Research Journal of Finance and Accounting
ISSN 2222-1697 (Paper) ISSN 2222-2847 (Online)
Vol.6, No.24, 2015

Influence of Financial Distress, Management Turnover and Audit Opinion to Auditor Switching (Empirical Study on Manufacturing Companies Listed on The BEI During 2011-2013 Period)

AlAzhar L
Faculty of Economics Riau University, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Abstract

This study aims to examine the influence of financial distress, management turnover and audit opinion to auditor switching. The variables used in this study are auditor switching, financial distress, management turnover and audit opinion. The samples used in this study are manufacturing companies listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) during 2011-2013 period. Companies whichbecome samplesin this study are the companies those contain information including all operational definition of research, namely: financial distress,management turnover, and audit opinion. Data were analyzed withmultiple regression method using Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) version 17.0.The result showed that the financial distress and management turnover influence companies to dosuch auditor switching, while audit opinion does not influence companies to do such auditor switching. The result showed that financial distress has significance level 0.040 ($p < 0.05$), indicating H1 is accepted that financial distress influences auditor switching. Management turnover variable has significance level 0.000 ($p < 0.5$), indicating H2 is accepted that management turnover influences auditor switching. Audit opinion variable has significance level 0.952 ($p > 0.05$), indicating H3 is unacceptable, so that audit opinion doesn't influence auditor switching.

Keywords: financial distress,management turnover, audit opinion and auditor switching.

Introduction

Auditor switching is the turn of the auditor as well as the turn of the public accounting firm (KAP) conducted by the client company (Syahtiadi and Medyawati, 2012). Auditor switching can be mandatory or voluntary. If the change of auditors who happens to be mandatory, this is due to regulations requiring companies to do so. However, on the contrary, if the turnover is voluntary, it is because the causative factors are derived from the client side itself and the firm concerned. If there is a change of KAP by companies outside the provisions of the law, then it raises the question even suspicion from investors, so it is important to know the causes (Sinarwati, 2010).

The onset of the study on the issue of change of auditor originated from the discovery of Enron to the public domain in December 2001, where his KAP, which is one of the big five members of KAP at that time that Arthur Andersen failed to maintain its independence in the audit client, Enron. As a result of this case, was born The Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) in 2002 as the solution of major corporate scandals that occurred in the United States. In Indonesia, PT. Kimia Farma Tbk. could not gain the trust of its shareholders alone caused overstated the sales presentation in the financial statements of 2001 were not able to be detected by KAP Hans Tuanakotta and Mustafa. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) of 2002 is a message that is used by many countries to improve the structure of supervision of the implementing KAP KAP and auditor rotation.

Based on the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 359 / KMK.06 / 2003 article 2 of "Public Accountant Services" (amendments to the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 423 / KMK.06 / 2002), the provision of services of general audit of the financial statements of an entity can be done by KAP longest for five (5) consecutive fiscal year and by a public accountant for a maximum of three (3) consecutive fiscal year. The regulation was amended with the enactment of the Finance Minister of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 / PMK.01 / 2008 on "Public Accountant Services". Changes made in them are, first, the provision of public audit services to 6 (six) years in a row by KAP and 3 (three) years in a row by a public accountant to the same client (article 3, paragraph 1). Second, public accountants and KAP may receive back an assignment after 1 (one) year book does not provide audit services to clients in the above (article 3, paragraph 2 and 3).

Although mandatory rotation of auditors (KAP) have been conducted, the change of auditors outside the rules or replacement under 6 years in a row has been going on, so the change of KAP beyond regulatory interesting to study to determine empirically what factors alone from the client side that influence does the change of auditors (HOOD). The phenomenon of the change of auditor or the Public Accounting Firm (KAP) is very interesting to study, this is because many factors can influence the company's decision to make the change of auditors or KAP. These factors may be influenced by factors both client and factors derived from the auditor.

So far auditor switching-related research has been done, but studies conducted previously have empirical research results vary. According to Wijaya (2011), the factors that influence the auditor switching is an audit opinion, the Firm size, growth, and opportunity to manipulate income. According to the Son and Prog (2011), the factors that influence the auditor switching is share growth, change of management and financial distress. In the study Mahantara (2012), the factors that influence the auditor switching among others, the change of management, the auditor's reputation, financial distress, and going concern opinion.

