

Conference Paper

The Effect of Audit Tenure, Company Age, and Company Size on Audit Report Lag with Manufacturing Industrial Specialization Auditors As Moderation Variables (Empirical Study on Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange)

Nur Hoirul Fayyum, Hertanto, and Siti Hamidah Rustiana

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine and analyze the effect of tenure audit, company age, and firm size on audit lag reports with auditors specializing in manufacturing industry as moderating variables. The research data is secondary data obtained by downloading financial statements of manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the period 2014-2017 through the IDX official website www.idx.ac.id. 12 companies were taken in this study that met the sample criteria. The analytical tool used is multiple regression analysis. The results showed that the audit tenure, and the age of the company had a significant effect on audit lag reports, auditors specializing in manufacturing industry did not attach future competencies to work audits and companies related to audit report lag (ARL). While firm size is not significant for audit report lag (ARL) and auditors the specialization of manufacturing industry weakens the influence of company size on audit report lag (ARL).

Keywords: Audit Period, Company Age, Company Size, Audit Report Lag, Manufacturing Industry Specialization Auditor.

1. Introduction

Timeliness in publishing audited financial statements is very important especially for public companies that use the capital market as one of their funding sources [1]. The financial statements produced can help all users to know the financial condition of an entity and assist in making decisions in the economic field. Audited financial statements of the company can be said to be relevant and trusted if the report is released on time by the company [2]. One of the obstacles in the presentation of financial statements is the timeliness in which the financial statements should be audited by public accountants in order to be published by the general public. Regulations on compliance with the timeliness in presenting financial reports to the public in Indonesia have been regulated

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in the Regulations relating to the timeliness to submit financial statements in Indonesia, which has been regulated in the Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 29 / POJK.04 / 2016 concerning the annual report of the issuer or public company.

Although the OJK has made these regulations, there are still companies that violate regulations. There are several companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange which were sanctioned by the OJK. In 2006, out of 337 companies listed on the Jakarta Stock Exchange, companies were classified as late in submitting the financial statements, with 61 companies coming from the manufacturing sector. In 2012 there were 29 companies that were late in submitting their financial statements. In 2013 there were 52 issuers that were late, in 2014 there were 29 issuers and in 2015 63 issuers were fined by OJK [2].

This delay can reflect that there are problems in the company's financial statements. The auditing process carried out by the external auditor who is the same as the client for a long time will lead to closeness between the two who are expected to provide an opportunity for the auditor to prolong the time to complete the audit [3]. This closeness can be avoided if the external auditor continues to maintain its independence, therefore the audit tenure or audit engagement period also influences the speed of publication of audited financial statements [4].

Another factor that affects audit report lag is the age of the company. According to [5] the longer the life of a company, the shorter the audit report lag of the company. This is because companies that have long been established are considered more established, and experienced, and skilled in collecting, processing, and producing information when needed because they have experience in this matter, so that the auditor does not need a long time in the audit process.

Factors that also affect audit report lag are company size. The size of the company usually has a good internal control so that it can reduce the level of errors in the presentation of the company's financial statements [6]. The size of the company can show the size of the company can be seen from the financial condition of the company for example the amount of total assets. The existence of different auditors of industry specialization certainly makes the company need auditors with certain specifications. According to Craswell (1995) in [6], industrial specifications are carried out by auditors by increasing expertise in certain industrial fields. This can be interpreted by the existence of specialization in auditing making the auditor fully understand the problems faced by the client, so that the quality of the audit produced can also be considered good (Anggreni and Latrini, 2016).

Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem in this study can be formulated as follows: 1) Does the audit tenure affect the audit report lag? 2) Does the company's age affect the audit report lag? 3) Does the size of the company affect the audit report lag? 4) Does the audit tenure affect the audit report lag with auditors specializing in manufacturing industry as moderation? 5) Does the age of the company influence the audit report lag with auditors specializing in manufacturing industry as moderation? 6) Does the size of the company affect the audit report lag with auditors specializing in manufacturing industry as moderation? 7) Does the audit tenure, company age, and company size have a simultaneous effect on audit report lag?

