

AUDITING | RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Effect of Audit Tenure and Audit Opinion on Audit Report Lag: A Study of Indonesian Manufacturing Companies

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ARTICLE HISTORY

Received: May 16, 2025

Revised: July 05, 2025

Accepted: July 17, 2025

DOI

<https://doi.org/10.52970/grar.v6i1.1305>

ABSTRACT

This study examines the impact of audit tenure and opinion on audit report lag in manufacturing companies in the food and beverage sub-sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Audit report lag is a crucial measure of the timeliness of financial reporting, yet prior studies show inconsistent findings regarding its relationship with audit tenure and audit opinion. This study addresses that gap by focusing on a specific industry sector in Indonesia. A quantitative method was employed, using secondary data obtained from the audited financial statements of selected companies between 2020 and 2024. The sampling technique was purposive, resulting in six companies as research samples. The independent variables are audit tenure and opinion, while the dependent variable is audit report lag. The data collection method used is documentation. Data were analyzed using classical assumption testing and multiple linear regression, with hypothesis testing performed through SPSS 27. The hypotheses tested in this study are as follows: (H1) It is suspected that audit tenure and audit opinion simultaneously affect audit report lag in manufacturing companies listed on the IDX; (H2) It is suspected that audit tenure and audit opinion partially affect audit report lag in manufacturing companies listed on the IDX; (H3) One of the variables has a dominant effect on audit report lag in manufacturing companies listed on the IDX.

Keywords: Audit report lag, Audit tenure, Audit opinion, Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), Independence.

JEL Code: M41, G34, L66.

I. Introduction

Financial reports are information that presents a company's financial position and performance. These reports must be of high quality before being submitted to their users. Users of financial statements need complete, transparent, and timely information to make sound economic decisions. According to PSAK 1, financial reports aim to provide information on an entity's financial position, performance, and cash flows, which is useful for decision-making by most users of financial reports. Before being submitted to the Financial Services Authority (OJK), the financial statements must first be audited by a Public Accounting Firm selected by the company. The audit is conducted to examine the financial statements for a specific period and obtain reliable evidence. According to PSAK No. 1 (2014), financial reports must fairly present an entity's financial

position, performance, and cash flows, which requires an honest presentation of transactions and events based on appropriate recognition criteria.

Auditors are given a specific time frame to complete their work during the audit. Upon completion, they issue an audit opinion, which they are fully responsible for along with the Public Accounting Firm (KAP). This process often requires extensive evidence gathering, which can delay the publication of audited financial reports (Sofyana, 2017). One of the biggest challenges is the timeliness of audit reporting, as delays can significantly reduce the relevance of financial information for stakeholders such as investors and creditors. Companies that fail to submit their reports on time to Bapepam face sanctions, including monetary fines. Delays caused by lengthy audit processes contribute to audit report lag, the period between the financial statement date and the audit report issuance. This delay can reduce stakeholder confidence and hinder timely decision-making. Audit report lag is, therefore, considered an important indicator in assessing the timeliness of financial reporting. By OJK Regulation No. 14/POJK.04/2022 Article 7(1), issuers or public companies must submit their annual financial reports no later than three months after the end of the financial year. Failure to meet this deadline may result in administrative sanctions (Article 19) such as fines, which can be imposed individually or in conjunction with other penalties.

Companies with efficient reporting systems generally publish reports earlier than the deadline. Based on Stock Exchange Regulation Number I-E, late submission results in sequential penalties: Written Warning I (after 30 days), Written Warning II with a fine of IDR 50,000,000 (31–60 days), Written Warning III with a fine of IDR 150,000,000 (61–90 days), and suspension from trading starting on the 91st day (Monica, 2021). Audit tenure and audit opinion are the two main factors influencing audit report lag. Audit tenure refers to the length of the relationship between the auditor and client. A long tenure can improve understanding of the client, potentially accelerating the audit, but may also reduce independence and objectivity. Meanwhile, the audit opinion can also affect audit time. Non-unqualified opinions may require more procedures and discussions with management. Companies receiving opinions other than Unqualified (WTP) tend to experience longer audit report lags (Lestari, 2015). This may be due to increased complexity or disputes between the auditor and management, which prolong the audit process.