The big difference in the results of the above studies provide a basis for doing research on the factors affecting the company in Indonesia to perform switching auditors. However, this study focuses on the company's financial difficulties variables, change of management, and the audit opinion. This study attempts to examine whether the financial distress variables, management turnover, the audit opinion, affect the company's decision in Indonesia to perform switching auditors.

Wijayanti (2010) suggested that companies experiencing financial distress has a strong incentive to switch auditors. Corporate financial distress is a condition in which the company has a condition that is not healthy or in financial difficulty so feared would bankrupt (Wijaya, 2011). Companies that are threatened with bankruptcy more often move KAP of the company that is threatened with bankruptcy. Business uncertainty in the companies experiencing financial distress (financial trouble) created the conditions that encourage companies to move KAP (Schwartz and Soo, 1995). Hudaib and Cooke (2005) also stated that the company with the financial pressures tend to change KAP compared with companies that are healthier. Thus, companies that are experiencing financial problems will tend to change KAP, in hopes of getting a lower audit fees. Son and Prog (2011) and Mahantara (2012) found that the effect on the company's financial difficulties switching auditors. But the results of these studies are not consistent with research Wijaya (2011), Susan and Trisnawati (2011), Wijayani and Januarti (2011), Syahtiadi and Medyawati (2012), and Widowati and Mukodim (2012) who found that the financial difficulties do not affect the auditor switching.

Changes in the management of a company is generally followed by the change in the policy of the company including the appointment of KAP (Mahantara, 2012). Substitution management is alternation of directors of the company that can be caused by the decision general meeting of shareholders or directors quit because of his own accord so that shareholders should replace the new management (Damayanti and Sudarma, 2008). The existence of a new board of directors or CEO will likely cause a change of policy in the field of accounting, finance, and the election of KAP (Damayanti and Sudarma, 2008). It can be concluded that with the change of management allows clients to choose a new, more qualified auditor and agreed with the company's accounting policies. Research conducted by the Son and Prog (2011), Susan and Trisnawati (2011), Wijayani and Januarti (2011), and Mahantara (2012) succeeded in proving that the management changes affect the auditor switching. However, results of these studies differ with research Wijaya (2011), Syahtiadi and Medyawati (2012) and Didier and Mukodim (2012) who found that the change of management does not affect the auditor switching.

According Tandirerung (2006), if the auditor is unable to give an unqualified opinion or not in accordance with the company's expectations, the company will move KAP which may provide an opinion in accordance with expectations. The audit opinion is to express an opinion given by the auditor in assessing the fairness of the company's audited financial statements (Widowati and Mukodim, 2012). The audit opinion provide information for external users of financial statements because it is useful for investment decisions. According Kawijaya and Janiarti (2002), a qualified opinion was likely to be less favored by the clients. Clients prefer auditor gave an unqualified opinion on its financial statements, therefore the client trying to avoid qualified opinion because it could affect the market price of the stock. However, not always this desire fulfilled because the auditor must remain independent in carrying out its audit. When the desire is not tewujud, management will dismiss the auditors on opinions not expected the company on its financial statements and auditors who wish to obtain more manageable (Carcello and Neal, 2003). It can be concluded if the company does not get a fair opinion (qualified opinion), then companies tend to make the turn KAP. Research Wijaya (2011) succeeded in proving that the effect on the audit opinion the auditor switching. But these results are not in line with the research Son and Prog (2011), Susan and Trisnawati (2011), Wijayani and Januarti (2011), and Widowati and Mukodim (2012) who found that an audit opinion does not affect the auditor switching.

This research refers to research conducted by Susan and Trisnawati (2011) performed on companies listed on the Stock Exchange in the period 2004-2009. The study uses the dependent variable is the auditor switches and independent variables include management changes, the audit opinion, the financial difficulties of the company, the size of the firm, and the percentage change in ROA. Differences of this research with the study is the author uses three (3) independent variables that will be studied are the company's financial difficulties, the change of management and the audit opinion. This study was performed on companies listed on the Stock Exchange 2011-2013.

