

# THE INFLUENCE OF PROFITABILITY, SOLVENCY AND AUDIT OPINION ON AUDIT DELAY IN COAL SUB-SECTOR COMPANIES LISTED ON THE BEI FOR THE 2018-2020 PERIOD

Siti Helviah Nur Ainun<sup>1</sup>, Arni Karina<sup>2</sup>, Kumba Digidowiseiso<sup>3\*</sup>

Program Studi Akuntansi Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Universitas Nasional Jakarta<sup>123\*</sup>

---

## ARTICLE INFO

### Keywords:

Audit Delay, Profitability, Solvency, and Audit Opinion.

## ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze whether profitability, solvency and audit opinion have an effect on audit delay in coal sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2020 period. The sample population used in this research is coal sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2020 period. The sampling method used was purposive sampling and a sample of 17 companies was obtained. The data used is secondary data, namely company financial reports and audit reports listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2020. In order to prove the hypothesis, multiple regression testing was carried out starting with panel data regression. The results of this research show that profitability has a partial effect on audit delay, solvency has no partial effect on audit delay, and audit opinion has no partial effect on audit delay, so it can be concluded that simultaneously the variables solvency and audit opinion have no effect on audit delay. and profitability has a partial effect on audit delay in coal companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2018-2020 period.

---

### E-mail:

[sitihelviah@gmail.com](mailto:sitihelviah@gmail.com)  
[arni.karina@civitas.unas.ac.id](mailto:arni.karina@civitas.unas.ac.id)  
[kumba.digdo@civitas.unas.ac.id](mailto:kumba.digdo@civitas.unas.ac.id)

Copyright © 2023 Economic Journal. All rights reserved.  
is Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0  
International License (CC BY-NC 4.0)

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Financial reports are information about the company's financial condition and this information will later be used by interested parties and the public to assess the company's condition. Companies that have gone public will compete to make their company's financial reports look attractive and attractive to potential investors, company owners and other stakeholders. The purpose of financial reports is to provide information regarding the financial position and also the results of the company's performance so that the report can later be useful for users of financial reports, especially investors and potential investors. In order for this objective to be achieved, the information presented must be relevant, reasonable and supported by adequate disclosure. According to (Apriyana and Rahmawati, 2017) The information required by interested parties can be useful if the report is presented accurately and precisely as required by users of financial reports, but the information is no longer useful if it is not presented accurately and on time.

Companies that have gone public are required to audit their financial reports first before the reports are published. In accordance with BAPEPAM regulation Number warning and fine. Financial reports must be reported on time, because if there is a delay in reporting, this will affect stakeholders in making decisions and assessing the company's performance whether the company is in good condition or not.

According to (Rahmawati, 2015), in order for financial reports to be more useful, apart from having to be reported on time to the public, financial reports must also be audited by a public accountant. The length of time for audit completion will affect the timeliness of publication of audited financial report information, in addition to the company's own specific factors. According to (Paradina, 2020), The length of time for completing an audit by an auditor can be seen from the difference between the date of the financial report and the date of the audit opinion in the financial report. This time difference is called audit delay. Delays in the publication of financial reports will be detrimental to investors because they can increase the occurrence of asymmetric information in the market, insider trading, and give rise to inappropriate rumors and make the market uncertain.

In Indonesia, there are still many large companies that are late in reporting their financial reports, the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) finally decided to impose sanctions on 23 issuers for being late in reporting interim financial performance for the September 2020 period. The sanctions imposed by the exchange for this delay were in the form of Written Warning II and a fine of IDR 50 million. The consideration is that from the 31st calendar day to the 60th calendar day after the deadline for submitting financial reports has passed, the issuer still does not fulfill its obligations. Based on the letter submitted by BEI, 28 issuers have not submitted reports, of which 23 are subject to sanctions, 4 issuers will submit audited financial reports.

Another thing is that one company has not even submitted its audited financial report for June 2020 and has been subject to the same sanctions. As is known, in March 2020 the IDX issued a circular to extend the financial reporting period due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on the Decree of the Directors of PT Bursa Efek Indonesia Number: Kep-00027/BEI/03-2020 dated 20 March 2020, issuers are given leeway to submit interim financial reports up to two months after the period ends. This means that if the financial report is for the period ending September 2020, the issuer must submit its financial report no later than December 30, 2020. (Sutjipto, 2020).

The following is a list of listed companies that as of December 30 2020 have not submitted interim financial reports ending as of September 30 2020 (subject to written warning II and a fine of IDR 50,000,000.00, namely as follows:

**Table 1** Names of Companies Subject to Sanctions

No.	Company Code	Company name
1.	ARMYS	PT. Armidan Karyatama Tbk.
2.	CNKO	PT. Indonesian Energy Exploitation Tbk.
3.	COWL	PT. Cowell Development Indonesia Tbk.
4.	ELTY	PT. Bakrieland Development Tbk.
5.	ETWA	PT. Eterindo Wahanatama Tbk.
6.	FINN	PT. First Indo American leasing
7.	GOLL	PT. Golden Plantation Tbk.
8.	Indonesian Embassy	PT. Paper Basuki Rahmat Indonesia Tbk.
9.	KRAH	PT. Grand Kartech Tbk.
10.	MABA	PT. Marga Abhinaya Abadi Tbk.
11.	MTRA	PT. Mitra Pemuda Tbk.
12.	MYRX	PT. Hanson International Tbk.
13.	NIPS	PT, Nipress Tbk.
14.	NUSA	PT. Synergy Megah Internusa Tbk.
15.	PLAS	PT. Polaris Investama Tbk.
16.	POLU	PT. Golden Flower Tbk.
17.	RIMO	PT. Rimo International Lestari Tbk.
18.	SIMA	PT. Siwani Makmur Tbk.
19.	SKYB	PT. Northcliff Citranusa Tbk
20.	TOOTHPICK	PT. Sugih Energy Tbk.
21.	TELE	PT. Tiphone Mobile Indonesia Tbk.
22.	TRAM	PT. Trada Alam Minera tbk.
23.	UNITS	PT. Nusantara Inti Corpora Tbk.

And the following is a list of listed companies that will submit Interim Financial Reports which will end as of 30 September 2020 which will be audited by a Public Accountant, as follows:

**Table1** Corporate Reporting

No.	Company Code	Company name
1.	AYLS	PT. ArgoYasa Lestari Tbk.
2.	BTEL	PT. Bakri Telecom Tbk.
3.	PPRO	PT. PP Properti Tbk.
4.	TDPM	PT. Tridomain Performance Materials Tbk.

