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THE EFFECT OF REMOTE AUDIT, KEY AUDIT MATTERS, AND COMPUTER ASSISTED AUDIT TECHNIQUE ON AUDIT QUALITY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of Remote Audit, Key Audit Matters, and Computer Assisted Audit Technique on Audit Quality. The independent variables used in this study are Remote Audit, Key Audit Matters, and Computer Assisted Audit Technique. Meanwhile, the dependent variable used in this study is Audit Quality. The type of data used is primary data obtained from activities to collect respondents' answers through questionnaires. The population in this study were auditors who worked in public accountants registered with the Indonesian Public Accountants Association in the Jakarta area. The sample was determined by the slovin method and obtained 100 samples. The measurement method uses the Measurement Model Test (Outer Model), and the Structural Model Test (Inner Model) using data processing tools, namely SmartPLS Version 4.0. The results of this study indicate that Remote Audit has a significant effect on Audit Quality, while Key Audit Matters and Computer Assisted Audit Technique have no significant effect on Audit Quality.

KEYWORDS: *Remote Audit, Key Audit Matters, Computer Assisted Audit Techniques, Audit Quality.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Audit is a process to ensure the fairness of financial statements presented by management which will then be used by various interested parties. Audited financial statements contain records of a company's financial information in the accounting period that are useful for knowing the performance of a company and convincing stakeholders that the financial statements presented have been free from material misrepresentations (Arens et al., 2021).

Audit quality is indispensable in the entire audit process so that audits are able to improve the reliability and quality of information, so that it can provide benefits to stakeholders for the information. This is because stakeholders view the information that has been audited as reliable information so that audits are expected to be able to improve the quality of information in decision-making (Arens et al., 2021). According to Johnstone et al., (2016) it is mentioned that ensuring audits are conducted in a quality manner is very important to meet user expectations about the role of auditors.

This research has a high urgency given technological developments and changes in increasingly complex audit practices. Remote audit, key audit matters (KAM), and computer assisted audit technique (CAAT) are innovations that can affect audit quality. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, many public accounting firms have switched to remote audit methods, so this research is relevant to understand its impact on audit quality. In addition, an understanding of KAM and CAAT can provide deeper insights into how auditors can improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their audits. Thus, this research aims to contribute to better and sustainable audit practices, as well as provide recommendations for stakeholders in the field of accounting and auditing.

Ferry Sandi's report On May 25, 2024 through the CNBCIndonesia news channel, explained that the phenomenon that occurred at PT Indofarma Tbk (INAF) reflected serious problems in the company's financial management and had the potential to cost the state up to IDR 371.8 billion. This case emerged after the Audit Board (BPK) conducted an investigative audit of the financial statements of Indofarma and its subsidiaries. The results of this audit show indications of irregularities that are detrimental to the state, as well as audit problems that need to be examined more deeply. This case emerged after the Audit Board (BPK) submitted an Investigative Audit Report (LHP) related to the Financial Management of PT Indofarma Tbk. and its subsidiaries to the Attorney General, ST Burhanuddin, through the Deputy Chairman of BPK, Hendra Susanto, at the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia on Monday, May 20, 2024.

This audit is a follow-up to BPK's initiative which is based on the development of audit results on Compliance with the Management of Revenue, Expenses, and Investment Activities during the period 2020 to the first semester of 2023 at PT Indofarma Tbk, its subsidiaries, and other related agencies. As a state-owned company listed on the stock exchange, Indofarma (INAF) has an obligation to report its financial performance periodically every quarter through information disclosure on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). All of these financial statements have gone through an audit process by independent auditors. The results of the audit opinion obtained by the company that year were reasonable. Independent auditors are tasked with maintaining their objectivity and integrity by working independently of the influence of the company's management. Thus, they can provide an objective assessment of the fairness of the company's financial statements as well as audit opinions in accordance with professional standards.

