

Perception of Cooperative Financial Reporting Accountability for Sustainable Welfare

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Abstract. This study aims to determine how perceptions of Cooperatives in Buleleng District towards financial reporting accountability to realize prosperity. This research uses quantitative and qualitative descriptive approaches. The type of data used is primary data and secondary data. Collecting data using survey methods, distributing closed questionnaires to respondents who became the study sample, and conducting interviews with some of the respondents, as many as 174 questionnaires, 87 questionnaires at the implementation level, and 87 questionnaires for the perception of cooperative actors. Likert scale 1-5 was used for questionnaires. The results showed that the financial accountability implementation through Financial Accounting Standards for Entities without Public Accountability (SAK ETAP/FAS-EWPA) in cooperatives in the Buleleng sub-district that most cooperatives were sufficient to apply but only on certain principles. The perception of cooperative actors towards the implementation of SAK ETAP shows a good category, the evaluation results are confirmed through in-depth interviews.

Keywords. Accountability; Cooperatives; Finance; Welfare.

Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana persepsi Koperasi di Kabupaten Buleleng terhadap akuntabilitas pelaporan keuangan untuk mewujudkan kesejahteraan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Jenis data yang digunakan adalah data primer dan data sekunder. Pengumpulan data menggunakan metode survei, penyebaran kuesioner tertutup kepada responden yang menjadi sampel penelitian dan melakukan wawancara dengan beberapa responden, sebanyak 174 kuesioner, 87 kuesioner di tingkat implementasi dan 87 kuesioner untuk persepsi aktor koperasi. Skala likert 1-5 digunakan untuk kuesioner. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan akuntabilitas keuangan melalui Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Entitas tanpa Akuntabilitas Publik (SAK ETAP) di koperasi di Kecamatan Buleleng yang sebagian besar koperasi cukup untuk diterapkan tetapi hanya pada prinsip-prinsip tertentu. Persepsi aktor koperasi terhadap penerapan SAK ETAP menunjukkan kategori yang baik, hasil evaluasi dikonfirmasi melalui wawancara mendalam.

Kata kunci. Akuntabilitas; Kesejahteraan; Keuangan; Koperasi.

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INTRODUCTION

Cooperatives as one of the nation's economic actors have different characteristics compared to other economic actors. As an economic institution, cooperatives will deal with various parties, regarding the financial condition of cooperatives or the results of cooperative performance. Related to this relationship, the cooperative will prepare its financial statements regularly. This

financial report is a form of information to interested parties which is used as material for consideration in economic decision making (Khafid & Nurlaili, 2017). Cooperatives need a guide in preparing financial statements. Financial reporting is the best accountability index for cooperatives (Eivani et al., 2012). The existence of a cooperative accounting guideline or standard becomes very important so that all parties related to the cooperative can understand the

cooperative's financial condition correctly. For cooperatives, the purpose of these guidelines is to assist and facilitate cooperatives in preparing financial reports, where cooperatives will also be able to present financial reports with high accounting information. Also, the financial statements produced will be easily understood and understood by the parties using financial statements.

The compiler of accounting standards in Indonesia, the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI), has launched standards specifically aimed at small and medium companies that do not have public accountability, such as cooperatives or MSMEs. SAK ETAP as a standard targeted for small and medium companies was launched on July 17, 2009. There are several reasons why SAK ETAP is used as a guideline for the preparation of financial statements for small and medium companies replacing the existing PSAK - IFRS. One of them is PSAK - IFRS based is difficult to apply for small and medium companies considering the determination of fair value requires a low cost. There are several studies conducted related to the application of SAK ETAP. The research conducted by Yanto et al (2017) identified the antecedents of the implementation of SAK ETAP to formulate strategies to improve its implementation in SMEs. Not only focusing on cooperatives, MSMEs as an entity targeted to implement SAK ETAP, also have not implemented SAK ETAP effectively. Most cooperatives still face difficulties in applying accounting to generally accepted standards. The SAK ETAP implementation by cooperatives is still relatively low and uses simple records. The implementation of SAK ETAP can provide managerial information in the context of decision making (Carraher & Van Auken, 2013). Financial statements based on SAK ETAP are Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity,

Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to Financial Statements (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia, 2009). In its implementation, cooperatives must have a complete accounting cycle consisting of journals, posts, balance sheets, adjustments, worksheets, and financial statements. Although this standard can be applied simply, there are still many cooperatives that have difficulty implementing it. Such conditions are most likely caused by limited human resources (Cant & Wiid, 2016).