Review of the Literature and Hypothesis

Auditing

According to Mulyadi (2002: 11) auditing is a systematic process to obtain and evaluate evidence objectively connected with statements about actions and events of the economy to determine the degree of correlation between these statements with the criteria set and communicate the results with the parties concerned. The purpose of the examination (audit) of the financial statements is to know that the financial statements truly accountable to various parties, both parties come from within the company and parties from outside the company so that they can find a variety of information about financial companies that have been verified, Parties who audited the company's financial statements must also be an official institution that has been set. Parties examine the financial statements can be derived from the internal auditors, and external auditors.

Auditor Switching

Auditor switching is the turn of public accounting firms by the client company (Syahtiadi and Medyawati, 2012). Substitution auditor (KAP) is done in two ways, namely mandatory and voluntary. Auditor switching an auditor displacement (KAP) conducted by the client company. This can be caused by several factors that can be derived from a client and the factors factor auditor. Mardiyah (2002) also suggested two factors that affect the company moved KAP is Client-related Factors, namely: financial difficulties, management failure, changes in ownership, Initial Public Offering (IPO) and the Auditor-related Factors, namely: the fee audit and audit quality. In conditions where there is no rule requiring the auditor switching only voluntary), there are two possibilities that will occur when the client to replace the auditors namely, the auditor resigns or is dismissed by the client auditor. Whatever the likelihood that will happen, the main concern remains the underlying reason for any occurrence of the switching auditors and where the clients will move auditor. If the reason is because of disagreement over certain accounting practices, it is expected the client will move to auditors who may agree with the client.

Financial Distress

Financial distress is a condition in which the company has a condition that is not healthy or in financial difficulty so feared would bankrupt (Wijaya, 2011). Manurung (2012: 96), defines financial distress as a situation where the cash flow can not meet the current obligation to pay. Financial distress is a condition in which the company has a condition that is not healthy or in financial difficulty so feared would bankrupt. Bankruptcy is a condition in which the company no longer able to repay its obligations (Prihadi, 2008: 177). Financial difficulties began when the company can not meet the payment schedule or when the cash flow projections indicate that the company will soon be unable to meet its obligations (Brigham and Daves, 2003: 837). This bankruptcy is not be predicted with certainty. If the company went bankrupt, the company actually failed attempt. Companies must perform various analyzes related to the bankruptcy of the company.

This analysis would be beneficial to the company in order to carry out an anticipation of the possibility of a worse condition. The earlier signs of the bankruptcy, the better for management because management can make improvements, so that the bankruptcy did not occur in the company and the company can anticipate or make a strategy to deal with if bankruptcy actually befall the company.

Management Turnover

Damayanti and Sudarma (2008) states that the Management Turnover is the turn of the directors of the company that can be caused by the decision general meeting of shareholders or directors quit because of his own accord. When the business continues to grow, the company is likely to make changes to accommodate the needs of enterprise management. Joher et al., (2000) states that the auditor's management requires more qualified and able to meet the demands of the rapid growth of the company.

The company can make management changes that may be caused by several things including the AGM, the management who resigned or retired. These management changes could affect the occurrence of changes in policy including the election of KAP. The company will look for the KAP that is consistent with the accounting policies and reporting (Nagy, 2005), so that with the change of management, the possibility of change of KAP who disagree with the policies that the new management will increase. Management accountants often replace the public because of the element of trust. If the new management are confident that the new public accountant cooperative and better able to provide an opinion as management's expectations is accompanied by the distinct preferences of auditors that will be used, turn of public accounting firms can take place within the company.

Audit Opinion

Audit Opinion is defined as an opinion given by the auditor in assessing the fairness of the company's audited financial statements (Widowati and Mukodim, 2012). In Generally Accepted Accounting Standards (2001) explained that the purpose of the audit of financial statements by an independent auditor is to express an opinion on the fairness regarding all material respects, the financial position, results of operations, changes in equity and cash flows in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Indonesia. Audit opinion given by the auditors through several stages of the audit so that the auditor can give conclusions on opinions should be given to the financial statements audited.

Audit opinion also referred to as an opinion on the assertion that a statement issued by the auditor. Opinion should be based on the examination conducted in accordance with auditing standards and the auditor's findings. Accountant examination results contained in a report which states that if the financial statements are presented fairly in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Framework

Influence of Financial Distress on Auditor Switching

Financial distress is a condition in which the company has a condition that is not healthy or in financial difficulty so feared would bankrupt (Wijaya, 2011). Bankruptcy is a condition in which the company no longer able to repay its obligations (Prihadi, 2008: 177). This bankruptcy is not be predicted with certainty. If the company went bankrupt, the company actually failed attempt.

