The Influence Of Fee Audit, Financial Distress, And Profitability On Audit Delay In Manufacturing Company Sectors Mining Listed In Indonesian Stock Exchange 2014-2018

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Abstract—This study is aimed to test the effect of Fee Audit, Financial Distress and Profitability on Audit Delay in manufacturing companies in the mining sector is listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2014-2018. This research uses a quantitative research approach, which is measured by using multiple linear regression based methods with the help Eviews 10. The population in this study were manufacturing companies manufacturing mining listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) in 2014 until 2018. The sample was determined based on purposive sampling method, with a total sample of 18 manufacturing companies manufacturing mining sectors so that the total observation in the study this is as much as 90 observation. The data used in this study are secondary data. the official website of IDX : www.idx.co.id. Bassed on partial regresson analysis, variabel that have an influence on audit delay from manufacturing companies manufacturing mining listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) in 2014 until 2018are financial distress, the higher the financial distress, the company will experience financial distress and then the profitability the greater profits obtained by the company, the shorter the audit report lag, because the company wants to deliver good news. The result taht has no effect on the audit delay mining company is the fee audit variabel the size of the fee given does not affect audit delay, because the auditor will always work professionally.

Keywords—: Fee Audit, Finacial Distress, Profitability dan Audit Delay

PRELIMINARY

The company's financial statements are an instrument that must be owned by large companies engaged in business. Every publicly listed company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) is required to submit financial reports to the Capital Market-Financial Institution Supervisory Agency (BEPEPAM-LK) whose functions have been taken over by the Financial Services Authority (OJK). Financial reports submitted to OJK must be accompanied by an independent auditor's report. The length of time the audit is completed in the financial statements can be determined from the time that will be needed by the auditor to recognize and understand the characteristics of the company that is his client. So the longer the auditor knows and understands the characteristics of the company, the audit process will be longer. Financial report delays or audit delays are also known as audit report lags. According to Widiaty and Septy (2008: 175) audit delay is the length of time required by the auditor to complete the audit which can be measured through the closing date of the company book and the date of the audit financial statements. Many factors are likely to affect audit delay in a company. Among them are audit fees, financial distress and profitability. Apriayanti (2014) examined the effect of audit fees on audit delay. Meanwhile, according to Ayu and Yeni (2018) also said there was no effect of audit fees on audit delay. According to Indah and Latrini (2017) in their research stated that financial distress has a significant effect on audit delay. In contrast to Eka's research, Suwarno and Hariyono (2018) state that financial influence is not significant to audit delay. Sari and Evana's research (2019) states that profitability has a negative effect on audit report lag. This research was conducted (Wahyuni, 2017), the profitability of a

company will affect investors' policies on investments made.

Based on the description of the problem and previous research, the author wants to carry out research related to Audit delay because every company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange has a variety of Audit delay times, as well as the need for financial statements by investors and other interested parties so that they can be published quickly.Based on this, the researcher will conduct research under the title "Effect of Audit Fee, Financial Distress, Profitability on Audit Delay (Empirical Study of Sector Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2014- 2018)"

LITERATUR RIVIEW

Theoritical Basis

Financial Statements

The accounting information system unit that goes through the process of classification, recording, and extraction will produce financial reports. The financial statements that have been prepared reflect the condition of a company. Experts define financial statements as follows: According to Hans Kartikahadi, et al. (2016: 12) The financial statements are:

"The main media for an entity to communicate financial information by management to stakeholders such as: shareholders, creditors, trade unions, government bodies, management".

According to [2]Kieso, Weygandt and Warfield with translation Emil Salim (2014: 2) states that: "Financial reporting is the main means of communicating financial information to parties outside the company. This report displays the history of companies quantified in monetary value."

Audit Delay

According to Malinda (2015), audit delay is the length of time the completion of the audit process is measured from the closing date of the fiscal year until the completion of the auditing report by the auditor. The turnaround time can be measured by the number of days. The number of days can be calculated from the closing date of the company's financial year minus the date of issuance of the audited report.

Audit Fee

According to Sukrisno [1]Agoes (2013: 18) the definition of audit fees is the cost depends on the risk of assignment, the complexity of the services provided, the high expertise required to carry out the services, the KAP fee structure concerned and other professional considerations. "

Financial Distress

Financial Distress or financial difficulties is a company's financial condition that is in trouble, crisis or unhealthy that occurred before the company went bankrupt. Financial distress occurs when a company fails or is no longer able to meet the debtor's obligations due to shortages and insufficient funds to run or continue his business again.

Profitability

According to [4]Munawir (2014: 33), the definition of profitability is profitability or profitability is showing the company's ability to generate profits for a certain period. The profitability of a company is measured by the company's success and the ability to use its assets productively, thus the profitability of a company can be known by comparing the profits earned in a period with the total assets or the amount of capital the company.