In the period 2020 to the first semester of 2023, Indofarma's financial statements showed a drastic decline in performance. In 2020, the company recorded a net profit of only IDR 27.58 million, which decreased sharply by 99.65% compared to 2019. In 2021, Indofarma's losses were even larger, reaching IDR 37.58 billion, and in 2022, the company's losses jumped more than 1,000% to IDR 428 billion. Until the first semester of 2023, losses attributed to owners of the parent entity have reached IDR 120.34 billion.

An audit by the BPK revealed the potential for fraudulent practices in Indofarma. Although independent auditors gave a reasonable opinion on the financial statements during the period 2020 to 2022, the presence of indications of such irregularities indicates significant problems in the company's governance and supervision. This is exacerbated by the company's unstable internal situation, such as frequent management changes and a significant budget reduction in 2024.

This problem is further complicated by the delay in the payment of employee salaries, which is caused by the company's worsening financial problems. The government, through the Ministry of SOEs, has taken steps to deal with this problem, including by carrying out the Debt Payment Obligation Suspension (PKPU) process. In addition, there are indications that Indofarma can no longer continue its transformation into a company that focuses on medical devices and herbs, as planned in the transformation of the Pharmaceutical SOE Holding (CNBC Indonesia 2024, Accessed on December 5, 2024).

The internal impact of the financial irregularities case involving PT Indofarma Tbk (INAF) is very significant. One of them is the loss of employee trust, which is hampered by salary arrears and the uncertainty of the company's future. Frequent changes in management, such as the one that occurred in January 2024, add to instability in strategic decision-making, disrupt smooth operations and undermine the consistency of the company's vision. In addition, a drastic reduction in the budget, from IDR 450 billion to IDR 250 billion, has the potential to affect product quality and the company's competitiveness in the market. Worse, the indications of internal fraud revealed in the BPK audit illustrate a major problem in financial management, which threatens the company's survival if not addressed immediately.

From the external side, the impact is also quite large. Indofarma's reputation was tarnished due to this case of irregularities, which reduced investor confidence and led to a decline in the share price. The state's losses of Rp371.8 billion due to this irregularity add to the burden on the state budget and create public distrust in the management of SOEs. In addition, disruptions to company performance also have an impact on the pharmaceutical industry ecosystem, with the potential for disruption in the distribution of drugs and medical devices needed by patients and hospitals. The government, as the majority shareholder, was forced to intervene by carrying out a Suspension of Debt Payment Obligations (PKPU) and strict supervision to prevent a wider impact on other companies in the pharmaceutical SOE holding. Finally, the socio-economic impact is also felt, especially if there is a reduction in the workforce or salary cuts, which can worsen the welfare of employees and reduce the purchasing power of people who depend on Indofarma products. Overall, this crisis has created uncertainty that spreads to various parties, both inside and outside the company.

Remote audit is the process of conducting an audit without the auditor physically present at the client's location, by utilizing technology to facilitate communication and data collection. Several previous studies related to the influence of remote auditing on audit quality, this opinion is strengthened by the results of research conducted by Suhendri et al (2022), Alma'aitah et al (2024) stated that remote audits have a positive effect on audit quality. However, in contrast to the research conducted by (Gusman & Challen, 2023), remote audit has no effect on audit quality.

Kwan, (2020) argues that "Key Audit Matters (KAM) are those matters that, in the auditor's professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period. They are selected from the matters communicated with those charged with governance and are intended to enhance the transparency of the

audit process. KAM typically involve areas of higher risk, significant judgments made by management, or where there was a high degree of estimation uncertainty. The inclusion of KAM in the auditor's report aims to provide users of the financial statements with insights into the most critical aspects of the audit, thereby improving the overall understanding of the financial reporting process and the auditor's role in it." Several previous studies related to the influence of key audit matters on audit quality, this opinion is strengthened by the results of research conducted by (Zeng, Zhang, Zhang, & Zhang, 2021), (Suttipun, 2022) and (Amaraneysa & Amin, 2024) stating that key audit matters have a positive effect on audit quality. However, in contrast to the research conducted by (Kitiwong & Sarapaivanich, 2020) states that key audit matters have no effect on audit quality.

