COMPANY SIZE MODERATES PROFITABILITY, SOLVENCY, COMPANY AGE ON AUDIT DELAY IN THE TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

William Cipta Wijaya[1]*, Haninun[2]
[1.2]Faculty of Economics and Business, Bandar Lampung University, Indonesia
william.21021001@student.ubl.ac.id

Abstract
The purpose of this research is to study how profitability, solvency, and age of a company affect audit delay, and the size of a company moderates profitability, solvency, and age of a company on audit delay. This study has a population in the form of technology companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2020-2023 period. By applying the purposive sampling method, researchers managed to obtain 16 companies as samples. Data analysis was carried out using multiple linear regression techniques and moderated regression analysis. The results obtained, partially the age of the company has a negative influence on audit delay, but profitability and solvency have no effect on audit delay. Company size can be proven to be able to moderate the relationship between profitability and audit delay with a positive influence direction. In addition, company size is also able to moderate the relationship between solvency and audit delay with a negative direction of influence. However, company size does not have the ability to moderate the relationship between company age and audit delay. This study contributes to understanding the dynamics of audit delay in the technology sector, by highlighting the importance of effective financial governance management and audit strategies to reduce audit delay.

Keywords: Audit Delay, Profitability, Solvency, Company Size, Technology Sector

1. Introduction

Financial reports are very important for various parties, especially investors, creditors, and other stakeholders, to make decisions regarding the company's financial position, performance, and changes in condition. In line with the opinion (Rosmiati et al., 2018) states that financial reports are an accounting process to convey information about company activities or financial data to users as one of the considerations in decision making. In this case, according to Article 7 Paragraph 1 Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 14 / POJK.04 / 2022 concerning the submission of periodic financial reports of issuers or public companies, it is required to submit an Annual Report to the Financial Services Authority no later than the end of the third month after the financial year ends. Similarly, the regulation BAPEPAM-LK Number KEP-346/BL/2011 stipulates that companies and public issuers where the registration statement has been considered effective no later than three months (90 days) after the financial year ends must provide financial statements and independent auditor's reports to Bapepam and LK. This aims to ensure that financial information is available in a timely manner to users.

Delay in financial reporting often worries investors because it is considered an indication of internal problems, such as financial statement manipulation or company liquidity problems, it can also lead to a decrease in stock price, loss of market confidence, and sanctions from regulators. Several previous studies have also highlighted the issue of audit delay. According to (Agustina & Jaeni, 2022) when auditors require additional time to complete an audit, audit delays often occur. Certainly, delays in audit reports have a

negative impact on the company and its shareholders. (Tantama, 2018) also emphasizes that financial reports are very important for companies because financial reports can show the company's financial condition. Many parties, including creditors, investors, and other parties, will benefit from the report. In the technology industry, audit delay is increasingly common, several studies identify a correlation between the complexity of the financial structure of technology companies and the increased risk of audit delays. (Amani, 2016) argues that companies with high profitability tend to accelerate the publication of reports to improve the image of value in the eyes of the public. (Saemargani, 2015) also states that companies with low levels of profitability tend to publish their financial reports late. It is inversely proportional to research. (Saputra et al., 2020) because audit procedures and analysis of company performance reports are not so different if the audit process is carried out at a medium or high level of profit.

Conversely, according to (Artaningrum, 2017) companies can submit their securities reports on time if they successfully settle their debts. (Febisianigrum & Meidiyustiani, 2020) also emphasized that when companies have a lot of debt, they have a higher risk of default, so auditors must be more careful when auditing the company's debt and asset ownership. The company's solvency conditions, especially those related to high debt, can significantly affect the company's going concern. When a company has a lot of debt, the risk of failure to meet the debt increases, which in turn can cast doubt on the company's ability to survive. This situation complicates the audit process as the auditor needs to consider more about the company's business sustainability. As a result, the audit takes longer, which ultimately causes the audit to be delayed. In addition, according to (Witjaksono & Silvia, 2014) Due to the increasing complexity of financial statements along with the age and scale of company operations, older companies cannot complete audits quickly. In contrast to the research found by (Saemargani, 2015) namely, Company Age has a significant effect on Audit delay. This means that audit delay will decrease with the age of a company. Company size as a moderating variable can strengthen or weaken the relationship between profitability, solvency and company age on audit delay. In research conducted (Bahri et al., 2018) revealed that there is a negative influence between company size on audit delay. In other words, audit delays can decrease with the size of a company. Conversely, companies with smaller sizes tend to experience longer audit delays. Therefore, company size serves as an important factor in moderating how profitability, solvency, and company age impact audit delay.