Relationship Between Research Variables

Effect of Audit Fees on Audit Delay

No research has found that there is a significant relationship between the size of the audit fees of reporting companies and audit delays in developed and developing countries. There are several reasons why the measure of audit fees may be negatively associated with the level of audit delay. Management and auditors enter into an agreement for a fee or fee to be given for the audit services. The amount of fee paid is expected to encourage auditors to complete their audit reports in a timely manner and in accordance with procedures. It is assumed that the greater the audit fee given, the shorter the audit delay required. Audit costs for large manufacturing companies are higher than for small companies (Modugu et al., 2012).

Research results from Modugu et. al (2012) where audit fees have a negative effect on audit delay, it is stated that a higher audit fee of an entity will have a shorter time span in the audit process compared to a low audit fee. This is reinforced by research from Eka, Suwarno, and Anwar (2018) which shows that there is an influence between audit fees and audit delay. Meanwhile, Ketut and Yenni's research (2018) shows that there is no effect of audit fees on audit delay, which shows that the size of the fee will not affect the completion time of the audit report, because the auditor will work professionally. [5]Nurkholis and Krisnawan (2018) state that audit size has a positive significance on audit fees. Atmaja and Budhiarta's research (2019) also states that audit fees have a positive effect on Auditor Independence.

H1: Audit fees affect the Audit

Effect of Financial Distress on Audit delay

Financial stress is a condition in which the company is experiencing financial difficulties. This happened before the bankruptcy. The calculation of financial distress uses the Altman z-score formula, where the formula is alleged to be able to predict bankruptcy with an accuracy level of 95% (Eka and Suwarno, 2018). Based on research by [6]Praptika and Rasmini (2016), the higher the value of the financial distress ratio, the company is considered to be experiencing financial difficulties and will increase the length of time to complete the audit. Management will try to reduce this bad news so that it will take more time. Financial distress that occurs in the company can increase audit risk for independent auditors, especially control risk and detection risk. With the increased risk, the auditor must carry out a risk assessment before carrying out the audit process, specifically in the audit planning phase. So that this can result in the length of the audit process and have an impact on increasing the audit report lag. In the research of Sofiana, Suwarno, and Hariyono (2018), it is stated that financial distress has no significant effect on audit delay.

Supported by Krisnanda and Ratnadi's (2017) research, it states that financial distress does not have a significant effect on the speed of publication of annual financial reports, whether good or bad a financial condition faced by a company will not affect the speed of publication of its financial statements. Meanwhile, according to research by Oktaviani and Ariyanto (2019), financial distress has a positive effect on audit delay. Based on this description, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H2: Financial distress has an effect on audit delay

Effect of Operational Profitability on Audit delayne

To Anastasia (2007) profitability is defined as a company's ability to generate profits from its operations and is often used to measure company performance. Therefore, it is very necessary to provide timeliness of the audit results as a tool to estimate company performance. The greater the profits the company gets, the shorter the audit report lag, because the company wants to convey the good news to its shareholders. This is in line with Rachmawati's (2008) research which shows that profitability has an effect on audit report lag. The level of profitability affects the length or speed of submitting financial reports, such as research conducted by Rachmawati (2008), which states that profitability affects the audit report lag. The results of research conducted by [3]Lianto and Kusuma (2012) show that there is a negative influence between profitability and audit report lag. In line

with the research of Sari, Evana, and Dewi (2019), it is stated that profitability has a negative effect on the audit report lag of the Research. Research by Putri and Sari (2014) states that profitability has no effect on audit delay in manufacturing companies. Based on the theoretical description above, the alternative hypothesis is compiled as follows:

H3: Profitability factors affect audit

RESEARCH STRATEGY

Data

The type of data used in this study is secondary data. Secondary data is a source of research data obtained by researchers indirectly through intermediary media (obtained and recorded by other parties). According to [8]Sugiyono (2017: 137) Secondary data is a source of data that does not directly provide data for data collection, secondary data is data that supports primary data needs such as literature books and reading related to and support this research. Secondary data in this study is in the form of annual reports on mining sector companies listed on the IDX for the 2014-2018 period.

Data Collection Methods

To obtain data and information that can support this research, the authors use documentation techniques in data collection. This technique is carried out by recording data that has been published by data collection agencies, collecting, and reviewing secondary data, namely in the form of annual financial reports for mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2014-2018 period. To obtain and collect data on the company's financial statements that will be used in this study, researchers searched for this data by browsing the IDX website (www.idx.co.id), and other supporting data obtained through articles on the internet, journals , and other research related and relevant to this research. After all the required data has been collected, the researcher analyzes and evaluates the data so that it can be processed further

Variable Operattionalization

Dependent Variable

Audit Delay

The dependent variable in this study is Audit Delay. According to Subekti and Widiyanti (2004: 18) audit delay is the length of time the audit is completed by the auditor measured from the closing date of the financial year to the date the independent auditor's

