THE INFLUENCE OF PROFITABILITY, SOLVABILITY, AND COMPANY SIZE ON AUDIT SETTLEMENT (AUDIT DELAY) WITH THE SIZE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT OFFICE AS MODERATION

(Empirical Study on Listed Mining Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2016-2018)

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Abstract-This study aims to examine the effect of profitability, solvency, and company size on audit delay size of KAP as moderation. The population used in this study was 18 mining companies with the coal sub-sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2016-2018.

The method used in this research is associative with a quantitative approach. The population used in this study was 18 mining sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2016-2018. The sample selected based on purposive sampling method of 18 companies. The data used is secondary data. The collected data were analyzed using the E-views 9 program.

Based on the results of research data, profitability does not have a significant effect on audit delay, solvency has a positive and significant effect on audit delay and company size has a significant negative effect on audit delay. The size of the Public Accounting Firm is not able to strengthen the effect of profitability, solvency, and company size on audit delay.

Keywords: Moral Intesity, Organizational Commitment, and Auditor Professionalism, Intention to Perform Whistleblowing Action.

1. PRELIMINARY

Mining is one of the pillars of a country's economic development, because of its role as a provider of energy resources and what is indispensable for a country's economic growth. The rich potential in natural resources will be able to open up companies to explore mine sources.

Mining companies have large enough capital, where the majority of the owners of capital from mining companies are foreigners, so they have a high issue of trust, this makes mining companies have to maintain this trust by not violating IDX regulations including reporting financial reports on time.

Financial reports are a bridge of information between management and outsiders, but companies usually make efforts to make financial reports look better to attract investors and other parties who assess the quality of financial reports.

According to Tuanakota (2015), audited financial reports have an important role in reducing information risk. In an audit, a public accountant seeks to obtain adequate assurance (reasoanable assurance) that the financial statements being audited are free from material misstatement either caused by errors or fraud. Therefore, audited financial reports have an important role in convincing investors and potential investors.

The timeliness of submitting financial reports has been regulated in Law Number 8 of 1995 concerning "Capital Market Regulations" which states that all companies registered in the capital market are required to submit financial reports on a regular basis. If the company is late in submitting reports according to the provisions, it will be subject to administrative sanctions in accordance with the provisions. which have been set.

Based on the above law, it can be concluded that the timeliness of reporting financial statements is one of the main factors affecting the quality of financial reports, therefore audit delay, the time difference between the company's closing book date and the date of issuance of the audit report, is important, because through the report. audit can also determine the quality of the information conveyed by the financial statements.

In 2017 the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) stated that there were 70 companies or issuers that had not submitted their annual financial reports and were ready to be frozen by the IDX. However, in 2018 there were still several companies that had not submitted their annual financial reports, such as a subsidiary of PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk (AISA) is one of the issuers that have not reported the company's 2016 performance and not only annual financial reports, but also interim financial reports.

According to Regulation Number 1-H Decree of the Board of Directors of PT. Indonesia Stock Exchange Number: Kep-00085 / BEI / 10-2011 regarding sanctions, the stock exchange will suspend if the company does not fulfill its financial reporting obligations until the 91st calendar day from the closing date of December 31st. The high number of violations committed by the company attracted the authors to examine what was the cause of the delay in reporting the audit report.

It is hoped that in this study, empirical evidence is obtained about the relationship between profitability, solvency, company size on the audit completion period (aduit delay) and the size of public accounting firms as moderation in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2016-2018. Based on what has been described above, the problem formulations in this study are:

1. Does profitability have a positive effect on audit delay?
2. Does solvency have a negative effect on audit delay?
3. Does company size have a positive effect on audit delay?
4. Is there an effect of profitability, solvency, company size on audit delay?
5. Does the KAP measure moderate the relationship between profitability, solvency, and firm size on audit delay?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

2.1. Theoretical basis

2.1.1. Profitability

Sartono (2014) Profitability is the company's ability to earn profits in one accounting period after being compared to total assets and own capital. The level of the company's ability to generate reported profits is expected to affect whether or not the timing of financial statements is presented to the public.

2.1.2. Solvency

According to Hery (2015), solvency is a measure of how much debt a company must bear in order to fulfill assets.

2.1.3. Company Size

According to Prasetyo (2013) company size is a scale in which the size of the company can be classified according to various ways, including total assets, log size, stock market value and others.

Adebayo and Adebiyi (2016) said that large companies have better performance, management and technology so that they are more timely in submitting their financial reports.

According to the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the Go Public Guidelines (2015) to increase invested capital, the capital market provides a solution that can be considered in terms of funding, namely by changing the company's status from a private company to a public company by offering shares to the public and listing its shares on the PT Bursa Indonesian Securities.

According to SAK (2017), company size can show the size of the company as assessed by its total assets.

2.1.4. *Audit Delay*

According to Shultoni (2012) audit delay is defined as the length of time between the end of the company's fiscal year and the date of the audit report which is measured quantitatively (number of days). This audit delay will have an impact on the accuracy of the publication of information, and the published information can affect sales, increase or decrease in stock prices.

According to Rochmawati (2012), audit delay is the period between the closing date of the financial year and the date of opinion on the independent auditor's report. It can be concluded that audit delay is the time span for completion of the audit of the company's annual financial statements, which is calculated from the expiry date of the company's fiscal year to the date of the independent auditor's report.

Based on Regulation Number XK6 Attachment to the Decree of the Chairman of the Capital Market and LK Supervisory Agency Number: KEP-431 / BL / 2012 concerning the Submission of Periodic Financial Reports of Issuers or Public Companies, it is stated that annual financial reports must be submitted to BAPEPAM and LK and announced to the public at the latest at the end of the third month after the date of the annual financial statements. This regulation is valid from the year of publication until 2020 (until now).

2.1.5. Public Accounting Firm Size

According to Febrianrty (2011) a public accounting firm is an institution that has a license from the Minister of Finance as a forum for public accountants to carry out their work. Meanwhile, according to the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 17 / PMK.01 / 2008 concerning Public Accountant Services, the Public Accounting Firm (KAP) is a business entity that has received permission from the minister as a forum for public accountants to provide services.

