



The Influence of Audit Committee, Debt to Equity Ratio, Firm Size, and Audit Tenure on Audit Delay (Case Study on Energy Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2016-2023)

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Abstract

This study examines the effect of audit committee, debt to equity ratio (DER), firm size, and audit tenure on audit delay in energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2016-2023. The research sample consisted of 11 companies that met specific criteria, with data analyzed using descriptive tests, normality tests, multicollinearity tests, heteroscedasticity tests, and partial and simultaneous hypothesis tests. The study's results indicate that the audit committee has a significant effect on audit delay, which means that the more audit committee members there are, the less likely an audit delay is. On the other hand, debt to-equity ratio and firm size does not have a significant effect on audit delay. However, audit tenure is proven to have a significant negative effect on audit delay, where the longer the audit tenure, the less likely there is a delay in the audit process. Simultaneously, these four independent variables affect audit delay. The results of this study provide implications that energy sector companies in Indonesia should pay attention to the audit committee's role and audit tenure to speed up the audit process and reduce audit delay.

Keywords: Audit Committee, Debt to Equity Ratio, Firm Size, Audit Tenure, Audit Delay, Indonesia Stock Exchange

1. Introduction

Every public company that is registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange is required to submit an Annual Financial Report that has been audited by a Public Accountant registered with the Financial Services Authority no later than March 31 or 90 days after the end of the annual period. Financial reports are the most crucial source of information in a company when evaluating its performance (Putri, CP, & Febriyanti, D.2024). Energy Sector Companies are companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. In 2023, the Indonesia Stock Exchange recorded 83 Energy Sector Companies. Delays in submitting Financial Reports that have been

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audited by independent auditors also occur in Energy Sector Companies. These factors are classified into internal and external factors (Karlina & Hamdani, 2024). Based on data announced by IDX regarding Delays in Audited Financial Reports, here is the Number of Energy Sector Companies that were late in submitting their Financial Reports over the past eight years:

Table 1. Energy Sector Companies Experiencing Audit Delays in the 2016-2023 Period

No	Year	Number of Energy Sector Companies
1	2016	16
2	2017	15
3	2018	13
4	2019	6
5	2020	16
6	2021	14
7	2022	8
8	2023	17

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

It can be seen from the table above that Energy Sector Companies Experience Audit Delays Every Year. In Fiscal Year 2019, it was the lowest year of the 8-year period with the number of companies experiencing Audit Delays amounting to 6 Companies. In Fiscal Year 2023, it was the highest year of the 8-year period with the number of companies experiencing Audit Delays amounting to 17 Companies. Judging from the Fiscal Year Range 2022 to Fiscal Year 2023, the Energy Sector Experienced a High Increase with the Number of Increases of 9 Companies Experiencing Audit Delays. This fact shows that there are still public companies in Indonesia that experience delays in submitting financial reports (Mutianisa et al., 2024).

Table 2. Audit Committee Data, Debt to Equity Ratio, Firm Size, Audit Tenure, on Audit Delay in Energy Sector Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2022-2023.

CODE	Company name	Year	Audit Committee (People)	Debt to Equity Ratio (Times)	Firm Size (Ln)	Audit tenure (Year)	Audit Delay (Days)
TAMU	PT Tamarin	2022	3	1.04	27.68	5	88
	Samudra Shipping Tbk.	2023	3	1.17	27.57	6	92
MEDC	PT Medco Energi	2022	3	2.97	32.32	7	90
	International Tbk.	2023	3	2.68	32.38	8	92
BIPI	PT Astrindo	2022	4	1.11	30.51	2	100
	Nusantara Infrastructure Tbk.	2023	4	2.06	30.93	1	180
LEAD	PT Logindo	2022	3	3.59	28.37	7	90



Samudramakmur Tbk.	2023	3	4.44	28.32	8	152
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Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that PT. Pelayaran Tamarin Samudra Tbk (TAMU), in 2022-2023 had an audit committee of 3 people, but Audit Delay still occurred at PT Pelayaran Tamarin Samudra Tbk and increased in 2022 by 88 days and in 2023 by 99 days. This is contrary to the theory stated by Arens (2017:69) "The audit committee is tasked with monitoring planning and implementation and then evaluating the audit results to assess the feasibility and capability of the financial statements. Based on the Financial Services Authority regulations, every public company is required to form an audit committee consisting of at least 3 people. The more the number of audit committees, the shorter the audit delay will be". The more audit committees, the shorter the company experiences Audit Delay (Setiawati et al, 2024).

