

THE IMPACT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND AUDIT OPINION ON THE STOCK PRICE OF TECHNOLOGY COMPANIES

Andrea Safina Wibowo¹, Sari Andayani²

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur, Indonesia*¹²

andrea.safina0506@gmail.com*¹, sariandayani.ak@upnjatim.ac.id²

Abstract: The technology company's commitment to growth and sustainability has placed it in a favorable position for potential development on the stock exchange. This research examined how return on equity, net profit margin, debt-equity ratio, price-earnings ratio, and audit opinion influence stock prices. The study used quantitative methods and focused on companies in the technology sector listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2020 to 2023. The analysis involved double linear regression using SPSS version 25 software. Using purposive sampling, the study selected 18 technology sector companies based on specific criteria, resulting in 72 samples for analysis. The study revealed that return on equity (ROE), price-earnings ratio (PER), and audit opinions have a significant impact on stock prices. In contrast, net profit margin (NPM) and debt-equity ratio (DER) does not impact the stock prices.

Keywords: Return on Equity, Net Profit Margin, Debt Equity Ratio, Price Earnings Ratio, Audit Opinion, Stock Price

INTRODUCTION

Science and technology play a vital role in fostering economic growth and advancement. Information technology is crucial for enhancing a country's economic development and enabling companies to sustain operations and remain competitive in a globalized economy. In today's world, humans heavily rely on technology in all aspects of their activities. Integrating innovative software and electronic services in various economic sectors has significantly influenced businesses and provided convenience to consumers. Technological advancements continue to progress rapidly, increasing the number of technology companies.

A technology company is an organization engaged in activities related to providing products, such as services, research and development, and hardware distribution (Pelle et al., 2022). In 2023, eleven Indonesian start-ups were recognized for their innovative concepts and technology on the Forbes 100 Asia to Watch list. These start-ups operate in various industries, focusing on e-commerce and e-business. The Bank of Indonesia reported e-commerce transactions worth Rs 474 trillion, indicating a significant increase in online purchasing and sustained adoption driven by a societal preference for efficiency and utility. The technology sector is growing as the IT consulting industry expands its services to enable digital transformation in banking, telecommunications, healthcare, and transportation. This development is expected to contribute to the nation's progress and provide opportunities for stock market growth.

Technology companies offer investors the potential for significant returns, with high valuation and strong growth prospects attracting attention, especially as the company prepares to go public. PT GoTo Gojek Tokopedia Tbk. (GOTO) launched its initial public offering (IPO) at a final price of Rp 338 per share and opened at Rp 400 on its first day

of trading on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). GOTO has become one of the leading IPO issuers, successfully raising Rp 13.7 trillion in capital. A similar situation occurred with PT Bukalapak.Com Tbk. (BUKA). The company's exceptional enthusiasm propelled it to the top position as the most outstanding IPO performer, raising an astonishing amount of Rp 21.9 trillion at a final offer price of Rp 850 per share. The Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) predicts that by the end of 2021, the technology sector's share of total market capitalization will increase to 15-20%, a significant increase from its initial position of 4.3%.

The technology sector index, led by BUKA, weakened by 34.42% in the first quarter of 2022 and is expected to continue declining throughout the year until early 2023. Similarly, GOTO experienced a significant correction in its stock price, deviating considerably from its IPO price of Rp 92 per share (Damayanti, 2022). This can also be observed from the stock price index in this sector, which shows a downward trend from 2022 to the first quarter of 2023. According to CNBC Indonesia, at the end of the third quarter of 2023, BUKA reported a net loss of Rp 776.22 billion due to unrealized and realized investment losses amounting to Rp 707.17 billion as of September 30, 2023. Meanwhile, GOTO stock prices experienced a daily decline of 1.75% to Rp 56 per share. Ultimately, throughout 2023, the technology stock index recorded a decline of 14.07%.

The decline in stock prices within the technology sector indicates diminishing investor interest in investments. Disregarding this condition could lead to suboptimal funding from investors, posing financial risks for the company. Companies must strive to enhance their value by updating or improving various factors influencing stock prices. According to Aprianti et al. (2024), internal factors are related to the company's financial performance, including management quality, capital structure, profitability, debt structure, sales growth, and dividend policy. On the other hand, external factors arise from inflation, interest rates, economic growth, and monetary policies. Given the issues in the technology sector, it is important to emphasize that internal factors, particularly financial performance, have a significant potential to influence stock price fluctuations. This argument is supported by GOTO's annual financial reports over the past three years, which have recorded declines in three crucial aspects: net income, earnings per share (EPS), and liability.