Government Regulation Number 20 of 2015 concerning Public Accountant Practices and Law Number. 5 of 2011 concerning Public Accountants, Public Accountant Firm (KAP) is a business entity established based on statutory provisions and obtaining a business license based on Law Number 5 of 2011 concerning Public Accountants.

In Indonesia, according to the list of Public Accounting Firms (KAP) issued by the Indonesian Institute of Public Accountants (IAPI) in 2016, there are 510 offices. Based on the size, KAP is divided into two groups, namely The Big Four public accounting firms or non The Big Four public accounting firms (Messier et al. 2012: 41).

2.2. Hypothesis Development

2.2.1 Effect of Profitability on audit delay

Profitability is the company's ability to generate profits that can be measured through profitability ratios. Profitability ratio aims to determine the company's ability to generate profits during a certain period and measure the level of management effectiveness in running the company's operations.

According to research by Melati and Sulistyawati (2016), it shows that profitability has a positive effect on audit delay, as well as research by Azhari and Nuryanto (2019) which shows that profitability has an effect on audit timeliness and research with the same results from Apriani and Rahmanto (2017) that profitability has an influence on audit delay.

However, it is different from research from Widiastuti and Kartika (2018) which shows that profitability has a negative effect on audit report lag and similar research from Prabasari and Merkusitawati (2017) by stating that profitability has a negative effect on audit delay and the results of research by An et al (2018) also show that profitability does not affect the audit report lag.

Based on the theory above, the relationship between Profitability on Audit Delay can be made the first hypothesis as follows:

H1 = Profitability has a positive effect on audit delay.

2.2.2. The effect of solvency on audit delay

Ningsih and Widhiyani (2015) in Wijayanto (2016), the high debt owned by the company indicates that there is a delay in the preparation of audited financial reports because the level of debt that is too high indicates the company is having problems and is not running effectively so that it can prolong the audit report lag. This has made the auditors to increase their prudence towards audited financial statements, so that the completion of the audit on financial statements may experience delays.

Then the research conducted by Melati and Sulistyawati (2016) show that solvency has a negative effect on audit delay. However, this is different from the research of Widiastuti and Kartika (2018) which shows that solvency has a positive effect on hassle lag audits.

Based on the theory above, the relationship between Solvency and Audit Delay can be made the second hypothesis as follows:

H2 = Solvability has a negative effect on audit delay.

2.2.3. The effect of company size on audit delay

Adebayo and Adebiyi (2016) said that large companies have better performance, management and technology so that they are more timely in submitting their financial reports.

According to research by Melati and Sulistyawati (2016), it shows that company size has a positive effect on audit delay as well as research from Azhari and Nuryanto (2019) which shows company size has a positive influence on audit timeliness, then research from Widiastuti and Kartika (2018) which shows the similarity that company size has a positive effect on audit report lag.

However, research from Apriani and Rahmanto (2017) shows that differences in company size have a negative effect on audit delay, then research from Prabasari and Merkusitawati (2017) which states that company size has a negative effect on audit delay and research conducted by Akingunola et al. 2018) shows that company size has a negative effect on delay in audit reports. Likewise, the results of research from Ayemere and Elijah (2015) both show that company size does not affect audit report delays.

Based on the theory above, the relationship between company size and audit delay can be made the third hypothesis as follows:

H3 = Ucompany size has a positive effect on audit delay.

2.2.4. Effect of profitability. Solvency, company size on audit delay.

Based on the three proposed hypotheses, it can be concluded that profitability, solvency, and company size simultaneously affect audit delay.

Based on the theory above, the relationship between Profitability, Solvency, and Company Size on Audit Delay can be made the fourth hypothesis as follows:

H4 = Pprofitability, solvency, firm size have an effect on audit delay.

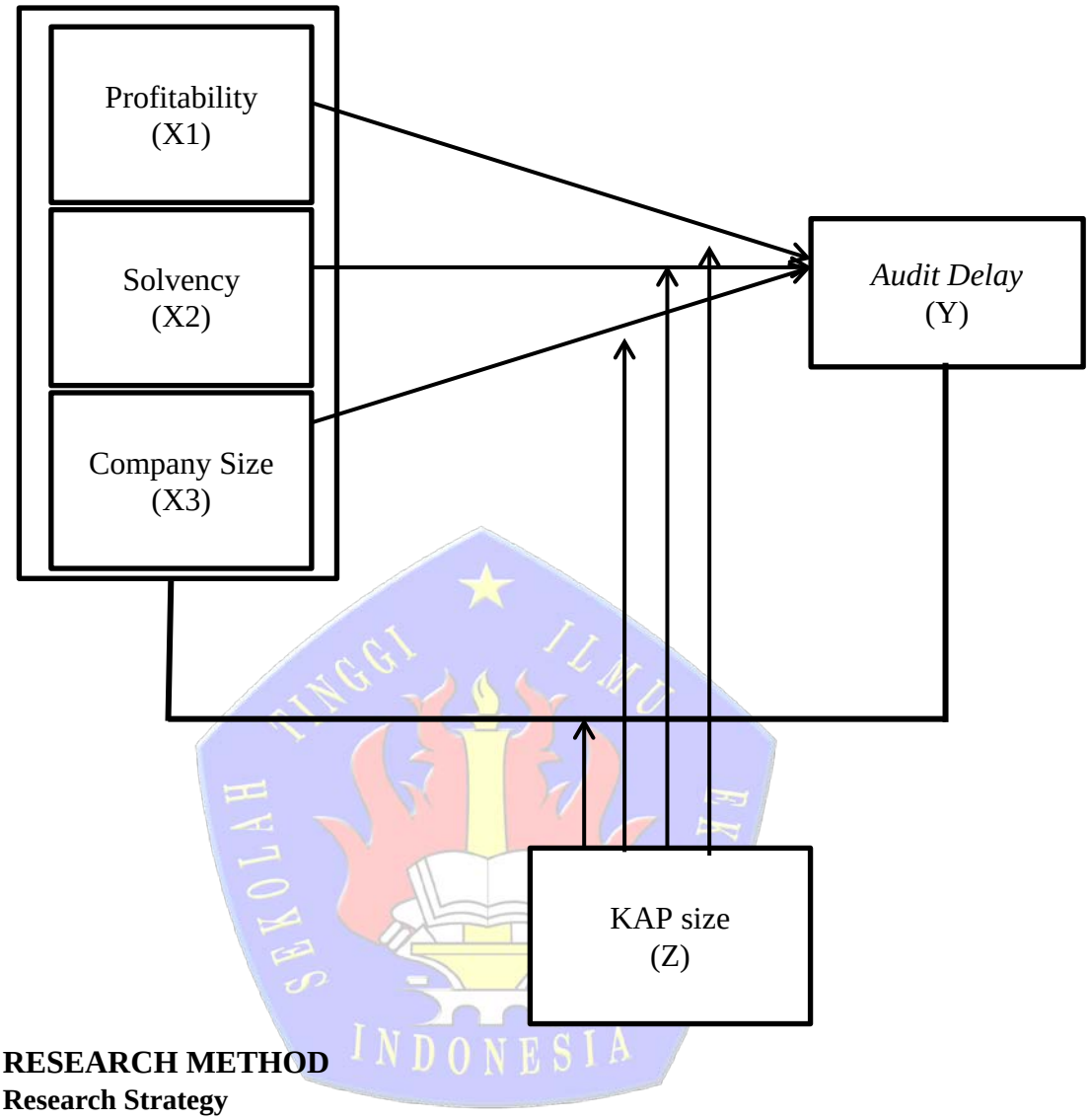
2.2.5. Effect of profitability. Solvency, company size against audit delay, the size of public accounting firms as moderation.