Hunton & Rose (2022) argue that "Computer Assisted Audit Techniques (CAATs) refer to the use of computer software and tools to facilitate the audit process. These techniques enable auditors to analyze data more efficiently and effectively, allowing for a more thorough examination of financial records and transactions. CAATs can include a variety of methods such as data extraction, data analysis, and automated testing of controls. By leveraging technology, auditors can identify trends, anomalies, and patterns in large datasets that may not be easily detectable through traditional audit methods. The use of CAATs enhances the auditor's ability to assess risks, improve accuracy, and increase the overall effectiveness of the audit." Several previous studies related to the influence of Computer Assisted Audit Technique on Audit Quality, this opinion is strengthened by the results of research conducted by Rachmad et al (2023) stating that Computer Assisted Audit Technique has a positive effect on Audit Quality. However, in contrast to research conducted by (Gusman & Challen, 2023), it is stated that the Computer Assisted Audit Technique has no effect on audit quality.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Agency Theory

According to (Safriliana et al., 2019), agency theory is a conceptual framework used to explain and analyze the relationship between two parties known as agents and principals. This relationship often occurs in a variety of economic and business contexts where one party (agent) acts on behalf of the other party (the principal) to perform certain tasks. According to (Meckling & Jensen, 1976) agency theory describes the relationship between the principal and the manager in decision-making, which affects the quality of audits. This theory emphasizes the importance of auditor independence to reduce conflicts of interest and information asymmetry between management and owners, so that the financial statements produced are more accurate and reliable. The reputation, professionalism, and competence of auditors also play an important role in improving audit quality, as experienced auditors can detect errors more effectively. In addition, the relationship between audit costs and audit quality suggests that auditors who receive reasonable fees are more motivated to provide high-quality audit services, making Agency Theory a comprehensive framework for understanding the factors that affect audit quality.

2.2 Audit Quality

According to (Arens et al., 2021) argue "Audit quality refers to the auditor's ability to detect material misstatements and ensure financial statements are fairly presented, following applicable standards. It involves collecting and evaluating evidence systematically, adhering to auditing standards, and depends on the auditor's competence and independence.". This means that audit quality is the auditor's ability to detect material errors in financial statements and ensure that the report is presented reasonably according to accounting standards. This process includes the systematic collection and evaluation of evidence, following applicable audit standards. The quality of audits is also influenced by the competence (knowledge and skills) and independence of the auditor in carrying out his duties. Audit quality is one of the important elements in assessing the effectiveness of the audit process conducted by auditors. According to (Arens et al., 2021), audit quality can be measured through three main dimensions, namely the input dimension, the process dimension, and the outcomes dimension.

2.3 Remote Audit

According to the AICPA, (2020) explains that remote audit "Remote audit refers to the practice of conducting an audit without the auditor being physically present at the client's location. This approach utilizes technology, such as video conferencing, cloud storage, and data analytics, to facilitate communication and data gathering between auditors and clients. Remote audits have become increasingly popular due to their efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and the ability to overcome geographical barriers, especially in light of global events such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Auditors can assess financial statements, internal controls, and compliance with regulations through virtual meetings and electronic documentation, while still maintaining the necessary level of scrutiny and professional skepticism. However, remote audits also present challenges, such as ensuring data security and the need for robust technological infrastructure."

(Porter et al., 2014) argue "Auditing is a systematic process of objectively gathering and evaluating evidence relating to assertions about economic actions and events in which the individual or organization making the assertions has been engaged, to ascertain the degree of correspondence between those assertions and established criteria, and communicating the results to users of the reports in which the assertions are made."

According to Maharina, (2025) remote audits are measured through four main dimensions, namely: sufficient and accurate audit evidence, professional skepticism, document review, and remote interviews. These four dimensions reflect how auditors collect and evaluate information digitally, maintain objectivity, and utilize technology to ensure that audits remain effective without a physical presence at the client's location.

