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THE EFFECT OF AUDIT OPINION AND AUDIT COMMITTEE ON *AUDIT DELAY* WITH THE REPUTATION OF THE KAP AS MODERATING

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine whether the Audit Opinion and the Audit Committee will affect the Audit Delay. And whether the KAP's reputation is able to moderate the Audit and Audit Committee's Opinion on Audit Delay. This study also involves independent variables, namely Audit Opinion and the Audit Committee. And also involves a moderating variable, namely the reputation of the hood. The type of research used in this research is associative research with a quantitative approach. The data collection technique in this study is secondary data with data collection methods, namely documentation. The study was conducted on 40 property and real estate sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2016-2020. Based on the test results, it proves that the Audit Opinion and the Audit Committee have a simultaneous effect on Audit Delay. This study also proves that audit opinion can affect audit delay, while audit committee has no effect on audit delay. This study also shows the results that the reputation of the company is able to moderate audit opinion on audit delays. The reputation of the KAP is not able to moderate the influence of the audit committee on the audit delay.

Keywords: *Audit Delay; Audit Opinion; Audit Commitee; KAP reputation.*

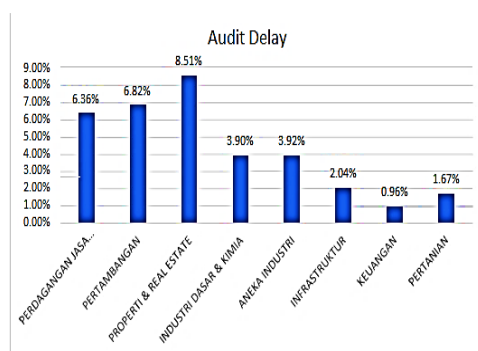
1. INTRODUCTION

Reporting from CNBC Indonesia - as many as 24 issuers of companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) will receive sanctions from the stock exchange authorities because they have not submitted financial reports as of today (9/5/2019), (Ayuningtyas, 2019). Based on IDX data , there are 714 companies that have been listed on the Stock Exchange. exchange effect of Indonesia (BEI), where 692

companies required to submit a report finances that has been in the audit for the period of 2018. However, there are still companies who are absent from the obligation to deliver and publish statements of financial so that the corresponding rules of the capital market. To these issuers, the IDX has sent a written warning II and some have been penalized with a fine of IDR 50 million for the late submission .

Of the 30 listed companies that experienced delays in submitting

financial reports, including 11 companies from the Trade, Services and Investment sector or 6.35% of the total 173 companies in the Trade, Services and Investment sector. 8 companies from the Property, Real Estate and Building Construction sector or 8.51% of the total 94 companies in the Property, Real Estate and Building Construction sector. 3 companies from the mining sector or 6.81% of the total 44 companies in the mining sector. 3 companies from the Basic and Chemical Industry sector or 4% of the total 75 companies in the Basic and Chemical Industry sector. 2 companies from the Miscellaneous Industry sector or 3.92% of the total 51 companies in the Miscellaneous Industry sector. 1 company from the Infrastructure, Utilities and Transportation sector, 1 company from the Finance sector and 1 company from the Agriculture sector. From the data of the 30 companies, companies in the Property, Real Estate and Building Construction sectors have the largest percentage of companies experiencing delays in submitting financial reports.



Sumber : Perusahaan Di BEI (Bursa Efek Indonesia) Tahun 2019.

Image 1 Company Delay chart by sector in 2019

Furthermore, the factors that affect *audit delay* is the opinion of the audit, namely the Opinion of the audit is the opinion that is given by the auditor about the fairness of the presentation of the financial statements of companies where auditors perform an audit. The audit report must contain a statement of opinion regarding the financial statements as a whole or an assertion that such a statement is not given (IAPI, 2011). If an opinion as a whole or an assertion that such a statement cannot be given, the reasons must be stated.

This research also adds a variable, namely the audit committee as an independent variable, because it is in accordance with the function of the audit committee which is useful for increasing the integrity and credibility of financial reporting so that it is related to the audit delay. Based on the regulation of Bapepam circular letter SE-03 / PM / 2000 explained that each company obliged to make the committee audit the number of the most least 3 (three) in each company. Research conducted by Yetawati (2013) explains that the audit committee has negative implications for audit delay.

