ABSTRACT

Since June 1997 Indonesia has experienced the economic crisis. The value of Rupiah kept declining drastically and made Indonesia Government felt that they were not able anymore to maintain Rupiah value and asked IMF for help. IMF supported by International institutions has tried to help Indonesia, both in action plan to restore the economies and providing funds to implement the action planned. During the process, Indonesia had gone through painful blazed, from increasing interest rate, banking liquidation and take over, the scarcity of goods, riots, changes of government, chaos and other things. One of most important profession in that year was a public accounting. His service often used by the corporate to audit the company’s financial. The quality of auditing is determined by both competency and independency. The results of the previous researches on this problem reveal that profession as accountants has begun not attractive anymore for most people, and has begun altered by other professions. The research also empirically proves that experiences will affect the capability of auditors to find out all errors in their clients’ financial statement, and trainings which are conducted both inside and outside their work places will enhance their expertise in dealing with auditing. For those reasons, information based on experiences from public accountant firms and professional accountant organizations are really needed to develop a set of curriculum for formal accounting education and trainings. The results of research on the independency show that in making the decision, public accountants sometimes are influenced by the aim on how they can keep up their clients as long as possible. However there are other factors which can alleviate the influence. Moreover, other research gives some evidences that separating auditing staff that carries out consulting services can increase their independence. The impact of social and corporate culture on an auditor will influence his or her independence.

Keywords: Public Accountant, Quality of the audit, Competence (Expertise), Independence.