ANALYSIS OF COMPETENCE EFFECT, INDEPENDENCE, PLANNING AUDIT, AUDIT SUPERVISION AND AUDIT RESULTS REPORTING ON AUDIT QUALITY IN INSPECTORATE BINJAI CITY WITH AS MOTIVATION MODERATING VARIABLES

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Abstract: The objective of the research was to analyze the influence of competency, independence, auditing planning, auditing supervision and auditing result report on the auditing quality in the Inspectorate of Binjai Municipality with motivation as the moderating variable. This is a quantitative research using analytical survey. The population and samples of the research were the government employees serving in the Inspectorate of Binjai Municipality i.e. 50 people, taken by using census method. The data were collected through questionnaires. Descriptive statistical analysis and SEM PLS (Partial Least Square Analysis) were applied as the data analysis method. The analysis was assisted by Smart PLS program. The results of this research demonstrated that competency, independence, auditing planning, auditing supervision, auditing result report and motivation had a significant positive influence on the auditing quality. Motivation as the moderating variable could not moderate the correlation of competency, independence, auditing planning, auditing supervision, auditing result report with the auditing quality in the Inspectorate of Binjai Municipality.

Keywords: Inspectorate, Competency, Independence, Auditing Planning, Auditing Supervision, Auditing Result Report, Motivation, Auditing Quality

I. INTRODUCTION
1.1. Background
The Vision of Bureaucratic Reform in 2010-2025 pursuant to Presidential Regulation No.81 of 2010 is the realization of world-class government, which places the need to make changes to the supervision area with the aim of realizing a clean and free of Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism (KKN) government. In terms of improving quality / management in regional financial management, APIP (Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus) must play an effective role. However, the current state of APIP has not optimally provided guarantees for the achievement of organizational goals. The Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) is a government agency formed by the task of carrying out internal audits (internal audits) within the central government and / or local government. District / City Inspectorate is the government's internal supervision apparatus that is directly responsible to the Regent / Mayor (Article 1 paragraph 7 of Government Regulation Number 60 of 2008 concerning the Government's Internal Control System). To improve the quality of audit results, APIP must conduct audit activities based on APIP audit standards. The audit standard has quality audit characteristics, including auditors in the implementation in the field must carry out audits based on audit standards ranging from audit planning, audit and reporting. The auditor must also hold the basic principles that need to be guided in carrying out the audit, namely the vision, mission, objectives, authority, and responsibilities of the APIP (Audit Charter), independence and objectivity as well as compliance with the code of ethics which are an integral part of the ethical principles
includes integrity, objectivity, confidentiality, competence, accountability and professional behavior.

The current phenomenon, the Binjai City Inspectorate has not been effective in carrying out the supervisory function. The quality of internal audits of local governments is still in the spotlight of various parties, especially the public. This is due to the lack of transparency in audit findings detected by internal auditors, but by an external auditor, the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) can be detected completely. Data from BPK audit findings on Binjai City LKPD for the 2010-2015 Budget Year can be seen as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Tahun</th>
<th>Anggaran</th>
<th>Jumlah Kepatuhan</th>
<th>Nilai Kepatuhan</th>
<th>Jumlah SPI</th>
<th>Nilai SPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.306.826.342</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>36.555.480.491</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21.732.717.508</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.455.696.971.175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.421.605.511</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>48.092.858.727</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.797.626.163</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>45.508.578.425</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>412.342.929</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.383.115.512</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.981.544.296</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33.109.759.105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The findings of the BPK identified that the inspectorate had not been able to carry out its roles and functions properly and demonstrated the inability of APIP to assess and detect potential fraud. In other words, the audit carried out by the APIP inspectorate has not produced the quality of the audit results as expected.

From the explanation above, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title: "Analysis of the Influence of Competence, Independence, Audit Planning, Audit Supervision and Reporting of Audit Results on Audit Quality at the Binjai City Inspectorate with Motivation as a Moderating Variable".

1.2. Research Objective

Research Objective is:

1. To analyze whether competence has a positive effect on audit quality in the Binjai City Inspectorate.
2. To analyze whether independence has a positive effect on audit quality in the Binjai City Inspectorate.
3. To analyze whether audit planning has a positive effect on audit quality in the Binjai City Inspectorate.
4. To analyze whether the Audit Supervision has a positive effect on the Quality of Audit at the Binjai City Inspectorate.
5. To analyze whether Audit Report Reporting has a positive effect on Audit Quality in Binjai City Inspectorate.
6. To analyze whether motivation has a positive effect on audit quality in the Binjai City Inspectorate.
7. To analyze whether Motivation is able to moderate the relationship of Competence with Audit Quality in the Binjai City Inspectorate.
8. To analyze whether motivation is able to moderate the relationship of independence with audit quality in the Binjai City Inspectorate.
9. To analyze whether Motivation is able to moderate the relationship of Audit Planning with Audit Quality in Binjai City Inspectorate.
10. To analyze whether Motivation is able to moderate the relationship between Audit Supervision and Audit Quality in Binjai City Inspectorate.
11. To analyze whether Motivation is able to moderate the relationship between Audit Reporting Quality and Audit Quality at Binjai City Inspectorate.