Although many studies in Indonesia have investigated audit report lag, their findings remain inconsistent, particularly in the context of manufacturing firms. Issues such as prolonged auditor tenure raise concerns over audit quality, while the issuance of modified opinions often reflects uncertainty in financial statements. This study explicitly tests hypotheses (H1, H2, H3) related to the simultaneous, partial, and dominant effects of audit tenure and audit opinion on audit report lag. Given the complex nature of manufacturing companies, this sector presents unique challenges in the auditor-client dynamic. Thus, this study aims to enrich Indonesia's auditing literature and offer practical insights for regulators, investors, and creditors in understanding the drivers of reporting timeliness.

II. Literature Review and Hypothesis Development

2.1. Audit Report Lag

Audit report lag refers to the period between a company's financial statements and the date of the audit report issued by external auditors. It is often used as an indicator of the efficiency of the audit process and the quality of a company's financial reporting. Audit report lag, also known as audit delay, implies that financial statements are presented within a time interval during which changes within the company may influence users when making predictions and decisions (Firmansyah & Amanah, 2020). This suggests that management can be one of the causes of delays in financial statement reporting. Fieldwork lag refers to the time difference between the start of fieldwork and its completion, while reporting lag refers to the time difference between the completion of fieldwork and the date of the auditor's report. Both fieldwork lag and reporting lag highlight auditors' roles in ensuring the timely submission of financial reports.

The Financial Services Authority (OJK) has issued Regulation No. 14/POJK.04/2022 regarding the Annual Reports of Issuers or Public Companies. Article 7(1) stipulates that issuers or public companies must submit their annual reports to OJK no later than the end of the third month after the date of the annual financial statements. The regulation also outlines sanctions for companies experiencing audit delays, which include written warnings, fines, business restrictions, suspension, license revocation, and removal from the listing. Audit report lag is measured quantitatively in terms of the number of days.

2.2. Audit Tenure

Audit tenure refers to the duration of the working relationship between a company or issuer and the same public accountant providing audit services over a specific period (Anggreni, 2016). In Indonesia, audit tenure is regulated under Government Regulation No. 20 of 2015 regarding Public Accountant Practices, Article 11(1), which limits the provision of audit services on historical financial information by a public accountant for a maximum of five consecutive years. The regulation aims to ensure auditor independence and to prevent an overly close relationship between auditors and the audited entity, which could compromise objectivity. The audit tenure variable uses an interval scale to measure the length of the relationship between the public accounting firm (KAP) and the company. It is quantified by counting the years the same auditor from a KAP has conducted audits for the same client, starting with "1" for the first year and adding one for each subsequent year. In Indonesia, audit tenure restrictions are designed to avoid excessive familiarity between auditors and clients, as this could reduce the independence of the public accounting firm (KAP).

2.3. Audit Opinion

An audit opinion is a statement resulting from the auditor's professional judgment. It serves as a report issued by a certified public accountant to assess the fairness of a company's financial statements. The audit report acts as a medium of communication between auditors and their stakeholders, and the opinion is derived after several audit stages to conclude the appropriateness of the audited financial statements. Audit opinions are categorized into four types:

1. Unqualified Opinion
2. Qualified Opinion
3. Adverse Opinion
4. Disclaimer of Opinion

Audit opinion measurement often uses a binary approach where an unqualified opinion is assigned a value of 1, while other opinions, qualified, adverse, and disclaimer, are assigned a value of 0. In research, this scaling method allows for a structured evaluation of the opinions provided, with companies receiving an unqualified opinion rated highest regarding fairness and compliance. This hierarchical system reflects the varying degrees of reliability attributed to the audit opinions. Based on the theoretical basis previously discussed, this study aims to analyze the effect of audit tenure and audit opinion on audit report lag in manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), with three research hypotheses set:

- H1: It is suspected that audit tenure and audit opinion simultaneously affect the audit report lag in manufacturing companies listed on the IDX.
- H2: It is suspected that audit tenure and audit opinion partially affect the audit report lag in manufacturing companies listed on the IDX.
- H3: Variables that have a dominant effect on audit report lag in manufacturing companies listed on the IDX.

