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The Effect of Audit Tenure, Audit Committee, Return on Assets (ROA), and Firm Size on Audit Delay in Banking Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange During the 2021–2024 Period

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Article Info

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Audit Delay, Audit Tenure, Audit Committee, ROA, and Company Size.

ABSTRACT

Thi Delays in the submission of audited financial reports (Audit Delay) remain a common problem for banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Audit delay can reduce the relevance of financial information and influence investor and stakeholder decision-making. This study aims to analyze the effect of Audit Tenure, Audit Committee, Return on Assets (ROA), and Company Size on Audit Delay in banking companies listed on the IDX. This study uses secondary data in the form of annual financial reports of banking companies for the 2021–2024 period. The analysis method used is analysis multiple linear regression with partial and simultaneous testing. The results show that audit tenure, partially, has no significant effect on audit delay. Meanwhile, the Audit Committee, ROA, and company size have a significant effect on audit delay. ROA and company size have a negative effect, indicating that the higher the level of profitability and the larger the company size, the shorter the audit delay tends to be. Simultaneously, audit tenure, audit committee, ROA, and company size have a significant effect on audit delay.s study examines the effect of halal tourism development on economic growth in North Sumatra during the 2020–2025 period. Halal tourism development is represented by the growth of halal certification and the accommodation and food service sector, while economic growth is measured using the growth rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product at constant prices. The study employed a quantitative descriptive-associative design using secondary data from 33 regencies and municipalities, resulting in 198 observations. Data obtained from Statistics Indonesia and the Halal Product Assurance Organising Agency were analysed using SPSS through multiple linear regression, partial and simultaneous tests, and the coefficient of determination. The findings indicate that halal certification growth and the growth of the accommodation and food service sector have positive and statistically significant effects on economic growth. Simultaneously, both variables significantly influence regional economic growth and explain 64.3% of its variation. These findings highlight the importance of strengthening halal certification and tourism-supporting services to promote regional economic development.

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INTRODUCTION

Banking companies are financial institutions that play a strategic role in supporting Indonesia's economic growth through their intermediary function, namely by collecting funds from the public in the form of deposits and redistributing them through loans, financing, and other financial instruments. Following the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indonesian banking industry has demonstrated a strong recovery, driven by the acceleration of digital banking services, which has contributed to sustainable improvements in financial performance. Nevertheless, delays in the publication of audited financial statements remain a recurring issue. According to the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), as of August 30, 2024, a total of 54 listed companies had received a second written warning and a financial penalty of IDR 50 million for failing to submit their audited financial statements within the deadline stipulated under IDX Regulations No. I-E and No. I-H. This situation highlights that audit delay continues to be a critical concern, as it may reduce the transparency and accountability of publicly listed companies. One notable example involved PT Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk (BKSW), which delayed the publication of its 2022 audited financial statements, raising concerns regarding the effectiveness of its internal oversight mechanisms and the factors influencing the duration of the audit process, including the roles of audit committee effectiveness, profitability, and audit tenure.

In principle, every listed company is required to submit its annual audited financial statements to the Financial Services Authority (OJK) in accordance with Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No. 14/POJK.04/2022. Timely financial reporting is essential because relevant information must be available when needed by investors and other stakeholders for decision-making purposes. However, the audit process often creates a time gap between the fiscal year-end and the issuance date of the independent auditor's report, commonly referred to as audit delay. Excessive audit delay may increase information asymmetry and market uncertainty. Previous studies have identified several determinants of audit delay, including profitability, commonly measured by Return on Assets (ROA), audit tenure, company size, and audit committee characteristics.