Previous studies have examined factors that influence audit delay, such as profitability, solvency, and company age. However, most of these studies are still limited to manufacturing, consumer goods, or other sectors, while the technology sector, which has special characteristics such as dependence on innovation, market volatility, and complexity in financial governance, has not been widely explored. This study aims to fill this gap by analyzing how firm size plays a moderating role in the relationship between profitability, solvency, and firm age on audit delay in the technology sector. With this approach, the research is expected to provide a new perspective on the factors that influence audit delay in an industry that has unique properties. In addition, the results of this study can also serve as practical guidance for technology companies and auditors to improve the efficiency of the audit process and reduce the risk of delays in financial reporting. In this study, researchers used Return on Assets (ROA) as an indicator to measure the level of company profitability, while Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) was used as a measure of solvency. In addition, this study includes the company age variable, which is calculated based on the time span from the company's establishment to the year of the

study. Therefore, the research aims to be able to study how profitability, solvency, company age, and company size affect audit delay in technology companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, with company size acting as a moderating variable.

2. Theoretical Background

2.1 Agency Theory

Jensen & Meckling (1976), argue that Agency Theory describes the relationship between principals and agents, which involves various parties, such as individuals, groups, or organizations. Principals have the authority to make strategic decisions about the future of the company and delegate these responsibilities to other parties (agents). Agency Theory explains the potential conflict of interest between principals (shareholders) and agents (management) in managing the company. If there is adverse information, such as poor financial conditions, agents may be incentivized to delay financial reports in the case of a delayed audit. To prevent delayed audits, principals expect timely reports to aid decision-making.

2.2 Signalling Theory

Signal theory according to (Rochman & Andayani, 2023) explains the actions of company management to do things to inform investors about management's views on the company's prospects. In accordance with the views of (Sari et al., 2023) Signaling theory describes the strategies employed by company management to convey information to investors about the company's potential future performance. In the technology industry, a timely audit can be considered a positive signal to investors regarding the quality of corporate governance and stable financial prospects. Conversely, a delay in the submission of financial statements may be perceived as a negative signal, indicating possible internal problems such as financial constraints or management weaknesses, which in turn may affect investor perceptions and impact the company's share price.

2.3 Audit Delay

According to (Saragih, 2018) Audit delay refers to the duration needed by auditors to finalize the audit process, measured as the gap between the financial statement date and the issuance date of the audit opinion. In addition (Dewi & Kristiyanti, 2020) states that the delay in the audit report is defined as the amount of time required to complete it, it is measured from the end of the financial year to the date the audit report is issued.

$$\text{Audit delay = Audit Report Date - Financial Year Closing Date}$$

2.4 Company Size

According to (Novari & Lestari, 2016) The size of a company can determine the level of trust of an investor, a larger company is generally better known among the public, so that it can more easily obtain information, which ultimately increases its value. In addition, company size is often measured based on the amount of assets the company has to operate.

$$\text{Company Size = Ln (Total Assets)}$$

2.5 Profitability

Sanjaya & Rizky (2018), say that the profitability ratio is a tool used to measure how well a company can generate profits within a certain period of time and to show the level of management effectiveness in carrying out its operations. According to (Hidayat, 2018) Profitability indicates a company's capacity to utilize its assets effectively in generating profits, known as Return on Assets (ROA).

$$\text{Profitability} = \frac{\text{Net Profit After Tax}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100\%$$

