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FACTORS AFFECTING AUDIT DELAY (CASE STUDY ON MANUFACTURING COMPANIES LISTED ON IDX)

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Abstrack: One characteristics submission of financial statements is relevant, one of the requirements is relevant is the timeliness in the delivery of audited financial statements. This timeliness can be seen from the existence of audit delay, is the time period required by the independent auditor between the closing date of the book until the auditor's report date exceeding the BAPEPAM-LK and Financial Services Authority (OJK) rules. This study aims to determine the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable. Independent variables include; firm size, audit opinion, financial performance and good corporate governance towards independent variables; audit delay either simultaneously or partially. The population in this research is go public manufacturing company listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI), while sample in this research is data selected by purposive sampling method and obtained 159 sample data. The data analysis technique used is multiple linear regression analysis technique using SPSS application. The size of the company does not affect audit delays. While other variables such as audit opinions, financial performance, and corporate governance affect audit delay. This research contributes to reducing audit delays that can be used as consideration for the Financial Services Authority and subsequent research.
Keywords: Audit Delay, Company Size, Audit Opinion, Financial Performance, Corporate Governance

INTRODUCTION

An important source of information for shareholders and the public as one of the bases of decision making is the annual financial report. Financial statements are considered relevant and reliable if such information is obtained promptly on time. In PSAK number 1 paragraph 38, delays in the submission of financial statements to the public, the less benefit will be from the financial statements. According to, (Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia, 2021), "The financial statements aim to provide information containing the statements of the final financial position of the period, income statements and comprehensive income for one period, reports of changes in equity for one period, statements of cash flows for one period, notes on financial statements that are useful for the user of the report in making economic decisions. The Financial Services Authority explained in POJK number 19/POJK.04 of 2016 concerning the submission of financial statements by public issuers, namely the end of the fourth month after the end of the financial year. The report is publicly accessible and contains at least balance sheets, comprehensive income statements, cash flow statements, and audit opinion reports in the capital market, financial statements become a source of information that has a large role in showing, measuring, and assessing the company's performance (Amani & Waluyo, 2016). If the financial statement information is delayed in its delivery to the public, it will cause a bad reaction

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from the public. In (Amin & Mohamed, 2016), the implementation of audits, there is a standard of auditor fieldwork that sets the standard that in the implementation of audits must be conducted with thoroughness, have adequate evidence and there is an understanding of internal control. Complex audit procedures in collecting supporting evidence in the provision of opinions and the application of audit standards make the audit process become relatively longer. The audit of the company goes public conducted by an independent auditor, namely the auditor in charge of auditing the financial statements issued by the company under the auspices of the IAPI is an organization of public accountants in Indonesia (Wiratmaja, 2017). Currently, IAPI is an associate member of IFAC (International Federation of Accountants). In (Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia, 2008), the regulation of the minister of finance, it is stated that IAPI is authorized to conduct professional examinations of public accountants, drafting and setting professional standards and ethics of public accountants, as well as conducting sustainable education programs, as well as reviewing the quality of public accountants. National economic growth is supported by the manufacturing industry as one of the sectors that play an important role in accelerating national economic growth (financedetik.com). According to the Indonesian Ministry of industry, the manufacturing industry becomes a mainstay sector because it encourages the value of exports and investment. In the industrial sector, it has a GDP contribution of 20 percent, and taxation of 30 percent, and exports up to 74 percent(Kementrian.go.id). Manufacturing companies have a classification of industrial sectors in the Indonesia Stock Exchange, namely producers of raw materials, manufacturing, and services (IDX.co.id). Fifteen manufacturing companies experienced audit delays from 2017 to 2019, the company was sanctioned under regulation II 6.3 of Regulation No. 1-H on sanctions amounting to 150 million for violating the rules of the Financial Services Authority in (Komisioner & Jasa, 2015). In (Bambang et al., 2013), audit delay is the length of audit completion time as measured from the date of financial statements to the date of publication of the audit report. The presentation of financial statements takes a long time, because the number of transactions that must be audited, the existence of standards in the audit field, and a poor internal control can increase the occurrence of audit delays. Research on audit delay has been widely conducted by several other researchers such as Research from. (Alfraih, 2016) stated that the number of assets has a significant effect on audit delays. (Alkhatib & Marji, 2012), stated that the number of assets had a significant positive effect on audit delays. Research from (Kap et al., 2013), explained that companies that announce high profits have positive value from other parties that assess the company's performance. The company's profit affects the pace in the review of the public's annual financial statements. Companies with low profits, tend to publish financial statements longer than companies with high profits (Kap et al., 2013). According to (Aryaningsih & Budiartha, 2014), simultaneously audit opinions affect audit delays but have no partial effect. (Hassan, 2016) states that audit opinions have a significant effect on audit delays. According to (Luh et al., 2013), the auditor's opinion influenced the audit delay. While according to (Amani & Waluyo, 2016), audit opinion significantly influential. Fauziyah Research (2016) Cindy Research (2014) states that solvency effects simultaneously on audit delay. (Alfraih, 2016), states that Good Corporate Governance negatively affects audit delays. (Hassan, 2016), states that good corporate governance affects audit

