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THE INFLUENCE OF AUDIT TENURE, AUDIT OPINION, AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS ON AUDIT REPORTSLAG WITH AUDITOR SPECIALIZATION AS A MODERATING VARIABLE IN THE ENERGY SECTOR COMPANIES

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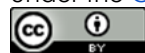
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ABSTRACT

This study aims to test and analyze the effects of Audit Tenure, Audit Opinion, and Committee Meetings on Audit Report Lag with Auditor Specialization as a Moderating Variable in energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019–2021. Research objects in energy companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in the first period of 2019 - 2021 and obtained 44 companies that became samples. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. Audit Opinion hurts audit report lag in energy sector companies for the period 2019 - 2021. Meanwhile, audit tenure and commitment meetings do not affect audit report lag. Auditor specialization cannot strengthen the effect of audit tenure, audit opinion, and committee meetings on the audit report lag of energy sector companies for the 2019-2021 period listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX)

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INTRODUCTION

The quality and usefulness of financial reports can be said to be useful and of good quality, one of which is the availability of timely financial information reports. Submission of financial reports at an accurate time is believed to be a determinant that the financial reports are of high quality, this is also considered in the principles of corporate governance transparency (Güleç, 2017). It is important for users of financial reports, both internal and external, to obtain the finances needed in the shortest possible time for decision making that is relevant to current conditions. According to (Spence, 1973) that in a market there is always asymmetric information so that a signal criterion is needed to strengthen decision making. Generally, positive signals (good news) will be conveyed more quickly to users of financial information. On the other hand, negative signals (bad news) will tend to be delivered more slowly. "Information asymmetry occurs because managers are superior in controlling information compared to other parties (owners or shareholders). "So, the existence of asymmetry between management (agent) and owner (principal) gives managers the opportunity to carry out earnings management in order to maximize their utility" (Lisa, 2012). In this case, auditors have an important role in reducing information asymmetry by minimizing errors which will result in timely submission of financial reports (Kosasih & Arfianti, 2020). According to (Hakim et al., 2022) late financial reports can have a negative impact on market reactions and the company itself, this happens because investors generally consider late financial reporting to be a bad signal for the company's condition. Submitting financial reports cannot be taken lightly by companies, delays in submitting financial reports will have an impact on the level of investor confidence in the company and harm the company by spending funds to pay fines for late submission of financial reports.

Delays in reporting independent financial reports tend to increase every year. This is a

violation of the regulations set by the government, namely that issuers registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) have the obligation to submit financial reports that have been audited by the Public Accounting Firm (KAP) no later than the 4th month after the financial year ends in accordance with Regulation Number 29/ POJK.04/2016 (Financial Services Authority of the Republic of Indonesia, 2016).



Based on the data graph, it shows that from 2019 to 2021 there is a quite significant increase. One of the sectors contributing to the list of companies that are late in submitting audited financial reports is the energy sector. From this data, it is known that there are still many companies that are late in submitting audited financial reports, this indicates that at the end of each book closing period companies listed on the IDX are still having problems in submitting the company's audited financial reports due to Audit Report Lag. Audit report lag is the length of time required for the audit completion process, which can be seen from the time span between the final date of the annual financial report and the date stated in the audit report.

The relationship between the audit engagement and company management (client) is called audit tenure. In the first year, an auditor will adapt to the recording system that the company uses and will begin to establish professional relationships with clients in order to obtain adequate audit evidence. According to (Arens et al., 2015) Before accepting a new client, most auditors will investigate the company. This information should be collected from local attorneys, other accounting firms, banks, and other companies. This will of course take time if the company changes auditors every year. Apart from that, errors and mistakes actually appear in the first years when the auditor is not yet familiar with the client's recording system so that it will lengthen the audit report lag and reduce the auditor's independence factor which can create personal closeness between auditors and clients, where the opportunity is open for KAP to delay the completion of the audit (Diastiningsih & Tenaya, 2017). This is in line with research conducted by (Muti'ah and Anwar, 2021), (Diastiningsih & Tenaya, 2017) and (Yudhi et al., 2020) which states that audit tenure has a positive effect on audit report lag. On the other hand, if the auditor is familiar with his client's bookkeeping, it can speed up audit completion and reduce the risk of audit errors. This opinion is in line with research conducted by (Diana & Hidayat, 2022) which states that audit tenure has a negative influence on audit report lag, research conducted by (Gunawan et al., 2020) stated that audit tenure has no effect on audit report lag.

