

The Effect of Audit Rotation and Audit Quality on the Concentration of the Audit Market on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

Efraim William Son of Buulolo¹⁾
wbl1887@gmail.com

Oky Syahputra²⁾
okysyahputra11@gmail.com

Selvi Aristantya³⁾
Selviaristantya26@gmail.com

¹⁾²⁾³⁾Universitas Battuta

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study is to find out and analyze the influence of audit rotation and audit quality on the concentration of the audit market on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. This study focuses on the role of audit rotation which describes the turnover of auditors that can affect the independence and objectivity of auditors, as well as the quality of audits that reflect the level of The method used in this study is multiple regression analysis, which allows researchers to test the influence of more than one independent variable on dependent variables simultaneously. The independent variables studied are audit rotation and audit quality, while the dependent variable that is the main focus of this study is the concentration of the audit market, which describes the extent to which the audit market is dominated by several large audit firms or spread across many companies. The population used in this study consisted of 84 issuers listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, with samples obtained through purposive sampling techniques, which resulted in 18 issuers that were studied for five years, so that the total data used reached 90 research data. The type of data used in this study is secondary data, obtained from the annual reports of issuers listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, as well as other relevant sources. Through data processing and multiple regression analysis, the results of this study show that audit rotation has a significant influence on the concentration of the audit market on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, which shows that changes in auditors can affect the level of market concentration. In addition, audit quality was also found to have a significant influence on the concentration of the audit market, indicating that higher audit quality can have an impact on a more equitable market distribution. Overall, this study proves that both audit rotation and audit quality have a significant influence on the concentration of the audit market on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, which provides important insights for regulators and companies in understanding the dynamics of the audit market in Indonesia.

Keywords: Audit Rotation, Audit Quality, Audit Market Concentration

INTRODUCTION

An increase in market concentration in an industry can be an obstacle for new companies looking to enter. This is also related to the reluctance of clients to change providers of goods or services, high pricing by service providers, and reduced costs that occur due to the achievement of economies of scale by providers of goods or services. In the audit market, the large number of Public Accounting Firms (KAP) is very important, because some audit service users feel more comfortable with KAP who do not have a relationship with their competitors. This is done to prevent potential problems, such as leakage of company information, that can harm the company.

Every company certainly wants to maintain the confidentiality of their information properly and safely. Therefore, the fewer KAP options available can cause concern for audit service users. These concerns arise because limited options can trigger bigger problems for clients, especially related to the security of the company's information they entrust to KAP.

In discussing the market concentration of an industry, the discussion of market structure is always the main topic, which cannot be separated from the structure-behavior-performance paradigm in industrial economic theory. According to this theory, the market structure will affect the behavior of companies in that market, and the behavior of these companies will affect various aspects of market performance. The KAP rotation provisions that apply in Indonesia will have an impact on the transfer of clients from one KAP to another. In the economic context, a further impact of this condition is a change in the concentration of the auditing market. Apandi (2019) explained that market concentration is usually measured using the Concentration Ratio and Herfindahl Index methods.

Audit rotation is carried out as one of the efforts to prevent too close a relationship between clients and auditors, which can potentially interfere with the independence of auditors in auditing the company's financial statements. Without audit rotation, the closeness established between clients and auditors can reduce objectivity in the audit process (Paputungan and Kaluge, 2020). Audit rotation is regulated in the Ministry of Finance regulation which sets the deadline for using public accountant services and public accounting firms. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance (PMK) No. 17/PMK.01 2008, article 3 paragraph (1), audit rotation is only allowed to audit the same company for a maximum of 3 consecutive financial years. These restrictions aim to prevent too long a relationship between auditors and clients and to maintain better audit quality.

However, the findings of the study conducted by Febriyanti and Mertha (2020) and Hartadi (2021) show that audit rotation does not have a significant influence on the concentration of the audit market. This shows that although audit rotation is intended to increase independence, its impact on the concentration of the audit market is still limited.

Audit quality is an important factor that reflects a company's performance, with healthy financial statements indicating a good financial position. In increasingly fierce business competition, the demand for audits is increasing, and auditors are required to produce quality audits. Clear and detailed financial statements are crucial for businesses (Herawati, 2019).

The reputation of KAP is one of the factors that affect the quality of the audit. KAP with a high reputation tends to provide good audit quality to maintain their image. The findings of Wibowo (2020) and Febriyanto (2022) show that better audit quality has a positive impact on the concentration of the audit market.