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report is signed. According to Saputri (2016) this audit delay is measured as follows:

Audit Delay = Date of audit report - Date of financial report

Independent Variable

A. Audit Fee

Sukrisno [1]Agoes (2013: 18) Audit fee is the amount of cost depending on the risk of assignment, the complexity of the services provided, the high expertise required to carry out the services, the KAP fee structure concerned and other professional considerations. This study was proxied by a fee / professional services professional account contained in the financial statements of companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange, and subsequently this variable was measured by the natural logarithm of data on service professionals with the following formula:

LnFee = audit fee

B. Financial Distress

According to Brigham (2012: 2-3) financial distress is a condition in which a company experiences financial difficulties either in the sense of cash or in the sense of working capital. Thiscondition also shows the company financial difficulties before experiencing bankruptcy. In this variable proxied by Debt to Asset Ratio (DAR) because the ratio of total debt to assets shows how much overall debt can be guaranteed by all assets owned by the company

DER = x = (Total Debt) / (Total Equity) x100%

C. Profitability

According to Agus Sartono (2010: 122) profitability is the ability of companies to earn profits in relation to sales, total assets, and own capital. Profitability shows the company's success in obtaining profits. The indicator used to determine the level of profitability of a company in this study is Return On Assets (ROA). ROA shows the company's ability to generate profits from assets used in the company's operational activities (Sartono, 2012: 113). ROA is formulated with the following formula

ROA = (Net profit) / (Total Assets) x 100%

DATA ANALYSIS METHOD

According to [8]Sugiyono (2016: 147) data analysis is"Activities after data from all respondents or other data are collected. Activities in data analysis are;

grouping data based on variables and types of respondents, tabulating data based on variables from all respondents, presenting data for each variable studied, performing calculations to answer problem formulations and performing calculations. for hypotheses that have been proposed ".

In this study, the authors used quantitative analysis methods to obtain research data that were processed using Eviews 10 software. Data analysis in this study used panel data which is a combination of time-series data and cross-section data. The stages in carrying out a quantitative analysis consist of:

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics are used to describe and provide an overview of the frequency distribution of the variables in this study, the maximum, minimum, average (mean) and standard deviation values. Based on Eviews processed data which includes audit fees, financial distress and profitability, it will be possible to know the maximum value, minimum value, average (mean) and standard deviation of each variable. The nominal scale is a category or group measurement scale (Ghozali, 2005; 3). This figure only functions as a category label without intrinsic value, therefore it is not appropriate to calculate the average (mean) value and standard deviation of these variables (Ghozali, 2005: 4).

Multiple Linear Regression Model

This regression analysis was carried out to see the effect of variable Audit Fee, Financial Distress, and Profitability on Audit Delay in Mining Sector Companies. To estimate the model parameters with panel data, there are three techniques (model) approaches that consist of the Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM).

A. Hypothesis Testing

According to Danang Sunyoto (2016: 29) states the objectives of hypothesis testing are as follows "The purpose of this different test or hypothesis testing is to test statistical prices, the mean and the proportion of one or two samples studied. This test states that the opposite hypothesis is whether the initial hypothesis (nil) is accepted or rejected. sample because the hypothesis is either a true statement or a false statement ". The hypothesis in this study was tested using multiple regression models. Multiple linear regression is used to test the effect of independent variables together (simultaneously) on the dependent variable [8](Sugiyono, 2012: 277). Multiple linear

regression analysis is used to predict how the state (rise and fall) of the dependent variable, if two or more independent variables are factors that can be increased or decreased in value. The general equation for multiple linear regression is:

Y1 = a + b1X1 + b2X2 + b3X3 + ε

Information:

Y: Audit Delay X1: Audit Fee

X2: Financial Distress X3: Profitability

b: Regression Coefficient a: Constants

ε: Ero standard

Hypothesis testing in this study is used to determine whether audit fees, financial distress and profitability have an effect on audit delay. The first, second, and third hypotheses were tested using a partial regression test (t statistical test) to determine whether the independent variable had an effect on the dependent variable.

RESULTS AND DISCUCCION

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistics are used to describe a number of data from each of the research variables, namely the mining sector including audit fees, financial distress, and profitability as the independent variable, and audit delay as the dependent variable. Descriptive statistics will show the results of the highest (maximum) value, lowest (minimum) value, average value (mean) and standard deviation (standard deviation). The following are the results of descriptive statistics for each of the variables studied, namely:

Date: 01/19/20 Time: 11:28

Sample: 2014 2018

	Y	X1	X2	X3
Mean	0.374789	0.334267	0.496133	0.091033
Median	0.392000	0.109500	0.544000	0.053500
Maximum	0.410000	0.997000	0.962000	0.721000
Minimum	0.261000	0.010000	0.010000	0.020000
Std. Dev.	0.038179	0.383400	0.271195	0.012368
Skewness	-1.561523	0.875824	-0.139840	2.955202
Kurtosis	4.542021	1.826099	1.850205	14.21403
Jarque-Bera	45.49214	16.67367	5.250935	602.5772
Probability	0.000000	0.000240	0.000072	0.000000
Sum	33.73100	30.08400	44.65200	8.193000
Sum Sq. Dev.	0.129731	13.08261	6.545672	1.123757
Observations	90	90	90	90

There are minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation values for each variable with the number of research samples used, it can be seen that the number of observations studied was 90 observations from 18 Mining Sector companies based

on financial reports for the period 2014 to 2018 which are listed on the Stock Exchange. Indonesia. The dependent variable used in this research is audit delay. Meanwhile, the independent variables used are audit fees, financial distress, and profitability. The table above illustrates a statistical description of each variable in this study.

Descriptive analysis results on the integrity of financial statements as the dependent variable as measured by the date of the audit report minus the date of the financial statements. The results of descriptive statistical tests on the integrity of financial statements show a minimum value of 0.0261000. Where is owned by PT Bramulti Suksessarana (2016) and PT Elsa Nusa (2015) this indicates that the audit delay in the two companies is lower, namely being late in reporting their financial statements for 39 days compared to other companies used as research samples, while the maximum value is 0.41000 owned by PT Bayan Resources Tbk (2014), PT Dian Swastatika Sentoosa (2015) PT Alfa Energi Investama (2016). This indicates that the audit delay in the three companies was higher in delivering their financial reports, namely being late in submitting their financial reports for 91 days compared to other companies that were used as research samples. Audit delay has a mean of 0.374789 with a standard deviation of 0.03817. The first independent variable is audit fee which is measured by the logarithm of natural fee which is equal to audit fee. The results of descriptive statistical tests on audit fees show a minimum value of 0.010000 owned by PT Elnusa Tbk in 2015. This indicates that the audit fee given by PT Elnusa Tbk to the company's auditors is lower than the other companies used as research samples, audit fees. PT Citra Mineral Investindo Tbk gave the company, namely 16,945, while the maximum value of 0.997000 was owned by PT Citra Mineral Investindo Tbk. Audit Fee has a mean of 0.334267 with a standard deviation of 0.383400.The second independent variable is financial distress which is measured by looking at the ratio of total debt to total equity in a company. The results of descriptive statistical tests on financial distress show a minimum value of 0.010000 owned by PT Borneo Olah Sarana Sukses Tbk in 2016. This indicates that the financial distress held by the company is lower than other companies, namely by experiencing -5, 12% were used as research samples, it can be stated that in 2016 the company was unlikely to experience financial distress while the maximum value of 0.96200 was owned by PT Borneo Olah Sarana Sukses Tbk in 2017. This indicates that the financial distress owned by the company has increased compared to other companies that were used as research samples, namely the largest 23.14%, it can be collected for PT Borneo Olah Sarana Sukses Tbk every year experiencing fluctuating financial distress. Financial

Distress has a mean of 0.496133 with a standard deviation of 0.271195.

The third independent variable is profitability which is measured by looking at the ratio of net income to total assets in a company. The results of the descriptive statistical test on profitability show a minimum value of 0.020000 owned by PT Mitra Investindo in 2015. This indicates that the profitability of the company is lower than the other companies used as the research sample, namely

-72.1% . Therefore, the company in 2015 got very low profitability compared to the company. Meanwhile, the maximum value of 0.27195 is owned by PT Bayan Resources Tbk in 2018. This indicates that the profitability of the company is high compared to other companies that are used as the research sample, which is 45.1%, therefore the profitability of the company has a profitability value that is very high. Profitability has a mean of 0.091033 with a standard deviation of 0.012368.

Common Effect Model (CEM)

Dependent Variabel : Y Method: Panel Least Squares Date: 01/19/20 Time: 12:03 Sample: 2014 2018
Periods included: 5
Cross-sections included: 18
Total panel (balanced) observations: 90h

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.405359	0.008124	4.897229	0.0000
Fee Audit	-0.052455	0.008982	-5.840211	0.0000
Financial Distress	-0.030322	0.012554	-2.415242	0.0178
Profitabilitas	0.022052	0.030686	0.718657	0.4743
R-squared	0.317897	Mean dependent var		0.374789
Adjusted R-squared	0.294103	S.D. dependent var		0.038179
S.E. of regression	0.032077	Akaike info criterion		-3.997910
Sum squared resid	0.088490	Schwarz criterion		-3.886808
Log likelihood	13.90597	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-3.953107
F-statistic	13.36021	Durbin-Watson stat		1.765013
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Based on the regression results with the Common Effect Model (CEM) method, it shows that there is a constant value of 0.405359 with a probability of 0.0000. The regression equation at the R2 value is 0.294103, which explains that the variation in audit delay is influenced by audit fees, financial distress, and profitability of 29.41% and the remaining 73.59% is influenced by many other factors that are not careful in this study. So that the assumption using the Common Effect Model is not realistic in determining the effect of audit fees, financial distress and profitability on audit delayas

Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 01/19/20 Time: 11:55
Sample: 2014 2018

Periods included: 5

Cross-sections included: 18

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.366289	0.009488	38.60369	0.0000
Fee Audit	0.015354	0.018896	0.812558	0.4194
Financial Distress	0.007952	0.008998	0.883731	0.0380
Profitabilitas	-0.006346	0.024038	-0.263996	-0.0079

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables) Period fixed (dummy variables)

R-squared	0.818997	Mean dependent var		0.374789
Adjusted R-squared	0.752166	S.D. dependent var		0.038179
S.E. of regression	0.019007	Akaike info criterion		-4.857913
Sum squared resid	0.023482	Schwarz criterion		-4.163522
Log likelihood	23.60610	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-4.577894
F-statistic	12.25462	Durbin-Watson stat		1.808031
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Based on the results of regression research with the Fixed Effect Model, it shows that the constant value in the results of this study is 0.366289 with a probability value of 0.0000 and the regression equation at a value of R2 is 0.752166 which explains that audit delay variations can be influenced by audit fees, financial distress and profitability of 75.21 % and the remaining 24.79% is influenced by other factors outside of this research model.

Random Effect Model (REM)

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel EGLS (Two-way random effects) Date: 01/19/20 Time: 12:20
Sam ple: 2014 2018
Periods included: 5
Cros s -s ections included: 18
Total panel (balanced) observations : 90
Swam y and Arora estimator of com ponent variances

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statis tic	Prob.
C	0.387497	0.009161	42.30007	0.0000
Fee Audit	-0.031926	0.012385	-2.577842	-0.0116
Financial Distres s	-0.002337	0.009334	-0.250375	0.0289
Profitabilitas	-0.009627	0.023599	-0.407941	0.6843

Effects Specification

	S.D.	Rho
Cross-section random	0.020789	0.5447
Period random	0.000000	0.0000
Idiosyncratic random	0.019007	0.4553

Weighted Statis tics

R-s quared	0.072095	Mean dependent var		0.141841
Adjusted R-s quared	0.397264	S.D. dependent var		0.021238
S.E. of regres sion	0.020812	Sum squared res id		0.037248
F-s tatistic	2.227305	Durbin-Wats on stat		1.318357
Prob(F-s tatistic)	0.007716			

Unweighted Statis tics

R-s quared	0.231665	Mean dependent var		0.374789
Sum squared res id	0.099677	Durbin-Wats on stat		0.492657

Based on the results of regression research with the Random Effect Model, it shows that the constant value in the results of this study is 0.387497 with a probability value of 0.000000 and the regression

equation at a value of R2 is 0.397264 which explains that audit delay variations can be influenced by audit fees, financial distress and profitability of 39 , 72% and the remaining 60.28% influenced by other factors outside this research model

Panel Data Regression Model Selection

In determining the best model among the three equation models, namely the Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and Random Effect Model (REM), it is necessary to test the three models using panel data regression with the following results:
1. Chow Test (Common Effect Model vs Fixed Effect Model)
The chow test is used to choose between the common effect model and the fixed effect model. The basis for decision making in this test is as follows (Winarno, 2015: 252):
a. If the probability value for the cross section F> a significant value of 0.05 then H0 is accepted, so the most appropriate model to use is the Common Effect Model (CEM).
b. If the probability value for the cross section F <a significant value of 0.05 then H0 is rejected, so the most appropriate model to use is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). So that the hypothesis proposed is:
H0: Common Effect Model (CEM) H1: Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section fixed effects

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	10.435140	(17,69)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	114.555517	17	0.0000

Cross-section fixed effects test equation:
Dependent Variable: Y Method: Panel Least Squares Date: 01/20/20 Time: 06:06 Sample: 2014 2018
Periods included: 5
Cross-sections included: 18
Total panel (balanced) observation: 90

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.405359	0.008124	49.89723	0.0000
Fee Audit	-0.052455	0.008982	-5.840211	0.0000
Financial Distress	-0.030322	0.012554	-2.415242	0.0178
Profitabilitas	0.022052	0.030686	0.718657	0.4743