According to (Azzuhri et al., 2019) opinions presented by auditors other than unqualified opinions are opinions that are not expected by management. The more unfavorable the opinion received by the company, the longer it takes for the audited financial report to be published. This is because when the auditor decides on an opinion other than an unqualified opinion, further discussions are carried out between the auditor and the company. This discussion will take time and cause the completion of the audit report to take longer. This is inline with the opinion expressed by (Sastrawan et al., 2022), namely that audit opinion has a significantly positive effect on audit report lag, in contrast to the opinion of (Dwiyanti et al., 2022) which states that audit opinion has a negative effect on audit report lag. . Apart from that, research conducted (Jura & Tewu, 2021) states that audit opinion has no effect on

audit report lag. Specialized auditors who have special training compared to non-specialist auditors will be quicker in auditing because they are handled by experts so they can provide audit opinions. This is in line with research conducted by (Sastrawan et al., 2022) where auditor specialization is able to strengthen the influence of audit opinion on audit report lag, thereby shortening audit report lag.

Audit committee meetings are the number of audit committee meetings to discuss updated information and financial issues for which solutions can be found. It is believed that the frequency of committee meetings can shorten audit report lag. The more often the audit committee discusses issues related to financial reports, the faster the auditor will carry out the audit because the existing issues have been resolved and can be resolved well and quickly. This opinion is in line with research conducted by (Wulandari & Wijayanti, 2020) and (Wandrianto et al., 2021) which states that the frequency of committee meetings has a negative effect on audit report lag, which means that the frequency of committee meetings can speed up the audit process and reduce audit report lag. Other research conducted by (Olubunmi, 2022) states that the frequency of committee meetings has a positive effect on audit report lag. Meanwhile, research conducted by (Akinleye, G. Tayo & Aduwo, 2019) and (Chandra, 2020) states that the frequency of committee meetings has no effect on audit report lag. The use of specialized auditor services can speed up the audit process, where when the auditor gives an opinion other than unqualified or finds an irregularity and the audit committee responds quickly by opening a discussion forum to solve the existing problem, the submission of the audited financial report can be delivered quickly, so that it can shorten audit report lag.

Research conducted by (Monique & Harymawan, 2022) regarding the effect of auditor specialization on audit report lag states that auditor specialization has an effect on audit report lag which can be interpreted as using specialized auditor services who have special experience and training to be more familiar with the client's industry and the risks that will arise. Facing this will speed up the completion of the audit and the publication of the audited financial report.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Agency Theory

Agency theory always explains the bond between two parties that at least need to exist in a company, namely shareholders as principals and management as agents. According to (Jensen & Meckling, 2012) an agency relationship is a contract in which one or more people (participants) involve other people (agents) to carry out several services for them by delegating decision-making authority to the agent. The participant himself is the party who gives authority to the agent to carry out activities on behalf of the participant. In business practice, the participant acts as the same holder, while the agent acts as the management party. Management certainly has access to more data than the owner, therefore the agent has an obligation to provide company information to the owner or debtor. As time goes by, the participant and the agent have different interests, this is called agency conflict (Kosasih & Arfianti, 2020). Agency conflict is related to delays in submitting financial reports, which occurs when management has difficulty presenting financial reports that maximize participant wealth. If management is in a bad condition, management tends to delay submitting financial reports or manipulate financial reports. This causes the audit process to take time because external auditors need time to collect and evaluate evidence in audit procedures which results in delays in submitting financial reports (Kosasih & Arfianti, 2020).

Signalling Theory

Signaling Theory from (Jensen & Meckling, 2012) states that asymmetric information occurs between parties within the company and parties outside the company. Signal theory emphasizes that managers are obliged to provide signals about the conditions facing the company to participants through reporting accounting information or by publishing financial reports. Publications are carried out by managers to provide information to the market or public. This information will generally be responded to by the market with signals of good

news or bad news. (Suwardjono, 2014) revealed that management always tries to disclose private information which, in its opinion, is of great interest to investors and shareholders, especially if the information is good news.

