THE INFLUENCE OF COMPETENCE, OBJECTIVITY AND AUDIT FEE AGAINST AUDIT QUALITY
(The Research on Accountant Public Firm In Bandung Region are listed in BPK RI)

Dr. Sri Dewi Anggadini, SE., MSi., Ak., CA
Marzella

UNIVERSITAS KOMPUTER INDONESIA

ABSTRACT

Competence can affect in producing optimal audit quality, as well as objectivity and audit fee in doing accuracy in audit judgment that will be taken auditor. The purpose of this research is to know how big influence of competence, objectivity and audit fee to audit quality at Public Accounting Firm (KAP) In Bandung City registered in BPK RI.

The research method used by writer is descriptive verifikatif. Sample selection is done by using saturated sample that is using entire population counted 32 auditor from 10 Public Accounting Firm (KAP) In Bandung City registered in BPK RI. Data analysis technique used in this research is Partial Least Square (PLS) using SmartPLS 2.0 software.

The results of hypothesis testing in this study indicate that (1) Competence affects the Quality Audit where the more competent the quality of the resulting quality audit. (2) Objectivity affects the Quality Audit where when an auditor has an objective attitude then audit quality will not be doubted. (3) Audit Fee affects the quality of the audit where the higher the fee given the higher the quality of audit generated.

Keywords: Competency, Objectivity, Audit Fee, Audit Quality

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background Research

Audit quality is the possibility that an auditor can find and report violations contained in his client's accounting system (Kurnia, 2014). In finding a violation, an auditor must have the competence and attitude of professional precision and caution and in reporting the violation, an auditor must have an attitude of independence which is an attitude in which the auditor can not be influenced by others for personal gain, the quality of the audit is the must be performed in accordance with the audit standards so that disclosure and reporting can be made in case of a violation committed by the client (Agusti, 2013). In the audit of the historical financial statements by the public accounting firm (KAP), the applicable criteria are generally accepted principles, therefore auditing should be carried out by a party free from management and should be reliable and providing audit services in terms of auditor (Mulyadi, 2008: 3).

Competence becomes one of the important factors affecting audit quality according to Rahayu (2010: 2) competence that auditor must have ability, expert and experienced in comprehending criteria and in determining amount of evidence needed to support conclusion to be taken by auditor. Professional competence and accuracy of auditors should maintain their professional knowledge and skills at a high level, and be diligent in applying their knowledge and skills when providing professional services so that auditors should refrain from providing services for which they have no competence in performing such duties and should perform their professional duties in accordance with all technical standards and professions (Arens et al 2012: 71).

A good audit quality is in principle achievable if the auditor has good objectivity, the principle of objectivity requires the auditor not to allow subjectivity, conflicts of interest, or improper influence from others affecting professional judgment or business considerations of any auditor should avoid any relationship subjectivity or which may cause undue influence on his or her professional judgment or business judgment (SPAP, 2011: 9).

One other factor that may affect audit quality is audit fees, higher quality auditors will charge higher fees as well, since qualified auditors will reflect the information owned by the company owners (Ian in Kurniasih and Rohman, 2014). The contract of cooperation in terms of determining the amount of audit fees between the auditor and the client the amount of the audit fee may vary depending on the assignment risk, the complexity of the services provided, the level of expertise required to perform the service, the corresponding KAP cost structure and other professional considerations, the complexity of the service is the complexity of the company regarding the number of subsidiaries and the number of employees (Haryono Jusup, 2011: 104). Fee is the fee charged for a given service, tied to the monetary value of the service, professional payments applied to accounting, taxes and official employment, possibly on a flat-based basis of time / hour (Siegel and Shin 1996: 180 in Herawaty , 2011). The amount of audit fees may vary, among others, the risk of assignment, the complexity of the services provided, the level of expertise required to perform such services, the corresponding KAP cost structure and other professional considerations (Haryono Jusup, 2001: 104).

1.2 Identification of Problems

Based on the above description of the background, the authors can identify several issues as follows:

1. The State Audit Agency (BPK) of Indonesia is alleged to have used incompetent or invalid data when auditing Sumber Waras Hospital, with auditors who are not in accordance with the experts.

2. Adannya error when in checking the client's financial statements, the error is to determine the level of materiality and sample (the existence of transactions that are not tersample), so that the error caused the quality generated public accountant decreased.
3. IAPI asks KPU to raise the audit fee of public accountant to audit campaign fund 2014. This is because KPU still use the standard of fund audit fee of its campaign in 2009. The existence of the case indicates that the amount of audit fee given to public accountant affects the acceptance of audit duty from client .
4. A senior auditor assigned to perform an audit of the financial statements still makes mistakes, proving that a good experience KAP does not guarantee that the audit quality is good

1.3 Formulation of the Problem

1. How much influence the competence on audit quality at Public Accounting Firm in Bandung City Region.
2. How big is the influence of objectivity on audit quality at Public Accounting Firm in Bandung City Region.
3. How much influence audit fees on audit quality at Public Accounting Firm in Bandung City Region.

1.4 Research Purposes

The purpose of this research is as follows:

1. To know the magnitude of the influence of competence on audit quality at Public Accounting Firm in Bandung City Region.
2. To know the magnitude of influence objectivity on audit quality at Public Accounting Firm in Bandung City Region.
3. To know the effect of audit fee on audit quality at Public Accounting Firm in Bandung City Region.

1.5 Usefulness of Research

1.5.1 Practical Use

1. For Public Accounting Firm (KAP)
   provide input and advice in managing human resources and maintain and improve the quality of its performance in order to produce a quality audit.
2. For Accounting Development Center and Assessment Service (PPAJP)
   Provide additional reference in the field of accounting in the development of research on audit quality in KAP in Indonesia and provide an overview of the influence of competence, objectivity and audit fees on audit quality.

1.5.2 Academic Uses

1. For the Development of Science Auditing
   This research is used as a test of ability in applying theory obtained in lectures related to competence, objectivity and audit fee to audit quality.
2. For Further Researchers
   This research is expected to provide references related to competence, objectivity and audit fee on audit quality.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW, FRAMEWORK, AND HYPOTHESES

2.1 Literature Review

2.1.1 Competence

2.1.1.1 Understanding Competence

According to Amin Widjaja Tunggal (2013: 429) defines competence are:

"Competence is the knowledge, skills and experience necessary to accomplish the tasks that define individual work".