2.6 Solvency

Solvency according to (Alfiani & Nurmala, 2020) is a ratio used to determine how much debt is financed by company assets, or how much debt the company bears compared to its assets. In addition (Dauda et al., 2021) revealed that the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) represents the proportion of debt to equity, calculated by comparing a company's total debt with its total equity.

$$\text{Solvency} = \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Equity}} \times 100\%$$

2.7 Company Age

According to (Triyanti et al., 2020) The age of a company refers to the length of time it has been optimizing its operations to achieve continuous growth and development. (Pattinaja & Siahainenia, 2020) also argue that the age of the company is calculated from the date of establishment of the company to its book closing date.

$$\text{Company Age} = \text{Year of Research} - \text{Year of Company Establishment}$$

2.8 Effect of Profitability on Audit delay

Febisianigrum & Meidiyustiani (2020), states that profitability reflects the ability of an organization or company to earn profits, a company with high profitability is considered good because they do not need to delay submitting the necessary information. Research conducted by (Amani, 2016) supports these findings by showing that profitability has a negative impact on audit delay. In line with that, the results of research (Pratiwi, 2018) also show that profitability is found to have a significant negative impact on audit delay. Based on signal theory, companies with high profitability report finances in a timely manner. Meanwhile, agency theory argues that companies with high profitability encourage management to accelerate audits to reduce information asymmetry and maintain owner trust. Based on the findings and arguments above, the hypotheses proposed in this study are as follows:

H_1: Profitability has a significant negative effect on audit delay.

2.9 The Effect of Solvency on Audit delay

A company's capacity to meet all of its obligations is assessed through its solvency ratio. In line with that (Apriyani, 2015) suggests that Solvency is a ratio that shows how well a company can pay all its obligations. In general, the greater the proportion of debt to total assets, the longer it takes to complete the financial statements, this shows that the level of solvency has an influence on audit duration. Research (Saragih, 2018) dan (Oktrivina & Azizah, 2022) also support this which It is found that solvency has a positive influence on audit delay. It is inversely proportional to the findings (Susanti, 2021) which found that solvency proxied by DER has a negative effect on audit delay. This difference in results is due to variations in the research methods used and the characteristics of the sample studied. Based on agency theory, high solvency increases risk for owners, so management may be slower in presenting reports to ensure completeness of information. Based on the findings and arguments above, the hypothesis proposed in this study is as follows:

H_2: Solvency has a positive effect on audit delay.

2.10 The Effect of Company Age on Audit delay

Pattinaja & Siahainenia (2020), state that due to longer internal controls, companies that are older tend to have greater capacity and skills to collect, process, and generate information when needed. This is in line with research (Nanda et al., 2022) and (Putri et al., 2021) which found that company age has a negative effect on audit delay. According to agency theory, companies that are older have stronger control mechanisms between management (agents) and owners (principals). This makes it possible to speed up the audit process and reduce information asymmetry. So the hypothesis proposed in this study is as follows:

H_3: Company age has a negative effect on audit delay.

2.11 Company Size Can Moderate the Effect of the Relationship Between Profitability and Audit delay

The level of Return On Asset (ROA) ratio can present profitability, companies with high profits are considered to be performing well, and they tend to be faster and more open in submitting financial reports than companies with low earnings. According to (Nuraini et al., 2022) audit reports take a long time to complete if the company shows low profits. This indicates that the company is facing problems in generating profits. Supported by research findings (Pratiwi, 2018) which found that company size able to moderate the relationship between profitability and audit delay. Based on agency theory, company owners (principals) entrust management to management (agents). In large companies, management is asked more to speed up audits to reduce agency conflicts and maintain the owner's reputation. So the hypothesis proposed in this study is as follows:

H_4: Company size is able to moderate the effect of the relationship between profitability on audit delay.