Based on the theoretical review previously described, the theoretical framework model of this study can be conveyed in the figure below:

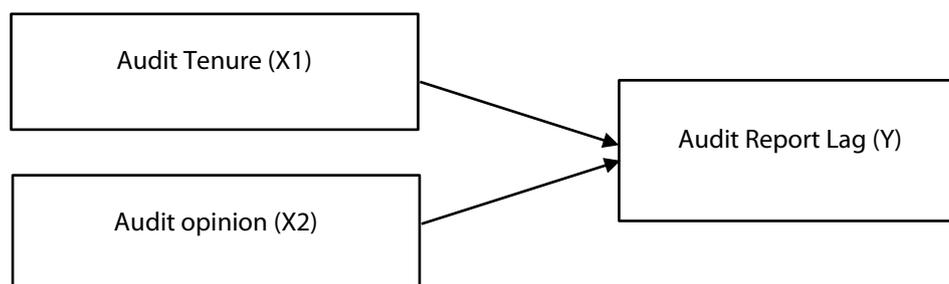


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

III. Research Method

This study uses quantitative methods with an explanatory approach to analyze the effect of audit tenure and audit opinion on audit report lag in manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for 2020–2024. The variables include audit tenure (X1) and audit opinion (X2) as independent variables, and audit report lag (Y) as the dependent variable. Audit tenure is measured based on the length of engagement between the public accounting firm (KAP, Kantor Akuntan Publik) and the company. Audit opinion is classified into unqualified (WTP) and other opinions. Audit report lag is calculated as the number of days between the end of the fiscal year (typically December 31) and the audit report date as stated in the independent auditor's report. This method provides a standardized metric for evaluating audit timeliness across companies. Using a quantitative method allows for generalization within the manufacturing sector, while the explanatory design helps examine causal relationships among variables.

3.1. Operational Definition and Variable Measurement

Audit tenure refers to the duration of engagement between a public accounting firm (KAP) and its client in conducting audits. By Minister of Finance Regulation No. 17/PMK.01/2008 Article 3, the maximum allowable engagement is 5 years. Audit tenure is measured by counting the years the same KAP has audited the company. The first year is assigned a value of 1 and increases incrementally. For instance, if KAP ABC audited PT XYZ from 2020 to 2024, its audit tenure 2024 would be 3. Audit opinion is an auditor's statement on the fairness of a company's financial statements (Kholipah & Suryandari, 2019). It is coded as:

- 1 = Unqualified Opinion (WTP)
- 0 = Other than WTP

This variable is used as a dummy in the regression model, allowing for binary comparison of opinion types. Audit report lag refers to the period between the end of the fiscal year and the audit report issuance date (Maharani, 2017). The formula used is:

$$\text{Audit Report Lag} = \text{Audit Report Date} - \text{Financial Statement Date}$$

For example, if the financial statement date is December 31, 2023, and the audit report was issued on March 30, 2024, the audit report lag is 89 days. This lag is also categorized into five ordinal levels for interpretation:

- 5 = 0–90 days
- 4 = 91–110 days
- 3 = 111–130 days
- 2 = 131–150 days
- 1 = >150 days

This allows for continuous and categorical analysis depending on the statistical method used.

3.2. Operational Definition and Variable Measurement

The population in this study consists of manufacturing companies listed on the IDX from 2020 to 2024. The sample was selected using purposive sampling, focusing on companies that consistently published audited financial reports during the study period, had complete data for audit tenure, audit opinion, and audit report lag, and were audited by the same KAP for multiple years. As a result, six companies were selected due to the fulfillment of these strict criteria. This limited sample size reflects the narrow focus but ensures data consistency and comparability. Data was collected using documentation from audited financial reports downloaded from the IDX official website and company portals. Data were cross-verified with auditor profiles and engagement disclosures in the annual reports to confirm audit tenure and opinion consistency. This method allows for reliable and publicly accessible secondary data.