According to agency theory, the influence of remote audits on audit quality occurs due to information asymmetry and conflicts of interest between owners and management. Remote audits allow for more effective and objective verification, but the auditor's physical limitations are a challenge in uncovering information thoroughly. Therefore, the effectiveness of remote auditing is highly dependent on the auditor's technology and competence.

H1: Remote Audit Has a Positive Effect on Audit Quality

2.4 Key Audit Matters

According to (Kwan, 2020) "Key Audit Matters (KAM) are those matters that, in the auditor's professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period. They are selected from the matters communicated with those charged with governance and are intended to enhance the transparency of the audit process. KAM typically involve areas of higher risk, significant judgments made by management, or where there was a high degree of estimation uncertainty. The inclusion of KAM in the auditor's report aims to provide users of the financial statements with insights into the most critical aspects of the audit, thereby improving the overall understanding of the financial reporting process and the auditor's role in it." According to Rautiainen et al. (2021), the Key Audit Matters (KAM) variable is measured through four main dimensions, namely: audit processes, relevance, value added, and transparency. The audit processes dimension reflects how KAM improves audit quality and efficiency. Relevance emphasizes the importance of KAM in providing relevant information to stakeholders. Value added shows the benefits of KAM for various parties such as investors and management, while transparency describes the role of KAM in strengthening openness and trust in audit reports.

According to agency theory, the influence of key audit matters (KAM) on audit quality arises from conflicts of interest between owners and management caused by information asymmetry. KAM helps reduce this asymmetry by increasing transparency over critical areas in the audit. That way, the auditor plays the role of an independent party who ensures that financial statements reflect reasonable conditions, thereby strengthening management accountability.

H2: Key Audit Matter Has a Positive Effect on Audit Quality

2.5 Computer Assisted Audit Technique

According to (Hunton & Rose, 2022) "Computer Assisted Audit Techniques (CAATs) refer to the use of computer software and tools to facilitate the audit process. These techniques enable auditors to analyze data more efficiently and effectively, allowing for a more thorough examination of financial records and transactions. CAATs can include a variety of methods such as data extraction, data analysis, and automated testing of controls. By leveraging technology, auditors can identify trends, anomalies, and patterns in large datasets that may not be easily detectable through traditional audit methods. The use of CAATs enhances the auditor's ability to assess risks, improve accuracy, and increase the overall effectiveness of the audit." According to Alfansha (2020), the variables of the Computer Assisted Audit Technique are measured through five main dimensions, namely: time, cost, human resources, data, and programs. The time and cost dimensions emphasize the efficiency of audit execution, while human resources reflect the importance of training to improve auditor competence. The data dimension refers to the ease of access to information, and the program dimension shows the auditor's understanding in using TABK software to analyze data thoroughly.

According to agency theory, the use of Computer Assisted Audit Technique (CAAT) can reduce information asymmetry between auditors (agents) and owners or stakeholders (principals). CAAT helps auditors improve the accuracy, efficiency, and reliability of the audit process, thereby strengthening fiduciary responsibilities to principals and reducing monitoring costs.

H3: Computer Assisted Audit Technique Has a Positive Effect on Audit Quality

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3 RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Types of Research

This type of research is a survey research conducted by taking samples from a population and using questionnaires as the main data collection tool. A questionnaire is a list of pre-formulated written questions that respondents will answer, usually in clearly defined alternatives (Santoso & Madiistriyanto, 2021). This study uses a causal research design, which is a study that aims to test the hypothesis about the influence of one or several independent variables on bound variables. In this study, there are three independent variables, namely remote audit (X1), key audit matters (X2), and computer assisted audit technique (X3) and there is also a bound variable (Dependent), namely audit quality (Y).