The reputation of the Public Accounting Firm (KAP) is a view on the good name, achievements and public trust that the KAP bears. Faster audit time is a way for KAP to maintain its reputation so as not to lose clients (Sunaningsih, 2014). In order to increase the credibility of the report, the company uses the services of a KAP with a good reputation. This is shown by a public accounting firm affiliated with a large public

accounting firm known as the Big Four. Bigger and better audit firms are known to have more human resources than smaller audit firms. Such audit firms can carry out their audit work faster than smaller audit firms. These firms may develop audit specialization and industry-specific expertise, which in turn will result in more efficient audit work.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Compliance Theory

Compliance is a form of behavior. Compliance theory has been studied in the social sciences, especially in the fields of psychology and sociology, which emphasizes the importance of the socialization process in influencing the obedience behavior of an individual. According to Tyler (Annisa, 2018) there are two perspectives in the sociological literature regarding compliance with the law, which are instrumental and normative. The instrumental perspective assumes the individual as a whole is driven by self-interest and responds to behavioral changes. The normative perspective deals with what people perceive as moral and against their personal interests.

Compliance theory explains the relationship between the audit delay to the accuracy of the time in the submission of reports finances. Regulations are issued by the FSA for the deadline for submission of financial statements that is 120 days after the fiscal year closing date, the task is not easy getting public accountant. Auditors must complete financial reports on time before 120 days, so it is expected that the

submission of financial reports to the stock exchange is also timely.

Teori Keagenan (*Agency Theory*)

Agency theory explains the relationship between the company manager and the principal (shareholder) as the owner who is bound. The management of the company is responsible for providing information to shareholders through the presentation of financial statements that have been audited by an independent auditor. William & Michael (1976) explain that agency theory is needed as a form of employment contract to regulate the rights and obligations of each party, (Putri & Irawati, 2019).

According to Fiatmoko (2015) Agency Theory is the relationship between the agent (the management of a company) and the principal (owner). The principal is the party that gives the mandate to the agent to perform a service on behalf of the principal, while the agent is the party who is mandated. Thus, the agent acts as the party with the authority to make decisions, while the principal is the party who evaluates the information. One of the key elements of this theory is that principals and agents have different preferences or goals because all individuals act in their own individual interests. According to Fiatmoko (2015) shareholders as principals are assumed to be only interested in the financial returns obtained from their investments, while agents are assumed not only to receive satisfaction in the form of financial compensation but also additional ones involved in an agency relationship such as lots of free time, conditions

Attractive work, club membership and flexible working hours.

Audit Delay

Audit delay is the time interval between the financial reporting year until the opinion on the audited financial report is signed, (Wijayanti and Effriyanti, 2019). The length of the audit delay period is directly proportional to the length of the field work completed by the auditor so that the longer the work, the longer the audit delay that occurs. If the financial statements are presented delay the information contained therein be not relevant in decision- making.

Audit Opinion

According to the professional standards of public accountants SA Section 110, the objective of an audit of financial statements by an independent auditor is generally to express an opinion about the fairness of all material matters, financial position, results of operations, changes in equity and cash flows in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Indonesia. The auditor's opinion (audit opinion) is part of the audit report which is the main information of the audit report. The audit opinion is given by the auditor through several audit stages so that the auditor can conclude the opinion that must be given on the audited financial statements (Widodo, 2011).

Audit Committee

The audit committee is one of the committees formed by the board of commissioners and is responsible to the board of commissioners with

the main duties and responsibilities to ensure that the principles of Good Corporate Governance, especially transparency and disclosure, are consistently and adequately applied by the executives. This variable is measured by a dummy variable, so it is not necessary to calculate the maximum and minimum values for classifying categories. If the company has at least 3 audit committee members, it is given a value of 1, and conversely if there are no 3 audit committee members, it is given a value of 0. Based on the results of descriptive statistics, it can be seen that the minimum value of the audit committee is 0. It can be said that the company has an audit committee. as many as 1 person, and the maximum value is 1 it can be said that the company has an audit committee of 3 people.

KAP's reputation

To fulfill obligations in terms of publication of financial statements, a company will need the services of a Public Accounting Firm (KAP), (Apriliana & Agustina, 2017). In addition, to ensure the credibility of the statements of financial the company is likely to use the services of the Office of Accountant Public (KAP) are large and have a good reputation. This large public accounting firm is often called the big four. Companies that use the services of the big four KAPs tend to be more trusted when compared to companies that use the services of non the big four KAPs .

Hypothesis Development Effect of Audit Opinion and Audit Committee on *Audit delay*

Audit opinion has an effect on audit delay. The period of the audit completion process may differ from one company to another between companies that obtained an unqualified opinion and other audit opinions (qualified opinion, unqualified opinion and disclaimer of opinion). Companies that obtain an unqualified opinion will tend to be more concise than other opinions.