3.3. Descriptive Statistical Test

According to Ghozali (2018), descriptive analysis summarizes and describes a dataset's main features without concluding. In this study, descriptive statistics will be used to show central tendencies (mean), dispersion (standard deviation, variance), and distribution shape (skewness) for audit tenure, audit opinion, and audit report lag. For example, a high average audit report lag might indicate systemic delays in reporting across the sample. This helps provide context before conducting inferential statistics.

3.4. Classic Assumption Test

The classical assumption test carried out in this study includes a normality test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) to test data distribution, a multicollinearity test to see the relationship between independent variables, a heteroscedasticity test to ensure the absence of non-constant residual variants, and an autocorrelation test to detect a relationship between residuals in the regression model. These tests are crucial for validating the use of multiple linear regression. Data will be standardized and cleaned before testing to remove outliers and missing values, ensuring robustness. Multiple linear regression is chosen because it allows for analysis of both simultaneous and partial effects of audit tenure and audit opinion on audit report lag. It provides coefficients that quantify the direction and strength of relationships. Hypothesis testing uses the t-test to measure the partial effect of each independent variable and the F-test to measure the simultaneous effect of the two independent variables on audit report lag.

3.5. Hypothesis Test

Based on the regression output, this study aims to test three hypotheses:

H1: Audit tenure and audit opinion simultaneously influence audit report lag.

H2: Audit tenure and audit opinion each partially affect audit report lag.

H3: One of the two independent variables has a dominant effect on audit report lag.

The t-test evaluates partial effects (H2), while the F-test assesses joint significance (H1). The beta coefficients are compared to determine dominance (H3). Expected findings include a longer tenure reducing audit delay due to familiarity, and non-WTP opinions increasing delay due to added scrutiny. These results will be interpreted in the context of audit efficiency and regulatory compliance in the Indonesian manufacturing sector.

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1. Analysis Result

This study examines the influence of audit tenure, audit opinion, and audit report lag on the timeliness of financial statement submission in food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2020–2024 period.

Table 1. Company Audit Data

Code	Variable	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
CLEO	Audit Tenure	Drs Nursal	Drs Nursal	Novida W	Novida W	Novida W
	Audit Opinion	1	1	1	1	1
	Audit Report Lag	4	4	4	5	5
COCO	Audit Tenure	Soaduon T	Soaduon T	Soaduon T	Cristiadi T	Soaduon T
	Audit Opinion	1	1	1	1	1
	Audit Report Lag	4	5	4	4	5
ICBP	Audit Tenure	Ely	Ely	Ely	Dede R	Sinarta
	Audit Opinion	0	1	1	1	1
	Audit Report Lag	1	4	4	4	5
KEJU	Audit Tenure	Benediktio	Ely	Ely	Ely	Ely
	Audit Opinion	1	1	1	1	1
	Audit Report Lag	2	5	5	5	5
ROTI	Audit Tenure	David S	Irwan H	Irwan H	Irwan H	Irwan H
	Audit Opinion	1	0	1	1	1
	Audit Report Lag	2	5	5	5	5
ULTJ	Audit Tenure	Raden G	Bambang	Bambang	Raden G	Raden G
	Audit Opinion	1	1	1	1	1
	Audit Report Lag	3	3	5	5	5

The audit tenure details show that Drs audited CLEO. Nursal until 2021, followed by Novida W starting in 2022. COCO was primarily audited by Soaduon T, except in 2023 when Cristiadi T took over. ICBP experienced auditor rotations from Ely (2020–2022) to Dede R (2023) and then Sinarta (2024). KEJU remained consistent with Ely as the auditor since 2021, while ROTI shifted from David S (2020) to Irwan H (2021–2024). ULTJ transitioned from Raden G (2020) to Bambang (2021–2022) and returned to Raden G (2023–2024). Audit opinions indicate that companies such as CLEO, COCO, KEJU, and ULTJ consistently received unqualified audit opinions (coded as 1). Meanwhile, ICBP showed improvement, transitioning from an adverse opinion in 2020 to unqualified opinions in subsequent years. ROTI initially received an adverse opinion in 2021 before regaining unqualified opinions through 2024. For analytical purposes, audit opinions in this study are represented using a binary coding system. An unqualified opinion (also referred to as *Wajar Tanpa Pengecualian* or WTP in Indonesian), which signifies that the financial statements are fairly presented in all material respects, is coded as 1. In contrast, all other audit opinions, qualified, adverse, and disclaimer of opinion, are grouped and coded as 0. This binary classification simplifies the regression analysis and facilitates