The negative value of EPS or losses per share indicates that GOTO has incurred a financial loss. According to Susanti & Wirakusuma (2022), EPS reflects a company's ability to generate and distribute profits to shareholders. EPS indicates the level of stock return that certainly affects investor perception. Furthermore, the financial report also records a significant increase in net loss from the parent entity year after year. According to official management statements, this is caused by a loss in the value of goodwill amounting to Rp 78.76 trillion and an increase in expenses, including general administrative expenses, depreciation, amortization, and operational expenses.

Investors are more cautious in allocating their funds due to poor financial performance. Investors utilize several approaches to analyze and plan their investments, including audit opinion and fundamental analysis. This analysis requires investors to possess a robust understanding of the companies they invest in by evaluating financial reports (Taufiqurrahman & Sudaryati, 2024). An audit opinion is a crucial source of information that contains the findings of an auditor's examination to assess the financial statements' fairness (Rahmadi & Efriyenti, 2021). According to Dani (2024), a positive

audit opinion enhances investor confidence in the reliability of financial statements and transparency of the company, potentially leading to an increase in stock prices.

The statement is supported by a study conducted by Hotang et al. (2022), which found that audit opinions significantly impact stock prices in banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). This is because audit opinions can signal investors and prospective investors to be more cautious in selecting companies. However, this is inconsistent with the research of Nurhasanah et al. (2022), who demonstrate that more evidence must be needed to assert the influence of audit opinions on stock prices.

Investors use ROE, NPM, DER, and PER indicators to assess stock prices. This helps predict a company's future and make informed investment decisions. According to Susanti & Wirakusuma (2022), high management efficiency leads to increased ROE and NPM, impacting stock prices for consumer goods companies but not for mining companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). In addition to profitability, investors consider a company's ability to meet its obligations. A higher Debt Equity Ratio (DER) indicates greater financial risk for a company. Sukesti et al. (2021) show that DER positively impacts the stock prices of manufacturing companies but does not impact mining companies listed on the IDX. On the other hand, a high Price Earnings Ratio (PER) indicates potential for return on investment. Akadiati et al. (2023) indicate that PER positively influences stock prices in prospectus companies but negatively impacts stock prices in cosmetics and household goods companies listed on IDX.

The inconsistent study on financial performance and audit opinions warrants further examination. Based on the issue of declining stock prices in technology companies like GOTO and BUKA as well as inconsistent previous research, researchers are interested in conducting further research titled "The Impact of Financial Performance and Audit Opinion on the Stock Prices of Technology Companies".

METHODS

The study applies quantitative methods and focuses on companies within the technology sector that have their shares traded on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2020 to 2023. Secondary data is obtained via documentation procedures such as audited annual financial statements and closing stock prices. This data is employed to assess financial performance and audit opinion. Data sourced is from the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) website www.idx.co.id, as well as the official websites of individual companies.

The research population comprises 44 publicly traded companies in the technology industry that have released their financial reports. The sampling strategies employed in this study include purposive sampling, which involves selecting samples based on specific considerations and criteria (Sugiyono, 2022:81). The parameters used in this study are:

Table 1. Sample Criteria

No	Criteria	Total
1	Technology sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during 2020-2023	44
2	Publish audited annual reports during 2020-2023	-22
3	Engaging in stock trading during 2020-2023.	-4
Companies that fulfill the specified criteria		18
Total sample used (18 x 4 years)		72

Source: Data has been processed by the author (2024)

This study employs two variables: the independent variable and the dependent variable. The independent variables used are ROE (X1), NPM (X2), DER (X3), PER (X4), and audit opinion (X5), while the dependent variable used is the stock price. Financial performance is measured by calculating the financial ratios of ROE, NPM, DER, and PER. Meanwhile, the variable of audit opinion is measured using a dummy variable. If a company receives an unqualified opinion, it is assigned a value of 1, but if it receives a qualified opinion, it is assigned a value of 0. This study utilizes a range of statistical tests, including multiple linear regression, descriptive statistics analysis, t-test, F-test, coefficient of determination test, normality test, heteroscedasticity test, and autocorrelation test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistics Analysis

Descriptive statistics are utilized to analyze and understand a study's distribution of specific variables. In this particular research, the data was analyzed using SPSS 25 software. The input data consisted of ROE, NPM, DER, PER, and audit opinion to calculate each variable's maximum, minimum, mean, and standard deviations (Ghozali, 2018:19).