According to Arens, et., Al (2012: 322) defines the following competencies:

"Competence is the knowledge and skills needed to achieve tasks that define everyone's duties".

2.1.1.2 Competency Indicators

According to Siti Kurnia Rahayu and Ely suhayati (2009: 2) say competence can be caused by:

1. Ability (Skill)
2. Experience
3. Training
4. knowledge

2.1.2 Objectivity

2.1.2.1 Definition of Objectivity

According to Siti Kurnia Rahayu and Ely Suhayati (2009: 52) defines objectivity as follows:

"Should be free from conflict of interest issues and shall not allow material misstatement factors known to or distract them from other parties. By maintaining the integrity of the auditor will act honestly and decisively, by maintaining objectivity, the auditor will be fair, impartial in carrying out his work without being affected by pressure or request of a particular party or personal interest ".

According to Mathius Tandiontong (2016: 85) defines the objectivity as follows:

"Objectivity is a guarantee to be impartial, do work honestly and intellectually, and free from conflict on interest".

2.1.2.2 Objectivity Indicators

According to Siti Kurnia Rahayu and Ely Suhayati (2009: 52) there are two indicators of compilation of objectivity, namely:

3. Free from conflict of interest issues
   Free from conflict of interest issues as being free from the influence of the subjective views of other interested parties, so as to express opinions as they are.
4. Must not allow material misstatement factors (material misstatement)
   In carrying out its duties, the auditor shall not allow any material misstatement factors to be known or transfer his judgment to the other party but the auditor shall design his examination to provide reasonable assurance in order to detect the misstatement of the material.

2.1.3 Audit Fees

2.1.3.1 Definition of Audit Fee

According to Sukrisno Agoes (2012: 56) defines the audit fee as follows:

"The audit commission is a compensation in the form of money or goods or other forms which are given to or received from clients or other parties to obtain engagement from clients or other parties depending on the risk of assignment, the complexity of the services provided, the level of expertise required to carry out such services , the corresponding KAP cost structure ".

According to Arens, et al., (2012: 88) defines audit fees as follows:

"Audit related fees are for service audits that can be provided by CPA firm".
From the above definition can be interpreted that the rewards of audit services related to audit services that can only be provided by Public Accounting Firm

2.1.3.2 Indicator Fee Audit

According to Sukrisno Agoes (2012: 54), there are four kinds of factors that affect audit fees, namely:

1. Risk assignment
   As a profession at risk of accountability, the risk of assignment becomes a consideration of the small cost to be determined for the given task
2. Complexity of services provided
   The more difficult the audit task is given, the greater the costs incurred by an auditee.
3. The cost structure of the relevant public accounting firm and other professional considerations
   As an area of expert parallel to other specialized professions, the judgment of the value of an auditor will be tailored to other specialized professions.
4. KAP size
   Measured by the size of a KAP, a KAP domiciled in a large city will have a higher salary standard than the existing KAP in small towns.

2.1.4 Audit Quality

2.1.4.1 Definition of Audit Quality

According to Anton (2012: 36) defines audit quality is as follows:

"Audit quality is the probability that an auditor finds and reports about an infringement in the client's accounting system".

According to Aamir, et., Al (2011: 1-3), states audit quality as follows:

"Audit quality is defined as a positive constructives process used to assess, verify and validate the quality of audit processes and activities performed by an auditor".

From the above definition can be interpreted that audit quality associated with audit Quality is defined as a positive constructive process used to assess, verify and validate the quality of audit processes and activities undertaken by the auditor.

1.1.4.1 Audit Quality Indicators

According to Ely Suhayati and Siti Kurnia Rahayu (2009: 2) states that the factors of audir quality are as follows:

1. **Systematic process**
2. **Obtaining and evaluating evidence objectively**
3. **Information**
4. **Criteria set**
5. **Competent**
6. **Reporting**
7. **Stakeholders**.

2.2 Framework

Framework of thought is the essence of the theory that has been developed andmendasari formulation of the hypothesis. The theory has been developed in order to provide answers to problem-solving approaches that express relationships among variables based on theoretical discussion. Based on previous literature review and research, this study explains audit quality that is influenced by competence, objectivity and audit fee.

2.3 Hypothesis

Based on the framework that has been described above, and according to the theory that supports the authors make the following hypothesis:

H1: Competence Affects Audit Quality.

H2: Objectivity affects Quality Audit.

H3: Audit Fee affects Quality Audit.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Method Research Used

According Sugiyono (2012: 2) understanding of research methods states as follows:

"The research method is basically a scientific way to get data with a specific purpose and usefulness".

3.2 Operational Variables

According Sugiyono (2012: 58) defines the operational variables as follows:

"An attribute or the nature or value of a person, object or activity that has certain variations set by the researcher to be studied and drawn."

Operationalization of variables is needed to determine the type, indicator, and scale of the variables involved in the research, so that hypothesis testing with statistical tools can be done correctly in accordance with the title of research on the influence of competence, objectivity and audit fee on audit quality Public Accountant (KAP) In Bandung City Region registered in BPK RI). Then the operationalization of research variables can be presented in Table 3.1.

3.3 Data Sources and Data Collection Techniques

3.3.1 Data source

Data source used by researcher in this research is primary data. According Sugiyono (2008: 137) suggests the definition of primary data is as follows:

"Primary sources are data sources that directly provide data to data collectors".

3.3.2 Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques used in this study in two ways, namely Field Research (Field Research) and Library Studies (Library Research). Primary data collection is done by:

1. Field Research (Field Research)

a. Observation method (Observation), the technique of data collection by doing direct observation of the object being studied, observed or ongoing activities.
b. Interview (Interview), the technique of collecting data obtained by direct question and answer with the parties directly related and competent with the problems that the author thoroughly.
c. Questionnaires, questionnaires techniques that the writer uses are questionnaires, a way of collecting data by giving or distributing a list of questions to the respondent and the respondent in this study is the external auditor (partner), in the hope that they can respond to the list of questions.

2. Library research (Library Research)
This research is conducted through literature study or literature study by studying, researching, reviewing and splitting the literature in the form of textbooks, laws, magazines, newspapers, articles, websites and previous studies that have relationships With the problem under study. This library study aims to obtain as many as possible theories that are expected to be able to support the data collected and further processing in this study.

