

DOI: [10.55643/fcaptive.4.63.2025.4812](https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptive.4.63.2025.4812)

**Muhammad Yusuf**

Candidate of Economic Sciences,  
Doctoral Student of the Faculty of  
Economics and Business, University of  
Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, Serang,  
Indonesia;

ORCID: [0000-0003-1379-9598](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1379-9598)

**Tubagus Ismail**

D.Sc. in Economics, Academician,  
Professor of the Faculty of Economics  
and Business, University of Sultan  
Ageng Tirtayasa, Serang, Indonesia;

ORCID: [0000-0002-2559-6926](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2559-6926)

**Muhamad Taqi**

D.Sc. in Economics, Associate  
Professor of the Faculty of Economics  
and Business, University of Sultan  
Ageng Tirtayasa, Serang, Indonesia;

e-mail: [muhamad.taqi@untirta.ac.id](mailto:muhamad.taqi@untirta.ac.id)

ORCID: [0000-0001-8232-169X](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8232-169X)

(Corresponding author)

**Nurhayati Soleha**

D.Sc. in Economics, Associate  
Professor of the Faculty of Economics  
and Business, University of Sultan  
Ageng Tirtayasa, Serang, Indonesia;

ORCID: [0009-0001-4913-1592](https://orcid.org/0009-0001-4913-1592)

Received: 29/04/2025

Accepted: 05/08/2025

Published: 31/08/2025

© Copyright  
2025 by the author(s)



This is an Open Access article  
distributed under the terms of the  
[Creative Commons CC-BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

# AUDIT DELAY IN THE AGENCY CONTEXT: PROFITABILITY, CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL, AND TAX AVOIDANCE

## ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyse the determinants of audit delay by integrating internal company factors, profitability, capital structure (leverage), corporate social responsibility (CSR), intellectual capital, and tax avoidance from the agency theory perspective. Audit delay is an important indicator in assessing the efficiency of financial reporting and the effectiveness of corporate governance. Using a quantitative approach and panel data regression method, this study examines 95 observations from companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) during the 2019-2023 period, which were selected through a purposive sampling technique. The analysis shows that leverage, CSR, and intellectual capital significantly negatively affect audit delay. This indicates that companies with a strong funding structure, commitment to social responsibility, and high knowledge capacity tend to complete the audit process more promptly.

In contrast, profitability and tax avoidance do not show a significant effect, indicating that these factors are not the main determinants of audit timeliness. These findings reinforce the relevance of agency theory, which emphasises the importance of monitoring mechanisms and incentives in aligning the interests of managers and company owners and encouraging reporting transparency. Empirically, this study enriches the literature on factors that influence audit delay and provides strategic implications for companies in building an efficient, accountable, and responsive financial reporting system to stakeholder expectations.

**Keywords:** audit delay, agency theory, corporate social responsibility, intellectual capital, leverage, profitability, tax avoidance

**JEL Classification:** M41, M42, K22, M14

## INTRODUCTION

In an increasingly complex and competitive business world, audit delay is not just a technical indicator but a reflection of a company's deeper internal conditions (Gontara et al., 2023; Suwardi & Saragih, 2023). Timeliness in audit reporting is a vital element that ensures financial transparency (Lai, 2025), which in turn builds trust between the company and its stakeholders (Chen et al., 2022). Delays in the audit process can signal problems in financial management (Lin et al., 2025), internal systems, or even managerial strategies taken by the company (Yaacob & Mohamed, 2021). In this context, audit delay is not just a technical issue, but can also reflect broader conditions of a company's integrity and the quality of its disclosure (Suwardi & Saragih, 2023).

A declining public confidence in companies, frequently due to late audits, can significantly impact market reputation and performance. Studies show that companies with late audit reports tend to have poor financial transparency, which can lower market value and make investors increasingly sceptical of the company's credibility (Oradi et al., 2025; Rajabalizadeh & Schadewitz, 2025). Therefore, it is important to analyse the factors that may influence these audit delays, hoping to improve the effectiveness of corporate governance and operational accountability (Ahmad et al., 2024; Mnif & Cherif, 2023).

Some main factors influencing audit delay involve profitability, leverage, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Intellectual Capital, and Tax Avoidance (Lin et al., 2025). Profitability reflects a company's financial health and plays a significant role in financial reporting efficiency (Rajabalizadeh & Schadewitz, 2025). However, research on the relationship between profitability and audit delay still shows mixed results. Some studies find a positive relationship (Nainggolan et al., 2024; Prasetyo et al., 2024; Seltin et al., 2024; Utung et al., 2025; Yusuf et al., 2024), while others show an insignificant or negative effect (Endri et al., 2024; Kirani & Bambang, 2025; Nisa & Hidayat, 2025; Wijaya & Haninun, 2025).

Leverage, which describes a company's reliance on debt, also affects audit speed (Yazid et al., 2024). Companies with more complex financial structures - especially those with high debt - often face greater challenges in ensuring the timeliness of financial reporting, given the expanded scrutiny and more complicated data matching (Nurlarasati & Parinduri, 2024; Seltin et al., 2024). Therefore, leverage may slow the audit process, especially if companies deal with many more complex financial aspects (Shlash et al., 2024; Shodikin et al., 2024). However, research on the relationship between leverage and audit delay still shows inconsistent results. Some studies find a positive relationship (Fitriadi et al., 2024; Nainggolan et al., 2024; Nisa & Hidayat, 2025; Nurlarasati & Parinduri, 2024; Shlash et al., 2024), while others show an insignificant or negative effect (Seltin et al., 2024; Shodikin et al., 2024; Wijaya & Haninun, 2025).

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Intellectual Capital (IC) are essential in increasing corporate transparency. Companies committed to CSR often pay more attention to their regulatory and financial reporting, as they seek to maintain a positive image in the eyes of the public and stakeholders. Meanwhile, companies with strong Intellectual Capital, including human, structural, and relational capital, can manage the audit process more efficiently, as they have more established managerial systems and are prepared to handle complex disclosure challenges (Meng et al., 2024). However, research on the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility and audit delay still shows mixed results (Saeedi et al., 2023; Tarighi et al., 2022). Some studies find a positive (Al-Matari, 2025; Jazia & Kachouri, 2024), negative (Jizi & Thomas, 2025; Zhang & Guo, 2024) relationship, while others show an insignificant or negative effect (Alsheikh & Alsheikh, 2025). Research on the relationship between Intellectual Capital (IC) and audit delay is minimal, and the research results are still mixed. Some studies find a positive relationship (Meng et al., 2024; Tarighi et al., 2022), while others show an adverse effect (Salehi et al., 2023), so this variable is still perfect for further research.

