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Research Article

The Role of the Audit Committee as a Moderating Determinant of Audit Quality

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Abstract - *This study investigates the importance of audit quality in improving the credibility of financial statements, which is important for a mature decision-making process for stakeholders by analyzing the effect of audit switching, audit tenure, audit fees, and time budget pressure on audit quality with the audit committee as a moderating variable. The sample used in this study is a non-cyclical Consumer Company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2021-2023. This study provides a new perspective by examining the effect of audit switching, audit tenure, audit fees, and time budget pressure on audit quality with the audit committee as moderation in the context of the non-cyclical consumer sector in Indonesia. In addition, this study highlights the factors that influence audit quality.*

Keywords - *Auditor Switching, Audit Tenure, Fee Audit, time budget pressure, Audit Quality, Komite Audit.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In general, financial statements are a tool for companies to describe the company's performance during a certain time, financial statements are a collection of information relating to the state / condition of a company / entity's finances. Investors rely on financial statements to determine whether a company is worth investing in or not. Investors can make decisions based on information that shows the condition of the company. Financial statements are very important to investors because companies must ensure that they provide confidence to stakeholders and ensure that the financial statements are in accordance with the actual state of the company at that time and are properly submitted by the company, so that the public can use financial statements as a basis for making decisions (Theresia & Setiawan, 2023; Yohanes et al., 2024).

All financial statements that get a fair opinion are useful for making decisions. In addition, relevant and high-quality audits will improve company performance and can improve the company's reputation in the eyes of the public. Therefore, improving the quality of financial statements is very important for business (Kusumawardhani & Riduwan, 2017). As an audit provider, KAP must continuously improve the quality of their services by tightening audit quality. Therefore, many stakeholders will trust KAP (Olivia & Setiawan, 2019). Auditors are expected to make high quality audit reports as a basis for decision making. When the audit assessment of financial statements does not provide an appropriate assessment, this will make users of financial statements deceived (Sari & Kurniawati, 2021). When auditors find and report misstatements in the accounting system, this is called audit quality. The purpose of this study is to evaluate all components that affect audit quality, based on literature research and results from interviews with respondents (Dhania & Setiawan, 2023). Public accountants must be skeptical of their work, maintain confidentiality, be cautious, and careful. Auditors face a tough challenge to produce quality audit opinions, as they are affected by internal and external factors during the opinion-making process. Thus, some of the external factors to be ascertained on audit quality include audit switching, audit tenure, audit fees, and time budget pressure with audit committee oversight. An audit committee consisting of experienced and independent people is expected to have integrity and objectivity in compiling the reports made by the company to enable the implementation of the carbon emissions disclosure law. By the company under the supervision of the audit committee (Suherman & Kurniawati, 2023). Almost all sectors of the Indonesian economy are experiencing increased business competition. Therefore, companies must make the right strategy to maintain their business, compete with other companies, and achieve their goals. Especially, Companies in the

non-cyclical consumer sector mostly produce goods that are essential for people's daily needs, such as food and beverages, food and staple retail, and products in A company can be considered to have strong performance if its profitability trend has increased for several consecutive years.

The phenomenon of financial statement fraud scandal cases that occurred in companies in Indonesia, especially manufacturing companies engaged in the primary consumer goods sector (consumer non-cyclicals), which befell PT Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food (AISA), became a victim of a financial statement fraud scandal in 2018. The case began when PT Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food's subsidiary, PT Indo Beras Unggul (IBU), discovered that rice subsidized by farmers was processed and repackaged into pera rice. This incident caused AISA's shares to drop dramatically, which forced the company to improve its 2017 financial statements. Shareholders proposed an investigation into the 2017 financial statements at the 2018 Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (EGMS) and selected Ernst & Young Indonesia (EY) to re-audit the 2017 financial statements. Research on audit quality has previously been conducted by (Fakhrul & Sri, 2023) using the variables Audit Tenure, Audit Rotation, Audit fee, and Auditor specialization on audit quality in examining financial statement fraud in companies listed on the IDX in 2019-2021. The results show that audit tenure has a negative effect on audit quality. Meanwhile, the variables audit fee, audit rotation, and auditor specialization have a significant positive effect on audit quality. In addition, research on audit quality conducted by (Farid and bahradja, 2022) using the variables Audit Tenure, Audit Rotation, Audit fee, and Auditor specialization on audit quality in examining financial statement fraud in companies listed on the IDX in 2018-2021.