a more apparent distinction between clean audit reports and modified audit opinions. Such an approach supports a more structured evaluation of how audit opinions impact the timeliness of financial reporting.

Audit report lag, which reflects the timeliness of financial reporting, shows significant variation across the companies observed in this study. Companies such as CLEO and COCO demonstrate relatively consistent audit reporting times from year to year, suggesting the presence of structured internal reporting systems, effective coordination with external auditors, and adequate document readiness. In contrast, companies like ICBP, KEJU, ROTI, and ULTJ exhibit greater fluctuations in audit report lag, likely due to auditor changes, shifts in audit opinion, or internal challenges during the audit process. Specifically, ICBP recorded its shortest audit lag in 2020. However, it increased in subsequent years, potentially due to increasing transactional complexity or additional audit procedures required to achieve a better audit opinion. On the other hand, ULTJ showed the opposite trend, with improved audit timeliness over the years, possibly due to strengthened internal controls or more efficient audit preparation strategies.

The implications of these findings suggest that audit report lag is not solely determined by audit opinion or auditor tenure, but is also influenced by operational and managerial factors within the company. For instance, firms with complex organizational structures, high transaction volumes, or inadequate audit documentation may experience longer delays, even if they maintain consistent auditors and receive unqualified opinions. Additionally, external auditors may face high workloads at fiscal year-end, further delaying the audit process, especially if the client company is slow to respond to clarification requests or additional documentation. Therefore, companies must comply with audit obligations and ensure internal efficiency and proactive communication with auditors to achieve timely financial reporting. This analysis highlights that a deeper understanding of the causes of audit report lag can provide valuable insights for management, regulators, and auditors in improving future financial reporting quality and timeliness.

4.2. Descriptive Variable Analysis

Descriptive statistical analysis presents an overview of the research data in statistical terms, including the independent variables (Audit Tenure, Audit Opinion) and the dependent variable (Audit Report Lag). The descriptive statistics cover minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation values. The analysis was conducted using SPSS version 27.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistical Test

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Audit Tenure	30	01.00	03.00	17.333	0.78492
Audit Opinion	30	00.00	01.00	6,48125	0.25371
Audit Report Lag	30	01.00	05.00	40.333	109.807
Valid N (listwise)	30				

Based on descriptive statistical tests conducted using SPSS version 27 on 30 observations from 2020 to 2024 across six companies, insights into the characteristics of variables Audit Tenure, Audit Opinion, and Audit Report Lag (ARL) were obtained. The Audit Tenure variable showed a minimum value of 1 and a maximum value of 3, with a mean of 1.7333 and a standard deviation of 0.78492. This indicates that auditors generally do not serve excessively long periods at the same company, with moderate variation in auditor appointment duration. The Audit Opinion variable ranged from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 1, with an average of 0.9333 and a standard deviation of 0.25371. This reveals that most companies received unqualified audit opinions (code 1), while only a small portion received qualified or adverse opinions (code 0). Meanwhile, the Audit Report Lag (ARL) variable had a minimum value of 1 and a maximum of 5, with a mean of 4.0333 and a standard deviation of 1.09807. This implies that most companies issued financial statements within 91 to 110 days after the fiscal year-end (category value 4). However, variations suggest some companies were faster or slower in submitting their reports. Overall, these descriptive statistics provide an initial overview of general

patterns for each variable, serving as a foundation for further analysis on the influence of Audit Tenure and Audit Opinion on Audit Report Lag.

