

## PENGARUH UKURAN PERUSAHAAN DAN PROFITABILITAS TERHADAP *AUDIT REPORT LAG* (Studi Kasus Perusahaan Sektor Makanan dan Minuman yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2019–2024)

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### *Abstrak*

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengkaji bagaimana penundaan pelaporan audit dipengaruhi oleh ukuran perusahaan dan profitabilitas pada perusahaan makanan dan minuman yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia antara tahun 2019 dan 2024. Data penelitian ini diperoleh dari laporan tahunan dan laporan keuangan yang telah diaudit, dan pemilihan sampel yang dilakukan secara purposif (*purposive selection*) digunakan untuk memilih sampel sebanyak 80 perusahaan. Regresi linier berganda dengan uji-t digunakan untuk menganalisis data dan mencari pengaruh parsial. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penundaan pelaporan audit secara signifikan dipengaruhi secara negatif oleh ukuran perusahaan dan profitabilitas. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa perusahaan yang lebih besar dan lebih sukses biasanya menyampaikan laporan keuangan mereka tepat waktu.

**Kata Kunci:** ukuran perusahaan, profitabilitas, *audit report lag*

### *Abstract*

*The purpose of this study is to examine how audit report lag is impacted by firm size and profitability in food and beverage companies that are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange between 2019 and 2024. Annual reports and audited financial statements provided the research data, and purposive selection was used to choose a sample of 80 businesses. Multiple linear regression with t-tests was used to analyze the data and look for partial effects. The findings show that audit report lag is significantly impacted negatively by firm size and profitability. This suggests that bigger, more successful businesses typically file their financial statements on time.*

**Keywords:** *firm size, profitability, audit report lag*

## A. INTRODUCTION

Financial statements are a crucial source of information for creditors and investors alike, and they also serve as a means of corporate accountability to stakeholders (Effendi and Ulhaq 2021). The presentation of reliable and timely financial statements is crucial for decision-making and for maintaining the integrity of information (Sulistyawati and Rizqia 2021). Delays in submitting audited financial statements (audit report lag) may generate negative consequences such as reduced information relevance, increased risk perception, and decreased investor confidence (Bhuiyan, Man, and Lont 2024).

In the Indonesian capital market, the practice of delayed financial reporting is still a major problem. According to data from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (2024), 137 issuers including a number of businesses in the food and beverage industry like PT Dua Putra Utama Makmur Tbk (DPUM), PT Jaya Agra Wattie Tbk (JAWA), and PT Era Mandiri Cemerlang Tbk (IKAN) were late in submitting their 2023 audited financial statements. Such delays not only impact corporate reputation but may also attract administrative punishments from capital market authorities.

Audit report lag is influenced by various factors, including firm size and profitability. Agency theory explains that larger firms tend to have stronger internal controls and tighter supervision, which potentially lead to a more efficient audit process (Shaqilah, Rusliyawati, and Prihatini 2024). However, previous studies have shown inconsistent results. Some studies found a positive or insignificant relationship between firm size and audit report lag, such as those by Sunarsih et al., (2021), Tanjung & Aida, (2022) and Firdausi, (2020).

Profitability reflects a firm's effectiveness in generating profits Yudhi et al., (2020). Highly profitable firms generally have stronger incentives to maintain their reputation and accelerate the submission of financial statements as a positive signal to investors (Spence 1973). Several studies support the negative effect of profitability on audit report lag, such as (Bramasto et al. 2022). However, other studies have reported different or insignificant findings, including

those by Mahira et al., (2024), and Bahri & Amnia, (2020) This study is motivated by the prevalence of reporting delays and the inconsistent results of previous research.

## B. METHOD

Data from food and beverage firms listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) between 2019 and 2024 was gathered via purposeful sampling. The data analysis process included hypothesis testing, the Sobel test to evaluate the mediating impact of audit quality, multiple linear regression to look at the direct effects of the variables, and traditional assumption checks to make sure the model was valid.

**Tabel 1.1 kriteria sampel**

Kriteria	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Presenting financial statements during the 2019–2024 period	53	61	75	84	84	78
Financial statements presented in US dollars	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(3)
total	50	57	71	80	80	75
Total number of companies in 2019–2024	413					

### Definition Variable

This research employs indicators constructed using variables that are defined operationally. The table below presents the operational description of the research variables:

Variabel	Parameter	Skala
<i>Audit report lag (Y)</i>	ARL = Audit report date – financial statement date Source: (Sunarsih et al. 2021)	Nominal

Firm size (X1)	Firm size =ln(Total Aset) Source: (Sunarsih et al. 2021)	Ratio
Profitability (X2)	ROA = (Net Income / Total Assets) × 100% Source: (Sunarsih et al. 2021)	Ratio

## C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### UJI DESKRIPTIF

Desriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Firm size (X1)	180	-1,736	1,597	0,014	0,654
Profitability (X2)	180	-2,120	1,620	-0,032	0,651
Audit Report Lag (Y)	180	-1,713	2,537	-0,079	0,725

Source: processed data using SPSS version 26

Based on the descriptive statistical analysis for the 2019–2024 period, firm size (CV 45.47%) shows a high variation among samples with values approaching zero, indicating standardized data. Profitability (CV 2,023%) also exhibits substantial variation with a negative mean, reflecting the presence of loss-making companies. Audit report lag (CV 913%) demonstrates the greatest variation, indicating inconsistencies in audit completion times among F&B companies.