The results show that audit tenure has a negative effect on audit quality. Meanwhile, the audit fee variable, audit rotation, and company size have a significant positive effect on audit quality. Furthermore, research on audit quality by (Edastami, 2022) using the variables Audit Tenure, Audit Rotation, Audit fee, and Auditor specialization on audit quality in examining financial statement fraud in banking companies listed on the IDX in 2016-2018. The results show that audit tenure and auditor rotation have a negative effect on audit quality. Meanwhile, the audit fee variable, and KAP size have a significant positive effect on audit quality. Then, research on audit quality has previously been conducted by (David 7 Sekar, 2022) using the variables Audit Rotation, Audit fee, Number of partners, and KAP Reputation on audit quality in examining financial statement fraud in companies listed on the IDX in 2018-2020. The results show that Audit Rotation, Audit fee, Number of partners, and KAP Reputation have a positive effect on audit quality.

II. RELATED WORKS

Long audit engagements can reduce the trust and integrity of auditors and the Public Accounting Firm (KAP). This is because auditors and client management are closer to each other, seeking personal gain beyond the purpose of the original engagement. For this reason, the Minister of Finance has stipulated this in a Regulation. Minister of Finance Number 17/PMK.01/2008 dated February 5, 2008 stipulates that AP should rotate every three years and KAP should rotate every six years.

A. Ha1: Audit Switching has a Positive Influence on Audit Quality

Audtor switching is an activity that is required due to the long engagement period of auditors who have audited or used the same client which can result in a decrease in auditor independence behavior and allow emotional engagement and can lead to problems of escalation of commitment to decisions that are not appropriate according to the auditor. Auditor switching (auditor change) occurs due to difficulties and financial failures of management to carry out their duties properly or improperly due to bonus motivation factors, while audit factors can arise from the audit fees paid by the auditee to the auditors who carry out their work auditing the Company (Majid et al, 2021).

B. Ha2: Audit Tenure has a Positive Influence on Audit Quality

A public accounting firm that has quite a lot of partners indicates that the KAP has competent and qualified human resources, and indirectly affects the quality of audits provided by KAP to client companies. Because basically a person who serves as a partner must have a Certified Accountant Public (CPA) certification. CPAs master the scope and competence of materials such as accounting, auditing, internal control, information systems, taxation, macro and microeconomics.

C. Ha3: Audit Fee has a Positive Influence on Audit Quality

According to Mulyani & Munthe (2018), determining audit fees is no less important in accepting assignments, auditors work to earn adequate income. The amount of audit fees that auditors will receive is thought to have an effect on audit quality. Because the audit fee also talks about the auditor's ability to carry out his duties with different levels of complexity in producing good audit quality, and being able to be a reflection of high integrity.

D. Ha4: Time Budget Pressure has a Negative Influence on Audit Quality

Agent theory explains that auditor services act as a third party who is able to overcome information inconsistencies between directors and agents by providing an opinion on the credibility of the financial statements submitted by agents, whose power can be seen from the quality of audits conducted by auditors at the right time. Ahmad's research (2020) shows that tight time pressure due to the budget can lead to inefficient behavior in a design that is too tight, causing auditors to ignore audit procedures that are considered non-critical and reduce their level of compliance. As a result, auditors are less disciplined and efficient in following and carrying out audit procedures.