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delays. Research of (Haryani & Wiratmaja, 2014), there is a positive influence between the audit committee and audit delay. (Ika & Mohd Ghazali, 2012), stated that the audit committee simultaneously influenced the audit delay. Based on previous research that has been researched, the authors want to examine the delay in auditing, with dependent variables of company size, audit opinion, financial performance, and GCG in the manufacturing sector in the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2017-2019. The size of the company is measured by the logarithm of total assets, the audit opinion in this study was measured using dummy variables with measurements of the provision of fair audit opinions without exceptions or other than fair opinions without exception. Other independent variables used are financial performance and GCG in the manufacturing sector in the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2017-2019. The size of the company is measured by the logarithm of total assets, the audit opinion in this study was measured using dummy variables with measurements of the provision of fair audit opinions without exceptions or other than fair opinions without exception. Other independent variables used are financial performance measured using debt to asset ratio and using Good Corporate Governance variable as measured using Financial Services Authority (OJK) Number 55/POJK.04 of 2015 (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, 2015) . This study aims to analyze and prove a significant relationship between company size, audit opinion, financial performance, and GCG to audit delay simultaneously or partially. Also, this research is expected to advance research in Indonesia and outside Indonesia and this research is expected to assist the Financial Services Authority (OJK) in determining policies and regulations regarding the accuracy of financial reporting.

Audit Delay. The end of the fourth month after the end of the financial year is the deadline given to public issuers in submitting audited financial statements to the Financial Services Authority. It is mentioned in the Regulation of the Financial Services Authority number 29/POJK.04 of 2016. According to Ni Nengah, the time difference between the end of the financial year to the publication of financial statements to the public is referred to as audit delay. Auditing financial statements take a long time because assessing the fairness of the presentation of financial statements takes thorough (Aryaningsih & Budiartha, 2014). This is due to poor control and the number of transactions that must be audited. Time restrictions set by the OJK, supporting the opinion of PSAK number 1 paragraph 38, good financial statements are financial statements that are submitted quickly to the public, the sooner the financial statements are submitted to the public, the more useful the financial statements.

Audit Delay=Audit Report Date-Close Date of the Financial Year (1)

Company Size. There are two definitions of company size. According to (Niresh 2014), the size of the company can be measured using the concept of economies of scale that lead to low-cost profits earned by large companies because it can produce products at low prices per unit. The definition of company size according to Scott in Torang (2012: 93) is a measure of the demands of the company's organizational product

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services as well as the stakeholders associated with the company. According to (Niresh & Velnampy, 2014), there are three types of companies, namely large companies, medium enterprises, and small companies. According to (Amani & Waluyo, 2016), total assets are a way to calculate the size of the company. The greater the assets owned by the company, the tighter the company will be in supervising operating activities to reduce audit delays.(Pitaloka & Suzan, 2015), using Ln total assets to determine the size of the company.