According to Riskiana (2016) defines audit delay as the length of days required for an auditor to complete audit work which is measured from the closing date of the financial year to the date the audit report is issued. Meanwhile, according to Budiarta (2014) Audit Delay is the length of time for audit completion from the end of the company's fiscal year to the date the audit report is issued. According

*The Influence Of Profitability, Solvency And Audit Opinion On Audit Delay In Coal Sub-Sector Companies Listed On The Bei For The 2018-2020 Period. Siti Helviah Nur Ainun, et.al*

to Apriyana & Rahmawati (2017) Audit delay can be influenced by internal and external factors. Internal factors are factors that come from within the company itself. External factors are factors that come from outside the company. Profitability and solvency are examples of internal factors, while audit opinion is an example of external factors.

Profitability shows the success of a company in gaining profits. The rise and fall of a company's profitability will affect public stigma, if the level of profitability is low it will affect audit delays. Owusu-Ansah stated that companies that have brilliant results (good news) will report financial reports more timely than companies that experience losses (bad news). This expression is in accordance with what was stated in the research Harjanto (2017), companies with good results will report more quickly than companies that fail to operate or make losses. Profitability as proxied by the profit margin ratio is one indicator of management performance. The higher the profit, it can be said that the management performance is better. Companies that experience losses make auditors more careful in the audit process (Arifatun, 2013). According to Setiawan (2013) Companies that have a higher level of profitability have no reason to delay publishing financial reports and tend to convey good news as soon as possible to the public.

Solvency is a company's ability to fulfill all its obligations, both short-term and long-term obligations. Solvency is proxied by the Total Debt to Total Equity ratio which compares total debt (both short term and long term) with the company's total equity. Amani (2016) states that a high debt ratio (debt proportion) is normally associated with high risk. The greater the total debt a company has, the greater the possibility that the company will not be able to pay its debts, so auditors need to be more careful in carrying out the audit process, which can prolong audit delays.

The demand to submit audited financial reports within a predetermined time period has resulted in demand for audit services increasing. Companies definitely want to get the best and most accurate audit opinion in the shortest possible time. In the auditing process, auditors must follow the Professional Standards for Public Accountants. This is what causes the audit process to take quite a long time (Bapepam and Finance, 2018).

The length of time for completing the audit process which is measured from the date the company's books are closed to the date the audit report is issued is called audit delay. Audit Opinion expressed by Andika (2015) states that companies that are given an unqualified opinion tend to have a longer audit delay, because logically it can be said that auditors need time and effort to look for audit procedures when confirming audit qualifications (Kustono, 2015).

Mining sector companies are in great demand by investors so investors need clear, timely and accurate information. Research result Paradina (2020) shows that audit delays for mining companies have an average of 79.38 days. Meanwhile research Muhammad (2016) shows that audit delays for manufacturing companies have an average of 74.09 days. This indicates that mining companies have a longer average audit delay than other companies. This condition is possible because mining companies have certain accounts that are very different from other companies. Therefore, auditors with truly adequate competence are needed to carry out audits of mining companies more quickly.

## 2. METHOD

The research method used in this research is a quantitative approach. The sample population used in this research is coal sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2020 period. This research has one dependent variable, namely Audit Delay and three independent variables, namely Profitability, Solvency and Audit Opinion. The sampling method used was purposive sampling and a sample of 17 companies was obtained. The data used is secondary data, namely company financial reports and audit reports listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2020. In order to prove the hypothesis, multiple regression testing was carried out starting with panel data regression. The data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive statistical analysis; classic assumption test consisting of normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, and autocorrelation test; then the hypothesis test used consists of simple linear regression and multiple linear regression. The calculation process was carried out using the SPSS version 25 computer application program.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Description of Research Results

This research aims to determine Profitability, Solvency and Audit Opinion on Audit Delay in Coal Sub-Sector Companies Registered on BEI for the 2018-2020 Period. The data used in this research is

*The Influence Of Profitability, Solvency And Audit Opinion On Audit Delay In Coal Sub-Sector Companies Listed On The Bei For The 2018-2020 Period. Siti Helvia Nur Ainun, et al*

secondary data obtained from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI). The population in this study are coal companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2018-2020 period. Data collection in this study used a purposive sampling technique, namely sampling based on certain criteria. The following are the sampling criteria and research sample selection results:

**Table 1** Determining the Research Sample

No	Characteristics	It is not in accordance with	Amount
1.	The company is listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange and is included in the coal company category in 2018-2020.	-	24
2.	The company's financial reports must have been audited during the 2018-2020 period.	4	20
3	The Coal Company published its complete financial report for 2018-2020.	4	20
4.	Financial reports of companies that made a profit during the 2018-2020 period.	7	17
	Total Sample		17
	Research Period		3
	Total Number of Samples during the research period		51

Based on table 1, the following is a list of companies used as research samples, especially in the coal sector.

**Table 2** Sample Companies

No.	Company name
1	Adro Energy Tbk
2	Borneo Olah Sarana Sukses Tbk
3	Baramulti Suksessarana Tbk
4	Darma Henwa Tbk
5	Delta Dunia Makmur Tbk
6	Dian Swastasika Sentosa Tbk
7	Alfa Energy Investama Tbk
8	Golden Energy Mines Tbk
9	Harum Energy Tbk
10	Indika Energy Tbk
11	Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk
12	Resource Alam Indonesia Tbk
13	Mitrabara Adiperdana Tbk
14	Samindo Resources Tbk
15	Bukit Asam Tbk
16	Golden Eagle Energy Tbk
17	TBS Utama Energy

Source: Indonesian Stock Exchange

The analysis and discussion that will be presented in this chapter will explain the data results based on dependent and independent variables. The variables that will be studied in audit delay sample companies include the dependent variable, while the independent variables include profitability, solvency, and finally audit opinion. Calculations for independent and dependent variables are obtained from the index of coal companies listed on the IDX from 2018 to 2020. The following is an explanation of several variables used in this research:

#### **Audit Delay (Y)**

This research uses the dependent variable Audit Delay, namely the length of time for audit settlement as measured from the closing date of the financial year to the date the audit report is published. Audit delay is measured as of December 31 to the date of the independent auditor's report. This variable is a quantitative scale in the form of how many days.

