

Analysis Of Implementation Of Financial Accounting Standards Without Public Accountability Concerning Presentation Of Cooperative Financial Statements (Case Study On Employee Cooperatives, Dgt Of State Treasury In Jakarta)

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ABSTRACT

In general in the preparation of the financial statements of the cooperatives should be compiled based on the financial accounting standards entities without public accountability (SAK – ETAP) in accordance with the regulation no. 12/per/M.KUKM/IX/2015 on guidelines for the general accounting of the cooperatives article 3, paragraph 1. This study was conducted in a cooperative employee of the directorate general of the treasury of the state (KOPPN), this study aims to determine whether the financial report on the KOPPN have been applying the Financial Accounting Standards Entities Without Public Accountability (SAK – ETAP) in the preparation of its financial statements. The type of research used is research kualitatif and data from this study were obtained from the report data sisa hasil Usaha (SHU) year 2019 as well as interviews with the manager of the cooperative. Based on the research conducted, the results showed that the cooperative employee of the directorate general of the treasury of the country is not yet fully apply the SAK – ETAP in its financial statements this is because in the financial statements in the cooperative employee of the directorate general of the treasury of the state only covers the balance sheet and the SHU or the income statement. Which should be in SAK – ETAP load 5 statements i.e. balance sheet, cash flow statement, income statement, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements.

Keywords: SAK ETAP , financial statements

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Introduction

In 2020 the world economy declined drastically from the previous year, even only a few countries were able to maintain their economy, the cause of the decline in world economic growth was none other than the COVID-19 (Corona Virus Disease) pandemic. The emergence of this pandemic which suddenly resulted in a drastic decline in demand and sales in various sectors.

In Indonesia itself, this pandemic has a very strong impact on the economic sector, the decline in economic activity and the limited space for people to work, have an impact on the decline in company income, this has a bad impact on people who work, companies are forced to terminate employment (PHK) and lay off employees, this happens in all business sectors throughout Indonesia.

The impact of layoffs that occur everywhere has resulted in a decline in the economic level of the community, making the demand and purchase of goods and services decrease in various business sectors in Indonesia, of course this will greatly affect the income of upper-middle entrepreneurs, especially small traders. This incident arose because of the declining purchasing power of the community because there were no more sources of income for the community due to the layoffs that occurred.

In difficult times like today, cooperatives are the choice of the community to survive in the most difficult conditions, because as the initial goal of cooperatives is to prosper their members, as is the case in the Cooperative Directorate General of State Treasury (KOPPN) cooperative members who are treasury employees get benefits in the form of being able to

From the explanation of the background of the problem above, the authors are interested in conducting research with the title "ANALYSIS OF APPLICATION OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS WITHOUT ENTITY ACCOUNTING STANDARDS WITHOUT PUBLIC

ACCOUNTABILITY ON THE PRESENTATION OF COOPERATIVE FINANCIAL REPORTS (Case Study on Employee Cooperatives of the Directorate General of State Treasury in Jakarta).

The objectives of this research are: (1) To find out the presentation of the cooperative financial statements of the directorate general of the state treasury. (2) To find out whether the cooperative financial statements of the directorate general of the state treasury are in accordance with SAK – ETAP

Research Method

The object of this research is the directorate general of the state treasury cooperative which is located on Jl. Lapangan Banteng Timur no 2-4, Central Jakarta. Basically the Employee Cooperative of the Directorate General of Treasury of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia is trying to make efforts to fulfill the needs of its members in particular and the needs of society in general. To achieve this goal, the Employee Cooperative of the Directorate General of Treasury of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, the following businesses were held: Savings and Loans Business Unit, Shop Business Unit, BPKB Extending Services Business Unit, Goods Delivery Service, Motor Vehicle Credit Business Unit.

The analytical method used in this research is qualitative, the method in which data is collected, compiled, interpreted and analyzed so as to provide complete information for the problems at hand. As well as conducting an analysis by comparing the theories and applicable standards, namely the Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability (SAK ETAP) with practices that occur in the cooperatives of the directorate general of the state treasury, then draw conclusions from the results of the comparison.

Results

Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis is a method related to the collection and presentation of a data set so as to provide useful information. The finance ministry treasury employee cooperative has the following vision and mission:

“To become a leading innovation and modern cooperative in terms of products, services, and management in order to improve the welfare of members”

A cooperative that is leading innovation means that KOPPBN must create various breakthroughs and the leading and best innovations related to the products offered, the services provided, and the management of cooperatives.

A modern cooperative means that KOPPBN in producing products and services, as well as cooperative management must use various tools, systems and procedures that are technologically sophisticated, effective and systematic in a mechanism, efficient and easy to use.

The welfare of members is the main goal of KOPPBN in carrying out its activities to focus and continuously improve the welfare of members from the financial and non-financial side.