Focusing on cooperatives, SAK ETAP is important to be implemented so that cooperatives present financial statements correctly and there are no misstatements that have a significant impact on the financial statements. In a study conducted by Permana et al (2019), a large number of cooperatives in the Cirebon District have held annual member meetings but lacked the implementation of the FAS-EWPA which is still an obstacle. Therefore, the existence of SAK ETAP as a guideline will be very useful in assisting cooperatives in preparing their financial statements. However, related to the cooperative's orderliness in presenting their financial reports there was a problem. Although there are guidelines for preparing financial statements, there are still problems in preparing financial statements by the cooperative. The cooperatives registered with the Cooperative Service in 2018 numbered 392 cooperative units in Buleleng Regency. There are 84 inactive cooperative units, and there are 36 cooperative units where this cooperative will be dissolved. Some cooperatives have prepared financial reports by the components of financial statements in SAK ETAP, but not all components have been reported. Related to the application of SAK ETAP in Buleleng, some cooperative actors do not apply SAK ETAP because the cooperative actors do

not know SAK ETAP or they know SAK ETAP but do not want to implement it.

Based on these problems, a study on evaluating the level of implementation of SAK ETAP as a guide for the preparation of financial statements is important to do to measure the extent to which cooperatives apply SAK ETAP. Also, the views on how cooperatives do to SAK ETAP need to be known. This view is in the form of the perception of cooperative actors towards the implementation of SAK ETAP because cooperative actors play an important role in making decisions regarding the use of SAK ETAP. Research on cooperatives in Indonesia concerning the implementation of SAK ETAP uses more qualitative approaches that only look at one cooperative entity. Therefore, a study related to the implementation of SAK ETAP in the form of a quantitative approach using samples from a population is interesting to do. The level of implementation to be evaluated in research is based on the principles in SAK ETAP and is not detailed by events or special accounts that only appear in cooperatives. The population used by researchers is cooperatives in Buleleng Regency. Buleleng Regency has the largest number of cooperatives and has the most diverse types of cooperatives. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the existing literature, especially those relating to accounting (or Financial Accounting Standards.) The findings of this study are also expected to provide a framework that provides in-depth insights to examine various accounting issues, especially financial accounting.

Everyone tends to see the same thing in different ways. Thus, because perception is a response or view according to the knowledge possessed by an individual towards an object, in this study the perception of cooperative actors towards the implementation of SAK ETAP may be different. Research on

perception consistently shows that different individuals can see the same thing but understand it differently (Robbins & Coulter, 2012). The research results by Hamdani & Aulia (2018) indicate that cooperative management perception has a positive and significant influence on the definition of financial statements. Financial statement understanding also has a positive and significant effect on the timely implementation of annual member meetings. Especially for the cooperative services in small and medium enterprises, it would be better to conduct a type of socialization and some accounting training about SAK ETAP-based accounting training. The results showed Hasibuan & Indayani (2019) that the application of SAK-ETAP affects business development in cooperatives, internal control systems affect business development in cooperatives, cooperative management capacity affects business development in cooperatives. The study conducted by Hasanah et al (2018) found that business people agreed that implementing SAK ETAP would be easy and beneficial for their business. The training will be able to provide knowledge about transaction recording skillfully and adjust it to their needs.

RESEARCH METHOD

The main type of research used namely descriptive research with a quantitative approach. Also, this research uses a qualitative approach. The data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained using a list of statements or questions in a structured questionnaire and conducted a few interviews to obtain more in-depth information from the cooperative actors as respondents in this study. Secondary data was obtained through data from the Buleleng Regency Cooperative Office, as well as data through literature

studies related to research on Cooperatives and SAK ETAP.