Financial position auditee may have important implications on the decision of maintaining KAP. Conditions ailing client companies tend to increase subjectivity of evaluation and prudence auditor. Under these conditions a company will tend to make the turn KAP. Substitution KAP could also be caused because the company no longer has the ability to pay the audit fees charged by the firm caused a decrease in the company's financial ability.

Influence of Management Turnover on Auditor Switching

Damayanti and Sudarma (2008) states that the management turnover is a turnover of directors of companies that may be caused by the decision general meeting of shareholders or directors quit because of his own accord. Management turnover in the company is often accompanied with a change in company policy. Management accountants often replace the public because of the element of trust. If the new management are confident that the new public accountant cooperative and better able to provide an opinion as management's expectations is accompanied by the distinct preferences of auditors that will be used, turn of public accounting firms can take place within the company.

Management turnover caused by the decision general meeting of shareholders or the management stopped because of his own accord so that shareholders should replace the new management that the chief executive or the CEO (Chief Executive Officer). The existence of a new CEO may be a change of policy in the field of accounting, finance, and the election of KAP (Damayanti and Sudarma, 2008). It concluded that the presence of management turnover allows the client to choose a new, more qualified auditor and agreed with the company's accounting policies. So that it can encourage management to perform switching auditors. This is supported by research conducted by the Son and Prog (2011), Susan and Trisnawati (2011), Wijayani and Januarti (2011) and Mahantara (2012), which proved that management turnover affect the auditor switching.

Influence of Audit Opinion on Auditor Switching

Audit Opinion is defined as an opinion given by the auditor in assessing the fairness of the company's audited financial statements (Widowati and Mukodim, 2012). In Generally Accepted Accounting Standards (2001) explained that the purpose of the audit of financial statements by an independent auditor is to express an opinion on the fairness regarding all material respects, the financial position, results of operations, changes in equity and cash flows in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Indonesia. Audit opinion given by the auditors through several stages of the audit so that the auditor can give conclusions on opinions should be given to the financial statements audited.

Audit Opinion provide information for external users of financial statements because it is useful for investment decisions. According Tandirerung (2006), if the auditor is unable to give an unqualified opinion or not in accordance with the company's expectations, the company will move KAP which may provide an opinion in accordance with expectations. According Kawijaya and Janiarti (2002), a qualified opinion was likely to be less favored by the clients. Clients prefer auditors gave unqualified opinion on its financial statements opinion, therefore, the client trying to avoid qualified opinion because it could affect the market price of the stock. However, not always this desire fulfilled because the auditor must remain independent in carrying out its audit. Thus, it can be said if the company does not get a fair opinion on its financial statements, the company will tend to make the turn KAP. This is supported by research Wijaya (2011), which had found that the effect on the audit opinion the auditor switching.

Hypotheses:
H1: Influence of Financial Distress on Auditor Switching
H1: Influence of Management Turnover on Auditor Switching
H3: Influence of Audit Opinion on Auditor Switching

Methodology
The population in this study is a company in the manufacturing industry are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) during the period 2011 to 2013. The sample in this study is done by using purposive sampling method. Purposive sampling method is a sampling of the population is based on the criteria desired by the researcher. The determination of these criteria is necessary to avoid errors in determining sample specifications yangselanjutnya will affect the results of the study.

Data collection technique
Data collection techniques in this study is documentation techniques. Documentation study conducted by collecting the entire secondary data from the manufacturing company's financial statements obtained from the official website of the Stock Exchange.

Data analysis technique
Teknikanalisis data in this study using multiple analysis regression.Adapun tests performed in this study is ujinormalitas data, the classic assumption test (multicollinearity test, autocorrelation, and heteroscedasticity), hypothesis testing and coefficient of determination.

Variable Measurement Research
Variable switching auditors measured using dummy variables. Financial Distress variables measured by total debt to asset ratio. Management Turnover measured variable USING dummy variables. Audit Opinion variables measured using dummy variables.

Results and Discussion
From the calculation of regression model to meet the assumptions of normality, free from multicollinearity, free of autocorrelation, and does not occur heteroskedastisitas.

