



THE FUTURE OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTING PROFESSION: AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF LAW NUMBER 4 OF 2023 CONCERNING THE DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF THE FINANCIAL SECTOR (P2SK)

Indah Lia Puspita¹, Indri Syahfitri², Mita Permata Sari³, Novita Yolanda⁴
Accounting Study Program, Faculty of Economics, Malahayati University^{1,2,3,4}
e-mail: indahliapuspita@malahayati.ac.id

Diterima: 2/4/2026; Direvisi: 7/4/2026; Diterbitkan: 3/5/2026

ABSTRAK

Perkembangan sektor keuangan yang semakin kompleks menuntut sistem hukum yang mampu beradaptasi dengan dinamika aktivitas ekonomi dan kebutuhan tata kelola yang lebih terintegrasi. Pemerintah Indonesia merespons kebutuhan tersebut melalui Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 2023 tentang Pengembangan dan Penguatan Sektor Keuangan (P2SK) yang bertujuan menyelaraskan berbagai regulasi sektor keuangan serta memperkuat peran lembaga dan profesi pendukung di dalamnya. Salah satu profesi yang memperoleh perhatian dalam kerangka reformasi ini adalah profesi akuntan publik yang memiliki peran strategis dalam menjamin kredibilitas dan keandalan laporan keuangan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perubahan regulasi yang diperkenalkan melalui Undang-Undang P2SK, mengidentifikasi dampaknya terhadap profesi akuntan publik, serta menelaah implikasinya bagi perkembangan profesi tersebut di Indonesia. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode *content analysis* terhadap ketentuan dalam Undang-Undang P2SK serta berbagai regulasi terkait yang memengaruhi praktik profesi akuntan publik. Analisis dilakukan melalui beberapa tahapan, yaitu identifikasi konsep kunci dalam regulasi, pemetaan hubungan antar peraturan, perbandingan dengan regulasi sebelumnya, serta interpretasi dampak kebijakan terhadap profesi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Undang-Undang P2SK memperkuat posisi akuntan publik dalam ekosistem sektor jasa keuangan melalui harmonisasi definisi profesi, penegasan peran profesi penunjang, peningkatan kepastian hukum, serta penerapan pendekatan tata kelola berbasis *Three Lines Model*. Reformasi ini juga membuka peluang pasar yang lebih luas bagi profesi akuntan publik sekaligus mendorong peningkatan kompetensi dan profesionalisme dalam menghadapi perubahan regulasi di sektor keuangan.

Kata Kunci: *Akuntan Publik, Sektor Jasa Keuangan, Profesi Penunjang, Reformasi Regulasi, Analisis Dampak*

ABSTRACT

The increasing complexity of the financial sector requires a legal system that is capable of adapting to the dynamics of economic activities and the need for more integrated governance. The Government of Indonesia has responded to this need through Law Number 4 of 2023 concerning the Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sector (P2SK), which aims to harmonize various financial sector regulations while strengthening the roles of institutions and supporting professions within the sector. One of the professions receiving particular attention in this reform framework is the public accounting profession, which plays a strategic role in ensuring the credibility and reliability of financial statements. This study aims to analyze the regulatory changes introduced by the P2SK Law, identify their impacts on the public accounting profession, and examine their implications for the future development of the profession in



Indonesia. The research employs a qualitative approach using a content analysis method to examine the provisions contained in the P2SK Law as well as related regulations that influence the practice of public accounting. The analysis was conducted through several stages, including the identification of key regulatory concepts, mapping of relationships among regulations, comparison with previous regulatory frameworks, and interpretation of policy impacts on the profession. The findings indicate that the P2SK Law strengthens the position of public accountants within the financial services ecosystem through the harmonization of professional definitions, the clarification of the roles of supporting professions, enhanced legal certainty, and the implementation of governance based on the Three Lines Model approach. These reforms also create broader market opportunities for the public accounting profession while encouraging improvements in professional competence and professionalism in response to regulatory changes in the financial sector.