3.2 Population and Sample

According to (Sugiyono, 2021), population is a generalized area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain quantities and characteristics that are determined by the researcher to be studied and then drawn conclusions. Population refers to the entire group of people, events, or things of interest that will be researched by researchers (Sekaran & Bougie, 2017). The population of this study is auditors who work in public accountants registered with the Indonesian Institute of Public Accountants in the Jakarta area. Based on data obtained through the Indonesian Institute of Public Accountants (IAPI), the number of registered auditors is 3,276 auditors.

According to Sugiyono (2021), samples are part of a population that has certain characteristics and are used when research does not allow reaching the entire population due to time, effort, and cost limitations. In this study, the sampling technique was carried out by purposive sampling, namely the selection of respondents based on availability, ease of access, and predetermined criteria. The number of samples was determined using the Slovin formula with an error rate of 10%, so that 100 auditors were obtained as respondents who were considered adequately representative of the population.

3.3 Data Analysis Methods

In this study, data analysis was carried out using the SmartPLS application version 4.0. The outer model test is carried out to evaluate the validity and reliability of the measurement model. There are two types of validity tested, namely convergent validity and discriminatory validity. Convergence validity tests the presence of a high correlation between indicators in the construct, with a minimum loading factor of 0.7 for confirmatory research, and an Average Variance Extracted (AVE) greater than 0.5. Meanwhile, the validity of discrimination assesses whether the square root of the AVE is greater than the correlation between constructs, with the AVE value also above 0.5. The reliability test was carried out using Cronbach Alpha and Composite Reliability, with a minimum construction reliability value of 0.7 for confirmatory research. Furthermore, in the inner model test, which predicts the relationship between latent variables, it is evaluated using the R-Square value to see the percentage of variance described, as well as the Stone-Geisser test to test the predictive relevance. R-Square values of 0.75, 0.5, and 0.25 indicate strong, moderate, and weak model strengths, respectively.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Respondent Characteristics Analysis

Based on demographic data, the majority of respondents in this study were in the early productive age, with an age range of 26–30 years (47%) and 20–25 years (39%). In terms of gender, respondents were dominated by men (64%), indicating gender inequality. Based on job positions, the distribution is fairly balanced between senior auditors (53%) and junior auditors (47%). Meanwhile, most respondents have a working period of 1–5 years (82%), reflecting that the majority are still in the early stages of their professional careers.

4.2 Convergent Validity Test

The convergent validity test in this study was carried out to ensure that each indicator used truly represented the construct being measured. The assessment is carried out through the loading factor value, where the indicator is said to be valid if it has a value above 0.5. Based on the test results displayed in the table, all indicators of the Remote Audit, Key Audit Matters, Computer Assisted Audit Technique, and Audit Quality variables show loading factor values that meet the validity criteria. The range of loading factor values for the Remote Audit variable is between 0.690 to 0.850, while for Key Audit Matters it ranges from 0.609 to 0.826. Meanwhile, the indicator on the Computer Assisted Audit Technique variable has a loading factor value between 0.583 to 0.873, and the Audit Quality variable shows a value range from 0.691 to 0.853. Thus, all indicators in this study are declared to be valid in a convergent manner and can be used to measure constructs in the research model properly.

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4.3 Validity and Reliability Test

Reliability testing was performed using Cronbach's Alpha, Composite Reliability, and Average Variance Extracted (AVE). A construct is declared reliable if the composite reliability value > 0.7, Cronbach's alpha > 0.6, and AVE > 0.5. The full test results are shown in Table 1 below

Table 1. Reliability Test

	Cronbach's Alpha	*Composite Reliability*	*Average Variance Extracted (AVE)*
Remote Audit (X1)	0.963	0.967	0.617
Key Audit Matters (X2)	0.971	0.968	0.524
Computer Assisted Audit Technique (X3)	0.958	0.958	0.535
Audit Quality (Y)	0.950	0.955	0.606

Source: Data processed with SmartPLS 3.2.9, (2025)

Based on Table 1, all composite reliability values are > 0.7 and Cronbach's alpha > 0.6, so the construct is declared to have good reliability. In addition, the overall AVE value > 0.5, which indicates that all indicators in this study can be declared reliable.