E. Ha5: Audit Committee Not Able to Moderate Audit Switching Variable on Audit Quality

According to Dayuni et al., (2021) Auditor switching is an act of changing the duties of the auditor or KAP from a certain public accounting firm to the next different public accountant carried out by the company or client on an audit assignment and changes in auditor switching can occur due to clients and auditors. The change of public accountants has been regulated in regulations which is an Action Solution to reduce problems related to the decline in audit quality or the services provided are no longer adequate for auditees and interested parties. This policy is stipulated in Government Regulation (PP) number 20 of 2015 article 11 paragraph 910 concerning Public Accountant Practices which defines that KAP is no longer limited in conducting Company audits, but audit performance restrictions only apply to Public Accountants, namely for five (5) consecutive financial years at most. Then, public accountants can provide audit services again after two (2) consecutive financial years, not providing historical financial information services. Then, the government issued the latest update to perfect the existing regulations, namely Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 186 / PMK.01 / 2021 concerning the Public Accountant Supervision and Development Agency.

F. Ha6: Audit Committee is Able to Moderate Audit Tenure Variables on Audit Quality

Audit fees also depend on the extent of the material to be audited and the provision of competent public accountants from the public accounting firm. As stated, one of the duties and responsibilities of the audit committee is to appoint and replace the public accounting firm.

G. Ha7: Audit Committee is Able to Moderate Audit Fee Variables on Audit Quality

Government Regulation No.2 of 2016 concerning Determination of Fees for Financial Statement Audit Services, issued by the Institute of Certified Public Accountants, regulates the policy for determining fees for public accountant duties:

- Each member who acts as a Partner Leader and / or Public Accountant Partner at KAP must determine the policy for the basis of calculating the amount of service fees.
- The policy as referred to in paragraph (1) may include: a. The amount of the standard hourly charge out rate in accordance with the auditor's staff level. b. Pricing policy regarding different prices to be determined based on the standard service fee rate, and c. The method of determining the total amount of service fees to be charged to clients contained in an engagement letter.
- The method of determining the total amount of service fees as referred to in paragraph (2) letter c may use: a. A lump sum amount b. An amount determined based on the realization of the use of personnel working hours or the composite of the Engagement Team, or c. An amount determined based on the realization of the use of personnel working hours or the composite of the Engagement Team with a minimum and/or maximum amount determined according to the budget ceiling of the client entity.

H. Ha8: Audit Committee Unable to Moderate Time Budget Pressure Variable on Audit Quality

Time budget pressure occurs when the auditor tries to complete the audit within the time limit set. Which will be reduced to complete the audit within a limited time due to the influence of external factors on auditor

behavior. Delays in the issuance of financial statements can have a negative impact on the quality of financial statements and the reputation of the selected audit partner (Tanujaya & Christian, 2023).However, according to Hussin et al. (2018), auditors need to handle many clients because there is not enough time to audit the company's financial statements.

I. Research Paradigm

It is the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables in research, which is then used as the basis for formulating answers to research problems. The research paradigm is presented in the form of a scheme or flowchart. The research paradigm can also be in the form of a researcher's train of thought or a sequence in the discussion that links one discussion to the next.