PT Medco Energi International Tbk (MEDC), Has a decrease in DER levels in 2022 Initially 2.97% in 2023 to 2.68% in 2022 still experiencing an Audit Delay of 90 Days and in 2023 92 days, This is contrary to the theory stated (Kasmir, 2022) Debt To Equity Ratio is a ratio used to assess debt with equity. This ratio is sought by comparing all debts, including current debt with all equity. The higher the ratio level, the longer the audit delay; conversely, the lower the ratio value, the shorter the audit delay. Companies will usually choose to manage the use of debt to generate profit (Gita Cahyani, A., & Kosadi, F. 2024). However, the larger this ratio, the less profitable it is because the risk borne for possible failure in the company is greater (Indasyah, M. W., & Syarif, D, 2024). The results of research conducted by Wiratmaja (2017) stated that leverage proxied by the Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) has a significant effect on Audit Delay.

PT Astrindo Nusantara Infrastruktur (BIPI) in 2022 was 30.51 then in 2023 it increased by 30.93 while Audit Delay in 2022 was 100 days and in 2023 it became 180 days. This is contrary to the theory according to Hery, (2017) "Firm Size describes the size of a company which can be expressed in total assets or total net sales". The larger the company, the lower the level of audit delay, conversely the smaller the company, the longer the audit delay. The results of research conducted by (Sihaloho & Suzan, 2018) stated that Company Size has a positive and significant effect on Audit Delay.

PT Logindo Samudramakmur TBK (LEAD), Has been working with KAP for 8 years but has experienced an increase in audit delay of 62 days, namely 90 days in 2022 and 152 days in 2023. This is in contrast to the theory stated by Effendi (2021:216) "Auditing partners can base their audit knowledge on the client's extensive knowledge, which has developed over time. The longer the audit tenure, the more experience and learning the auditor will have regarding the operations of the company being audited."

2. Literature Review

2.1 Audit Delay

According to Machmuddah, (2020) , "Audit Delay is the number of days between the fiscal year of the financial statements and the issuance of the audit report. The longer the auditor takes to do the audit work, the greater the impact on the audit delay and the faster the auditor completes the audit, the shorter the audit delay will be." According to Machmuddah, (2020) "Audit Delay is measured based on the number of days required to obtain an independent

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auditor's report on the annual financial statement audit, from the company's book closing date, namely December 31, to the date the audit report is issued."

$$\text{Audit Delay} = \text{Tanggal terbit Laporan Audit} - \text{Tanggal Tahun Tutup Buku}$$

2.2 Audit Committee

According to OJK Regulation No. 55/POJK.04/2015, the Audit Committee is "a committee formed by and responsible to the Board of Commissioners in assisting in carrying out the duties and functions of the Board of Commissioners". The Audit Committee consists of at least 3 (three) members from Independent Commissioners and Parties from outside the Issuer or Public Company. An Independent Commissioner chairs the Audit Committee. Meanwhile, according to (Arens, AA, Elder, RJ, & Beasley, 2017), the definition of an audit committee is "Generally, an audit committee consists of three or five, sometimes seven people who are not part of the company's management. The purpose of forming an audit committee is to act as a mediator between the auditor and the company's management in the event of a dispute." **Audit Committee Measurement Indicators**

BEI Regulation No. IA which requires Issuers or Public Companies to have an audit committee. According to (Hanggraeni, 2014), the audit committee can be measured using:

$$\text{Komite Audit} = \Sigma \text{Anggota Komite Audit di Perusahaan}$$

The formula explains the number of audit committees in the company. According to POJK No.55/POJK.04/2015, a company must have an audit committee consisting of at least 3 (three) members from Independent Commissioners and parties from outside the issuer or public company.