1.3. Benefits of research
1. The contribution of the research results is expected to be useful as follows:
2. 1. For the Binjai City Inspectorate, this research is expected to contribute ideas so that the audit quality produced is more reliable through increasing competence, independence, audit planning, audit supervision and reporting of audit results in the future;
3. 2. For the Binjai City Government, this research is expected to provide input in strengthening the role of internal supervisors in improving audit quality so that the development of Binjai City can run more effectively and efficiently;
4. 3. For Academics, as an additional perspective in identifying factors that influence audit quality to foster the development of Auditing knowledge that is useful for future research..

II. THEORETICAL BASIS
2.1. Audit Quality
Audit quality is the probability of an auditor finding a violation in his client's accounting system and reporting it. De Angelo (1981). Internal audit quality is determined by the ability of the internal audit department to find findings and provide effective recommendations when auditing. Internal audit must prove that it has value and can provide a reputation for the organization (Sawyer, 1995).

2.2. Competence
Competence is a basic characteristic possessed by a person who has a direct influence on the success of a person at work, or can predict very good performance (McClelland, 1973). Competence according to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2013 Article 1 is the ability and characteristics possessed by a Civil Servant, in the form of knowledge, skills and attitudes required in carrying out his duties, so that the Civil Servants can carry out their duties professionally, effective and efficient.
AAIPI (2013) in SAIPI states that auditor competence means that the Auditor must have education, knowledge, expertise and skills, experience, and other competencies needed to carry out his responsibilities. AAIPI (2013) in the SAIPI also states that auditors are required to improve their knowledge, skills and skills, as well as other competencies through Continuing Professional Education in order to ensure the competencies in accordance with APIP needs and the development of the supervision environment..

2.3. Audit Independence
Independence is an impartial perspective in the implementation of testing the evaluation of audit results and preparing audit reports. Independence in auditing means taking an unbiased perspective, an impartial auditor's mental attitude (Arens, 2008). AAIPI (2013) in the SAIPI also states that the Auditor must have a neutral and unbiased attitude and avoid conflicts of interest in planning, implementing, and reporting on the assignments he has made. Auditors must be objective in carrying out internal audits. The principle of objectivity requires that the auditor carry out assignments honestly and not compromise quality. Conflict of interest is a situation where the auditor, in a position that is trusted, has professional competition or personal interests. These competing interests can make it difficult to fulfill the task impartially.

2.4. Audit Planning
Planning is the basis for every efficient and effective audit. The main purpose of audit...
planning is to understand the client's business and industry that will be used to assess acceptable audit risk, client's business risks, and the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements. The audit planning function is as a guideline for the implementation of the audit; the basis for preparing a budget; tools for gaining management participation; tool for setting standards; control tools and considerations for auditors assigned by the company (Arens et al, 2008).

The auditor must determine the appropriate resources to achieve the objectives of the internal audit assignment. Auditor assignments must be based on an evaluation of the nature and complexity of the assignment, time constraints, and availability of resources. Audits must be carried out by a team that collectively must have the competencies needed to carry out internal audits. Therefore, APIP leaders must allocate auditors who have a formal education background, knowledge, expertise and skills, other competencies and experience in accordance with audit needs.

2.5. Audit Supervision

Audit supervision is part of the audit team's management efforts to provide assurance and confidence that audit assignments can achieve the stated goals. Audit supervision is one of the managerial activities that functions to supervise, control or supervise audit assignments so that audit objectives can be achieved economically, effectively and efficiently to provide recommendations for auditing performance improvements (BPKP Module 'Audit Supervision', 2008).

AAIPI (2013) in SAIP states that supervision is a continuous action during internal audit assignments, from planning to the communication of the final results of the internal audit. At each stage of the internal audit assignment, the auditor must be adequately supervised to ensure the achievement of goals, quality assurance, and increased auditor competence. Supervision must be directed to both the substance and methodology of the internal audit with the aim of knowing among others:

- understanding of the internal audit team over the internal audit plan;
- suitability of the implementation of internal audit assignments with audit standards;
- completeness of information contained in the internal audit working paper to support conclusions and recommendations in accordance with the type of internal audit;
- completeness and accuracy of the internal audit report which includes mainly the conclusions and recommendations in accordance with the type of internal audit.