3.4 Population, Sample, Place and Time of Study

3.4.1 Population

Population is an object or subject that is in a region and meet certain requirements relating to problems in research. The target population in this study is the auditor at Public Accounting Firm (KAP) in Bandung City registered in BPK RI, the total population as much as 30 auditors from 10 KAP who become the population.

3.4.2 Sample

According Sugiyono (2014: 81) defines the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population.

3.4.3 Place and Time of Research

This research was conducted in 10 Public Accounting Firm in Bandung City Region registered in BPK-RI. In this study conducted a case study of Public Accounting Firm Bandung Area. With research time of February 2017 - complete.

3.5 Data Testing Method

3.5.1 Validity Test

According to Cooper, quoted by UmiNarimawati, et al. (2010: 42) validity is defined as follows:
"Validity is a characteristic of measurement concerning the extent that a test measures what the researcher actually wishes to measure".

Based on the definition above, then the validity can be interpreted as a characteristic of the size associated with the level of measurement of a test tool (questionnaire) in measuring correctly what the researcher wants to be measured.

3.5.2 Test Reliability

According to Cooper, quoted by UmiNarimawati, et al. (2010: 43) realibitas are as follows:
"Reliability is a characteristic of measurement concerned with accuracy, precision, and concistency".

A reliability test is performed to test the reliability and reliability of the disclosure tool of the data.

3.6 Data analysis method

3.6.1 Design Analysis

Based on the research objectives, the method used in this research is descriptive method and verification method. In the implementation, this research uses the type or tool form of descriptive and verification research conducted through data collection in the field.

3.6.2 Hypothesis Testing

According Suharyadi and Purwanto S.K. (2009: 112), hypothesis testing is defined as follows:
"Hypothesis testing is a procedure based on sample evidence used to determine whether the hypothesis is a reasonable statement and therefore not rejected, or the hypothesis is unnatural and should therefore be rejected."
H01; $\gamma 1.1 = 0$, Competence has no effect on Audit Quality.
H11; $\gamma 1.1 \neq 0$, Competence affects Quality Audit.
H02; $\gamma 2.1 = 0$, Objectivity has no effect on Audit Quality.

H12; γ2.1 ≠ 0, Objectivity affects Quality Audit.
H03; γ3.1 = 0, Audit Fee has no effect on Audit Quality.
H13; γ3.1 ≠ 0, Audit Fee affects Audit Quality.

4. RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Research Result

4.1.1 Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis is used to describe the responses of respondents competence, objectivity, audit fees and audit quality at Public Accounting Firm (KAP) in Bandung.

4.1.1.1 Respondents Response Regarding the competence of Public Accounting Firm (KAP) in Bandung City Region Listed in BPK RI

Based on table 4:19 provide information about the results of the recapitulation of respondents to 4 indicators of competence. In the table, it can be seen that the percentage of scores obtained from 4 indicators is 71.33% and categorized "Good Enough" is at the percentage interval score between "56% - 75%".

4.1.1.2 Respondents Response Regarding Objectivity at Public Accounting Firm (KAP) in Bandung City Region Listed in BPK RI

Based on Table 4:22 provides information on the results of the recapitulation of respondents to 2 indicators Objectivity. In the table, it can be seen that the percentage of scores obtained from 2 indicators is 78.00% and categorized "Good" is at the percentage interval score between "76% - 100%".

4.1.1.3 Respondents Response Regarding Audit Fee at Public Accounting Firm (KAP) in Bandung City Region Registered in BPK RI

Based on Table 4:27 provides information on the results of recapitulation of respondents to 4 indicators Fee Audit. In the table, it can be seen that the percentage of scores obtained from 4 indicators is 66.17% and included in the category "Good Enough" is at the percentage interval score between "56% - 75%".

4.1.1.4 Respondents Response Regarding Quality Audit at Public Accounting Firm (KAP) in Bandung City Region Listed in BPK RI

Based on table 4:27 provides information on the results of the recapitulation of respondents to 7indikator Quality Audit. In the table, it can be seen that the percentage of scores obtained from 7 indicators is 86.86% and included in the category of "Good" is at the percentage interval score between "76% - 100%".

4.1.2 Analisis Verifikatif

4.1.2.1 Pengujian Model Pengukuran (Outer Model)

1. Uji Validitas

a. *Convergent Validity*

The value of outer loading for each indicator of the Competency, Objectivity, Audit Fee and Auidt Quality has a value of ≥ 0.6 which means that all indicators are stated to have good validity in explaining the latent variables (Imam Gozali, 2013: 110).

The value of AVE and the value of communality above each latent variable exceeds the specified limit of ≥ 0.5 (Imam Gozali, 2013: 212) which means that all latent variables have good validity.

b. Discriminant Validity

The crossload correlation value of each latent construct for the corresponding indicator is higher than that of the other constructs, so it can be concluded that the indicators used to measure the latent variables are eligible.
Cross loadings factor and comparison of AVE with correlation of latent variable have been qualified, so it can be concluded that the discriminant validity requirement on the variable has been fulfilled.

2. Test Reliability

The value of Composite Reliability (CR) of each latent variable exceeds 0.7 so that the model is stated to have high reliability (Yamin and Kurniawan, 2011 in Uce Indahyanti, 2013).

3. Fit Evaluation Test Of Combination Model (Entire Model)

The value of Goodness of Fit (GoF) obtained from the multiplication of the value of communality and R-square of 0.476. GoF value of 0.761 according to Uce Indahyanti, 2013 is classified as strong or high, so it can be concluded that the fitness test model goodness of fit model is already high.

4.1.2.2 Structural Model Testing (Inner Model)

The coefficient of X1 to Y is 0,269, the coefficient of X2 to Y is 0,483 and the coefficient of X3 to Y is 0,322. The coefficient of Structural Path of Objective (X2) variable is greater than Competence (X1) and Fee Audit (X3) variable, indicating that Objectivity (X2) tends to have bigger influence than Competence (X1) and Fee Audit (X3) to Audit Quality (Y). To see the percentage of influence of each exogenous latent variable on endogenous variables, the following is shown partial and simultaneous determination coefficient (R2) which is the product of the coefficient of structural path with correlation with endogenous latent variable.

Can be explained that:

1. Competence contributes an influence of 18.72% to Audit Quality.
2. Objectivity contributes 36.80% influence to the Audit Citi.
3. Audit Fee contributes 20.32% of influence to Audit Citi.
4. In the table above, seen R Square value obtained is equal to 0.758 or 75.84%. The results show that Competence (X1), Objectivity (X2) and Fee Audit (X3) together give 75.84% influence to Audit Quality (Y), while the remaining (1-R Square) 24,16% is a major contribution to the influence given by other factors not examined such as independence, integrity, auditor professionalism, professional ethics and organizational commitment.