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics Analysis Result

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
ROE	72	-4.33	2.17	-0.0686	0.70734
NPM	72	-73.09	0.55	-1.2139	8.71278
DER	72	-81.31	26.62	-0.0460	11.32564
PER	72	-255.41	10116.28	343.7648	1446.242
Audit Opinion	72	0	1	0.96	0.201
Stock Price	72	50	14000	1568.90	2638.556
Valid N (listwise)	72				

Source: Data has been processed by the author (2024)

The test results reveal that the study utilized a sample size of 72 data samples. The table above demonstrates that the ROE variable ranges from -4.33 to 2.17. The mean value is -0.0686 and the standard deviation is 0.70734. The NPM variable ranges from -73.09 to 0.55. The mean value is -1.2139 and the standard deviation is 8.71278. The DER variable ranges from -81.31 to 26.62. The mean value is -0.0460 and the standard deviation is 11.32564. The PER variable ranges from -255.41 to 10116.28. The

mean value is 343.7648 and the standard deviation is 1446.242. The audit opinion variable has a minimum value of 0 and a maximum value of 1. The mean value is 0.96 and the standard deviation is 0.201. Lastly, The stock price variable ranges from 50 to 14000. The mean value is 1568.90 and the standard deviation is 2638.556.

Normality Test

The normality test determines whether the independent variable and dependent variable have a normal or approximately normal distribution. This study uses the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test with a significance value of more than 0.05. If the condition is satisfied, the data is deemed to be normal.

Table 3. Normality Test Result
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

N		72
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	36.50000
	Std. Deviation	20.928450
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0.063
	Positive	0.063
	Negative	-0.063
Test Statistic		0.063
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}

Source: Data has been processed by the author (2024)

Based on table 2, the result of the normality test on the regression model shown on the residual variable has a probability value (Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)) of 0.200. This value is greater than the prescribed normality testing value of 0.05. The regression model can be declared normal since the probability is evaluated above 0.05.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test determines whether a regression model correlates significantly between independent variables. This test examines the tolerance and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values. If the tolerance value is greater than 0.1 and the VIF value is less than 10, it can be concluded that multicollinearity is not present in the model.

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Result

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
1 (constant)		
ROE	0.977	1.024
NPM	0.982	1.018
DER	0.991	1.009
PER	0.994	1.006
Audit Opinion	0.997	1.003
a. Dependent Variable: Stock Price		

Source: Data has been processed by the author (2024)

According to the multicollinearity test results table, the tolerance value for the ROE variable is 0.977, exceeding the set threshold of 0.1. The NPM variable tolerance value is 0.0982, exceeding the set threshold of 0.1. Furthermore, the DER variable has a tolerance value of 0.991, the PER variable has a tolerance value of 0.994, and the audit opinion variable has a tolerance value of 0.997, surpassing the stated threshold of 0.1. Regarding the VIF value, the ROE variable has a value of 1.024, less than the set value of 10. The NPM variable has a value of 1.018, which is also smaller than the stated value of 10. Similarly, the DER variable has a value of 1.009, the PER variable has a value of 1.006, and the audit opinion variable has a value of 1.003. Based on this analysis, we can infer no indication of multicollinearity in the regression model used in this study.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroskedasticity test is used to determine if there is unequal variance in the residuals of a regression model across different observations. A reliable regression model does not assume heteroscedasticity. This study evaluates the heteroskedasticity test using the Glejser test. If the p-value exceeds 0.05, it suggests that no heteroscedasticity exists in the regression model.

Table 5. Heteroscedasticity Test Result

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
1 (constant)	33.222	1123.380		0.030	0.976
ROE	283.682	330.251	0.104	0.859	0.393
NPM	18.980	26.738	0.086	0.710	0.480
DER	12.504	20.475	0.073	0.611	0.543
PER	-0.063	0.160	-0.047	-0.392	0.696
Audit Opinion	1721.723	1149.257	0.179	1.498	0.139
a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES					

Source: Data has been processed by the author (2024)

The Glejser test result has significance values of 0.393 for the ROE variable, 0.480 for the NPM variable, 0.543 for the DER variable, 0.696 for the PER variable, and 0.139 for the audit opinion variable. These numbers are higher than the Glejser test's

predetermined threshold of 0.05. Based on this analysis, the regression model used in this study does not display heteroscedasticity.

Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test is utilized to ascertain whether there is a relationship between interference errors occurring in the current time period (t) and those from the preceding period (t-1) in a linear regression model. In this study, the Durbin-Watson test (DW test) was employed to evaluate autocorrelation.

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test Result

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.468 ^a	0.219	0.146	2453.437	1.893

a. Predictors: (Constant), ROE, NPM, DER, PER, audit opinion
b. Dependent Variable: stock price

Source: Data has been processed by the author (2024)

The study comprises five independent variables (k=5) and one dependent variable, with a sample size 72 (n=72). The Durbin-Watson table for a sample size of 72 (n=72) and five independent variables (k=5) indicates that the lower bound of the Durbin-Watson statistic (dL) is 1.4732 and the upper bound (dU) is 1.7688. The decision-making process for autocorrelation reveals that the obtained value falls within the range of $1.7688 < 1.893 < 2.2312$, with $dU < d < 4 - dU$. Thus, it can be inferred that the data from this research does not demonstrate autocorrelation.

Multiple Linear Regression Test

Multiple linear regression test is used to evaluate the impact of an independent variable on a dependent variable. After conducting multiple linear regression calculations using SPSS 25, the following results were obtained:

Table 7. Multiple Linear Regression Test Result

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
	B	Std. Error	Beta
(constant)	117.401	635.565	
ROE	505.665	186.843	0.274
NPM	19.437	15.127	0.130
DER	11.448	11.584	0.099
PER	0.365	0.091	0.404
Audit Opinion	1445.206	650.205	0.223

Dependent Variable: stock price

Source: Data has been processed by the author (2024)

By examining the data table of the multiple linear regression test results presented above, we can determine the regression equation as follows:

$$Y = 117.401 + 505.665X_1 + 19.437X_2 + 11.448X_3 + 0.365X_4 + 1445.206X_5 + 635.565$$

The regression equation reveals that the constant (α) value of 117.401 indicates

that when the independent variables, namely ROE, NPM, DER, PER, and the audit opinion, are 0, the stock price is 117.401. The ROE variable (X1) coefficient is 505.665, signifying that a one-unit increase in ROE is associated with a 505.665 increase in stock price. The NPM variable (X2) coefficient is 19.437, signifying that a one-unit increase in NPM is associated with a 19.437 increase in stock price. The DER variable (X3) coefficient is 11.448, signifying that a one-unit increase in DER is associated with a 11.448 increase in stock price. The PER variable (X4) coefficient is 0.365, signifying that a one-unit increase in PER is associated with a 0.365 increase in stock price. Furthermore, the audit opinion variable (X5) coefficient is 1445.206, signifying that a one-unit increase in audit opinion is associated with a 1445.206 increase in stock price. The regression coefficients are calculated based on the assumption that all other independent variables remain constant or fixed.

Determination Coefficient Test (R Square Test)

The determination coefficient test measures the extent to which the independent variable explains the variation in the dependent variable. The values of the coefficient of determination range from zero to one. A low value indicates that the independent variable can only partially explain the variation in the dependent variable, while a higher value indicates a stronger fit of the regression line.

Table 8. Determination Coefficient Test Result

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.468 ^a	0.219	0.146	2453.437	1.893

Source: Data has been processed by the author (2024)

Based on the provided table, the coefficient of determination is 0.146, which translates to 14.6%. The variables ROE (X1), NPM (X2), DER (X3), PER (X4), and audit opinion (X5) collectively explain 14.6% of the variance in the stock price, the dependent variable. The remaining 85.4% of the variance cannot be attributed to any independent variable or external factor.

F-Test

The F test determines whether an independent variable has a collective or simultaneous impact on a dependent variable, namely the stock price. The level of confidence employed in this study is 5% or 0.05. The decision-making criterion employed is that if the significance value exceeds 0.05, the hypothesis is rejected; in contrast, if the significance value is less than 0.05, the hypothesis is accepted.

Table 9. F-Test Result

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	41040402.7025337	5	8208080.54050674	6.775	.000 ^b
Residual	79955079.8084231	66	1211440.60315793		
Total	120995482.510957	71			

a. Dependent Variable: stock price

b. Predictors: (Constant), audit opinion, ROE, PER, DER, NPM

Source: Data has been processed by the author (2024)

Based on the table provided, the calculated significance value (Sig.) is 0.000. The value represents a number less than 0.05. Therefore, it can be inferred that the hypothesis is acceptable, meaning that the variables ROE (X1), NPM (X2), DER (X3), PER (X4), and audit opinion (X5) collectively exert a significant impact on the stock price.