In Regulatory Authority Services Finance number 55 / POJK.04 / 2015 on the establishment and implementation guidelines for the work of the audit committee, the audit committee is a committee that is formed by and be responsible to the Board of Commissioners in helping to carry out the duties and functions of the Board of Commissioners. Issuers or Public Companies are required to have an Audit Committee. Members of the Audit Committee are appointed and dismissed by the Board of Commissioners. The Audit Committee consists of at least 3 (three) members who come from Independent Commissioners and Parties from outside the Issuer or Public Company. The more the number of audit committees, the shorter the audit delay. Research conducted (Haryani and Wiratmaja, 2014).

In this study, the effect of the audit opinion and the audit committee will be tested together with the following hypotheses:

H₁: The opinion of the audit and the audit committee is suspected to have an effect on audit delay

Effect of Audit Opinion Against Audit delay

The auditor's opinion is in addition to being unqualified, before the opinion is published, the management will try to conduct consultation and incentive negotiations with the auditor so that it takes a relatively longer time. The auditor's opinion is a statement that is the result of judgment. Research (Utami, 2006)

The worse the opinion issued by the auditor indicates that the more audit findings are obtained so that the auditor takes more time to discuss audit findings both with management and with senior auditors, which means that the audit opinion has a significant effect on audit delay.

H₂: Audit opinion is suspected to have an effect on audit delay

Effect of the Audit Committee on Audit delay

The existence of an audit committee in a company can reduce agency problems caused by information asymmetry. Companies that have an audit committee can reduce audit delay because the company's operations are running effectively, but on the contrary if the company does not have an audit committee it will cause audit delay because the company's operations are not running effectively. The research of Putra, Sutrisno, Mardiati (2017), states that the audit committee has an effect on audit delay . The audit committee is one component of corporate governance that plays an important role in the financial reporting process by supervising the work of independent auditors in the financial reporting process and assisting the duties of the board of commissioners. Widosari & Rahardja

(2012) states that the contribution made by the audit committee is expected to assist the audit process carried out by the auditor and ultimately accelerate the completion of audited financial statements. Based on research conducted by Mumpuni & Yuyetta (2011) the number of audit committee members has an effect on audit delay. The more members in the audit committee of a company, the shorter the audit delay.

H3: The committee is suspected of having an effect on audit delay

Effect of Audit Opinion on Audit Delay Moderated by Reputation of KAP

The worse-kan opinions given by the auditor indicates that the audit process, auditors found many findings that should be consulted with senior and the management that requires time audit longer. A better auditor reputation will make it easier to overcome the consultation and negotiation process (Dinita, 2011). So even though there are many audit findings, auditors from large KAPs will be faster to complete audit reports than auditors from small KAPs. So it can be concluded that the KAP reputation is able to moderate the effect of audit opinion on audit delay.

This is in line with research (Lee & Jahng, 2008) which found that the firm that is affiliated with the Big Four will complete the audit in a company KAP earlier than non-Big Four. Because, the Big Four KAP is expected to have the availability of more advanced technology and specialist staff so that they will be more efficient in carrying out their services. KAPs affiliated with the Big

Four are assumed to be able to audit more efficiently and have greater flexibility in audit scheduling so that they can be completed on time.

H4: The reputation of KAP allegedly strengthens the audit opinion on audit delay

The influence of the Audit Committee on Audit delay moderated by the reputation of KAP

Large public accounting firms have reliable and more skilled auditors, so that the financial statements can be audited on time and have good audit quality and avoid audit delays within the company. From the description above, the hypothesis that can be formulated is as follows.

This is in line with the research of Kartika (2011). Public Accounting Firms with good reputations are estimated to be able to carry out audits more efficiently and have higher flexibility to be able to complete audits according to schedule. An audit committee that uses the services of a Public Accounting Firm in issuing financial reports or information on the company's performance, especially its auditors, to make it more accurate and reliable in its performance. Companies that use the services of large Public Accounting Firms, for example The Big Four, tend to be preferred by investors because they are considered to provide good audit quality results than small KAPs (Handayani, 2013).

H5: The reputation of KAP is suspected to strengthen the implications of the audit committee on audit delay

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used in this research is associative research with a quantitative approach. This study aims to test statistically and explain the existing problems by using numbers to determine the characteristics of individuals or groups. Quantitative associative research was obtained from a sample of the research population, analyzed according to the statistical method used. This study will examine the effect of audit opinion and audit committee on audit delay with KAP reputation as moderating.