Audit Report Lag

Auditing is a systematic and critical examination carried out by an independent party of financial reports along with bookkeeping records and supporting evidence with the aim of providing an opinion regarding the fairness of financial reports (Agoes, 2017). (Aryandra & Mauliza, 2018) believes that audit report lag is the length of time required to complete an audit which is based on the number of days required to obtain an audit report on the company's annual financial report, starting from the book closing date until the date stated in the auditor's report. An auditor needs time to complete an audit, this can be seen based on the end date of the annual financial report and the date listed on the audit report which can be called audit report lag (Diastiningsih & Tenaya, 2017) (Yudhi et al., 2020). This process, which takes quite a long time, will often result in delays in the auditor's report and affect the submission of audited financial reports (Arie Susandya & Suryandari, 2021).

Tenure Audit

Audit tenure is the length of time a KAP/auditor audits a company which can be seen from the number of years (Diastiningsih & Tenaya, 2017). This engagement period experiences changes from year to year to the regulations regarding the term limits, these regulations come from the government with the final decision in the Minister of Finance Decree No.17/PMK.01/2008 concerning Public Accounting Services. The decree regulates the provision of general audit services for 6 (six) consecutive years by a public accounting firm and 3 (three) consecutive years by a public accountant for the same client. The regulations issued by the government are very important so that auditors can maintain their independence.

Audit Opinion

According to (Mulyadi, 2017) audit opinion is the auditor's opinion regarding the fairness of the audit report which is based on the suitability of the preparation of financial reports with accounting principles. An audit opinion is a conclusion from the results of the audit process (Septyani, 2016). It can be concluded that an audit opinion is the auditor's conclusion based on evidence and observations during the process of observing financial reports by taking into account generally accepted accounting principles (PABU). Five opinions that may be expressed by independent auditors (Mulyadi, 2017):

1. Unqualified Opinion (Unqualified Opinion)
2. Unqualified Opinion Report with Explanatory Language
3. Qualified Opinion
4. Unfair Opinion (Adverse Opinion)
5. Statement of Not Providing an Opinion (Disclaimer of Opinion) A statement of not providing an independent opinion about clients.

Frequency of Audit Committee meetings

The audit committee holds meetings with stakeholders including shareholders, the internal control system team, public accounting firm partners, and top-level management (Fujianti & Satria, 2020). This is done to coordinate the effectiveness of the company's internal supervision (Marsha & Ghozali, 2017). The results of the audit committee meeting are then processed and followed up by management. If the audit committee finds problems, they will be conveyed to the board of commissioners (Blankley et al., 2015). Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 55 of 2015 meets at least 1 (one) time in 3 (months) or 4 meetings in 1 year. Also, the audit committee can hold periodic meetings and additional meetings if necessary. A well-planned meeting schedule will ensure the timeliness of audit committee decisions that are in line with the audit cycle and financial reports. The effectiveness of the audit committee's role in overseeing the financial reporting and internal control process needs to be carried out periodically (Arie Susandya & Suryandari, 2021). Regular, well-controlled meetings will help the audit committee in examining the accounting and internal

control systems, and in maintaining information from the top management committee in order to bringtogether views and information that are symmetrical in accordance with the reality that exists in the company (agency theory).

Auditor Specialization

Specialist auditors are auditors who have in-depth knowledge and understanding of internal processes, business risks and audit risks in their industry. The auditor's company specialization in a particular industry means that the auditor has adequate skills and knowledge compared to auditors who do not have specialization (Adhi Pratama Ishak et al., 2015). Auditors with training, extensive audit experience, and a focus on a particular industry can be defined as auditors with industry expertise. (Octaviani, 2017).

An auditor who specializes in internal controls, business risk, and audit risk can detect and mitigate risks. Specialized auditors will not waste time conducting audits and achieve highquality results (Muti'ah and Anwar, 2021). Research (Michael & Rohman, 2017) also reveals that auditors who have expertise, experience and understanding are able to find errors and are related to time efficiency and can shorten audit report lag.