However, internal factors affect audit delays, tax avoidance, and tax evasion, which have become significant concerns in audit management (Lakhali et al., 2025; Lou et al., 2024; Pipatnarapong et al., 2025). Companies that engage in tax avoidance, especially those that do so aggressively, often face longer and more complex audits (Li et al., 2024; Sanoran, 2025). Uncertainty related to tax liabilities can extend audit time as auditors must verify and ensure the accuracy of tax reports and reported liabilities (Zhao & An, 2023; Fioravante, 2024). Significant tax avoidance potentially increases the risk of audit delays due to more in-depth audits or uncertainty in financial records (Muftiarani & Amalia Mulya, 2020; Soeparjono & Senjani, 2024). However, research on the relationship between tax avoidance and audit delay still shows mixed results. Some studies find a positive relationship (Muzakkiyah & Aisyaturrahmi, 2024; Soeparjono & Senjani, 2024), while others show an insignificant or negative effect (Muftiarani & Amalia Mulya, 2020; Tanujaya & Vaustine, 2023).

This study analyzes how profitability, leverage, CSR, intellectual capital, and tax avoidance affect audit delays in companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII). Focusing on these companies, it examines whether good governance practices, financial efficiency, and tax integrity can reduce the risk of audit delay and increase transparency in financial information disclosure.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### *Agency Theory*

Agency theory was first introduced by Jensen and Meckling (1976), who viewed companies as a collection of contracts between owners of capital (principals) and managers (agents). The main problem in this relationship is the misalignment of interests between the principal and the agent, which creates agency costs (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). Managers as agents have greater access to information and control of company operations. At the same time, shareholders as principals face limited information and uncertainty over managers' actions, which can lead to opportunistic behaviour, such as inefficient decision making or manipulation of financial reporting (Uzliawati et al., 2024). This theory emphasises the importance of control mechanisms to align the interests between shareholders and managers (Taqi et al., 2024; Yazid et al., 2024). One mechanism commonly used in companies is corporate governance, which aims to reduce this difference of interest and minimise agency costs (Kalbuana et al., 2025).

### *Profitability Affects Audit Delay*

Profitability reflects a company's capacity to generate profits from its operational activities. From the agency theory perspective, companies that show high levels of profitability tend to have more structured and transparent financial systems, which in turn facilitate the audit process (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). Good financial performance incentivises management to maintain its reputation and accountability through timely and accurate reporting (Ivanti & Nurcahyono, 2024). In contrast, firms with low profitability may face high economic pressure, which may encourage managers to delay the submission of financial information to hide poor performance or avoid negative evaluations from principals (Endri et al., 2024; Utung et al., 2025). Thus, high profitability can signal that the agent is acting in line with the principal's interests, reducing the likelihood of audit delays as a form of external control (Yusuf et al., 2024).

Previous research shows a significant relationship between profitability and audit delay. Research (Nainggolan et al., 2024; Prasetyo et al., 2024; Seltin et al., 2024; Utung et al., 2025; Yusuf et al., 2024) confirmed that profitability affects audit timeliness, where more profitable companies tend to complete the audit process faster. According to the aforementioned description, the proposed hypotheses are:

$H_1 = \textit{Profitability has a positive effect on Audit Delay.}$

### **Leverage Affects Audit Delay**

Leverage reflects the extent to which a company finances its operational activities through debt. In the agency theory framework, a high level of leverage increases the potential for agency conflicts between management and creditors (Arhinful & Radmehr, 2023; Kalash, 2023). This is because the greater the proportion of debt, the higher the pressure from external parties on management to submit accurate and timely financial reports (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). However, at the same time, companies with high leverage also face the risk of moral hazard, where managers may delay the audit process to hide their actual financial condition and avoid negative consequences from creditors or investors (Ghardallou, 2023). In other words, high leverage can encourage management to delay the audit process due to pressure to polish financial statements or because the complexity of preparing financial statements becomes higher (Seltin et al., 2024; Shlash et al., 2024). This condition indicates that leverage can potentially increase agency costs and extend audit time (Wijaya & Haninun, 2025).

Previous research supports the relationship between leverage and audit delay. Studies (Fitriadi et al., 2024; Nainggolan et al., 2024; Nisa & Hidayat, 2025; Nurlarasati & Parinduri, 2024; Shlash et al., 2024) show that companies with high leverage tend to experience longer audit delays. The delay occurs because auditors need more time to assess audit risk and evaluate the accuracy of financial information presentation in companies with large debts. According to the aforementioned description, the proposed hypotheses are:

$H_2 = \textit{Leverage has a positive effect on audit delays.}$

### **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Affects Audit Delay**

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) reflects a company's social, environmental, and sustainable governance commitment (Abidin et al., 2025; Jabbour Al Maalouf et al., 2025; Saini & Singh, 2025). In the context of agency theory, the implementation of CSR is seen as one mechanism to reduce agency conflicts, especially in increasing transparency and managerial accountability to various stakeholders (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). Companies active in CSR reporting tend to have better reporting systems and organisational cultures that prioritise compliance with regulations, including in the audit process (Farooq et al., 2024; Osman et al., 2025).

CSR also acts as a positive signal to auditors that the company is oriented towards good governance (Al-Matari, 2025). However, extensive CSR reporting can also add to audit complexity, particularly when disclosures must be verified or conformed to non-financial reporting standards (Jazia & Kachouri, 2024; Pasko et al., 2024; Zhang & Guo, 2024). This complexity may cause auditors to take longer to complete the audit process (Alsheikh & Alsheikh, 2025; Jizi & Thomas, 2025).

Previous research shows mixed results regarding the effect of CSR on audit delay. Some studies mention that high CSR disclosure can speed up the audit process because it shows management's good intentions towards transparency (Utami & Andayani, 2023), while other studies show that CSR reporting can extend audit time because it increases auditor workload (Al-Matari, 2025; Jazia & Kachouri, 2024). According to the aforementioned description, the proposed hypotheses are:

$H_3 = \textit{Corporate Social Responsibility has a significant positive effect on Audit Delay.}$

### ***Intellectual Capital Affects Audit Delay***

Intellectual capital is an intangible asset that includes knowledge, skills, innovation, and corporate relationships used to create long-term added value (Meng et al., 2024; Salehi et al., 2023; Tarighi et al., 2022). Within the agency theory framework, intellectual capital can be a strategic tool for managers (agents) to demonstrate commitment to operational efficiency and business sustainability, thereby strengthening principals' trust in the company's management (Jensen & Meckling, 1976).

Companies with high levels of intellectual capital generally show better organisational performance and stronger internal governance, including accounting information systems and financial reporting (Saeedi et al., 2023; Tarighi et al., 2022). This can facilitate the audit process because auditors obtain more accurate, documented, and easily verifiable information (Salehi et al., 2023). On the other hand, complex and poorly documented intellectual capital management can also make it difficult for auditors to understand the company's business model, which can prolong the audit process (Meng et al., 2024).