R-squared	0.317897	Mean dependent var	0.374789
Adjusted R-squared	0.294103	S.D. dependent var	0.038179
S.E. of regression	0.032077	Akaike info criterion	-3.997801
Sum squared resid	0.088490	Schwarz criterion	-3.886808
Log likelihood	183.9060	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-3.953107
F-statistic	13.36021	Durbin-Watson stat	0.765013
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Based on the test with the chow test, it shows the probability value of cross section F of 0.0000 which

means that Ho is rejected. Thus, based on the results of the chow test, it shows that the most appropriate model in estimating the regression equation is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).
2. Hausman Test
The Hausman test is used to determine whether a fixed effect model or random effect model is most appropriate to use. The basis for decision making in this test is as follows (Winarno, 2015: 254):
a. If the probability value for random cross section> a significant value of 0.05 then H0 is accepted, so the most appropriate model to use is the Random Effect Model (REM).
b. If the probability value for random cross section <0.05 significant value then H0 is rejected, so the most appropriate model to use is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). So that the hypothesis proposed is:
H0: Random Effect Model (REM) H1: Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
Equation: Untitled

Test cros s -s ection random effects

Test Sum mary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cros s -s ection random	20.545859	3	0.0001

Cros s -s ection random effects test com paris ons:

Variable	Fixed	Random	Var(Diff.)	Prob.
Fee Audit	0.009805	-0.031836	0.000218	0.0048
Financial Distres s	0.008537	-0.002293	0.000007	0.0000
Profitabilitas	-0.000463	-0.009641	0.000074	0.2849

Cros s -s ection random effects test equation:
Dependent Variable: Y Method: Panel Least Squares Date: 01/20/20 Time: 06:10 Sam ple: 2014 2018
Periods included: 5
Cros s -s ections included: 18
Total panel (balanced) observations : 90

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statis tic	Prob.
C	0.367318	0.009392	39.10853	0.0000
X1	0.009805	0.018602	0.527087	0.5998
X2	0.008537	0.008887	0.960574	0.3401
X3	-0.000463	0.023146	-0.020003	0.9841

Effects Specification			
R-s quared	0.808987	Mean dependent var	0.374789
Adjusted R-s quared	0.753621	S.D. dependent var	0.038179
S.E. of regres sion	0.018951	Akaike info criterion	-4.892972
Sum squared res id	0.024780	Schwarz criterion	-4.309683
Log likelihood	241.1837	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-4.657755
F-s tatistic	14.61159	Durbin-Wats on stat	1.815373
Prob(F-s tatistic)	0.000000		

Based on the results of the Haussman test, it shows that the probability value of random cross section is 0.0001, which means that Ho is rejected. Thus, based on the Haussman test, the most appropriate regression method to estimate in this study is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). Based on the results of the tests carried out, it can be concluded that the test results of the panel data regression model

from the three panel data models above, the goal is to strengthen the pairwise testing conclusions, which gives results, namely the fixed effect model that will be used to further analyze in this study.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis is used to predict how the state (ups and downs) of the dependent variable, if two or more independent variables are factors that can be increased in value. The general equation of multiple linear regression is:

$Y1 = a + b1X1 + b2X2 + b3X3 + \varepsilon$
Information:
Y: Audit Delay
X1: Audit Fee
X2: Financial Distress X3:   Profitability
b: Regression Coefficient a: Constants
ε   ero   standardta   From   the   results   of calculations using Eviews software, the following equation can be obtained

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
Fee Audit	0.015354	0.018896	0.812558	0.4194
Financial Distress	0.007952	0.008998	0.883731	0.00380
Profitability	-0.006346	0.024038	-0.263996	-0.079
C	0.366289	0.009488	38.60369	0.0000

Based on the results above, the panel data regression equation is obtained as follows:
1. From the regression equation above, it can be explained that the constant value is 0.366289, which means that the constant value indicates that the audit delay is 0.366289 if the value of all independent variables is 0.
2.   The audit fee regression coefficient value of 0.015354 explains that if each audit fee has increased the audit delay will increase by 0.015354 assuming that the other independent variables of the regression model are fixed.
3.   The value of the financial distress regression coefficient of 0.007952 explains that if each financial distress increases, the value of the company will increase by 0.007952 assuming that the other independent variables of the regression model are fixed.
4.   Proftability regression coefficient value of -0.006346 it explains that if each profitability has increased, the value of the company will increase by -0.006346 assuming that the other independent variables of the regression model are fixed.

Test Partial t

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.

Fee Audit	0.015354	0.018896	0.812558	0.4194
Financial Distress	0.007952	0.008998	031	0.00380
Profitabilita	-0.006346	0.024038	-0.263996	-0.079
C	0.366289	0.009488	38.60369	0.0000

The results obtained are based on the t test with a value of df (90-5) = 85, then the results obtained for t table of 1.98827. Based on the results of the t test, it can be the following decisions were made:
1.   Audit Fee has a tcount of 0.812558, namely 0.812558 <1.98827 so that tcount <ttable with a probability of 0.4194> 0.05. This shows that Ho is accepted, which means that partially the audit fee variable has no effect on audit delay. Thus the hypothesis H1 regarding "Fee Audit has no effect on audit delay in mining sector companies" is accepted.
2.   Financial Distress has a tcount of 0.883731, namely 0.883731 <1.98827 so that tcount <ttable with a probability of 0.00380 <0.05, this indicates that Ho is rejected, which means that partially the financial distress variable has an effect on audit delay. "Financial Distress has an effect on audit delay