Audit tenure, which refers to the length of the engagement between an external auditor and a client, has been widely discussed as a factor influencing audit completion time. A longer auditor–client relationship may enhance audit efficiency because auditors become more familiar with the client's business operations, accounting systems, and internal controls, allowing the audit process to be completed more effectively. Meanwhile, the audit committee plays an important governance role by overseeing financial reporting quality, ensuring compliance with accounting standards and regulatory requirements, and facilitating the availability of supporting documentation, thereby reducing the likelihood of reporting delays. From a financial performance perspective, profitability, measured by Return on Assets (ROA), reflects a company's ability to generate earnings from its total assets. Companies with higher profitability generally have stronger incentives to disclose favorable financial information promptly and therefore tend to complete the audit process more quickly, although previous empirical findings have reported mixed results. In addition, company size, commonly proxied by total assets, is also considered a determinant of audit delay because larger firms typically possess more sophisticated internal control systems and greater organizational resources, enabling the audit process to be conducted more efficiently and completed within the required reporting timeframe.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theory of the Effect of Audit Tenure on Audit Delay

Audit tenure refers to the duration of the engagement between a company and the same Public Accounting Firm (PAF) in conducting recurring audits of the company's financial statements (Laizmatul, 2023). Amalia and Daito (2022) define audit tenure as the continuous professional relationship between an entity and its external auditor over successive reporting periods. A longer auditor–client relationship is generally expected to facilitate a more efficient audit process because auditors become increasingly familiar with the client's business operations, accounting systems, and financial reporting practices. This accumulated knowledge enhances communication and coordination between auditors and management, enabling audit evidence to be obtained more efficiently and accurately. According to Agneta (2023), repeated audit engagements allow auditors to develop a comprehensive understanding of the client's accounting system, business environment, and potential risk areas. Such familiarity improves audit planning and execution, thereby reducing the time required to complete audit procedures. Furthermore, an established working relationship minimizes administrative obstacles associated with document collection and information requests that commonly arise during initial engagements. Consequently, longer audit tenure is expected to improve audit efficiency and reduce the likelihood of audit delay.

Theory of the Effect of Audit Committee on Audit Delay

The audit committee plays a fundamental role in enhancing audit effectiveness and ensuring the quality of corporate financial reporting. Nugroho et al. (2021) explain that the audit committee's duties and responsibilities are formally stipulated in its charter, covering oversight of financial reporting, corporate governance, risk management, and internal control systems. Working alongside the board of commissioners, the audit committee is responsible for ensuring the implementation of transparency, accountability, responsibility, and fairness within the organization. Kristanti and Mulya (2021) state that external auditors communicate their audit findings, including audit opinions and identified irregularities, to the audit committee as part of the corporate governance process. Likewise, Kamila (2021) emphasizes that the audit committee reviews the preparation of financial statements, evaluates audit results, and assesses the effectiveness of internal control systems. Several empirical studies, including Agatha et al. (2025), demonstrate that an effective audit committee significantly influences audit delay by strengthening oversight of the financial reporting process and encouraging management to prepare financial statements more accurately and promptly. These findings are consistent with Hasanah et al. (2021) and Aulia and Setiawati (2020), who also reported a significant relationship between audit committee effectiveness and audit delay. Furthermore,

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Bakara and Siagian (2021) argue that an adequately staffed audit committee enhances monitoring functions, thereby facilitating a more efficient audit process and reducing reporting delays.

Theory of the Effect of Return on Assets (ROA) on Audit Delay

Profitability reflects a company's ability to generate earnings during a specific accounting period (Hayat et al., 2021). One of the most widely used profitability indicators is Return on Assets (ROA), which measures a company's capability to generate net income from its total assets. A higher ROA indicates efficient utilization of corporate assets to produce profits, whereas a lower ROA suggests less effective asset management. Consequently, ROA serves as an important measure of overall operational performance. Rani and Triani (2021) argue that highly profitable companies are generally more motivated to publish audited financial statements promptly because they seek to communicate favorable financial performance to investors and other stakeholders. However, Setyawan and Dewi (2021) reported contrasting findings, indicating that ROA has a positive relationship with audit delay. This result is supported by Rozi et al. (2022), who suggest that companies with higher profitability may require longer audit completion times. Such a condition may arise because auditors exercise greater professional skepticism when auditing firms reporting substantial profits to ensure that no material misstatements or earnings manipulation exist. From the perspective of agency theory, management may have stronger incentives to present favorable financial performance, requiring auditors to perform more extensive audit procedures before issuing an audit opinion.