The objectives of this study include the following: 1) To determine the effect of audit tenure on audit report lag. 2) To determine the effect of company age on audit report lag. 3) To determine the effect of company size on audit report lag. 4) To determine the effect of audit tenure on audit report lag with auditors specializing in manufacturing industry as moderation. 5) To determine the effect of company age on audit report lag with auditors specializing in manufacturing industry as moderation. 6) To determine the effect of company size on audit report lag with auditors specializing in manufacturing industry as moderation. 7) To determine the effect of audit tenure, company age, and company size on audit report lag simultaneously.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Agency theory

Agency problems can be detrimental to the principal because the principal is not directly involved in the management of the company so that he does not have adequate access to obtain the information needed (Ariani and Budiarta, 2014). The existence of information asymmetry can create a need for an independent third party to examine and provide assurance to the financial statements made by management, namely an auditor. The purpose of assurance that is part of the audit is to reduce the information asymmetry that occurs between management and the principal. Therefore, principals need to get a mechanism by hiring auditors as independent parties to audit financial statements in order to improve the quality of financial statements that can make public confidence in the financial statements (Ittonen, 2010 in Shafira and Ghozali 2017).

2.2. Compliance Theory

According to Ariani and Bawono (2018) compliance is to follow a specification, standard or law that has been clearly regulated which is usually issued by an authorized institution or organization in a particular field. There are two basic perspectives in the sociology literature on compliance in law, which are called instrumental and normative. Based on the normative perspective this compliance theory can be applied in the accounting field, due to the timeliness of financial reporting by companies listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange which have been regulated in Decree of the Chairperson of OJK Number: Kep-36 / PM / 2003 concerning the obligation to submit financial statements periodically. It can be concluded that the issuer's compliance in reporting financial reporting is an absolute matter in fulfilling compliance with the principle of timely disclosure of information.

2.3. Audit Report Lag

Report Lag Audit is the period of completion of the annual financial report audit, which is from the date the company closes until the date stated in the independent auditor's report, where the independent auditor's report date is before the company submits the financial report to the Financial Services Authority (OJK) on March 31. Audit report lag shows the length of the audit completion (Andiyanto, et al, 2017).

The length of time the completion of the audit process (audit report lag) will affect the timeliness of the publication of audit financial statement information (Azizah and Kumalasari, 2017). Timeliness affects the value of financial statements, where delays in information can cause negative reactions from capital market players. The company's financial information is used by investors as one of the basis for making decisions to buy or sell shares, so that it can also affect stock prices (Firnanti, 2016).

According to Tiono and Jogi (2013: 287-288) in Firnanti (2016) states that there are several causes of audit report lag. The first cause comes from management factors. In addition, there are also causes that originate from external factors, namely the auditor. The next cause is the large number of non-monetary assets of the company. The final cause is the lack of competence in the Public Accountant Office. These things can extend audit report lag.

2.4. Audit Tenure

According to Juniadi and Jugiyanto (2010) in Lesmanawati and Sumarni (2017) audit tenure is the length of the auditor's relationship with the client set by the number of years. the engagement period or assignment of audits related to general audit services on the client's financial statements can be carried out by the KAP for a maximum of 6 consecutive years and by the Public Accountant for a maximum of 3 consecutive years.

2.5. Company age

The age of the company is the time that has been achieved since the beginning of standing up to unlimited time. Companies that have a relatively more age, are usually better at collecting, processing and producing information, because companies already have a lot of working hours (Putra and Ramantha, 2015). The longer a company is listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, the older the company is. The older the age of a company, the more experience the company has to anticipate the risks that might occur.

2.6. Company Size

Company size is the size of a company seen from the amount of assets owned by the company (Saemargani and Mustikawati, 2015). The size of the company is considered capable of influencing the value of the company because the larger the size or scale of the company, the younger the company will be in obtaining funding sources. The size of a company will affect the ability to bear the risks that might arise from various situations faced by the company. Large companies tend to more quickly complete the audit process. This is caused by several factors, namely the management of large companies tends to be given incentives to reduce audit report lag because these companies are closely monitored by investors, capital supervisors and the government.