This research still needs to be carried out because there are differences in research results or research gaps. Research by Firdaus (2019), Devina (2020), and Panjaitan (2021) shows that audit rotation does not have a significant effect on audit market concentration, while Wibowo (2020) and Febriyanto (2022) state that audit quality has a significant effect on audit market concentration. The application of KAP rotation to the concentration of the audit market

in Indonesia was measured using *Concentration Ratio at the CR4 and CR6 levels as well as Herfindahl Index*.

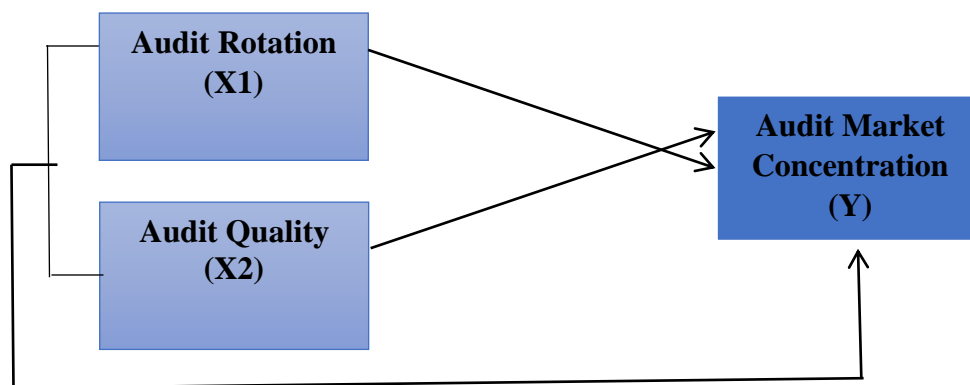
This study was conducted on all issuers on the IDX during the 2019-2023 period, using KAP data that audited the total audit of issuers. The results of the study show that there is a discrepancy between the calculation using the number of audit clients and the total number of client assets. This difference in results indicates that clients who switch KAPs, who are not included in the 4 or 6 large KAPs, have small total assets, so audit revenue is still dominated by 4 or 6 large KAPs. The study also illustrates that the structure of the audit market in Indonesia, which was previously dominated by companies, has now turned into an oligopoly.

The author is interested in conducting this research to explore the influence of KAP rotation and audit quality on the concentration of the audit market on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Based on this, the author decided to raise the title of the research "The Effect of Audit Rotation and Audit Quality on Audit Market Concentration on the Indonesia Stock Exchange".

Research framework

The research to be carried out can be described as follows:

Figure 1
Research Outline



Based on the description of the framework of thinking above, the hypothesis proposed in this study is as follows:

- H1 : Audit rotation affects the concentration of the audit market.
- H2 : Audit quality affects the concentration of the audit market.
- H3 : Audit rotation and audit quality affect audit market concentration

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted using an associative method. The associative method, according to Sugiyono (2019), is a study that aims to determine the relationship between two or more variables. The data used in this study is secondary data. This research is a research with *cross-section* data, because this research focuses on an event from 2019 to 2023 and data collection is carried out only once. The data collection techniques used by the researcher are documentation and literature studies. Sampling in this study uses *the purposive sampling* method, which is a sampling method based on certain considerations or criteria (Sugiyono, 2019:81).

Criteria/Sample Selection Table

Table 1
Sample Determination Based on Criteria

It	Sample Criteria	Sum
1	Property and real estate sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2019-2023 period.	84
2	Companies in the property and real estate sub-sector that were not listed consistently in 2019-2023.	(29)
3	Companies in the property and real estate sub-sector that did not disclose data related to the research variables and were fully available during the 2019-2023 research year.	(37)
Total Samples		18
Number of observations/observations = number of samples x 5 years		90

Company Sample List

Table 2
Sample List of Property and Real Estate Companies
Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