**Table 3** Audit Delay (Y)

No.	Company name	Reporting Closing Date	Auditor Result Date	Difference (Day)
1	Adro Energy Tbk	12-31-2018	02-28-2019	59
		12-31-2019	02-28-2020	59
		12-31-2020	02-26-2021	57
2	Borneo Olah Sarana Sukses Tbk	12-31-2018	03-28-2019	87
		12-31-2019	05-08-2020	129
		12-31-2020	06-23-2021	174
3	Baramulti Suksessarana Tbk	12-31-2018	02-27-2019	58
		12-31-2019	02-19-2020	50
		12-31-2020	03-23-2021	82
4	Darma Henwa Tbk	12-31-2018	04-02-2019	92
		12-31-2019	03-23-2020	83
		12-31-2020	05-31-2021	151
5	Delta Dunia Makmur Tbk	12-31-2018	03-12-2019	71
		12-31-2019	02-18-2020	49
		12-31-2020	05-31-2021	151
6	Dian Swastika Sentosa Tbk	12-31-2018	03-21-2019	80
		12-31-2019	05-26-2020	147
		12-31-2020	04-21-2021	111
7	Alfa Energy Investama Tbk	12-31-2018	03-28-2019	87
		12-31-2019	05-08-2020	129
		12-31-2020	03-30-2021	89
8	Golden Energy Mines Tbk	12-31-2018	02-28-2019	59
		12-31-2019	02-28-2020	59
		12-31-2020	02-26-2021	57
9	Harum Energy Tbk	12-31-2018	03-27-2019	86
		12-31-2019	03-31-2020	91
		12-31-2020	05-31-2021	151
10	Indika Energy Tbk	12-31-2018	03-18-2019	77
		12-31-2019	03-23-2020	83
		12-31-2020	05-31-2021	151
11	Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk	12-31-2018	02-21-2019	52
		12-31-2019	02-20-2020	51
		12-31-2020	02-22-2021	53
12	Resource Alam Indonesia Tbk	12-31-2018	03-27-2019	86
		12-31-2019	05-15-2020	136
		12-31-2020	05-07-2021	127
13	Mitrabara Adiperdana Tbk	12-31-2018	03-15-2019	74
		12-31-2019	04-21-2020	112
		12-31-2020	05-23-2021	143
14	Samindo Resources Tbk	12-31-2018	03-15-2019	74
		12-31-2019	05-20-2020	141
		12-31-2020	03-23-2021	82
15	Bukit Asam Tbk	12-31-2018	03-06-2019	65
		12-31-2019	03-03-2020	63
		12-31-2020	03-08-2021	67
16	Golden Eagle Energy Tbk	12-31-2018	03-25-2019	84
		12-31-2019	04-29-2020	120
		12-31-2020	04-29-2021	119
17	TBS Utama Energy	12-31-2018	03-28-2019	87
		12-31-2019	03-30-2020	90
		12-31-2020	04-30-2021	120

Table 3 shows that the longest audit delay was owned by Borneo Olah Sarana Sukses Tbk at 174 days, while the fastest audit delay was owned by Delta Dunia Makmur Tbk with a difference of 49 days. This audit delay will have an impact on the accuracy of the publication of information, and the information published can affect sales, increase or decrease in share prices (Arifatun, 2013). Therefore, the longer the audit delay, the more it will affect investors' assessments of the company.

### Profitability (X1)

The higher the level of profitability in a company, it can be expected that the time required to complete the audit will be shorter than in companies with low profitability. This variable is measured through Return On Assets (ROA). According to Wild, et al. (2005) in Setyaningsih (2014), Return on Assets (ROA) is a comparison between profit before tax and total assets. In this research, profitability is measured using Return on Assets (ROA) with the following formula:

$$\text{Return On Asset} = \frac{\text{laba sebelumpajak}}{\text{Total Aset}} \times 100\%$$

**Table 4. Profitability**

No	Company name	Year	Profit before tax	Total Assets	ROA (%)
1	Adro Energy Tbk	2018	IDR 11,88,88,72,038	IDR 1,02,24,67,93,155	0.12
		2019	IDR 9,16,15,31,700	IDR 1,00,31,77,59,500	0.09
		2020	Rp. 3,13,34,15,160	IDR 90,00,56,06,864	0.03
2	Borneo Olah Sarana Sukses Tbk	2018	IDR 31,19,77,18,894	IDR 5,36,86,77,15,737	0.06
		2019	IDR 6,45,89,33,508	IDR 8,71,63,89,82,195	0.01
		2020	IDR 32,33,63,75,669	IDR 3,65,95,93,46,128	0.09
3	Baramulti Suksessarana Tbk	2018	Rp. 13,51,87,19,44,875	IDR 35,49,29,60,25,162	0.38
		2019	IDR 5,74,29,41,93,100	IDR 34,84,45,63,92,400	0.16
		2020	IDR 5,75,99,34,39,352	IDR 37,14,20,05,03,872	0.16
4	Darma Henwa Tbk	2018	IDR 98,65,01,03,742	IDR 60,11,04,03,93,792	0.02
		2019	IDR 55,70,54,59,300	IDR 76,38,30,84,98,300	0.01
		2020	IDR 3,24,78,83,224	IDR 77,66,22,04,10,656	0.00
5	Delta Dunia Makmur Tbk	2018	Rp. 15,62,53,40,60,679	Rp. 1,71,46,87,55,09,991	0.09
		2019	IDR 4,84,79,96,82,500	Rp. 1,64,28,56,55,54,900	0.03
		2020	IDR 3,43,61,36,08,192	Rp. 1,37,43,63,93,16,312	0.03
6	Dian Swastika Sentosa Tbk	2018	Rp. 19,62,62,00,23,257	IDR 1,01,51,85,62,49,030	0.19
		2019	Rp. 13,94,72,82,24,000	Rp. 1,08,50,98,17,21,300	0.13
		2020	Rp. 76,42,12,12,328	Rp. 4,09,04,85,26,92,688	0.00
7	Alfa Energy Investama Tbk	2018	IDR 1,15,29,98,905	IDR 5,73,23,91,22,900	0.00
		2019	IDR 16,81,66,89,880	IDR 5,43,25,70,46,224	0.03
		2020	IDR 23,01,26,02,323	IDR 5,05,30,20,49,812	0.05
8	Golden Energy Mines Tbk	2018	Rp. 19,62,62,00,23,257	IDR 1,01,51,85,62,49,030	0.19
		2019	Rp. 13,94,72,82,24,000	Rp. 1,08,50,98,17,21,300	0.13
		2020	Rp. 17,93,07,88,53,288	IDR 1,14,76,67,53,57,560	0.16
9	Harum Energy Tbk	2018	IDR 6,97,86,06,62,589	IDR 67,76,95,15,32,795	0.10
		2019	IDR 3,56,22,77,40,500	IDR 62,13,32,71,60,600	0.06
		2020	IDR 9,05,07,33,83,288	IDR 70,33,69,60,54,464	0.13
10	Indika Energy Tbk	2018	Rp. 38,38,57,16,09,058	Rp. 5,31,44,58,49,47,333	0.07
		2019	IDR 7,52,47,23,16,100	Rp. 1,98,96,83,31,59,400	0.04
		2020	Rp. 13,98,79,50,31,344	Rp. 4,92,75,18,50,95,128	0.03
11	Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk	2018	IDR 5,31,97,83,603	IDR 20,89,21,44,168	0.25
		2019	IDR 2,58,41,21,200	IDR 16,80,56,69,900	0.15
		2020	IDR 1,02,32,87,512	IDR 16,34,13,03,416	0.06
12	Resource Alam Indonesia Tbk	2018	IDR 16,21,64,46,483	IDR 16,98,11,76,65,301	0.01
		2019	IDR 1,11,61,01,89,000	IDR 17,56,32,80,64,300	0.06
		2020	IDR 1,31,93,75,88,688	IDR 15,32,93,95,43,432	0.09
13	Mitrabara Adiperdana Tbk	2018	IDR 9,79,22,42,48,034	IDR 25,12,58,76,23,022	0.39
		2019	IDR 6,73,29,74,29,600	IDR 26,76,12,93,17,100	0.25