2.7. Manufacturing Industry Specialization Auditor

The auditor industry specialization is an auditor who has a lot of audit experience and is concentrated in an industry (Michael and Rohman, 2017). The auditor's ability to carry out effective and efficient audits depends on the auditor's ability in the client industry, as well as knowledge about the client. If auditors have capabilities in the client industry, they will relatively provide higher audit quality, which will improve the quality of earnings.

The purpose of self-specialized auditors in an industry is to get more clients who can make these auditors work on economies of scale and this cannot be done by auditors who do not specialize in certain industries.

Based on the theoretical framework described, the discussion in this study can be simplified in the model:

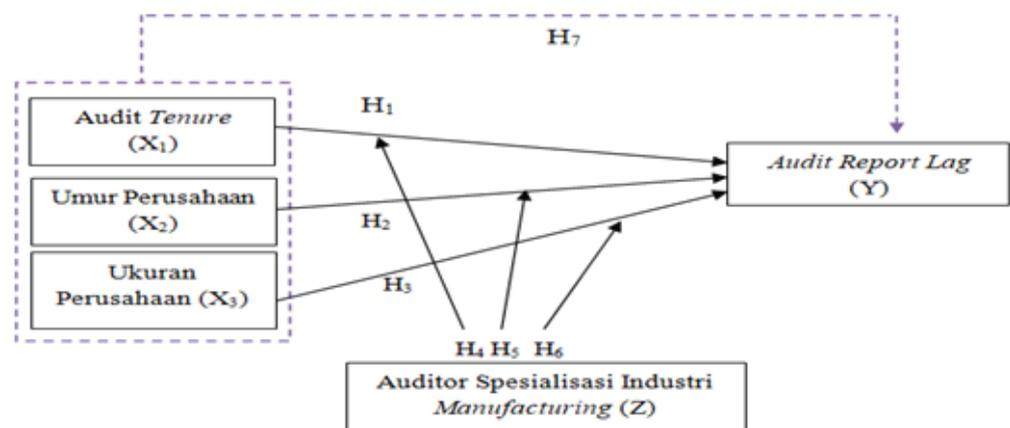


Figure 1: Effect of the Audit Tenure on the Audit Report Lag.

Research that analyzes the influence of tenure audits on the period of completion of an audit or Lag Report Audit (ARL) has been carried out by several researchers abroad and in Indonesia. However, these studies produce different research results. Octaviani's (2017) research shows a positive influence between audit tenure on audit report lag. While the research conducted by Lee et al. (2011) shows a negative influence between tenure audits and audit report lag.

The longer tenure audit results in the auditor having more experience and knowledge about client characteristics and client business operations. This creates increasing efficiency so that the audit report lag (ARL) gets shorter. From the study the authors formulated the research hypothesis as follows:

H1: Audit tenure affects audit report lag.

2.8. Company Age Influence Against Report Lag Audit

Research on the influence of company age on audit report lag has been carried out by several previous researchers. Research conducted by Sitorus and Ardiati (2016) proves that the age of the company influences the audit period, this research is in line with research conducted by Togasima and Christiawan (2014) proving that the age of the company affects audit report lag. Contrary to this research, research conducted by

Aristika, et al. (2014); Puspatama (2014) and Darsono (2014) stated that the age of the company did not affect audit report lag.

Lianto and Kusuma (2010) in Sitorus and Ardiati (2016) state that companies that have long been established in general have opened branches in several regions that will expand their operational scope and have more complicated transactions. This of course will affect the work of the auditor. Companies that have good internal control will increase auditor confidence so that auditors can reduce the amount of work, but with a broad operational scope can make the auditor's work difficult to confirm data. So the hypothesis developed is:

H2: Company age affects audit report lag.

2.9. Effect of Company Size on Audit Report Lag

The size of the company usually has a good internal control so that it can reduce the level of errors in the presentation of the company's financial statements. This makes it easy for auditors to audit financial statements. Large companies also have large financial resources to pay audit fees in order to get good and fast audit services. Large companies also get great pressure from external parties on their financial performance, this will encourage company management to publish financial reports and audits faster (Juanita and Satwiko, 2012).