HYPOTHESIS FORMULATION

The Influence of Audit Tenure on Audit Report lag

Audit tenure is defined as the length of time the KAP/auditor audits a company which can be seen from the number of years the KAP has been engaged with the client (Diasningasih & Tenaya, 2017). According to (Arens et al., 2015) Before accepting a new client, many auditors will review the company. This information should be gathered from previous attorneys, accounting firms, banks, and other businesses. Auditors are also required to communicate with previous auditors on a regular basis to complete documentation and evaluate audit procedures from the previous year. This will of course take time to gather this information. In the first yearthe auditor will try to adapt to the company's recording system and most auditor errors occur inthe first year. The length of an auditor's engagement with a client will affect the audit completion time because an auditor is familiar with the company's recording system and is accustomed to handling problems that arise during the audit process. Companies that change auditor services every year tend to take longer to submit audited financial reports becauseevery year the auditor will study everything from the start again to the company's recording system.

Research put forward by (Diana & Hidayat, 2022) and (Dwiyanti et al., 2022) states that audit tenure has a negative effect on audit report lag. Based on this theory and analysis, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H1: Audit Tenure has a negative effect on audit report lag.

Influence of Audit Opinion on Audit Report Lag

According to (Mulyadi, 2017) audit opinion is the auditor's opinion regarding the fairness of the audit report which is based on the suitability of the preparation of financial reports with accounting principles. opinions presented by auditors other than unqualified opinions tend to slow down the delivery of financial reports because when the auditor decides on opinions otherthan unqualified opinions, further discussions are carried out between the auditor and the

company. This discussion will take time and cause the completion of the audit report to take longer. The more unfavorable the opinion received by the company, the longer it takes for the audited financial report to be published.

Research put forward by (Sastrawan et al., 2022) and (Azzuhri et al., 2019) states that audit opinion has an effect on audit report lag.

H2: Audit opinion influences audit report lag

The Influence of Audit Committee Meetings on Audit Report Lag

Audit committee meetings are the number of audit committee meetings to discuss updated information and financial issues for which solutions can be found. It is believed that the frequency of committee meetings can shorten audit report lag. The more often the audit committee discusses issues related to financial reports, the faster the auditor will carry out the audit because the existing issues have been resolved and can be resolved well and quickly.

Research conducted by (Wulandari & Wijayanti, 2020) and (Wandrianto et al., 2021) states that the frequency of committee meetings has a negative effect on audit report lag.

H3: The frequency of committee meetings has a negative effect on audit report lag

The Influence of Audit Tenure on Audit Report Lag with Auditor Specialization as a Moderating Variable

In an audit procedure, understanding the client's business is the most important thing because it concerns accounting methods and what accounts the auditor will encounter (Arenset al., 2015). Audit tenure is the number of audit engagements between the auditor and the company. Auditors with expertise in certain industries can improve audit quality and complete audits more quickly so that the audit report lag is shorter. Based on research conducted by (Michael & Rohman, 2017), it is explained that auditor specialization is related to time efficiency to shorten the duration of the audit report lag.

Research conducted by (Diasningasih & Tenaya, 2017) states that auditor specialization can strengthen the negative influence of audit tenure on audit report lag. Based on the description and explanation, the following hypothesis can be concluded.

H4: Auditor specialization can strengthen the negative influence of audit tenure on audit report lag

The Influence of Audit Opinion on Audit Report Lag with Auditor Specialization as Moderator

The responsibility of an auditor is to provide an audit opinion on the fairness of the financial reports prepared by management based on existing evidence and findings. An unqualified opinion compared to other audit opinions has value in the eyes of investors because it shows a good signal for investors. According to (Dwiyanti et al., 2022) providing a fair opinion without exception will affect the audit completion time. Specialized auditors who have knowledge and experience in certain industrial fields can increase time efficiency and

understanding of business and audit risks.