Partial Hypothesis Test (T-Test)

The F-test determines whether an independent variable significantly impacts a dependent variable. The criterion for decision-making is that if the significance value is greater than 0.05, the hypothesis is rejected, indicating no significant impact of the independent variables on the dependent variable; conversely, if the significance value is less than 0.05, the hypothesis is accepted, indicating a significant relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

Table 10. T-Test Result

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	117.401	635.565		0.185	0.854
ROE	505.665	186.843	0.274	2.706	0.009
NPM	19.437	15.127	0.130	1.285	0.203
DER	11.448	11.584	0.099	0.988	0.327
PER	0.365	0.091	0.404	4.024	0.000
Audit opinion	1445.206	650.205	0.223	2.223	0.030

a. Dependent Variable: stock price

Source: Data has been processed by the author (2024)

The table above presents the results of hypothesis testing for each independent variable against the dependent variable. The first hypothesis examines whether the ROE variable has a significantly positive impact on the stock price. According to the table, the beta coefficient of ROE is 0.274, indicating a positive effect. The significance value of ROE is 0.009, which is less than 0.05. Based on this, it can be concluded that ROE had a significantly positive impact on the stock price, and therefore, the hypothesis is accepted.

The second hypothesis aims to determine whether NPM has a significantly positive impact on the stock price. According to the table provided, NPM's significance value is 0.203, which exceeds the threshold of 0.05. Thus, it can be inferred that NPM does not impact the stock price, indicating that this hypothesis is rejected. The third hypothesis aims to determine whether DER has a significantly positive impact on the stock price. According to the table provided, DER's significance value is 0.327, which exceeds the threshold of 0.05. Thus, it can be inferred that DER does not impact the stock price, indicating that this hypothesis is rejected.

The fourth hypothesis examines whether the PER variable has a significantly positive impact on the stock price. According to the table, the beta coefficient of PER is 0.404, indicating a positive effect. The significance value of PER is 0.000, which is less than 0.05. Based on this, it can be concluded that PER had a significantly positive impact on the stock price, and therefore, the hypothesis is accepted.

The fifth hypothesis examines whether the audit opinion variable has a significantly positive impact on the stock price. According to the table, the beta coefficient of audit

opinion is 0.223, indicating a positive effect. The significance value of audit opinion is 0.030, which is less than 0.05. Based on this, it can be concluded that audit opinion had a significantly positive impact on the stock price, and therefore, the hypothesis is accepted.

The Effect of Return on Equity (ROE) on Stock Price

The hypothesis test results indicate that the beta coefficient has a positive value of 0.274, with a significance value of 0.009, which is less than 0.05. Therefore, the ROE variable has a significant positive impact on the stock price. This research is consistent with a study by Yuantoro & Andayani (2021), which identified a positive correlation between the ROE ratio and stock price. In simple terms, as the ROE ratio increases, the stock price also tends to increase, indicating a relationship between the two variables. Similarly, a study by Andriani et al. (2023) confirms that a high return on equity (ROE) suggests effective cost management and favorable investment prospects for the company.

Return on Equity (ROE) is a metric used to evaluate a company's ability to generate a net profit by efficiently utilizing its capital. Consequently, a higher ROE will increase the technology company's stock price, while a lower ROE will cause the stock price to decrease. As a financial performance indicator, a high ROE can be a positive signal among investors, encouraging them to invest in the company. If a high ROE persists, it can support the expectations of both investors and the company for future stock price increases. Conversely, a decline in ROE may result in lower investor confidence, leading to decreased stock prices. The research also demonstrates the company's commendable managerial prowess and technological efficiency in fulfilling its obligations, alleviating any concerns investors may have regarding its ability to meet its financial commitments.

The Effect of Net Profit Margin (NPM) on Stock Price

The hypothesis test revealed a p-value of 0.203, which exceeds the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, the NPM variable does not significantly impact the stock price. This research is inconsistent with those of the studies conducted by Luddiana et al. (2020), Rahmat & Fathimah (2022), and Purwaningsih & Trianti (2022). According to the research, NPM exerts an impact on stock prices. The difference occurs due to variations in the examined subject matter and the specific time frame under consideration.