It	Company Name	Code	Sample Determination Criteria			Sample
			1	2	3	
1	Bekasi Asri Pemula Tbk	FATHER	X	✓	✓	
2	Bekasi Fajar Industrial Estate Tbk	BEST	X	X	✓	
3	Sentul City Tbk	BKSL	✓	✓	✓	Sample 1
4	Duta Anggada Realty Tbk	DART	X	✓	✓	
5	Puradelta Lestari Tbk	DMAS	✓	X	X	
6	Aksara Global Development Tbk	GAMA	X	X	X	
7	Pakuwon Jati Tbk	PWON	✓	✓	✓	Sample 2
8	Summarecon Agung Tbk	SMRA	✓	✓	✓	Sample 3
9	Intiland Development Tbk	DILD	✓	✓	✓	Sample 4
10	Perdana Gapuraprima Tbk	GPRA	X	✓	X	
11	Greenwood Sejahtera Tbk	GWSA	X	✓	✓	
12	Metro Realty Tbk	MTSM	✓	✓	✓	Sample 5
13	Plaza Indonesia Realty Tbk	IN	✓	✓	✓	Sample 6
14	Jaya Real Property Tbk	JRPT	✓	✓	✓	Sample 7
15	Lippo Cikarang Tbk	LPCK	✓	X	X	
16	Metropolitan Land Tbk	MTLA	✓	✓	X	
17	City Retail Developments Tbk	NIRO	X	X	X	
18	Modernland Realty Tbk	MDLN	✓	✓	✓	Sample 8
19	Ciputra Development Tbk	CTRA	✓	✓	✓	Sample 9
20	PP Properti Tbk	PPRO	X	✓	✓	
21	Pudjiadi Prestige Tbk	PUDP	✓	✓	✓	Sample 10
22	Ristia Bintang Mahkota Sejati Tbk	RBMS	X	✓	X	
23	Indonesia Prima Property Tbk	OMRE	✓	✓	✓	Sample 11
24	Duta Pertiwi Tbk	DUTI	✓	✓	✓	Sample 12
25	DMS Propertindo Tbk	CITY	X	X	✓	
26	Binakarya Jaya Abadi Tbk	BIKA	✓	X	✓	
27	Nusantara Almazia Tbk	NZIA	✓	X	X	
28	Adhi Commuter Properti Tbk	ADCP	✓	✓	X	
29	Bima Sakti Pertiwi Tbk	PMAG	X	✓	X	
30	Summarecon Agung Tbk	SMRA	X	✓	✓	
31	Roda Vivatex Tbk	RDTX	X	✓	✓	
32	Agung Semesta Sejahtera Tbk	TARE	X	X	✓	
33	Natura City Developments Tbk	CITY	✓	X	X	
34	Jababeka Industrial Estate Tbk	KIJA	✓	✓	✓	Sample 13