4.4 R-Square

Internal model testing or structural model is carried out to assess the relationship between constructs in the research model, especially to measure the significance and value of R-Square. The R-Square value is used to see how much influence independent variables, namely Remote Audit, Key Audit Matters, and Computer Assisted Audit Technique, in explaining the dependent variable, namely Audit Quality. The results of the R-Square test provide an overview of the model's strength in explaining the observed phenomenon, and can be seen in the following table 2.

Table 2. R-Square Test

	R Square	*R Square Adjusted*
Audit Quality (Y)	0.834	0.829

Source: Data processed with SmartPLS 3.2.9, (2025)

Based on table 2, it is known that the R-Square value in this study is 0.834 or 83.4%. This means that the audit quality variable can be explained by three independent variables, namely remote audit, key audit matters, and computer assisted audit technique by 83.4%. Meanwhile, the remaining 16.6% was influenced by other factors outside of this research model. The R-Square value of 83.4% indicates a high level of determination, as it has exceeded the threshold of 75%, so this model is considered quite strong in explaining the variation in the quality of the audits studied.

4.5 F-Square

The F-Square test aims to assess the relative contribution of each independent variable to the dependent variable in the structural model. Based on the tests, the Remote Audit variable (X1) showed an F-Square value of 1.317, which means it has a big influence on the audit quality. This shows that the presence of Remote Audit significantly strengthens the model and plays an important role in explaining the dependent variables. Meanwhile, Key Audit Matters (X2) has an F-Square value of 0.027, and Computer Assisted Audit Technique (X3) of 0.081. Both values are in the category of weak influence, indicating that their contribution to changes in audit quality is relatively small.

4.6 Path Coefficient Test

Hypothesis testing was carried out by measuring the path coefficient value to determine the magnitude of the influence between variables, and looking at t-statistics values to assess the significance of the relationship between variables in the structural model. The t-statistical value was then compared to the p-value at a significance level of 5% to determine whether the relationship between the variables was statistically significant. The results of this hypothesis test are shown in Table 3, which contains information about the influence and significance of the relationship between independent variables (Remote Audit, Key Audit Matters, and Computer Assisted Audit Technique) on dependent variables, namely Audit Quality.

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Table 3. Path Coefficient Test

	T Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	*P Values*	Conclusion
Remote Audit (X1) -> *Audit Quality (Y)*	9.679	0.000	Influential
Key Audit Matters (X2) -> *Audit Quality (Y)*	1.620	0.106	Not Influential
Computer Assisted Audit Technique (X3) -> *Audit Quality (Y)*	2.827	0.005	Influential

Source: Data processed with SmartPLS 3.2.9, (2025)

4.7 Discussion

4.7.1 The Effect of Remote Auditing on Audit Quality

Based on the test results, remote audits were proven to have a significant effect on audit quality, so the first hypothesis was accepted. This means that the implementation of remote audits with the support of technology is able to increase the efficiency, accuracy, and effectiveness of the audit process even if the auditor is not present in person at the client's location. These findings are in line with agency theory that emphasizes the importance of auditors in reducing information asymmetry between principals and agents. Remote audits support transparency and objectivity that strengthen confidence in financial statements. These results are also in line with the research of Ismanidar et al. (2022), Alma'aitah et al. (2024), and Saputro & Mappanyukki (2022), which states that remote audits improve audit quality. However, these results differ from the findings of Gusman & Challen (2023), Risdiana et al. (2024), and Rifai (2022) who found an insignificant effect, indicating that the effectiveness of remote auditing is contextual and depends on the readiness of technology and auditor competence.

4.7.2 The Influence of Key Audit Matters on Audit Quality

The test results showed that key audit matters (KAM) had no significant effect on audit quality, so the second hypothesis was rejected. This indicates that although KAM is intended to increase transparency, its existence has not been able to significantly affect the perception or quality of audits. In the context of agency theory, these findings suggest that KAM disclosure has not been sufficiently effective in bridging the information asymmetry between management (agents) and owners (principals). Possible causes include the principal's limited understanding of the content of the KAM, lack of follow-up, or auditor independence that is not optimal.