Audit Delay = 0.366289 + 0.015354 FEE AUDIT + 0.007952 FINANCIAL DISTRESS - 0.006346 PROFITABILITAS + e

in mining sector companies" was rejected.
3.   Profitability has a tcount of -0.263996, namely -0.26 3996 <1.98827 so that tcount <ttable with a probability of -0.079 <0.05, this indicates that Ho is rejected, which means that partially the profitability variable has a negative effect on audit delay. "Profitability has a negative effect on audit delay in mining sector companies" is accepted.
Coefficient of Determination (R2)

The coefficient of determination (R2) aims to measure the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. A small R2 value means that the ability of the independent variables to explain the dependent variables is very limited. A value close to 1 means that the independent variables provide almost all the information needed to predict the dependent variation. R2 test results can be seen in the table below:
Hasil Koefisien Determinasi (R2)

Adjusted R-squared	0.75216

The coefficient of determination (R2) aims to measure the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. A small R2 value means that

the ability of the independent variables to explain the dependent variables is very limited. A value close to 1 means that the independent variables provide almost a Based on table 4.11. The results obtained by the Adjusted R- squared coefficient of determination of 0.75216 or 75.21%, which means that all independent variables are able to explain the variation of the dependent variable by 75.21% while the remaining 24.79% (100% - 75.21%) is explained by other factors that are not included in the model. this research.ll the information needed to predict the dependent variation. R2 test results can

1.   Effect of Audit Fee on Audit Delay on mining sector companies

The partial regression fee test results have no effect on audit delay with a probability value of 0.4194 which has a value greater than the significance value of 0.05 (0.4194> 0.05). The results of this study reject the first hypothesis (H1) which states that "audit fees have no effect on audit delay in mining sector companies in the 2014-2018 period". Based on the results of the analysis it can be stated that the results of this study are the first hypothesis rejected. The rejection of the hypothesis indicates that the amount of the audit fee will not affect when the audit is being carried out, because before the auditors do their work they must have considered the risks to be received. The greater the audit fee given, the shorter the audit delay required. Higher audit fees of an entity will have a shorter time span in the audit process compared to a low audit fee.

Audit fee conditions that occur in the company that is when the auditor negotiates with management regarding the amount of the fee to be paid by the management of the work of the audited report, it is likely that reciprocal concessions will occur which will reduce the quality of financial statements. This action leads to actions that override prefacionalism, which will reduce audit quality. The determination of the audit fee is still subjectively determined by one party or on the basis of the bargaining power between the auditor and the auditee in the competition of fellow KAP. Audit fees have no effect on audit delay, this is because the audit fees provided by the company constitute an agreement with the auditor that considers the complexity and risk of the task Supported by research by Sugiarti (2015) and Pinatih (2017), which proves that there is no effect of audit fees on audit delay. This is because the audit fee given by the company is an agreement with the auditor that considers the complexity and risk of the task. Auditors will certainly complete their duties in accordance with the code of ethics and standards. Integrity is one of the codes of ethics that applies to auditors that lead to auditors working in a professional manner. So the size of the fee given does not affect the audit delay, because the auditor will always work professionally. In addition, the amount of fee given depends on the risk of the assignment, the complexity of the services provided, and the level of expertise required

Apriayanti (2014) explains that audits at large companies require greater audit staff working hours, techniques and certain audit technologies, causing high audit fees. This will also affect the timeliness of the audit. Apriayanti (2014) and Modugu et al. (2012) concluded that the higher the audit fee, the shorter the time needed to complete the audit report. For this reason the audit fee variable is thought to have a negative effect on audit delay.

2.   The effect of financial distress on audit delay in mining sector companies

The partial test results of Financial Distress have a tcount of 0.883731 namely 0.883731 <1.98827 so that tcount <ttable with a probability of 0.00380 <0.05, this shows that Ho is accepted which means partially the financial distress variable has an influence on audit delay. The results of this study support the results of research conducted by [6]Praptika and Rasmini (2016) which shows that financial distress affects audit delay.

This shows that companies that experience financial distress tend to delay the delivery of information about the company's financial problems. To avoid the poor quality of financial statements, the company will try to improve financial statements that require a long time so that it will add an audit delay the higher the value of the financial distress ratio, the company is considered to be experiencing financial difficulties and will increase the length of time for completion of the audit. The management will try to reduce this bad news so that it will take more time. Financial distress is one of the bad news in the financial statements. Financial distress is a stage of decline in the company's financial condition and if this is allowed to drag on, it will cause the company to go bankrupt.