Previous research shows that intellectual capital has a significant influence on audit delay. A study by (Salehi et al., 2023; Tarighi et al., 2022) found that well-managed intellectual capital correlates with an accelerated audit process, while companies with low levels of intellectual capital disclosure tend to experience delays in submitting audit reports (Meng et al., 2024; Tarighi et al., 2022). According to the aforementioned description, the proposed hypotheses are:

*H<sub>4</sub> = Intellectual capital has a significant positive effect on Audit Delay.*

### ***Tax Avoidance Affects Audit Delay***

Tax avoidance is a strategy companies use to minimise the tax burden through legal but aggressive means (Li et al., 2024; Sanoran, 2025). From the agency theory perspective, tax avoidance practices are often associated with information asymmetry between managers (agents) and company owners (principals), where agents can abuse their freedom to make decisions that benefit themselves but harm the principal (Jensen & Meckling, 1976).

Tax avoidance practices are often complex, involving various cross-border transactions or legal loopholes, which can increase audit risk and make auditors' verification of information more difficult and time-consuming. Managers may also attempt to delay the financial reporting process to disguise the practice, thus extending the audit completion time (Lakhal et al., 2025; Pipatnarapong et al., 2025). On the other hand, companies that are transparent in their tax reporting are likely to demonstrate a commitment to good corporate governance, which may speed up the audit process (Li et al., 2024; Lou et al., 2024).

Previous research shows that tax avoidance has a significant relationship with audit delay. Studies have (Muzakkiyah & Aisyaturrahmi, 2024; Soeparjono & Senjani, 2024) found that companies with high levels of tax avoidance are more susceptible to audit delays due to the complexity of transactions and the high audit risk posed. According to the aforementioned description, the proposed hypotheses are:

*H<sub>5</sub> = Tax avoidance has a significant positive effect on audit delay.*

## **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

This study investigates the effect of various internal company factors on audit delay. This study specifically investigates the correlation among profitability, leverage, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), intellectual capital, and tax avoidance concerning the promptness of auditing corporate financial statements.

## **METHODS**

This study uses an explanatory quantitative approach to examine the causal relationship between independent variables—profitability, leverage, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), intellectual capital, and tax avoidance—and the dependent variable, audit delay. The research model is based on the agency theory framework, which explains the potential conflict of interest between managers (agents) and shareholders (principals), which can impact the delay in submitting company financial reports.

The research subjects are companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) from 2019 to 2023. The initial population consisted of 30 companies; however, after filtering based on the completeness of annual reports and the consistency of

reporting currencies, the final sample comprised 95 panel observations. This number was derived from companies with data available over the five-year observation period. Thus, this study utilised unbalanced panel data to capture variation across companies and years.

Data collection was conducted through a documentation study by tracing financial statements and annual reports available on the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and each company's corporate website. Each variable in this study was measured using a ratio scale, with indicators adapted from previous literature.

Data testing was conducted using panel data regression analysis, with the assistance of STATA software, to identify the influence of each independent variable on audit delay. Before testing the hypothesis, a series of classical assumption tests were carried out to determine the best model (common effect, fixed effect, or random effect) based on the Hausman test.

**Table 1. Variable operationalisation.** (Source: Processed data, 2025)

No.	Variable	Measurement	Source	Scale
1.	AuditD	$AuditD = \text{Audit Report Date} - \text{Financial Statement Closing Date}$	(Fitriadi et al., 2024; Nainggolan et al., 2024; Shlash et al., 2024; Shodikin et al., 2024)	Nominal
2.	ProfF	$ROA = \frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Total assets}}$	(Endri et al., 2024; Nisa & Hidayat, 2025; Prasetyo et al., 2024; Yusuf et al., 2024)	Ratio
3.	LevR	$Lev = \frac{\text{Total liabilities}}{\text{Total equity}}$	(Nainggolan et al., 2024; Nurlarasati & Parinduri, 2024; Seltin et al., 2024; Shlash et al., 2024; Shodikin et al., 2024)	Ratio
4.	CSRAct	$CSR = \frac{N}{K}$ N: The quantity of corporate social responsibility components stated K: The quantity of elements that, according to GRI, must be stated as part of corporate social responsibility	(Al-Matari, 2025; Alsheikh & Alsheikh, 2025; Jazia & Kachouri, 2024; Jizi & Thomas, 2025; Pasko et al., 2024; Zhang & Guo, 2024)	Ratio
5.	IntC	$IntC = HCE + SCE + CEE$	(Meng et al., 2024; Saeedi et al., 2023; Salehi et al., 2023; Tarighi et al., 2022)	Ratio
6.	TaxRisk	$TaxRisk = \frac{\text{Tax Expense}}{\text{Earning Before Tax}}$	(Muftiarani & Amalia Mulya, 2020; Muzakkiyah & Aisyaturrahmi, 2024; Soeparjono & Senjani, 2024; Tanujaya & Vaustine, 2023)	Ratio

After the data is collected, the next step is to test the completeness, reliability, and validity. The purpose of the analysis in this study is to measure the influence of variables on audit delay and see patterns that can be used for future projections.

Calculated with Stata software, this paper employs three testing techniques: Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) and Robust Effect. This paper examines the connection between profitability, leverage, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), intellectual capital, and tax avoidance on audit delay using panel data regression. The results of this study will offer fresh insights on the elements affecting audit delay. The following is the equation model used to test the hypothesis:

$$AuditD = \beta_0 + \beta_1 ProfF + \beta_2 LevR + \beta_3 CSRAct + \beta_4 IntC + \beta_5 TaxRisk + \epsilon \tag{1}$$

**Table 2. Variable description.**

Data		Variable description
AuditD	=	Audit Delay
ProfF	=	Profitability
LevR	=	Leverage
CSRAct	=	Corporate Social Responsibility
IntC	=	Intellectual capital
TaxRisk	=	Tax Avoidance
$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5$	=	Regression coefficients of variables ProfF, LevR, CSRAct, IntC, TaxRisk
$\epsilon$	=	Error

## RESULTS

### Descriptive Statistics

Among the many ways that descriptive statistics can be presented are the minimum, maximum, average, and standard deviation of data from a sample of companies. Data for the years 2019–2023, compiled from a subset of Jakarta Islamic Index companies, is presented in Table 3 below.