2.6. Audit Report Reporting

BPKP defines that the audit report is a means of communicating the results of the audit to the report user in writing. The report users expect accurate and objective information to be used in carrying out functions in their respective fields.

Audit report according to the BPKP Module 'Audit Result Writing Report' (2010), functions as:

- APIP communication media convey information to interested parties.
- Documents to account for the implementation of supervisory activities carried out by APIP.
- Evidence / basic implementation of follow-up
- Media convey recommendations
- Avoid misunderstandings or misinterpretations.

Reports on audit results must be distributed on time to interested parties in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. However, in the event that the inspection is a state secret, for security purposes or forbidden to be conveyed to certain parties on the basis of the provisions of the prevailing laws and regulations, the examiner may limit the distribution of the audit report. Thus, reporting is the final result of an audit which is the media to deliver audit results (SPKN, 2017).
2.7. Motivation

Motivation is a function of how a person sees himself in comparison with others. Basically people determine goals for themselves and they get motivated to work towards this goal because by achieving it will benefit him, Adams (1963). Meanwhile, according to Lowehnson and Collins in Effendy 2010, stated the motivation of independent auditors in conducting government audits, is:
1. Intrinsic rewards or personal enjoyment and opportunities to help others where personal enjoyment consists of interesting work, intellectual stimulation, challenging work (mental), opportunities for personal development and development, and personal satisfaction. And the opportunity to help others consists of community service, opportunities to help client personalities, and opportunities to act as mentors for audit staff.
2. Extrinsic or career awards and status in which careers consist of high security or job security, extensive long-term career opportunities, and increased compensation. Whereas for status consists of positive recognition of the community, respect from the community, prestige or good name, increasing social status.

III. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK
3.1. Conceptual Framework for Research

![Conceptual Framework](Image)

Picture 2.1 Kerangka Konseptual

3.2. Hypothesis

Based on research background, theoretical basis and conceptual framework, the hypothesis of this research is:
1. 1. Competence has a positive effect on the Quality of the APIP Audit in the Binjai City Inspectorate.
2. 2. Independence has a positive effect on the Quality of APIP Audit in the Binjai City Inspectorate.
3. 3. Audit planning has a positive effect on the Quality of APIP Audit in the Binjai City Inspectorate.
4. 4. Audit supervision has a positive effect on the quality of APIP audits in the Binjai City Inspectorate.
5. 5. Audit Report Reporting has a positive effect on the Quality of Audit of APIP in the Binjai City Inspectorate.
6. Motivation has a positive effect on the Quality of APIP Audit in the Binjai City Inspectorate.
7. Motivation is able to moderate the relationship between Competency and Quality of Audit of APIP in the Inspectorate of Binjai City.
8. Motivation is able to moderate the relationship between the Independence and Quality of Audit of APIP in the Inspectorate of Binjai City.
9. Motivation is able to moderate the relationship between Audit Planning and APIP Audit Quality in the Binjai City Inspectorate.
10. Motivation is able to moderate the relationship of Audit Supervision with APIP Audit Quality in the Binjai City Inspectorate.
11. Motivation is able to moderate the relationship between Audit Reporting Results and APIP Audit Quality in the Binjai City Inspectorate.

IV. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Types of research
This research is an analytical survey research, which is a survey that aims to conduct analysis. The data used is quantitative data. The purpose of the analytical survey method is to draw conclusions and interpret data or test hypotheses based on inferential statistics of Soehartono (2000).

4.2. Population and Research Sample
The population in this study were all employees of Binjai City Inspectorate, amounting to 50 people. In this study the sampling technique used a census method that all members of the population were sampled. So the sample is 50 people.

4.3. Operational Definition and Variable Measurement
This study uses five independent variables (Competence, Independensi, Audit Planning, Audit Supervision and Audit Results Reporting), one moderating variable (Motivation) and one dependent variable namely Audit Quality.

The variables using the overall questionnaire consisted of 49 questions and were measured with a 1-5 Likert scale for each answer score, namely: score 1 (STS = Strongly Disagree), score 2 (TS = Disagree), score 3 (N = Neutral / Doubtful, score 4 (S = Agree), and score 5 (SS = Strongly Agree).

4.4. Location and time of research
This research was conducted at the Inspectorate of Binjai City having its address at Jalan Veteran No. 2 Binjai. Research time starts from October 2017 until January 2018.