*The Influence Of Profitability, Solvency And Audit Opinion On Audit Delay In Coal Sub-Sector Companies Listed On The Bei For The 2018-2020 Period. Siti Helvia Nur Ainun, et al*

14	Samindo Resources Tbk	2020	IDR 5,27,11,71,41,568	IDR 25,66,54,86,30,608	0.21
		2018	IDR 6,00,20,16,67,449	Rp. 21,91,35,32,25,138	0.27
		2019	IDR 4,85,45,90,56,800	IDR 22,26,52,62,97,200	0.22
15	Bukit Asam Tbk	2020	IDR 4,09,15,40,49,952	IDR 21,31,23,93,47,336	0.19
		2018	IDR 98,45,71,29,936	IDR 3,50,04,82,42,773	0.28
		2019	IDR 75,82,67,51,800	IDR 3,62,76,29,22,800	0.21
16	Golden Eagle Energy Tbk	2020	IDR 45,57,96,85,240	IDR 3,39,29,64,72,520	0.13
		2018	IDR 84,58,45,67,691	IDR 8,31,96,59,37,268	0.10
		2019	IDR 6,23,40,17,119	IDR 8,71,51,33,39,763	0.01
17	TBS Utama Energy	2020	IDR 23,38,66,17,883	IDR 8,81,78,62,18,140	0.03
		2018	IDR 4,96,81,46,54,835	IDR 54,97,57,45,87,335	0.09
		2019	IDR 8,73,88,14,35,200	IDR 88,21,50,23,38,400	0.10
		2020	IDR 5,93,53,74,19,056	Rp. 1,08,86,47,96,83,848	0.05

Based on table 4, the highest profitability is owned by Mitrabara Adiperdana Tbk Utama at 0.39% and the lowest profitability is owned by Darma Henwa Tbk at 0.0%. Companies that have a higher level of profitability require quicker time to audit financial reports due to the desire to convey good news as quickly as possible to the public. They also give the reason that auditors who face companies experiencing losses tend to be more careful in carrying out the audit process (Muhamad, 2016).

### Solvency (X2)

This variable is measured by the ratio between total debt and total assets owned in a company. In accordance with research conducted by Prameswari and Yustrianthe (2015) with the following formula:

$$\text{Solvabilitas} = \frac{\text{Total Hutang}}{\text{Total Aset}} \times 100\%$$

Table 5 Solvency

No	Company name	Year	Total Amoun of debt	Total Assets	ROA (%)
1	Adro Energy Tbk	2018	IDR 39,939,510,303	IDR 102,246,793,155	0.39
		2019	IDR 44,948,569,000	IDR 100,317,759,500	0.45
		2020	IDR 34,270,632,608	IDR 90,005,606,864	0.38
2	Borneo Olah Sarana Sukses Tbk	2018	IDR 345,989,440,969	IDR 536,867,715,737	0.64
		2019	IDR 678,262,661,673	IDR 871,638,982,195	0.78
		2020	IDR 350,797,763,097	IDR 365,959,346,128	0.96
3	Baramulti Suksessarana Tbk	2018	IDR 1,373,100,946,065	IDR 3,549,296,025,162	0.39
		2019	IDR 1,117,040,946,200	IDR 3,484,456,392,400	0.32
		2020	IDR 1,029,136,765,192	IDR 3,714,200,503,872	0.28
4	Darma Henwa Tbk	2018	IDR 2,668,765,700,376	IDR 6,011,040,393,792	0.44
		2019	IDR 4,382,052,325,700	IDR 7,638,308,498,300	0.57
		2020	IDR 3,966,598,889,744	IDR 7,766,220,410,656	0.51
5	Delta Dunia Makmur Tbk	2018	IDR 13,359,934,588,662	IDR 17,146,875,509,991	0.78
		2019	IDR 12,528,628,946,800	IDR 16,428,565,554,900	0.76
		2020	IDR 10,023,971,382,736	IDR 13,743,639,316,312	0.73
6	Dian Swastika Sentosa Tbk	2018	IDR 13,359,934,588,662	IDR 13,359,934,588,662	1.00
		2019	IDR 5,871,070,282,300	IDR 10,850,981,721,300	0.54
		2020	IDR 18,494,861,511,200	IDR 40,904,852,692,688	0.45
7	Alfa Energy Investama Tbk	2018	IDR 250,001,554,441	IDR 573,239,122,900	0.44
		2019	IDR 203,584,653,001	IDR 543,257,046,224	0.37
		2020	IDR 152,354,623,294	IDR 505,302,049,812	0.30
8	Golden Energy Mines Tbk	2018	IDR 5,578,569,412,434	IDR 10,151,856,249,030	0.55
		2019	IDR 5,871,070,282,300	IDR 10,850,981,721,300	0.54
		2020	IDR 6,548,250,548,984	IDR 11,476,675,357,560	0.57
9	Harum Energy Tbk	2018	IDR 1,151,274,312,324	IDR 6,776,951,532,795	0.17
		2019	IDR 659,116,329,900	IDR 6,213,327,160,600	0.11
		2020	IDR 619,244,554,192	IDR 7,033,696,054,464	0.09
10	Indika Energy Tbk	2018	IDR 36,821,831,691,132	IDR 53,144,584,947,333	0.69

*The Influence Of Profitability, Solvency And Audit Opinion On Audit Delay In Coal Sub-Sector Companies Listed On The Bei For The 2018-2020 Period. Siti Helvia Nur Ainun, et al*

		2019	IDR 35,728,404,973,300	IDR 19,896,833,159,400	1.80
		2020	IDR 37,042,822,650,152	IDR 49,275,185,095,128	0.75
11	Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk	2018	IDR 6,848,716,545	IDR 20,892,144,168	0.33
		2019	IDR 4,511,606,400	IDR 16,805,669,900	0.27
		2020	IDR 4,405,229,256	IDR 16,341,303,416	0.27
12	Resource Alam Indonesia Tbk	2018	IDR 442,517,406,804	IDR 1,698,117,665,301	0.26
		2019	IDR 458,303,335,700	IDR 1,756,328,064,300	0.26
		2020	IDR 344,669,701,608	IDR 1,532,939,543,432	0.22
13	Mitrabara Adiperdana Tbk	2018	IDR 714,318,883,848	IDR 2,512,587,623,022	0.28
		2019	IDR 651,727,896,100	IDR 2,676,129,317,100	0.24
		2020	IDR 617,091,268,304	IDR 1,156,148,630,608	0.53
14	Samindo Resources Tbk	2018	IDR 540,696,834,603	IDR 2,191,353,138,252	0.25
		2019	IDR 526,570,822,700	IDR 2,226,526,297,200	0.24
		2020	IDR 311,150,276,248	IDR 2,131,239,347,336	0.15
15	Bukit Asam Tbk	2018	IDR 114,446,774,997	IDR 350,048,242,773	0.33
		2019	IDR 106,685,641,400	IDR 362,762,922,800	0.29
		2020	IDR 100,386,052,136	IDR 339,296,472,520	0.30
16	Golden Eagle Energy Tbk	2018	IDR 342,430,970,325	IDR 831,965,937,268	0.41
		2019	IDR 287,067,420,462	IDR 871,513,339,763	0.33
		2020	IDR 317,228,386,339	IDR 881,786,218,140	0.36
17	TBS Utama Energy	2018	IDR 2,564,394,587,964	IDR 5,497,574,587,335	0.47
		2019	IDR 5,149,957,909,100	IDR 8,821,502,338,400	0.58
		2020	IDR 6,783,426,371,208	IDR 10,886,479,683,848	0.62

