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AUDIT DELAY IN COAL MINING FIRMS: THE ROLE OF PROFITABILITY, AUDIT OPINION, AND AUDITOR REPUTATION

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Abstract: *This study aims to analyze the effect of profitability, Audit Opinion and KAP Reputation on disclosure Audit Delays in coal sector mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2017-2021 period. This research is based on research methods, this research is ex-post facto research. ex-post research which is also known as causal comparative research is a systematic empirical investigation, while data collection is carried out by means of documentation on coal sector mining company documents listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2017-2021 period. The results of this study indicate that: (1) Based on the results of partial testing, profitability, audit opinion and KAP reputation each have a significant effect on audit delay. (2) profitability, audit opinion and KAP reputation simultaneously have a significant effect on audit delay.*

Keywords: *Profitability; Audit Opinion; KAP Reputation and Audit Delay*

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh profitabilitas, opini audit dan reputasi KAP terhadap pengungkapan audit delay pada perusahaan pertambangan sektor batu bara yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2017-2021. Penelitian ini didasarkan pada metode penelitian, penelitian ini merupakan penelitian ex-post facto. Penelitian ex-post yang juga dikenal sebagai penelitian komparatif kausal merupakan penyelidikan empiris yang sistematis, sedangkan pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan metode dokumentasi pada dokumen perusahaan pertambangan sektor batu bara yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2017-2021. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: (1) Berdasarkan hasil pengujian parsial, profitabilitas, opini audit dan reputasi KAP masing-masing berpengaruh signifikan terhadap audit delay. (2) Profitabilitas, opini audit dan reputasi KAP secara simultan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap audit delay.

Kata kunci: Kata Pertama; Kata Kedua; Kata Lainnya

1. Introduction

The development of the Indonesian economy cannot be separated from the growth and progress of companies in Indonesia. One indicator that makes a company grow and become widely known is by going public. Companies going public must be registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) with several provisions that have been regulated. According to

Dwipayana and Suaryana (2016), a company that issues shares on the capital market or goes public means that the ownership of the company is no longer just the owner who founded the company, but also belongs to the public who want to buy shares in the company. Every company that has been registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) is required to submit financial reports that have been prepared in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards and have been audited by a public accountant registered with the Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency (Apriliane, 2015). Financial reports are an important instrument for companies. This is because financial reports are a bridge of information between management and outside parties, but companies usually make efforts to make financial reports look better to attract investors and other outside parties. Financial reports are the final result of the accounting process which is used as information for investors, potential investors, management and other users (Kusumawardani, 2013).

According to PSAK No. 1 (2015: 1), Financial reports are a structured presentation of the financial position and financial performance of an entity. This report displays the history of the qualifying entity in monetary value. Presentation of financial information can be useful if it is presented accurately and on time when needed by users of financial reports. Praptika and Rasmini (2016) stated that the timely presentation of financial reports and audit reports is the main prerequisite for increasing the share price of a company. If financial reports are not presented on time, the financial reports will lose their relevance. This is in accordance with PSAK No. 1 paragraph 43, namely that if there is an undue delay in reporting, the resulting information will lose its relevance. The reporting time for financial reports published by publicly traded companies must not exceed the provisions issued by the Capital Market Supervisory Agency (Bapepam). The timeliness of financial reporting has been regulated in the capital market, namely in Law Number 8 of 1995 concerning "Capital Market Regulations" stating that all companies registered in the capital market are required to submit financial reports periodically to the Capital Market Supervisory Agency (Bapepam) and announce them to public.

Bapepam, which is now OJK (Financial Services Authority, 2013), in its regulations concerning Annual Reports of Issuers or Public Companies Number 29/POJK.04/2016 states that Issuers or Public Companies are obliged to submit Annual Reports to the Financial Services Authority no later than the end of the fourth month after financial year ends. In the event that an Issuer or Public Company submits an Annual Report after the deadline, the number of days of delay in submitting the Annual Report is calculated from the first day after the deadline for submitting the Annual Report. Even though a policy regarding the deadline for submitting annual financial reports has been established, there are still issuers who are late in submitting their annual financial reports. Data obtained from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) or Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) shows a list of companies that were late in submitting their financial reports for 2016-2018. In 2016, 18 issuers were late in submitting audited Financial Reports (LK) for the 2015 period, while in 2017 there were 17 issuers late for the 2016 period LK, continued in 2018 as many as 10 issuers were late in submitting the 2017 LK.. According to Sujarweni