Thus, improving audit quality is not enough only through KAM disclosure, but also requires strengthening auditor independence, corporate governance, and financial statement user literacy. These results are in line with the research of Kitiwong & Surapaivanich (2020), Rautiainen et al. (2021), and Nugraha & Herawaty (2023) which stated that KAM has no effect on audit quality. In contrast, research by Zeng et al. (2021), Suttipun (2022), and Amaraneysa & Amin (2024) found a positive influence, indicating that the effectiveness of KAM is highly dependent on the context of implementation and stakeholder understanding.

4.7.3 The Effect of Computer Assisted Audit Technique on Audit Quality

The test results showed that the computer assisted audit technique (CAAT) had a significant effect on audit quality, so the third hypothesis was accepted. These findings indicate that the use of computer-based audit technology can increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the audit process, strengthen testing, and reduce the risk of errors and fraud. Auditors using CAAT can analyze data more broadly, quickly, and accurately, as well as evaluate the internal control system as a whole.

From an agency theory perspective, CAAT strengthens the role of auditors as independent parties in supervising agents, in order to reduce information asymmetry between management and owners. CAAT allows auditors to conduct full data testing, not just sample-based, so that potential errors or fraud can be better detected. Thus, the use of CAAT contributes directly to improving audit quality through the presentation of more reliable and evidence-based opinions of strong audits.

These results are consistent with the research of Rachmad et al. (2023), Owino & Musuva (2021), and Iswara (2023), which confirms that CAAT has a positive impact on audit quality. However, these findings differ from some studies such as Owino & Musuva (2021), Gusman & Challen (2023), and Yuriski & Kuntadi (2022), which suggest that CAAT does not always have a significant effect. These differences can be due to technological limitations, low auditor training, or resistance to digital change, which hinders the optimal utilization of CAAT in audit practice.

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5 CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion that has been described, it can be concluded that:

1. Remote audits have a positive and significant effect on audit quality, meaning that the implementation of remote audits is able to improve the quality of the audits produced. This can be explained through the role of technology in supporting the audit process, such as the use of digital devices for more effective data collection and communication, thus enabling auditors to carry out their duties more efficiently and accurately even when not at the client's location.
2. Key audit matters have no effect on audit quality, meaning that although KAM disclosure is designed to increase the transparency and relevance of the information that auditors convey to stakeholders, their existence does not directly affect the perception or realization of the quality of the audit produced.
3. Computer assisted audit technique has a positive and significant effect on audit quality, which means that the use of computer-based audit technology is able to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the audit process, strengthen testing procedures, and minimize the risk of errors and fraud. Auditors who utilize CAAT can obtain more accurate data, perform large amounts of analysis quickly, and evaluate internal control systems more thoroughly.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusion that has been described, it can be advised that:

1. Suggestions based on theoretical contributions
   Further research is suggested to expand the study of the role of audit technology, especially remote audit and CAAT, by adding mediation or moderation variables. Because KAM does not have a significant effect on audit quality, it is necessary to reassess the effectiveness of audit communication and user perception of KAM in order to provide clearer added value.
2. Suggestions based on practice contributions
   Auditors and KAP need to improve their technological competence through intensive training in the use of CAAT and remote auditing. The preparation of KAM must also be made more specific and contextual to be useful for financial report users. Thorough socialization of audit digitization is also important to strengthen the technical readiness and professionalism of auditors.
3. Suggestions based on policy contributions
   Regulators such as IAPI, OJK, and BPKP need to develop official guidelines related to remote auditing and CAAT, including technology training and certification. The government is also expected to provide infrastructure support for KAP that implements digital audits. The format and content of the KAM need to be evaluated so that it is not only a formality, but also increases transparency and public trust.

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