Keywords: *Public Accountants, Financial Services Sector, Supporting Professions, Regulatory Reform, Analysis Impact*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's economic development is closely connected with the stability and resilience of its financial system. Historical records show that the Indonesian economy has experienced several major crises that significantly influenced economic performance and policy orientation. According to a report from the Economic Crisis Pattern Study Team of the Ministry of Finance, major economic disruptions occurred during the periods of 1965–1967, the Asian financial crisis of 1997–1998, and the global financial turmoil between 2007 and 2009. These experiences illustrate that weaknesses in financial institutions, macroeconomic imbalances, and external economic pressures can seriously affect national economic stability and highlight the importance of strengthening financial governance (Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, 2012).

The financial sector plays a fundamental role in facilitating economic growth because it functions as an intermediary that allocates capital, distributes liquidity, and supports investment activities. Through these mechanisms, financial institutions contribute to business expansion, resource allocation, and improvements in economic productivity. A well-regulated financial system is therefore essential to maintain stability, minimize systemic risk, and ensure that financial activities support sustainable economic development. Previous studies emphasize that effective governance and sound regulatory frameworks in the financial sector are key factors in enhancing economic resilience and maintaining long-term economic stability (Kusumawijaya et al., 2023; Malfiandri et al., 2025).

Despite its strategic importance, the Indonesian financial sector still faces a number of structural challenges that may limit its effectiveness in supporting economic development. Issues such as relatively low levels of financial literacy, limited financial inclusion, and unequal access to financial services continue to influence the performance of the sector. In addition, fragmented regulatory frameworks and institutional coordination problems sometimes create inefficiencies in financial governance. Empirical research suggests that improving financial literacy and expanding financial inclusion can strengthen financial system performance and contribute to broader economic development (Putri et al., 2024).

Another important dimension of financial sector governance relates to the effectiveness of regulatory oversight and institutional coordination. In the Indonesian context, financial sector regulation has historically been distributed across various legal frameworks, which may lead to



overlapping authority among institutions responsible for supervision and policy implementation. Such conditions may reduce regulatory effectiveness and complicate coordination between regulatory bodies. Strengthening regulatory coherence and improving collaboration among financial authorities are therefore considered essential steps to maintain financial stability and improve governance effectiveness (Rohmah et al., 2025; Wardhono et al., 2025).

Beyond regulatory institutions, professional groups that support financial governance also play a crucial role in maintaining transparency and accountability within the financial system. One of the most important professions in this regard is the public accounting profession, which provides assurance services related to financial reporting and financial information. Under Law Number 5 of 2011 concerning Public Accountants, public accountants are responsible for conducting audits, reviews, and other assurance engagements aimed at increasing stakeholders' confidence in financial information. Reliable financial reporting supported by high-quality audit practices is essential for investors, regulators, and other stakeholders when making economic and financial decisions (Republic of Indonesia, 2011; Arda, 2024; Bhakti & Widodo, 2024).

The importance of transparency and accountability in financial management is closely linked with the broader concept of good governance. Effective governance practices contribute to improving the credibility of financial management systems and strengthening public trust in financial institutions. Accountability mechanisms such as auditing, financial supervision, and compliance monitoring serve as important instruments for ensuring responsible financial management. In this governance framework, public accountants act as independent professionals who help verify the reliability of financial information and ensure that financial statements reflect the actual condition of an organization (Mudhofar, 2022).

In response to various structural challenges and the need for stronger financial governance, the Government of Indonesia introduced a comprehensive regulatory reform through Law Number 4 of 2023 concerning the Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sector. This legislation represents a major effort to integrate previously fragmented financial regulations into a more coherent regulatory framework. The law adopts an omnibus regulatory approach intended to harmonize policies across different segments of the financial services sector and improve institutional coordination. In addition to strengthening financial institutions, the regulation also acknowledges the importance of supporting professions that contribute to financial sector governance and regulatory compliance (Republic of Indonesia, 2023; Hambali et al., 2024).

Although the P2SK Law represents a significant milestone in financial sector reform, academic discussions that specifically analyze its implications for the public accounting profession remain relatively limited. Most previous studies have primarily focused on issues related to financial system stability, institutional restructuring, or regulatory harmonization rather than examining how regulatory reforms influence supporting professions within the financial ecosystem. This situation indicates a research gap concerning the relationship between financial sector regulatory reform and the future development of the public accounting profession. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the regulatory changes introduced by the P2SK Law and evaluate their implications for the role, opportunities, and professional development of public accountants in Indonesia, thereby contributing to the broader understanding of how regulatory reform shapes professional practice in the financial sector (Rusdianti & Sopianah, 2023).