(2017:64) profitability is a ratio used to measure the level of reward or gain (profit) compared to sales or assets, measuring how much the company's ability to earn profits in relation to sales. The variables in this research are proxied through Return On Assets (ROA). ROA analysis measures a company's ability to generate profits by using the total assets (wealth) owned by the company after adjusting for the costs of funding these assets. Diliasmara and Nadirsyah (2019) show that profitability has a partial effect on the timeliness of financial reporting in manufacturing companies for the 2013-2015 period. This shows that a high level of ROA contains good news, where earnings announcements containing good news tend to be accelerated. Another factor that can influence the length of audit delay is audit opinion. According to Amani (2016), audit opinions have a significant effect on audits. Auditor opinions given in the previous period can slow down audit delays, especially if the opinions obtained in the previous period were not unqualified (WTP). Opinions other than WTP will be an additional task for the current auditor to assess whether the company has succeeded in overcoming the obstacles in the previous period which resulted in the company not being given a WTP opinion. Apart from that, the quality of the auditor really determines the credibility of financial reports, because related to this is the quality of the auditor which has an impact on audit delay. In general, most experienced auditors have better intuition to spot irregularities. Widhiasari & Budhiarta (2016) stated that what often happens is that an auditor's reputation is assessed based on the relationship between KAPs in Indonesia and KAPs that are categorized as being included in the Big Four, namely the 4 largest international professional and accounting services firms, which handle the majority of audits for public and private companies. closed company. Regarding the relationship between KAP reputation and audit delay, researchers refer to research conducted by Prananda et al. (2017), which shows that KAP reputation has an influence/impact on audit delay.

Audit delay is still interesting and important to research because there are still contradictions and inconsistencies in previous research. Many studies have been conducted regarding audit delay, but the variables used by previous researchers are different. This research is a replication of research by Wulandari and Utama (2016) which examined the reputation of public accounting firms as a moderating influence on profitability and solvency on audit delay research conducted on property companies listed on the Indonesian stock exchange during the 2011-2014 period. The difference between this research and the replicated research is that this research does not use the reputation of the public accounting firm as a moderating variable because the level of profitability and solvability is influenced by the company's internal capabilities, so the author separates the KAP's reputation into a separate independent variable that influences audit delay. This research was also conducted on coal sector mining companies and this research had a different year period from previous research for reasons of research renewal. Paying attention to the descriptions, explanations and differences in research results above, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "Analysis of Factors Affecting Audit Delay (Case Study of Coal Sector Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stoc Exchange for the 2017-2021 period)".

2. Literature Review

2.1. Compliance Theory

The theory related to this research is compliance theory. Compliance theory proposed by Tyler (1990). Compliance theory can encourage someone to comply more with applicable regulations, just as companies strive to submit financial reports on time because apart from being a company's obligation to submit financial reports on time, it will also be very beneficial for users of financial reports (Rahayu, 2017).

2.2. Signalling Theory

The next theory regarding the timeliness of financial reporting is the signaling theory. According to Scott & Brigham (2008:517) A signal is an action taken by company management that provides instructions to investors about how management views the company's prospects. So that, signal theory is a theory that says that investors consider changes in dividends as a signal of management's income estimates.

2.3. Audit Delay

According to Lawrence and Bryan (1988), audit waiting time refers to the number of calendar days between the end of a company's fiscal year and the publication of its audited financial statements. Dewi (2013) states that the audit duration increases when auditors require additional time to complete audit procedures. The timeliness of auditors directly affects how quickly companies disclose their financial statements to BAPEPAM and the public, and delays in releasing key information, such as earnings may trigger negative market reactions because such information guides investor decisions (Mantik and Sujana, 2011).

A prolonged audit extends both the completion of the financial statements and their public release, potentially indicating underlying issues within the reports. Audit duration is generally measured by counting the days needed by independent auditors to issue their report on annual financial statements. Dyer and McHugh (1975) categorize reporting delays into three types:

1. Preliminary lag, the time between the fiscal year-end and the date on which the stock market receives the previous financial statements.
2. Audit report lag, the period from fiscal year-end to the audit report's signature date.
3. Total lag, the time between fiscal year-end and the release of the annual report to the market.