Theory of the Effect of Firm Size on Audit Delay

Firm size can be represented by several indicators, including revenue, total assets, number of employees, and capital ownership. Sirait (2022) explains that firm size is commonly measured using total assets reported at the end of the fiscal year, with larger asset values reflecting greater organizational capacity and operational scale. Sulistiawati and Amyar (2022) found that firm size, proxied by total assets, has a negative effect on audit delay, suggesting that larger companies are less likely to experience delays in completing the audit process. This relationship can be explained by the fact that large firms are subject to greater scrutiny from investors, capital market regulators, and other external stakeholders, creating stronger incentives for timely financial reporting. In addition, larger organizations generally possess more sophisticated internal control systems, better financial reporting infrastructures, and greater organizational resources, enabling audits to be completed more efficiently. Accordingly, this study measures firm size based on the total assets reported at the end of the company's fiscal year.

METHOD

The research employed a quantitative method with a descriptive approach. This method was selected because it provides objective, measurable, and systematic results, consistent with the characteristics of numerical data analyzed using statistical techniques. Data were

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collected using structured research instruments and subsequently analyzed through statistical methods to test the proposed hypotheses. Quantitative research generally addresses causal-associative problems by examining the cause-and-effect relationship between independent and dependent variables. Secondary data were obtained from official institutions, including Statistics Indonesia (BPS), the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), and Bank Indonesia, and were utilized for research analysis. This study employed a non-probability sampling technique using purposive sampling. According to Sugiyono (2021), purposive sampling is a sampling technique in which samples are selected based on specific criteria or considerations that align with the objectives and requirements of the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistic

Descriptive statistics provide a summary of the characteristics of the research data by presenting measures for each variable included in the study.

Tabel .1 Descriptive Statistic

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Audit Tenure	132	1	4	2.27	1.106
Komite Audit	132	.38	1.67	.8569	.28660
ROA	132	.02	8.41	1.4916	1.33720
Ukuran Perusahaan	132	28.54	35.43	32.0107	1.69801
Audit Delay	132	15	117	59.32	24.972
Valid N (listwise)	132				

Based on the data presented in the table, the Audit Tenure variable ranges from 1 to 4, with a mean value of 2.27. The Audit Committee variable has a minimum value of 0.38 and a maximum value of 1.67, with an average of 0.8569. Furthermore, Return on Assets (ROA) ranges from 0.02 to 8.41, with a mean value of 1.4916. The Firm Size variable has a minimum value of 28.54 and a maximum value of 35.43, while its mean value is 32.0107. Meanwhile, the Audit Delay variable ranges from 15 to 117 days, with an average value of 59.32 days.

Normality Test

The normality test is used to assess whether the residuals of the regression model are normally distributed. This test is performed to ensure that the regression model satisfies the normality assumption required for reliable statistical analysis.

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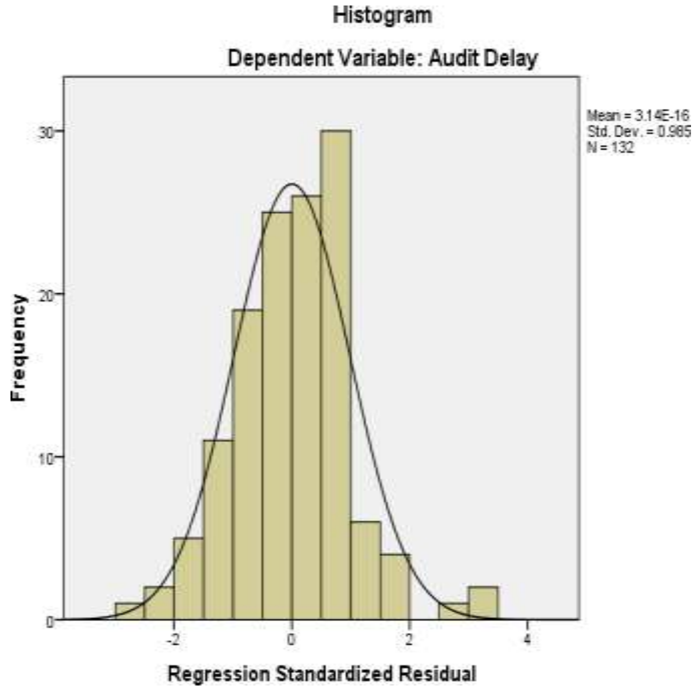

Figure 1. Histogram

Based on the pattern shown in the figure above, the curve forms a symmetrical bell-shaped distribution without being skewed to either the left or the right. This indicates that the data are normally distributed and satisfy the normality assumption.