2.3. Debt to Equity Ratio

According to (Kasmir, 2022) Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is a ratio used to assess debt with equity. This ratio is sought by comparing all debts, including current debt with all equity. "Meanwhile, according to Hery (2020:168) Debt to Equity Ratio is "a ratio used to measure the proportion of debt to capital. This ratio is useful for knowing the comparison between the amount of funds provided by creditors and the amount of funds from the company owner." If the Debt to Equity Ratio exceeds 100%, it means that the amount of debt owned by the company exceeds the amount of capital it has (Selvia & Devyanthi Syarif, 2024):

Debt to Equity Ratio Indicator According to (Kasmir, 2022) the formula for finding the *Debt to Equity Ratio* can be used as follows:

$$\text{Debt to Equity Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Hutang}}{\text{Modal Ekuitas}}$$

If the Average Ratio of the good industry Debt to Equity Ratio is or 0.81%. The higher the debt to equity ratio, the higher the risk of audit delay is assumed to be for the company.

2.4 Firm Size

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According to Jogiyanto (2019) Firm Size is the size of a company that can be measured by the total value of assets or net sales or equity value. Firm Size can generally be interpreted as a comparison that indicates an object's size (Nurul Aisyah, S., & Kusumawardhani, A 2024). So the greater the value, the more it reflects a stronger company.

Based on the two definitions above, Firm size is a measure that describes the size of a company based on asset value, net sales, or equity value; the greater the value, the stronger the company.

According to Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 53/POJK.04/2017, the company size criteria are as follows:

1. A company is said to be small-scale if it has total assets of no more than IDR 50,000,000,000 (fifty billion rupiah).
2. A company is said to be medium-scale if it has total assets of more than Rp. 50,000,000,000 (fifty billion rupiah) to Rp. 250,000,000,000 (two hundred and fifty billion rupiah).
3. A company is said to be large scale if it has total assets of more than IDR 250,000,000,000 (two hundred and fifty billion rupiah).

Firm Size Indicator

According to Jogiyanto, (2019) to measure firm size you can use the following formula:

$$\text{Firm Size} = (\text{Ln}) \text{ Total Aktiva}$$

Information :

Ln = Natural Logarithm

If the result of Ln is less than 17.73 then it is included in the micro business category, if it is more than 17.73 to 20.03 then it is included in the small business category, if it is more than 20.03 to 23.03 then it is included in the medium business category and if it is more than 23.03 then it is included in the large business category Jogiyanto, (2019)

2.5 Tenure Audit

According to Arens, AA, Elder, RJ, & Beasley, (2017) *audit tenure* is "the period of engagement between KAP and the same audit."

Meanwhile, according to Junaidi (2016:40), *audit tenure* is:

The length of the relationship between the partner of the KAP and the client. Long audit tenure can improve audit competence. The audit partner can base his audit knowledge on the extensive client knowledge, which has developed over time. On the other hand, long tenure can damage audit independence.

In the Regulation of the Financial Services Authority (POJK) of the Republic of Indonesia No. 9 of 2023 concerning the Use of Public Accountant Services and Public Accounting Firms in Financial Services Activities. This regulation regulates the provision of general audit services for financial statements of an entity carried out by the same Public Accountant limited to a maximum of 7 (seven) cumulative years with a gap period according to the type of AP role in the engagement, namely 5 (five) years, 3 (three) years, or 2 (two) years for commercial banks, issuers and public companies. While other entities are limited to a maximum of 5 (five) consecutive years with a gap period of 2 (two) consecutive years.

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Tenure Audit Indicators According to Jogiyanto, (2019) the Tenure Audit formula is as follows:

$$\text{Audit Tenure} = \text{Lamanya KAP melakukan perikatan audit dengan klien}$$

3. Research Method

3.1 Research Method

In this research, the research method used is a quantitative method with a descriptive and verification approach.

According to Sugiyono, (2023) the quantitative research method is "a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, used to research certain populations or samples, data collection using research instruments, quantitative/statistical data analysis, with the aim of describing and testing the hypotheses that have been applied."