Based on the three proposed hypotheses, it can be concluded that profitability, solvency, and company size simultaneously affect audit delay which will moderate the size of the public accounting firm.

Based on the above theory, the relationship between Profitability, Solvency, and Company Size on Audit Delay with the Size of the Public Accounting Firm as moderation can be made the fourth hypothesis as follows:

H5 =Pprofitability, solvency, firm size have an effect on audit delay which is moderated by the size of the public accounting firm.

2.2. Research Conceptual Framework



3. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Research Strategy

This research uses a quantitative approach, which is a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, used to examine certain populations or samples, data collection using research instruments, quantitative / statistical data analysis with the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2016). The strategy carried out by researchers is an associative strategy, which is research used to determine the relationship between two or more variables (Sugiyono, 2016).

3.2. Population and Sample

The population used in this study was 54 with a sample of 18 mining companies listed on the IDX for the 2016-2018 period. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, which is a sampling technique selected based on consideration of certain criteria.

3.3. Data and Research Data Methods

According to Thoifah (2015) data is divided into two types. Primary data is data that is in Obtained directly from the source or the object of research by interested parties, usually the data is obtained from direct calculations or measurements, usually through interviews or filling out

questionnaires. And, secondary data is data that is not directly collected by interested parties, usually data has been published or used by other parties, it can be through magazines, journals, newspapers or other publications. This study uses secondary data, namely data obtained from other parties or indirectly from the main source (company). The data in this study were obtained from the financial statements of mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) from the site**www.idx.co.id** and **www.sahamok.com** published consecutively in 2016 - 2018. In this study, time series data were used, namely data on the financial statements of mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) 2016-2018 respectively.

3.4. Operational Variables

Table 3.1.

Operationalization of Research Variables

Variable	Definition	Indicator	Scale
Profitability (X1)	The ratio is used to find out management's ability to manage the company's wealth and resources shown in the form of profit	$Return\ on\ Assets \frac{Net\ Income}{Total\ Assets}$	Ratio
Variable	Definition	Indicator	Scale
Solvency (X2)	The ratio is used to measure the company's ability to fulfill all of its obligations.	$Debt\ to\ Equity\ Ratio \frac{Total\ Debt}{Total\ Equity}$	Ratio
Variable	Definition	Indicator	Scale
Company Size (X3)	Knowing the effect of company size on audit delay	$Ukuran\ perusahaan\ In(Total\ Assets)$	Numeric
Variable	Definition	Indicator	Scale
Audit Delay (Y)	The audit period starts from the closing date of the book to the date of the audit report	*In(Audit delay)* = *In*Audit report date - The closing date for the financial year	Numeric
Variable	Definition	Indicator	Scale
KAP Size (Z)	Knowing the effect of KAP big 4 and KAP not big 4 on audit delay	KAP big four is given code 1 and code 0 is given for KAP non big four	Numeric

3.5. Data analysis method

The analytical method used is by using multiple linear regression analysis models. The data analysis of this research uses statistical calculations with the application of Eviews version 9. In addition to measuring the strength of the relationship between two or more variables, regression analysis also shows the dependent variable and the independent variable. The method of analysis used in this research is data testing, namely descriptive statistics, classical assumption tests, and then hypothesis testing.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Description of Research Objects

The population used in this study are all financial reports and annual reports of coal sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2016-2018 period which reveal the data needed in the complete study. The sample companies were selected using purposive sampling method according to predetermined criteria. Based on data obtained from the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX), it is known that the coal sub-sector mining companies listed on the IDX published financial reports of 22 companies, which were sampled and researched as many as 18 companies in 2016-2018 with a total number of observations of 54 reports. finance.

4.2. Descriptive Statistical Analysis Results

An overview of the research variables, namely Profitability, Solvency, Company Size, and provides an overview of the dependent variable, namely Audit Delay and variables that can affect the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, namely the size of the public accounting firm is presented in a descriptive statistics table that shows numbers. The minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation can be seen in table 4.1.

Table 4.1
Descriptive statistics

	X1	X2	X3	Y	Z
Mean	0.104243	1.350520	28,62517	4.287273	0.518519
Median	0.082318	0.698383	29.04155	4.304065	1,000000
Maximum	0.455579	13,79038	32.25841	4.804021	1,000000
Minimum	-0.086684	-2.113984	23.63866	3.663562	0.000000
Std. Dev.	0.119174	2.610082	2.096705	0.224192	0.504349
Observations	54	54	54	54	54

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

4.3. Results of Panel Data Regression Estimation Method

4.3.1. Common Effect Model (CEM)

Table 4.2
Common Effect Model Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4,200796	0.393187	10.68395	0.0000
X1	-0.715248	0.244442	-2.926038	0.0052
X2	0.012280	0.011194	1.097022	0.2779
X3	0.005046	0.013662	0.369377	0.7134

R-squared	0.193216	Mean dependent var	4.287273
Adjusted R-squared	0.431809	SD dependent var	0.224192
SE of regression	0.207325	Akaike info criterion	-0.237876
Sum squared resid	2.149173	Schwarz criterion	-0.090543
Log likelihood	10.42264	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-0.181055
F-statistic	3.991493	Durbin-Watson stat	0.877894
Prob (F-statistic)	0.012626		

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

Based on the regression results with the Common Effect Model (CEM), it shows that there is a constant value of 4.200796 with a probability of 0.0000. The regression equation at the R2 value of 0.431809 explains that the variation of audit delay is influenced by profitability, solvency, and company size by 43.18% and the remaining 56.82% is influenced by other factors not

examined in the study.