Financial distress conditions that occur in companies can increase audit risk on independent auditors, especially control risk and detection risk. With this increased risk, the auditor must carry out a risk assessment before conducting the audit planning process, so that this can result in an extended audit process and have an impact on increasing audit delay. Financial distress occurs due to negative cash flow, changes in the composition of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and is influenced by tax rates and interest rates set by the government. Financial distress or difficulty is one of the bad news that will affect the condition of the company in the public eye. This financial difficulty can be seen from the comparison of long-term debt with total assets owned by the company.

Oktaviani and Ariyanto (2019) stated that financial distress has a positive effect on audit delay. The high proportion of debt to total assets will increase the possibility of bankruptcy of the company and can increase the auditor's additional concern that

financial statements may be less reliable than usual, such as the possibility of management fraud and therefore the auditor must more carefully examine the financial statements. The results of this study indicate that statistically the higher the value of the financial distress ratio, the longer the audit delay. Research conducted by [6]Praptika and Rasmini (2016) financial distress has a positive effect on audit report lag. According to Putu Yulia's research (2016) that financial distress affects audit report lag or audit delay. According to him, the condition of a company that is in a state of financial difficulties can increase audit risk, which is control risk

3.   Effect of Profitability on Audit Delay on mining sector companies

The partial regression test results Profitability has a t-count of -0.263996 ie -0.26 3996

<1.98827 so that t-count <ttable with a probability of -0.079 <0.05 ,. This shows that Ho is

accepted, which means partially the profitability variable has a negative influence on audit delay. The results of this study are high profitability tends to affect the company on time in the delivery of financial statements. The company will experience audit delay when profitability in the company is low. Companies with low profitability will trigger financial statement setbacks. The auditor will identify the cause of the low profitability in the company, so it requires more time in auditing the financial statements.Profitability is a measure of the success of a company, the greater the profitability in a company, the success rate of a company is increasing. High profitability is good news for a company, because it tends to be faster in delivering financial reports, so that it will shorten the vulnerable audit delay time. While low profitability is bad news for a company, because this can affect the negative reaction of investors.

Low profitability conditions tend to extend audit delay, this is because the length of the audit process of the company's financial statements so that in submitting financial statements tends to be too late. Low profitability will also bring adverse effects from market reactions and will cause a decline in the performance evaluation of a company. This contains bad news, so companies will tend to buy time in delivering their financial statements. High or low profitability in companies can also be a concern of KAP in conducting audits. This is related to the possibility that the company reports higher or lower earnings and or the possibility of an indication of earnings management by management. Such conditions will make the KAP conduct a more rigorous audit process which can result in a more thorough audit time which can result in a longer audit time so that the submission of financial statements will be delayed.

Sari, Evana, and Dewi's (2019) research states that profitability has a negative effect on audit report

lag. The greater the profits of the company, the shorter the audit report lag, because the company wants to deliver the good news to its shareholders. Angruningrum and Wirakusuma's (2013) research with a sample of manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the period 2010-2011 showed that there was a negative influence between profitability and audit delay. Supporting this was also proven in Sutapa and Wirakusuma (2013) research also showing negative profitability towards audit delay. Research by Listiana and Susilo (2012) and [7]Sastrawan and Latrini (2016) states that profitability has a negative effect on audit report lag, where high profitability is a good signal and can be good news, so companies tend to submit their financial statements more quickly to interested parties. High profitability can trigger management to disclose information more quickly because it can give a positive impression on management performance.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

1.   Audit fees do not affect audit delay. Audit fees provided by companies are agreements with auditors who consider the complexity and risk of the task. Auditors will certainly complete their duties in accordance with the code of ethics and standards. Integrity is one of the codes of ethics that applies to auditors that lead to auditors working in a professional manner. So the size of the fee given does not affect the audit delay, because the auditor will always work professionally. This is because the audit fee given by the company is an agreement with the auditor that considers the complexity and risk of the task

2.   Financial distress has a significant positive effect on audit delay. Companies that experience financial distress tend to delay the delivery of information about the company's financial problems. To avoid the poor quality of financial statements, the company will try to improve financial statements that require a long time so that it will add audit delay, the higher the value of the financial distress ratio, the company is considered to be experiencing financial difficulties and will increase the length of time for the completion of the audit. The high proportion of debt to total assets will increase the possibility of bankruptcy of the company and can increase the auditor's additional concern that financial statements may be less reliable than usual, such as the possibility of management fraud and therefore the auditor must examine his financial statements more closely.

3.   Profitability has a negative effect on audit delay. The greater the profits of the company, the shorter the audit report lag, because the company wants to deliver the good news to its shareholders. High profitability tends to affect companies on time

in the delivery of financial statements. The company will experience audit delay when profitability in the company is low. The greater the profits of the company, the shorter the audit report lag, because the company wants to deliver the good news to its shareholders.

Suggestion

Future studies can develop research models with modern variables to determine the complexity of the influence of the variables that have been tested from this study and from other industries listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in order to reflect the findings.

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