4.5. Method of collecting data
Data collection uses primary data, namely information obtained from direct sources (first hand). Data collection techniques used are questionnaires (questionnaire).

4.6. Data analysis method
Data analysis used in this research is Partial Least Square (PLS) approach. PLS is an equation model for Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) based on components or variants. PLS is an alternative approach that shifts from a covariant-based SEM approach to a variant-based (Ghozali and Latan, 2015).

4.6.1. Measurement Model (Outer Model)
Evaluation of the measurement model (outer model) is an evaluation of the correlation between the construct and the indicators carried out by testing the validity and reliability of the indicators forming latent variables by means of Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA).

4.6.2. Measurement Model (Inner Model)
Inner model testing or structural model is done to see the relationship between abstract or latent variables, which can be seen from the R-square value of the research model.
Hypothesis testing uses a significance level of 5% and a confidence level of 95%. In order for a hypothesis to be accepted, t-statistics must be $> 1.96$.

V. ANALYSIS RESULTS

5.1. Measurement Model (Outer Model)
Measurement models are used to test construct validity and instrument reliability (Abdillah and Jogiyanto, 2015). The construct validity test used two methods, namely convergent validity and discriminant validity, while the construct reliability test used composite reliability (Abdillah and Jogiyanto, 2015).

5.1.1. Convergent Validity
An indicator is said to be valid if the average variance extracted (AVE) value is above 0.50 to the intended construct. The AVE value of the PLS results of the Smart PLS program algorithm can be seen in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variabel</th>
<th>Average Variance Extracted (AVE)</th>
<th>Keterangan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kompetensi ($X_1$)</td>
<td>0.759</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independensi ($X_2$)</td>
<td>0.912</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perencanaan Audit ($X_3$)</td>
<td>0.907</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisi Audit ($X_4$)</td>
<td>0.774</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelaporan Hasil Audit ($X_5$)</td>
<td>0.724</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motivasi (Z)</td>
<td>0.773</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kualitas Audit (Y)</td>
<td>0.888</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1.2. Discriminant Validity
If the AVE root value of each construct is greater than the correlation value between constructs and other constructs in the model, then it is said to have good discriminant validity value (Fornell and Larcker, 1981 in Ghozali and Latan, 2015). The root value of AVE from the PLS results of the SmartPLS program algorithm can be seen in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variabel</th>
<th>X1</th>
<th>X2</th>
<th>X3</th>
<th>X4</th>
<th>X5</th>
<th>Z</th>
<th>Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X1</td>
<td>0.871</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2</td>
<td>-0.011</td>
<td>0.955</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X3</td>
<td>0.504</td>
<td>0.123</td>
<td>0.953</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X4</td>
<td>0.422</td>
<td>0.271</td>
<td>0.549</td>
<td>0.880</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X5</td>
<td>0.161</td>
<td>-0.021</td>
<td>0.221</td>
<td>0.132</td>
<td>0.851</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>0.218</td>
<td>-0.012</td>
<td>-0.052</td>
<td>-0.005</td>
<td>-0.028</td>
<td>0.879</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>0.441</td>
<td>0.364</td>
<td>0.495</td>
<td>0.525</td>
<td>0.766</td>
<td>0.220</td>
<td>0.942</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1.3. Composite Reliability
Ghozali and Latan (2015) stated that a latent variable has high reliability if the composite reliability value is above 0.60. Value of composite reliability from the results of PLS The SmartPLS program algorithm can be seen in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variabel</th>
<th>Composite Reliability</th>
<th>Keterangan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2. Structural Model (Inner Model)

5.2.1. $R^2$-square

The higher the $R^2$ value, the better the predictive model from the proposed research model. A strong model is indicated by a value of 0.67, a moderate model is indicated by a value of 0.33 and a weak model is indicated by a value of 0.19 (Chin, 1998 in Ghozali and Latan, 2015). The $R^2$ value is used to explain the effect of the latent (independent) variable on the latent (dependent) variable or how much it affects. The $R$-squared value of the PLS results of the SmartPLS program algorithm can be seen in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variabel</th>
<th>$R$-Square</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kepuasan Pengguna tanpa Efek Moderasi</td>
<td>0,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kepuasan Pengguna dengan Efek Moderasi</td>
<td>0,644</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3. Hypothesis testing