First Hypothesis Testing Results (H1)
Unknown value ttable 1.943 at a significance level of 5%. Based on the regression test, produce variable tcount Financial Distress of 2.077 with a significance value of 0.040. Thus, 2,077 t count> t table 0,040 1,998 significance <0.05. So it can be said H01 Ha1 rejected and accepted, so that the positive effect on the Financial Distress switching auditors.

Conditions ailing client companies tend to increase subjectivity of evaluation and prudence auditor. Business uncertainty for companies experiencing financial distress created the conditions that encourage companies to move KAP (Schwartz and Soo, 1995). Substitution KAP can also be caused because the company can not meet audit fees charged by the firm which her audit as being declining financial condition of the company. Under these conditions a company will tend to perform switching auditors.

Results of the Second Hypothesis Testing (H2)
Unknown value ttable 1.943 at a significance level of 5%. Based on the regression test, produce variable tcount Management Turnover amounted to 4.615 with a significance value of 0.000. Thus, thitung4,615> ttabel 1,998 with significance 0.000 <0.05. So it can be said H02 Ha2 rejected and accepted, so that the Management Turnover positive effect on the auditor switching.

The results showed that the presence of Management Turnover was followed by a change of policy in the field of accounting, finance, and the election of KAP. Management Turnover allows companies to choose more qualified auditor and agreed with the company's accounting policies. Sinarwati (2010) states that the new management hopes that the new KAP can be invited to cooperate and be able to give their opinions as expected by management, dissertation their own preferences about the auditor to be used by management.

Third Hypothesis Testing Results (H3)
Unknown value ttable 1.943 at a significance level of 5%. Based on the regression test, produce tcount variable of 0.061 with a significance value of 0.565. Thus, thitung 0.061 <ttable 1,998 with significance 0.952> 0.05. So it can be said H03 HA3 accepted and rejected, so the Audit Opinion does not affect the auditor switching. The test results that failed to find any significant effects thought to be caused because in general the sample companies have gained unqualified opinion. In addition, if the company uses KAP Big Four, this is causing the company often has the flexibility to perform switching when the assignment auditor KAP by management considered no longer appropriate. Substitution KAP class of the Big Four feared can cause negative sentiment from market participants on the quality of corporate financial reporting. Instead, turn to the KAP class BigFour feared could lead to the absence of the possibility to obtain unqualified opinion because consideration of audit quality is better (Son and Prog, 2013).

Testing Results Coefficient of Determination
Rated R square (R2) is equal to 0182. This shows that only 18.2% of the variance could be explained by the auditor switching Financial Distress, Management Turnover and Audit Opinion. While the remaining 81.8% can be explained by other variables not included in this study.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Financial Distress positive influence on switching auditors, Management Turnover positive influence on switching auditors and Audit Opinion negative effect on the auditor switching. The authors recognize that research is still a lot of limitations. Among these limitations is that the study covers only manufacturing sector companies are listed on the Stock Exchange 2011-2013 period, while for the other sectors are not included in this study. In addition, this research is only done in the period 2011-2013 and the period is still relatively short. This study also examines the effect of variables just like financial distress, Management Turnover and Audit Opinion of the auditor switching. In addition to financial distress, Management Turnover and Audit Opinion, there may be other factors that can affect the company's auditor to perform the switching. In a subsequent study is expected to consider using the research object of all companies listed on the Stock Exchange, so that the results will be more accurate in getting. Future studies should be able to add the period of observation for the results obtained will be more accurate. Future studies should consider several other variables that may affect the auditor switching to increase knowledge about switching auditors in Indonesia such as audit fees, auditor reputation, institutional ownership, and managerial ownership

References

Brigham, Eugene F.and Philip R. Daves. 2003 Intermediate Financial Management. Eight Edition. Thomson. Shouth-Western. P. 837-859

Carcello, J.V. and Neal, T.L. 2003. The Audit Committee and the auditor dismissals Characteristis Following the "New" Going-Concern Reports. The Accounting Review, Vol. 78, No. 1, pp. 95-117

Damayanti, Shulamite and Made Sudarma. 2008. Factors Affecting the Company Switching public accounting firm. Accounting National Symposium XI. Pontianak, p. 1-13