Inferential Analysis

Cooperative Capital of the Directorate General of State Treasury (KOPPBN) from Member Savings, namely Until the end of 2019 the total final balance of principal savings from all cooperative members is Rp. 91,708,550,-As of December 31, 2019, the total mandatory deposit is Rp. 15,406,504,313,- . As of December 31, 2019, the total Voluntary Savings for all members is Rp. 455.413,842,- Sharia Cooperative Loans and Financing of the Directorate General of State Treasury (KOPPBN), based on the 2019 consolidated SHU report, that the KPI realization of the operational cost ratio compared to the total 2019 income was 72%. This result is lower than the target of 91%. This means that operational costs during 2019 were lower than the target. This value is obtained from the total operating costs of Rp.1,627,884,955.00 compared to the total income of Rp.2,789,293,412.00.

Discussion of the results of the research on the employee cooperatives of the Directorate General of State Treasury (KOPPBN)

Balance, a) In current assets, KOPPBN's financial statements are in accordance with SAK ETAP's financial statements, although in KOPPBN it separates member and non-member loans because they

meet the needs needed in borrowing and because KOPPBN also applies a sharia system in lending to members. This is to make it easier for members to know how much receivables there are and to know the cooperative's finances. b) For non-current assets, the financial statements of KOPPBN are in accordance with SAK ETAP. But on tangible and intangible fixed assets, it is not specified what assets are owned by KOPPBN itself, this will lead to questions about how much property KOPPBN has in KOPPBN members. c) And on the existing KOPPBN financial statements that errors were found in the presentation so that the balance sheet results were not in sync with the results of the SHU calculation (Remaining Operating Results)

After the researcher analyzed the KOPPBN financial statements, the obligations that were prepared were in accordance with the accounts in the Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability, the KOPPBN in more detail in the exposure of the postal financial statements will also make it easier for members to find out the financial statements of the cooperative.

Profit and loss

In the KOPPBN financial statements, the income of members and non-members is still combined, income from cooperatives originating from non-member transactions should be included in income (sales), and reported separately with the participation of members in the calculation report of operating results. This will reflect that the cooperative's business is concerned with transactions or services. to its members than to non-members. And there is an out of sync between profit and loss with the balance sheet in terms of the presentation of its financial statements. The rest of the concept of income statement KOPPBN in revenue is in accordance with SAK ETAP.

In the regulation of the Minister of Cooperatives and MSMEs RI No. 4/per/M.KUKM/VIII/2012 that in the combined SHU burden of operating expenses and cooperative expenses, it means that the SHU compiled in the KOPPBN financial report is in accordance with the SAK ETAP financial report.

Cash flow statement

KOPPBN does not make a cash flow report, according to the explanation of the KOPPBN manager the cash flow report has been automatically filled in the SIMAKSI application and is not regenerated in its financial reporting.

Statement of changes in equity

KOPPBN did not report any changes in equity. After further confirmation, it turned out that there was a lack of knowledge of KOPPBN employees about changes in equity and according to the manager himself, there was no need for a change in equity report and just a balance sheet and income statement. But even so, the statement of changes in equity must still be in SAK ETAP.

Notes to Financial Statements

KOPPBN's financial report does not include CALK in its financial reporting due to employee ignorance about what should be included in CALK. It should be in SAK ETAP that is complete properly and correctly, it must contain CALK so that the financial statements are in accordance with SAK ETAP

From the results of the study, it is known that the financial reporting at the Employee Cooperative of the Directorate General of State Treasury is in accordance with SAK ETAP and the rest is not in accordance with SAK ETAP because the report on changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes to financial statements have not been made. SAK ETAP is still not really controlled by the cooperative actors. One of the things that affect is because the knowledge of cooperative employees about SAK ETAP is still very common, besides that it is also caused by socialization or training from the government and institutions that oversee cooperatives is still not optimal, so that understanding of the importance of SAK ETAP is still poorly understood by cooperative actors. . For cooperative actors, it is hoped that in the future they will implement complete financial reports based on SAK ETAP.

Conclusion

Financial reports are very important for running a business or business. Aside from being a reference for leaders in making decisions, the most important thing is to get a picture of the financial performance condition of the business being run, whether it is progressing or experiencing a decline in performance.

From the research obtained that: 1) In the presentation of the state treasury employees' cooperative financial statements, there is no synchronization between profit and loss or SHU with the balance sheet. Or it can be said that the presentation of KOPPBN's financial statements has not been good. 2) The financial statements of KOPPBN are not in accordance with SAK ETAP in that their preparation does not include equity reports, cash flow statements and notes to financial statements, even though the three components that are not made are needed so that the presentation of KOPPBN financial statements is in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

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