2.12 Company Size Able to Moderate the Effect of the Relationship Between Solvency and Audit delay

Company size is the size of a company which is expressed by total assets (Ln). High solvency increases the risk that auditors must be careful. Small companies tend to experience longer financial reporting delays than large companies, because large companies have good management, resources and technology. Supported by the findings

of (Nuraini et al., 2022) and (Febisianigrum & Meidiyustiani, 2020) which found that company size can moderate solvency on audit delay. According to agent theory, the owner (principal) entrusts the agent (manager) to run the company, which allows for tighter supervision and faster audits. Meanwhile, signal theory says that large companies complete audits faster to provide positive signals to the market. So the hypothesis proposed in this study is as follows:

H$_5$: Company size is able to moderate the effect of the relationship between solvency on audit delay

2.13 Company Size Can Moderate the Effect of the Relationship Between Company Age and Audit delay

According to (Al-azhary et al., 2024) the increasing age of the company, shows the quality of good internal control and a lot of experience in submitting audit financial reports. A longer age allows the company to submit financial reports quickly. Older companies tend to receive audits faster, but large companies often face slower audits due to their complexity. Conversely, small companies may receive faster audits even though they are younger. Therefore, moderation of firm size is critical to understanding changes in the effect of firm age on audit delays. Based on agent theory, owners (principals) tend to trust managers (agents) who are experienced in maintaining operational efficiency, so that audits can be completed more quickly. Signaling theory also supports this view, as larger, more mature companies can provide positive signals to the market about their management quality and stability through timely completion of audits. So the hypothesis proposed in this study is as follows:

H$_6$: Company size is able to moderate the effect of the relationship between company age and audit delay.

2.14 Theoretical Framework

Based on the background and theoretical foundation previously discussed, this study examines more than two variables, including Firm Size, Profitability, Solvency, and Firm Age, in relation to Audit Delay. Therefore, the resulting theoretical framework is as follows:
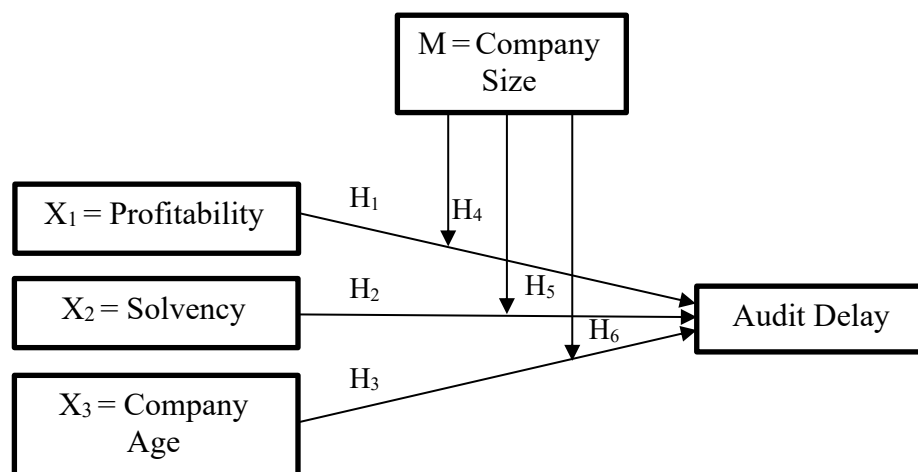

Figure 1. Theoretical Framework

3. Methods

3.1 Type of Research

This type of research is quantitative research. According to (Haninun & Lourent, 2022) quantitative data is numerical or nominal data. In line with that, according to (Djollong, 2014) quantitative research can be defined as the process of finding knowledge that analyzes details with numerical data.

3.2 Type of Data

This research utilizes secondary data collected directly from the sources. The data comprises annual financial reports of publicly listed companies in the technology sector on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the years 2020 to 2023, data obtained from www.idx.co.id.