Research conducted by Margareta and Soepriyanto (2012) in manufacturing companies in Indonesia shows that the size of the company has a significant influence on the delay in the delivery of financial statements. So the hypothesis developed is:

H3: Company size affects audit report lag.

2.10. The Effect of Audit Tenure on Audit Report Lag With Manufacturing Industry Auditor Specialization As Moderation

According to Habib and Bhuiyan (2011) in Octaviani (2017) KAP investment specializes in industry in the fields of technology, physical facilities, and organizational and personnel control systems, improving audit quality for companies. This is due to industry specialist auditors developing specific knowledge of certain industries, then raising expectations that industry specialist auditors are able to complete audits faster than auditors who are not industry specialists because of increased audit efficiency. Based on the description above, partially industry specialist auditors are proven to produce shorter ARL audits than auditors who are not industry specialists. Then the hypothesis proposed is:

H4: Auditors specializing in manufacturing industry moderate the relationship between audit tenure to affect audit report lag.

2.11. The Influence of Company Age Against Audit Report Lags With the Manufacturing Industry Auditor Specialization As Moderation

According to Petronika (2007) in Octaviani (2017) states that the longer the operation of running a business, the longer the audit reporting period will be, and vice versa. Further research (Lianto and Kusuma 2010) states that the age of listings influences audit report lag. Competencies possessed by industry specialist auditors can increase the auditor's understanding with a long listing age on client characteristics, then produce more efficient auditing. From the study the authors formulated the research hypothesis as follows:

H5: Auditors specializing in manufacturing industry moderate the relationship between the age of the company influencing audit report lag.

2.12. Effect of Company Size on Lag Audit Report With Manufacturing Industry Auditor Specialization As Moderation

The size of the company size is influenced by operational complexity, variability and intensity of company transactions which of course will affect the speed in presenting financial statements to the public.

The Hossien and Zohreh (2013) study shows that a shorter audit lag report on companies audited by industry specialization audits, Habib and Bhuiyan (2011) in Diastiningsih and Tenayah (2017) uses two measures of industry audit firm specialization and finds that firms being examined by industry specialists having a shorter audit report lag. From the description, the hypothesis proposed is as follows:

H6: Auditors specializing in manufacturing industry moderate the relationship between company size influencing audit report lag.

2.13. Effect of Tenure Audit, Company Age, and Company Size on Audit Report Lag Simultaneously.

Auditors are parties who are considered capable of bridging the interests of the principal (shareholders) with the manager (agent) in managing the company's finances. The

auditor performs the function of monitoring the manager’s work through a facility, namely the company’s annual report. The auditor’s job is to provide opinions on the financial statements, regarding their fairness. In addition, the current auditor must also consider the survival of the company by providing quality audit quality so that it will later have an impact on the company’s survival and the company’s stock price (Effendi and Rahayu, 2015).

H7: Audit tenure, company age, and company size simultaneously influence audit report lag.

3. Methods

This study uses a quantitative approach that produces findings that can be obtained using statistical procedures or other ways of quantification. This study belongs to the type of associative research (relationship), because it aims to determine the relationship of two or more variables. In this study there are three independent variables (X), namely audit tenure, company age, and company size. The dependent variable (Y) is one of the absolute variables present in the study which is influenced by independent variables. The dependent variable is the focus of the study. In this study there is one dependent variable, namely audit report lag.

The moderating variable (Z) is a variable that is strengthening or weakening the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable in this study, the moderating variable is the auditor specializing in the manufacturing industry.

TABLE 1: Indikator variabel.

Variabel	Jenis	Indikator
<i>Audit Tenure</i>	Independen	1 Jika perusahaan diaudit KAP 6 tahun dan auditor 3 tahun, dan 0 sebaliknya.
Umur Perusahaan	Independen	Jumlah tanggal sejak <i>listing</i> di BEI hingga pengambilan sampel.
Ukuran Perusahaan	Independen	SIZE= Log (Total Aset)
<i>Audit Report Lag</i>	Dependen	Jumlah tanggal melebihi penyerahan ke OJK yakni 31 Maret.
Auditor spesialisasi industri <i>manufacturing</i>	Moderasi	1 Jika auditor spesialis industri dan berpengalaman pada perusahaan manufaktur, dan 0 sebaliknya.