Table 4.3
Common Effect Model Results with Moderation

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.313698	0.044497	96.94251	0.0000
X1	0.020502	0.379862	0.053971	0.9572
X2	0.056445	0.071145	0.793373	0.4313
X3	-0.003363	0.003715	-0.905251	0.3697
R-squared	0.026314	Mean dependent var		4.287273
Adjusted R-squared	0.339147	SD dependent var		0.224192
SE of regression	0.227762	Akaike info criterion		-0.049842
Sum squared resid	2.593781	Schwarz criterion		0.097490
Log likelihood	5.345734	Hannan-Quinn criter.		0.006978
F-statistic	0.450415	Durbin-Watson stat		0.734207
Prob (F-statistic)	0.718122			

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

Based on the regression results with the Common Effect Model (CEM) with moderation, it shows that there is a constant value of 4.313698 with a probability of 0.0000. The regression equation at the R2 value of 0.339147 explains that the variation of audit delay is influenced by profitability, solvency, and company size by 33.91% and the remaining 66.09% is influenced by other factors not examined in the study.

4.3.2 Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

Table 4.4
Fixed Effect Model (FEM) Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.871970	0.628085	6.164728	0.0000
X1	-0.173686	0.294585	-0.589596	0.5595
X2	0.005483	0.008563	0.640294	0.5264
X3	0.014882	0.021872	0.680425	0.5010
Effects Specification				
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared	0.787193	Mean dependent var		4.287273
Adjusted R-squared	0.658220	SD dependent var		0.224192
SE of regression	0.131067	Akaike info criterion		-0.940917
Sum squared resid	0.566891	Schwarz criterion		-0.167424
Log likelihood	46.40477	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-0.642611
F-statistic	6.103517	Durbin-Watson stat		3.149593
Prob (F-statistic)	0.000003			

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

The estimation results using the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) show that there is a constant value of 3.871970 with a probability of 0.0000. The regression equation produces the R-squared coefficient value of 0.658220. This explains that the variation of audit delay is influenced by profitability, solvency, company size of 65.82% and the remaining 34.18% is influenced by other

factors not examined in the research.

Table 4.5
Fixed Effect Model (FEM) Results with Moderation

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.308522	0.104282	41.31599	0.0000
X1	-0.324469	0.565305	-0.573972	0.5699
X2	-0.009735	0.092997	-0.104685	0.9173
X3	0.000428	0.005981	0.071624	0.9433
	Effects Specification			
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared	0.783390	Mean dependent var		4.287273
Adjusted R-squared	0.652111	SD dependent var		0.224192
SE of regression	0.132233	Akaike info criterion		-0.923203
Sum squared resid	0.577023	Schwarz criterion		-0.149709
Log likelihood	45.92647	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-0.624896
F-statistic	5.967373	Durbin-Watson stat		3.173752
Prob (F-statistic)	0.000004			

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

4.3.3 Random Effect Model (REM)

Table 4.6
Results of the Random Effect Model

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.026966	0.458604	8.780916	0.0000
X1	-0.410338	0.245041	-1.674566	0.1003
X2	0.007347	0.008237	2.891883	0.0067
X3	0.010241	0.015888	0.644580	0.5221
	Effects Specification			
			SD	Rho
Random cross-section			0.171108	0.6302
Idiosyncratic random			0.131067	0.3698
	Weighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.082401	Mean dependent var		1.734019
Adjusted R-squared	0.437345	SD dependent var		0.132317
SE of regression	0.130495	Sum squared resid		0.851447
F-statistic	1.496674	Durbin-Watson stat		2.099738
Prob (F-statistic)	0.226818			
	Unweighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.158987	Mean dependent var		4.287273
Sum squared resid	2.240357	Durbin-Watson stat		0.798004

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

The regression results with the Random Effect Model (REM) shows that there is a constant value of 4.026966 with a probability of 0.0000. The regression equation at a low R2 value of 0.437345 explains that the variation of audit delay is influenced by profitability, solvency, company size of 43.73% and the remaining 56.27% is influenced by other factors that are not examined in the study. So the assumptions using this model are realistic in determining the effect of profitability, solvency, and company size on audit delay.

Table 4.7
Results of the Random Effect Model with Moderation

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.308565	0.069685	61,82916	0.0000
X1	-0.169033	0.395743	-0.427129	0.6711
X2	0.017969	0.069707	0.257774	0.7976
X3	-0.001070	0.004152	-0.257680	0.7977
	Effects Specification			
			SD	Rho
Random cross-section			0.204444	0.7050
Idiosyncratic random			0.132233	0.2950
	Weighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.016393	Mean dependent var		1.499819
Adjusted R-squared	0.326235	SD dependent var		0.126072
SE of regression	0.128731	Sum squared resid		0.828579
F-statistic	0.277769	Durbin-Watson stat		2.239210
Prob (F-statistic)	0.841169			
	Unweighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.017841	Mean dependent var		4.287273
Sum squared resid	2.616351	Durbin-Watson stat		0.709141

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

4.4 Panel Data Regression Model Selection Test

From the panel data regression estimation method, it can be determined which model is most suitable for estimating the desired regression equation model, so several tests must be carried out. This study uses the Chow test, Hausman test and Lagrange Multiplier test.

4.4.1 Chow test

Table 4.8
Chow Test Results

Effects Test	Statistics	df	Prob.
Cross-section F	5.418131	(17.33)	0.0000
Chi-square cross-section	71.964264	17	0.0000

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

Table 4.9
Chow Test Results with Moderation

Effects Test	Statistics	df	Prob.
Cross-section F	6.784625	(17.33)	0.0000
Chi-square cross-section	81.161467	17	0.0000

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

The results of the chow test with moderation show that the probability value of cross section F is equal to 0.0000 <0.05 meansH0 is rejected, so the most appropriate model to use is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

4.4.2 Hausman Test

The Hausman test is a test used to select the best approach between the Random Effect Model (REM) approach and the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) in estimating panel data.