4.1.2.3 Hypothesis Testing

a. Effect of Competence (X1) on Audit Quality (Y) (Hypothesis 1)

The value of tstatistik for X1 variables obtained by 2.54 Value is greater than 2.051, so it can be concluded that H0 rejected and accept Ha, meaning that Competence proved to have a significant effect on Audit Quality with contribution influence of 18.72%.

b. The Effect of Objectivity (X2) on Quality Audit (Y) (Hypothesis 2)

The tstatistics value for the X2 variable is obtained at 4.576. The value is greater than 2051 so it can be concluded that H0 rejected and accept Ha, meaning that objectivity proved to have a significant effect on Audit Quality with influence contribution of 36.80%.

c. Influence of Audit Fee (X3) on Quality Audit (Y) (Hypothesis 3)

The tstatistics value for the X2 variable is 3.10. The value is greater than 2051 so it can be concluded that H0 rejected and accept Ha, meaning that the Fee Audit proved to have a significant effect on the Quality Audit with an influence contribution of 20.32%.

4.2.1 Discussion

4.2.1 Effect of Competence on Audit Quality

Based on the result of research indicate that there is significant influence between competence to audit quality equal to 0,696. Value 0.696 according to Sugiyono (2013: 250) is at intervals of 0.600 - 0.799 including strong category with a positive value. So it can be seen that there is a strong positive relationship between the competence of audit quality, where the better the attitude of auditor competence will be followed by the increasing quality audit produced.

In testing the hypothesis can be seen that thitung for the competence (X1) of 2,535 with the value of ttable of 2.051. Because tcount is bigger than ttable (2.535> 2.051) then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, it means effect. From the results of research show that the competence effect on audit quality. The amount of competence to audit quality that is equal to 18,72% and the rest equal to 81,82% is contribution from other variable not examined in this research.

The theory expressed by Amin Widjaja Tunggal (2013: 429) that competence is the knowledge, skills and experience necessary to accomplish the task that determines the individual work.

The phenomenon that occurs with the competence that is like the case of a senior auditor in charge of carrying out the audit of the financial statements are still there who make mistakes and if viewed from the old years of the establishment of this KAP this proves that a good experience KAP does not guarantee that the quality of its audit was well, in addition to the existence of an inexperienced Auditor who has not hold a S1 degree that has been trusted to audit in the field while his experience is still questionable because of the professional requirements demanded by independent auditors (Sukmadi Siswantoro, 2017).

Based on the results of research in the implementation is still found that the presence of auditors who are not experienced to audit the audit so that it will result in poor audit quality results, that experience is an important factor related to the provision of audit opinion, it should be supervised on every audit conducted by auditor so that every auditor who conducts the audit can maintain honesty, responsible and remain obedient to existing rules, resulting in good audit quality.

This is in accordance with what the researchers found in the field is through the experience indicator of 70.00% can be interpreted in the category quite well, but there is still a gap of 30.00%. Which means there is still a weakness or lack of experience.

This is in accordance with what the researchers found in the field is through the experience indicator of 70.00% can be interpreted in the category quite well, but there is still a gap of 30.00%. Which means there is still a weakness or lack of experience. Capability indicators of 73.33% can be interpreted in good enough category, but there is still a gap of 26.67%. Which means there is still a weakness in the next ability of training indicators of 71.33% can be interpreted in good enough category, but there is still a gap of 28.67%. Which means there are still weaknesses in training and knowledge indicators of 70.33% can be interpreted in good enough category, but there is still a gap of 30.00%. Which means there is still a weakness in knowledge.

Then from the results of descriptive analysis that has been done to prove that the competence has a percentage of responses of respondents of 70.00% and including the category good enough which means good enough competence. But there is still a gap of 30.00% which is a problem that exist in the competence. The quality of the audit has a percentage of respondents' response of 86.86% and included in the good category which means good audit quality, but there is still a gap of 13.14%.

The results of this study provide empirical evidence that the competence affects the quality of the audit, where as the better the attitude of an auditor's competence audit quality is no doubt truth in 9 Public Accounting Firm in Bandung City Region registered in BPK RI.

This study is in accordance with the results of previous research and it can be concluded that the competence affects audit quality, in accordance with the results of research Yossi Septriani (2012) stating that the positive and significant competence on audit quality

4.2.2 Effect of Objectivity on Audit Quality

Based on the result of research indicate that there is significant influence between the objectivity to audit quality equal to 0,762. The value of 0.762 according to Sugiyono (2013: 250) is at the interval of 0.600 - 0.799 including a very strong category with a positive value. So it can be seen that there is a strong positive relationship between objectivity to audit quality, where the better the objectivity the better the quality of audit produced.

In testing the hypothesis can be seen that thitung for objectivity (X2) of 4.576 with a ttable value of 2.051. Because tcount is bigger than ttable (4,576> 2.051) then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, it means effect. From result of research show that objectivity have an effect on to audit quality. The amount of influence of objectivity on audit quality is equal to 36,80% and the rest equal to 63,20% is contribution from other variable not examined in this research.

The theory expressed by Siti Kurnia Rahayu and Ely Suhayati (2009: 52) states that the auditor should be free from the conflict of interest and should not allow material misstatement factors that he or she knows or divert his judgment to others. By maintaining the integrity of the auditor will act honestly and decisively, by maintaining objectivity, the auditor will be fair, impartial in carrying out his work without being affected by the pressure or request of a particular party or personal interest. Then the theory expressed by Mathius Tandiontong (2016: 85) states Objectivity is a guarantee to be impartial, do work honestly and intellectually, and free from conflict on interest.

The phenomenon related to objectivity is the disclosure that in reality not only junior auditors can make mistakes when checking the client's financial statements, but senior public accountants, managers, and even partners still make mistakes when checking the client's financial statements, occurs when determining the level of materiality and sample (the existence of transactions that are not tersample), so that the error caused the quality generated public accountant decreased (AP Roebiandini: 2017).