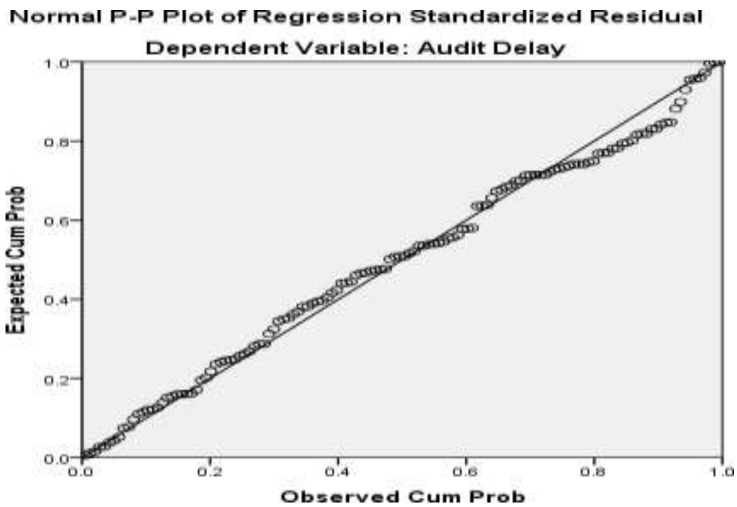

Figure 2. Normal Probability Plot Of Regression

Based on the figure above, the data points are distributed closely along the diagonal line, indicating that the residuals of the regression model are normally distributed and the normality assumption is satisfied.

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Table 2. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Sminov Test

		Unstandardize d Residual
N		132
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	0E-7
	Std. Deviation	18.22669530
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.073
	Positive	.073
	Negative	-.039
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.836
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.487

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.

The results presented in the table above show a significance value of 0.487, which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the data are normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is used to determine whether a high correlation exists among the independent variables in the regression model.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	246.718	41.562		5.936	.000		
	Audit Tenure	.095	1.484	.004	.064	.949	.972	1.029
	Komite Audit	18.193	7.005	.209	2.597	.011	.649	1.541
	ROA	-6.149	1.221	-.329	-5.035	.000	.981	1.020
	Ukuran Perusahaan	-6.062	1.189	-.412	-5.100	.000	.642	1.557

a. *Dependent Variable: Audit Delay*

The results indicate that all independent variables have tolerance values greater than 0.10 and VIF values below 10. Therefore, it can be concluded that the regression model is free from multicollinearity.

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Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is used to determine whether the variance of the residuals remains constant across all observations in the regression model. A regression model is considered to satisfy the homoscedasticity assumption when the residuals exhibit constant variance.

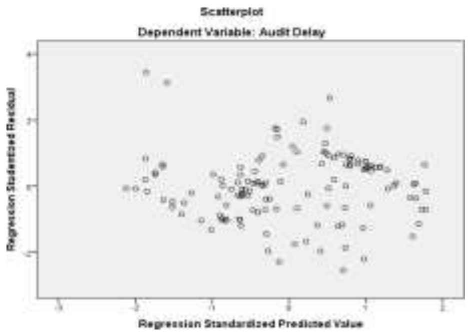

Figure 3. Scatterplot of the Heteroscedasticity Test

Based on the figure above, the data points are randomly scattered without forming a specific pattern. Therefore, it can be concluded that the regression model does not exhibit heteroscedasticity.

Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test is used to determine whether there is a correlation between the residuals across successive observations in the regression model. A good regression model should be free from autocorrelation.

Table 4. Autocorrelation Test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.684a	.467	.451	18.512	1.191

a. Predictors: (Constant), Ukuran Perusahaan, ROA, Audit Tenure, Komite Audit

b. Dependent Variable: Audit Delay

The Durbin-Watson test results show a DW statistic of 1.191. With 132 observations and four independent variables, the lower bound (dL) is 1.66 and the upper bound (dU) is 1.78. Since the DW statistic is less than the lower bound (DW < dL), it can be concluded that the regression model exhibits positive autocorrelation.