**Table 3. Descriptive Statistics.** (Source: processed data, 2025)

Variables	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	p1	p99	Skew.	Kurt.
Audit Delay (AuditD)	95	74.021	22.925	29	148	29	148	.636	3.881
Profitability (Proff)	95	.098	.076	0	.358	0	.358	1.445	5.21
Leverage (LevR)	95	.745	.686	.112	3.413	.112	3.413	2.079	7.338
CSR Activity (CSRAct)	95	.528	.206	.121	.943	.121	.943	-.029	2.084
Intellectual Capital (IntC)	95	39.552	92.073	.608	789.314	.608	789.314	6.371	49.111
Tax Avoidance (TaxRisk)	95	.288	.264	.029	2.296	.029	2.296	5.898	41.351

Table 3 displays the descriptive statistics for the variables examined in this study, encompassing 95 observations of companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) from 2019 to 2023. The Audit Delay (AuditD) exhibits a minimum value of 29, a maximum value of 148, an average of 74.021, and a standard deviation of 22.925. This signifies considerable disparity in audit completion duration among the companies in the sample. Profitability (Proff) ranges from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 0.358, with a mean of 0.098 and a standard deviation of 0.076. This indicates substantial disparities in the profitability levels of the companies examined in this study. Leverage (LevR) exhibits a minimum value of 0.112 and a maximum of 3.413, with a mean of 0.745 and a standard deviation of 0.686, signifying substantial variability in the capital structure of the companies. The CSR Activity (CSRAct) exhibits a minimum value of 0.121, a maximum of 0.943, an average of 0.528, and a standard deviation of 0.206, reflecting variability in corporate engagement in CSR initiatives. Intellectual Capital (IntC) ranges from a minimum of 0.608 to a maximum of 789.314, with a mean of 39.552 and a substantial standard deviation of 92.073, suggesting a broad distribution of this variable. Tax Avoidance (TaxRisk) exhibits a minimum value of 0.029 and a maximum of 2.296, with a mean of 0.288 and a standard deviation of 0.264, signifying considerable variability in tax avoidance levels among companies. The results demonstrate notable disparities among companies in profitability, leverage, corporate social responsibility, intellectual capital, and tax avoidance, underscoring the complexity and dynamics of firms listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index from 2019 to 2023.

### Multicollinearity Analysis

A multicollinearity test evaluates the degree of correlation among independent variables in a regression model to determine whether they are strongly correlated.

**Table 4. Multicollinearity Analysis.** (Source: analysed data, 2025)

Variables	VIF	1/VIF
(1) Proff	1.082	.918
(2) LevR	1.058	.924
(3) CSRAct	1.056	.946
(4) IntC	1.027	.947
(5) TaxRisk	1.062	.974
Mean VIF	1.09	.

The multicollinearity test results (Table 4) indicate that the VIF for the five variables approaches 1. The five variables exhibit minimal values. This model is devoid of multicollinearity, as the VIF value is below 10% (VIF < 10).

### Pearson Correlation Analysis

Pearson's correlation test was used to examine how profitability, leverage, CSR initiatives, intellectual capital, and tax risk affected audit delay. The correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) shows how each independent variable affects audit delay. Table 5 below displays the test outcomes.

**Table 5. Pearson Correlation Analysis.** (Source: analysed data, 2025)

Variable	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(1) AuditD	1.000					
(2) ProfF	-0.207 (0.044)	1.000				
(3) LevR	-0.421 (0.000)	0.192 (0.063)	1.000			
(4) CSRAct	-0.186 (0.072)	0.097 (0.352)	-0.133 (0.198)	1.000		
(5) IntC	-0.174 (0.092)	-0.066 (0.528)	-0.171 (0.098)	0.162 (0.118)	1.000	
(6) TaxRisk	0.008 (0.942)	-0.138 (0.183)	0.046 (0.656)	-0.032 (0.760)	-0.045 (0.665)	1.000

Table 5 shows that several independent variables have a statistically significant relationship with audit delay. Leverage (LevR) shows a strong and significant negative correlation with audit delay ( $r = -0.421$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ), indicating that the higher the leverage, the shorter the audit completion time. Profitability (ProfF) also shows a significant negative correlation ( $r = -0.207$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ), indicating that more profitable companies tend to complete audits faster.

Meanwhile, CSRAct, IntC, and TaxRisk have weak and insignificant correlations with audit delay, with  $p$  values  $> 0.05$ . This indicates that these three variables' direct contribution to audit time variation is relatively small.

These correlation results generally indicate that leverage and profitability can be essential predictors in understanding audit delays among companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index during the 2019–2023.

### Goodness of Fit Models

Goodness of Fit refers to how well the regression model explains the variation in the data as a whole. The test results are presented in Table 6 below.

**Table 6. Goodness of the Fit Model Analysis.** (Source: analysed data, 2025)

Variable	(Ordinary Least Squares Model)	(Robustness Test)
ProfF	-34.446	-34.446
	27.816	21.901
	.219	.119
LevR	-15.51***	-15.51***
	3.103	2.359
	.000	.000
CSRAct	-22.237**	-22.237**
	10.186	11.429
	.032	.055
IntC	-.057**	-.057**
	.023	.022
	.014	.011
TaxRisk	-.292	-.292
	7.818	4.788
	.970	.952
Constant	103.035***	103.035***
Observations	95	95
R-squared	.296	0.296
Number of Year	5	5

The dependent variable in this study is Audit Delay, which can be seen in the results table above (Table 6). The test results indicate that leverage (LevR) and CSR activity (CSRAct) significantly negatively affect audit delay, meaning that the higher the leverage and CSR activity, the faster the audit is completed. Intellectual Capital (IntC) also has a negative and significant effect, indicating that companies with higher intellectual capital tend to experience shorter audit delays. Meanwhile, profitability (Proff) and tax risk (TaxRisk) do not significantly influence audit delay during the observation period. These findings indicate that structural and sustainability aspects of companies play an important role in audit reporting efficiency.

## DISCUSSION

### *Profitability Has an Influence on Audit Delay*

The results indicate that profitability (Proff) does not significantly affect audit delay. Testing with the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) model and the Robustness Test produced a negative coefficient of -34.446, but with significance levels of p-values of 0.219 and 0.119, respectively, greater than 0.05 (5%). These results indicate that, statistically, profitability does not significantly influence audit delay variation in companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) during the period 2019–2023. This finding is inconsistent with previous studies (Nainggolan et al., 2024; Prasetyo et al., 2024; Seltin et al., 2024; Utung et al., 2025; Yusuf et al., 2024), which found that profitability can accelerate audit delays, but aligns with studies (Endri et al., 2024; Kirani & Bambang, 2025; Nisa & Hidayat, 2025; Wijaya & Haninun, 2025) stating that profitability is not always the primary determinant in determining audit timeliness.