Based on the results of research in the implementation is still found that the existence of presenting the results of the audit by not in accordance facts that can affect in the results of financial statements, auditors are required to really have objectivity attitude, that is not allowed to let the material misstatement factors that can be influenced by others in a way should be free from any relationships that can affect the objectivity of the auditor so that in carrying out the audit task is really objective it will result in a good quality audit.

This is in accordance with what the researchers found in the field is through indicators should not allow material misstatement factors with percentage of 77.67% can be interpreted in good category, but there is a gap of 22.33%. Which means there are still weaknesses or deficiencies in should not allow material misstatement factors. A free indicator of conflict of interest problems with a percentage of 77.67% can be interpreted in either category, but there is still a gap of 22.33%, which means that there are weaknesses or deficiencies in the free of conflict of interest issues.

Then from the results of descriptive analysis that has been done to prove that the objectivity has a percentage of respondents of 78.00% and including both categories which means good objectivity. But there is still a gap of 22.00% which is a problem that exists in objectivity. The quality of the audit has a percentage of respondents' response of 86.86% and included in the good category which means good audit quality, but there is still a gap of 13.14%.

The results of this study provide empirical evidence that objectivity affects the quality of audits, where as the better the objectivity of an auditor's attitude audit quality is not in doubt at 9 public accounting firm in Bandung City Region registered in BPK RI.

The results of this study are in line with the results of Andy Dwi Cahyono's research, Andy Fefta Wijaya, Tjahjanulin Domai (2015) in his research stated that objectivity has a positive effect on audit quality. as well as Komang

Pariardi Arianti's research, Edy Sujana and I Made Pradana Adi Putra (2014) which stated that objectivity has a positive effect on audit quality.

4.2.3 Effect of Audit Fee on Audit Quality

Based on the result of research indicate that there is significant influence between audit fee to audit quality equal to 0,629 Value 0,629 according to Sugiyono (2013: 250) is at interval 0,600 - 0,799 including very strong category with positive value. So it can be seen that there is a strong positive relationship between audit fees to audit quality, where the better the audit fee given the better the quality of audit will also be generated.

In testing hypothesis can be seen that thitung for audit fee (X3) equal to 3,509 with ttable value equal to 2,051. Because tcount is bigger than ttable (3.509> 2.051) then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, it means effect. From the results of the study showed that audit fees have an effect on audit quality. The amount of influence audit fee on audit quality is 20.32% and the rest of 79.68% is the contribution of other variables not examined in this study.

The theory disclosed by Sukrisno Agoes (2012: 56) states that the audit commission is a reward in the form of money or goods or other forms which are given to or received from clients or other parties to obtain engagement from clients or other parties depending on the risk of assignment, given, the level of expertise required to perform the service, the structure of the corresponding KAP cost.

The phenomenon of audit fees stated by (M Acshin, 2013) is that the IAPI requests the results of the KPU to raise the audit fees of public accountants to audit campaign funds for 2014 election participants. APs must audit compliance and agreed upon procedures (AUP /), but the amount of audit fee is still unclear because KPU still uses the standard of audit fee fund of Election 2009 campaign, at which time AP only do AUP without compliance audit. The existence of such cases indicates that the amount of audit fees granted to public accountants affects the acceptance of duties.

Based on the results of research in the implementation is still found that the risk of assignment in conducting audit audit so that will result in poor quality audit results, that the risk of assignment is an important factor associated with the consideration of audit fees are quite closely related to audit quality, it should be taken into consideration every audit conducted by the auditor so that every auditor performing the audit can produce good audit quality.

This is in accordance with what the researchers found in the field is through the indicator risk indicators with a percentage of 60.00% can be interpreted in the category quite well, but there is a gap of 40.00%. Which means there are still weaknesses or deficiencies in the risk of assignment. The service complexity indicator given with percentage of 75.33% can be interpreted in good category, but there is still a gap of 24.67%, which means there is still a weakness or deficiency in the complexity of services provided. The indicator of the cost structure of the relevant public accounting firm and other professional considerations with a percentage of 66.00% can be interpreted in fairly good category, but there is still a gap of 34.00%, which means there is still a weakness or deficiency in the cost structure of the public accounting firm concerned and other professional considerations and KAP size indicators with a percentage of 69.00% can be interpreted in fairly good category, but there is a gap of 31.00%. Which means there are still weaknesses or deficiencies in the size of KAP.

Then from the descriptive analysis that has been done to prove that the audit fee has a percentage of respondents of 66.17% and including the category good enough which means the audit fee is quite good. But there is still a gap of 33.83% which is a problem that exist on audit fees. The quality of the audit has a percentage of respondents' response of 86.86% and included in the good category which means good audit quality, but there is still a gap of 13.14%.

The results of this study provide empirical evidence that audit fees affect the quality of the audit, where the audit fee given will be in accordance with the risk of the assignment itself then, the higher the audit fee given the quality of the resulting audit quality on 9 Public Accounting Firm in Bandung Region registered in BPK RI.

The results of this study are in line with the results of research Margi Kurniasih and Abdul Rohman (2014) in his research states that audit fees have a positive effect on audit quality, as well as research according to Malem Ukur Tarigan and Primsa Bangun (2013) states that the effect of audit fees on audit quality has influence positive, meaning that the higher the higher the audit fee given the higher the quality of audit generated.

5. Conclusions and Suggestions

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the results of research on the influence of competence, objectivity and audit fees on audit quality at Public Accounting Firm (KAP) Bandung City Region registered in BPK RI, the researchers draw the following conclusions:

1. The result of the research shows that the competence gives influence to audit quality. Where the better the competence of an auditor will produce an optimal audit quality. But in addition, in the implementation of the indicators on the experience is still found that the presence of auditors who are not experienced in carrying out

audit examination. Competence in the Public Accounting Firm (KAP) in the city of Bandung listed in BPK RI is in the category quite well.