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a qualitative research design using a content analysis approach to examine regulatory provisions related to the public accounting profession in Indonesia. The primary data consisted of legal and regulatory documents, particularly Law Number 4 of 2023 concerning the Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sector (P2SK Law), along with other regulations governing the public accounting profession. These documents include national laws and related regulatory frameworks that influence the governance and practice of public accounting in Indonesia. Content analysis was applied to systematically identify, classify, and interpret regulatory provisions that shape the roles, responsibilities, and professional development of public accountants. The analytical framework used in this study was adapted from Hall and Steiner (2020) and adjusted to reflect the regulatory characteristics of the Indonesian financial sector.

The analytical procedure was conducted through several structured stages. First, the P2SK Law was examined to identify regulatory provisions related to the public accounting profession. The identification process used several analytical units as coding categories, including the terms “accountant,” “public accountant,” “audit,” and “financial report.” The coding and classification of the legal texts were supported by NVivo 12 software to facilitate systematic organization, coding, and interpretation of the regulatory documents. After identifying the relevant provisions, the study collected and reviewed related regulations that interact with or may be affected by the implementation of the P2SK Law, including previously established regulatory frameworks governing the profession.

The subsequent stage involved a comparative and interpretive analysis to examine regulatory developments affecting the public accounting profession. Provisions contained in the P2SK Law were compared with previous regulations to identify similarities, differences, and policy developments that may influence professional practice. The analysis also assessed the potential implications of these regulatory changes for the roles, development, and sustainability of public accountants in Indonesia. In the final stage, a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis was conducted to identify internal and external factors affecting the competitiveness of the profession and to generate strategic insights for stakeholders in responding to regulatory reforms (Leigh, 2009). The overall research procedure was organized into several analytical stages, which are summarized in Figure 1.

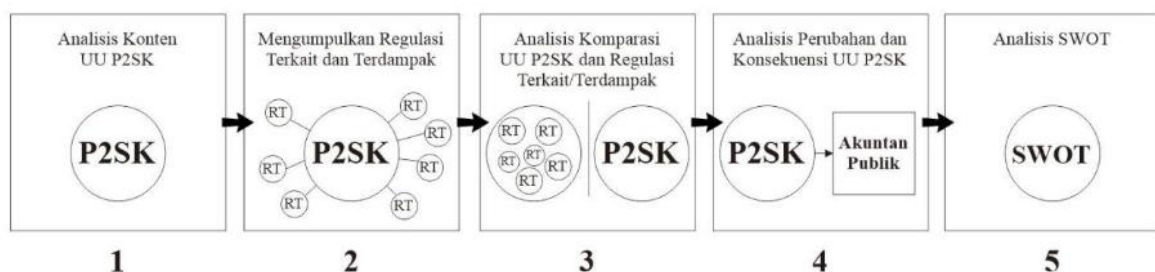


Figure 1 Research analysis framework for examining the impact of the P2SK Law on the public accounting profession.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

Results of Content Analysis of the P2SK Law

Law Number 4 of 2023 concerning the Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sector (P2SK Law) represents a comprehensive legal framework regulating the Indonesian financial services sector. This law consists of 27 chapters and 341 articles, reflecting the broad scope of financial regulation integrated into a single legislative instrument. To ensure a systematic and objective analysis of the legal document, this study utilized NVivo 12 qualitative data analysis software. The software assisted in identifying recurring terms and organizing relevant textual segments related to the public accounting profession within the P2SK Law.

The content analysis focused on four main keywords: “Accountant,” “Public Accountant,” “Audit,” and “Financial Statements.” These keywords were selected because they represent central concepts associated with the professional roles and responsibilities of public accountants in the financial services sector. NVivo 12 facilitated the process of identifying word frequencies and grouping related text segments into thematic categories. The results of the keyword frequency analysis are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Results of Content Analysis Using NVivo 12

Keyword	Number of Findings	Coverage (%)
All Words in Document	153,033	
Total Words	33,587	100
Accountant	33	0.022
Public Accountant	29	0.019
Audit	6	0.004
Financial Statements	78	0.051

Table 1 presents the results of the keyword frequency analysis conducted using NVivo 12. The analysis shows that the term “financial statements” appears most frequently in the legal document, indicating the central role of financial reporting within the regulatory framework of the financial services sector. The terms “accountant” and “public accountant” also appear repeatedly, reflecting the recognition of accounting professionals in the governance of financial activities. Meanwhile, the term “audit” appears less frequently but remains significant because auditing functions are closely associated with assurance services provided by public accountants.