Agency Theory provides a conceptual framework to understand these results by highlighting that although more profitable companies have incentives to reduce information asymmetry through timely financial reporting, other factors such as operational complexity, external auditor quality, and internal control system effectiveness may be more dominant in influencing audit duration. In this context, high profits do not necessarily lead to faster audit processes if companies do not face sufficient pressure from regulators or shareholders to expedite reporting.

These findings suggest that efforts to reduce audit delays depend not solely on profitability levels but on strengthening corporate governance, enhancing transparency, and fostering more effective collaboration with external auditors. Therefore, companies seeking to improve audit process efficiency should focus on structural and procedural factors beyond financial performance alone.

### *Leverage Has Influence on Audit Delay*

The results indicate that leverage (LevR) has a significant adverse effect on audit delay. Based on testing using the OLS model and the Robustness Test, a coefficient of -15.510 was obtained with a significance level of p-value 0.000 in both models. This indicates that the higher the level of leverage in a company, the shorter the time required to audit financial statements; thus, leverage plays a significant role in accelerating the audit process. This finding is consistent with previous studies (Fitriadi et al., 2024; Nainggolan et al., 2024; Nisa & Hidayat, 2025; Nurlarasati & Parinduri, 2024; Shlash et al., 2024), which also found that pressure from creditors makes companies with high leverage more likely to complete audits on time.

Agency Theory serves as the theoretical framework that clarifies these findings. In agency relationships, companies with high leverage are under intense scrutiny from creditors interested in ensuring the transparency and accountability of financial reports. This external pressure encourages management to be more disciplined in preparing financial documents and expediting the audit process to avoid distrust or detrimental financial consequences.

These results also highlight the importance of maintaining market trust and compliance with Sharia principles, emphasizing transparency and integrity in the context of companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index. Thus, leverage is not only viewed as a financial risk but also as an effective oversight tool that drives improvements in the timeliness of reporting and the audit process of companies.

### *Corporate Social Responsibility Influence on Audit Delay*

The results indicate that the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSRAct) variable negatively influences Audit Delay. The coefficient in both the OLS model and the Robustness Test is -22.237 ( $p < 0.05$ ), indicating that the higher the corporate involvement in CSR activities, the shorter the audit completion time tends to be. These results are consistent with previous studies that support a positive relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility and audit delay (Al-Matari, 2025; Jazia & Kachouri, 2024).

In the context of Agency Theory, these findings can be explained as follows: Managers, as agents responsible to shareholders (principals), are incentivised to maintain the company's reputation through the implementation of CSR. Engagement in CSR not only fulfils social responsibilities but also signals that management is practising good governance. Thus, auditors tend to gain more transparent access to financial information when a company demonstrates a high commitment to CSR due to a more structured reporting system. This contributes to audit process efficiency, reducing the time required to complete the audit.

Furthermore, from the Agency Theory perspective, CSR practices can be seen as a mechanism to reduce agency conflicts. By increasing transparency and accountability through CSR activities, management seeks to reduce information asymmetry between itself and shareholders. As a result, companies with high CSR disclosure also tend to show faster audit performance as a form of commitment to maintaining stakeholder trust.

### ***Intellectual Capital Influence on Audit Delay***

The results indicate that intellectual capital (IntC) has a significant adverse effect on audit delays. Based on testing using the OLS model and the Robustness Test, a coefficient of -0.057 was obtained with a significance level of p-value of 0.014 and 0.011, respectively, less than 0.05 (5%). This means that the higher the level of intellectual capital in a company, the shorter the time required to complete the audit of financial statements. This result is consistent with previous studies (Salehi et al., 2023), which indicate that intellectual capital contributes positively to reporting and audit efficiency.

In the context of Agency Theory, this finding can be explained by the fact that intellectual capital reflects a company's strength in managing intangible assets related to the quality of human resources, structural systems, and external relationships. Companies with high levels of intellectual capital generally have more organised financial reporting systems and more effective internal control mechanisms. This enables auditors to access the information they need more quickly, accelerating the audit process.

Additionally, substantial intellectual capital reflects a company's investment in knowledge development, innovation, and operational efficiency that support the implementation of good governance. With better governance, information asymmetry between managers and company owners can be minimised, thereby reducing the potential for agency conflicts. Companies with high intellectual sophistication are more proactive in fulfilling their financial reporting obligations, ultimately reducing audit delays.

Overall, these results reinforce the view that intellectual capital not only plays a role in creating company value but also serves as an important factor in improving the quality and speed of the audit process through improvements in accounting information systems and enhanced financial reporting credibility.

### ***Tax Avoidance Has a Positive Influence on Audit Delay***

The study's findings indicate that tax avoidance (TaxRisk) does not significantly influence audit delays. Based on testing using the OLS model and the Robustness Test, negative coefficients were obtained with p-values of 0.970 and 0.952, respectively, much greater than 0.05 (5%). This means that, statistically, tax avoidance practices are not proven to influence audit delays in the transportation companies studied during the 2019–2023 period. These findings are inconsistent with previous studies that suggest tax avoidance can prolong audit delays (Muzakkiyah & Aisyaturrahmi, 2024; Soeparjono & Senjani, 2024). However, these results are consistent with other studies (Muftiarani & Amalia Mulya, 2020; Tanujaya & Vaustine, 2023) that found that tax avoidance does not always significantly impact audit delays.

From an Agency Theory perspective, tax avoidance is typically associated with increased information asymmetry and financial statement complexity, which theoretically have the potential to slow down the audit process. However, these results suggest that, in the context of transportation companies in Indonesia, the tax avoidance practices are not yet sufficiently complex to disrupt the audit process, or auditors already have effective audit procedures to address tax avoidance risks.

Furthermore, these findings suggest that other factors, such as the quality of internal control systems, corporate transparency, and the effectiveness of corporate governance, are more dominant in explaining variations in audit delays than the level of tax avoidance. Therefore, companies should continue to improve governance and reporting systems to minimise the risk of audit delays.

## CONCLUSIONS

This study analyses the influence of profitability, leverage, corporate social responsibility (CSR) disclosure, intellectual capital, and tax avoidance on audit delay in transportation companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2019 to 2023. Several important findings were obtained based on multiple linear regression analysis results and robustness tests that support or reject the proposed hypotheses.

First, the results indicate that leverage and CSR disclosure significantly negatively affect audit delay. This means that the higher the level of leverage and the more extensive the CSR disclosure made by a company, the shorter the time auditors require to complete the audit process. This reflects that companies with more transparent funding structures and firm social commitments tend to have more efficient audit processes. This finding aligns with the Agency Theory perspective, which emphasises the importance of external monitoring mechanisms in reducing information asymmetry between management and stakeholders.