Operational Research Variables

Dependent Variable

The dependent variable is a variable whose value will depend on the value of the independent variable (Efferin et al, 2008). The dependent variable used in this study is audit delay.

Audit delay = Audit Report Date – Financial Report Date

Independent Variable

Independent variables are variables that affect other variables (Efferin et al, 2008). The word influence in this context means that if the independent variable changes its value, it will affect the value of the dependent variable. The independent variables in this study are the audit opinion and the audit committee.

Audit Opinion

An audit opinion is a statement of fairness on the company's financial statements given by an auditor (Fiatmoko, 2015). This variable was measured using a dummy variable. Wherein if the company gets a statement

Unqualified given the number 1 (one), and if the company got statements other than unqualified (Unqualified with Language Modifier, Reasonable With the Exception, Not Fair and Not Give Opinion) will be assigned a value of 0 (zero) (Putra & Putra, 2016).

Audit Committee

The audit committee is a committee formed by and responsible to the Board of Commissioners in assisting in carrying out the duties and functions of the Board of Commissioners. The audit committee consists of at least three members who come from independent commissioners and parties from outside the issuer or public company. The measurement of the audit committee in this study is by looking at the number of audit committees as done by (Nindyta and Murtedjo, 2014).

Audit Committee = Number of audit committee members (Σ Audit Committee).

Moderating Variables

The moderating variable used in this research is the KAP's reputation. KAP reputation can be interpreted as public trust, good name, view (image) of the achievements of the KAP. The size of a Public Accounting Firm can be measured based on the number of employees, number of clients, and reputation. Large Public Accounting Firms have a large number of employees, can audit more efficiently and effectively, have a flexible schedule that allows them to complete audits on time, and have a stronger incentive to complete their audits faster in order to maintain their

reputation. The size of the KAP is based on the number of partners in a KAP, which is divided into large, medium and small KAPs. Annisa (2018) show that large KAPs have higher audit quality than medium and small KAPs .

Population

In this study, the population used is the property, real estate, and building construction service sector companies listed on the IDX in 2016-2020.

Sample

The sampling method used is the purposive sampling method , where the sampling technique is used when all members in a group that meet the criteria are used as samples (Sugiyono, 2019). The sample criteria used in this study are:

1. Property , real estate, and building construction companies listed on the IDX during the observation period 2016-2020
2. Companies that publish their complete financial statements for 2016-2020
3. Companies that use rupiah currency in their financial statements for 2016-2020
4. Companies that present independent auditor reports

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistics provide a description or descriptive of a data that can be seen from the average value (mean), standard deviation , maximum, minimum. For this reason, a statistical description of the results of descriptive statistical tests using

Eviews version 9.0 for windows will be presented in the following table:

Tabel 1 Descriptive Statistic

Date: 09/23/21
Time: 19:00
Sample: 2016 2020

	OP_X1	KA_X2	RK_Z	AD_Y
Mean	4.620000	3.030000	0.260000	90.68000
Median	5.000000	3.000000	0.000000	86.00000
Maximum	5.000000	5.000000	1.000000	214.00000
Minimum	4.000000	2.000000	0.000000	41.00000
Std. Dev.	0.486604	0.412250	0.439735	29.12230
Skewness	-0.494451	1.506452	1.094306	0.875299
Kurtosis	1.244482	11.76841	2.197505	4.329353
Jarque-Bera	33.83143	716.3556	45.28349	40.26476
Probability	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Sum	924.0000	606.0000	52.00000	18136.00
Sum Sq. Dev.	47.12000	33.82000	38.48000	168773.5
Observations	200	200	200	200

Chow Test

Chow test is used to choose between the common effect and fixed effect models . If the probability value is $F < \pm$ (significance level/alpha 5%) then the Fixed Effect Model is selected. If the probability value is $F > \pm$ (significance level/alpha 5%) then the Common Effect Model is selected.

Table 2 Chow Test

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	3.119674	(39,158)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	114.201119	39	0.0000

The results of the Chow test output in table 4 above, the probability value of cross-section F is 0.0000 and the probability value of cross-section Chi-square is also 0.0000. This shows the result that the probability value is less than 0.05, so in this chow test the best model is the Fixed Effect , so the next estimation model is the Hausman test.

Hausman Test

Hausman test was conducted to test the best model between the Fixed Effect Model and the Random Effect Model. In drawing the results, it is done by comparing the F-probability value with \pm , if the F-probability value is less than the specified \pm , then the fixed effects model is accepted, and vice versa if the F-probability value is greater than \pm , then the random model received effects. In this study, a significance level of 0.05 was used.