The research population used in this study were companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2014 to 2017.

This study uses a purposive sampling method, namely the technique of determining samples with certain considerations. The criteria used in determining the sample in this study are as follows.

TABLE 2

No	Kriteria Sampel
1	Perusahaan makanan dan minuman yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) selama periode 2014 sampai dengan 2017.
2	Memiliki secara lengkap data laporan keuangan perusahaan dan laporan auditor independen selama periode 2014 sampai dengan 2017.
3	Laporan keuangan yang ada di perusahaan menggunakan mata uang Rupiah.
4	Mempunyai informasi yang lengkap untuk digunakan dalam penelitian ini.
5	Laporan keuangan yang dimiliki perusahaan berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember.
6	Penugasan auditor lebih dari 1 tahun.

The type of data used in this study is secondary data in the form of financial reports published annually by the Indonesia Stock Exchange for four consecutive years. Secondary data for this study were obtained from the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange, namely www.idx.co.id. The object of research used in this study is the food & beverage sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2014-2017. The selection of samples in this study was conducted by purposive sampling, which was to determine the sample that met the criteria in this study as many as 12 companies. The criteria for determining the sample can be seen in table 1 above. The data in this study are taken from audited financial statements through the website www.idx.co.id and information about the number and name of the company on the website <http://www.sahamok.com> in the research period from 2014 to 2017. The sample process in this study is as follows:

TABLE 3

No	Kriteria Sampling	Jumlah
1	Jumlah perusahaan makanan dan minuman yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) pada tahun 2014-2017	16
2	Perusahaan yang tidak memiliki data laporan keuangan perusahaan tersedia berturut-turut selama tahun 2014 sampai dengan tahun 2017	(2)
3	Perusahaan yang tidak memiliki data atau informasi lengkap sesuai dengan variabel yang diperlukan	(2)
Jumlah perusahaan yang dijadikan sampel		12
Jumlah tahun penelitian		4

The test method used to test the hypothesis in this study is to use multiple regression models with the help of Microsoft Excel software and SPSS software (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). The linear regression equation is:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_1 X_1 M + \beta_2 X_2 M + \beta_3 X_3 M +$$

4. Discussion

4.1. Descriptive Statistics Test Results

Descriptive analysis or descriptive statistics provide an overview or description of the research variables. Research data analysis was conducted on 12 manufacturing companies included in the research criteria listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2014-2017. The descriptive statistics of this study can be seen below:

TABLE 4

Hasil Statistik Deskriptif

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
ARL	48	53,00	149,00	92,6250	24,58215
TENURE	48	,00	1,00	,6875	,46842
UMUR	48	5,00	35,00	21,4583	9,55156
SIZE	48	6,30	13,20	10,6292	2,34057
SIA	48	,00	1,00	,2500	,43759
TENURE_SIA	48	,00	1,00	,1458	,35667
UMUR_SIA	48	,00	35,00	5,7500	11,69197
SIZE_SIA	48	,00	13,17	2,6597	4,90232
Valid N (listwise)	48				

Sumber: Data sekunder yang diolah, 2019

4.2. Data Normality Test Results

Data normality test aims to test whether in the regression model, the dependent variable and the independent variable have a normal distribution or not. Normality test can be seen from the test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test as follows:

It can be seen that the value contained in the significance (asympt. Sig. (2-tailed)) > 0.05, it can be said that the data is normally distributed or the regression model meets the assumptions of normality.

TABLE 5

Hasil Normalitas Data
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		48
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	11,14622676
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.093
	Positive	.076
	Negative	-.093
Test Statistic		.093
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}

Sumber: data sekunder yang diolah, 2019

4.3. Multicollinearity Test Results

The multicollinearity test is conducted to see the relationship between independent variables, or in other words, each independent variable is explained by other independent variables. Multicollinearity test is done by looking at tolerance value and VIF. Multicollinearity does not occur if the tolerance value is above 0.1 or the VIF value is below 10.