Second, the intellectual capital variable also significantly negatively affected audit delays. This indicates that companies with good intellectual capital quality produce more informative and relevant financial reports, accelerating the audit process.

Third, profitability and tax avoidance did not significantly affect audit delay. Although, in theory, more profitable companies and those with high tax avoidance practices are expected to affect auditors' workloads, empirical results in the context of transportation companies in Indonesia show that these two factors have not substantially affected audit delays.

Overall, this study contributes to strengthening empirical evidence on the determinants of audit delays by incorporating CSR and intellectual capital factors into the model, and implies that strengthening corporate governance and more informative reporting can accelerate the audit process. Additionally, these results emphasise the importance of transparency and accountability in improving audit process efficiency, particularly in strategic sectors such as transportation.

### *Future Research*

This study makes an important contribution to understanding how factors such as profitability, leverage, corporate social responsibility (CSR), intellectual capital, and tax risk influence audit delay in transportation companies in Indonesia. These findings can serve as a foundation for further research exploring the underlying mechanisms causing audit delays. Future studies could develop more comprehensive models by incorporating variables such as internal control quality, audit committee effectiveness, operational complexity, or regulatory pressure. Additionally, longitudinal approaches and mixed methods will be beneficial for analysing changes in audit delays over time and gaining qualitative insights from auditors and management. Cross-sector or cross-country studies could also expand the generalizability of findings and compare audit delay practices within different institutional and governance contexts.

### *Research Limitations*

Several limitations should be mentioned regarding this study. First, the data used is entirely secondary and quantitative, so qualitative factors such as organisational culture, internal auditor pressure, or managerial motivation may not be fully captured. Second, the selection of independent variables is still limited to financial and CSR aspects, even though audit delays are likely influenced by more complex institutional factors and internal control systems. Therefore, future research is expected to address these limitations by expanding the scope of data, using a combined methodological approach, and adopting a more multidisciplinary perspective.

---

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

---

### **AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS**

*All authors have contributed equally.*

### **FUNDING**

*The Authors received no funding for this research.*

### **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

*The Authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.*

## REFERENCES

1. Abidin, Z., Jalal, J., & Sodiq, A. (2025). The five tiers of corporate social responsibility (CSR): from risk management to social business. *Social Responsibility Journal*, 21(5), 940–961. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SRJ-03-2023-0146>
2. Ahmad, F., Houqe, M., & van Zijl, T. (2024). The nexus of political connections and corporate tax strategies in Pakistan. *Journal of Accounting in Emerging Economies*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAEE-01-2024-0027>
3. Al-Matari, E. M. (2025). Do corporate environmental sustainability affect corporate performance? the role of board diversity evidence from Saudi Arabia stock market. *Contaduria y Administracion*, 70(3), 49–76. <https://doi.org/10.22201/fca.24488410e.2025.5591>
4. Alsheikh, A. H., & Alsheikh, W. H. (2025). Impact of Sustainability Reporting Level on Audit Report Lag : An Empirical Study in Saudi Arabia. *Arab Journal of Administration*, 46(1). <https://doi.org/10.21608/aja.2025.341395.1760.1>
5. Arhinful, R., & Radmehr, M. (2023). The effect of financial leverage on financial performance: evidence from non-financial institutions listed on the Tokyo stock market. *Journal of Capital Markets Studies*, 7(1), 53–71. <https://doi.org/10.1108/jcms-10-2022-0038>
6. Chen, C., Jia, H., Xu, Y., & Ziebart, D. (2022). The effect of audit firm attributes on audit delay in the presence of financial reporting complexity. *Managerial Auditing Journal*, 37(2), 283–302. <https://doi.org/10.1108/MAJ-12-2020-2969>
7. Endri, E., Dewi, S. S., & Pramono, S. E. (2024). The determinants of audit report lag: Evidence from Indonesia. *Investment Management and Financial Innovations*, 21(1), 1–12. [https://doi.org/10.21511/imfi.21\(1\).2024.01](https://doi.org/10.21511/imfi.21(1).2024.01)
8. Farooq, M., Khan, I., Kainat, M., & Mumtaz, A. (2024). Corporate social responsibility and firm value: the role of enterprise risk management and corporate governance. *Corporate Governance (Bingley)*, 25(3), 631–663. <https://doi.org/10.1108/CG-08-2023-0341>
9. Fitriadi, Amiruddin, & Alam, S. (2024). The Influence of the Audit Committee, Profitability, and Company Size on Audit Delay. *Sentralisasi*, 4(2), 9–15. <http://103.97.100.158/index.php/EBiC/article/view/452/280>
10. Ghardallou, W. (2023). The heterogeneous effect of leverage on firm performance: a quantile regression analysis. *International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management*, 16(1), 210–225. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IMEFM-12-2021-0490>
11. Gontara, H., Khelil, I., & Khelif, H. (2023). The association between internal control quality and audit report lag in the French setting: the moderating effect of family directors. *Journal of Family Business Management*, 13(2), 261–271. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFBM-11-2021-0139>
12. Ivanti, P. A., & Nurcahyono, N. (2024). The Influence of the Audit Committee, Profitability, and Company Size on Audit Delay. *Economics and Business International Conference Proceeding*, 1(2), 9–15. <http://103.97.100.158/index.php/EBiC/article/view/452/280>
13. Jabbour Al Maalouf, N., Saleh, L., Eid, M., & Shaaban, D. (2025). The impact of corporate social responsibility on student engagement in sports activities in universities. *Society and Business Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SBR-11-2024-0361>
14. Jazia, I. Ben, & Kachouri, M. (2024). Board Size as a Mediator in the Relationship Between Corporate Social Responsibility and Audit Quality: Insights from Europe. *International Journal of Economics and Business Administration*, XII(2), 91–112. <https://doi.org/10.35808/ijeba/844>
15. Jensen, M. C., & Meckling, W. H. (1976). Theory of the firm: Managerial behavior, agency costs and ownership structure. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 3(4), 305–360. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-405X\(76\)90026-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-405X(76)90026-X)
16. Jizi, M., & Thomas, E. (2025). Does sustainability performance reflect the quality of internal controls? *Journal of Accounting and Organizational Change*, 21(2). <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAOC-07-2024-0247>
17. Kalash, I. (2023). The financial leverage–financial performance relationship in the emerging market of Turkey: the role of financial distress risk and currency crisis. *EuroMed Journal of Business*, 18(1), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1108/EMJB-04-2021-0056>
18. Kalbuana, N., Taqi, M., Uzliawati, L., & Muchlish, M. (2025). Enhancing Audit Quality Dynamics: Unveiling the Impact of Profitability, Audit Report Lag, Audit Tenure, and Auditee Company Size. *Montenegrin Journal of Economics*, 21(1), 67–77. <https://doi.org/10.14254/1800-5845/2025.21-1.6>
19. Kirani, V. A., & Bambang. (2025). The Effect of Profitability, Solvency and Company Size on Audit Delay. *East Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (EAJMR)*, 4(2), 381–396. <https://doi.org/10.59141/comserva.v1i12.194>
20. Lai, K. W. (2025). How quickly do auditors resign from engagements: an examination of auditor resignation lag. *Pacific Accounting Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/PAR-06-2024-0118>
21. Lakhali, N., Swayah, B., Ben Slimane, M., & Hamza, M. (2025). Tax avoidance and cost of debt: evidence from French listed firms. *Journal of Applied Accounting Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAAR-02-2024-0080>
22. Li, H., Shen, H., Wang, B., & Wang, H. (2024). Bank affiliated directors and firm accounting policy: evidence from tax avoidance. *Managerial Finance*, 51(4), 549–566. <https://doi.org/10.1108/MF-09-2024-0706>
23. Lin, S., Hao, L., & Liu, S. (2025). Do big 4 auditors provide more timely audit after controlling for audit quality? *Managerial Auditing Journal*, 328–353. <https://doi.org/10.1108/MAJ-12-2023-4175>
24. Lou, Y., Wright, B., Wang, Y., & Zhao, C. (2024). Conforming tax avoidance and earnings persistence. *Pacific*