Researchers used several methods in data collection, namely the questionnaire method and the interview method. This research was conducted in the Cooperative that was registered with the Office of Cooperatives, Trade, and Industry of the Government of the Regency of Buleleng because the cooperative is one of the business entities that are currently required to submit their financial reports to the Cooperative Office. The population in this study are Cooperative actors in Buleleng District who have prepared financial reports and submitted them to the Cooperative Office, including reporting on Annual Member Meeting (RAT) activities. So that the population used in this study is the Cooperative in Buleleng District who have reported RATs for the 2017 Fiscal Year position on 30 July 2018 which is a total of 87 cooperatives.

The sampling method used is the Purposive Sampling method, which means that the sample selection is based on certain criteria. The criteria in this study are: (1) Active cooperatives, (2) Have compiled financial reports, and

reported the 2017 Member Meeting (RAT) to the Cooperative Office. Selected cooperatives that have prepared and reported RATs in 2017 are to evaluate the level of SAK ETAP implementation in the most recent financial statements prepared by cooperatives. Also, active cooperatives are cooperatives that routinely carry out RATs, so it can be ensured that the cooperative routinely prepares its financial statements. Because the population used in this study was by the criteria in sample selection, so the total population of 87 cooperatives will be used as a research sample.

Research Variables and Operational Definitions

The variable used in this study is a single variable. The variables used in this study are the level of implementation of SAK ETAP in cooperatives and the perception of cooperative actors towards the implementation of SAK ETAP. To make it easier to see about the research variables used, the authors describe it in the form of operational variables that can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Operationalization of Variables
Single variable: Level of Implementation of SAK ETAP in Cooperatives

| Variable | Indicator | Question | Scale |
|--|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Implementation Level of SAK ETAP in Cooperatives | 1) The principle of recognition | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35. | 5-point Likert scale Ordinal |
| | 2) Principle of Measurement | 36, 37. | |
| | 3) Disclosure Principle | 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, | |
| | 4) Presentation Principles | 48, 49, 50. | |

Tabel 2. Operationalization of Variables
Single variable: Cooperative Perception of SAK ETAP Implementation

| Variable | Indicator | Question | Scale |
|---|---|------------------------|----------------------|
| Perception of Cooperative Actors towards the Implementation of SAK ETAP | 1) Knowledge of SAK ETAP | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. | 5-point Likert scale |
| | 2) A view of the existence and legality of SAK ETAP | 6, 7, 8. | Ordinal |
| | 3) Opinions about the application of SAK ETAP | 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. | |

Table 3 Rating Scale for Positive and Negative Statements

| No | Information | Positive Score | Negative Score |
|----|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. | Always / Strongly agree | 5 | 1 |
| 2. | Frequent / Agree | 4 | 2 |
| 3. | Less / Less Agree | 3 | 3 |
| 4. | Rarely / Disagree | 2 | 4 |
| 5. | Never / Strongly Disagree | 1 | 5 |

The tool used in testing the validity of a questionnaire is a factor analysis technique. A more accurate technique for testing validity and reliability is confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). The concept of reliability can be measured using the Cronbach Alpha coefficient. The Cronbach Alpha coefficient calculation uses the SPSS program and the critical limit for the Cronbach Alpha value to indicate a reliable questionnaire is 0.60. The value of an instrument is said to be reliable if the Cronbach Alpha value is greater than 0.60.

Data obtained using a closed questionnaire that has been given a score, and then the data will later be calculated statistically. The calculation of the descriptive range of the percentage

of implementation rates and the percentage of perceptions is calculated using the following formula:

$$\% = \frac{\text{Real Score (Answer)}}{\text{Ideal Score}} \times 100\%$$

indicators of research variables can be seen from the comparison between the actual score and the ideal score. The actual score is obtained through the calculation of all respondents' opinions according to the given weight classification (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). While the ideal score is obtained through the acquisition of the highest predicted value multiplied by the number of questionnaires multiplied by the number of respondents. Furthermore, the results of these calculations will be confirmed with the criteria established as follows.

Table 4 Implementation and Perception Criteria

| Implementation Variables Criteria and Perception Variables | Average Interval Score (Percentage) |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Strongly Un-implemented / Strongly disagree | 0 - 20 |
| 2. Un-applied / Disagree | > 20 - 40 |
| 3. Poorly implemented / Less agreed | > 40 - 60 |
| 4. Applied / Agree | > 60 - 80 |
| 5. Strongly applied / Strongly Agree | > 80 - 100 |

The analysis technique used in this study follows an interactive analysis of the following stages: data reduction, data presentation, data drawing, conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Questionnaires that can be distributed to respondents are 174 questionnaires, with 87 implementation questionnaires and 87 perception questionnaires (given to 87 cooperative actors, so that each cooperative gets two questionnaires). The return rate of the questionnaire in this study was 80.5 percent.