Following the word-frequency analysis, the next stage involved filtering the identified text segments based on their contextual relevance to the research topic. Segments that appeared in unrelated contexts were excluded from the analysis to maintain analytical accuracy. This process allowed the study to focus specifically on regulatory provisions that directly affect the

public accounting profession. The refined data were then used to interpret regulatory meanings and identify patterns in how the profession is positioned within the P2SK Law.

Related and Affected Regulations Concerning Public Accountants

The implementation of the P2SK Law does not stand independently but interacts with various existing regulations governing financial sector activities. Therefore, this study identified several legal instruments that are either directly affected by or related to the provisions introduced in the P2SK Law. These regulations include laws, government regulations, ministerial regulations, and provisions issued by professional organizations. Identifying these regulations is important for understanding how the new law reshapes the regulatory environment of the public accounting profession.

The mapping process resulted in the identification of several regulations connected to the governance of public accountants within the financial sector. These regulations vary in legal hierarchy and institutional authority, ranging from national legislation to professional association rules. The list of related and affected regulations is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2 List of Related and Affected Regulations

No	Type of Regulation	Number/Year	Subject	Status
1	Law	10/1998	Banking	Affected
2	Law	17/2012	Cooperatives	Affected
3	Law	8/1995	Capital Markets	Affected
4	Law	21/2008	Sharia Banking	Affected
5	Law	5/2011	Public Accountants	Affected
6	Law	21/2011	Financial Services Authority	Affected
7	Law	1/2013	Microfinance Institutions	Affected
8	Law	11/2020	Job Creation	Affected
9	Government Regulation	20/2015	Public Accountant Practices	Affected
10	Government Regulation	87/2019	Insurance Business Organizations	Related
11	OJK Regulation	29/POJK.05/2014	Finance Companies	Related
12	OJK Regulation	13/POJK.03/2017	Use of Public Accountant Services	Affected
13	OJK Regulation	35/POJK.05/2018	Finance Company Operations	Affected
14	OJK Regulation	11/POJK.02/2021	Institutional Governance	Related
15	Ministry of Finance Regulation	216/PMK.01/2017	Professional Certification	Affected
16	Ministerial Regulation	9/2020	Registered Accountant	Related
17	IAPI Articles of Association	2021	Institute of Indonesia Chartered Accountants	Related

Table 2 summarizes the regulatory instruments that are either influenced by or associated with the implementation of the P2SK Law. The table indicates that the new law interacts with multiple legal frameworks, including banking regulations, capital market

regulations, and financial services governance. Several regulations are categorized as “affected” because their provisions are modified or influenced by the new legal framework. Meanwhile, other regulations remain “related,” meaning that they continue to operate within the broader regulatory ecosystem of the financial sector.

Analysis of Changes and Consequences

One of the most important characteristics of the P2SK Law is its omnibus law approach, which integrates multiple regulations into a unified legal framework. This approach aims to reduce regulatory fragmentation and improve coordination across financial sector institutions. By consolidating several previously separate legal provisions, the government intends to create a more coherent regulatory environment for financial governance. As a result, the P2SK Law introduces structural changes that affect various actors within the financial services ecosystem, including the public accounting profession.

Several regulatory adjustments directly influence the role of public accountants in the financial sector. These changes include the harmonization of professional terminology, reaffirmation of supporting professional functions, and the strengthening of legal certainty for financial sector activities. The law also promotes the implementation of governance mechanisms designed to enhance transparency and accountability. One example of such governance mechanisms is the Three Lines Model used in financial sector oversight.



Figure 2. 3 Lines Approach of the Financial Services Sector Model

Figure 2 illustrates the governance structure known as the Three Lines Model within the financial services sector. The first line represents operational management responsible for implementing internal controls within organizations. The second line consists of risk management and compliance functions that monitor adherence to regulatory standards. The third line includes independent assurance mechanisms such as external audits performed by public accountants to ensure the reliability of financial information.