4.3. Classical Assumption Test

4.3.1. Normality Test

According to Ghozali (2018), the normality test aims to assess whether the residuals in the regression model are typically distributed, indicating model quality. The test uses the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method, where data is considered normal if the probability value is > 0.05 and non-normal if < 0.05 . Additionally, graphical analysis is used to visualize the residual distribution, where a line pattern that follows the data indicates normal distribution. The results of the normality test are presented in Table 3:

Table 3. Normality Test

Variable	Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	Sig. (Asymp. Sig. 2-tailed)
Audit Tenure	0,140277778	0.001
Audit Opinion	0,315972222	0.000
Audit Report Lag	0,091666667	0.200*

Based on the normality test results, the Audit Tenure variable has a significance value of 0.001, less than 0.05, indicating that the Audit Tenure data is not normally distributed. Similarly, the Audit Opinion variable shows a significance value 0.000, suggesting a non-normal distribution. Meanwhile, the Audit Report Lag (ARL) variable has a significance value of 0.200, greater than 0.05, signifying that this variable's data is usually distributed. Thus, from this test, only the Audit Report Lag variable satisfies the normality assumption, while the other two variables do not. This is a basis for determining the appropriate advanced analytical techniques, whether parametric or non-parametric methods.

4.3.2. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test aims to evaluate whether there is a relationship between error terms in a linear regression model across different periods. Detection of autocorrelation is conducted using the Durbin-Watson method.

Table 4. Autocorrelation Test

Model	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	0,390972222	0,220138889	0.94024	1.912

The test results indicate a Durbin-Watson value of 1.912, which falls within the range of 1.5 to 2.5. This suggests no evidence of autocorrelation in the regression model being utilized. Consequently, the classical assumption regarding the absence of autocorrelation is satisfied, confirming that the regression model is suitable for further analysis.

4.3.3. Heteroskedasticity Test

The heteroskedasticity test is conducted to determine whether there is inequality in the variance of residuals from one observation to another within a regression model. One of the methods used to detect heteroskedasticity is the Glejser Test, which involves regressing the absolute value of residuals against independent variables. If the significance value (Sig.) from the test is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that there is no heteroskedasticity.

Table 5: Heteroskedasticity Test

Independent Variable	Sig. (Glejser Test)
Audit Tenure	0,317361111
Audit Opinion	0,424305556

The Glejser Test, developed by Herbert Glejser, is a method used to detect the presence of heteroskedasticity in a regression model by regressing the absolute residuals on the independent variables. If the significance value of the resulting regression is greater than 0.05, it indicates that heteroskedasticity is not present. This test is instrumental when the variance of the error terms is suspected to be non-constant across levels of the independent variables. Based on the Glejser test results, the significance value for the Audit Tenure variable is 0.457, and for the Audit Opinion variable, it is 0.611. Both values are greater than 0.05, indicating no heteroskedasticity in the regression model. Thus, the regression model satisfies the homoscedasticity assumption and is deemed suitable for further analysis.

4.3.4. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to identify whether there is a high correlation between independent variables in the regression model. This test examines the Tolerance values and the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). If the Tolerance value > 0.10 and the VIF < 10, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity in the model.

Table 6. Multicollinearity Test

Independent Variable	Tolerance	VIF
Audit Tenure	0,654166667	1.062
Audit Opinion	0,654166667	1.062

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test, the Tolerance value for both independent variables, Audit Tenure and Audit Opinion, is 0.942, and the VIF value is 1.062. These values fall within the recommended range, indicating no multicollinearity between the independent variables in the model. Therefore, the regression model satisfies the assumption of multicollinearity-free data and is valid for further regression analysis.

4.4. Hypothesis Testing

4.4.1. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Hypothesis testing on the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable is conducted using multiple linear regression analysis. This method is applied to predict the effect of multiple independent variables on a single dependent variable, both partially and simultaneously.