Based on research conducted by (Azzuhri et al., 2019), it is proven that the influence of audit opinion on audit report lag is strengthened if the financial report is audited by an audit specialist. (Arumningtyas & Ramadhan, 2019) The understanding and experience of specialist auditors can speed up the audit completion time.

H5: Auditor specialization can strengthen the negative influence of audit opinion on audit report lag.

The Effect of Audit Committee Meeting Frequency on Audit Report Lag with Auditor Specialization as Moderation

Audit committee meetings are a means of formal and informal communication that are periodically held in each period. This meeting was held to see the company's future developments and prospects in terms of implementing good corporate governance. The specialist auditor's role is as an external auditor who provides audit opinions on financial reports prepared by management in an efficient manner. In this case, the faster the specialist auditor completes the audit, if the opinion given is other than a fair opinion without exception, committee meetings can be held more quickly to discuss related issues, which can reduce audit report lag.

H6: Auditor specialization can moderate the negative influence of committee meeting frequency on audit report lag.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Method This research uses secondary data in the form of annual reports and financial reports on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019-2021 period as well as company websites. The population in this study were companies listed on JII on the Indonesia Stock Exchange totaling 71 companies in the energy sector. Sample selection used purposive sampling technique. The sample criteria in this research are:

1. Companies that are consistently listed on the IDX during the 2019-2021 period
2. Companies that consistently publish annual and financial reports during the 2019-2021 period.
3. Companies that closed their books as of December 31.
4. Companies that publish complete GCG reports during the 2019 - 2021 period. The samples obtained were 44 companies for the 2019-2021 period so that the totalsample data was 132 data.

Audit Report Lag

Audit report lag is the length of time for audit completion which is measured from the closing date of the financial year or the end of the fiscal year in the financial report to the date the independent auditor's report is issued. Audit report lag is measured based on the number of days between the end of the accounting period, namely December 31 and the date stated in the independent auditor's report (Octaviani, 2017).

$$ARL = \text{Audit Report Date} - \text{Book Closing Date}$$

Tenure Audit

Audit tenure is measured by the length of time a KAP has engaged with its client using the numbers 1, 2, 3... etc. according to the length of the KAP's relationship with its client. Starting with the number 1 in the first year of the engagement then adding one for subsequent years. Tenure audit measurements will start from the beginning again if there is a change in affiliation (Diastiningsih & Tenaya, 2017).

Audit Opinion

The measurement of the audit opinion variable uses a dummy variable, where audit opinions with the type unqualified opinion are coded 1, while other opinions such as unqualified opinion report with explanatory language, qualified opinion with exceptions (unqualified opinion report with explanatory language), qualified opinion, unreasonable opinion, and statement of no opinion (disclaimer of opinion) are coded 0 (Hakim et al., 2022)

Committee Meeting

Audit committee meetings are measured quantitatively, namely the number of audit committee meetings held in one year. Data for this variable was obtained from the company's annual report, namely the audit committee meeting agenda (Arie Susandya & Suryandari, 2021).

$$PK = \text{Number of Audit Committee Meetings}$$

Specialize in Auditors

This variable is proxied by the same audit service in a similar industry using a dummy variable. Companies that are audited by specialized auditors will be given a value of 1, and if the company is not audited by a specialized auditor, they will be given a value of 0. The formula for the proportion of auditor industry specialization is as follows:

SA =The number of companies audited by the same KAP in so Number of companies in the industrial sector

If the calculated proportion is more than or equal to 10%, then the company is audited by a specialized auditor, while the calculation is less than 10% of companies not audited by a specialized auditor.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive statistics

The way to find out the characteristics of data is to use descriptive statistical tests. Characteristics include sum, variance, median, standard deviation, minimum, mean, maximum, quortosis, range, and skewness (distribution differences).