35	Suryamas Dutamakmur Tbk	SMDM	✓	✓	✓	Sample 14
36	Makmur Berkah Amanda Tbk	SAFE	✓	✓	X	
37	Bhuwanatala Indah Permai Tbk	BIPP	✓	✓	✓	Sample 15
38	Forza Land Indonesia Tbk	FORZ	✓	X	✓	
39	Pollux Properties Indonesia Tbk	POLL	✓	X	✓	
40	Wulandari Bangun Laksana Tbk	BSBK	✓	✓	X	
41	Armidian Karyatama Tbk	ARMY	X	✓	✓	
42	Andalan Sakti Primaindo Tbk	ASPI	X	X	✓	
43	Trimitra Prawara Goldland Tbk	ROOF	✓	X	✓	
44	Bakrieland Development Tbk	ELTY	✓	✓	✓	Sample 16
45	Bumi Benewo Sukses Tbk	BBSS	✓	X	X	
46	Cowell Development Tbk	COWL	✓	✓	X	
47	Lippo Karawaci Tbk	LPKR	✓	✓	✓	Sample 17
48	Capri Nusa Satu Properti Tbk	CPRI	X	✓	X	
49	Cahaya Sakti Investindo Sukses Tbk	CSIS	X	✓	✓	
50	Diamond Citra Propertindo Tbk	CHEST	X	✓	✓	
51	Megapolitan Developments Tbk	EMDE	✓	X	X	
52	Grand House Mulia Tbk	HOMI	X	X	X	
53	Royalindo Investa Wijaya Tbk	INDO	X	✓	✓	
54	Gowa Makassar Tourism Development Tbk	GMTD	✓	✓	X	
55	Fortune Mate Indonesia Tbk	FMII	✓	✓	✓	Sample 18
56	Eureka Prima Jakarta Tbk	LCGP	✓	✓	X	
57	Star Pacific Tbk	LPLI	✓	✓	X	
58	Hanson International Tbk	MYRX	✓	✓	X	
59	Indonesia Prima Properti Tbk	MORE	✓	X	✓	
60	Bliss Properti Indonesia Tbk	POSA	X	✓	✓	
61	Rimo International Lestari Tbk	RIMO	X	X	X	
62	Rockfields Properti Indonesia Tbk	ROCK	✓	✓	X	
63	Pikko Land Development Tbk	WHEEL	✓	X	✓	
64	Perintis Trinita Properti Tbk	TRIN	✓	X	✓	
65	Urban Jakarta Propertindo Tbk	URBN	X	✓	✓	
66	Era Graharealty Tbk	IPAC	X	✓	✓	
67	Astra Agro Lestari Tbk	AALI	X	✓	X	
68	Adhi Karya Persero Tbk	ADHI	✓	✓	X	
69	Mega Perintis Tbk	ZONE	✓	X	✓	
70	Kapuas Prima Tbk	ZINC	X	✓	✓	
71	Bersama Zatta Jaya Tbk	ZATA	✓	✓	X	
72	Yulie Sekuritas Indonesia Tbk	YULE	✓	✓	X	
73	Dosni Roha Indonesia Tbk	ZBRA	✓	X	✓	
74	Bumi Citra Permai Tbk	BCIP	X	X	✓	
75	Bukit Darmo Properti Tbk	BKDP	✓	X	✓	
76	Citra Buana Prasida Tbk	CBPE	✓	X	✓	
77	Ingria Pratama Capitalindo Tbk	GRIA	✓	✓	X	
78	Minahasa Builds Great Tbk	HBAT	✓	✓	X	
79	Karya Bersama Anugrah Tbk	KBAG	✓	X	✓	
80	Kokoh Exa Nusantara Tbk	KOCI	✓	X	✓	
81	Multisarana Intan Eduka Tbk	MSIE	✓	✓	X	
82	Saptausaha Gemilangindah Tbk	SAGE	X	X	X	
83	Saraswanti Indoland Development Tbk	SWID	X	✓	✓	
84	Pakuan Tbk	MONEY	X	✓	✓	

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is the next stage after the data is collected. Data analysis includes two main activities, namely data presentation and hypothesis testing. In quantitative research, data analysis techniques have a crucial role in answering the formulation of the problem and testing

the hypothesis proposed. This technique focuses on numerical data and utilizes well-established statistical methods (Sugiyono, 2019). In this study, data management was carried out using SPSS Statistics Version 26 software.

Table 3
Variable Operational Definition

It	Variable	Operational Definition	Indicators
1.	Audit Rotation (X1)	The transfer of auditors occurs either because of mandatory regulations or voluntarily which is optional from the auditor and based on management decisions.	1. Contract duration 2. Rotation frequency 3. Market share 4. Client satisfaction 5. Regular reporting
2.	Audit Quality (X2)	The likelihood that an auditor will find and report violations in his client's accounting system.	1. Level of compliance with standards 2. Independence and Objectivity 3. Quality Reporting 4. Client Satisfaction Level 5. Follow-up to Audit Findings
3.	Audit Market Concentration (Y)	The concentration of the audit market is the one that is centralized from a competition in the field of auditing.	1. Ratio concentration 2. <i>Herfindahl index</i> 3. Market share 4. Number of large audit firms 5. <i>Mergers and Acquisitions Trends</i>

Source : Previous Research, 2024

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Normality Test

Table 4
Normality Test (*Kolmogorov-Smirnov*)

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		90
Normal Parameters ^a	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.15597254
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.121
	Positive	.055
	Negative	-.121
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.147
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.144

a. Test distribution is Normal.