Table 7. Coefficient of Determination (R²)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0,383333	0,211805556	0,176388889	0.95178

The R² value of 0.305 indicates that 30.5% of the variance in the audit report lag can be explained by the multiple linear regression model's two independent variables, audit tenure and audit opinion. This means that the model has a moderate level of explanatory power. At the same time, the remaining 69.5% of the variation in audit report lag is attributed to other factors not included in the model, such as company size,

complexity of financial statements, audit resources, or internal controls. The Adjusted R Square value of 0.254 reflects the coefficient of determination adjusted for the number of independent variables and sample size in the model. This measure provides a more accurate representation for models involving multiple independent variables. The correlation coefficient (R) of 0.552 shows a moderate relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

4.4.2. Simultaneous Test (F Test)

The simultaneous significance test, or F test, is utilized to determine whether the independent variables collectively (simultaneously) significantly impact the dependent variable.

Table 8. Simultaneous Significance Test (F Test)

O qf gn	Uwo "qH'Us wct gu	F h	O gc p"Us wct g	H	Uk 0
3	330452	4	70837	80428	2028

Based on the results of the F test, the calculated F value is 6.206 with a significance level of 0.006. Since this significance value is less than the threshold of 0.05 ($0.006 < 0.05$), it can be concluded that the regression model is simultaneously significant. Although the F-test results have been presented and show that the significance value of 0.006 is below the threshold of 0.05, the implications of this finding need to be further explained to improve understanding. The significance value indicates that simultaneously, the audit tenure and audit opinion variables have a significant effect on audit report lag. In other words, the presence of both independent variables in the regression model provides a meaningful contribution to explaining the variation in audit reporting delays. These results support the first hypothesis (H1) and indicate that the regression model built is feasible for further analysis. The practical implication is that corporate policy makers and auditors must pay attention to both factors simultaneously to manage and minimize audit delays, because both play a role in determining the timeliness of audited financial reporting. This means that the variables Audit Tenure and Audit Opinion collectively significantly impact Audit Report Lag. It highlights the critical role of these independent variables in explaining variations in the delay of audit report issuance across the studied companies.

4.5. Partial Test (T-Test)

The partial significance test, or T test, assesses each independent variable's individual (partial) impact on the dependent variable.

Table 9. Partial Significance Test (T Test)

Independent Variable	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.
Constant	2.514	0,404166667	4.320	0.000
Audit Tenure	-0.388	0,119444444	-2.256	0.033
Audit Opinion	0,627083333	0,284722222	2.202	0.036

The interpretation of the regression coefficients needs to be explained more explicitly so that readers understand how each independent variable affects the dependent variable. The t-test results show that the audit tenure variable has a negative regression coefficient of -0.388 with a significance value of 0.033. This means that every one-year increase in audit tenure will reduce the audit report lag by 0.388 units, assuming other variables are constant. In other words, the longer the auditor has a professional relationship with the client, the faster the audit report completion process. Meanwhile, the audit opinion variable has a positive regression coefficient of 0.627 with a significance value 0.036. If a company receives an Unqualified Opinion (WTP) coded as 1 in the model, the audit report lag tends to increase by 0.627 units compared to companies that receive opinions other than WTP (coded 0). This positive relationship indicates that, in the context of this

study, a better audit opinion is correlated with a longer audit completion time, which may be due to additional procedures to ensure the fairness of the financial statements. While the statistical analysis confirms that audit tenure and audit opinion significantly affect audit report lag, the practical significance of these findings should also be addressed.

A statistically significant result, such as a p-value less than 0.05, indicates that the observed relationship is unlikely to have occurred by chance. However, it does not automatically imply that the effect is significant in a real-world context. For example, the negative coefficient for audit tenure (-0.388) suggests that each additional year of auditor engagement is associated with a modest reduction in audit delay. While this effect is statistically valid, its practical impact may vary depending on the company's operational scale, the complexity of its financial reporting, or regulatory deadlines. Similarly, the positive effect of receiving an unqualified audit opinion on audit lag (+0.627) implies a slight increase in reporting time, which might be relevant for firms operating under tight filing schedules but is negligible for others. Therefore, interpreting these coefficients requires consideration of the business context, materiality thresholds, and stakeholder expectations regarding timeliness in financial reporting.