3.2 Research Sample

According to Sugiyono, (2023) Sample is "Part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. The sampling technique in this study uses *nonprobability sampling*, with a *purposive sampling technique*." According to Sugiyono, (2023) " *Purposive sampling* is a sampling determination technique with certain considerations."

Based on the definition above, the technique used in determining the sample of this study uses *Purposive sampling*, so the sample is not taken randomly but is determined by the researcher. The criteria used in selecting samples in this study are as follows:

1. Energy Sector Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2016-2023.
2. Energy Sector Companies that published fully audited Financial Reports for 2016-2023.
3. Energy Sector Companies that experienced *Audit Delay* in 2016-2023.
4. Energy Sector Companies that experienced positive equity during the 2016-2023 period.

Table 3. Sampling Criteria

NO	Sample Selection Criteria	Number of Companies
1	Energy Sector Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for 2016-2023.	83
2	Energy Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange that did not publish complete audited Financial Reports in 2016-2023.	(45)
3	Energy Sector Companies that did not experience <i>Audit Delay</i> in 2016-2023.	(24)
4	Energy Sector Companies that experienced negative equity in the 2016-2023 period.	(3)
Number of Companies that are Research Samples		11
Number of samples used in the study (11 x 8 years)		88

Source: www.idx.co.id (Data processed, 2025)

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Based on the Sample Selection Criteria above, from a population of 83 companies, only 9 companies were used as samples for this study, as follows:

Table 4. Research Objects

No	Issuer Code	Issuer Name
1	ABMM	ABM Investments Tbk
2	ARII	Atlas Resources Tbk
3	BIPI	Astrindo Nusantara Infrastructure Tbk
4	BULL	Buana Lintas Lautan Tbk
5	KOPI	Mitra Energi Persada Tbk
6	GTBO	Garda Tujuh Buana Tbk
7	HITS	Humpuss Intermoda Transportation Tbk
8	LEAD	Logindo Samudra Makmur Tbk
9	MEDC	Medco Energy International Tbk
10	PGAS	National Gas Company Tbk
11	TAMU	Tamarin Samudra Shipping Tbk

Source: www.idx.co.id (Data processed, 2025)

3.3 Framework of thought

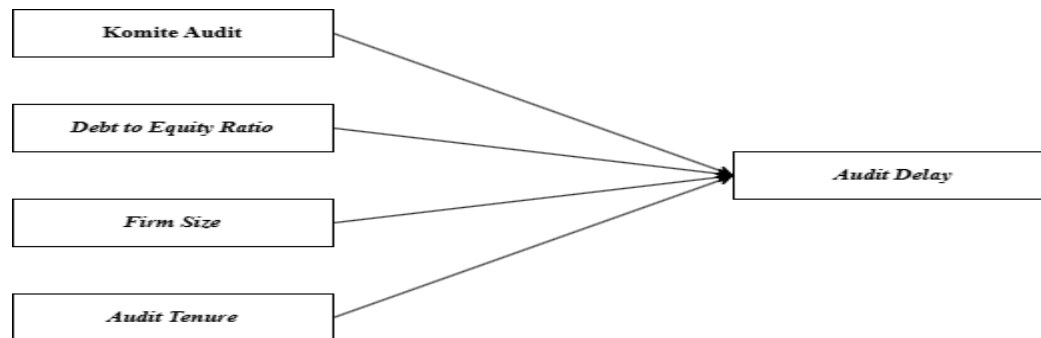


Figure 1. Framework of thought

4. Findings and Discussions

4.1 Findings

Descriptive Test Results

Table 5. Descriptive Test Results

	Descriptive Statistics				
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Komite Audit	88	2.00	5.00	3.2500	.62972
Debt to Equity Ratio	88	.16	34.06	3.4534	5.30113
Firm Size	88	25.66	32.38	29.3124	1.86059
Audit Tenure	88	1.00	8.00	3.5568	2.25836
Audit Delay	88	51.00	417.00	113.8068	48.50237
Valid N (listwise)	88				