However, according to research conducted by Safitri & Sulistiyo (2021), Susanti & Wirakusuma (2022), and Ramadhan & Putri (2023), NPM does not impact the company's stock price. This demonstrates that a company's higher Net Profit Margin (NPM) does not have the ability to impact the price of its shares or discourage investors from buying shares. Investors typically prioritize the company's net sales or turnover figures when making investment decisions (Ramadhan & Putri, 2023).

NPM assesses a company's capacity to generate profits for its investors. However, in the context of technology companies, NPM (net profit margin) is insignificant in determining financial performance. Technology companies prioritize income growth over profit levels, and investors are more mindful about investing in a company if it generates high profits without effectively managing its costs.

The Effect of Debt-Equity Ratio (DER) on Stock Price

The hypothesis test revealed a p-value of 0.327, which exceeds the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, the DER variable does not significantly impact the stock price. This research contradicts the studies conducted by Sukesti et al. (2021), Khasanah & Suwanti (2022), and Dewi & Suwarno (2022). According to their research, DER significantly impacts the stock price. The difference occurs due to variations in the examined subject matter and the specific time frame under consideration.

However, this study aligns with the research conducted by Vivekananda et al. (2019), Anggreani & Sudarsi (2023), and Akadiati et al. (2023), which indicates that DER does not affect the company's stock price. This implies that a company with a lower Debt-to-Equity Ratio (DER) cannot impact the price of its shares or discourage investors from buying stocks. Investors prioritize receiving information regarding the company's management's effective and efficient utilization of funds as its capital.

Investors emphasize valuations based on future income when evaluating technology companies compared to companies in other sectors. As a result, capital structures such as the Debt-to-Equity Ratio (DER) are less significant in investors' decision-making process. In addition, management will consider various factors such as product innovation, market expansion, and adopting new technologies to tap into the significant growth potential. This will help investors become more accepting of high debt ratios.

The Effect of Price Earnings Ratio (PER) on Stock Price

The hypothesis test results indicate that the beta coefficient has a positive value of 0.404, with a significance value of 0.000, which is less than 0.05. Therefore, the PER variable has a significant positive impact on the stock price. The research aligns with a study conducted by Rumiatiningsih et al. (2021) which indicates that companies with strong growth potential typically have high Price-Earnings Ratios (PER). Similarly, the study conducted by Dewi et al. (2023) states that a positive influence of PER means consistently optimizing profits and company value, thereby enhancing investor attractiveness.

PER is the amount that an investor pays for each unit of profit earned by a company's stock. Consequently, a technology company's stock price will increase as the Price-Earnings Ratio (PER) value increases, and conversely, the price will decrease if the PER value is lower. The Price-to-Earnings Ratio (PER) comprehensively assesses a company's management performance and reputation for generating anticipated future profits. This allows investors to evaluate the potential returns they can expect.

The Effect of Audit Opinion on Stock Price

The hypothesis test results indicate that the beta coefficient has a positive value of 0.223 and a significance value of 0.030, which is less than 0.05. Therefore, the audit opinion variable has a significant positive impact on the stock price. A technology company's stock price will increase if it receives an unqualified opinion, and conversely, it will decrease if the company gets aside from an unqualified opinion. An unqualified audit opinion reflects good management and leads to increased stock demand and higher prices, while any other opinion indicates poor management and results in decreased stock demand and lower prices. Financial statements with unqualified opinion greatly influence investors' decisions.

This research aligns with a study by Rahmadi & Efriyenti (2021), which asserts that investors typically rely on audited financial statements when making investment decisions. Therefore, a company presenting an unqualified opinion will influence the investor's decision. A study by Hotang et al. (2022) found a positive correlation between the quality of an audit opinion and the level of investor confidence in the company.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to assess the impact of Return on Equity (ROE), Net Profit Margin (NPM), Debt-to-Equity Ratio (DER), Price-to-Earnings Ratio (PER), and audit opinions on the stock prices of technology companies in Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2020 to 2023. Based on the study and analysis presented above, it can be concluded that Return on Equity (ROE), Price-Earnings Ratio (PER), and auditing opinions have a positive impact on the stock price. The inclusion of these three variables in financial reports can provide valuable information for investors seeking to invest in technology companies. On the other hand, NPM and DER does not impact the stock price.