Source: processed data, 2024 (*SPSS* output results)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the *Kolmogorov-Smirnov* value is 1.147 with a significant value greater than 0.05, which is 0.144.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 5
Multicollinearity Test

Type	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
1		
	(Constant)	
	X1	.979
	X2	.979

Source : processed data, 2024 (results *Output* SPSS)

Based on Table 1.3 above, it can be seen that:

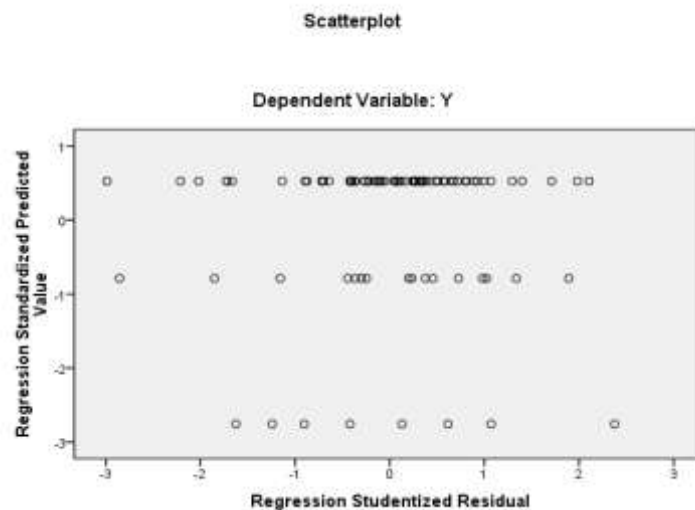
1. The tolerance *value* for the variable has a value greater than 0.1, which is 0.979 Audit Rotation, 0.979 Audit Quality.
2. The *variance inflation factor* (VIF) value for the variable has a value less than 10, which is 1,022 Audit Rotation, 1,022 Audit Quality.

The results of the above test show that the independent variables (Audit Rotation, Audit Quality and Audit Market Concentration) do not experience multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is an unevenness *in variance* from the residual of one observation to another. Heteroscedasticity testing can be done by looking at *scatterplot* graphs. Here are the results of the heteroscedasticity test:

Figure 2
Heteroscedasticity Test



Source : processed data, 2024 (*SPSS* output results)

Based on the figure above, it can be explained that the points of data processing are spread under the Y axis and do not have an orderly pattern. The results of this test showed that no heteroscedasticity occurred or homokedasticity occurred.

Test F

**Table 6
Test Result F**

ANOVA ^b						
Type		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	99.605	2	31.203	54.881	.000a
	Residual	15.632	27	.564		
	Total	112.156	29			

a. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1
b. Dependent Variable: Y

Source : SPSS Output, 2024

Based on Table 4.6, it is known that the value of F_{cal} is 54,881, with a value of 3.10_{in the table} . Note that because the value of $F_{calculates}$ (84.881) > F_{table} (3.10), it is concluded that the simultaneous influence of all independent variables (Audit Rotation, Audit Quality) has a significant effect on the Audit Market Concentration.

Multiple Regression Test

**Table 7
Multiple Regression Test Results**

Coefficients ^a						
Type		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
1	(Constant)	.646	.039		0.801	.427
	X1	-.038	.059	-.069	-.643	.522
	X2	3.472	.284	.941	11.521	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Source : SPSS Output, 2024.

Based on the table above, the linear regression equation is obtained as follows.

$$Y = 0.646 - 0.038X1 + 3.472X2$$

Where:

- Y : Audit Market Concentration
- X1 : Audit Rotation
- X2 : Audit Quality

Based on the table above, the regression coefficient values for each independent variable are represented. For Audit Rotation Variables, it has a negative influence on the Audit Market Concentration. The greater the audit rotation will have a negative impact on the Audit Market Concentration. The Audit Quality variable has a positive influence on the Audit Market Concentration. The quality of audits that are getting better tends to have a positive impact on the Audit Market Concentration.

Discussion

The Effect of Audit Rotation on Audit Market Concentration

The results of this study prove that auditor rotation does not have a significant influence on the quality of audits conducted. This shows that even if the company rotates auditors, it will not significantly affect the concentration of the corporate audit market. The rejection of this

hypothesis occurs because the rotation of auditors cannot be used as a benchmark or indicator that guarantees that the audit results produced will be of high quality. On the contrary, without auditor rotation, public accounting firms should have a better understanding of the condition of their clients' companies, which allows them to more easily detect any manipulation of financial statements by clients.

In addition, based on Article 22 of Government Regulation No. 20 of 2015, there are no more restrictions related to public accounting firms (KAP) that can audit companies, although the restrictions are only applied to auditors, which are regulated for them to rotate after 5 (five) consecutive financial years. This shows that government policy has stipulated the obligation to rotate auditors, which aims to maintain the independence and objectivity of auditors in carrying out their duties.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Febriyanti and Mertha (2020) and Hartadi (2021), which concluded that auditor rotation does not have a significant effect on the concentration of the audit market. This means that even if there is an auditor rotation policy in place, it is not enough to directly affect the concentration of the audit market.

