

The Effect of *Audite Tenure*, KAP's Reputation and *Audite Fee* an Audit Quality with the Audit Committee as Moderation Variables

Ignasia Natalelawati^(⊠) and Usep Syaipudin

Economics and Business, Lampung University, Bandar Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia natalelaiqnasia@qmail.com

Abstract. Audit quality determines how much accuracy the report has in presenting information for external parties of the company as a basis for decision-making. The phenomena associated with auditors in accounting decrease public confidence in the quality of auditors. In its development, audit quality is strongly influenced by various factors such as Audit Tenure, KAP Reputation and Audit Fees as well as the audit committee that oversees the process of an audit. This study uses quantitative research with a moderation approach. The data required is data originating from the Indonesia Stock Exchange which is data on manufacturing companies in 2019–2021 which produced 151 companies with a sample of 32 companies in a period of 3 years so that a total of 96 quantitative data was obtained. The statistical tool used is SPSS Version 21.

Keywords: Audite Tenure \cdot KAP Reputation \cdot Audit Fee \cdot Audit Quality and Audit Committee

1 Introduction

The Indonesian economy is inseparable from the public accounting profession. The role of public accountants as support improving the quality and credibility of financial information to improve good corporate governance. The intended financial information is used in making economic decisions for investors, creditors, the government and other stakeholders. In making decisions, audit quality determines how accurate a financial report is for external parties. A high-quality audit will produce financial reports that can provide a fairness guarantee so that it can be used for better investment decision making Elevendra and Yunita [1].

In Indonesia, there was a financial report scandal. In general, this occurs due to differences in interests that lead to high financial scandals. These scandals are usually related to the manipulation of financial reports by management. Owners and investors usually hand over wealth management to company management, but this causes a difference in the interests of principals (owners and investors) and agents (management) which causes a financial statement manipulation scandal in Indonesia. The phenomenon that links auditors to accounting scandals causes a decline in public confidence in the

quality of auditors. Auditors are always required to audit financial statements as well as possible. However, sometimes fraud in auditing also occurs and even many scandals reveal various cases of fraudulent financial statements [2]. Qatrunnada and Sundari In its development, audit quality is strongly influenced by internal factors, but also external factors. No matter how great the auditor's technical ability is, it will still be very dependent on other external variables that underlie the auditor's decision-making in giving an opinion. Many factors affect audit quality in a company including tenure audits, KAP reputation and, audit fees.

2 Literature Review

A. Agency theory

Santoso [3], Agency theory(*Agency Theory*) explained that agency problems arise due to information asymmetry and conflict of interest between the two. Agents want high compensation for work done. Conflict of interest raises the need for assurance that the financial reports prepared by management are free from elements of fraud and have been presented in accordance with applicable standards and principles. A public accountant is a party capable of mediating between principals and agents who have different interests in managing company finances.

B. Stakeholder Theory

Ardiningsih [4] the relevance of financial reports is needed by stakeholders to assess the performance of company management. So the company needs the services of an auditor who moves independently and objectively to audit the company's financial statements. This theory is practically responsible not only to shareholders but to other stakeholders.

C. Hypothesis

Agency Theory in this case as a cooperative relationship between agent and principal. According to Nainggolan and Alfian [5] the authority given to the principal to the agent is in the form of making the best decision for the principal with the aim of resolving agency problems that arise as a result of parties collaborating but having different goals. According to Sari [6] stakeholder theory with a reasonable audit opinion so that investors are interested in investing in the company, with a fair audit opinion and every year is reasonable then it can be said that the company has a good value in the eyes of investors.

Charmila [7] found the fact that tenure audits have a simultaneous effect on audit quality. Research conducted by Sari [6] found the fact that tenure audits affect audit quality. Sari and Rahmi [8] found the fact that KAP's reputation affects audit quality. In research conducted by Basworo and Sumardjo [9] found the fact that the reputation of public accounting firms (KAP) affects audit quality. Darmawan and Ardini [10] found the fact that audit fees affect audit quality. Based on the discussion that has been presented, the hypotheses in this study are:

H₁: Tenure audits have a positive effect on audit quality.

H₂: KAP reputation has a positive effect on audit quality.

H₃: Audit fees have a positive effect on audit quality.

H₄: The Audit Committee moderates the influence of the Tenure Audit on audit quality.

H₅: The Audit Committee moderates the influence of the reputation of the KAP on audit quality.

H₆: The Audit Committee moderates the effect of fees on audit quality.

3 Methodology

D. Data Processing and Analysis

The data required is data originating from the Indonesia Stock Exchange which is data on manufacturing companies in 2019–2021 which produced 151 companies with a sample of 32 companies in a period of 3 years so that a total of 96 quantitative data was obtained. Secondary data was obtained from the website http://www.idx.go.id/ [11] and on the websites of each company. Regression logistics is an appropriate model to serve as a data analysis technique to measure the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

4 Result and Discussion

A. Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistical Test from Table 1 it can be seen that the number of samples (N) in the study was 96 samples. The mean (average) value of audit quality (Y) is positive with an average value of 0.70. The standard deviation value of audit quality is 0.462. For a minimum value of audit quality of 0 and a maximum value of 1 with a variance of 0.213.