Company Size=Ln (Total Assets) (2)

Opinion Audit. According to Hery (2016: 31), auditor reports are the final stage of the entire audit process, which is very important in each assignment to communicate the various findings of external auditors. Users of financial statements rely on auditors' reports to obtain insurance services for financial statements. There are five types of auditor reports, namely unqualified audit reports without exceptions, qualified audit reports without exceptions with explanatory paragraph, fair audit reports without exceptions, qualified audit reports, and reports refusing to give opinions. In this study, audit opinions were measured using a dummy with the category of providing unqualified audit opinions without exceptions rated 1 and audit opinions other than unqualified without exceptions rated 0.

Financial Performance. According to V Wiratna (2017:71), to measure the company's ability to meet its obligations both long-term and short-term, it can use leverage or solvency ratios. How effectively the company uses the resources owned, the resources in question such as receivables and capital and assets. In obtaining funds for financing purposes, companies generally have several alternative sources, one of which is debt financing. What is meant by debt financing is financing that is done by issuing bonds, such as money orders or bonds. In this case, the company's funding needs are obtained by making loans or owed to creditors. Meanwhile, equity financing is financing sourced from its capital (for individual companies and firms) or financing conducted by issuing equity letters, namely shares (for types of companies or corporations). Based on the results of solvency ratio analysis, the company obtained information on matters related to financing, including knowing the company's ability to fulfill all its obligations. In paying off the company's debt, both long-term and short-term are measured using the solvency ratio. There are three things used in measuring the effectiveness of the company utilizing its resources, namely using assets and capital. This study used solvency ratios to measure financial performance. The ratio used among others is the debt to asset ratio. The Debt-to-asset ratio is a ratio used to determine the size of the asset used as collateral debt. The larger the debt-to-asset ratio, the higher the audit delay.

DAR=Total LiabilitiesTotal Asset x 100% (3)

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Corporate Governance. According to the Indonesian Audit Committee Association (IKAI), the audit committee is one of the institutional elements within the GCG framework that is expected to make a high contribution in its implementation level. The commissaries board is assisted by the audit committee in the functions of internal audit and supervision. The main task of the audit committee is in principle to assist the board of commissioners in carrying out the supervisory function, it is to conduct a review of the company's internal control system, the quality of financial statements, and the effectiveness of the internal audit function. The audit committee's duties are also closely related to the review of the risks faced by the company, as well as regulatory compliance. (www.ikai.id). In the regulation of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) number 55/POJK.04 of 2015, the comparison of the number of audit committees originating from independent commissaries with the total number of audit committees is at least 30 percent or one member of the audit committee derived from independent commissaries with three total audit committees (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, 2015). According to the Financial Services Authority (OJK), the authority of the audit committee is to access public company documents, communicate directly with employees, involve independent parties outside the audit committee members for assignments and other authorities.

Audit committee= Number of Audit Committees of the Independent Commissioner Total Committee Audit x 100% (4)

Research Hypothesis

The time it takes for auditors from the end of the financial year to publish financial statements can be defined as audit delays. Many factors can affect audit delays. In this study, audit delay was measured using four dependent variables, namely company size, audit opinion, financial performance, and good corporate governance.

H1: Company size, audit opinion, financial performance, and good corporate governance have a significant effect simultaneously on audit delay.

The natural logarithm of total assets is a measurement of the size of the company. This indicator is one of the factors that can be influential because if a large company has a large resource, the company can give finance information for internal purposes. The information is also material for broader disclosure. On the contrary, small companies with relatively small resources may not have ready-to-eat information as large companies, so to provide extensive information costs a lot. In the law of limited liability companies (UUPT) article 68, it is said that the minimum amount of assets that must be owned by the company to submit financial statements to the public is fifty billion rupiahs. Cindy (2016) stated that the size of the company simultaneously affects audit delays. The size of the company is negatively influential supported by research from Givari and Ilham in 2017. Company size has a significant effect on Firman's (2017) research. Supported by Fauziyah's research in 2016, company size has negatively affected audit delays.

H2: The size of the company negatively affects audit delays in Manufacturing Companies registered with IDX in 2017-2019.