Enhancing the Public Accounting Market

The enactment of the P2SK Law also generates new opportunities for the public accounting profession in Indonesia. One of the most significant policy changes is the expansion of financial reporting requirements across various financial sector entities. As a result, more organizations are expected to utilize professional audit services to ensure compliance with financial reporting standards. This development potentially increases the demand for public accounting services.

However, the current number of public accountants in Indonesia remains relatively limited compared to the size of the national economy. Data from the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants (IAPI) indicate that the number of registered public accountants is still small relative to the country’s population. This imbalance highlights the need for further professional development and capacity building in the public accounting sector. The trend in the growth of public accountants is illustrated in Figure 3.

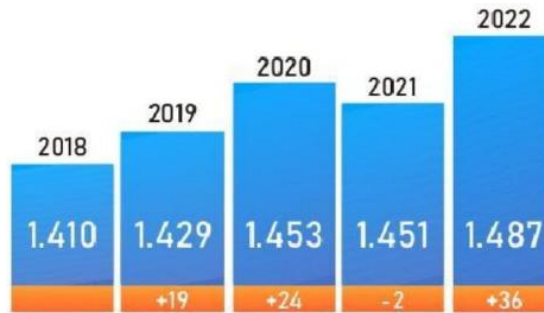


Figure 3. Growth of Public Accountants

Figure 3 illustrates the development of the number of public accountants in Indonesia over time. The figure shows a gradual increase in the number of registered professionals, although the overall growth remains relatively modest. When compared with neighboring countries, the ratio of public accountants to population in Indonesia is still relatively low. This situation suggests that the expansion of regulatory requirements under the P2SK Law could significantly increase the demand for public accounting services in the future.

Financial Reporting Single Window (FRSW)

Another important policy innovation introduced within the broader financial sector reform agenda is the Financial Reporting Single Window (FRSW). This system is designed to integrate financial reporting from multiple entities into a centralized national database. The implementation of such a system is expected to improve transparency and facilitate the monitoring of financial activities by regulators. Integrated reporting systems also allow policymakers to access more comprehensive financial data for economic decision-making. To assess the strategic implications of the P2SK Law for the public accounting profession, this study conducted a SWOT analysis that evaluates internal and external factors influencing the profession. The results of the analysis are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. SWOT Analysis of the P2SK Law

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Strengthening legal legitimacy for public accountants and professional organizations	Inconsistencies in certain articles may cause multiple interpretations	Expansion of the audit market for public accounting firms	Potential regulatory conflicts between OJK and IAPI standards
Harmonization of overlapping regulations	Lack of objective benchmarks for	Exploration of untapped potential of the public accounting profession	Increased legal risks and sanctions for

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	evaluating professional quality		professional misconduct
Updating outdated financial sector regulations	Pressure from rapid digital technological development	Greater focus on human resource development in supporting professions	Regulatory uncertainty due to rapid financial sector changes
Clearer coordination and supervision mechanisms	Limited number of public accountants in Indonesia	–	–

Table 4 presents the results of the SWOT analysis regarding the implications of the P2SK Law for the public accounting profession. The strengths identified include stronger legal legitimacy and improved regulatory harmonization. Meanwhile, weaknesses mainly relate to the limited number of public accountants and potential ambiguities in regulatory interpretation. Opportunities emerge from the expansion of the audit market and increasing attention to professional development, while threats include regulatory conflicts and higher legal risks associated with professional responsibilities.

Discussion

Financial sector reforms through Law Number 4 of 2023 concerning the Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sector (P2SK Law) represent a significant policy effort aimed at strengthening the institutional framework of Indonesia’s financial system. The results of this study indicate that the P2SK Law not only introduces regulatory adjustments but also reflects a broader strategy to improve coordination among financial authorities and strengthen regulatory oversight. Through this regulatory framework, the government seeks to enhance transparency, accountability, and institutional integrity within the financial sector. In a broader economic context, regulatory strengthening is widely recognized as an essential mechanism for improving financial system resilience and supporting sustainable economic development in an increasingly complex global financial environment (Republic of Indonesia, 2023; Kusumawijaya et al., 2023).