2. The results showed objectivity gives effect to audit quality. Where the better the objectivity attitude of an auditor will produce quality audit quality. However, in the implementation of the indicator on not allowing the material misstatement factor to be found that the auditor is not objective and not careful in conducting audit examination. Objectivity in the Public Accounting Firm (KAP) in the city of Bandung registered in BPK RI is in fairly good category.
3. The results show the audit fee gives an influence on audit quality. Where the audit fee to be given to an auditor will be in accordance with the quality of the resulting audit. But in addition, in the implementation of risk assignment indicators are still found that the existence of auditors who doubt the audit fee with the risk of assignment encountered in carrying out audit examination. Audit Fee at Public Accounting Firm (KAP) in Bandung city area registered in BPK RI is in good enough category.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the conclusion that has been put forward about the influence of competence, objectivity and audit fee on audit quality at Public Accounting Firm in Bandung area, the researcher gives suggestion as consideration and can be used as input to the auditor at Public Accounting Firm (KAP) in Bandung area registered in BPK RI as follows:

5.2.1 Practical Tips

1. Competence can produce optimal audit quality at Accounting Firm of Kublik (KAP) in Bandung region registered in BPK RI, in accordance with percentage of respondents score the most smallest indicator is experience with percentage 70.00% proved by the phenomenon put forward, the authors suggests that auditors continue to improve the competence that auditors have especially in experience, should always provide education and training, and provide opportunities for junior auditors to receive clients. Because with so much experience, an auditor will learn a lot from various cases that he handled so as to produce a quality audit and audit results are good as well. Because based on experiential research, it is very important to improve competence.
2. Objectivity can produce optimal audit quality at Public Accounting Firm (KAP) in Bandung region registered in BPK RI, in accordance with percentage of respondent score indicator most smallest indicator that is not allowed to factor material misstatement with percentage 77,67% proven with the authors suggest that auditors always objective and meticulous in their duties, supervision should be done so that every auditor who performs the audit can maintain keobjektivitasnya and responsible meticulous on the profession and remain obedient to the rules generally accepted, in accordance with the facts and quality audit generated can be accounted for.
3. Fee audit can produce optimal audit quality at Public Accounting Firm (KAP) in Bandung region registered in BPK RI, in accordance with percentage of respondents score the smallest indicator is the risk assignment with percentage 60,00% proved with the phenomenon mentioned, then the authors suggest that the auditors are required to really consider the audit fee, the risk assigned task must be in accordance with the fee that will be given so that in carrying out its duties the auditor actually runs his work in accordance with the fee in the rules then the resulting audit will be qualified.

5.2.2 Academic Suggestions

1. For Developers of Science Auditing
   It is suggested in subsequent research to conduct the same research, with the same method but different units of analysis and samples in order to obtain conclusions that support the accepted theories and concepts of auditing in general.
2. For Other Researchers
   It is hoped that other researchers can provide more empirical evidence from the concept that has been studied that audit quality is influenced by good competence, objectivity and audit fee.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Aamir Suhaib,et.all 2011. ”Auditor- Client Relationship, and Audit Quality”;the Effects Of Long-Term Auditor- Client Relationship On Audit Quality, In Small and Medium- Sized Entities (SMEs).1st Edition LAP Lambert Gmbh & Co.KG, Germany.

Abdul, Halim. 2008. Auditing (Dasar-dasar Audit Laporan Keuangan). Yogyakarta: Unit Penerbit dan Percetakan STIM YKPN.

Agoes, Sukrisno. 2012 “Auditing Petunjuk Praktis Pemeriksaan Akuntan Oleh Akuntan Publik”, Jilid 1, Edisi Keempat, Salemba Empat, Jakarta.

Agusti, Restu dan Nastia Putri Pertiwi. 2013. Jurnal. Pengaruh Kompetensi, Independensi, dan Profesionalisme Auditor terhadap Kualitas Audit. Jurnal Ekonomi Volume 21, Nomor 3 September 2013.

Amin WidjajaTunggal. 2013. Pokok-pokok Auditing dan Jasa Asuransi. Jakarta: Harvindo.

Anton Eka Saputra. 2012. Pengaruh Kompetensi dan Independensi terhadap Kualitas Audit dengan Etika Auditor sebagai Variabel Moderasi. Journal usm. Vol. 1 No. 2 Februari 2012.ISSN: 2301-9328.

Arens, Alvin A., Randal J. Elder, dan Beasley Mark S. 2012. Auditing and Assurances Services – An Integrated Approach. Edisi Keduabelas. Prentice Hall

Arens, Alvin A., Randal J. Elder, Mark S.Beasley, dan Amir Abadi Jusuf. (2011).“Jasa Audit dan Assurance”. Buku 1. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

Cahyono, Andy Dwi. 2015. Pengaruh Kompetensi, Independensi, Objektivitas dan Integritas Auditor terhadap Kualitas Hasil Audit. Jurnal Reformasi. ISSN 2088-7469. Vol. 5 No.1

Carpenter, T., C. Durtschi and L.M. Gaynor. 2002. The Role of Experience in Professional Skepticism, Knowledge Acquisition, and Fraud Detection. United States: Working paper Ltd.

Goodman, Hutabarat. 2012. Pengaruh Pengalaman Time Budget Pressure dan Etika Auditor Terhadap Kualitas Audit. Jurnal Ilmiah ESAI Volume 6,Nomor 1, Januari 2012 ISSN No. 1978-6034.

Hery. 2016. Analisis Laporan Keuangan. Jakarta: Grasindo.

Junaidi dan Nurdiono. 2016. Kualitas Audit: Perspektif Opini Going Concern. Yogyakarta: Andi Offset.

Komang Pariardi Arianti, Edy Sujana dan I Made Pradana Adi Putra, ―Pengaruh Integritas, Obyektivitas, Dan Akuntabilitas Terhadap Kualitas Audit Di Pemerintah Daerah (Studi Pada Inspektorat Kabupaten Buleleng)‖, eJournal S1 Ak Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha Jurusan Akuntansi S1 (Vol: 2 No: 1 Tahun 2014), Singaraja, 2014.

Kurnia, winda. Khomsiyah. Sofie. 2014. “pengaruh kompetensi, independensi tekanan waktu, danetika auditor terhadap kualitas aduit. e-Journal Akuntansi Fakultas Ekonomi, Volume. 1 Nomor. 2 September 2014 .Hal. 49-67.

Kurniasih, Margi dan Abdul Rohman. (2014). “Pengaruh Fee Audit, Audit Tenure, dan Rotasi Audit Terhadap Kualitas Audit”. Diponegoro Journal of Accounting Volume 3, Nomor 3, Tahun 2014.