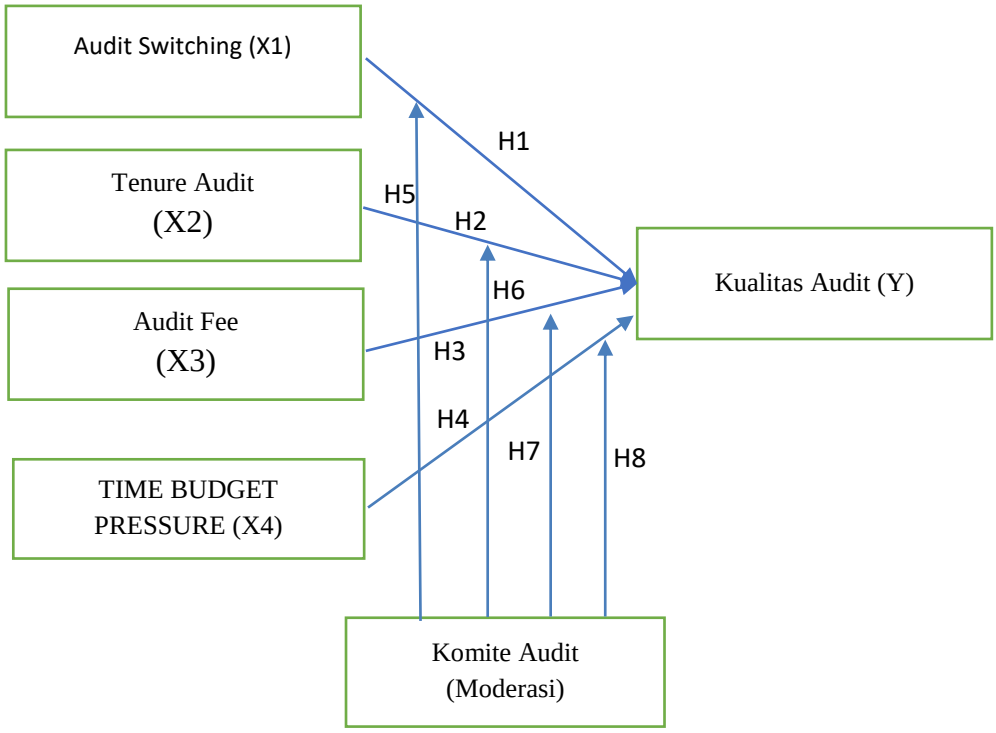

Figure 1. Audit Quality Research Model

III. METHODOLOGY

A. Overview of Research Subjects and Objects

Overview of Research Objects and Subjects In this section described: The research objects in this study are Audit Switching, Audit Tenure, Audit Fee, and Time Budget Pressure on Audit Quality with the Audit Committee as a Moderating Variable listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in the 2021-2023 period. The reason researchers use non-cyclical consumer sector companies as research objects. Because, between 2017 and 2019, most organizations experienced improved performance. In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic triggered a significant economic downturn in Indonesia, resulting in huge losses for many companies. Certain companies in the non-Cyclical Consumer sector also experienced a decline in revenue, resulting in losses in the current fiscal year. However, many companies in the Consumer Non-cyclicals sector experienced an increase in revenue amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Companies in the Consumer Non-cyclical sector produce goods that are necessary for society. Following the decline of the COVID-19 pandemic and the easing of restrictions from 2021 to 2022, certain companies in this sector experienced an increase in profitability (Kesara et al., 2023).

B. Types of Research and Data Sources

In this study, a quantitative research method with a descriptive approach was used. In this method, it aims to know and understand the nature and deeper relationship between four (4) variables by observing and controlling certain aspects more specifically and clearly. In this study, descriptive analysis is used to determine

how the effect of Auditor Switching, Audit Tenure, Audit Fees, and Time Budget Pressure on Audit Quality with the Audit Committee as a moderator taken from the annual reports and financial reports of non-cyclical consumer companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange as of 2021-2023. Researchers conducted an analysis using a panel data regression analysis model. Among them, the stages of analysis are descriptive analysis, data regression model approach, regression model determination, and hypothesis testing. Researchers use tool assistance with data analysis with the help of Econometric Views (Eviews). All of this can be done with the data obtained can be compared with previous research data, this data is relevant to the research conducted and efficient for the author to collect data with sample determination criteria, namely the selection of documents with criteria set by the researcher. This study uses secondary data in the form of: Data on the name of go public companies listed on the IDX from the factbook http://www.idx.co.id/id-id/berand

C. Data Collection

In this study, a quantitative research method with a descriptive approach was used. In this method, it aims to determine and understand the nature and deeper relationship between four (4) variables by observing and controlling certain aspects more specifically and clearly. In this study, descriptive analysis is used to determine how the effect of Auditor Switching, Audit Tenure, Audit Fees, and Time Budget Pressure on Audit Quality with the Audit Committee as a moderator taken from the annual reports and financial reports of non-cyclical consumer companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange as of 2021-2023.