- Accounting Review*, 37(1), 89–112.  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/PAR-01-2024-0019>
25. Meng, C., Abdullah, D. F., Khatib, S. F. A., & Idris, N. (2024). Unveiling the Nexus Between Intellectual Capital and Audit Quality in Accounting Firms. *Corporate and Business Strategy Review*, 5(1 Special issue), 307–318.  
<https://doi.org/10.22495/cbsrv5i1siart5>
  26. Mnif, Y., & Cherif, I. (2023). Audit partner industry specialization and audit report lag: does changing in the audit reporting requirements matter? *Journal of Financial Reporting and Accounting*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFRA-10-2022-0377>
  27. Muftiarani, A. D., & Amalia Mulya, A. A. (2020). Pengaruh Struktur Kepemilikan, Tax Avoidance, Auditor Switching, Dan Reputasi Kantor Akuntan Publik Terhadap Ketepatan Waktu Penyampaian Laporan Keuangan. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 9(1), 61–76.  
<https://journal.budiluhur.ac.id/index.php/akeu/article/view/1413>
  28. Muzakkiyah, N. A., & Aisyaturrahmi. (2024). Pengaruh Agresivitas Penghindaran Pajak dan Kompleksitas Operasi Perusahaan Terhadap Audit Delay. *Jurnal Studi Akuntansi Dan Bisnis*, 6(4), 48–58.  
<https://journalversa.com/s/index.php/jsab/article/view/2810>
  29. Nainggolan, E. Y., Sormin, A. T., Ningrum, S. N. A., & Siregar, F. A. H. (2024). The Influence of Company Size, Solvency, Profitability and Leverage on Audit Delay in Food and Beverage Sector Manufacturing Companies In 2019–2022. *International Journal of Economic, Management and Accounting*, 11, 845–860.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.47353/ijema.v1i11.121>
  30. Nisa, A. K., & Hidayat, S. (2025). The Influence of Auditor Changes, Profitability, and Leverage on Audit Delay with Firm Size as a Moderating Variable. *Jurnal Rekognisi Akuntansi*, 8(2), 37–51.  
<https://doi.org/10.34001/jra.v8i2.929>
  31. Nurlarasati, H., & Parinduri, A. Z. (2024). The Effect of Audit Tenure, Auditor Switching, Leverage and Hood Reputation on Audit Lag. *INNOVATIVE: Journal of Social Science Research*, 4(4), 11841–11852.  
<https://doi.org/10.31004/innovative.v4i4.13675>
  32. Oradi, J., Ghannad, M., & Azar, N. (2025). Chief financial officer co-option and audit report lag. *Asian Review of Accounting*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ARA-10-2024-0313>
  33. Osman, I., Hassan, F., Mokhtar, I., Setapa, F., Ratnasari, R. T., Kasmon, B., & Kassim, E. S. (2025). The role of corporate social responsibility in explicating customer loyalty of halal marts in Malaysia. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-03-2023-0104>
  34. Pasko, O., Zhang, L., Proskurina, N., Ryzhikova, N., & Mykhailova, Y. (2024). Does internal audit matter? Audit committee, its attributes, and corporate social responsibility reporting quality. *Investment Management and Financial Innovations*, 21(2), 70–88.  
[https://doi.org/10.21511/imfi.21\(2\).2024.06](https://doi.org/10.21511/imfi.21(2).2024.06)
  35. Pipatnarapong, J., Beelitz, A., & Jaafar, A. (2025). Corporate social responsibility and tax avoidance: evidence from BRICS countries. *Corporate Governance (Bingley)*, November. <https://doi.org/10.1108/CG-09-2024-0463>
  36. Prasetyo, D., Santosa, R. E. W. A., & Kristiana, I. (2024). The Effect of Profitability, Solvency and Company Size on Audit Delay. *Economics and Business International Conference Proceeding*, 1(2), 102–113.  
<https://doi.org/10.59141/comserva.v1i12.194>
  37. Rajabalzadeh, J., & Schadewitz, H. (2025). Audit report readability and information efficiency: evidence from the Tehran Stock Exchange. *Journal of Accounting in Emerging Economies*, 15(2), 491–516. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAEE-08-2024-0344>
  38. Saeedi, F., Salehi, M., & Yaghoubi, N. M. (2023). The relationship between intellectual capital and audit report readability and audit report tone. *Journal of Economic and Administrative Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JEAS-05-2023-0136>
  39. Saini, D., & Singh, B. (2025). CEO overconfidence and corporate social responsibility: exploring the moderating role of governance. *International Journal of Ethics and Systems*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOES-11-2024-0358>
  40. Salehi, M., Asadian, A., & Khansalar, E. (2023). The effect of intellectual capital on audit fees stickiness. *Accounting Research Journal*, 36(1), 55–76.  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/ARJ-07-2020-0217>
  41. Sanoran, K. (Lek). (2025). Corporate tax avoidance during the COVID-19 pandemic and the moderating role of audit firm tenure: evidence from Thailand. *Journal of Financial Reporting and Accounting*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFRA-12-2024-0900>
  42. Seltin, F., Masto, V., & Airawaty, D. (2024). Pengaruh Leverage, Profitabilitas, dan Ukuran Perusahaan terhadap Audit Delay pada Perusahaan yang Terdaftar di Bei Periode Tahun 2020-2022. *Economic Reviews Journal*, 3(3), 2693–2705. <https://doi.org/10.56709/mrj.v3i3.541>
  43. Shlash, Y. F., Fadhil, B., & Abbas, A. (2024). The Effect of Financial Leverage on the Delay in the Audit Report with The Company's Profitability as a Moderation Variable. *American Journal of Business Practice*, 1(6), 96–103.
  44. Shodikin, M. M. U., Marhamah, & Susetyarsi, T. (2024). Unveiling The Drivers of Audit Delay: Auditor Opinion, Leverage, Firm Size, and Audit Tenure. *Proceeding of 4th International Conference on Research and Development (ICORAD)*, 3(2), 295–299.  
<https://doi.org/10.47841/icorad.v3i2.240>
  45. Soeparjono, P. I. H., & Senjani, Y. P. (2024). The Impact of Tax Avoidance on Audit Report Lag with Audit Fee as a Moderating Variable. *Journal of Accounting Inquiry*, 3(1), 42–51. <https://doi.org/10.14421/jai.2024.3.1.041-051>
  46. Suwardi, E., & Saragih, A. H. (2023). The effect of tax risk on audit report delay: Empirical evidence from Indonesia. *Cogent Business and Management*, 10(1).  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2023.2192315>