The validity of a questionnaire using a factor analysis technique is seen from the values in the KMO and Barlett's Test of Sphericity tables, and the Measure of Sampling Adequacy (MSA) Anti-image Matrices table. Factor analysis requires a minimum KMO value of 0.5 and an MSA value of 0.5. A minimum KMO value of 0.5 indicates that the

analysis factor can be used. A Barlett's test of Sphericity or significance value of less than 0.05 indicates a significant relationship between variables and is an expected value. Whereas the minimum MSA value of 0.5 then the variables deserve to be further analyzed. In summary, the results of the validity test with the help of SPSS 23 software for each variable. Implementation Variable level of SAK ETAP in cooperatives was tested for validity for 50 statement items. Whereas, for the perception variable of cooperative actors towards the SAK ETAP implementation, a validity test was conducted for 14 statement items. Based on the results of the validity test described above, it can be found that in each indicator each variable found an MSA value above .500. Also, the KMO value is above .500, and Barlett's test of Sphericity value is less than 0.05. So that the instrument is declared valid and deserves further analysis.

Table 5 Reliability Testing Results

| No | Variable | Cronbach's Alpha | Information |
|----|--|------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Implementation Level of SAK ETAP in Cooperatives | 0.855 | Reliable |
| 2 | Cooperative Actors Perception towards the Implementation of SAK ETAP | 0.873 | Reliable |

Implementation variable level of SAK ETAP in cooperatives, a reliability test was carried out for 50 statement items. Whereas, for the variable of perception of cooperative actors towards the implementation of SAK ETAP, a

reliability test was carried out for 14 statement items. The test results show that the value of the item stated reliable that is in each variable obtained Cronbach's Alpha value > 0.60. The implementation variable level of SAK ETAP in

cooperatives is calculated using a descriptive range of percentage scores for 50 statement items. In this variable, there are 4 indicators, namely: recognition principle indicators for 35 statement items, measurement principle indicators for 2 statement items, disclosure principle indicators for 4 statement items, and

presentation principle indicators for 9 statement items. Based on table 5, it is explained the level of implementation of SAK ETAP in cooperatives by looking at the four principles that serve as indicators for the implementation variable and the implementation variable itself.

Table 6 Statistical Calculations Results for Implementation Level of SAK ETAP

| Information | Answer Score | | | | | Real score | Ideal Score | Interval (Percentage) |
|---|--------------|---------|-------|--------|--------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | TP (1) | HTP (2) | K (3) | SR (4) | SL (5) | | | |
| 1. Recognition Principle | | | | | | | | |
| Frequency | 1.168 | 66 | 258 | 345 | 613 | 2.450 | 12.250 | 53 (Un-applied) |
| Total Score | 1.168 | 132 | 774 | 1.380 | 3.065 | 6.519 | | |
| 2. Measurement Indicator Principle | | | | | | | | |
| Frequency | 35 | 13 | 54 | 30 | 8 | 140 | 700 | 55 (Un-applied) |
| Total Score | 35 | 26 | 162 | 120 | 40 | 383 | | |
| 3. Disclosure Principle Indicators | | | | | | | | |
| Frequency | 68 | 11 | 22 | 116 | 63 | 280 | 1.400 | 67 (Applied) |
| Total Score | 68 | 22 | 66 | 464 | 315 | 935 | | |
| 4. Presentation Indicator Principles | | | | | | | | |
| Frequency | 102 | 5 | 29 | 206 | 288 | 630 | 3.150 | 78 (Applied) |
| Total Score | 102 | 10 | 87 | 824 | 1.440 | 2.463 | | |
| 5. SAK ETAP Implementation Variable | | | | | | | | |
| Frequency | 1.373 | 95 | 363 | 697 | 972 | 3.430 | 17.500 | 59 (Un-applied) |
| Total Score | 1.373 | 190 | 1.089 | 2.788 | 4.860 | 10.300 | | |

Cooperative Actors Perception of SAK ETAP Implementation

Cooperative's perception Variables of the implementation of SAK ETAP, a descriptive range calculation of percentage scores for 14 statement items was calculated. In this variable, there are 3 indicators, namely: knowledge indicators for 5 statement items,

view indicators for 3 statement items, and opinion indicators for 6 statement items. The results of the calculation of the descriptive range of percentage scores for the variables of the perception of cooperatives towards the implementation of SAK ETAP will be presented in table 10 below.