2.4. Profitability

According to Agus (2010:122), profitability refers to a company's ability to generate earnings relative to its sales, total assets, and equity. Similarly, Fahmi (2011:135) describes profitability as a measure of overall effectiveness, reflected through the ratio of profit to sales and

investment. This ratio illustrates the financial returns obtained from sales activities and investment opportunities. The results of these measurements function as an evaluation of managerial performance, indicating whether management has operated effectively (Kasmir, 2015:196).

Profitability ratios are derived by comparing elements of financial statements, particularly the balance sheet and income statement to assess growth, decline, and the underlying causes of changes over time. According to Kasmir (2015:197), the purposes of profitability ratios for internal and external users include:

1. Determining the profit generated within a specific period.
2. Assessing the firm's profit developments.
3. Identifying the retained profit after taxes and expenses.
4. Evaluating the effectiveness of fund utilization, including both debt and equity.
5. Assessing the overall efficiency of the firm's financial resources.

Kasmir (2015:198) further outlines the benefits of profitability ratios, such as understanding the firm's earnings over time, comparing current and previous performance, monitoring trends in profitability, assessing net returns on equity, and evaluating returns on total funds employed.

Dyer and McHugh (1975) found that firms with higher profitability tend to submit financial reports more promptly, whereas firms experiencing losses are more likely to report late. This suggests that firms generating favorable results are more inclined to disclose timely financial information.

2.5. Audit Opinion

According to Mulyadi (2002), auditing is a systematic and objective process aimed at obtaining and evaluating evidence regarding economic assertions to determine their conformity with established standards and subsequently communicate the results to relevant stakeholders. Upon completing the audit procedures, auditors issue an opinion assessing whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable reporting framework. An unmodified opinion is provided when the statements are free from material misstatement, whereas modified opinions, comprising qualified, adverse, and disclaimer opinions are issued when deviations or limitations affect the reliability of the information. The type of opinion influences audit completion time, if the information is not fairly presented, auditors must perform additional procedures, thereby extending the audit period. Empirical evidence from Hadi (2018:79) shows that companies receiving unqualified opinions tend to submit financial reports in a timely manner.

To enhance the credibility of publicly disclosed financial information, companies commonly engage Public Accounting Firms (KAP), whose reputation is considered an important indicator

of audit quality. The credibility of a KAP is often linked to its size, as larger firms are generally perceived to provide higher-quality audits. Riyatno (2007:151) categorizes KAPs into Big Four and Non-Big Four groups, using firm size as a proxy for audit quality. This size classification is determined by the number of clients served, the number of partners or members involved, and the total revenue generated. Companies thus prefer reputable KAPs to ensure that their financial statements are audited reliably and can be trusted by stakeholders.

2.6. Reputation of KAP

The reputation of a Public Accounting Firm (KAP) is generally reflected through several characteristics, including the large number and diversity of its clients, the broad range of services it provides, extensive geographical coverage supported by international affiliations, and the substantial number of professional audit staff it employs. In this study, KAP reputation is proxied using the distinction between major international firms, the Big Four and smaller non-Big Four firms. Hilmi and Ali (2008:116) identify the Big Four affiliates operating in Indonesia as follows: KAP Tanudiredja, Wibisana & Partners (PricewaterhouseCoopers); KAP Siddharta & Widjaja (KPMG); KAP Purwantono, Suherman, & Surja (Ernst & Young); and KAP Osman Bing Satrio (Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu). These firms are widely recognized for their global networks, technical expertise, and extensive resources.

Large international KAPs are considered more capable of conducting efficient audits and adhering to tighter schedules to ensure timely audit completion (Rolinda, 2007:114). Their strong incentives to maintain reputation encourage faster audit work, since delays may lead to client dissatisfaction and potential loss of engagements in future periods. Accordingly, selecting a reputable and competent KAP is likely to contribute to shorter audit completion times. Prior empirical studies by Lestari (2010:68), Yuliyanti (2011:83), Widosari (2012:92), Saputri (2012:68), and Prasongkoputra (2013:67) show that companies audited by Big Four-affiliated firms tend to experience shorter audit delays and receive more accurate audit outcomes. Additionally, Big Four KAPs issue more going-concern opinions, strengthening their credibility and attracting more clients. However, contrasting evidence from Simbolon (2009:71), Kartika (2011:166), and Febrianty (2011:317) indicates that KAP size does not significantly influence audit delay, as both large and small KAPs adhere to the same auditing standards established in the Public Accountant Professional Standards (SPAP). These mixed findings suggest that while KAP size may offer structural advantages, its impact on audit timeliness is not universally conclusive.