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The Audit opinion is a report that contains opinions related to the fairness of financial statements and the implementation of financial statements with generally accepted accounting rules (Fauziyah, 2016). Companies that get an unqualified opinion without exception are good because they do not delay providing information to the public while companies that have fraud will tend to give information to the public longer (Luh et al., 2013). Good companies tend not to audit delays. Based on research from Givari (2015) there is a negative influence between audit opinions on audit delays. This is supported by I Made Dwi Primantara (2015), in his research the audit opinion has a significant negative influence on audit delay. This suggests that audit opinions have a partial negative influence on audit delays. Fauziyah's research (2016), stated that audit opinions have a partial negative influence on audit delays. Ni Nengah (2014), audit opinion has a significant negative impact on audit delay.

H3: Audit opinion negatively affects audit delays in Manufacturing Companies registered with IDX in 2017-2019.

Financial performance can be measured by solvency. Solvency is the proportion of debt held by the company. Solvency can also be interpreted as a comparison between the amount of debt and the number of assets of the company. When a company has a greater proportion of debt than the number of assets, The debt account audit procedure can get more complicated and increase the time of checking financial statements. and the discovery of evidence. Measured using debt to asset ratio. According to Ni Nengah (2014), variable solvency affects simultaneously the audit delay. According to Zeni (2016), variable solvency has no significant effect on audit delays. Meanwhile, according to Azimah (2016), variable solvency has a significant effect on audit delay. Fauziyah (2016), debt to asset ratio has a partial positive influence on audit delay. Firman (2014), financial performance has positive effects on audit delay.

H4: Financial performance positively affects audit delays at IDX-listed Manufacturing Companies in 2017-2019.

Following the regulation of the financial services authority number 55/POJK.04 of 2015, good corporate governance can be measured using the percentage of the number of audit committees. According to this regulation, the number of good audit committees is three members with one member coming from independent commissaries. According to previous research, according to Bambang, Abukosim, Mukhtarudhin, and Imam Mursidi in Wan Nordin research (2013), the audit committee has a direct influence on audit delays. According to Wan Nordin (2013), the audit committee can influence audit delays because it helps provide recommendations to the commentaries board on the scope of the assignment, selection of public accountants, and independence. The audit committee, which follows POJK rule number 55/POJK.04 of 2015, is likely to be helped by the existence of the audit committee and will reduce the time from audit delays

H5: Good Corporate Governance positively affects audit delays in Manufacturing Companies registered in IDX in 2017-2019.

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METHODS

Sample Selection and Data Collection

The object of this research is all manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2017-2019. The samples in this study were selected using the *purposive sampling* method. The number of samples in this study was as many as 54 companies for each period. The total data in this study was 162 companies. Here's the sample selection process.

Table. Sample

No	Information	Total Company
1	Manufacturing sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2017 to 2019	140
2	Manufacturing sector companies that are not consistently listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2017 to 2019	(0)
3	Manufacturing sector companies that do not consistently issue financial reports and independent audit reports for the period 2017 to 2019	(86)
4	Manufacturing sector companies using foreign currency	(2)
Number of samples in the research object		54
Number of samples in the research object (2017-2019)		162

Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2017-2019.

This study uses secondary data in the form of audited annual financial statements. The data used in this study was sourced from www.idx.co.id.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive statistical test results for the logarithm of total assets show that the company with the highest logarithm level of total assets during the period 2017 is PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur with a logarithmic level of total assets of 32.20 or with an asset value of 96,537,796,000,000. While the company with the lowest logarithmic level of total assets is PT. Sentra Food Indonesia Tbk with a logarithmic level of total assets of 25.26 or with an asset value of 126,644,526,250. While the company with the highest logarithm level of total assets during the period 2018 is PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur with a logarithmic level of total assets of 32.20 or with an asset value of 96,537,796,000,000. While the company with the lowest logarithmic level of total assets is PT. Sentrafood Indonesia with a logarithmic level of total assets of 25.57 or with an asset value of 126,697,833,403. The company with the highest logarithmic level of total assets during the period 2019 is PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur with a logarithmic level of total assets of 32.20 or with an asset value of 96,198,559,000,000. While the company with the lowest logarithmic level of total assets is PT. Sentra Food Indonesia with a logarithmic level of total assets of 25.50 or with an asset value of 118,586,648,946. In 2017, the average rating of audited opinions was 0.98. This shows that 98% of sample companies mean that four telecommunications sub-sector companies receive unqualified audit opinions and 2% of sample companies receive audit opinions other than fair without exception. According to the attached data, the highest value in the audit opinion variable is 1 or can be said to get a fair audit opinion without exception, and the lowest value of 0 or which can be said to get an audit opinion other than fair without exception. In 2018 and 2019, the average rating of audit opinions was 0.98. This shows that 98% of sample companies mean that four telecommunications sub-sector companies receive unqualified audit opinions and 2% of sample companies receive unqualified opinion with explanatory.Descriptive statistical test results for debt to asset ratio show that the company with the highest level of debt to asset ratio during the period 2017 is PT Intikeramik Alamasri Industri Tbk with a debt to asset ratio of 152.91%. While the company with the lowest level of debt to asset ratio is PT. Astra International with a debt to asset ratio of 4.71%. Meanwhile, companies with logarithmic debt to asset ratio during the period 2018 are PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food with debt to asset ratio of 289.99%. While the company with the lowest level of debt to asset ratio is PT. Campina Es Krim with a debt to asset ratio of 11.83%. The company with the highest level of debt to asset ratio during the period 2019 is PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food with debt to asset ratio of 188.70. While the company with the lowest debt to asset ratio is PT. Campina Ice Cream with a debt to asset ratio of 25.50. Descriptive statistical test results for good