Table 4.10
Hausman Test Results

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistics	Chi-Sq. df	Prob.
Random cross-section	2,564628	3	0.4637

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

The results of the hausman test show that the probability value of random cross section is equal to 0.4637> 0.05, that isH0 is accepted, so the most appropriate model to use is the Random Effect Model (REM).

Table 4.11
Hausman Test Results with Moderation

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistics	Chi-Sq. df	Prob.
Random cross-section	0.386496	3	0.9430

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

4.4.3 Lagrange Muliplier Test

Lagrange multiplier test is a test used to select the best approach between the Common Effect Model (CEM) and the Random Effect Model (REM) in estimating panel data.

Table 4.12
Lagrange Muliplier Test Results

Null (no rand. Effect) Alternative	Cross-section One-sided	Period One-sided	Both
Breusch-Pagan	(0.0000)	(0.5277)	(0.0000)

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

The results of the lagrange multiplier test show that the probability value of the Breusch-Pagan cross section is equal to 0.0000 <0.05, that isH0 is accepted, so the most appropriate model to use is the Random Effect Model (REM).

Table 4.13
Lagrange Muliplier Test Results with Moderation

Null (no rand. Effect) Alternative	Cross-section One-sided	Period One-sided	Both
Breusch-Pagan	(0.0000)	(0.4795)	(0.0000)

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

The results of the lagrange multiplier test with Moderation show that the probability value of the Breusch-Pagan cross section is equal to 0.0000 <0.05, that isH0 is accepted, so the most

appropriate model to use is the Random Effect Model (REM).

From the results of the three tests, both those that are not moderated and use moderation show different results in each test, it can be concluded that the best model approach is used to determine the effect of profitability, solvency, company size on audit delay with no moderation and the size of the public accounting firm as moderation. in the coal sub-sector mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2016-2018 period is the Random Effect Model (REM).

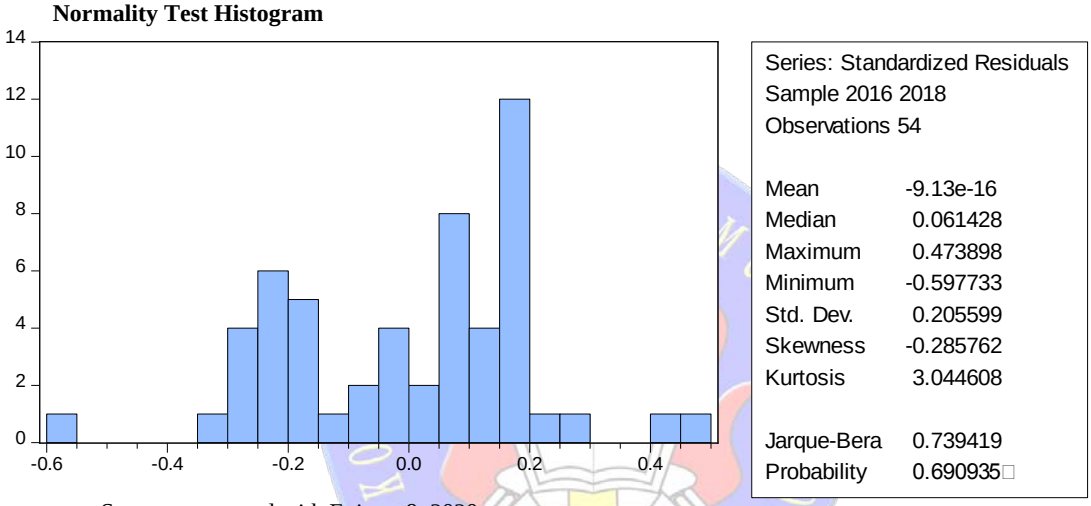
4.5 Classic assumption test

The classical assumption test needs to be done after determining the appropriate model to be used in the panel data regression equation. The classical assumption test consists of normality test, multicollinearity test, autocorrelation test, and heteroscedasticity test.

4.5.1 Normality test

The normality test aims to test whether in the regression model, confounding or residual variables have a normal distribution or not.

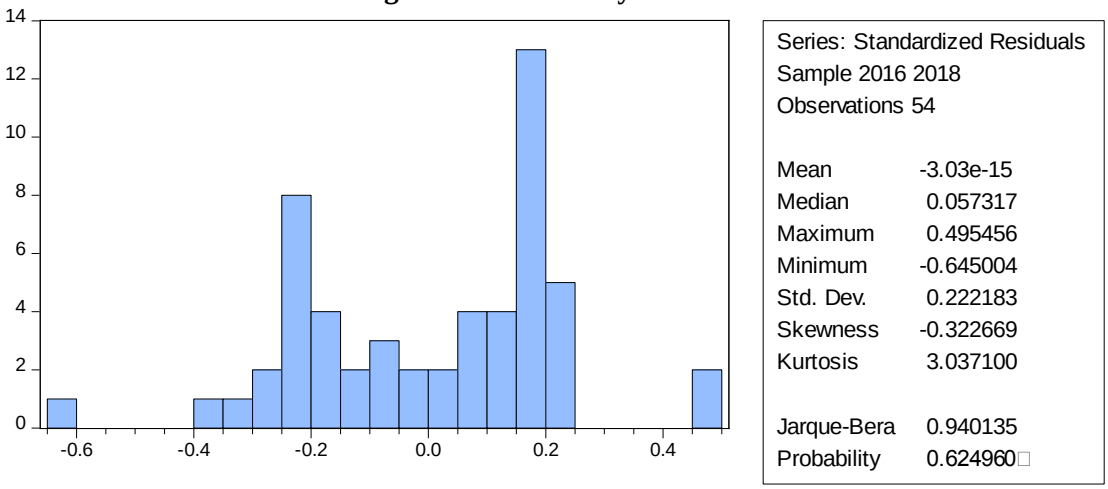
Figure 4.1
Normality Test Histogram



Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

The results obtained from the normality test with a probability value of 0.690935> 0.05, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

Figure 4.2
Histogram for Normality Test with Moderation



Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

4.5.2 Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model found a high or perfect correlation between the independent variables.