Results of Data Analysis

Multiple Regression Linear Test

The multiple linear regression test is used to examine the effect of two or more independent variables on a dependent variable simultaneously. This analysis estimates the direction and magnitude of the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable while controlling for the effects of the other variables in the model.

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Table 5. Regression Linear

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardize d Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Toleranc e	VIF
1	(Constant)	246.718	41.562		5.936	.000		
	Audit Tenure	.095	1.484	.004	.064	.949	.972	1.029
	Komite Audit	18.193	7.005	.209	2.597	.011	.649	1.541
	ROA	-6.149	1.221	-.329	-5.035	.000	.981	1.020
	Ukuran Perusahaan	-6.062	1.189	-.412	-5.100	.000	.642	1.557

a. *Dependent Variable: Audit Delay*

The regression equation has a constant value (a) of 246.718, indicating that when Audit Tenure (X_1), Audit Committee (X_2), Return on Assets (ROA) (X_3), and Firm Size (X_4) are equal to zero, the predicted value of Audit Delay (Y) is 246.718.

a. The regression coefficient of Audit Tenure is 0.095. The results indicate that Audit Tenure does not have a significant effect on Audit Delay. Therefore, changes in Audit Tenure do not significantly affect Audit Delay, assuming that the other variables remain constant.
b. The regression coefficient of the Audit Committee is 18.193. The positive coefficient indicates that a one-unit increase in the Audit Committee variable is expected to increase Audit Delay by 18.193 units, assuming that the other variables remain constant.
c. The regression coefficient of Return on Assets (ROA) is −6.149. The negative coefficient indicates an inverse relationship between ROA and Audit Delay. This means that a one-unit increase in ROA is expected to reduce Audit Delay by 6.149 units, assuming that the other variables remain constant.
d. The regression coefficient of Firm Size is −6.062. The negative coefficient indicates that a one-unit increase in Firm Size is expected to reduce Audit Delay by 6.062 units, assuming that the other variables remain constant.

Coefficient Determination Test

The coefficient of determination test is used to measure the proportion of variation in the dependent variable that can be explained by the independent variables included in the regression model.

Table 6. Coefficient Determination Test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.684[a]	.467	.451	18.512

a. *Predictors: (Constant),* Ukuran Perusahaan, *ROA*, *Audit Tenure*, Komite Audit
b. *Dependent Variable: Audit Delay*

Based on the figure above, the adjusted coefficient of determination (Adjusted R^2) is 0.451, indicating that the independent variables explain 45.1% of the variation in Audit Delay

(Y), while the remaining 54.9% is explained by other factors not included in the regression model.

Simultaneous Hypothesis Test (F-Test)

The simultaneous hypothesis test (F-test) is used to determine whether all independent variables jointly have a significant effect on the dependent variable. This test evaluates the overall significance of the regression model and assesses whether the model is appropriate for explaining the relationship between the variables.

Table 7. Simultaneous Hypothesis Test (F-Test)

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	38174.809	4	9543.702	27.851	.000b
Residual	43519.827	127	342.676		
Total	81694.636	131			

a. *Dependent Variable: Audit Delay*
b. *Predictors: (Constant),* Ukuran Perusahaan, *ROA, Audit Tenure*, Komite Audit

Based on the ANOVA table above, the calculated F-value of 27.851 is greater than the critical F-value of 2.44, with a significance value of 0.000, which is less than 0.05. These results indicate that Audit Tenure, Audit Committee, Return on Assets (ROA), and Firm Size jointly have a significant effect on Audit Delay.

Partial Hypothesis Test (t-Test)

The partial hypothesis test (t-test) is used to examine the individual effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable while controlling for the effects of the other independent variables in the regression model. This test determines whether each independent variable has a statistically significant influence on the dependent variable.