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corporate governance, show that the company with the highest level of good corporate governance during the period 2017 is PT Langgeng Makmur Industri with a good corporate governance rate of 60%. While the company with the lowest level of good corporate governance is PT Arwana Citramulia Tbk with a good corporate governance rate of 25%. While the company with a logarithm level of good corporate governance during the period 2018 is PT Merck Tbk with a good corporate governance rate of 50%. While the company with the lowest level of good corporate governance is PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk with a good corporate governance rate of 25%. The company with the highest level of good corporate governance during the period 2019 is PT Merck Tbk with a good corporate governance rate of 50%. While the company with the lowest good corporate governance is PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk with a good corporate governance rate of 25.5%.

Table 2. Test F

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	178920.968	4	44730.242	19.315	.000[b]
	Residual	349694.026	151	2315.854		
	Total	528614.994	155			

a. Dependent Variable: Audit Delay (Y)

b. Predictors: (Constant), GCG (X4), Financial Performance (X3), Company Size (X1), Audit Opinion (X2)

Source: SPSS.23

Table. 3. Test T

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	306.984	90.450		3.394	.001
	Company Size (X1)	-1.875	2.631	-.049	-.713	.477
	Audit Opinion (X2)	-139.323	23.166	-.460	-6.014	.000

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Financial Performance (X3)	.359	.143	.192	2.508	.013
GCG (X4)	-1.422	.720	-.136	-1.973	.050

a. Dependent Variable: Audit Delay (Y)

Source*:* SPSS.23

Obtained regression equation is as follows AD = 306.984 – 1.875 UP – 139.323 OA + 0.359 KU – 1.422 GCG. It can be concluded, in a partial test of financial performance has a positive influence on audit delays. While the size of the company, audit opinion, and good corporate governance, have a negative influence on audit delay. The level of sig owned by audit opinion, financial performance, and good corporate governance is smaller than 0.05, can be concluded in this test, audit opinion, financial performance and good corporate governance have a significant influence on audit delay. As for the size of the company, it has a sig rate greater than 0.05. It can be concluded in this test; the size of the company has no significant effect on audit delay.

Discussion

The size of the company has no significant effect on audit delay

Size company has a sig rate greater than 0.05. It can be concluded in this test; the size of the company has no significant effect on audit delay. This research is supported by research from Givari (2017), where the results of the study stated that the size of the company is simultaneously influential, but not partially influential. The research was also supported by Jumratul (2014), which stated that the size of the company did not affect audit delays. Both companies that have assets large and small have the same procedures in the delivery of financial statements, and each company is supervised by interested parties such as investors and regulators. The research supported by Fauziyah (2016) and Ni Nengah (2014), which stated that total assets did not affect audit delays. This research was not supported by Firman (2014), which stated that total assets had a positive effect on audit delays.