Table 7 Statistical Results for Cooperative Perception of SAK ETAP Implementation

| Information | Answer Score | | | | | Real score | Ideal Score | Interval (Percentage) |
|--|--------------|---------|-------|--------|--------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | TP (1) | HTP (2) | K (3) | SR (4) | SL (5) | | | |
| 1. Knowledge Indicator | | | | | | | | |
| Frequency | 4 | 61 | 134 | 126 | 25 | 350 | 1.750 | 66 (Agree) |
| Total Score | 4 | 122 | 402 | 504 | 125 | 1.157 | | |
| 2. View Indicator | | | | | | | | |
| Frequency | 2 | 18 | 91 | 89 | 10 | 210 | 1.050 | 68 (Agree) |
| Total Score | 2 | 36 | 273 | 356 | 50 | 717 | | |
| 3. Opinion Indicator | | | | | | | | |
| Frequency | 2 | 18 | 115 | 233 | 52 | 420 | 2.100 | 75 (Agree) |
| Total Score | 2 | 36 | 345 | 932 | 260 | 1.575 | | |
| 4. Variable Perception of Cooperative Actors on SAK ETAP Implementation | | | | | | | | |
| Frequency | 8 | 97 | 340 | 448 | 87 | 980 | 4.900 | 70 (Agree) |
| Total Score | 8 | 194 | 1.020 | 1.792 | 435 | 3.449 | | |

Based on table 7, it is explained the results of cooperative actors' responses related to three indicators that exist in the perception variable and the perception variable itself. All indicators and variables are included in the 'Agree' perception category.

Discussion

Implementation Level of SAK ETAP in Cooperatives

Based on the results of the interviews conducted, the cooperative actors know that making financial reports is very important. As seen in the results of interviews conducted with

cooperatives 'KSP Jaya Laksmi' which is Mrs. Sri (43 years):

"The financial statements, yes, with it (financial statements), we are to clarify the task, then the data accuracy, for performance evaluation it can also be done."

The same thing was obtained from the results of interviews with cooperative actors 'KSU Sari Dana Sejati' namely Mr. Suyasa (39 years):

"The financial statements are needed by the cooperative manager to assess the overall performance in each month. The financial statements are necessary because with the

financial statements a manager can 'oh this month the performance of the cooperative did not reach the target according to the work plan because this is this'. So there is a financial statement that is as a compass. "

The informant knows that making financial reports is important to do. By compiling the financial statements can be known about how the growth and development of cooperatives. Through a financial report, the cooperative can conduct a performance evaluation of the cooperative. In preparing financial statements, cooperatives need a guideline. However, the implementation of SAK ETAP was not implemented by cooperative actors who were respondents in this study. Based on descriptive statistical tests on the variables of the level of implementation of SAK ETAP in cooperatives, the score interval with the category of 'less applied' was obtained. In the first indicator, the recognition principle indicator, the lowest interval score is 53 percent ('Less Applied'). SAK ETAP has been explained about the complete financial statements including items or accounts that are presented in each financial statement. Based on SAK ETAP, for the statement of financial position (balance sheet) it is stated that there are at least ten items included in the report, namely: cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other receivables, inventory, investment in property, fixed assets, intangible assets, trade and other debt, tax assets and liabilities, obligations are estimated, and equity.