Hypothesis testing uses a significance level of 5% and a confidence level of 95%. In order for a hypothesis to be accepted, $t$-statistics must be $> 1.96$. Table 6 shows the results of the pathcoefficients and $t$-statistics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variabel</th>
<th>Nilai Koefisien</th>
<th>$T$-Statistics</th>
<th>$P$-Values</th>
<th>Kesimpulan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kompetensi ($X_1$) $\rightarrow$ KA</td>
<td>0,122</td>
<td>2,380</td>
<td>0,018</td>
<td>Diterima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independensi ($X_2$) $\rightarrow$ KA</td>
<td>0,305</td>
<td>5,987</td>
<td>0,000</td>
<td>Diterima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perencanaan Audit ($X_3$) $\rightarrow$ KA</td>
<td>0,127</td>
<td>1,990</td>
<td>0,047</td>
<td>Diterima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisi Audit ($X_4$) $\rightarrow$ KA</td>
<td>0,229</td>
<td>3,188</td>
<td>0,002</td>
<td>Diterima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelaporan Hasil Audit ($X_5$) $\rightarrow$ KA</td>
<td>0,701</td>
<td>10,880</td>
<td>0,000</td>
<td>Diterima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motivasi ($Z$) $\rightarrow$ KA</td>
<td>0,225</td>
<td>2,695</td>
<td>0,007</td>
<td>Diterima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motivasi &amp; Kompetensi $\rightarrow$ KA</td>
<td>0,047</td>
<td>0,128</td>
<td>0,898</td>
<td>Ditolak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motivasi &amp; independensi $\rightarrow$ KA</td>
<td>0,126</td>
<td>0,168</td>
<td>0,866</td>
<td>Ditolak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motivasi&amp;Perencanaan Audit $\rightarrow$ KA</td>
<td>0,160</td>
<td>0,107</td>
<td>0,914</td>
<td>Ditolak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motivasi &amp; Supervisi Audit $\rightarrow$ KA</td>
<td>0,043</td>
<td>0,048</td>
<td>0,962</td>
<td>Ditolak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motivasi &amp; Pel. Hasil Audit $\rightarrow$ KA</td>
<td>0,053</td>
<td>0,079</td>
<td>0,937</td>
<td>Ditolak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the research and discussion in Chapter V, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Competence has a positive and significant influence on the Quality of Audit at the Binjai City Inspectorate.
2. Independence has a positive and significant effect on Audit Quality in the Binjai City Inspectorate.
3. Audit planning has a positive and significant effect on the Quality of Audit at the Binjai City Inspectorate.
4. Audit Supervision has a positive and significant effect on Audit Quality in the Binjai City Inspectorate.
5. Audit Report Reporting has a positive and significant effect on Audit Quality in the Binjai City Inspectorate.
6. Motivation has a positive and significant effect on the Quality of Audit at the Binjai City Inspectorate.
7. Motivation cannot moderate the relationship between Competency and Audit Quality in the Binjai City Inspectorate.
9. Motivation cannot moderate the relationship between Audit Planning and Audit Quality in the Binjai City Inspectorate.
10. Motivation cannot moderate the relationship between Audit Supervision and Audit Quality in the Binjai City Inspectorate.
11. Motivation cannot moderate the relationship between Audit Reporting Quality and Audit Quality in Binjai City Inspectorate.

5.2. Research Limitations

The limitations of this study are as follows:

1. This study uses a questionnaire, so that there are weaknesses encountered, among others, the respondent answers each question not apart from their subjective perceptions.
2. The results showed that the R-square value was classified as moderate or not strong, so that there were still other independent variables that could explain the effect of the effectiveness of the preparation of financial statements.
3. Respondents used in this study should be Civil Servants at the Binjai City Inspectorate who have the Auditor Functional Position (JFA), because they are competent to fill out the questionnaire in this study. Because of the limited number of auditors who have a JFA, the authors take all civil servants who are assigned to the Binjai City Inspectorate.

5.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the limitations of the research presented, then some suggestions from researchers are as follows:

1. This study only uses 50 respondents in the same Office of Inspectorate as the research sample. For further research it is recommended to increase the number of samples to improve the validity of research results or to conduct research on heterogeneous samples that might give different results because of different respondents' cultures or patterns of thought.
2. The results of this study indicate that independent variables are sufficient to contribute to audit quality, but there are still other variables outside the model, so it is advisable for further researchers to consider incorporating other variables into the model, such as: principles of ethics, experience and integrity. It is also suggested to the next researcher to consider using other moderating variables, such as auditor ethics, because the results of this study indicate that moderating variables cannot moderate the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.
3. Suggestions for Binjai City Inspectors in an effort to improve audit quality are expected to continue to increase the number of APIP certified JFA (Functional Auditor Position), active in involving APIP to participate in Training / Technical Guidance / Training in the
field of supervision, this is necessary so that APIP has the competence high in producing quality audits.

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