3.3 Sample Selection and Data Collection

The population in this study consists of the annual financial reports of technology sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), with a total of 40 companies observed over a four-year period (2020-2023). The technology sector is a rapidly growing industry that encompasses various sub-sectors, allowing for a more representative sample selection. By including all sub-sectors within this industry, the analysis is expected to yield more comprehensive and optimal results. However, to ensure the accuracy and reliability of this study's results where researchers examine profitability, companies with negative profits will be excluded from the sample, considering that negative profits can affect the accuracy of the analysis and potentially cause bias. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling which can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Purposive Sampling

No.	Criteria	Total Companies
1.	Technology companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2020-2023	40
2.	Technology companies that publish their financial reports not consecutively during 2020-2023	(20)
3.	Technology companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) do not experience delays in submitting financial reports	(4)
4.	Total company sample	16
5.	Total observations during 2020-2023 (16 x 4)	64
6.	Annual financial statements of companies that have negative earnings	(21)
7.	Outlier data	(7)
8.	Total samples used in the study	36

3.4 Operational Definition of Variables

1) In this study, the dependent variable is audit delay. According to (Darmawan, 2021) states that the delay in submitting audited financial reports can be calculated by means of the duration between the company's fiscal year-end and the issuance date of the audit report.

Formula:
$$\text{Audit Delay} = \text{Audit Report Date} - \text{Fiscal Year-End Date}$$

2) Independent Variabels
   a. According to (Yusuf et al., 2022) says that profitability refers to the ability of every business actor to generate profits. The Return on Asset (ROA) ratio level shows how far a company can generate profits with its assets. Return on assets (ROA) can be formulated as follows:

   Formula ROA:
   $$\text{Probability} = \frac{\text{Net Profit After Tax}}{\text{Total Asset}} \times 100\%$$

   b. (Mahulae, 2020) states that solvency refers to a company's capacity to fulfill both its short-term and long-term debt obligations.

   Formula DER:
   $$\text{Solvency} = \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Equity}} \times 100\%$$

   c. According to (Hamdani et al., 2020) states that the age of the company is defined as the amount of time obtained since the company was founded and has been operating until now.

   Formula:
   $$\text{Company Age} = \text{Year of Study} - \text{Year of Establishment of the Company}$$

3) Moderating variables are variables that affect the direction or strength of the relationship between the independent variable (independent variable) and the dependent variable (dependent variable). (Lutfi, 2023) argues that moderating variables can affect the strength or weakness of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. In this study, company size was chosen by researchers as a moderating variable.

   Formula:
   $$\text{Company Size} = \text{Ln (Total Asset)}$$

3.5 Data Testing Techniques

The technique in data testing uses an analysis model that aims to predict the dependent variable based on changes in the value of the independent variable, either increasing or decreasing. In addition, this technique is also used to determine the direction of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables, whether it is positive or negative. Mathematically, the multiple linear regression model that will be applied is as follows:

$$AD = \alpha + \beta 1 ROA + \beta 2 DER + \beta 3 UMP + \beta 4 UKP + \beta 5 ROA*UKP + \beta 6 DER*UKP + \beta 7 UMP*UKP + e$$

Note:
AD   = Audit delay
α = Constant
$\beta 1$ $\beta 2$ $\beta 3$ $\beta 4$ $\beta 5$ $\beta 6$ $\beta 7$ = Regression Coefficients
ROA   = Profitability
DER   = Solvency
UMP   = Company Age
UKP   = Company Size
e   = Error

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Classical Assumption Test

The outcome of the One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test indicates that the residual data in the regression model is normally distributed, with a significance level of 0.128 greater than the significant value of 0.05. As for the multicollinearity test, this study involves moderation variables, which have the potential to cause multicollinearity. In line with the opinion (Hutapea & Herawaty, 2020) that in their research there is multicollinearity due to the existence of moderating variables that create a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. (Murniati et al., 2013) Revealed that one of the multicollinearity problems can be solved by mean-centering, to do this, the X1 and X2 data must be reduced to the average value (mean) of each variable.