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

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1. The results of the Audit Delay descriptive test show a minimum value of 51 days and a maximum value of 417 days. The average Audit Delay of Energy Companies in 2016-2023 is 113 days and the Standard Deviation of Audit Delay is 48,502 days.
2. The results of the Descriptive Test on the Audit Committee produced a minimum of 2, a maximum value of 5, and an average value of 3.25 with a standard deviation of 0.62972. Based on OJK regulation No. 55/POJK.04/2015, the audit committee consists of at least 3 members, therefore it can be seen from the average value of 3.25 that most companies have 3 audit committee members. This indicates a good company condition because the company follows the rules.
3. The results of the Descriptive Test with the debt-equity ratio variable produced a minimum of 0.16, a maximum of 34.06, and an average of 3.4534; according to Kasmir (2022:158), the industry average for the debt-to-equity ratio is 0.81%. Thus, it can be seen from the results of the Descriptive Test $3.4534 > 0.81\%$. This means that the companies that are the samples studied have a high equity ratio and have not been able to manage their assets, so the company has more burdens on external parties because the company's assets will be increasingly financed by debt.
4. The findings of the Descriptive Test of the Firm Size Variable show that the minimum value is 25.66, the maximum value is 32.28, and the average value is 29.3124 with a standard deviation of 1.86059. Judging from the average value of 29.31 or having total assets of more than 250 billion, which means that all companies are included in the large-scale category of companies because they have an average total assets of more than 250 billion.
5. The Descriptive Test Findings on Audit Tenure produced a minimum value of 1, a maximum value of 8, and the average audit tenure in the energy sector was 3.5568. In the Regulation of the Financial Services Authority (POJK) of the Republic of Indonesia No. 9 of 2023 concerning the use of Public Accountant Services and Public Accounting Firms in Financial Services activities. This regulation regulates the provision of general audit services for financial statements of an entity carried out by the same Public Accountant limited to a maximum of 7 (seven) Cumulative years,

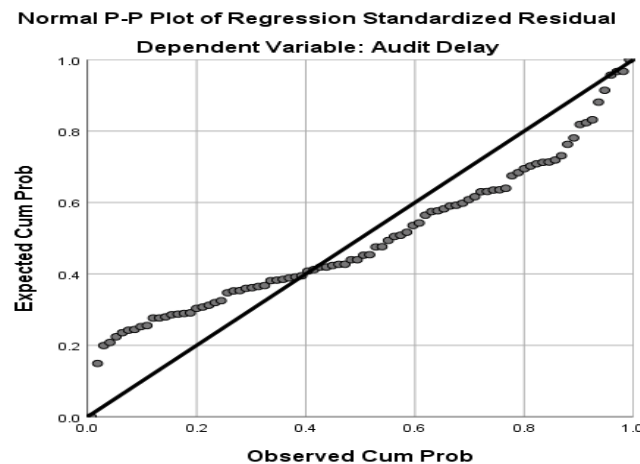
Hasil Uji Normalitas

Tabel 6. Uji Normalitas

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		88
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	32.03172738
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.173
	Positive	.140
	Negative	-.173
Test Statistic		.173
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.000 ^c
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		



Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)



Gambar 2. Results of the normality test

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

Results from the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test are known to mark significance obtained more from 0.05 or $0,000 < 0.05$, so it can concluded that The variables are not normally distributed. In addition, the results of the distribution of points on the Normal graph PP of Regression Standardized Residual show that the distribution point point is located around the line diagonal. Although results test One Sample No normal, but the results test P The plot shows results which is normal, so you can be sure if the data is distributed normally and the model can be used.

Hasil Uji Multikolinearitas

Table 7. Uji Multikolinearitas

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients				Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	131.819	57.863	2.278	.025		
Komite Audit	-26.796	6.689	-4.006	.000	.697	1.435
Debt to Equity Ratio	.353	.674	.523	.602	.968	1.033
Firm Size	2.752	2.320	1.186	.239	.664	1.507
Audit Tenure	-4.771	1.629	-2.928	.004	.913	1.095

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity problem where:

1. In the Audit Committee variable (X1), the Variance Influence Factor (VIF) value is 1.436, which is smaller than 10 and the Tolerance is 0.697.
2. In the Debt to Equity Ratio (X2) variable, the Variance Influence Factor (VIF) value is 1.033, which is less than 10 and the Tolerance is 0.968.
3. In the Firm Size variable (X3), the Variance Influence Factor (VIF) value is 1.507, which is smaller than 10 and the Tolerance is 0.664.