Based on table 4.5, the highest solvency is owned by Indika Energy Tbk at 1.80% and the lowest solvency is owned by Harum Energy Tbk Tbk at 0.09%. Hidayat (2017) states that a high debt ratio (debt proportion) is normally associated with high risk. The greater the total debt a company has, the greater the possibility that the company will not be able to pay its debts, so auditors need to be more careful in carrying out the audit process, which can prolong audit delays.

### Audit Opinion (X3)

In this study, the auditor's opinion is classified as a measurable variable (scale) by creating two dummy numbers for grouping, namely dummy for qualified opinion given the number 0 and for unqualified opinion given the number 1.

**Table 4** Audit Opinion

No.	Company name	Year	Audit Opinion	Qualification
1	Adro Energy Tbk	2018	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2019	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2020	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
2	Borneo Olah Sarana Sukses Tbk	2018	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2019	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2020	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
3	Baramulti Suksessarana Tbk	2018	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2019	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2020	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
4	Darma Henwa Tbk	2018	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2019	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2020	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
5	Delta Dunia Makmur Tbk	2018	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2019	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2020	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
6	Dian Swastika Sentosa Tbk	2018	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2019	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2020	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
7	Alfa Energy Investama Tbk	2018	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2019	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2020	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
8	Golden Energy Mines Tbk	2018	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1

*The Influence Of Profitability, Solvency And Audit Opinion On Audit Delay In Coal Sub-Sector Companies Listed On The Bei For The 2018-2020 Period. Siti Helvia Nur Ainun, et al*

		2019	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2020	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
9	Harum Energy Tbk	2018	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2019	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2020	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
10	Indika Energy Tbk	2018	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2019	Reasonable Without Exceptions	0
		2020	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
11	Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk	2018	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2019	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2020	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
12	Resource Alam Indonesia Tbk	2018	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2019	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2020	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
13	Mitrabara Adiperdana Tbk	2018	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2019	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2020	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
14	Samindo Resources Tbk	2018	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2019	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2020	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
15	Bukit Asam Tbk	2018	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2019	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2020	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
16	Golden Eagle Energy Tbk	2018	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2019	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2020	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
17	TBS Utama Energy	2018	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2019	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1
		2020	Reasonable Without Exceptions	1

Based on Table 6, Audit Opinions show that the majority of coal sub-sector companies received an Unqualified Opinion which indicates the number 1. Aditya and Anisykurlillah (2014) states that companies that are given a qualified opinion or qualified opinion tend to have a longer audit delay, because logically it can be said that auditors need time and effort to look for audit procedures when confirming audit qualifications.

#### a. Analysis of Research Results

##### Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistical analysis in this study includes mean, median, mode and standard deviation for each variable used. Descriptive statistical analysis is used to determine the characteristics of each sample company used and to describe the variables in the research. In this research, descriptive statistics will describe the descriptive dependent variable, namely Audit Delay, and the independent variables, Profitability, Solvency, and Audit Opinion with data processed during the period 2018 to 2020. Data processing for this descriptive analysis uses IBM SPSS Statistics 25. A detailed description of the data for each variable can be seen in the following table:

**Table 5** Descriptive Analysis

		Statistics			
		Profitability	Solvency	Op_Audit	Au_delay
N	Valid	51	51	51	51
	Missing	0	0	0	0
	Mean	.1125	.4655	.80	93.24
	Std. Deviation	.09545	.28315	.401	34,109
	Minimum	.00	.09	0	49
	Maximum	.39	1.80	1	174
	Sum	5.74	23.74	41	4755

Table 7 shows that the minimum profitability value is 0.00 and the maximum value is 0.39 with an average value of 0.1125 and a standard deviation of 0.09545. Meanwhile, the minimum solvency value is

*The Influence Of Profitability, Solvency And Audit Opinion On Audit Delay In Coal Sub-Sector Companies Listed On The Bei For The 2018-2020 Period. Siti Helvia Nur Ainun, et.al*

0.09 and the maximum value is 1.80 with an average value of 0.4655 and a standard deviation of 0.28315, and the minimum audit opinion value is 0 and the maximum value is 1 with an average value of 0.80 and standard deviation of 0.401. And the minimum audit delay value is 49 days and the maximum value is 174 days with an average value of 93.24 days and a standard deviation of 34.109. So it can be concluded from the average value of 93.24 that it exceeds the time set by BAPEPAM number XK2 for submitting financial reports or no later than 3 months after the financial year ends, namely 90 days.

#### Data Normality Test

The statistical test used to test normality is the One Kolmogorov Smirnov non-parametric statistical test. If the profitability figure  $< \alpha = 0.05$  then the variable is not normally distributed. Conversely, if the profitability figure is  $> \alpha = 0.05$  then the variable is normally distributed. The data tested for normality is Audit Delay, Profitability, Solvency and Audit Opinion, which are as follows:

**Table 6** Normality test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residuals
N		51
Normal Parameters, b	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	34.27250715
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.173
	Positive	.173
	Negative	-.091
Statistical Tests		.173
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200c
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		

Based on the results of the normality test with the one sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, it shows a figure of 0.200, so it is greater than 0.05, which means the variables are normally distributed.

#### Multicollinearity Test

This test aims to detect multicollinearity. In this research, the tolerance and value inflation factor or VIF is used. If the tolerance value is  $> 0.10$  and  $VIF < 10$ , it can be interpreted that there is no multicollinearity in the study.