	ARL	TENURE	OPINI	PK	SPEC
Mean	109.2955	1.924242	0.416667	7.431818	0.318182
Median	98.00000	2.000000	0.000000	5.000000	0.000000
Maximum	352.0000	3.000000	1.000000	57.00000	1.000000
Minimum	45.00000	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000
Std. Dev.	43.78116	0.816072	0.494885	8.278726	0.467545
Skewness	2.321966	0.139374	0.338062	4.104220	0.780720
Kurtosis	12.33202	1.525938	1.114286	20.89500	1.609524
Jarque-Bera	597.5899	12.37808	22.07184	2131.853	24.04336
Probability	0.000000	0.002052	0.000016	0.000000	0.000006
Sum	14427.00	254.0000	55.00000	981.0000	42.00000
Sum Sq. Dev.	251099.5	87.24242	32.08333	8978.386	28.63636
Observations	132	132	132	132	132

Test Chow

If the cross section value $f > 0.05$ then the common effect model is suitable to use, whereas if the cross section value $f < 0.05$ then the fixed effect model is suitable to use. Table 3 shows that the cross section f value is 0.0000, meaning the result is < 0.05 , so the correct model to use is fixed effect.

Hausman Test

If the probability value is $< \alpha$ (0.05), the correct model to use is the fixed effect model. However, if the probability value is $> \alpha$ (0.05), then the correct model to use is Random Effect.

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests

Equation: EQ01

Test cross-section fixed effects

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	4.822592	(43,82)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	166.450932	43	0.0000
Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	11.339385	6	0.0784

In table 4, the random cross section probability value is 0.0784, meaning the value is > 0.05 so the suitable model to use is the random effect model.

Langrange Multiplier Test

Lagrange Multiplier Tests for Random Effects

Null hypotheses: No effects Alternative hypotheses:

Two-sided (Breusch-Pagan) and one-sided (all others) alternatives

	Cross-section	Test Hypothesis Time	Bo
Breusch-Pagan	39.20335 (0.0000)	0.004936 (0.9440)	39.2 (0.00)

Based on the calculation results above, the Breusch-food Cross-section Probability value $< \alpha$ (0.05), it can be concluded that the Random Effect Model is appropriate to use

Panel Data Regression Model Conclusion

Method	Testing	Results
Chow Test	CEM vs FEM	FEM
Hausman Test	REM vs FEM	REM
Langrange Multiplier Test	CEM vs REM	REM

From this table it is known that if the regression equation is more suitable using the Random Effect Model (REM), then there is no need to test classical assumptions, because the random effect model uses the General Least Squared (GLS) approach in its estimation technique.

Test F

The results of the F test in this research are as follows:

Dependent Variable: ARL
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 01/28/23 Time: 22:34
Sample: 2019 2021
Periods included: 3
Cross-sections included: 44
Total panel (balanced) observations: 132

Root MSE	40.79903	R-squared	0.124960
Mean dependent var	109.2955	Adjusted R-squared	0.082958
S.D. dependent var	43.78116	S.E. of regression	41.92584
Akaike info criterion	10.36125	Sum squared resid	219722.0
Schwarz criterion	10.51413	Log likelihood	-676.8428
Hannan-Quinn criter	10.42338	F-statistic	2.975110
Durbin-Watson stat	0.833098	Prob(F-statistic)	0.009475

The table above shows that the FStatistic is 2.975110, while Ftable with a level of $\alpha=5\%$, $df(k-1) = 4$ and $df2(n-k) = 128$, the Ftable value is 2.67. Thus, F-statistic (2.941338) $>$ Ftable (2.82) and the prob value (Fstatistic) is 0.009475 $<$ 0.05, so it can be concluded that the independent variables of this research consist of Audit Tenure, Audit Opinion with auditor

specialization as a variable. moderation which together have an influence on Audit Report Lag. So this panel data regression model is feasible and can thus be continued.

Adjusted Determination Coefficient R^2

Based on the f test table, it shows that the adjusted R^2 coefficient of determination is 0.082958. This means that the ability of all independent variables (Audit Tenure and Audit Opinion) in explaining variations in changes in the ups and downs of the dependent variable (Audit Report Lag) is moderated by (Auditor Specialization) which is 8% while the remainder is explained by other variables not included in the research This.