This opinion is supported by the theory (Hayes, 2005) which suggests that the proper application of moderated multiple regression requires researchers to first perform mean centering on the predictor variables before calculating the product term that represents the interaction. The results show that the VIF value for each independent variable is below 10, while the tolerance value exceeds 0.1. This indicates that there is no multicollinearity problem among the independent variables in the regression model used. Furthermore, the heteroscedasticity test was conducted using the results of the Glejser test and the White Test. The significance value for each variable shows more than 0.05, which means that the regression model does not experience heteroscedasticity problems. To identify autocorrelation, the last test uses the Durbin Watson (DW) test. The calculated DW value is 1.901, which indicates that DW(1.901) > DU(1.650) and DW(1.901) < 4-DU = 2.350. In other words, DW is between the upper limit (dU) and 4 minus the upper limit (dU). Therefore, it can be concluded that the regression model does not show autocorrelation problems.

4.2 Coefficient of Determination Analysis

Obtained a figure of 0.247, or 24.7%, which is indicated by Adjusted R Square. This means that 24.7% of the contribution in audit delay can be explained by profitability, solvency, and company age moderated by company size. The remaining 75.3% is influenced by other factors not included in this study.

4.3 Model Feasibility Test (F Test)

Table 2. Output Model Feasibility Test (F Test)

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	ANOVA[a]					
1	Regression	8114,755	7	1159,251	2,642	,031[b]
	Residual	12283,995	28	438,714		
	Total	20398,750	35			

a. Dependent Variable: AD(Y)

b. Predictors: (Constant), X3*M, UMP(X3)_C, UKP(M)_C, X2*M, X1*M, DER(X2)_C, ROA(X1)_C

As shown in table 2, the F value (2.642) is greater than the F table (2.44) and the Sig. value is lower than 0.05 (0.031 < 0.05) so that the conclusion H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, which indicates that in this study the regression model is feasible to use.

4.4. Partial Test (T Test)
Table 3. Output Research Hypothesis Test (T-Test)

	Coefficients[a]					
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	112,123	4,497		24,934	,000
	ROA(X1)_C	1,679	1,264	,451	1,328	,195
	DER(X2)_C	11,503	10,955	,242	1,050	,303
	UMP(X3)_C	-1,928	,663	-,740	-2,910	,007
	UKP(M)_C	1,194	4,846	,053	,246	,807
	X1*M	2,400	1,089	,706	2,204	,036
	X2*M	-43,827	13,086	-,759	-3,349	,002
	X3*M	,951	,758	,264	1,254	,220

a. Dependent Variable: AD(Y)
Source: Output SPSS Version 25

Based on the regression results in table 3, the Company Age variable (X3) has a significance value <0.05, which indicates That the age of a company negatively effect audit delay. and company size has the ability to moderate profitability in a positive direction while Solvency in a negative direction. On the other hand, the profitability variable, the solvency variable, the interaction variable of company age and company size have a significance value> 0.05, so it is concluded that profitability and solvency have no effect on audit delay, and company size cannot moderate the effect between company age and audit delay.

4.5 Effect of Profitability on Audit delay

The findings indicate that profitability has no effect on audit delay with a significance value of 0.195 (>0.05) and a regression coefficient value of 1.679. This is because the level of company profitability, both high and low, is not the main priority of auditors in determining the length of time to complete the audit. Auditors tend to focus more on the risk of fraud, the complexity of financial statements, and the quality of the company's internal control rather than the level of profit earned by the company. These results are in line with the findings (Saputra et al., 2020) and (Armansyah, 2015) which state that profitability has no effect on audit delay, but contradict the findings (Alfiani & Nurmala, 2020) which found profitability has a negative effect on audit delay.

4.6 The effect of Solvency on Audit delay

The results of this study show that solvency has no effect on audit delay with a significance value of 0.303 (>0.05) and a regression coefficient of 11.503. This is because, if the company has either high or low solvency, it will not have an impact on the financial statement audit process if the auditor conducts the audit in accordance with the professional standards of public accountants. The results of this study are consistent with the results found in (Febisianigrum & Meidiyustiani, 2020) and (Saputra et al., 2020) which suggest that solvency does not impact audit delay.

4.7 Effect of Company Age on Audit delay

With a significance value of 0.007 (<0.05), and a regression coefficient of -1.928, The findings revealed that the age of a company significantly influences the duration of audit

delays. In other words, older companies tend to complete their audits more quickly. This can be caused by more experienced companies having better financial reporting systems, more stable relationships with auditors, and a higher ability to meet audit needs quickly. The outcomes of this study are consistent with prior research (Saputra et al., 2020) and (Amani, 2016).