M.Nizarul Alim. 2007. “Pengaruh Kompetensi dan Independensi terhadap Kualitas Audit dengan Erika Auditor sebagai Variabel Moderasi”. Jurnal Akuntansi AUEP-08

Malem Ukur Tarigan. 2013. Pengaruh Kompetensi, Etika dan Fee Audit terhadap Kualitas Audit. Jurnal Akuntansi, Volume13 Nomor 1, April 2013: 803-832

Margi Kurniasih, Abdul Rohman.2014.Pengaruh Fee Audit, Audit Tenure, dan Rotasi Audit Terhadap Kualitas Audit.Diponegoro Journal of Accounting. Vol. 3, No. 3, Hal. 1-10. ISSN (Online): 2337-3806

Mathius Tandiontong.2016. Kualitas Audit Dan Pengukurannya. Bandung: Alfabeta

Mulyadi. 2008. Sistem Akuntansi, Edisi ketiga, Cetakan Keempat, Salemba Empat, Jakarta.

Mulyadi. 2008. Sistem Akuntansi. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

Mulyadi. 2013. Auditing, Buku Satu. Edisi Keenam. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

Robbins SP, dan Judge. 2007. Perilaku Organisasi. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

Siti Kurnia Rahayu dan Ely Suhayati. 2010. Auditng Konsep Dasar dan Pedoman Pemeriksaan Akuntansi. Edisi Pertama. Yogyakarta : Graha ilmu.
Standar Profesional Akuntan Publik (SPAP). 2011. PSA No.01 SA Seksi 240 Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Jakarta.
Sugiyono. 2013. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif kualitatif dan R&D. Bandung:Alfabeta.

Sukrisno Agoes. 2012. Auditing (Pemeriksaan Akuntan oleh Kantor Akuntan Publik). Jakarta: LP – FE UI.

Sukrisno Agoes. 2012. AUDITING: Petunjuk Praktis Pemeriksaan Akuntan oleh Akuntan Publik. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
Sukrisno Agoes. 2013. Etika Bisnis dan Profesi: Tantangan Membangun Manusia Seutuhnya. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

Tuanakotta, Theodorus M. 2011. Berpikir Kritis dalam Auditing. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

Wibowo, 2007, Manajemen Kinerja, Jakarta : Raja Grafindo Persada

Winda Kurnia, Khomsiyah, & Sofie. 2014. "Pengaruh Kompetensi, Independensi, Tekanan Waktu, dan Etika Auditor terhadap kualitas audit (Studi Empiris Pada Kantor Akuntan Publik di Jakarta)". E-Journal Akuntansi Fakultas Ekonomi Vol 1 No 2. Hal. 49-67. ISSN : 2339-0832.

Yossi Septriani. 2012. "Pengaruh Independensi dan Kompetensi Auditor terhadap Kualitas Audit (Studi Empiris Pada Kantor Akuntan Publik di Sumatera Barat)". Jurnal Akuntansi & Manajemen. ISSN : 1858-3687.

LAMPIRAN

Tabel 3.1
Operasional Variabel

Variabel	Konsep	Indikator	Skala	Kode Item
Kompetensi (X_1)	"Kompetensi adalah pengetahuan, keahlian dan pengalaman yang diperlukan untuk mencapai tugas yang menentukan pekerjaan individual". Amin Widjaja Tunggal (2013:429)	1) Kemampuan (skill) 2) Pengalaman. 3) Pelatihan. 4) Pengetahuan. Siti Kurnia Rahayu dan Ely suhayati (2009:2)	Ordinal	1-2 3-4 5-6 7-8
Objektivitas (X_2)	"Harus bebas dari masalah benturan kepentingan (conflict of interest) dan tidak boleh membiarkan faktor salah saji material (material misstatement) yang dketahuinya atau mengalihkan pertimbangannya kepada pihak lain. Dengan mempertahankan integritas auditor akan bertindak jujur dan tegas, dengan mempertahankan objektivitasnya, auditor akan bertindak adil, tidak memihak dalam melaksanakan pekerjaannya tanpa dipengaruhi tekanan atau permintaan pihak tertentu atau kepentingan pribadi". Siti Kurnia Rahayu dan Ely Suhayati (2009:52)	1. Bebas dari masalah benturan kepentingan 2. Tidak boleh membiarkan faktor salah saji material Siti Kurnia Rahayu dan Ely Suhayati (2009:52),	Ordinal	9-10 11-12
Fee Audit (X_3)	Komisi audit adalah imbalan dalam bentuk uang atau barang atau bentuk lainnya yang diberikan kepada atau diterima dari klien atau pihak lain untuk memperoleh perikatan dari klien atau pihak lain. (Sukrisno Agoes 2012:56)	1. Resiko penugasan 2. Kompleksitas jasa yang diberikan 3. Struktur biaya kantor akuntan publik yang bersangkutan dan pertimbangan profesi lainnya 4. Ukuran KAP (Sukrisno Agoes (2012:54))	Ordinal	13 14 15 16-17
Kualitas audit (Y)	"Komisi audit adalah imbalan dalam bentuk uang atau barang atau bentuk lainnya yang diberikan kepada atau diterima dari klien atau pihak lain untuk memperoleh perikatan dari klien atau pihak lain besarnya tergantung dari resiko penugasan, kompleksitas jasa yang diberikan, tingkat keahlian yang diperlukan untuk melaksanakan jasa tersebut, struktur biaya KAP yang bersangkutan". Sukrisno Agoes (2012:56).	1) Proses Sistematis 2) Memperoleh dan mengevaluasi bukti secara obyektif 3)Informasi 4) Kriteria yang di tetapkan 5) Kompeten 6) Pelaporan 7) Pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan Ely Suhayati dan Siti Kurnia Rahayu (2009:2)	Ordinal	18 19 20 21 22 23-24 25

Tabel 4.19
Persentase Skor Jawaban Responden Variabel Kompetensi

No.	Indikator	Skor Aktual	Skor Ideal	%	Kriteria
1.	Kemampuan	110	150	73,33 %	CUKUP BAIK
2.	Pengalaman	105	150	70,00 %	CUKUP BAK
3.	Pelatihan	107	150	71,33 %	CUKUP BAIK
4.	Pengetahuan	106	150	70,33 %	CUKUP BAIK
Total		**428**	**600**	**71,33 %**	**CUKUP BAIK**

Sumber: data olah hasil kuesioner, 2017

Tabel 4.22
Persentase Skor Jawaban Responden Variabel Objektivitas

No.	Indikator	Skor Aktual	Skor Ideal	%	Kriteria
1.	Bebas dari masalah benturan kepentingan	117	150	77,67 %	BAIK
2.	Tidak boleh membiarkan faktor salah saji material	117	150	77,67 %	BAIK
Total		**234**	**300**	**78,00 %**	**BAIK**