TABLE 6

Hasil Uji Multikolinieritas
Coefficients^a

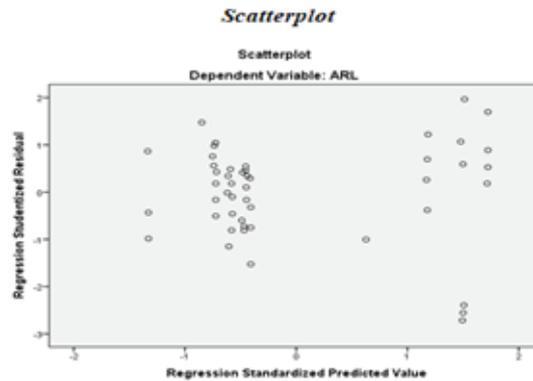
Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	TENURE	.496	2,018
	UMUR	.510	1,960
	SIZE	.449	2,229
	TENURE_SIA	.415	2,409
	UMUR_SIA	.160	6,251
	SIZE_SIA	.199	5,016

Sumber: Data sekunder yang diolah, 2019

From the data presented in the table above, it can be seen that the tolerance value obtained from each independent variable is > 0.10 and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) is less than 10. Thus the regression model in this study is proven to be free from the symptoms of multicollinearity.

4.4. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

This heteroscedasticity can be detected by seeing the presence or absence of certain patterns on the scatterplot graph. If the points on the scatterplot form a certain pattern, the regression has a disturbance. Conversely, if scatter diagrams do not form a certain pattern (spread), the regression does not experience heteroscedasticity.



Sumber: Data sekunder yang diolah, 2019

The test results show heteroscedasticity with the scatter-plot graph method between SRESID and ZPRED showing the spread pattern. From the picture that the points spread above and below 0 (zero) on the Y axis. This shows that heteroscedasticity does not occur or the data is hemokedasticity data on the data to be used. The data tested shows that the spread of data from time to time is always consistent or the same.

4.5. Autocorrelation Test Results

A good regression model is free from autocorrelation. To detect the presence or absence of violations of autocorrelation can be seen using the Durbin-Watson test where the Durbin-Watson value between -2 to 2 means that there is no autocorrelation indicated.

TABLE 7

Hasil Uji Autokorelasi

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.582 ^a	.338	.223	20,064	1,210

Sumber: Data sekunder yang diolah, 2019

From the results of the autocorrelation test, the Durbin-Watson (DW) value is 1,210. This value is between -2 to 2 according to the testing criteria. It can be said that the data used does not have an autocorrelation problem, both positive autocorrelation and negative autocorrelation.

4.6. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

After tabulating the results of the calculation of each variable, the data is entered into the SPSS For Windows version 22.00 program to see the effect of audit tenure, company age and company size on the Lag Audit Report with auditors manufacturing industry specialization as a moderation in the company. manufactures listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2014-2017 and the effect of each variable.

TABLE 8

Hasil Uji Analisis Linear Berganda

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	117,413	13,563		8,657	,000
	TENURE	-42,369	5,384	-.807	-7,869	,000
	UMUR	-,181	,260	-.070	-.695	,049
	SIZE	,956	1,133	,091	,844	,304
	TENURE_SIA	-7,030	7,725	-.102	-.910	,036
	UMUR_SIA	-,293	,380	-.139	-.771	,044
	SIZE_SIA	,289	,811	,058	,356	,523

Sumber: Data yang diolah, 2019

4.7. T Test Results

1. Audit tenure variable has a tcount of -7,869 with a significant value of 0,000 <0,05. This shows that audit tenure has a significant effect on audit report lag. When the auditor’s relationship with the client gets longer, it shortens the audit report lag. This supports the research conducted by Sabrina Octaviani (2017) which states that audit tenure has a significant effect on audit report lag.

2. The age variable of the company has a tcount of -0.695 with a significant value of 0.049 <0.05. This shows that the age of the company has a significant effect on audit report lag. When the company’s age is longer listed on the IDX, it shortens the audit report lag period. This supports the research conducted by Sitorus and Ardiyati (2017) which states that company age has a significant effect on audit report lag.