4. In the Audit Tenure variable (X4), the Variance Influence Factor (VIF) value is 1.095, which is less than 10 and the Tolerance is 0.913.

The results of the VIF value calculation show that all independent variables have results less than 10. In addition, the results of the Tolerance value calculation show that all independent variables have results more than 0.10 so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between independent variables in the regression model.

Heteroscedasticity Test Results

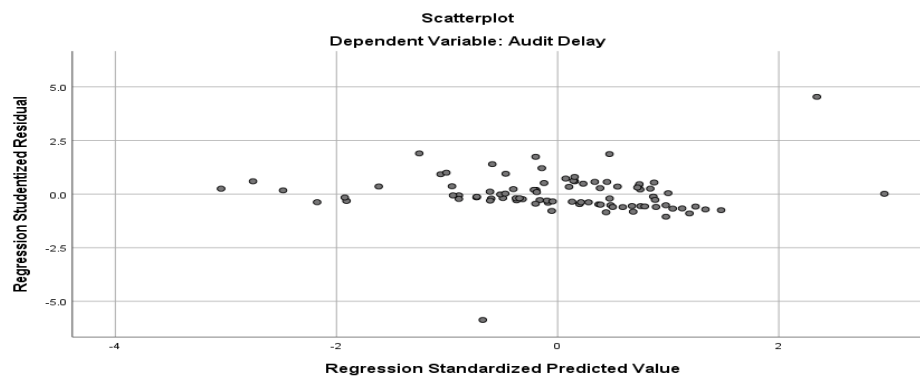


Figure 3. Heteroscedasticity Test

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

From the Scatterplot Graph image above, it can be seen that the points are spread randomly and do not form a clear pattern. The points are spread both above and below the number zero on the y-axis. This can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model, so the regression model is suitable for further analysis.

Autocorrelation Test Results

Table 8. Autocorrelation Test

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.464 ^a	.215	.177	32.79449	1.558

a. Predictors: (Constant), Audit Tenure, Debt to Equity Ratio, Komiter Audit, Firm Size
b. Dependent Variable: Audit Delay

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

Based on table above, the Durbin-Watson value is 1.558. for the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$, independent variables $k = 4$ and the number of samples $n = 88$, the dl value is 1.5597 and du is 1.7493. Therefore, $0 < dw \leq dl$ or $0 < 1.558 \leq 1.5597$, it can be concluded that there is no positive autocorrelation, meaning that the regression model created does not contain autocorrelation symptoms, so the regression model is suitable for use in predicting.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

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From the results of table 7 above, the constant value and regression coefficient are known so that the following multiple linear regression equation can be formed:

$$Y = 131.819 - 26.796X_1 + 0.353X_2 + 2.752X_3 - 4.771X_4$$

$\alpha = 131,819$ This means that if the Audit Committee variable (X_1), *Debt to Equity Ratio* (X_2), *Firms Size* (X_3), And *Audit tenure* (X_4) worth zero (0), then the *Audit Delay* (Y) value is 131.819.

$\beta_1 = -26,796$ It means every addition One unit variable Audit Committee (X_1) and other variables are constant, it will reduce the value of the *Audit Delay* variable (Y) by -26.796. Conversely, every one unit increase in the Audit Committee variable (X_1) and other variables are constant, it will increase the value of the *Audit Delay* variable (Y) by -26.796.

$\beta_2 = 0.353$ It means every addition One unit variable *Debt to Equity Ratio* (X_2) and other variables are constant, it will increase the *Audit Delay* (Y) value by 0.353. Conversely, every decrease of one unit in the *Debt to Equity Ratio* (X_2) variable and other variables are constant, it will decrease the *Audit Delay* (Y) by 0.353.