Ghozali, Imam. 2006. Applications Multivariate Analysis with SPSS Program. Publishers Agency Diponegoro University, Semarang

Hudaib, M. and T.E. Cooke. 2005. The Impact of Managing Director Changes and Financial Distress on Audit Qualification and Auditor Switching. Journal of Business Finance & Accounting, Vol. 32, No. 9/10, pp. 1-29

Indonesian Institute of Accountants. 2001. Generally Accepted Accounting Standards. Jakarta: Four Salemba

Joher H. Shamser Mohamad, Mohd Ali and Annuar MN. 2000. Auditor Switch decicion of Malaysia Listed Firms: Test of Determinants and Wealth Effect. Pertanika J. Soc. Sci. & Hum. Vol. 8, No.2

Kawijaya, N. and Juniarti. 2002. Factors that Encourage Transfer of Auditor (Auditor Switch) on companies in Surabaya and Sidoarjo. Journal of Accounting and Finance, Vol. 4, No. 2 November 2002: 93-105

Mahantara, A.A. Widya big. 2012. Factors - Factors Affecting Substitution public accounting firm on the Company Listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange. Journal of the Faculty of Economics, University of Udayana. Bali

Manurung, Adler Haymans. 2012. The Theory of Corporate Finance. Jakarta: Adler Manurung Press

Mardiyah, A.A. 2002. Influence Factor and Factor Client Auditor to Auditor Changes: An Approach to Model Contingency RPA (Recursive Model Algorithm). Media RisetAkuntansi, Auditing and Information, Vol 3, No. 2, pp. 133-154.

Mulyadi. 2002. Auditing. Sixth edition. Jakarta: Four Salemba

Nagy, A.L. 2005. Mandatory Audit Firm Turnover, Financial Reporting Quality, and Client Bargaining Power. Accounting Horizons, Vol. 19. No. 2. pp. 51-68

Prihadi, Toto. 2008. Rapid Detection of Financial Condition: 7 Financial Ratio Analysis, Company Case Study of Indonesia. Jakarta: PPM

Purwanto, Suharyadi. 2004. Statistics for Modern Economy and Finance. Book 2. Jakarta: Four Salemba

Son, Abhiemanyu Perdhana and Surya Prog. 2011. Analysis of Factors Affecting the Company Switching KAP Manufacturing Company in Indonesia. Journal. Faculty of Economics, University of Diponegoro. Semarang

Schwartz, K.B. and Soo, B.S. 1995. An Analysis of Form 8-K Disclosures of Auditor Changes by Firms Approaching Bankruptcy. Auditing: A Journal of Practice and Theory, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 125-136

Sinarwati, N.K. 2010. Why Manufacturing Company listed on the Stock Exchange were changing public accounting firm ?. National Symposium AkuntansiXIII Purwokerto

Susan and Estralita Trisnawati. 2011. Factors Affecting the Company Doing Auditor Switch. Journal. Faculty of Economics, University Tarumanegara Depok

Syahtiadi, Fachmy and Henny Medyawati. 2012. Analysis of Relationship Auditor - Client: Factors Influencing Auditor Switching In Indonesia (Empirical Study on andReal Estate Property Company Listed on the Stock Exchange). Journal of the Faculty of Economics, University Gunadarma. Depok

Tandirerung, YT, 2006. Studies on the independence of the Auditor Appointment System Aspects of KAP and Audit Fee Payment Directly by the Client. Economic thesis Faculty UB: Malang.

Widowati, Anjar and Didier Mukodim. 2012. Factors - Factors that Influence the Auditor Switching on of Manufacturing Sector of Basic Industry and Chemistry at the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Journal. Gunadarma University Accounting Department. Depok

Wijaya, R.M Aloysius Pangky. 2011. Factors Affecting Substitution Auditor by the Client. Journal. Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Brawijaya

Wijayani, Evi Dwi and Indira Januarti. 2011. Analysis of Factors Affecting the Company in Indonesia Doing Auditor Switching. National Symposium XIV Aceh Accounting 2011

Republic of Indonesia. 2003. The Minister of Finance Decree 359 / KMK.06 / 2003 on Amendments to the Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 423 / KMK.06 / 2002 on Public Accountant Services

________________. 2009. Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 / PMK.01 / 2008 on Public Accountant Services