Table 8. Partial Hypothesis Test (t-Test)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardize d Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Toleran ce	VIF
	(Constant)	246.718	41.562		5.936	.000		
	Audit Tenure	.095	1.484	.004	.064	.949	.972	1.029
1	Komite Audit	18.193	7.005	.209	2.597	.011	.649	1.541
	ROA	-6.149	1.221	-.329	-5.035	.000	.981	1.020
	Ukuran Perusahaan	-6.062	1.189	-.412	-5.100	.000	.642	1.557

Dependent Variable: Audit Delay

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Based on the table above, the results indicate the following:

a. Audit Tenure (X_1): The calculated t-value of 0.064 is lower than the critical t-value of 1.979, with a significance value of 0.949, which is greater than 0.05. These results indicate that Audit Tenure does not have a significant partial effect on Audit Delay.

b. Audit Committee (X_2): The calculated t-value of 2.597 is greater than the critical t-value of 1.979, with a significance value of 0.011, which is less than 0.05. This indicates that the Audit Committee has a significant partial effect on Audit Delay.

c. Return on Assets (ROA) (X_3): The absolute value of the calculated t-value (−5.035) exceeds the critical t-value of 1.979, with a significance value of 0.000, which is less than 0.05. Therefore, ROA has a significant partial effect on Audit Delay.

d. Firm Size (X_4): The absolute value of the calculated t-value (−5.100) is greater than the critical t-value of 1.979, with a significance value of 0.000, which is less than 0.05. This indicates that Firm Size also has a significant partial effect on Audit Delay.

Discussion

The Effect of Audit Tenure on Audit Delay

The results indicate that Audit Tenure does not have a significant effect on Audit Delay, as evidenced by a significance value of 0.949, which is greater than 0.05. This finding is consistent with Agency Theory, which suggests that a longer working relationship between the auditor and the company enables the auditor to develop a deeper understanding of the company's operations and business environment. Such familiarity helps reduce information asymmetry and facilitates the monitoring process, thereby improving the efficiency of the audit. In addition, a long-term relationship may strengthen mutual trust between the auditor and the client, allowing the auditor to obtain the necessary information more efficiently without compromising audit quality. Therefore, the length of Audit Tenure does not necessarily determine whether the audit report is completed more quickly or more slowly. This finding is consistent with the study by Rante and Simbolon (2022), which also reported that Audit Tenure does not have a significant effect on Audit Delay. Likewise, Hakim et al. (2022) concluded that Audit Tenure does not always influence Audit Delay because auditors who have maintained long-term relationships with their clients possess a better understanding of the company's characteristics, enabling the audit process to be conducted more efficiently without affecting the time required to complete the audit.

The Effect of the Audit Committee on Audit Delay

The results show that the Audit Committee has a positive and significant effect on Audit Delay, with a significance value of 0.011, which is less than 0.05. This finding indicates that the existence and number of Audit Committee members may influence the timeliness of audit completion. Established by the board of commissioners and typically consisting of at least three members, the Audit Committee is responsible for improving the quality of financial reporting and ensuring that financial statements are prepared in a timely manner. This finding supports Agency Theory, which argues that the Audit Committee serves as a monitoring mechanism to reduce conflicts of interest among shareholders, the board of commissioners, and management (Kurniyati et al., 2023). However, this finding differs from that of Dinia et al. (2024), who reported that a larger Audit Committee and board of commissioners may actually prolong Audit Delay due to increased coordination complexity and slower decision-making when more individuals are involved. The present finding is consistent with Saprilina and Satyawan (2024), who argued that a larger Audit Committee may increase the complexity of coordination and decision-making in overseeing financial reporting. As a result, the audit process may require more time, leading to a longer Audit Delay.