Table 4.14
Multicollinearity Test Results

	X1	X2	X3
X1	1,000000	-0.206181	-0.062702
X2	-0.206181	1,000000	0.098620
X3	-0.062702	0.098620	1,000000

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

The results obtained from the multicollinearity test showed the correlation value between the independent variables. The relationship between profitability and solvency and company size is equal to-0.206181 and -0.062702, while the relationship between solvency and profitability and firm size is -0.206188 and -0.206188, then the relationship between company size and profitability and solvency is -0.062702 and 0.098620. All correlation values between variables are less than 0.80, so H0 is accepted. It can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity problem between independent variables in the regression model.

Table 4.15
Multicollinearity Test Results with Moderation

	X1	X2	X3
X1	1,000000	0.190380	0.620017
X2	0.190380	1,000000	0.635477
X3	0.620017	0.635477	1,000000

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

4.5.3 Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test aims to test whether in the linear regression model there is a correlation between confounding errors in a certain period and errors in the previous period. If there is a correlation, it is called an autocorrelation problem. A good regression model is a regression that is free from autocorrelation.

Table 3.2
Basis for Making the Durbin-Watson Test Decision

Hypothesis Zero (H0)	**Decision**	**If**
There is no positive autocorrelation	H0 is rejected	0 <d <dL
There is no positive autocorrelation	There is no decision	dL ≤ d ≤ dU
There is no negative autocorrelation	H0 is rejected	4 - dL <d <4
There is no negative autocorrelation	There was no decision	4 - dU ≤ d ≤ 4 - dL
There is no positive or negative autocorrelation	H0 is not rejected or accepted	dU <d <4 - dU

Information :
d : *durbin - watson* (DW)
dU : *durbin - watson upper* (upper limit of DW)
dL : *durbin - watson lower* (lower limit DW)

Table 4.16
Autocorrelation Test Results - Durbin - Watson

N	**K**	**dL**	**dU**	**4 - dL**	**4 - dU**	**DW**	**Conclusion**
54	3	1.4464	1,6800	2,5536	2,3200	2.099738	There is no autocorrelation

							problem

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

What is obtained from the autocorrelation test using the Durbin-Watson test (DW test) shows that the DW value is between the dU and 4 - dU values, namely 2.3200 ≤ 2.348388 ≤ 2.5536 (dU <d <4 - dU). Based on these results, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation in the regression model.

Table 4.17
Autocorrelation Test Results - Durbin - Watson with Moderation

N	K	dL	dU	4 - dL	4 - dU	DW	Conclusion
54	3	1.4464	1,6800	2,5536	2,3200	2.239210	There is no autocorrelation problem

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

4.5.4 Heteroscedacity test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another. If the variance from one residual observation to another observation is still called homoscedasticity and if it is different it is called heteroscedasticity. A good regression model is homoscedasticity.

Table 4.18
Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.150303	0.235346	-0.638649	0.5260
X1	-0.036402	0.140664	-0.258785	0.7969
X2	-0.008940	0.005806	-1.539691	0.1299
X3	0.011775	0.008169	1.441396	0.1557

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

Table 4.19
Glejser Test Interpretation

Independent Variable	Probability	Conclusion
Profitability	0.7969	There is no heteroscedasticity
Solvency	0.1299	There is no heteroscedasticity
Company Size	0.1557	There is no heteroscedasticity

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

The results obtained from the heteroscedasticity test using the Glejser test show that there is no relationship between each of the independent variables (Profitability, Solvency, Company Size) and the absolute residual value (RESABS). This is evidenced from each independent variable having a probability value greater than 0.05, then H0 there is no heteroscedasticity problem.

Table 4.20
Heteroscedasticity Test Results with Moderation

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-16.28757	16.65705	-0.977818	0.3329
X1	-6.780008	10.20224	-0.664560	0.5094
X2	-0.770919	0.448837	-1.717593	0.0921
X3	0.001056	0.000579	1.824974	0.0740

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

Table 4.21
Glejser Test Interpretation with Moderation

Independent Variable	Probability	Conclusion
Profitability	0.5094	There is no heteroscedasticity
Solvency	0.0921	There is no heteroscedasticity
Company Size	0.0740	There is no heteroscedasticity

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

4.6 Panel Data Linear Regression Analysis

Model 1: To test the effect of profitability, solvency, company size on audit delay.

The estimation model used is panel data using the Random Effect Model (REM), the panel data regression equation model can be written as follows:

Random Effect Model Results Table

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.026966	0.458604	8.780916	0.0000
X1	-0.410338	0.245041	-1.674566	0.1003
X2	0.007347	0.008237	2.891883	0.0067
X3	0.010241	0.015888	0.644580	0.5221
	Effects Specification			
			SD	Rho
Random cross-section			0.171108	0.6302
Idiosyncratic random			0.131067	0.3698
	Weighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.082401	Mean dependent var		1.734019
Adjusted R-squared	0.437345	SD dependent var		0.132317
SE of regression	0.130495	Sum squared resid		0.851447
F-statistic	1.496674	Durbin-Watson stat		2.099738
Prob (F-statistic)	0.226818			
	Unweighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.158987	Mean dependent var		4.287273
Sum squared resid	2.240357	Durbin-Watson stat		0.798004

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

Model 1 lineier data panel regression equation

Y = 4.026966 - 0.410338 X1 + 0.007347 X2 - 0.010241 X3 + e

From the panel data regression equation above, it can be seen the effect of the variable profitability, solvency and company size on the audit delay variable. While the meaning of the panel data regression equation above can be explained asthe following:

a. From the regression equation above, it can be explained that the constant value is equal to 4.026966, which means that when the independent variables are zero (0), the audit delay variable value (Y) is 4.026966.
b. The profitability regression coefficient value is 0.410338, which means that every 1 percent increase in profitability will cause an increase in audit delay by 0.410338.
c. Solvency regression coefficient value is 0.007347, which means that each 1 percent increase in solvency will cause a decrease in audit delay by 0.007347.

d. The regression coefficient value of the company size is 0.010241, which means that each increase in company size by 1 room will cause an increase in Audit Delay by 0.010241.