This research is constrained to examining only five independent variables, despite the presence of additional variables that impact the stock price. The research period is restricted to a duration of four years, ensuring that the obtained results solely depict the state of the company within that specific timeframe. Considering the limitations identified in this study, it is recommended to incorporate additional variables that could potentially impact the stock price. Additional research can enhance the scope of the study by incorporating additional corporate sectors and extending the duration of observational research.

REFERENCES

- Akadiati, V. A. P., Suhendi, A., & Jatiningrum, C. (2023). Pengaruh rasio kinerja keuangan pada harga saham perusahaan prospektus. *KOMPARTEMEN: Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi*, 21(2), 199–212. <http://jurnalnasional.ump.ac.id/index.php/kompartemen/>
- Andriani, S. D., Kusumastuti, R., & Hernando, R. (2023). Pengaruh Return On Equity (ROE), Earning Per Share (EPS) dan Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) Terhadap Harga Saham (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Industri Makanan Olahan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2018 – 2020). *Owner: Riset & Jurnal Akuntansi*, 7(1), 333–345. <https://doi.org/10.33395/owner.v7i1.1268>
- Angreani, J. P., & Sudarsi, S. (2023). Pengaruh Debt Equity Ratio (DER), Return To Assets (ROA) dan Current Ratio (CR) Terhadap Harga Saham Industri Manufaktur yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2018-2020. *Jurnal Ilmiah Komputerisasi Akuntansi*, 16(1), 78–88. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.51903/kompak.v16i2>
- Aprianti, V., Putra, O. E., & Sagita, D. F. (2024). Pengaruh Faktor Internal dan Eksternal Terhadap Harga Saham Pada Subsektor Batu Bara yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) Tahun 2018-2022. *Logistics and Accounting Development*, 5(1). <https://doi.org/10.47491/landjournal>
- Damayanti, A. (2022, December 9). *Saham GOTO dari IPO Sekarang di Bawah Cepek, Bakal Lanjut ke Gocap?* <https://finance.detik.com/bursa-dan-valas/d->

-
- 6452601/saham-goto-dari-ipo-sekarang-di-bawah-cepek-bakal-lanjut-ke-gocap
Dani, R. (2024). Pengaruh Pendapat Auditor dan Profitabilitas terhadap Harga Saham Pada Perusahaan Otomotif Yang Terdaftar di BEI. *Co-Value: Jurnal Ekonomi, Koperasi & Kewirausahaan*, 14(8), 1050–1060. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.36418/covalue.v14i8.4113>
- Dewi, N. S., & Suwarno, A. E. (2022). Pengaruh ROA, ROE, EPS dan DER Terhadap Harga Saham Perusahaan (Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan LQ45 yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2016-2020). *Seminar Nasional Pariwisata Dan Kewirausahaan (SNPK)*, 1, 472–482. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.36441/snpk.vol1.2022.77>
- Dewi, S. S. K., Fachri, S., & Nurhayadi, W. (2023). Pengaruh Earning Per Share, Price Earning Ratio Dan Price Book Value Terhadap Harga Saham Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Subsektor Semen. *Jurnal Ekonomi Bisnis Dan Akuntansi*, 3(3), 209–225. <https://doi.org/10.55606/jebaku.v3i3.2884>
- Ghozali, I. (2018). *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate Dengan Program IBM SPSS 25*. Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.
- Hotang, K. B., Taufik, E., & Ivander. (2022). Analisis determinan harga saham perusahaan perbankan di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *JAAF (Journal of Applied Accounting and Finance)*, 6(2), 118–129. <https://doi.org/10.33021/jaaf.v6i2.3871>
- Khasanah, U., & Suwanti, T. (2022). Analisis Pengaruh DER, ROA, LDR dan TATO Terhadap Harga Saham Perusahaan Perbankan. *Fair Value: Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 4(6), 2649–2667. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.32670/fairvalue.v4i6.1032>
- Luddiana, F., Purnomo, H., Juliasari, D., Widya, S., & Lumajang, G. (2020). Pengaruh Return On Asset (ROA), Return On Equity (ROE) dan Net Profit Margin (NPM) Terhadap Harga Saham Pada Perusahaan Industri Barang Konsumsi yang Terdaftar Di BEI. *Counting: Journal of Accounting*, 2(4), 322–326. <http://jkm.stiewidyagamalumajang.ac.id/index.php/jra>
- Nurhasanah, Yumina, Indrayani, Meldawati, Y., & Bustami. (2022). Analisis Opini Audit dan Rasio Keuangan (Likuiditas, Solvabilitas, dan Profitabilitas) Pada Harga Saham Dengan Audit Delay Sebagai Variabel Moderating. *IJEBAS: International Journal of Economic, Business, Accounting, Agriculture Management and Sharia Administration*, 2(5), 827–840. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.54443/ijebas.v2i5.417>
- Pelle, A., Waani, A., Repi, E., Kawinda, E., Handayani, R., Hendrawan, S., Pondaag, Y., Maramis, J., Pelle, A., Waani, A. S., Repi, E. I., Kawinda, E., Handayani, R., Hendrawan, S. A., Pondaag, Y. C., & Maramis, J. B. (2022). Pengaruh Profitabilitas Terhadap Return Saham Sektor Industri Teknologi yang Terdaftar Dalam IDXTECHNO 2022. *Jurnal EMBA*, 10(4), 1942–1952. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35794/emba.v10i4.44505>
- Purwaningsih, E., & Trianti, R. (2022). Pengaruh NPM dan ROE Terhadap Harga Saham Dengan Komisaris Independen Sebagai Variabel Moderasi. *NCAFA: National Conference on Accounting & Fraud Accounting*, 3(1), 132–143. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31326/v3i1.1192>
- Rahmadi, F. S., & Efriyenti, D. (2021). Pengaruh Opini Auditor dan Rasio Fundamental Terhadap Harga Saham Perusahaan di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Scientia Journal*, 4(3). https://forum.upbatam.ac.id/index.php/scientia_journal/article/view/5786
-