3. Research Methods

This research is ex-post facto research. According to Kerlinger, ex-post research, also known as causal comparative research, is a systematic empirical investigation in which the researcher does not control the independent variable directly because the existence of the variable has occurred or because the variable basically cannot be manipulated. This research uses a quantitative method, where a quantitative approach is required to use numbers, starting from

data collection, data interpretation, and display of results. The population in this research is coal sector mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2017-2021 and the sample in this research is 21 coal sector companies listed on the IDX for the 2017-2021 period. The data used is secondary data with data collection methods using documentation techniques. The data analysis techniques used are classical assumption tests (normality tests, multicollinearity tests and heteroscedasticity tests) and hypothesis tests (coefficient tests, partial tests and simultaneous tests).

4. Result

4.1. General Description of the Research Object

The population of this study consists of mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2017 to 2021. The sample includes twenty-one coal mining companies that were listed during this period. The documentation method was employed to determine the sample, in which data were obtained from the companies' annual reports. The collected documents were then organized according to the research criteria, and additional information was retrieved from the IDX's official website (www.idx.co.id) for the years 2017–2021.

Numerous coal mining companies listed on the IDX publish annual financial statements that provide complete data for the purposes of this study. These financial reports have also undergone independent audits and are accompanied by auditors' opinions. The twenty-one coal mining companies included in this sample were selected based on the availability and completeness of audited annual reports issued consistently throughout the 2017–2021 observation period.

Table 1. List of Company Names

No	Code	Company name
1	ADRO	Adaro Energy Tbk
2	ARII	Atlas Resources Tbk
3	BOSS	Borneo Olah Sarana Sukses Tbk
4	BRMS	Bumi Resources Minerals Tbk
5	BSSR	Baramulti Suksessarana Tbk
6	BUMI	Bumi Resources Tbk
7	BYAN	Bayan Resources Tbk
8	DEWA	Darma Henwa Tbk
9	DOID	Delta Dunia Makmur Tbk
10	FIRE	Alfa Energi Investama Tbk
11	GEMS	Golden Energy Tbk
12	GTBO	Garda Tujuh Buana Tbk
13	HRUM	Harum Energy Tbk

14	ITMG	Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk
15	KKGI	Resources Alam Indonesia Tbk
16	MBAP	Mitrabara Adiperdana Tbk
17	MYOH	Samindo Resources Tbk
28	PKPK	Perdana Karya Perkasa Tbk
19	PTBA	Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam Tbk
20	PTRO	Petrosea Tbk
21	SMMT	Golden Eagle Energy Tbk

4.2. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

To acquire a general idea of the data gathered, descriptive analysis of the data was performed. The total score, mean, and standard deviation were examined after the data had been gathered in a descriptive manner. The data quality is better if the average value is higher than the standard deviation.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistical Test Results

N		Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Profitability (X1)	105	-58	56	7,36	14,557
Audit Opinion (X2)	105	0	1	1,00	0,000
KAP's Reputation (X3)	105	0	1	0,43	0,498
Audit Delays (Y)	105	39	151	82,32	26,145
Valid N (listwise)	105				

The following is an explanation of the descriptive statistical test for each variable based on table 2.

1) Profitability

The profitability variable has a mean (average) value of 7.36 and a standard deviation of 14.557 and the number of observations is 105 data. The lowest profitability is owned by the company PT. Resources Alam Indonesia with a value of -58 and the highest profitability is owned by PT. Bayan Resource tbk with a value of 56.

2) Audit Opinion

The audit opinion variable has an average value (mean) of 1.00 and a standard deviation of 0.000 and the number of observations is 105 data. The lowest audit opinion is owned by PT. Perdana Karya Perkasa tbk with a value of 0 and the highest audit opinion is owned by 20 companies with a value of 1.

3) KAP's reputation

The KAP reputation variable has an average (mean) value of 0.43 and a standard deviation of 0.498 and the number of observations is 105 data. The lowest KAP reputation or companies that do not use KAP affiliated with the big four are 12 companies with a score of 0 and the highest KAP reputation or companies audited by KAP affiliated with the big four are 9 companies with a score of 1.

4) Audit Delays

The audit delay variable has an average value (mean) of 82.32 and a standard deviation of 26.145 and the number of observations is 105 data. The lowest audit delay belongs to PT. Baramulti Suksessarana tbk with a value of 39 days and the highest audit time is PT. Darma Henwa tbk with a value of 151 days.