3. The variable size of the company has a value of tcount of 0.844 with a significant of 0.30 > 0.05. This shows that company size does not have a significant effect on teport lag audit. The significance of the firm’s size on teport lag audit is likely because large companies tend to face heavier regulatory pressures to announce the results of the audit earlier. The results of this study are not in line with the research conducted by Nur

Azizah and Kumalasari (2017) which states that company size has a significant effect on audit report lag.

4. Audit tenure variable with moderating variable auditor specialization in manufacturing industry has a t-count of -0.910 with a significant value of 0.03 <0.05. This shows that the auditor specialized in manufacturing industry moderates the relationship between audit tenure to audit report lag has a significant influence. This supports research conducted by Sabrina Octaviani (2017) which also states that audit tenure with the auditor industry specialization as a moderating variable influences audit report lag.

5. Company age variable with auditor moderation variable manufacturing industry specialization has a tcount of -0.777 with a significant value of 0.04 <0.05. This shows that the auditor specialized in manufacturing industry moderates the relationship between the age of the company and audit report lag has a significant influence. This research is in line with the research conducted by Sabrina Octaviani (2017) also states that the age of the company has a significant effect on audit report lag with industry auditor specialization.

6. Variable size of the company with the moderating variable of auditor specialized manufacturing industry has a value of tcount of 0.356 with a significance of 0.52 > 0.05. This shows that the auditor specializing in manufacturing industry moderates the relationship between company size to audit report lag and has no significant influence. This research is in line with research conducted by Sitorus and Ardiyati (2017) also states that company size does not significantly influence audit report lag.

4.8. Simultaneous Test Results (F test)

The F statistical test basically shows whether all the independent or free variables that are included in the model have a joint or not influence on the dependent variable tested at the 0.05 significance level.

TABLE 9

Hasil Uji F

Model		F	Sig.
1	Regression	2,923	,014 ^b
	Residual		
	Total		

Sumber: Data yang diolah, 2019

Based on the results of the simultaneous hypothesis testing, it can be seen that the calculated F value is 2.923 and the significant value (sig) obtained is 0.014 < 0.05. Thus it can be concluded that simultaneously there is a positive and significant influence between audit tenure variables, company age, and company size jointly influencing audit report lag.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. Audit tenure has a significant effect on audit report lag. When the auditor's relationship with the client gets longer, it shortens the audit report lag. This supports the research conducted by Sabrina Octaviani (2017) which states that audit tenure has a significant effect on audit report lag.

2. Company age has a significant effect on audit report lag. This shows that the age of the company has a significant effect on audit report lag. When the company's age is longer listed on the IDX, it shortens the audit report lag period. This supports the research conducted by Sitorus and Ardiyati (2017) which states that company age has a significant effect on audit report lag.

3. Company size does not significantly influence audit report lag. The significance of the firm's size on report lag audit is likely because large companies tend to face heavier regulatory pressures to announce the results of the audit earlier. The results of this study are not in line with the research conducted by Nur Azizah and Kumalasari (2017) which states that company size has a significant effect on audit report lag.

4. Audit tenure with auditors specializing in manufacturing industry as a moderating variable has a significant effect on audit report lag. This shows that the auditor specialized in manufacturing industry moderates the relationship between audit tenure to audit report lag has a significant influence. This supports research conducted by Sabrina Octaviani (2017) which also states that audit tenure with the auditor industry specialization as a moderating variable influences audit report lag.

5. The age of the company with an auditor specializing in manufacturing industry as a moderating variable has a significant effect on audit report lag. This shows that the auditor specialized in manufacturing industry moderates the relationship between the age of the company and audit report lag has a significant influence. This research is in line with the research conducted by Sabrina Octaviani (2017) also states that the age of the company has a significant effect on audit report lag with industry auditor specialization.

6. The size of the company with an auditor specializing in manufacturing industry as a moderating variable does not significantly influence audit report lag. This shows that the auditor specializing in manufacturing industry moderates the relationship between company size to audit report lag and has no significant influence. This research is in line with research conducted by Sitorus and Ardiyati (2017) also states that company size does not significantly influence audit report lag.

1. Audit tenure, company age, and the size of the company simultaneously influence audit report lag. Thus simultaneously there is a positive and significant influence between audit tenure variables, company age, and company size jointly influencing audit report lag.

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