Value of Mean (average) X_1 Tenure audits have a positive number with an average value of 1.44. The Standard Deviation Audit Tenure value is 0.662. The minimum value for Tenure Audit is 1 and the maximum value is 3 with a variance of 0.438. Value of Mean (average) X_2 KAP's reputation is in a positive number with an average value of 0.33. KAP Reputation Standard Deviation Value is 0.474. For a minimum value of KAP Reputation of 0 and a maximum value of 1 with a variance of 0.225. Value of Mean (average) X_3 Audit fees are in a positive number with an average value of 20.198. The

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std.	Variance
	Statisctic	Statisctic	Statisctic	Statisctic	Statisctic	Statisctic	Std. Error	Statisctic	Statisctic
Y_Audits_Quality	96	1	0	67	.70	.70	.047	.462	.213
X1_Audits_Tenure	96	2	1	138	1.44	1.44	.662	.662	.438
X2_KAP_Repuation	96	1	0	32	.33	.33	.474	.474	.225
X3_Audits_Fee	96	4.23	18.40	22.63	1939.08	20.1988	.11782	1.15444	1.333
Valid N (listwise)	96								

Table 1. Descriptive Statistic Results

Standard Deviation Fee Audit value is 1.154. The minimum value for Audit Fee is 18.40 and the maximum value is 22.63 with a variance of 1.333.

B. Regression Model Equation:

$$Y = 14.378 + 1.040X_1 + 1.560X_2RKAP + 0,8111X_3 + ZKomite + 0,125Tenure * Komite + 0,478 RKAP * Komite + 0,199LnAudit * Komite.$$

C. Tenure Audits have a Positive Effect on Audit Quality

Siregar and Agustini [12] found the fact that tenure audits do not affect audit quality. Ardhiyanto [13] found the fact that tenure audits do not affect audit quality. Because there are already many public accounting firms that have short terms of office, namely less than 3 years according to regulations regarding audit rotations that must run for less than 3 years.

D. KAP Reputation has a Positive effect on Audit Quality

Sari and Rahmi [8] found the fact that KAP's reputation affects audit quality. In addition, the results of Basworo and Sumardj [9] found the fact that the reputation of KAP influences audit quality. The two studies above support the results of this study, namely the reputation of a public accounting firm affects audit quality. This is because KAP that already have a good reputation will try to maintain their audit quality.

E. Audit Fee have a Positive effect on Audit Quality

Dewi [14] found the fact that audit fee effect on audit quality. Darmawan and Ardini [15] found the fact that audit fees affect audit quality. This is because obtaining good audit quality will require time, effort, a long process and high costs.

F. The Audit Committee Effect Moderating the Tenure audit on Audits Quality

Wahyu [16] found the fact that the Audit Committee cannot moderate the influence of audit tenure on audit quality. Apriani [17] has not been able to moderate the relationship between KAP tenure on audit quality.

This research is in line, the audit committee is not able to moderate the relationship between audit tenure and audit quality. This is because the auditor has been able to take advantage of the time in the audit process so that even though the auditor's engagement time is short it does not affect audit quality. The better the performance of the audit committee in carrying out their duties in providing oversight in the implementation of external audits, the shorter the audit tenure.

G. The effect of KAP's Reputation on Audit Quality with the Audit Committee as a Moderating Variable

Charmila [18] the existence of an audit committee can strengthen the influence of the reputation of the KAP on audit quality. So the above research is in accordance with the results of this study, namely the audit committee moderates the relationship between the reputation KAP on audit quality. This is because the audit committee has a role in the

company, namely the authority to supervise the implementation of the audit of company operations, one of which is the preparation of financial reports.

H. The Effect of Audit Fee on Audit Quality with Audit Committee as a Moderating Variable

Laili [19] the audit committee is able to moderate the effect of audit fees on audit quality. Rompas [20] the audit committee is able to moderate the effect of audit fees on audit quality. This is consistent with the results of this study, namely the audit committee is able to moderate the relationship between audit fees and audit quality. The audit committee has a supervisory role in the implementation of external audits and in determining audit fees.

5 Conclusion

The tenure audit has no effect on audit quality, this is because a long engagement period does not always have an impact on poor audit quality because a long engagement period will have an impact on good quality because the auditor already knows the company well enough. It will also occur during a short engagement period which does not guarantee good audit quality because with a short engagement period the auditor does not know enough about the company to be audited so that information that has an impact on financial position is also not sufficient. This happens because the auditor is able to learn about the client company quickly. The audit committee strengthens the relationship between Public Accounting Firm (KAP) reputation and audit quality. This is due to the effective delegation of shareholder authority to the audit committee.