4.8 Moderating Effect of Company Size on the relationship between Profitability and Audit delay

The results of this study indicate that the relationship between profitability and audit delay can be moderated in a positive direction. Based on the test results, the regression coefficient value is 2.400 with a significance of 0.036 (<0.05). This indicates that the inclusion of company size as a moderating factor variable strengthens the effect of profitability on audit delay so that companies with large sizes tend to face longer audit delays when profitability levels increase. The findings of this study are in line with research (Pratiwi, 2018) and (Marcelino & Mulyani, 2021).

4.9 Moderating Effect of Company Size on the relationship between Solvency and Audit delay

The results obtained show that the relationship between solvency and audit delay can be moderated by company size in a negative direction. Based on the test results, The interaction between solvency and company size shows a regression coefficient of -43.827 with a significance level of 0.002 (<0.05). This suggests that company size, as a moderating variable, enhances the influence of solvency on audit delay in a negative direction. This means that companies with larger sizes tend to experience shorter audit delays when the level of solvency increases. This indicates that companies with high solvency ratios have better resources to manage their financial obligations and make better financial reports, which allows audits to be carried out more quickly. The findings in this study are in line with research (Marcelino & Mulyani, 2021) and (Febisianigrum & Meidiyustiani, 2020).

4.10 Moderating Effect of Company Size on the relationship between Company Age and Audit delay

The results of this study show that company size is unable to moderate the relationship between company age and audit delay. Based on the test results, the interaction between company age and company size obtained a regression coefficient value of 0.951 and a significance level of 0.220 (>0.05), this indicates that the effect of company age on audit delay is not influenced by how large the company size is. Companies that are older or have longer experience in their operations do not significantly show differences in audit delay, whether the company is large or small. This may be due to other factors such as operational complexity or the quality of reporting systems that are not entirely dependent on company age and company size. These results are also in line with research (Abror, 2023) and (Al-azhary et al., 2024).

5. Conclusion

The research aims to empirically study how the influence between profitability, solvency, and age of a company on audit delay. By taking into account the aspect of company size as a moderating variable using a sample of financial statements of technology companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2020

to 2023. So that the results of the analysis obtained that profitability and solvency have no effect on audit delay, while company age has a negative effect on audit delay. In addition, company size can affect the relationship between profitability and audit delay in a positive direction and company size can affect the relationship between solvency and audit delay in a negative direction, but company size cannot moderate the relationship between company age and audit delay. Based on the results of this study, it is hoped that companies can consider factors such as company age and company size and can provide information or data needed by auditors quickly so as not to interfere with the financial reporting process. Auditors are also expected to maintain professionalism and independence in carrying out their duties, without being influenced by factors of company profitability or solvency. This study also contributes to the development of literature on audit delay, especially in the technology sector, as well as a reference for future research to explore more deeply the influence of other relevant variables.

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Attachment
1. Histogram
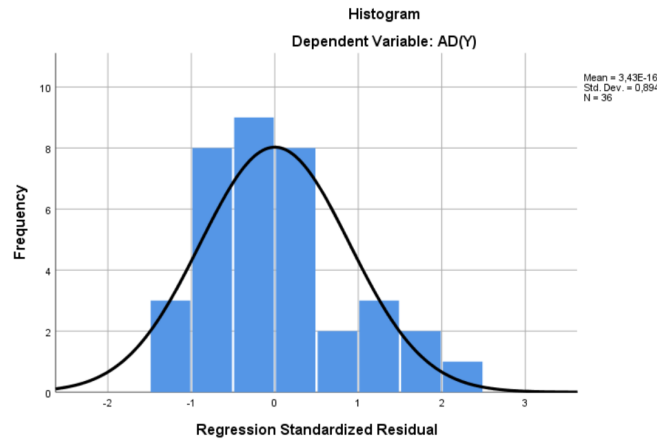
Output of the classical assumption normality test Histogram