Based on the t-test results, it is obtained that Audit Tenure has a significance value of 0.033, which is smaller than 0.05. This shows that Audit Tenure has a partially significant effect on Audit Report Lag. The regression coefficient is negative at -0.388, which means that the longer the auditor's tenure, the shorter the Audit Report Lag. Audit Opinion has a significance value of 0.036, also smaller than 0.05. This shows that the audit opinion significantly affects the audit report ladder. The regression coefficient of 0.903 indicates a positive effect, meaning that the better the opinion given (code 1 = fair), the greater the tendency to increase Audit Report Lag.

Audit Tenure significantly affects Audit Report Lag with a negative regression coefficient (-0.388). This indicates that the longer the auditor's tenure in the company, the shorter the time needed to complete the audit report. This phenomenon can occur because auditors who have been in office for a long time have a deeper understanding of the processes and systems in the company, so they can increase efficiency in completing the audit. Audit Opinion also significantly affects Audit Report Lag with a positive regression coefficient (0.627). This means that companies that receive a fair opinion (code 1) tend to have a longer time to complete the audit report. This may be due to the complexity of disclosing additional information in fair financial statements or the existence of additional procedures to ensure that the report is acceptable according to standards. Simultaneously, both independent variables, namely Audit Tenure and Audit Opinion, are significant in explaining the variation in the delay in issuing the audit report. Although the normality test results indicate that the audit report lag variable is normally distributed (significance value > 0.05), the two independent variables, audit tenure and audit opinion, failed to meet the normality assumption, as their significance values were below 0.05. This suggests that these variables are generally not distributed within the observed sample. This result implies the potential for bias in the estimation of regression parameters, particularly if parametric methods are applied without adjustment. Nevertheless, multiple linear regression remains applicable in this analysis since the assumption of normality primarily concerns the distribution of residuals, not the individual independent variables.

The significant calculated F value supports this conclusion, where the regression model shows that both variables have an important contribution in influencing the efficiency of completing the company's audit report. However, based on the R Square value, this independent variable can only explain around 30.5% of the variation in Audit Report Lag. The remaining 69.5% is influenced by other factors not covered in the research model, such as industry type, the level of complexity of financial statements, or the audit procedures applied. The results of the classical assumption test indicate that the model meets important criteria, such as the absence of autocorrelation, heteroscedasticity, and multicollinearity. Therefore, the regression model used can be considered valid for interpreting the relationship between independent and dependent variables in the context of this study.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis and the discussion conducted, this study concludes that the variables of audit tenure and audit opinion significantly affect audit report lag in food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2020–2024 period. Partially, audit tenure has a negative and significant effect on audit report lag. This indicates that the longer the working relationship between the auditor and the client, the shorter the time required to complete the audit process. Auditors who have maintained a long-term professional relationship with the client company tend to understand better the company's structure, systems, and financial reporting processes, thereby enabling a faster and more efficient audit process. On the other hand, audit opinion has a positive and significant effect on audit report lag. This means that companies receiving an unqualified opinion experience a longer reporting time. This may be attributed to additional verification procedures by auditors to ensure the fairness of the financial statements, including extended testing of disclosures and supporting documentation prior to issuing an unqualified opinion. The complexity of these procedures can potentially increase the time needed to complete the audit process.

Simultaneously, these two variables, audit tenure and audit opinion, explain 30.5% of the variation in audit report lag. In contrast, the remaining 69.5% is influenced by other factors not included in this research model. Although audit tenure and audit opinion play an important role in influencing the timeliness of audited financial reporting, this study highlights the need for further research to explore additional variables such as company size, operational complexity, profitability, management pressure, auditor rotation, and external factors such as regulations and market conditions. Future studies are recommended to investigate these factors to enhance understanding of the determinants of audit report lag. In addition, practitioners, particularly auditors and corporate management, are advised to consider the dynamics of long-term auditor-client relationships and the audit opinion issuance process, as both have been shown to significantly affect the timeliness of financial reporting, with potential implications for investor perception and regulatory compliance.

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