Table 3 Hausman Test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	0.897542	2	0.6384

The results of the Hausman test output shown in table 4.5 F-probability value Cross-section random of 0.6384 means showing the results that the probability value of 0.6384 is greater than the significance level of 0.05 then the selected model is random effect models, so the model The next estimation is the Langrange multiplier (LM) test.

Langrange Multiplier Test

The LM test was carried out because the Chow test showed that the model used was the Fixed Effect Model, while the Hausman test showed the most appropriate model was the Random Effect Model. So it is necessary to test the LM as the final stage to determine the most appropriate Fixed Effect or Random Effect model, (Silalahi, 2014).

Table 4 Lagrange Multiplier Test Result

	Test Hypothesis Time		
	Cross-section	Time	Both
Breusch-Pagan	33.60366 (0.0000)	275.1827 (0.0000)	308.7864 (0.0000)
Honda	5.796866 (0.0000)	16.58863 (0.0000)	15.82894 (0.0000)
King-Wu	5.796866 (0.0000)	16.58863 (0.0000)	17.56627 (0.0000)
Standardized Honda	6.046443 (0.0000)	18.95505 (0.0000)	12.68591 (0.0000)
Standardized King-Wu	6.046443 (0.0000)	18.95505 (0.0000)	16.87183 (0.0000)
Gourieriou, et al.*	–	–	308.7864 (< 0.01)

*Mixed chi-square asymptotic critical values:

The results of the LM test output that the probability value is greater than 0.05 then accepts H0 which means that the best estimation method is Fixed Effect. The probability value in Breusch-Pagan - Cross Section is 0.000 which is $>$ (less than) 0.05, then the LM test that must be done is the Random Test Effect.

Normality Test

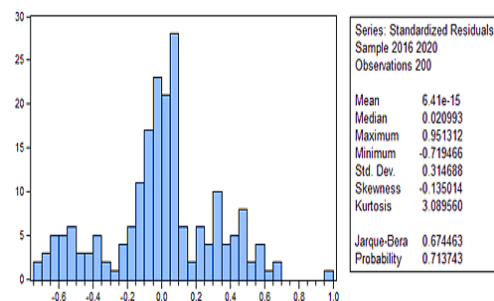


Image 2 Normality Test Result

The results of the picture above can be seen that the *Jarque-Bera value* is 0.674463. While the probability value is 0.713743 $>$ 0.05, it can be concluded that the sample data in the study are normally distributed.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 5 Heterokedasticity Test Result

Heteroskedasticity Test: White			
F-statistic	0.936011	Prob. F(4,195)	0.4441
Obs*R-squared	3.767706	Prob. Chi-Square(4)	0.4384
Scaled explained SS	3.797068	Prob. Chi-Square(4)	0.4342

The output results above can be seen that there is no heteroscedasticity problem. This is because the results obtained in the form of a probability value Chi-Square of 0.4384 where the value of the probability of Chi-Square is greater than the level of significance is 0.05 ($0.4384 > 0.05$) so that it can be concluded that the data used free of symptoms heteroskedastisitas and homoscedasticity.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 6 Multicollinearity Test Result

	OA_X1	KA_X2
OA_X1	1.000000	-0.094841
KA_X2	-0.094841	1.000000

The output correlation between X1 (audit opinion) and X2 (audit committee) is -0.094841. An indication of the occurrence of multicollinearity is if the correlation coefficient between each independent variable is greater than 0.80, then when viewed from the results of the study above, there is no correlation between the independent variables which is high above 0.80. so that in this study there is no multicollinearity between independent variables.

Autocorrelation Test

Table 7 Autocorrelation Test Result

Weighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.034487	Mean dependent var	2.478534
Adjusted R-squared	0.024684	S.D. dependent var	0.267803
S.E. of regression	0.264477	Sum squared resid	13.77976
F-statistic	3.518265	Durbin-Watson stat	1.208170
Prob(F-statistic)	0.031528		

The output results presented by the DW (Durbin-Watson) value of 1.208170, From the output presented in the table, the DW (Durbin-Watson) value of 1.208170, and the criterion value that does not experience autocorrelation is $-2 < 1.208170 < 2$. So that the results obtained are no autocorrelation.