The findings of this study further reveal that the P2SK Law contributes to improving regulatory coherence within Indonesia’s financial services sector. Prior to the enactment of this law, regulatory governance in the financial sector was often characterized by fragmented policies that were distributed across different legal frameworks and institutional mandates. The consolidation of these regulations under the P2SK framework provides a more integrated regulatory structure that can reduce policy overlap and improve institutional coordination. This finding is consistent with previous research emphasizing that coherent regulatory systems are essential for strengthening governance mechanisms and improving the effectiveness of financial sector supervision (Rusyiana et al., 2025; Grossi & Argento, 2022).

From a professional standpoint, the P2SK Law also reinforces the strategic importance of public accountants as supporting professionals within the financial services ecosystem. The analysis conducted in this study suggests that the strengthening of regulatory governance increases the need for credible financial reporting and independent assurance services. Public



accountants play a critical role in ensuring the reliability of financial information through audit and assurance activities that comply with professional standards. The effectiveness of these professional roles depends largely on adherence to ethical principles, professional competence, and independence in performing audit engagements, which have been widely recognized as fundamental elements of professional accountability (Ramadhea Jr, 2022; Asiawati et al., 2024).

Ethical compliance within the accounting profession also plays a crucial role in preventing irregularities in financial reporting. The results of this study highlight that the enforcement of professional ethical standards contributes to strengthening the credibility of financial reporting systems and enhancing public trust in financial information. When auditors consistently apply ethical principles such as integrity, objectivity, and professional skepticism, the risk of fraudulent reporting practices can be significantly reduced. Empirical evidence from previous studies also demonstrates that adherence to professional codes of ethics is closely associated with improvements in audit quality and the prevention of financial reporting fraud (Pebrianti & Handayani, 2024).

The expansion of financial reporting requirements within the financial services sector further increases the demand for independent audit services. Based on the findings of this study, regulatory developments under the P2SK framework encourage greater reliance on external auditors to ensure compliance with accounting standards and regulatory provisions. Independent verification conducted by external auditors contributes to strengthening transparency, accountability, and financial reporting credibility within financial institutions. These findings are consistent with empirical studies suggesting that effective external auditing practices enhance the reliability of financial statements and reinforce public confidence in financial institutions (Saputra & Masyhuri, 2025; Al Widad & Nawangsari, 2025).

In addition to external auditing, the effectiveness of financial governance is also strongly influenced by the presence of robust internal control and risk management mechanisms. The analysis in this study highlights that governance models such as the Three Lines Model emphasize the collaborative roles of management, internal auditors, and external auditors in maintaining institutional accountability. Internal audit functions play an important role in identifying organizational risks, strengthening control systems, and supporting sound governance practices. Previous studies also confirm that effective internal auditing and supervisory structures contribute significantly to improving risk management practices and strengthening accountability within financial sector institutions (Kartika et al., 2024; Irianto et al., 2024).

Finally, the evolution of financial sector governance reflects the increasing need for multidisciplinary professional collaboration. The findings of this study indicate that the complexity of financial regulation requires the involvement of various professional groups, including public accountants, legal advisors, and financial sector specialists. Such collaboration is essential to ensure regulatory compliance, strengthen institutional governance, and maintain the integrity of financial reporting systems. Moreover, technological developments and the emergence of remote auditing practices are transforming the way audit activities are conducted, creating both opportunities and challenges for the sustainability and adaptability of the accounting profession in the future (Ramadian & Arnita, 2025; Lorentzon et al., 2024).



CONCLUSION

Financial sector reforms introduced through Law Number 4 of 2023 concerning the Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sector (P2SK Law) represent an important milestone in strengthening the governance framework of Indonesia's financial services sector. The findings of this study demonstrate that the implementation of the P2SK Law contributes to improving regulatory integration, enhancing transparency in financial reporting, and strengthening accountability mechanisms within financial institutions. The regulatory framework also encourages stronger institutional coordination through governance mechanisms such as the Three Lines Model and the Financial Reporting Single Window (FRSW) system. These developments indicate that regulatory reform under the P2SK Law not only addresses institutional governance challenges but also establishes a more structured and integrated environment for financial sector supervision and reporting practices.

The results of this study further highlight the increasingly strategic role of the public accounting profession in supporting the effectiveness of financial sector governance. As regulatory standards related to financial reporting and transparency continue to evolve, public accountants are required to provide reliable assurance services that enhance the credibility of financial information. The integration of financial regulations under the P2SK framework reinforces the importance of professional competence, ethical conduct, and independence in audit practices. Therefore, strengthening professional capacity through continuous professional development, adherence to ethical standards, and the adoption of best auditing practices becomes essential for ensuring that public accountants are able to respond effectively to regulatory developments and maintain the integrity of financial reporting systems.