Model 2: To test the effect of Profitability, Solvency, Company Size on Audit Delay with Public Accountant Firm Size as Moderation.

The estimation model used is panel data using the Random Effect Model (REM) with translation, the panel data regression equation model can be written as follows:

Table of Random Effect Model Results with Moderation

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.308565	0.069685	61,82916	0.0000
X1	-0.169033	0.395743	-0.427129	0.6711
X2	0.017969	0.069707	0.257774	0.7976
X3	-0.001070	0.004152	-0.257680	0.7977
	Effects Specification			
			SD	Rho
Random cross-section			0.204444	0.7050
Idiosyncratic random			0.132233	0.2950
	Weighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.016393	Mean dependent var		1.499819
Adjusted R-squared	0.326235	SD dependent var		0.126072
SE of regression	0.128731	Sum squared resid		0.828579
F-statistic	0.277769	Durbin-Watson stat		2.239210
Prob (F-statistic)	0.841169			
	Unweighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.017841	Mean dependent var		4.287273
Sum squared resid	2.616351	Durbin-Watson stat		0.709141

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

Model 2 panel data regression equation with moderation

Y = 4.308565 - 0.169033X1 * Moderation + 0.017969 X2 * Moderation -0.001070 X3 * Moderation + e

From the panel data regression equation above, it can be seen the influence of the profitability, solvency and company size variables on the audit delay variable with the size of the public accounting firm as moderation. While the meaning of the panel data regression equation above can be explained as follows:

a. From the regression results equation with the moderation model above, it can be explained that the constant value is equal to 4.308565, which means when the independent variables are zero (0), then the audit delay variable value (Y) is 4.308565. This shows that the increase in audit delay has a negative effect on the size of the public accounting firm as moderation.

b. Profitability regression coefficient value with moderation is 0.169033 which means that every 1 percent increase in profitability will cause an increase in audit delay by 0.169033. This shows that the increase in profitability with moderation has a significant positive effect after moderation.

c. The solvency regression coefficient value with moderation is 0.017969, which means that each 1 percent increase in solvency will cause a decrease in audit delay by 0.017969. This shows that the increase in solvency has a significant positive effect after moderation.

d. The regression coefficient value of company size is 0.001070, which means that each increase in company size by 1 rupiah will cause an increase in Audit Delay by 0.001070. This shows that the increase in firm size has a negative effect after moderation.

4.7 Hypothesis testing

4.7.1 Determination Coefficient Test (Adjusted R2)

The adjusted R2 test is used to find out how far the model explains the variation in the dependent variable, the value of the coefficient of determination, which is zero and one. Based on the analysis, it is known that the model follows the Random Effect Model (REM). The test results using REM can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.22
Result Adjusted R2

Adjusted R-squared	0.437345

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

The results obtained from the test of the coefficient of determination with an adjusted R2 value of0.437345 or 43.73%. This shows that 43.73% of audit delay variation can be influenced by the size of the profitability, solvency, and company size. With the remaining 56.27% influenced or explained by other variables not included in this research method.

Table 4.23
Results Adjusted R2 with Moderation

Adjusted R-squared	0.326235

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

4.7.2 Partial Test (t test)

The t test is used to determine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable individually (partially).

Table 4.24
T test results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.026966	0.458604	8.780916	0.0000
X1	-0.410338	0.245041	-1.674566	0.1003
X2	0.007347	0.008237	2.891883	0.0067
X3	0.010241	0.015888	0.644580	0.5221

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

The results obtained from the t test with df (54-3) = 51, then the results for the t table are 2.00758. Based on the results of the t test, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The profitability variable has a probability value of 0.1003 greater than significant 0.05 (0.1003> 0.05) and the value of t count is smaller than t table, namely -1.674566 < 2.00758, then H0 is accepted. This means that the profitability variable has no effect on audit delay. Thus H1 "profitability has a positive effect on audit delay" is rejected.
2. The solvency variable has a probability value of 0.0067 smaller than significant 0.05 (0.0067 <0.05) and the value of t is greater than t table, namely 2.891883> 2.00758, then H0 is rejected. This means that the solvency variable has an effect on audit delay. Thus H1 "solvency has a negative effect on audit delay" is accepted.
3. The firm size variable has a probability value of 0.5221 greater than significant 0.05 (0.5221> 0.05) and the value of t count is smaller than t table, namely 0.644580 < 2.00758,

then H0 is accepted. This means that the profitability variable has no effect on audit delay. Thus H1 "company size has a positive effect on audit delay" is rejected.

4.7.3 Simultaneous Test (Test f)

Simultaneous testing of the hypothesis test is used to see whether overall the independent variables have an influence on the dependent variable (Ghozali and Dwi, 2017). The f test is carried out by using the level of significance used in this study by involving the probability value. The criteria are as follows:

1. If the probability value <0.05, then H0 is accepted. It means that the independent variable individually (partially) affects the dependent variable.
2. If the probability value> 0.05, then H0 is rejected. It means that the independent variable individually (partially) does not affect the dependent variable.

Table 4.25
Test Results f

Prob (F-statistic)	0.226818

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

The results obtained from the F-statistical probability test show a value 0.226818, it means that the independent variable as a whole is 22% not simultaneously affecting the dependent variable.

Table 4.26
F Test Results with Moderation

Prob (F-statistic)	0.841169

Source: processed with Eviews 9, 2020

The results obtained from the F-statistical probability test with moderation show a value 0.841169, it means that the independent variable as a whole is 84% not simultaneously affecting the dependent variable.

4.8 Discussion of Research Results

4.8.1 Effect of Profitability on Audit Delay

The results of this study indicate that the negative effect of profitability is not significant to the audit delay in the coal mining sub-sector companies. This means that the audit process for companies with low profitability is no different compared to companies with high profitability. This means that the size of the profitability cannot affect the delay in reporting.

This is because based on the Regulation of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) No. 29 / PJOK04 / 2016 concerning the Annual Financial Statements of Issuers or Public Companies, requires public companies to submit their annual financial reports to the OJK no later than 4 (four) months or 120 days after the financial year ends. If the go public company is late in submitting financial reports, it will be subject to sanctions in accordance with the stipulated regulations. If the go public company is late in submitting financial reports, it will be subject to sanctions in accordance with the stipulated regulations. This indicates that companies with high and low profitability are trying to submit their financial reports on time to prevent any sanctions that will be given.