D. Data Analysis Method

Researchers conducted an analysis using a panel data regression analysis model. Among them, the stages of analysis are descriptive analysis, data regression model approach, regression model determination, and hypothesis testing. Researchers used tools with data analysis with the help of Econometric Views (Eviews). Researchers conducted an analysis using a panel data regression analysis model. Among them, the analysis stages are descriptive analysis, data regression model approach, regression model determination, and hypothesis testing. Researchers use tool assistance with data analysis with the help of Econometric Views (Eviews). All of this can be done with the data obtained can be compared with previous research data, this data is relevant to the research conducted and efficiency for the author to collect data with sample determination criteria, namely the selection of documents with criteria set by researchers as many as 96 samples (32 x 3 years). Presented in the form of a Variable OperationalizationTable, with the following example:

Table 1. Operational Definition of Variables

Variable	Measurement (Reference Source for each variable minimum 3 (three), Years)	Scale
Y = Audit Quality	Measured using Surprise Benchmark Earnings Proxy. The determining factor is whether ROE (Return on Equities) is included in the benchmark or not.	Ratio
X1 = Auditor Switching	Measured by giving a value of 1 (one) if the company changes auditors from the previous year and a value of 0 (zero) if the company does not change auditors.	Nominal
X2 = Audit Tenure	Measured by the first year of the agreement starting with the number 1 (one) and added by 1 (one) for the following year for 3 years.	Interval
X3 = Fee Audit	Natural logarithm (Ln) of professional fees for 3 years.	Ratio

X4 = Time Budget pressure	Measured by using the audit report date minus the financial statement date.	Ratio
Z = Audit Committee	Audit committee meetings are required to be held at least 4 (four) times a year. Measured by the number of audit committee meetings in a year divided by 4.	Ratio

Equation

Regression Equation: $Y = Y = a1 + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + b_4x_4 + a2 - b_1z_1 - b_2z_2 + b_3z_3 - b_4z_4$

Where:

- b1 = Audit Switching (Correctly predicted positive instances)
- b2 = Audit Tenure (Incorrectly predicted positive instances)
- b3 = Audit Fee (Correctly predicted positive instances)
- b4 = Time Budget Pressure (Incorrectly predicted negative instances)

IV. EXISTING IMPLEMENTATION METHODS

A. Implementation Regression Equation

Implementation Code

Y = -0.629254481761 + 0.159173279115*X_1_AUDIT_SWITCHING + 0.0427004091661*X_2_AUDIT_TENURE + 0.039448673352*X_3_FEE_AUDIT + 0.000297915800514*X_4_TIME_BUDGET_PRESSURE + 0.980674506928 - 0.106223231669*Z_ AUDIT_COMMITTEE - 0.0061495604505*X_1_Z - 0.119319666309*X_2_Z + 0.160865342523*X_3_Z - 0.0566779023003*X_4_Z

Table 2. Regression Results of Factors Influencing Audit Quality

Variable	Coef	T-Statistic	Prob. 2 Tail	Prob. 1 Tail	Conclusion
C	-0.629	-2.592	0.012	0.006	
X1_AUDIT_SWITCHING	0.159	1.722	0.091	0.045	Positive Influence
X2_AUDIT_TENURE	-0.043	-8.496	0.000	0.000	Negative Impact
X3_FEE_AUDIT	0.039	3.891	0.000	0.000	Positive Influence
X4_TIME_BUDGET_PRESSURE	0.000	1.234	0.223	0.111	No effect
Z_AUDIT_COMMITTEE	-0.106	-3.474	0.001	0.001	Negative Impact
X1_Z	-0.006	-0.092	0.927	0.464	Not Moderating
X2_Z	-0.119	-5.635	0.000	0.000	Not Moderating
X3_Z	0.161	23.325	0.000	0.000	Moderate
X4_Z	-0.057	-0.708	0.482	0.241	Not Moderating
Y_AUDIT_QUALITY(-1)	0.981	54.000	0.000	0.000	Positive Influence

The Audit Switching (AS) variable has a coefficient value of 0.159 and obtained Tcount > Ttabel, namely 1.721842> 1.64, which is obtained, the positive t value indicates that the audit switching (AT) variable has a direct influence on audit quality (DA_{it}), so Hypothesis 1 is accepted. That is, audit switching has a positive effect on audit quality. The Auditor Tenure (AT) variable has a coefficient value of -0.043 and obtained Tcount < Ttabel, namely -8.496 < 1.64, which is obtained on the Audit Tenure (AT) variable, so Hypothesis 2 is rejected, namely audit tenure has no effect on audit quality.