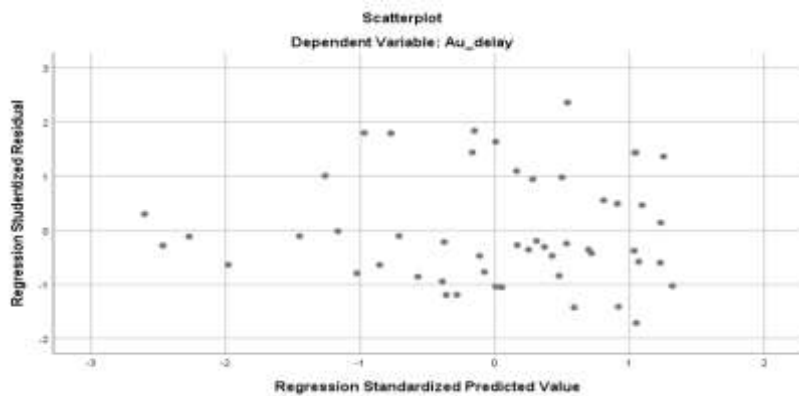
**Table 7** Multicollinearity Test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error				Beta	Tolerance
1	(Constant)	96,712	16,176		5,979	,000		
	Profitability	-	51,245	-.293	-	,047	,930	1,075
	Solvency	104,701	17,405	.031	2,043	,829	,917	1,091
	Op_Audit	8,138	11,868	,096	,686	,496	,983	1,017
a. Dependent Variable: Au_delay								

Based on the table above, the VIF values for all independent variables are below 10 and the Tolerance values are all above 0.10. The VIF value of the profitability variable is 1.075 and the solvency variable is 1.091, and for the audit opinion variable it is 1.017. So this shows that there is no multicollinearity in this research model, or there is no significant correlation between each independent variable.

#### Heteroscedasticity Test

The test was carried out by making a scatterplot to determine whether heteroscedasticity occurred or not. The results can be seen from the image below:



**Picture1 Heteroscedasticity Test**

The scatterplot graph above shows that there is no particular pattern in accordance with what is said to be a non-symptom and problem of heteroscedasticity, namely if the scattering data points are above and below or around the number 0, the points do not gather only above or below, the distribution of the points. The data must not form a wavy pattern that widens then narrows and widens again, and there is no pattern in the distribution of data points. The points on the graph are relatively evenly distributed, which means there is no heteroscedasticity disturbance in the model in this study.

#### Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test aims to find out whether in a linear regression model there is a correlation between confounding errors in period  $t$  and errors in period  $t-1$  (previous). If correlation occurs, it is suspected to be an autocorrelation problem. Autocorrelation arises because successive observations over time are related to each other. This problem arises because the residuals (nuisance errors) are not independent from one observation to another. A good regression model is a regression that is free from autocorrelation. To detect whether there is autocorrelation, the Durbin-Watson (dw) test is carried out.

**Table 8** Autocorrelation Test (DW)

Model Summary b						
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson	
1	.317a	.101	.043	33,361	1,692	

a. Predictors: (Constant), Op\_Audit, Profitability, Solvency  
 b. Dependent Variable: Au\_delay

The test results and DW table show the following results:

$n=51$   
 $d= 1.692$   
 $dL= 1.4273$   
 $dU= 1.6754$   
 $4-dL= 4 - 1.4273 = 2.572$   
 $4-dU= 4 - 1.6754 = 2.324$

Interpretation of the Autocorrelation Test (DW):  
 $= dU < d < 4-dU$   
 $= 1.6754 < 1.692 < 2.324$

In the table above it can be seen that the test results of the Durbin Watson value are 1.692 and the DU value is 1.6754 so that the DW value  $> DU$  and  $< (4-dU)$  is 2.324. So it can be concluded that this research shows that there is no autocorrelation.

#### Coefficient of Determination

This coefficient of determination analysis is used to determine the ability of the independent variables, namely Profitability, Solvency and Audit Opinion on the dependent variable, namely Audit Delay. The  $R^2$  used has taken into account the number of independent variables in a regression model called Adjusted  $R^2$ . This Adjusted  $R^2$  can be tested using a value of 0 to 1. If the  $R^2$  value is close to 0, then the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable increases. small and very

limited. Conversely, if the R2 value is close to 1, it means that the independent variable provides almost all the information needed to predict variations in the dependent variable.

**Table 9** Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.317a	.101	.043	33,361	1,692

a. Predictors: (Constant), Op\_Audit, Profitability, Solvency  
 b. Dependent Variable: Au\_delay

From the table above it can be seen that Adjusted R2 Square (R2) is used because the independent variable is more than 1 with the correlation value between the independent variable and the dependent variable being 0.43, which is much smaller than the number 1 or 4.3%. Which means that the ability of the independent variables, namely Profitability, Solvency and Audit Opinion, to explain the dependent variable, namely Audit Delay, is small and limited. Meanwhile, the remaining 95.7% is explained by other variables.

- The R value is 0.317, which indicates that the correlation or relationship between the dependent variable audit delay and profitability, solvency and audit opinion is 31.7%.
- An R Square of 0.101 means that 10.1% of audit delays can be predicted by profitability, solvency and audit opinion, while the remaining 89.9% is predicted by other variables not examined in this research.
- The Adjusted R Square value or coefficient of determination is 0.043, meaning that 4.3% of audit delays can be predicted by profitability, solvency, audit opinion, while the remaining 95.7% is determined by other variables not examined in this research.
- There are two options, using R Square or using Adjusted R Square. If the number of variables is more than two, then Adjusted R Square is used. So the value used as the coefficient of determination is 4.3%.

#### t test

The significance test of individual parameters (t statistical test) aims to measure how far the influence of an individual dependent variable is in explaining variations in the independent variables. In this test, a one-sided test is carried out with a degree of freedom of 5% so that the possibility of interference is small. Testing Criteria:

- If the profitability figure is  $< \alpha = 5\%$ , then there is a significant influence between the independent variable (X) on the related variable (Y).
- If the profitability figure is  $> \alpha = 5\%$ , then there is no significant influence between the independent variable (X) on the related variable (Y).

**Table 10** Statistical Test t

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta				Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	96,712	16,176			5,979	,000		
Profitability	-104.701	51,245	-.293		-	,047	,930	1,075
Solvency	3,791	17,405	.031		,218	,829	,917	1,091
Op_Audit	8,138	11,868	,096		,686	,496	,983	1,017

a. Dependent Variable: Au\_delay

- Positive influence between Profitability on Audit Delay (H1)  
 Table 12 above shows that the Profitability variable has a significant effect on Audit Delay. This is shown by the profitability significance value (Sig t) of the Profitability variable of 0.047 ( $< 0.05$ ). Thus, hypothesis H1 in this study which states that "Profitability has a positive effect on Audit Delay" is accepted. This is in line with research Nathanael (2021) where the research shows the same results, namely the profitability results show an indication of results smaller than 0.05 so it can be ascertained that there is an influence of this variable on the dependent variable.
- Positive influence between Solvency on Audit Delay (H2)

Table 4.12 above shows that the Solvency variable does not have a significant effect on Audit Delay. This is shown by the profitability significance value (Sig t) of the Profitability variable of 0.829 (> 0.05). Thus, hypothesis H2 in this research which states that "Solvability has a positive effect on Audit Delay" is rejected. This is in line with research Syafitri (2021) where the research shows the same results, namely the solvency results show an indication of results greater than 0.05 so it can be ensured that there is no influence of this variable with the dependent variable.