Audit opinion negatively affect audit delay

One sample of below-average audit opinions and above-average audit delay was PT Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk from 2017 to 2019. Where in 2017 to 2019, PT. Indosat received an audit opinion with an explanatory paragraph with an audit delay of 648 days in 2017, 432 days in 2018, and 178 days in 2019. Also, in 2011, PT. Semen Baturaja Tbk received a fair audit report without exception but no audit delay. This means that the acceptance of good audit opinions does not affect audit delays on manufacturing sector companies. This research is supported by research conducted by Dyah Fatma Pitaloka (2013) and Ni Nengah (2014), where the results showed also that the audit opinion has a negatively significant effect on audit delay. It shows that the condition of the financial

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statements between the current audited year and last year is the same. Also, auditors will work professionally in the face of every condition of the company. Companies that get an unqualified opinion without exception are good because they do not delay providing information to the public while companies that have fraud will tend to give information to the public longer (Ni Made Wulan, 2017). Good companies tend not to audit delays.

Financial performance positively affects audit delays

One sample of above-average financial performance and audit delay above average is PT. Three Pillars of Prosperity in 2018 and 2019. Where in 2017, PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera has a debt to asset level of 289.99% with an audit delay of 432 days. And in 2019, PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera has a debt to asset level of 188.70% with an audit delay of 178 days. Also, in 2017, PT. Grand Kartech Tbk has a debt to asset ratio of 80.59% with a time gap between the end of the year and audited financial statements published for 116 days or an audit delay. And in 2018, PT. Grand Kartech Tbk has a debt to asset ratio of 90.31% with a time frame between the end of the year and audited financial statements published for 142 days or an audit delay. This means that if the company can have a low solvency rate or can pay the company's debt using assets, then the shorter it will take for auditors to audit the company's annual financial statements because the company does not need to examine documents related to the company's debt. So, it can be concluded in this study that financial performance has a significant positive effect on audit delays. This research is supported by research conducted by Ni Nengah Devi Aryaningsih (2014), where the results showed also that solvency positively affects audit delay. This suggests that companies with high solvency rates are likely to be longer audit delays because, with high levels of debt, auditors should look for the source of the cause of the high proportion of corporate debt that raises a lot of time in confirming debtholders related to the company.

Good corporate governance negatively affects audit delays

One sample of above-average audit committee percentage and above-average audit delay is PT. Langgeng Makmur Industri Tbk in 2017. Where in 2017, PT. Langgeng Makmur Industri Tbk has a percentage of the audit committee of 60% with audit delay for 92 days. Another sample example is in 2017, PT. PT Merck Tbk has a percentage of the audit committee of 50% with audit delay for 82 days Also, the sample percentage of audit committees is below average and audit delay is above average is PT. Grand Kartech Tbk in 2017 and 2018, PT. Grand Kartech Tbk has an audit committee percentage of 30% or has not followed the rules of the Financial Services Authority but there is an audit delay of 116 days. This means that the percentage of audit committees is good or above 33%, has an audit delay of 141 days in the manufacturing sector companies. It shows that the audit committee in the company plays a direct role in the preparation of audit reports but only supervises the preparation of independent auditor reports. If the audit committee has experience in finance it will make it easier to provide advice to independent commissioners for the selection of public accountants. However,

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the main task of the audit committee is also to supervise, so that the length or short issuance of audit reports, affects the audit committee contained in the company. So, it can be concluded in this study that good corporate governance has a significant negative effect on audit delay. This research is supported by research conducted by (Jumratul 2014), where the results of the study showed also that the audit committee had a significant negative effect on audit delay. The research was supported by research from (Wan Nordin 2013) which showed also that the audit committee had a significant negative effect on audit delays.

CONCLUTION

From 2017 to 2019, there were fifteen audit delay manufacturing companies. This study has measured the causes of delays in the publication of such financial statements with independent variable audit delays. And dependent variables are company size, audit opinion, financial performance, and good corporate governance with a 58 percent association between independent and dependent variables. The research hypothesis explains that the size of the company has a negative influence, audit opinion has a negative influence, financial performance has a positive influence and good corporate governance has a positive influence on audit delay. The results of the study showed that simultaneously there was an influence. Partially the size of the company does not affect audit delays. Audit opinions and good corporate governance have a negative influence on audit delays. And financial performance has a positive influence on audit delays.

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