Based on the results of ten minimum items that are covered on the balance sheet, only four accounts are recorded well by the majority of cooperative respondents, namely cash, receivables, assets and tax liabilities, and capital. Even so, there were also cooperative respondents who did not record accounts receivable items and items of tax assets and liabilities. In addition to the four posts, other items, namely investment in property, fixed assets, intangible assets, debt, and estimated liabilities were not recorded well by the cooperatives that were respondents in this study. Almost, almost all cooperative respondents know that in their activities they

do not invest in property and do not have intangible assets, so these items are not recorded on the balance sheet. Henceforth is on the income statement, which by SAK ETAP there is a minimum of items included in it, namely: income, financial burden, the share of profit or loss from investments using the equity method, tax burden, net profit or loss. The financial burden in this questionnaire is divided into two, namely operating expenses and non-operational expenses. Based on the results of the questionnaire, it can be seen that from the five minimal items included in the income statement, cooperative respondents have recorded well four of the five posts, namely: income, financial burden, tax burden, and net profit or loss. While the postal share of profits or losses from investments using the equity method can be known almost not recorded well by the majority of cooperative respondents.

Next is about recording the items that exist in the statement of changes in equity (capital) and cash flow statements. Based on the results of the questionnaire, the items in the statement of changes in equity (capital) and cash flow statement were not recorded well by most of the cooperative respondents. This is consistent with the findings in the financial statements presented by cooperative respondents, which is known that most cooperative respondents do not present reports on changes in equity (capital) and cash flow statements, so, certainly, these items are not well recorded by respondents cooperative. From the results of the questionnaire, it was found that there was 68 percent (47 cooperative respondents) did not present a report on changes in equity, and 78 percent (54 cooperative respondents) did not present a statement of cash flows.

The second indicator is the principal indicator of measurement. In this indicator, an interval score of 55 percent is obtained which falls into the 'Less Applied' category. In the questionnaire related to the measurement principle, there are two items of the statement, namely transactions are measured based on 'Historical Costs / Acquisition Costs' and transactions that are measured based on 'Fair

Value'. The basics of this measurement are by those set out in SAK ETAP regarding the measurement of the elements of financial statements. Under SAK ETAP, measurement is the process of determining the amount used by an entity to measure assets, liabilities, income, and expenses in the financial statements. The Basis of measurement commonly used is based on historical costs/acquisition costs and fair value. However, based on SAK ETAP, the measurement basis commonly used is mostly historical costs and a small portion is a fair value. In distributing questionnaires, not a few cooperative actors who were respondents in this study asked again about what is the meaning or purpose of historical costs/acquisition costs and fair value. Thus, giving a brief explanation directly about what is meant by these two types of measurements seems to help the cooperative do a little in filling out the questionnaire. Although there are cooperative actors who do not ask the meaning of the basis for measurement, certainly the cooperative actors do not understand the basic meaning of the measurement. Based on the results of the questionnaire, it is known that there is 4 percent (3 cooperative respondents) chose the category 'Never' or 'Rarely' for historical costs. Also, there was 15 percent (11 cooperative respondents) chose the 'Always' or 'Often' category for fair value. Based on measurements based on fair value, it is likely that cooperatives that are respondents in this study are very rare and have never even traded securities. If it is concluded about knowledge related to measurement principles, then the cooperative actors who are respondents in this study have less knowledge.

The disclosure principle indicator is included in the 'Applied' category, where the interval score obtained is higher than the two previous indicator principles. Based on SAK ETAP, the disclosure principle requirement is at least only fulfills two things, namely: (1) presents information based on the preparation of financial statements and certain accounting policies used and other accounting policies used that are relevant to understanding financial statements and (2) discloses required

information in SAK ETAP and additional information but not presented in the financial statements. However, most of the cooperatives that were respondents in this study revealed "additional information but not presented in the financial statements" in the form of explanatory information on the balance sheet accounts, and as an explanation of the income statement accounts. In the research questionnaire, there are four statement items in the disclosure principle indicator. The most frequent or most frequent disclosures by most cooperative respondents are (1) disclosure of domicile information and legal form, (2) information regarding the explanation of the nature of operations, and (3) additional information that is not presented in the financial statements but is relevant to understanding financial statements. While the majority of cooperative respondents did not disclose the basic information on preparing financial statements and the accounting policies used. Based on the results of the research questionnaire, only a few cooperative respondents explained the information, namely as many as 3 percent (2 cooperative respondents) of the total cooperative respondents.