Seeing that the average score of all variables is greater than the standard deviation, it can be concluded that the results of the descriptive statistical tests of this study have better data for further testing.

4.3. Classical Assumption Test

Statistical analysis with standard assumptions was carried out as a condition for testing the regression model. In general, the classic hypothesis test consists of the normality hypothesis, the heteroscedasticity hypothesis, and the multicollinearity hypothesis.

1) Normality Test

The normal probability plot (n-p plot) is used in this study's normality test. Using the criteria of data distribution along the diagonal line, the data is deemed to be normally distributed.

a) Graphical Normality Test Result

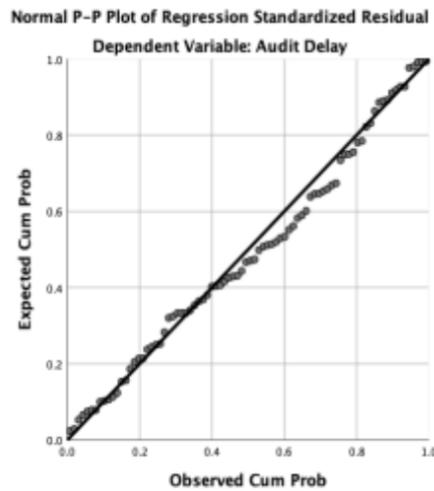


Figure 1. Data Normality Test

The distribution of the data is seen to be around the diagonal line in Figure 1. The obtained data may thus be utilized to test the hypothesis since it satisfies the normalcy assumption.

b) Normality Test Results with Statistical Methods

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

	Unstandardized	
	Predicted	
	<u>Value</u>	
	N	84
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	23,89877599
Most Extreme Differences	Negative	-.044
Absolute	Positive	.074
Test Statistic	.074	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) .200

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.
- c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Table 3. Normality Test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov)

The Asymp.sig value is bigger than the probability value of 0.05, as shown in the table above based on the Komogorov-Smirnof test. We may infer that the data are regularly distributed from this.

2) Multicollinearity Test

The connection between the independent variables is examined under the presumption of multicollinearity. To prevent bias in the outcomes of hypothesis testing, the independent variables in the multiple regression model are anticipated to be unrelated to one another. The

tolerance value (>0.1) and the VIF value (10) form the basis of the multicollinearity hypothesis criterion.

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test

<i>Model</i>	<i>Collinearity Tolerance</i>	<i>Statistics VIF</i>
<i>(Constan)</i>		
1		
X1	0,902	1,920
X2	0,902	1,920
X3	0,902	1,920

In the table above, it can be seen that the tolerance values for the four variables have met the criteria (>0.1). Based on the VIF criteria (<10), the four independent variables are considered to have met the multicollinearity assumption and can be used to test the hypothesis.

3) Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity is carried out to see whether or not the variance of the residuals from one observation is the same as another observation. The expected result is that heteroscedasticity does not occur. The heteroscedasticity test in the research uses a scatterplot graph with the criterion that heteroscedasticity occurs if the data distribution shows a regular pattern (diagonally towards the top/bottom right/left).

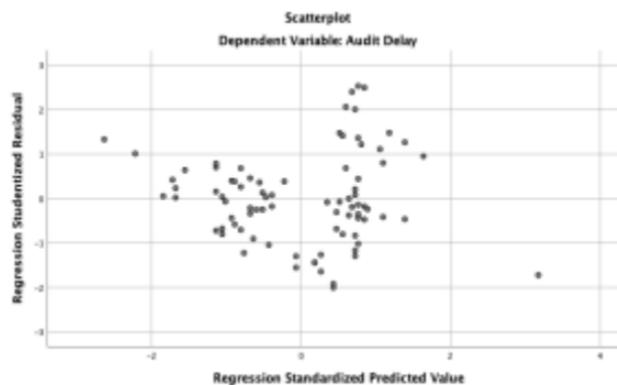


Figure 2. Heteroscedasticity Test

In the data distribution graph (scatterplot) above, it can be seen that the data does not show a particular pattern and is spread above and below the origin point (number 0). Therefore, it can be stated that the data collected does not meet the elements of heteroscedasticity and can be used to test hypotheses.