4.8.2 Effect of Solvency on Audit Delay

The results of this study indicate that solvency has a positive and significant effect on audit delay, meaning that the company's ability to pay all its debts can actually affect audit delay.

This is because the size of the debt owned by the company will cause the examination and reporting of the company's debt examination to be longer so that it can slow down the audit reporting process by the auditors. Companies that have a high proportion of total debt compared to total assets will increase the tendency to lose. This makes the auditors careful about the financial statements that will be audited because they involve the survival of the company.

4.8.3 Effect of Solvency on Audit Delay with Public Accounting Firm Size as Moderation

The results of this study indicate that solvency by using moderation has a significant effect on audit delay, meaning that the company's ability to pay all its debts can actually affect audit

delay, which is moderated by the measure of public accountants.

This is because companies that have large or little debt can affect the delay in financial reports to the Indonesia Stock Exchange, this is because being a client of a large KAP affiliated with the Big Four will be able to complete audit work more effectively and efficiently, because in general KAP Big Four. has greater resources (competence, expertise and ability of auditors, facilities, systems and procedures, auditing used, etc.) compared to non-Big Four KAP.

4.8.4 The Effect of Company Size on Audit Delay

The results of this study indicate that company size has a significant negative effect on audit delay. This indicates that the size of the company being audited can affect the audit report which causes the audit report to delay.

This is because all companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange are monitored by investors, OJK and the government. Therefore, companies with large and small total assets are equally likely to face pressure on the submission of financial statements. In addition, the auditor also considers that in the auditing process, any number of assets owned by the company will be examined in the same way, in accordance with the procedures in the Public Accountant Professional Standards (SPAP).

The size of the company is a function of the speed of financial reporting because the bigger a company is, the faster the company will report the results of audited financial statements because the company has many sources of information and has a good internal control system so that it can reduce the error rate in preparing financial statements that make it easier. auditors in conducting audits will but this does not affect the audit delay in this research.

4.8.5 The Influence of Company Size on Audit Delay with the Size of the Public Accounting Firm as Moderation

The results of this study indicate that company size by using moderation has a negative and significant effect on audit delay, meaning that the size of the company's assets can actually affect audit delay, which is moderated by the size of public accountants.

This is because companies that have large or few assets can affect the delay in financial reports to the Indonesia Stock Exchange, this is because being a client of a large KAP affiliated with the Big Four will be able to complete audit work more effectively and efficiently, because in general, Big Four KAP. has greater resources (competence, expertise and ability of auditors, facilities, systems and procedures, auditing used, etc.) compared to non-Big Four KAP.

4.8.6 Effect of Profitability, Solvency, Company Size on Audit Delay

The results of the significance t count which is greater than the significance level of 0.05, which means that simultaneously profitability, solvency, and firm size do not have a significant effect on audit delay. Which means that the independent variables do not affect the duration of the audit process or audit delay. And it turns out that the research is not entirely in line with the research of Liki Melati and Ardiani Ika Sulistyawati (2016).

4.8.7 The Effect of Profitability, Solvency, Company Size on Audit Delay with the Size of the Public Accounting Firm as Moderation

The significant result of the t count with the size of the public accounting firm being moderated is the same, but the result of the calculation is getting smaller. This suggests that the size of the public accounting firm weakens the relationship between profitability, solvency and company size or the independent variable on audit delay or the dependent variable.

This is in line with Apriani and Rahmaro's research (2017) that KAP big four and KAP non big four refer to the same standards according to the professional standards of public accountants (SPAP) and competition between KAP affiliated with big foir or KAP non big four is increasingly strictly, all KAP will try to maintain their reputation by showing a high level of professionalism in carrying out their work so as to produce good audit quality. KAP affiliated with the big four or not affiliated with the big four strives to provide the best service. The size of the public accounting firm is not only based on large names but also on the quality of the audits produced by the public accounting firm. So the size of the accounting firm does not affect the length of time for audit reporting.

5 CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

This study aims to determine and find empirical evidence of the influence of moral intensity, organizational commitment, and auditor professionalism on the intention to perform whistleblowing in the Jakarta area with 68 auditors as respondents. Based on the data that has been collected and tests that have been carried out on the problem using multiple linear regression models, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Profitability has no significant negative effect on audit delay. This means that the audit process for companies with low profitability is no different compared to companies with high profitability.
2. Solvency has a positive and significant effect on audit delay. If the company has a small or large level of debt or Debt to Equity Ratio, it will still increase the audit delay.
3. The solvency studied with the KAP measure as moderation has a positive and significant effect on audit delay. If the company has a level of debt or Debt to Equity Ratio that is small or large, it will still increase the audit delay with the size of the public accounting firm becoming moderating.
4. Firm size has a significant negative effect on audit delay. This means that the size of the company as measured by the company's total assets has a relationship with the audit completion period or audit delay.
5. Company size is not tested with moderating variables because company size does not have a significant effect on the audit delay variable.
6. Profitability, solvency, and company size simultaneously have no effect on audit delay. This means that any changes that occur in the level of profitability, level of solvency, and total assets of the company together do not affect audit delay.
7. Profitability, solvency, and firm size together (simultaneously) are not tested with moderating variables. This is because profitability, solvency and company size together (simultaneously) have no effect on audit delay.

5.2 Suggestion

The author intends to make suggestions related to the discussion that has been done previously for further research. These suggestions are:

1. Companies should keep and pay more attention to the level of profitability because this research was only conducted on mining companies with the coal sub-sector.
2. Companies should keep and pay more attention to the level of solvency with the total value of existing liabilities and total equity, because this research is only conducted on mining companies with the coal sub-sector.
3. Companies should keep and pay more attention to the value of the company's total assets because this research was only conducted on mining companies with the coal sub-sector.

5.3 Research Limitations

After analyzing and knowing the interpretation of the results, the researchers found several limitations in this study, including:

1. There are difficulties in accessing financial information or companies that are the object of research. This difficulty was encountered by the author when in the process of collecting data on financial information for the 2016 financial year.
2. The financial condition of the research object company that does not meet the research variables. It was recorded that 4 companies out of a total of 22 companies that became objects experienced losses and decreased in total profitability. This makes the researcher not fully examine the effect of the audit delay

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