Panel Data Regression Analysis

Table 8 Regression Linier Result

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	5.129841	0.377076	13.60426	0.0000
OA_X1	-0.499523	0.197772	-2.525755	0.0123
KA_X2	0.080805	0.172541	0.468326	0.6401

$$Y = 5,129841 + -0,499523 X_1 + 0,080805 X_2 + 0,377076$$

Table 9 Coefficient of Determination Test (R²)

Weighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.034487	Mean dependent var	2.478534
Adjusted R-squared	0.024684	S.D. dependent var	0.267803
S.E. of regression	0.264477	Sum squared resid	13.77976
F-statistic	3.518265	Durbin-Watson stat	1.208170
Prob(F-statistic)	0.031528		

TABEL 4.11 Koefisien Determinasi

Results output table 4:11 explains that the magnitude of the coefficient of determination (R²), Adjusted R-Square is 0.024684, which means that the influence of the independent variable (the audit opinion and the audit committee) on the dependent variable (audit delay) amounted to 2.46% effect on the audit

delay variable and the remaining 97.54% is influenced by variables outside the study.

F Test (Simultaneous)

Table 10 F-Test Result

Weighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.034487	Mean dependent var	2.478534
Adjusted R-squared	0.024684	S.D. dependent var	0.267803
S.E. of regression	0.264477	Sum squared resid	13.77976
F-statistic	3.518265	Durbin-Watson stat	1.208170
Prob(F-statistic)	0.031528		

The output results of table 4.12 above Prob(F-statistics) for all models show a value of 0.031528, meaning the probability value is smaller than 0.05 significance. search F-table with the number (n) = 200; number of variables = 3; significance level of 0.05; $df1 = k-1 = 3-1 = 2$; and $df2 = nk = 200-3 = 197$ so that the F-table value is 3.518265, the F-count value is $3.518265 >$ the F-table value is 3.04. So that simultaneously the variables of audit opinion and audit committee simultaneously have a significant effect on Audit Delay .

t test (Partial)

Table 11 t test Result

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	5.129841	0.377076	13.60426	0.0000
OA_X1	-0.499523	0.197772	-2.525755	0.0123
KA_X2	0.080805	0.172541	0.468326	0.6401

1. Audit opinion has a significant effect on audit delay , from the table of t test results, the auditor's specialization variable has a probability value smaller than the significance level, which is 0.0123 less than 0.05. So that the audit opinion has an effect on audit delay.
2. The audit committee has no significant effect on audit delay ,

it can be seen from the results of the t test output that the audit committee variable has a probability value greater than the significance level, which is 0.6401 greater than 0.05 so that the complexity of the company's operations has no significant effect on audit delay.

Moderate Regression Analysis (MRA)

Table 12 MRA test Result

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	5.671531	0.437479	12.96411	0.0000
X1	-0.800119	0.228595	-3.500166	0.0006
X2	-0.025081	0.187918	-0.133468	0.8940
M	-1.873125	0.867705	-2.158712	0.0321
M1	1.078115	0.455193	2.368479	0.0188
M2	0.311570	0.471396	0.660951	0.5094

Effects Specification			
R-squared	0.077817	Mean dependent var	2.594665
Adjusted R-squared	0.054050	S.D. dependent var	0.270272
S.E. of regression	0.262867	Sum squared resid	13.40521
F-statistic	3.274088	Durbin-Watson stat	1.284187
Prob(F-statistic)	0.007326		

1. Seen from the table of results the value of M1 is 0.0188. This value is smaller than the significance level of 0.05 ($0.0188 < 0.05$). So in this study the reputation of KAP can moderate the effect of audit opinion on audit delay.
2. From the result table, the value of M2 is 0.5094, this value is greater than the significance level used, which is 0.05. So in this study the reputation of KAP can not moderate the influence of the audit committee on audit delay.
3. Judging from the probability value of F, the results of the MRA test show that the reputation of the KAP can moderate the effect of the audit

opinion and the audit committee simultaneously on audit delay. The probability value of F is 0.007326 where the result is smaller than the significance level of 0.05.

5. CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

Based on the research conducted, several conclusions can be drawn as follows: (1) The opinion of the audit and the audit committee has a significant effect on audit delay, (2) , (3) Audit opinion has a significant effect on audit delay, (4) The audit committee has no significant effect on

audit delay; (5) KAP reputation can moderate the effect of audit opinion on audit delay; (6) KAP reputation can not moderate the influence of the audit committee on audit delay.

Suggestion

Suggestions that can be given through the results of this study is it takes cooperation between the client and the auditor to be able to complete the audit on time with good quality. So for further research, it is expected to add variables that have not been used in this study and increase the research period for better results

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