The Effect of Return on Assets (ROA) on Audit Delay

The results indicate that Return on Assets (ROA) has a negative and significant effect on Audit Delay, with a significance value of 0.000, which is less than 0.05. This finding suggests that companies with higher profitability tend to complete the audit process more quickly. The finding is consistent with Agency Theory, which proposes that firms with strong financial performance are motivated to accelerate the audit process so that financial information can be communicated promptly to stakeholders, particularly investors (Mulyadi et al., 2022). Higher profitability reflects a company's ability to utilize its assets efficiently, making it favorable information that management is inclined to disclose as soon as possible. Consequently, highly profitable firms are less likely to delay the audit process and are better able to minimize Audit Delay (Purwantoro & Suhartono, 2023). This finding is also consistent with the study by Arindi Putra and Subiyanto (2022), which found that higher ROA is associated with shorter Audit Delay. Furthermore, Signaling Theory suggests that high profitability serves as a positive signal to the market, encouraging companies to publish audited financial statements more promptly and thereby reduce Audit Delay. The findings are also in line with Purwantoro and Suhartono (2023), who concluded that companies with higher profitability tend to expedite the completion of audits in order to communicate positive financial information to investors and other stakeholders as quickly as possible.

The Effect of Firm Size on Audit Delay

The results indicate that Firm Size has a negative and significant effect on Audit Delay, with a significance value of 0.000, which is less than 0.05. Larger firms generally possess stronger internal control systems and greater organizational resources, enabling auditors to perform audit procedures more efficiently. As a result, the completion of financial statements is accelerated, leading to shorter Audit Delay (Sulistiawati & Amyar, 2022). In contrast, smaller firms often require more time to complete the audit due to limitations in their internal systems and supporting resources. These findings are consistent with those reported by Olimsar (2023) and Yulianto (2021), both of whom found that Firm Size significantly affects Audit Delay. From the perspective of Agency Theory, larger firms have more complex operational activities and financial reporting processes, requiring more intensive audit procedures. However, this complexity is generally offset by more effective and wellestablished internal control systems, allowing auditors to verify financial information more efficiently. Moreover, companies with substantial assets are more likely to protect their reputation among investors and other stakeholders by avoiding delays in financial reporting that could create negative market perceptions (Hakim et al., 2022). The findings are also consistent with Listyarini and Umpusinga (2025), who explained that larger companies generally have better internal control systems, human resources, and technological capabilities, all of which facilitate a more efficient audit process and help reduce Audit Delay.

The Effect of Audit Tenure, Audit Committee, ROA, and Firm Size on Audit Delay

Based on the results of the F-test, the calculated F-value of 27.851 is greater than the critical F-value of 2.44, with a significance value of 0.000, which is less than 0.05. These results indicate that Audit Tenure, Audit Committee, Return on Assets (ROA), and Firm Size jointly have a significant effect on Audit Delay. Furthermore, the adjusted coefficient of determination (Adjusted R^2) of 0.451 indicates that these four independent variables explain 45.1% of the variation in Audit Delay, while the remaining 54.9% is attributable to other factors not included in this study. This finding is consistent with the study by Mawardi et al. (2025), which concluded that Audit Delay is jointly influenced by various firm characteristics and corporate governance mechanisms. The better the company's internal conditions, the greater the likelihood that the audit process can be completed in a timely manner, thereby minimizing Audit Delay.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this study are as follows:

a. Audit Tenure does not have a significant partial effect on Audit Delay in banking companies.
b. The Audit Committee has a positive and significant partial effect on Audit Delay in banking companies.
c. Return on Assets (ROA) has a negative and significant partial effect on Audit Delay in banking companies.
d. Firm Size has a negative and significant partial effect on Audit Delay in banking companies.
e. Audit Tenure, Audit Committee, ROA, and Firm Size jointly have a significant effect on Audit Delay in banking companies.

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are proposed:

a. For Banking Companies
   Banking companies are encouraged to strengthen the effectiveness of the Audit Committee in overseeing the financial reporting process while maintaining profitability and robust internal control systems. These efforts may contribute to a more efficient audit process and the timely completion of audited financial statements.
b. For Auditors
   Auditors are encouraged to improve the efficiency of the audit process while

maintaining professionalism, independence, and audit quality, thereby supporting the timely completion of audit engagements.

c. For Investors and Other Stakeholders
Investors and other stakeholders are encouraged to consider factors such as the Audit Committee, profitability, and Firm Size when evaluating the timeliness of financial reporting, as these factors may serve as indicators of corporate transparency and the quality of financial information.

d. For Future Researchers
Future researchers are encouraged to include additional variables that may influence Audit Delay and to expand the scope of the study by examining different industries or longer observation periods in order to obtain more comprehensive findings.

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