References

- 1. Elevendra, D., & Yunita, NH (2021). Effect *Audit tenure* and Auditor Switching on Audit Quality with Financial Distress as Moderating. *Journal of Exploratory Accounting*, 3(1), 82–97. http://jea.ppj.unp.ac.id/index.php/jea
- Qatrunnada, ZS, & Sundari, S. (2021). The Role of Audit Fees and Factors Affecting Audit Quality. Expansion: Journal of Economics, Finance, Banking, and Accounting, 13(1), 32–45. https://doi.org/10.35313/ekspansi.v13i1.2543
- Santoso, B. (2015)., Basic Principles, Theories, and Legal Problems Yudhistira Ghalia Indonesia: Bogor
- 4. Ardiningsih, A. (2021). Financial Statement Audit. PT Bumi Aksara: Jakarta
- Adolphino Nainggolan, & Alfian. (2021). The Effect of Audit Fees, Audit Tenure and Audit Rotation on Audit Quality (Empirical Study of Food and Beverage Sub-Sector Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2015–2019 Period). *Liability Journal*, 6(2), 28–37. https://doi.org/10.54964/liabilitas.v6i2.77
- Sari, E. E. (2019). The Effect Of Corporate Social Responsibility And Auditor Tenure On Corporate Financial Performance. STIE Perbanas Surabaya, 1(2).
- 7. Charmila, V. (2022). The Effect of Audit Tenure, KAP Size, Audit Fee and Company Size on Audit Quality with Audit Committee Effectiveness as a Moderating Variable (Empirical Study of Infrastructure and Transportation Sector companies listed on the Indone Stock Exchange. Jambi University Faculty of Economics and Business.

- 8. Sari, R., & Rahmi, M. (2021). Analysis of the Effect of Auditor Rotation, Audit Tenure and KAP Reputation on Audit Quality. *Equity*, 24(1), 123–140. https://doi.org/10.34209/equ. v24i1.2415
- 9. Alnova Tri Basworo, Mahendro Sumardjo, A. N. (2021). Effect of Tenure Audit, Company Size, Audit Rotation and Quality Control System on Audit Quality. *National Research Conference on Economics, Management, and Accounting (KORELASI)*, 2(1), 942–961. https://conference.upnvj.ac.id/index.php/korelasi/article/view/1217
- Darmawan, W. (2020). The Audit Committee as a Moderator of the Effect of Audit Tenure, Cap Size, Auditor Specialization and Audit Fees on Audit Quality (Empirical Study of Banking Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2014–2018). Semarang State University.
- 11. www.idx.go.id
- 12. Siregar, D. L., & Agustini, T. (2020). The Effect of Audit Fees, Audit Tenure and Audit Rotation on Audit Quality on the Indonesian Stock Exchange. *EMBA Journal: Journal of Economics, Management, Business and Accounting Research*, 8(1), 637–646.
- 13. Ardhityanto, E. P. (2020). The Effects of Audit Fees, Audit Tenure, Audit Rotation, Leverage, and Company Size on Audit Quality (Empirical Study of Financial Sector Service Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange Period 2015–2019). *Prosiding Business and Economics Conference In Utilizing of Modern Technology* 2020, 720–733. http://journal.ummgl.ac.id/index.php/conference/article/view/4723
- 14. Dewi, S. R., & Eriandani, R. (2022). Characteristics of audit committees and audit quality. *Journal of Accounting and Finance Studies*, 5(1), 1–14.
- 15. Darmawan, M. S., & Ardini, L. (2021). Effect of Audit Fee, Audit Tenure, Audit Delay and Auditor Switching on Audit Quality. *Journal of Accounting Science and Research*, 10(5), 1–18.
- Wahyu, W. (2020). The Influence of Client Importance, Audit Tenure, Audit Rotation, and Audit Fees on Audit Quality and Audit Committee as Moderating Variables (Empirical Study of Financial Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2013-2017). Pekbis Journal, 12(2), 117–129.
- 17. Apriani, T. (2021). Effect of Tenure Cap and Audit Fee on Audit Quality Moderated by the Audit Committee. *STIEP Journal of Economics*, 6(3), 1–13. http://stiepontianak.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/jes/article/view/63
- 18. Laili, N.I. (2021). The Effect of Audit Fee, Audit Tenure, Audit Rotation on Audit Quality with Audit Committee as a Moderating Variable in Financial Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. *Journal of Economics, Business and Industry (EBI)*, 3(1), 32–37. https://doi.org/10.52061/ebi.v3i1.32
- Rompas, A. (2022). Effect of Audit Fee, Institutional Ownership and Litigation Risk on Audit Quality Moderated by the Audit Committee. *Tarumanagara University Faculty of Economics*.
- 20. Suwarno et al (2020). Audit Fee, Audit Tenure, Auditor's Reputation, and Audit Rotation on Audit Quality. *Muhammadiyah Surakarta University Faculty of Economics and business*

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