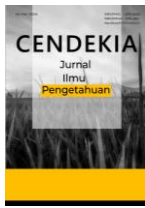
Despite the contributions of this study, several limitations should be acknowledged. The research primarily relies on qualitative document analysis focusing on the interpretation of regulatory texts, which may not fully capture the practical implementation of the P2SK Law within financial institutions and professional practice. Future research is therefore encouraged to incorporate empirical approaches, such as interviews, surveys, or case studies involving public accountants, regulators, and financial institutions, in order to gain a deeper understanding of how regulatory reforms are applied in practice. Furthermore, the findings of this study provide a conceptual reference for policymakers, professional organizations, and academic researchers in developing strategies to strengthen the sustainability, competence, and governance role of the public accounting profession within Indonesia's evolving financial regulatory environment.

REFERENCES

- Al Widad, N. F., & Nawangsari, A. T. (2025). Implementasi akuntabilitas pelaporan keuangan sebagai upaya peningkatan transparansi dan kepercayaan publik pada PT Bank Jatim. *Scientific Journal of Reflection: Economic, Accounting, Management and Business*, 8(4), 1531–1537. <https://doi.org/10.37481/sjr.v8i4.1292>
- Arda, D. P. (2024). Peran akuntan publik dalam penerapan good governance di pasar modal (Tinjauan standar audit). *Jurnal Akuntansi, Keuangan, Pajak dan Informasi (JAKPI)*, 4(1), 12–24. <https://doi.org/10.32509/jakpi.v4i1.4087>
- Asiawati, I., Yulita, A. A., & Nopiana, R. B. (2024). Literatur review: Pengaruh etika profesi akuntan terhadap profesionalisme akuntan. *Journal of Management and Innovation Entrepreneurship (JMIE)*, 1(2), 99–112. <https://doi.org/10.59407/jmie.v1i2.321>



- Bhakti, I. D., & Widodo, U. P. W. (2024). Peranan pengendalian internal dalam meningkatkan kualitas audit internal. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi, Manajemen, Bisnis dan Akuntansi*, 1(2), 750–758. <https://doi.org/10.61722/jemba.v1i2.381>
- Financial Services Authority. (2017). *OJK regulation number 13/POJK.03/2017 concerning the use of public accountant services*.
- Grossi, G., & Argento, D. (2022). The fate of accounting for public governance development. *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, 35(9), 272–303. <https://doi.org/10.1108/AAAJ-11-2020-5001>
- Hambali, A., Sonjaya, F. R., & Aulia, S. (2024). Masa depan profesi akuntan publik: Analisis dampak Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 2023 tentang pengembangan dan penguatan sektor keuangan (P2SK). *Indonesian Journal of Auditing and Accounting*, 1(2), 68–88. <https://doi.org/10.71188/ijaa.v1i2.76>
- Irianto, G., Amirya, M., Nabilah, A. S., Purwanto, D. P., Putri, R. A., Faizah, U., ... & Jaya, A. P. A. (2024). Peningkatan peran auditor badan pengawasan keuangan dan pembangunan dalam penguatan sistem pengendalian intern pemerintah. *Jurnal Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat Nusantara*, 6(1.1), 1–13. <https://ejournal.sisfokomtek.org/index.php/jpkm/article/view/4635>
- Kartika, D. A., Aprilia, R., & Siregar, Y. D. (2024). Efektivitas audit internal dalam manajemen risiko dan tata kelola perusahaan pada sektor keuangan. *Ilmu Ekonomi Manajemen dan Akuntansi*, 5(2), 402–411. <https://doi.org/10.37012/ileka.v5i2.2349>
- Kusumawijaya, I. A., Kuntadi, C., & Karunia, R. L. (2023). Faktor–faktor yang mempengaruhi reformasi keuangan negara di Indonesia. *Jurnal Manajemen, Akuntansi dan Logistik (JUMATI)*, 1(2), 287–299. <https://ciptakind-publisher.com/jumati/index.php/ojs/article/view/40>
- Lorentzon, J. I., Fotoh, L. E., & Mugwira, T. (2024). Remote auditing and its impacts on auditors' work and work-life balance: Auditors' perceptions and implications. *Accounting Research Journal*, 37(1), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ARJ-06-2023-0158>
- Malfiandri, M., Zulkan, Z., & Radimin, R. (2025). Menakar stabilitas sistem keuangan nasional: Analisis dampak dual banking system di Indonesia. *Jurnal Akuntansi, Keuangan, Perpajakan dan Tata Kelola Perusahaan*, 2(4), 1141–1150. <https://doi.org/10.70248/jakpt.v2i4.2206>
- Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia. (2012). *Report of the economic crisis pattern study team*. Ministry of Finance.
- Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia. (2017). *Regulation of the Minister of Finance number 216/PMK.01/2017 concerning professional certification of public accountants*.
- Mudhofar, M. (2022). Analisis implementasi good governance pada pengelolaan keuangan desa. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi dan Keuangan*, 10(1), 21–30. <https://doi.org/10.17509/jrak.v10i1.36763>
- Pebrianti, R., & Handayani, M. (2024). Peran kode etik profesi akuntan dalam pencegahan fraud audit pada laporan keuangan koperasi. *Indonesian Journal of Applied Accounting and Finance*, 4(1), 89–99. <https://doi.org/10.31961/ijaaf.v4i1.14709>
- Putri, D., Harahap, I., Sugiarti, S., & Efendi, B. (2024). Peningkatan kinerja keuangan UMKM di Indonesia melalui literasi keuangan dan inklusi keuangan. *Jurnal Ilmiah Edunomika*, 8(1). <https://jurnal.stie-aas.ac.id/index.php/jie/article/view/11334>