Test T

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	123.2400	12.27126	10.04297	0.0000
TENURE	-0.605616	4.994971	-0.121245	0.9037
OPINI	-19.06671	10.18560	-1.871927	0.0636
PK	0.003929	1.757108	0.002236	0.9982
TENURE*SPEC	-3.791544	6.919869	-0.547921	0.5847
OPINI*SPEC	-0.989507	17.55475	-0.056367	0.9551
PK*SPEC	-0.574565	1.791068	-0.320795	0.7489

The Influence of Tenure Audits on ARL

The tstatistic value is 0.121245, while the ttable with a level of $\alpha=5\%$ $df(n-k) = 128$ obtains a ttable value of 1.657. Thus, the Audit Tenure tstatistic is 0.121245 < ttable 1.657 and the probability value is 0.9037 > 0.05. So it can be concluded that the audit tenure variable has no effect on audit report lag.

This can happen because if the KAP that provides audit services is the same KAP as the previous year but the implementing auditors are different, then the auditors still have to learn more about the company so that they cannot produce a shorter ARL. This opinion is in line with research conducted by (Gunawan et al., 2020) and (Dewi & Hadiprajitno, 2017).

The Influence of Audit Opinion on ARL

The tstatistic value is 1.871927, while the ttable with a level $\alpha=5\%$ $df(n-k) = 128$ gets a ttable value of 1.657. Thus, the Audit Opinion tstatistic is 1.871927 > ttable 1.657 and the probability value is 0.0636 > 0.05. So it can be concluded that the audit opinion variable has an influence on audit report lag. The regression coefficient value for the audit tenure variable is -19.06671, this shows that the audit opinion variable has a negative effect on audit report lag.

This shows that companies that are given an unqualified opinion tend to have a short audit report lag because there are no problems that need to be confirmed between the company and the auditor, on the other hand, companies that are given an opinion other than unqualified will experience a long audit report lag because the company will resubmit financial reports and negotiate with auditors. The results of this research are in line with the opinions of (Dwiyanti et al., 2022) and (Abbas et al., 2019).

The Effect of Committee Meetings on ARL

The tstatistic value is 0.002236, while the ttable with a level $\alpha=5\%$ $df(n-k) = 128$ gets a ttable value of 1.657. Thus, the Audit Opinion tstatistic is 0.002236 < ttable 1.657 and the probability value is 0.9982 > 0.05. So it can be concluded that the committee meeting variable has no influence on audit report lag.

This is because the performance of the audit committee cannot only be seen from the frequency of gatherings or meetings held, but should be assessed from the quality of the results of what is discussed at meetings so that it can make a meaningful contribution to the company. This research is in line with the opinion expressed by (Ferry Suhardjo, 2021)

The influence of Audit Tenure on ARL with Audit Specialization as moderation

Based on research, the value shown is $t_{\text{statistic}} -0.547921 < t_{\text{table}} 1.657$ with a probability value of $0.5847 > 0.05$. These results indicate that audit specialization cannot strengthen the influence of audit tenure on audit report lag.

Influence of Audit Opinion on ARL with Auditor Specialization as moderation

Based on research, the value shown is $t_{\text{statistic}} -0.056367 < t_{\text{table}} 1.657$ with a probability value of $0.9551 > 0.05$. These results indicate that audit specialization is not able to strengthen the influence of audit tenure on audit report lag.

The Influence of Committee Meetings on ARL with Audit Specialization as moderation

Based on research, the value shown is $t_{\text{statistic}} -0.320795 < t_{\text{table}} 1.657$ with a probability value of $0.7489 > 0.05$. These results show that audit specialization is not able to strengthen the influence of audit tenure on audit report lag.

CONCLUSION

This research aims to test and provide empirical evidence regarding the influence of audit tenure, audit opinions and committee meetings on audit report lag with auditor specialization in energy sector companies listed on the IDX for the 2019 - 2021 period. With a sample size of 44 companies with a total of 132 processed data. Based on the problem formulation, research objectives, theoretical basis, hypothesis and results of the research conducted, it can be concluded as follows: Audit Opinion has a negative effect on audit report lag in energy sector companies for the 2019 - 2021 period. Meanwhile, audit tenure and committee meetings have no effect towards audit report lag. And auditor specialization cannot strengthen the influence of audit tenure, audit opinions and committee meetings on audit report lag of transportation companies for the 2016-2021 period.

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