$\beta_3 = 2,752$ It means every addition One unit variable *Firm Size* (X_3) and variable other constant, then will increase mark *Audit Delay* variable (Y) of 2.752. Conversely, every decrease of one unit of *Firm Size* variable (X_3) and other variables constant, will increase the value of *Audit Delay* variable (Y) by 2.752.

$\beta_4 = -4.771$ This means that every addition one unit of the *Audit Tenure* variable (X_4) and other variables are constant, it will reduce the value of the *Audit Delay* variable (Y) by -4.771. Conversely, every increase of one unit of the *Audit Tenure* variable (X_4) and other variables is constant. constant, then will lower mark variable *Audit Delay* (Y) amounting to - 4,771.

Results of Pearson Correlation Coefficient Analysis (Product Moment)

Table 10. Pearson Correlation Coefficient Analysis (Product Moment)

		Correlations				
		Audit Committee	Debt to Equity Ratio	Firm Size	Tenure Audit	Audit Delay
Audit Committee	Pearson Correlation	1	.083	.513 **	-.099	-.360 **
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.443	.000	.359	.001
	N	88	88	88	88	88
Debt to Equity Ratio	Pearson Correlation	.083	1	.179	.045	.025
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.443		.095	.679	.817
	N	88	88	88	88	88
Firm Size	Pearson Correlation	.513 **	.179	1	.188	-.145
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.095		.080	.179
	N	88	88	88	88	88



Audit Tenure	Pearson Correlation	-.099	.045	.188	1	-.223*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.359	.679	.080		.037
	N	88	88	88	88	88
Audit Delay	Pearson Correlation	-.360**	.025	-.145	-.223*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.817	.179	.037	
	N	88	88	88	88	88

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

Based on results calculation above can known that:

1. The correlation magnitude between the Audit Committee (X1) and Audit Delay (Y) is -0.360. This shows a very low negative correlation between the Audit Committee (X1) and Audit Delay (Y).
2. The correlation magnitude between *Debt to Equity Ratio* (X2) and Audit Delay (Y) is 0.025. This shows a low positive correlation between *Debt to Equity* (X2) and Audit Delay (Y).
3. The correlation magnitude between *Firm Size* (X3) and Audit Delay (Y) is -0.145. This shows a very low negative correlation between *Firm Size* (X3) and Audit Delay (Y).
4. The correlation magnitude between Audit Tenure (X4) and Audit Delay (Y) is -0.223. This shows a low negative correlation between Audit Tenure (X4) and Audit Delay (Y).

Results of the determination coefficient analysis test (R²)

Table 11. Test of determination coefficient analysis (R²)

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.464 ^a	.215	.177	32.79449	1.558

a. Predictors: (Constant), Audit Tenure, Debt to Equity Ratio, Audit Committee, Firm Size

b. Dependent Variable: Audit Delay

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

Based on the test results above, it can be seen that:

$$\begin{aligned}
 KD &= R^2 \times 100\% \\
 &= (0.464)^2 \times 100\% \\
 &= 21\%
 \end{aligned}$$

The results of the Determination coefficient value obtained were 21%, which shows that the variables of the Audit Committee (X1), *Debt to Equity Ratio* (X2), *Firm Size* (X3), and Audit Tenure (X4) provide a simultaneous relationship of 21% to Audit Delay (Y). This shows that there is still 79% influenced by other factors that can increase Audit Delay in Energy Sector



Companies. Which registered in Exchange Effect Indonesia Year 2016-2023 in addition to the variables of Audit Committee, *Debt to Equity Ratio*, *Firm Size*, and *Audit Tenure*.

Partial Hypothesis Test Results (t-Test)

From the results of the table 7 above, the level of significance (α) is 5% and the degrees of freedom (db) = 83 (nk-1) or (88-4-1), so the value obtained is $t_{table} = 1.988$.