- Ramadian, S., & Arnita, N. S. (2025). Advokat spesialis sebagai landasan profesi konsultan hukum di sektor keuangan. *Journal of Financial Sector Law & Policy*, 1(1), 70–101. <https://jurnal.hkhsk.id/index.php/jfslp/article/view/110>
- Ramadhea Jr, S. (2022). Literature review: Etika dan kode etik profesi akuntan publik. *Jurnal Akuntansi Kompetif*, 5(3), 373–380. <https://doi.org/10.35446/akuntansikompetif.v5i3.1121>
- Republic of Indonesia. (1995). *Law number 8 of 1995 concerning capital markets*.
- Republic of Indonesia. (1998). *Law number 10 of 1998 concerning banking*.
- Republic of Indonesia. (2011). *Law Number 5 of 2011 concerning public accountants*. Government of Indonesia.
- Republic of Indonesia. (2011). *Law number 21 of 2011 concerning the Financial Services Authority*.
- Republic of Indonesia. (2015). *Government regulation number 20 of 2015 concerning public accountant practices*.
- Republic of Indonesia. (2023). *Law Number 4 of 2023 concerning the development and strengthening of the financial sector (P2SK)*. Government of Indonesia.
- Rohmah, U., Hasanah, N. A., & Astuti, R. P. (2025). Regulasi dan pengawasan perbankan oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan. *Menulis: Jurnal Penelitian Nusantara*, 1(5), 314–319. <https://padangjurnal.web.id/index.php/menulis/article/view/274>
- Rusdianti, I. S., Ak, S., Ak, M., & Sopanah, A. (2023). *Mengenal akuntansi publik dan perkembangannya*. Scopindo Media Pustaka.
- Rusyiana, R., Anam, M. K., & Ardiyanto, W. P. (2025). Pengaruh peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) terhadap tata kelola perusahaan publik. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 11(6. C), 163–173. <http://www.jurnal.peneliti.net/index.php/JIWP/article/view/10683>
- Saputra, A., & Masyhuri, M. (2025). Peran auditor eksternal dalam menjaga kepatuhan dan transparansi laporan keuangan pada perusahaan. *Journal of Economics, Management, and Accounting*, 1(2), 372–379. <https://doi.org/10.65310/zh3t7x19>
- Wardhono, R. D. T. K., Simatupang, D. P. N., & Shalehanti, N. (2025). Legal reforms in Indonesia's financial sector on institutional relations between Bank Indonesia and the government. *Hasanuddin Law Review*, 11(1), 57–81. <https://scholarhub.unhas.ac.id/halrev/vol11/iss1/4/>