The Audit Fee (AF) variable has a coefficient value of 0.000 and obtained Tcount> Ttabel, namely 3.891> 1.64, which is obtained The positive t value indicates that the audit fee (AF) variable has a direct influence on audit quality (DA_{it}), so Hypothesis 3 is accepted, namely audit fees have a positive effect on audit quality. The Time Budget Pressure (TBP) variable has a coefficient value of 0.039 and obtained Tcount> Ttabel, namely 1.234 < 1.64, which is obtained The greater t value indicates that the Time Budget Pressure (TBP) variable does not have a direct influence on audit quality (DA_{it}), so Hypothesis 4 is rejected, namely Time Budget Pressure has no effect on audit quality.

The moderating variable Audit switching * Audit Committee (AS *KA) has a coefficient value of -0.006, and obtained Tcount> Ttabel, namely -0.092 < 1.64, which obtained a negative t value. indicates that the audit switching * audit committee variable (AS *KA) does not have a direct influence on audit quality (DA_{it}), so Hypothesis 5 is rejected, namely the audit committee does not strengthen the moderating effect of audit tenure on audit quality.

The moderating variable Auditor Tenure * Audit Committee (AT *KA) has a coefficient value of -0.119, and obtained Tcount< Ttabel, namely -5.635 < 1.64, which is obtained in the variable Auditor switching * Audit Committee (AS *KA), so Hypothesis 6 is rejected, namely the audit committee does not strengthen the moderating effect of auditor Tenure on audit quality. The moderation variable Audit Fee * Audit Committee (AF *KA) has a coefficient value of 0.161 and obtained Tcount> Ttabel, namely 23.325> 1.984, which is obtained positive t value indicates that the variable Audit Fee * audit committee (AF *KA) has a direct influence on audit quality (DA_{it}), so Hypothesis 7 is accepted, namely the Audit committee strengthens the effect of company size on audit quality.

The moderated variable Time Budget Pressure * Audit Committee (TBP *KA) has a coefficient value of -0.057, and obtained Tcount< Ttabel, namely -0.708 < 1.64, which is obtained in the Time Budget pressure * Audit Committee variable (TBP *KA), so Hypothesis 8 is rejected, namely the audit committee does not strengthen the moderating effect of auditor Tenure on audit quality.

V. METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

In this section the description includes: In this study, the research method used is quantitative. Secondary data is obtained by researchers from books, journals, the internet, and other hardware or software related to the variables discussed in this study. Researchers use quantitative samples with secondary data types using various methods, such as reading case studies, various journals, and financial reports on the company.

The application of data analysis used in this study is based on the use of statistical analysis using Econometric Views (Eviews) software version 10 which is used to test where (4) factors, namely Auditor Switching, Audit Tenure, Audit Fees, and Time Budget Pressure affect audit quality. Some of the analysis conducted by the author is as follows:

1. Partially analyzing Auditor Switching on audit quality in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX).
2. Partially analyzing Audit Tenure on audit quality in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX).
3. Partially analyzing Audit Fees on audit quality in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX).
4. Partially analyzing Time Budget Pressure on audit quality in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The stages of statistical analysis that will be carried out in this study are:

A. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistical analysis is a statistical analysis applied to be able to analyze raw data by describing the data that has been collected into samples as it exists, without the intention of drawing conclusions that apply to generalizations or general. Researchers collected data using the observation technique by observing a number of financial statement information that had been collected through the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). After collecting, proceed with analyzing the data by processing and separating the available data. Then, the calculation of the results of managing existing documents, data processing is carried out, analyzed before being presented using statistical test methods. To evaluate variable X and variable Y, the next analysis steps are used based on the average value (mean) on each of these variables. The mean or average value is obtained by summing the data from each variable and then dividing by the number studied using the average formula (mean), as follows:

For variable X

$$Me = \left(\frac{\sum x_i}{n}\right)$$

For variable Y

$$Me = \left(\frac{\sum y_i}{n}\right)$$

Description:
Me = Average value
$\sum x_i$ = Number of i-th to nth X values
$\sum y_i$ = Number of i-th to nth Y values
n = Total number of respondents to be averaged

B. Panel Data Regression Model Approach

Modeling using panel data regression techniques can be applied using several alternative processing approaches. There are three (3) methods that can be applied to estimate regression models with panel data.