3. Positive influence between Audit Opinion on Audit Delay (H3)

Table 4.12 above shows that the Audit Opinion variable does not have a significant effect on Audit Delay. This is shown by the significance profitability value (Sig t) of the audit opinion variable of 0.496 (> 0.05). Thus, hypothesis H3 in this study which states that "Audit Opinion has a positive effect on Audit Delay" is rejected. This is in line with research Absarini and Praptoyo (2019) where the research shows the same results, namely the opinion results show an indication of greater than 0.05 so it can be ensured that there is no influence of this variable with the dependent variable.

**F test**

The simultaneous significance test or F statistical test is used to involve the influence of the five independent (free) variables on the dependent (dependent) variable. The following are the results of the F statistical test calculation.

**Table 13 F Test Results**

ANOVAa						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5862.020	3	1954.007	1,756	.169b
	Residual	52309.157	47	1112.961		
	Total	58171.176	50			

a. Dependent Variable: Au\_delay  
 b. Predictors: (Constant), Op\_Audit, Profitability, Solvency

Table 13 above shows that the profitability significance (Sig F) is 0.169 which means it is greater than 0.05 which thus shows that the independent variables simultaneously do not have a significant influence on Audit, so H4 concludes that there is a significant influence on Profitability, Solvency and Opinion Audit, simultaneously (simultaneous) regarding Audit Delay, is rejected.

**Discussion of Research Results**

Based on the results of previous hypothesis testing, the test results in this study are discussed as follows:

**Profitability positive effect on Audit Delay (H1)**

The profitability variable turns out to have a significant influence on audit delay. Thus, the hypothesis H1 in this study which states that "Profitability has a positive effect on Audit Delay" is accepted. This is proven by the significance value of 0.047 which is smaller than 0.05. Companies with high profitability tend to require faster financial report audit times because of the demand to convey good news as quickly as possible to the public. Profitability is the company's ability to gain profits, profit is good news for the company, therefore the company will not delay this good news, because high profits will also provide a positive response for investors, so that investors and potential investors will be interested. In this company. Thus it can be concluded that companies that have high profits tend to be more timely in submitting their financial reports.

Companies that have high profits have more ability to pay auditors more to complete the audit process quickly. This is in line with research conducted by Subekti and Widiyanti (2004) who stated in their research that a high level of profitability requires a shorter audit delay time. This means that the company's ability to generate profits based on the assets owned has a significant influence on the time period for submitting audited financial reports.

**Solvency has a positive effect on Audit Delay (H2)**

Based on the research results, the solvency variable does not have a significant influence on audit delay. Thus, hypothesis H2 in this research which states that "Solvability has a positive effect on Audit Delay" is rejected. This is proven by the significance value, namely 0,829 greater than 0.05. This research is consistent with the results contained in research conducted by Fitria Ingg Saemargani (2015) where company solvency has no effect on audit delay.

Low or high solvency in a company will not reduce management working hours. Management will overcome problems that occur in a company, including debt problems. Management will immediately

resolve the problem in a timely manner, then submit the results to be audited by the auditor, so that the level of solvency does not affect audit delay. The sample in this research is also a company registered on the IDX, logically a company that has been registered on the IDX is a quality company, it is very rare for a company to be unable to pay off its debts according to the agreement, except for companies that experience bankruptcy, because this will have an impact on their company's reputation. Another reason is that as regulated in the Public Accountant Professional Standards (SPAP), the standard quality of the auditor's work will carry out audit procedures for companies whether they have large total debts with a large number of debtholders or companies with small debts with a small number of debtholders. the process of completing the audit of financial statements, because the appointed auditor provides time according to the required time period to complete the debt audit process (Prameswari and Yustrianthe 2015).

### **Audit Opinion has a positive effect on Audit Delay (H3)**

Based on the research results, it is known that the audit opinion variable does not have a significant effect on audit delay. Thus, hypothesis H3 in this study which states that "Audit Opinion has a positive effect on Audit Delay" is rejected. This is proven by the results of data processing, it was found that the significance value was more than 0.05, namely 0.496, which means there is no influence of audit opinion on audit delay. The results of this research are in accordance with research conducted by Miradhi and Juliarsa (2016), Rosalia et al. (2018), Febisianigrum and Meidiyustiani (2020), and Saputra and Irawan (2020), who state that audit opinion has no effect on audit delay. This is different from the research results of Subekti and Widiyanti (2004) and Haron et al (2006) which state that there is an influence of audit opinion on audit delay.

The auditor has worked professionally so that whatever opinion the auditor issues, whether an audit opinion without modification (unqualified opinion) or audit opinion with modification (qualified opinion), does not affect the length of the audit completion process. According to Sulisty (in Widosari, 2012) states that individuals tend to obey laws that they consider appropriate and consistent with their internal norms. In terms of compliance theory, it has also been explained regarding Bapepam-LK regulation Number Requires companies to report company financial reports on time in accordance with the time limits determined by Bapepam-LK. So there is no reason for companies to delay the delivery of audit results of financial reports, because everyone has an absolute time limit which has been set simultaneously in accordance with the rules that have been set. The process of providing an opinion other than an unqualified opinion itself will indeed involve negotiations with the client, consultation with more senior audit partners or technical staff and expanding the scope of the audit, but discussing this matter will not take too long, because the auditor himself already has his own solution. in resolving these problems, because that is part of the auditor's duties, and an auditor must have his own time management to discuss without having to delay the delivery of the financial report results.

**Table11** Hypothesis Analysis Results

Temporary Hypothesis	Results	Reason
<i>Profitability</i> has a positive influence on audit delay	Accepted	This is proven by the results of the t test data with a significance value of 0.047 which is smaller than 0.05.
<i>Solvency</i> has a positive influence on audit delay	Rejected	This is proven by the results of the t test data with a significance value of 0,829 greater than 0.05.
Audit opinion has a positive influence on audit delay	Rejected	This is proven by the results of the t test data with a significance value of 0,496 greater than 0.05.