5. Discussion

5.1. Effect of Profitability on Audit Delay

The results indicate a partial effect of profitability on audit delay. The t-value exceeds the critical value ($-2.091 > 1.663$), and the significance level is below 5% ($0.005 < 0.05$). These findings support the first hypothesis (H1), which states that profitability influences audit delay among coal mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2017–2021.

From a signaling theory perspective, the relationship between profitability and audit delay reflects how firms use financial performance to convey positive signals regarding their quality. Profitability serves as an indicator of financial strength that reduces information asymmetry; firms with higher profitability typically have stronger accounting systems, better internal controls, and often engage higher-quality auditors, resulting in faster audit completion. Miradhi and Juliarsa (2016) also found that higher profitability shortens audit time, whereas lower profitability prolongs the audit process due to the auditor's need for increased caution. These results are further supported by Dewi and Wiratmaja (2017), Irman (2017), and Tisna (2018), who also documented that profitability significantly affects audit delay.

5.2. Effect of Audit Opinion on Audit Delay

The findings indicate a partial effect of audit opinion on audit delay. The t-value exceeds the critical value ($-1.886 > 1.663$), and the significance level is below 5% ($0.008 < 0.05$). These results support the second hypothesis (H2), which states that audit opinion influences audit delay among coal mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2017–2021.

In the context of signaling theory, a favorable audit opinion serves as a positive signal of the credibility and reliability of a company's financial reporting. Firms receiving unqualified audit opinions generally experience more efficient audit processes and shorter audit delays, as such opinions reflect sound financial reporting and reduce the need for extended verification. Apriliane (2015) demonstrates that audit opinions, particularly non-unqualified opinions influence the length of audit delay, unqualified (Wajar Tanpa Pengecualian, WTP) opinions accelerate the audit process because companies do not hesitate to publish favorable information, while modified opinions tend to prolong audit completion due to additional reviews, negotiations, and consultations. Consistent with these findings, studies by Al-Faruqi (2020) as well as Angruningrum and Wirakusuma (2013) also confirm the significant effect of audit opinion on audit delay. Hadi (2018:79) similarly notes that companies receiving modified (qualified) opinions are less likely to submit their financial statements on time.

5.3. Effect of KAP reputation on Audit Delay

The findings show a partial effect of Public Accounting Firm (KAP) reputation on audit delay. The t-value exceeds the critical value ($-2.425 > 1.6763$) and the significance level is below 5% ($0.006 < 0.05$). These results support the third hypothesis (H3), indicating that KAP reputation

significantly influences audit delay among coal sector mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2017–2021.

Within signaling theory, KAP reputation functions as an indicator of audit quality. Highly reputable KAPs, particularly those affiliated with the Big Four, signal strong audit competence, rigorous procedures, and greater credibility, which collectively contribute to shorter audit delays. Companies audited by such firms benefit from more efficient scheduling and greater auditor expertise, enabling timely completion of the audit process. This study measures KAP reputation by distinguishing between Big Four and Non–Big Four auditors, consistent with Parahita (2016), who finds that reputable KAPs are associated with shorter audit delays. These conclusions are reinforced by the findings of Ningsih and Widhiyani (2015), Irman (2017), and Parahita (2016), all of which demonstrate that KAP reputation has a significant impact on audit delay

6. Conclusion and Suggestion

6.1. Conclusion

The results of data processing show a significant influence of profitability on audit delay, which means that if the company's level of profitability is higher, the shorter the time needed to complete the audit. The results of data processing show that Audit Opinion has a significant effect on audit delay, which means that the company that receives Apart from that, unqualified opinions tend to have longer audit delays. Data processing shows that KAP reputation has a significant effect on audit delay, which means that the Big Four public accounting firms have a large number of competent staff and can manage audit schedules effectively. Soit is possible to complete the audit on time. The results of data processing show that profitability, audit opinion and KAP reputation are significant to audit delay. Which means that if the company's level of profitability is higher, the shorter the time needed to complete the audit. Second, in companies that receive an unqualified opinion, the audit delay is usually shorter because there is no need to negotiate with clients and senior auditors and finally, the Big Four public accounting firms have a large number of competent staff and can manage audit schedules effectively. This makes it possible to complete the audit on time.

6.2. Suggestion

For future researchers who will conduct similar research, it would be better if the research variables used could be further developed, because there are still many variables that can influence audit delay that were not examined in this research. Expanding the objects studied is not only carried out on coal sector mining companies listed on the IDX in 2017-2021 but is further expanded to other sectors so that the results can be more generalized.

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