C. Common Effect Model (CEM)

First of all, to test the panel data regression method is to test the common effect. In this model, the regression data model is estimated by only combining time series and cross section data without seeing any differences between time and individuals, the approach used is to use the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method, assuming the behavior of the Company's data model is the same from various periods of time (Widarjono, 2016: 355).

D. Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

Fixed effect model is an analysis by taking into account individual heterogeneity where individual diversity becomes a benchmark through different attachments between individuals using variable assistance. This model is based on sample differences between companies, layers of time to be juxtaposed. This model assumes that the regression coefficient (slope) is fixed between time and companies (Widarjono, 2016: 356). In this method, it has the advantage of being able to distinguish time effects and individual effects and does not need to use the assumption that the error component is not correlated with the independent variables. This model has another name, Least Square Dummy Variable (LSDV).

E. Random Effect model (REM)

The Random effect Model method approach is a model that supports estimation of panels where the disturbance variables (error terms) can be interconnected and not ignored between time and individuals (Widarjono, 2016: 359). In this method, differences in individual characteristics can be correlated with time series and cross section, namely the combined error. In this method, there is also an assumption that individual errors are not directly correlated, nor are the combination errors.

Using the REM method can save free degrees without reducing the number of free degrees and not reducing the number of samples available. This will affect the parameter estimation results of the REM approach will be more efficient and the model will be better. The implications in the panel data method does not have to be tested for calculous assumptions, because it includes a combination of cross section and time series data (Shocrul et al: 2011).

F. Hypothesis Testing Model

Testing the hypothesis in this research, using panel data regression which is composed of various individuals for some time which causes new interference between the cross section and time series data. Panel data regression can detect funds to measure how much influence is not obtained by monitoring through pure cross section and time series data over time.

G. Hypothesis Testing

This study uses the panel data regression analysis method to test the hypotheses that arise. This aims to find out whether the dependent and independent variables have a correlation that affects more than one, there are two (2) stages of hypothesis testing, namely:

a. Partial Significant Test (t Test)

Testing is done by conducting a correlation test using the t-statistic test. This method can prove whether there is an influence between each independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y). later, the results of these calculations will be compared with the t table using the error acceptance level of 0.05 three-party test and db = n - 3, with the following criteria:

- H0 is accepted if tcount < t (table)
- H0 is rejected if tcount> t (table)

If, the results of statistical testing show that H0 is rejected, then it means that the independent variable partially has a significant effect on audit quality, then, conversely, if H0 is accepted, then the independent variable does not have a significant effect on audit quality.

H. Determination Coefficient (R2)

According to Ghozali (2016:95) that the determination coefficient 9R20 is used to measure how far the dependent variable variation model is capable of. The coefficient value formed is between zero and one (0 ≤R2 ≤ 1). This means that if the R2 value is smaller, it means that the independent variable's ability to explain the dependent variable is very limited. If the R2 value approaches 1, it means that the independent variable provides all the variation information to predict the dependent variable. The determination coefficient used in this study is the adjusted square R2 value because its value will increase and decrease if one independent variable is added to the regression model.

VI. CONCLUSION

In this research, Based on the results of research and development that have been carried out, conclusions can be drawn, namely, that audit switching has a positive effect on audit quality, auditor tenure has a negative effect on audit quality, audit fees have a positive effect on audit quality, and time budget pressure has no effect on audit quality. The results of multiple linear regression analysis for moderation show that the audit committee does not moderate audit switching on audit quality, the audit committee does not moderate audit tenure on audit quality, the audit committee moderates audit fees on audit quality, and the audit committee does not moderate time budget pressure on audit quality.

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