2. Normal P-P Plot
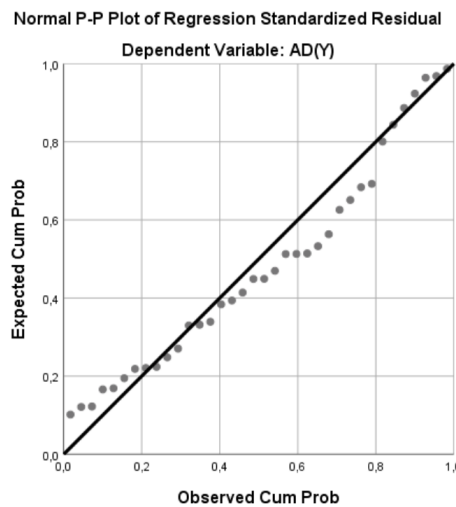
Output of the classical assumption normality test P-P Plot

3. One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		36
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	18,73422752
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,130
	Positive	,130
	Negative	-,077
Test Statistic		,130
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,128[c]

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

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4.Multicollinearity

1) Before Mean-Centering

Coefficientsa

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	ROA (X1)	,000	2870,302
	DER (X2)	,000	2740,489
	UMP (X3)	,000	2939,522
	UKP (M)	,153	6,546
	X1*M	,000	2837,896
	X2*M	,000	2738,432
	X3*M	,000	2910,685

a. Dependent Variable: AD (Y)

2) After Mean-Centering

Coefficientsa

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	ROA(X1)_C	,186	5,362
	DER(X2)_C	,404	2,473
	UMP(X3)_C	,333	3,007
	UKP(M)_C	,463	2,160
	X1*M	,210	4,763
	X2*M	,419	2,388
	X3*M	,484	2,065

a. Dependent Variable: AD(Y)

5. Heteroskedatisitas

1) White Test

White Test for Heteroskedasticity[a,b,c]

Chi-Square	df	Sig.
22,167	29	,813

a. Dependent variable: AD(Y)
b. Tests the null hypothesis that the variance of the errors does not depend on the values of the independent variables.
c. Design: Intercept + ROAX1_C + DERX2_C + UMPX3_C + UKPM_C + X1M + X2M + X3M + ROAX1_C * ROAX1_C + ROAX1_C * DERX2_C + ROAX1_C * UMPX3_C + ROAX1_C * UKPM_C + ROAX1_C * X1M + ROAX1_C * X2M + ROAX1_C * X3M + DERX2_C * DERX2_C + DERX2_C * UMPX3_C + DERX2_C * UKPM_C + DERX2_C * X1M + DERX2_C * X2M + DERX2_C * X3M + UMPX3_C * UMPX3_C + UMPX3_C * UKPM_C + UMPX3_C * X1M + UMPX3_C * X2M + UMPX3_C * X3M + UKPM_C * UKPM_C + UKPM_C * X1M + UKPM_C * X2M + UKPM_C * X3M + X1M * X1M + X1M * X2M + X1M * X3M + X2M * X2M + X2M * X3M + X3M * X3M

2) Glejser Test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	15,078	2,319		6,503	,000
	ROA(X1)_C	-,374	,652	-,207	-,574	,571
	DER(X2)_C	-3,054	5,649	-,133	-,541	,593
	UMP(X3)_C	-,329	,342	-,261	-,964	,343
	UKP(M)_C	-,144	2,499	-,013	-,058	,954
	X1*M	,192	,562	,116	,341	,735
	X2*M	-5,051	6,748	-,181	-,749	,460
	X3*M	-,177	,391	-,101	-,452	,655

a. Dependent Variable: ABRESID

3) Durbin-Watson

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,631[a]	,398	,247	20,946	1,901

a. Predictors: (Constant), X3*M, UMP(X3)_C, UKP(M)_C, X2*M, X1*M, DER(X2)_C, ROA(X1)_C
b. Dependent Variable: AD(Y)