1. It can be seen that the sig. value of the influence of the Audit Committee (X1) on Audit Delay (Y) is $0.00 < 0.05$ and the calculated t value is $-4.006 < 1.988$, so it can be concluded that H_0 is accepted and H_1 is accepted which means there is an influence of the Audit Committee (X1) on *Audit Delay* (Y)
2. It can be seen that the sig. value of the influence of Debt to Equity Ratio (X2) on Audit Delay (Y) is $0.602 > 0.05$ and the t-value is $0.523 < 1.988$, so it can be concluded that H_0 is accepted and H_2 is rejected, which means that there is no influence of Debt to Equity Ratio (X2) on *Audit Delay* (Y).
3. It is known that the sig. value of the influence of Firm Size (X3) on Audit Delay (Y) is $0.239 > 0.05$, and the calculated t value is $1.186 < 1.988$, so it can be concluded that H_0 is accepted and H_3 is rejected, meaning that there is no influence of Firm Size (X3) on *Audit Delay* (Y).
4. It can be seen that the sig. value of Audit Tenure (X4) on Audit Delay (Y) is $0.004 < 0.05$ and the t-value is $-2.928 < 1.988$, so it can be concluded that H_0 is accepted and H_4 is accepted, which means that there is an influence of Audit Tenure (X4) on *Audit Delay* (Y).

Results of simultaneous hypothesis testing (F test)

Table 13. Simultaneous Hypothesis Test (F Test)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	24489.391	4	6122.348	5,693	.000 ^b
	Residual	89264.746	83	1075.479		
	Total	113754.136	87			

a. Dependent Variable: *Audit Delay*

b. Predictors: (Constant), *Audit Tenure*, *Debt to Equity Ratio*, *Komiter Audit*, *Firm Size*

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

From the calculation, the value of F_{hitung} is obtained of 2.482 with a p value (sig) of 0.000 with $\alpha = 5\%$ and degrees of freedom with $df_1 = 83$ (88- 4-1) and $df_2 = 4$, then obtained F_{tabel} mark of 2.482. Because $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$ ($5,693 > 2,482$) then H_0 is rejected and H_5 accepted, meaning the *Audit Committee* (X1), *Debt to Equity Ratio* (X2), *Firm Size* (X3) and *Audit Tenure* (X4) have a significant effect simultaneous to *Audit Delay* (Y). Test F Influence *Audit Committee*, *Debt to Equity Ratio*, *Firm Size* and *Audit Tenure* have a simultaneous impact in *Audit Delay*.

5. Conclusion:

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Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, the conclusions that can be drawn are as follows:

1. **The Influence of the Audit Committee on Audit Delay** : There is a significant influence between the audit committee and audit delay. This is evident from the significance value of $0.00 < 0.05$ and the t-count value of -4.006 which is smaller than the t-table of 1.988. This means that the more members of the audit committee, the smaller the possibility of audit delay.
2. **The Effect of Debt to Equity Ratio on Audit Delay** : There is no significant effect between debt to equity ratio (DER) and audit delay. This can be seen from the significance value of $0.602 > 0.05$ and the t-count of 0.523 which is smaller than the t-table of 1.988. Thus, DER does not have a direct effect on audit delay in energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
3. **The Effect of Firm Size on Audit Delay** : Firm size does not have a significant effect on audit delay. The significance value of $0.239 > 0.05$ and the t-count of 1.186 which is smaller than the t-table of 1.988 indicate that firm size does not affect audit delay time.
4. **The Effect of Audit Tenure on Audit Delay** : There is a significant effect between audit tenure and audit delay. The significance value of $0.004 < 0.05$ and the t-count of -2.928 which is smaller than the t-table of 1.988 indicate that the longer the audit tenure period, the smaller the possibility of audit delay.
5. **Simultaneous Testing** : Simultaneously, audit committee, debt to equity ratio, firm size, and audit tenure affect audit delay. This is proven by the F test which produces an F-count value of 5.693 and a p-value of 0.000, which is smaller than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that these factors simultaneously affect audit delay in energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Overall, the results of this study provide an overview that the audit committee and audit tenure play an important role in reducing audit delay, while debt to equity ratio and firm size do not have a significant effect on audit delay in energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

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