## **4. CONCLUSION**

This research was conducted with the aim of proving the influence of profitability, solvency, audit opinion, on audit delay in coal companies listed on the IDX in 2018-2020. From the research results obtained, it can be concluded: Hypothesis 1 (H1) which states that "There is a positive influence between Profitability and Audit Delay" is accepted because the results of the partial test research show that profitability has a significant effect on audit delay in registered coal companies. on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2018-2020 period. Hypothesis 2 (H2) which states that "There is a positive influence between Solvency and Audit Delay" is rejected because the results of partial test research show that Solvency does not have a significant effect on audit delay in coal companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2018- 2020. Hypothesis 3 (H3) which states that "There is a positive influence between Audit Opinion on Audit Delay" is rejected because the results of partial test research show that audit opinion does not have a significant effect on audit delay in coal companies listed on the

*The Influence Of Profitability, Solvency And Audit Opinion On Audit Delay In Coal Sub-Sector Companies Listed On The Bei For The 2018-2020 Period. Siti Helvia Nur Ainun, et.al*

Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) period. 2018-2020. As suggestions for further research, the following suggestions will be given: For future relevant research, it is recommended to use broader variables and the sample used is not only coal sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. In chapter 4 it is clearly seen that the coefficient of determination in this study is 4.3% while the remaining 95.7% is due to other variables not examined in this study. And it is also hoped that future researchers will increase the research time so that the research results can be maximized. This research only examines the condition of the company within a period of 3 years (2018-2020), so that future researchers can research in other years and increase the research time span so that they get more accurate and representative results. Companies should avoid audit delays and convey information on their company's financial reports more quickly to interested parties. Auditors are advised to carry out field work as well as possible, so that the work can be carried out effectively and efficiently and auditors are expected to be able to issue audit results reports that comply with auditing procedures and standards set by the Indonesian Institute of Public Accountants.

#### REFERENCE

- Absarini, A. C. dan Praptoyo, S. (2019) "Pengaruh Profitabilitas , Penyelesaian Laporan Keuangan dan Opini Audit Terhadap Audit Delay," *Jurnal Ilmu dan Riset Akuntansi*, (2017).
- Aditya, A. N. dan Anisykurlillah, I. (2014) "FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERPENGARUH TERHADAP AUDIT DELAY," 3(3), hal. 334-342.
- Amani, F. A. (2016) "PENGARUH UKURAN PERUSAHAAN , PROFITABILITAS , OPINI AUDIT , DAN UMUR PERUSAHAAN TERHADAP AUDIT DELAY ( Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan Property dan Real Estate yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia pada Tahun 2012-2014 )," V(4).
- Andika, W. (2015) "PENGARUH PROFITABILITAS, SOLVABILITAS, LIKUIDITAS, UKURAN PERUSAHAAN, OPINI AUDIT TERHADAP AUDIT REPORT LAG."
- Apriyana, N. dan Rahmawati, D. (2017) "PENGARUH PROFITABILITAS , SOLVABILITAS , UKURAN PERUSAHAAN , DAN UKURAN KAP TERHADAP AUDIT DELAY PADA PERUSAHAAN PROPERTI DAN REAL ESTATE YANG TERDAFTAR DI BURSA EFEK INDONESIA PERIODE 2013-2015," VI(3).
- Arifatun (2013) "PENGARUH UKURAN PERUSAHAAN, PROFITABILITAS PERUSAHAAN, UKURAN AUDITOR, DAN OPINI AUDIT TERHADAP AUDIT DELAY (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Makanan dan Minuman yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2009-2011)."
- Armansyah, F. (2015) "PENGARUH UKURAN PERUSAHAAN, PROFITABILITAS, DAN OPINI AUDITOR TERHADAP AUDIT DELAY," 4(10).
- Bahri, S. dan Amnia, R. (2020) "Effects of Company Size , Profitability , Solvability and Audit Opinion on Audit Delay," 8(1), hal. 27-35.
- Bapepam, P. dan Keuangan, L. (2018) "Nomor XK 6," *Lampiran Keputusan Ketua Bapepem dan LK Nomor: KEP-134/BL/2006. Tentang Kewajiban Penyampaian Laporan Tahunan bagi Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik.*
- Budiartha, I. K. (2014) "PENGARUH TOTAL ASET , TINGKAT SOLVABILITAS DAN," 3.
- Harjanto, K. (2017) "Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Solvabilitas, dan Ukuran Kantor Akuntan Publik terhadap Audit Delay 33," 9(8), hal. 33-49.
- Hidayat, V. S. (2017) "Pengaruh Profitabilitas , Solvabilitas , dan Aktivitas Persediaan terhadap Audit Delay pada Perusahaan Retail yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2014-2015 Debbianita," 9(November), hal. 158-169.
- Indra, N. S. dan Arisudhana, D. (2010) "FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI AUDIT DELAY PADA PERUSAHAAN," hal. 165-184.
- Kustono, A. S. (2015) "Persepsi dosen akuntansi terhadap kesetaraan prinsip akuntansi berterima umum (PABU) dan standar akuntansi keuangan (SAK)." Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Melati, L. dan Sulistyawati, A. I. (2016) "AUDIT DELAY PADA PERUSAHAAN PERTAMBANGAN : ANALISIS DAN FAKTOR-FAKTOR PENENTUNYA," 5(1), hal. 37-56.
- Muhamad, K. (2016) "Analisis Pengaruh Likuiditas, Profitabilitas dan Solvabilitas terhadap Audit Delay (Studi Kasus pada Perusahaan Sub Sektor Keramik, Porselin dan Kaca yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) Periode Tahun 2012-2016)."
- Natanael, A. S. (2021) "Pengaruh opini audit, audit tenure, audit fee, dan ukuran perusahaan terhadap audit delay perusahaan LQ45 di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2017-2019."
- Paradina, N. E. (2020) "Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Audit Delay : Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan Batu Bara Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia ( BEI ) Tahun 2010-
- The Influence Of Profitability, Solvency And Audit Opinion On Audit Delay In Coal Sub-Sector Companies Listed On The Bei For The 2018-2020 Period. Siti Helvia Nur Ainun, et.al*

- 2015," 2(1).
- Putri, K. P. (2015) "PENGARUH PROFITABILITAS , SOLVABILITAS , OPINI AUDITOR , UKURAN PERUSAHAAN , DAN REPUTASI AUDITOR TERHADAP AUDIT DELAY," 4(9).
- Rahmawati, S. E. (2015) "PENGARUH FAKTOR INTERNAL DAN EKSTERNAL PERUSAHAAN TERHADAP AUDIT DELAY," 4(7).
- Riskiana, N. (2016) "PENGARUH PROFITABILITAS, SOLVABILITAS, OPINI AUDIT, DAN KOMPLEKSITAS OPERASI PERUSAHAAN TERHADAP AUDIT DELAY (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan yang Terdaftar di BEI Tahun 2015-2016)."
- Setiawan, H. (2013) "Pengaruh ukuran perusahaan, reputasi auditor, opini audit, profitabilitas, dan solvabilitas terhadap audit delay."
- Sutjipto, V. F. (2020) "KAP DAN OPINI AUDITOR TERHADAP AUDIT DELAY PADA PERUSAHAAN YANG TERDAFTAR DI BURSA EFEK INDONESIA TAHUN 2016- 2018," 1(2).
- Syafitri, I. A. (2021) "Pengaruh Karakteristik Perusahaan, Reputasi Auditor, Dan Opini Audit Terhadap Audit Delay Serta Dampaknya Terhadap Abnormal Return (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Di Bursa Efek Indonesia (Bei) Periode 2015-2018)."