The Effect of Audit Quality on Audit Market Concentration

Audit quality has a significant influence on the audit market because it reflects the audit services provided by auditors to clients. High audit quality includes the auditor's ability to provide in-depth analysis and accurate audit results, which in turn can influence decisions taken by interested parties, such as investors, creditors, and regulators. Therefore, audit quality is one of the important factors that determine the market's perception of the ability of public accounting firms (KAP) to provide reliable and timely audits. An audit market based on high quality will create a competitive environment, where auditors are required to keep their skills and knowledge up to date in order to meet market expectations.

Audit quality can also be measured by the extent to which the auditor is able to identify and detect violations or non-conformities in the audited financial statements. As a profession governed by strict standards, auditors are obliged to adhere to relevant auditing standards and the applicable code of ethics of public accountants. When the auditor manages to find potential problems in the financial statements, it shows the auditor's commitment to the principles of transparency and accountability. Thus, a competent auditor can improve the integrity of the company's financial statements and provide assurance to interested parties that the financial statements presented do not contain misleading information.

In carrying out their duties, auditors not only function as supervisors, but also as givers of opinions regarding the fairness of financial statements presented by the company's management. The auditor's responsibility to provide this opinion is very important, because decisions made by various parties, such as investors and creditors, often depend on the auditor's opinion regarding the reliability of financial statements. Therefore, audit quality plays a very important role in providing confidence to interested parties that the financial statements they receive reflect the real situation. This will of course affect the audit market, where auditors who have a good reputation and quality audit results will be more in demand by large companies.

In addition, auditors are expected to meet the expectations of various interested parties, including regulators who oversee financial reporting and accounting standards that must be complied with by companies. As external supervisors, auditors play an important role in ensuring that companies report financial information honestly and accurately. In this case, the quality of the audit will reflect how well the auditor performs his or her duties to identify and report any irregularities or violations that may occur. In the long run, auditors who can demonstrate high audit quality will build a strong reputation, which will contribute to strengthening their position in the audit market.

Thus, audit quality has a wide impact on the audit market, where the better the audit quality provided by auditors, the greater the trust given by clients and other interested parties. Improving audit quality can create a more transparent market, where companies are more likely to choose reputable auditors to ensure that their financial statements are free of material errors and manipulation. Therefore, auditors are required to continue to improve their abilities and professionalism in order to provide audit services that meet the set standards and can be trusted by various interested parties.

The Effect of Audit Rotation and Audit Quality on Audit Market Concentration

The results show that both audit rotation and audit quality, simultaneously, have a significant influence on the concentration of the audit market. This is evident from the F-statistical test, where the F-count value of 54.881 is greater than the F-table which is only 3.10. This means that these two variables contribute significantly to the concentration of the audit market, which means that changes in audit rotation and quality can affect the overall audit market dynamics.

This research is in line with research conducted by Maliki Firman Firdaus (2019), which also concluded that audit rotation and audit quality simultaneously have a significant effect on the concentration of the audit market. In other words, companies that conduct audit rotation and have good audit quality tend to affect the distribution of the audit market, which can lead to a more consolidated market concentration. This shows that these two factors can play a role in determining who dominates the audit market in Indonesia.

Audit rotation, which requires auditors to move periodically, aims to reduce the potential for overly close relationships between auditors and clients that could affect auditor independence. When rotation is done well, it can give the impression that the audit market is more open and competitive, which in turn affects the concentration of the audit market. Thus, audit rotation plays an important role in maintaining audit quality and independence and increasing competition between public accounting firms (KAP).

On the other hand, the high quality of audits also has a great influence on the concentration of the audit market. A KAP that has a reputation for providing high-quality audits is more likely to attract large clients and maintain its dominant position in the market. Good audit quality guarantees the accuracy and accuracy of the information provided to stakeholders, so companies seeking audit services tend to prefer KAP that has a proven track record of audit quality. Therefore, KAP that can maintain the quality of its audits will be better able to survive and thrive in a competitive market.