## UJI ASUMSI KLASIK

### 1. Normality Test

#### B. One-Sampel Kolmogorov Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		180
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	0,0000000
	Std. Deviation	0,61142686
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0,059
	Positive	0,050
	Negative	-0,059
Test Statistics		0,059
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		200 <sup>c,d</sup>

Source: processed data using SPSS version 26

According to the findings of the One-Sample test, the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) significance value is  $0.200 > 0.05$ . As a result, the normality assumption is met and the regression model's residuals are normally distributed.

### 2. Multikolinearity test

Model	Coefficients <sup>a</sup>	
	Tolerance	VIF
(constant)		
Ukuran Perusahaan	0,710	1,408
Profitabilitas	0,823	1,201

Dependent Variabel: *Audit Report Lag*

Source: processed data using SPSS version 26

The company size variable has a Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value of 1.408 and a Tolerance value of 0.710, according to the multicollinearity test results in the Coefficients table. In contrast, the profitability variable has a VIF value of 1.201 and a tolerance value of 0.823. Every VIF number is less than 10 and every tolerance value is

larger than 0.10. Consequently, it can be said that this regression model shows no signs of multicollinearity.

### 3. Heteroscedascity test

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>		
Model	t	Sig.
Constant	-.308	.000
Ukuran Perusahaan	-.593	0,554
Profitabilitas	-.112	0,911

Dependent Variabel: ABS\_RES2

Source: processed data using SPSS version 26

The company of 0.554 and the profitability variable has a significance value of 0.911, according to the findings of the Glejser technique. Since both significance values are higher than 0.05, this regression model is not affected by heteroscedasticity.

### 4. Autocorrelation test

DU	DW	4-DU	KETERANGAN
1,7901	2,203	2,209	DU < DW < 4-DU Tidak terjadi autokorelasi

Source: processed data using SPSS version 26

Table 3.2 displays the results of the Durbin-Watson test for autocorrelation, which yields a Durbin-Watson value of 2.203. The Durbin-Watson table shows that the value of  $4 - dU$  is 2.2009 and the upper bound value ( $dU$ ) is 1.7901 for  $n = 180$  and  $k = 2$ . According to the criterion, if  $d > dU$  and  $d < 4 - dU$ , the data passes the Durbin-Watson test. The study's findings indicate that  $2.203 > 1.7901$  and  $2.203 < 2.209$ , indicating that autocorrelation issues are not present in this regression model.

## UJI REGRESI LINEAR BERGANDA

Model	Undstandardized		Standardized
	Coefficients		Coefficients
	B	Std.Error	Beta
(Constant)	-.140	.046	
Ukuran Perusahaan	-.437	.082	.394
Profitabilitas	-.306	.077	-.275

a. Dependent Variabel : audit report lag

Source: processed data using SPSS version 26

The regression analysis reveals that the constant has a value of -0.140 error of 0.046. variable is associated with of -0.437, a standard error of 0.082, and a standardized beta of 0.394, suggesting that an increase of one unit in firm size reduces audit report lag by 0.437 units, reflecting a negative relationship. Profitability, on the other hand, shows a regression coefficient of -0.306 with a standard error of 0.077 and a standardized beta of -0.275, indicating that each additional unit of profitability lowers audit report lag by 0.306 units, also in a negative direction. Overall, the results suggest that both firm size and profitability play a role in reducing audit report lag among food and beverage companies within the study period.

## UJI HIPOPTESIS

### Uji Parsial (Uji t)

Model	Coefficients <sup>a</sup>	
	T	Sig.
(Constant)	-3,026	.003
Ukuran Perusahaan	-5,302	.000
Profitabilitas	-3,979	.000

a. Dependent Variabel: audit report lag

Source: processed data using SPSS version 26

According to the t-test results displayed in Table 3.4, the Firm Size variable has a t-value of -5.302 with a significance level of 0.000, which is below 0.05. This result shows that audit report lag is significantly influenced by firm size. The profitability variable's t-value of -3.979 at

a significance level of  $0.000 < 0.05$  indicates that profitability also significantly affects audit report delays.

## D. CONCLUSIONS

The impact on audit report latency in food and beverage companies from 2019 to 2024 is examined in this study. The results demonstrate that audit report latency is highly influenced by company size, with larger firms typically finishing audit reports more quickly. Another significant factor is profitability, since more successful businesses typically submit their reports on time. These findings demonstrate the importance of internal factors in affecting audit duration, including financial performance and business scale. It is advised that future research broaden the scope of the industry, extend the observation time, and investigate additional factors that can influence audit report lag.

## E. SUGGESTIONS

In order to make the results more thorough and enable cross-sector comparisons, it is suggested that future study broaden the scope of the research objects beyond the food and beverage industry by incorporating other industries. To better capture the patterns in the link between business size, profitability, and it is also advised to extend the observation time. report latency, future researchers are also invited to incorporate additional pertinent independent variables, such as ownership structure, leverage, or firm complexity. Consequently, the results will make more contributions to the advancement of accounting and auditing expertise.

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