-
- Rahmat, R., & Fathimah, V. (2022). Pengaruh ROA, ROE dan NPM terhadap Harga Saham pada Perusahaan Non Perbankan yang terdaftar di LQ45. *Jurnal Ilman: Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen*, 10(1), 8–13. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35126/ilman.v10i1.4>
- Ramadhan, M. I., & Putri, L. A. (2023). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan Terhadap Harga Saham. *Owner*, 7(2), 1391–1400. <https://doi.org/10.33395/owner.v7i2.1333>
- Rumiatiningsih, Kusno, H. S., & Ghozi, S. (2021). Pengaruh Rasio Profitabilitas dan Penilaian Terhadap Harga Saham (Studi Kasus Pada Bank Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2016-2020). *JBK: Jurnal Bisnis & Kewirausahaan*, 17(3), 291–302. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31940/jbk.v17i3.291-302>
- Safitri, V. T., & Sulistiyo, H. (2021). Pengaruh ROE dan NPM Terhadap Harga Saham Perusahaan Subsektor Otomotif dan Komponen Yang Terdaftar di BEI Periode 2014-2019. *E-Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Universitas Udayana*, 10(1), 39–44. <https://doi.org/10.24843/EEB.2021.v10.i01.p05>
- Sugiyono. (2022). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Alfabeta, CV.
- Sukesti, F., Ghozali, I., Fuad, Almasryhari, A. K., & Nurcahyono. (2021). Factors Affecting the Stock Price: The Role of Firm Performance. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 8(2), 165–173. <https://doi.org/10.13106/jafeb.2021.vol8.no2.0165>
- Susanti, N. K. R., & Wirakusuma, M. G. (2022). Kinerja Keuangan dan Harga Saham: Studi Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi*, 32(1), 76–92. <https://doi.org/10.24843/eja.2022.v32.i01.p06>
- Taufiqurrahman, M. A., & Sudaryati, E. (2024). Pengaruh Analisis Profitabilitas & Likuiditas Terhadap Harga Saham Sektor Energi 2017-2022. *Owner: Riset & Jurnal Akuntansi*, 8(2). <https://doi.org/10.33395/owner.v8i2.1970>
- Vivekananda, A., Achسانی, N. A., & Maulana, T. N. A. (2019). Pengaruh Variabel Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan dan Makroekonomi Terhadap Harga Saham Batubara: Perbandingan Antara Emiten LQ45 dan NONLQ45. *Jurnal Aplikasi Bisnis Dan Manajemen*, 5(3), 347–360. <https://doi.org/10.17358/jabm.5.3.347>
- Yuantoro, A., & Andayani, S. (2021). Pengaruh EPS, ROE, DER Terhadap Harga Saham dengan DPR Sebagai Variabel Moderasi. *Jurnal Riset Terapan Akuntansi*, 5(2), 10–21. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5747293>