47. Tanujaya, K., & Vaustine, G. (2023). Pengaruh Penghindaran Pajak terhadap Keterlambatan Audit dengan Tipe Auditor sebagai Variabel Moderasi. *Reviu Akuntansi Dan Bisnis Indonesia*, 7(1), 17–33. <https://doi.org/10.18196/rabin.v7i1.16556>
48. Taqi, M., Kalbuana, N., Abbas, D. S., & Mayyizah, M. (2024). Litigation Risk-Delving into Audit Quality, Internal Audit Structure, Political Connections, and Company Size. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Management Studies (Formerly Known as Iranian Journal of Management Studies)*, 17(2). <https://doi.org/10.22059/ijms.2024.367759.676318>
49. Tarighi, H., Salehi, M., Moradi, M., & Zimon, G. (2022). Social Capital, Intellectual Capital, and Audit Fee: Conflicting Evidence from Iran. *Economies*, 10(2), 1–42. <https://doi.org/10.3390/economies10020039>
50. Utung, M. W., Pradnyani, N. L. P. S. P., & Artaningrum, R. G. (2025). The Influence of Company Size, Solvency, Profitability and Leverage on Audit Delay in Food and Beverage Sector Manufacturing Companies In. *Internasional Journal of PERTAPSI*, 3(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.47353/ijema.v1i1.121>
51. Uzliawati, L., Kalbuana, N., Budyastuti, T., Budiharjo, R., Kusiyah, & Ahalik. (2023). The power of sustainability, corporate governance, and millennial leadership: Exploring the impact on company reputation. *Uncertain Supply Chain Management*, 11(3), 1275–1288. <https://doi.org/10.5267/j.uscm.2023.3.020>
52. Wijaya, W. C., & Haninun. (2025). Company Size Moderates Profitability, Solvency, Company Age on Audit Delay in The Technology Sector. *International Journal of Accounting, Management, Economics and Social Sciences*, 3(01), 112–129. <http://dx.doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v3i1.451>
53. Yaacob, N. M., & Mohamed, N. (2021). Determinants of audit delay: An analysis of post malaysian financial reporting standards (mfrs) adoption. *Management and Accounting Review*, 20(3), 1–26. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85121243563&partnerID=40&md5=f00ed88b81987fc712356798ea2b6331>
54. Yazid, H., Ismail, T., Uzliawati, L., Taqi, M., Muchlish, M., & Kalbuana, N. (2024). The Effect of Profitability, Corporate Social Responsibility, Corporate Governance Mechanisms, And Firm Size On Debt Policy. *Financial and Credit Activity: Problems of Theory and Practice*, 6(59), 446–459. <https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptop.6.59.2024.4536>
55. Yusuf, Anthoni, L., & Faisal, R. (2024). Mediation of Profitability and Company Size on The Reputation of Public Accounting Firms and Audit Opinion Towards Audit Delay in Issuers on The Indonesia Stock Exchange. *EKOMA: Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, Akuntansi*, 3(5), 387–397.
56. Zhang, L., & Guo, C. (2024). Can corporate ESG performance improve audit efficiency? Empirical evidence based on audit latency perspective. *PLoS ONE*, 19(3), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0299184>

Юсуф М., Ісмаїл Т., Такі М., Солеха Н.

## ЗАТРИМКА АУДИТУ В КОНТЕКСТІ АГЕНТСЬКИХ ВІДНОСИН: ПРИБУТКОВІСТЬ, КОРПОРАТИВНА СОЦІАЛЬНА ВІДПОВІДАЛЬНІСТЬ, ІНТЕЛЕКТУАЛЬНИЙ КАПІТАЛ ТА УХИЛЯННЯ ВІД ОПОДАТКУВАННЯ

Це дослідження має на меті проаналізувати детермінанти затримки аудиту шляхом інтеграції внутрішніх факторів компанії, прибутковості, структури капіталу (леверидж), корпоративної соціальної відповідальності (КСВ), інтелектуального капіталу та ухиляння від сплати податків із погляду агентської теорії. Затримка з проведенням аудиту є важливим показником в оцінці ефективності фінансової звітності та ефективності корпоративного управління. Використовуючи кількісний підхід і метод регресії панельних даних, це дослідження розглядає 95 спостережень компаній, зареєстрованих в Ісламському індексі Джакарти (JII) протягом періоду 2019-2023 років, які були відібрані за допомогою цілеспрямованої вибірки. Аналіз показує, що кредитне плече, КСВ та інтелектуальний капітал суттєво негативно впливають на затримку аудиту. Це свідчить про те, що компанії з сильною структурою фінансування, прихильністю до соціальної відповідальності та високим рівнем знань схильні завершувати процес аудиту більш оперативно.

На противагу цьому, рентабельність та ухиляння від сплати податків не демонструють значного ефекту, що свідчить про те, що ці фактори не є основними детермінантами своєчасності аудиту. Ці результати підтверджують актуальність агентської теорії, яка наголошує на важливості механізмів моніторингу та стимулів для узгодження інтересів керівників і власників компаній і заохочення прозорості звітності. Емпірично це дослідження збагачує літературу про фактори, які впливають на затримку аудиту, а також демонструє стратегічні наслідки для компаній у побудові ефективної, підзвітної та адаптивної системи фінансової звітності до очікувань зацікавлених сторін.

**Ключові слова:** затримка аудиту, агентська теорія, корпоративна соціальна відповідальність, інтелектуальний капітал, леверидж, рентабельність, ухиляння від сплати податків

**JEL Класифікація:** M41, M42, K22, M14