Overall, the results of this study provide deeper insights into how audit rotation and audit quality can affect audit market concentration. The two interact with each other to form a more structured and concentrated market, which is essential for maintaining the integrity of financial statements and minimizing the potential for misuse of information. Thus, the implementation of proper audit rotation and improving audit quality is very important for KAP to strengthen their position in the market and have a positive impact on the sustainability of the audit industry in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research on the influence of audit rotation and audit quality on the concentration of the audit market on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Audit rotation has no effect on the concentration of the audit market, as evidenced by a tcal value of -0.643 which is smaller than ttable 1.98 and a probability of 0.522 which is greater than 0.05, so it is not significant.

2. Audit quality has a significant effect on the concentration of the audit market, as evidenced by a calculation of 11,521 which is greater than the table of 1.98 and a probability of 0.000 which is less than 0.05.
3. Audit rotation and audit quality simultaneously affect the concentration of the audit market, as evidenced by the Fcal of 54,881 which is greater than Ftable 3.10, showing a significant influence of both variables on the concentration of the audit market.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anggraita. (2020). *The Influence of KAP Market Power and Market Concentration. Journal of Economics*, 2.
- Apandi. (2019). Concentration of the Audit Market and Litigation Risk on Audit Quality. *Journal of ATTITUDE (Information Systems, Finance, Auditing and Taxation)*, 5(1), 61–75.
- Aristantya. (2023). Analysis of preparation of financial statements based on Sak Etap. *Journal of Management*, 12(6), 5230-5236.
- Febriyanti. (2021). The Influence of Audit Quality, Profitability, and Leverage on Audit Opinion Going Concern (Literature Review). *Journal of Educational Management and Social Sciences*, 8(1), 80–88.
- Firdaus, M. F. (2019). The Effect of Audit Rotation and Audit Quality on Audit Market Concentration. *Global Financial Accounting Journal*, 4(2), 100–113.
- Ghozali. (2019). The Effect of Auditor Rotation, Reputation and Specialization on Audit Quality (Empirical Study on Manufacturing Companies Listed on the IDX). *Compartment: Scientific Journal of Accounting*, 15(2).
- Star. (2020). The influence of competence, ethics and integrity of auditors on audit quality. *Indonesian Scientific Journal*, 5(1), 39–53.
- Krishnan. (2019). The Effect of Audit Fees, Audit Rotation, Audit Capacity Stress and Company Size on Earning Manipulation with Audit Quality Moderation. *Journal of Economics, Management, and Accounting*, 8(2), 151-166.
- Manurung, N. (2024). Financial Administration Arrangement to Create Orderly Business Entities in Financial Reporting on CV. Main Blue. NEAR: *Journal of Community Service*, 3(2), 125-129.
- Mertha. (2020). The Influence of Accountability and Competence of Auditors on Audit Quality. *Journal of Accounting*, 1(1), 43–55.
- Nizar. (2019). The Effect of Auditor Rotation, Reputation and Specialization on Audit Quality (Empirical Study on Manufacturing Companies Listed on the IDX). *Compartment: Scientific Journal of Accounting*, 15(2).
- Papulungan, & K. (2020). The influence of company characteristics, ownership structure and audit quality on profit management. *Journal of Business and Accounting*, 2(9), 129–138.
- Pasaribu. (2019). The influence of audit committees, audit quality, and accounting conservatism on tax avoidance. *Journal of Accounting and Management*, 19(2), 49-62.
- Prime. (2019). *The Influence of Competence, Independence, Accountability and Motivation on Audit Quality*.
- Prawonto, B. &. (2020). *The Effect of Audit Fees, Audit Tenure and Audit Rotation on Audit Quality on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (Doctoral dissertation, Accounting Study Program)*.
- Sugiyono. (2019). *Qualitative Research Methods and R&H*. Alfabeta.
- Syahputra, O. (2023). Analysis of Tax Sanctions and Knowledge of Tax Regulations on Taxpayer Compliance at PT. SIP Inti Palapa Logistics. *Journal of Business Management Eka Prasetya Research in Management Science*, 9(2), 183-194.

- Walther, P. &. (2019). The Effect of Audit Tenure, Audit Fee, and Hood Rotation on Audit Quality in Manufacturing Companies in the Textile and Garment Sub-Sector Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2020 Period. *Journal of Economics, Social & Humanities*, 3(10), 112–126.
- Wibowo, D. S. (2020). *The Effect of Audit Rotation, the Size of Public Accounting Firms and the Size of Companies on the Concentration of the Audit Market on the IDX.*