Sumber: data olah hasil kuesioner, 2017

Tabel 4.27
Persentase Skor Jawaban Responden Variabel Fee Audit

No.	Indikator	Skor Aktual	Skor Ideal	%	Kriteria
1.	Resiko penugasan	90	150	60,00 %	CUKUP
2.	Kompleksitas jasa yang diberikan	113	150	75,33 %	BAIK
3.	Struktur biaya kantor akuntan publik yang bersangkutan dan pertimbangan profesi lainnya	90	150	66,00 %	CUKUP BAIK
4.	Ukuran KAP	104	150	69,00 %	CUKUP BAIK
Total		**397**	**600**	**66,17 %**	**CUKUP BAIK**

Sumber: data olah hasil kuesioner, 2017

Tabel 4.35
Persentase Skor Jawaban Responden Variabel Kualitas Audit

No.	Indikator	Skor Aktual	Skor Ideal	%	Kriteria
1.	Proses Sistematis	129	150	86,00 %	BAIK
2.	Memperoleh dan mengevaluasi bukti secara obyektif	135	150	90,00 %	BAIK

3.	Informasi	126	150	84,00 %	BAIK
4.	Kriteria yang di tetapkan	129	150	86,00 %	BAIK
5	Kompeten	134	150	89,33 %	BAIK
6	Pelaporan	132	150	88,00 %	BAIK
7	Pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan	127	150	84,67 %	BAIK
Total		**912**	**1050**	**86,86 %**	**BAIK**

Sumber: data olah hasil kuesioner, 2017

Outer Loadings

	X1	X2	X3	Y
X1.1	0.659957			
X1.2	0.881530			
X1.3	0.929219			
X1.4	0.969659			
X2.1		0.933737		
X2.2		0.923068		
X3.1			0.681348	
X3.2			0.880367	
X3.3			0.609908	
X3.4			0.880367	
Y1				0.605263
Y2				0.791584
Y3				0.753813
Y4				0.850096
Y5				0.850096
Y6				0.723059
Y7				0.575811

AVE

	AVE
X1	0.754081
X2	0.861960
X3	0.596578
Y	0.551554

Outer Model T-Statistic

	x1	x2	x3	Y
X1.1	5.603507			
X1.2	82.702902			
X1.3	41.365248			
X1.4	21.057658			
X2.1		21.984334		
X2.2		28.766732		
X3.1			8.394734	
X3.2			5.513519	
X3.3			4.814373	
X3.4			8.394734	
Y1				4.772946
Y2				14.302230
Y3				8.015468
Y4				7.753862
Y5				7.753862
Y6				6.579105
Y7				3.355838

Cross Loadings

	Kompetensi(X_1)	Objektivitas(X_2)	Fee Audit(X_3)	Kualitas Audit(Y)
X1.1	0.659957	0.239106	0.783380	0.569015
X1.2	0.881530	0.643046	0.193865	0.610620
X1.3	0.929219	0.486767	0.236578	0.545070
X1.4	0.969659	0.602898	0.368093	0.666838
X2.1	0.510434	0.933737	0.382599	0.732087
X2.2	0.566286	0.923068	0.319783	0.681305
X3.1	0.436623	0.362791	0.681348	0.459119
X3.2	0.317197	0.313264	0.880367	0.549842
X3.3	0.368163	0.160824	0.609908	0.354910
X3.4	0.317197	0.313264	0.880367	0.549842
Y1	0.465755	0.496712	0.444316	0.605263
Y2	0.645512	0.532347	0.586843	0.791584
Y3	0.527822	0.636522	0.630928	0.753813
Y4	0.481583	0.644012	0.432417	0.850096
Y5	0.481583	0.644012	0.432417	0.850096
Y6	0.588855	0.540717	0.365769	0.723059
Y7	0.396253	0.427207	0.303222	0.675811

Latent Variable Correlations

	X1	X2	X3	Y
X1	1.000000			
X2	0.578678	1.000000		

X3	0.454082	0.379411	1.000000	
Y	0.695926	0.762021	0.628689	1.000000

R Square

	R Square
X1	
X2	
X3	
Y	0.759013

Composite Reliability

	Composite Reliability
X1	0.923269
X2	0.925861
X3	0.852339
Y	0.894159

Total Effects (Mean, STDEV, T-Values)

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	Standard Error (STERR)
x1 -> Y	0.269491	0.239075	0.106312	0.106312
x2 -> Y	0.483583	0.494456	0.105687	0.105687
x3 -> Y	0.322841	0.345698	0.091996	0.091996

Output Hasil Pengujian Realibilitas
RELIABILITY X1

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.779	9

RELIABILITY X2

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.814	9

RELIABILITY X3

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.788	6

RELIABILITY Y

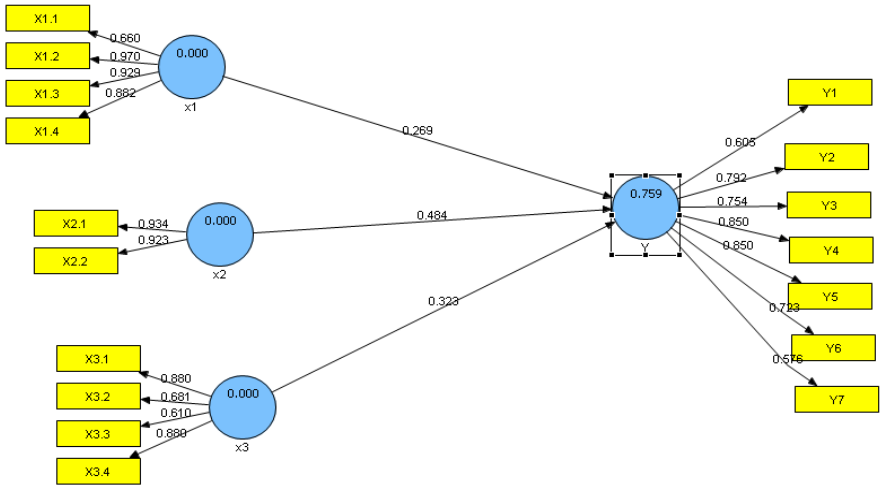
Hasil Pengujian Reliabilitas Variabel Kualitas Audit

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items

.751	9

Gambar *Path Coefficient*



Gambar Nilai *t Statistic*