The last indicator in the variable level of implementation of SAK ETAP is the principal indicator of presentation. In the presentation, the principle indicator gets the highest interval score when compared with other principle indicators, which is 78 percent ('Applied'). In SAK ETAP, it has been explained that the complete entity's financial statement is to present all reports, namely the statement of changes in financial position (balance sheet), income statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows, and notes to the financial statements. However, based on the results of the questionnaire it can be seen that only three types of financial reports are routinely presented by the majority of cooperative respondents. The financial statements that are routinely presented are statements of changes in financial position (balance sheet), income statement (if the cooperative is referred to as the residual income statement), and notes to the financial

statements (CALK). However, the majority of cooperative respondents are not familiar with the report "notes on financial statements", but most of these respondents present an explanatory attachment to the financial statements, namely "clarifying the balance sheet accounts" or "clarifying the income statement (SHU) accounts". Thus, the appendix presented by most of the cooperative respondents is explanatory information that supports the financial statement items contained in the notes to the financial statements. The other two financial statements which were presented most rarely by the majority of cooperative respondents were the cash flow statement and the statement of changes in equity. Also, from the results of the presentation principle questionnaire, the results show that: (1) the presentation of the segregation of accounts based on current or not; (2) presentation of financial reports at least once a year; and (3) the presentation of comparative financial statements with the previous year has been done well by most cooperatives. These results have shown that the majority of respondents have a sufficiently adequate understanding of the principle of presentation in the outline.

When seen as a whole against the implementation variable itself, the resulting score interval is 59 percent which falls into the 'Less Applied' category. The results of respondents' answers show that most cooperatives are sufficient to apply SAK ETAP but only to certain principles, namely to the principles of presentation and disclosure, and for the principles of recognition and measurement have not been applied well. The few posts or accounts based on SAK ETAP that are well recorded by cooperatives may be due to the different types and needs of cooperatives. Based on SAK ETAP on the balance sheet, it is regulated that items must be recorded at a minimum, but not all accounts are recorded well by cooperative respondents. Based on the results of the questionnaire, most cooperative respondents did not record accounts or inventory items. This is because most of the cooperatives types in this study were savings and loan cooperatives. Thus, in

cooperatives whose activities are purely savings and loan activities, it is not going to encounter accounts such as inventories including sales accounts. However, from the results of the questionnaire, it is also known that there are cooperatives that record inventory accounts because their activities are not purely savings and loans, meaning that the cooperative has more than one activity, namely consumer and service activities.

Another important thing found was that most cooperatives respondents in this study rarely recorded bank accounts or business loans. This shows that the majority of cooperative respondents rarely get access to financial assistance from banks, and cooperative respondents also rarely have a debt to parties other than banks. Also, it was found that there were cooperative respondents who did not record the estimated liability accounts, namely the allowance for doubtful accounts. Since most cooperative respondents have accounts receivable, it is better if cooperative respondents have an estimated obligation, namely allowance for doubtful accounts. This allowance is an estimate of the uncollectible receivables. So cooperative respondents need to make and record these estimated obligations.

In addition to the reasons previously mentioned, there are also several other possible causes, namely, SAK ETAP guidelines may be still burdensome for cooperative actors because based on demographic data it is known that as many as 31 percent (22 cooperative respondents) have only the last high school/vocational education and 50 percent (35 cooperative respondents) with the latest undergraduate degree, but not all undergraduate are economics or have accounting backgrounds. As has been stated in the background that the other reason SAK ETAP is applied or not depends on the decision of the cooperative. The implementation level of SAK ETAP in a cooperative does not only depend on the extent to which the cooperative understands the contents and practices of SAK ETAP but also depends on how the decision of the cooperative actors to apply SAK ETAP or not. It can be seen that in the presentation

principle a 78 percent interval score is included in the applied category, but unfortunately, many cooperative respondents do not present a report on capital changes and cash flow statements. This is known from the interviews with cooperative respondents (Mrs. Sri, 43 years).

"Sometimes we feel that it (the report on changes in capital and cash flow statement) is not very important, maybe initially. Theoretically according to SAK ETAP it is important "

It can be seen that the cooperative actors do not understand correctly the importance of presenting a complete financial statement. The informant as one of the cooperative actors did not present a complete financial report even though the informant could present it. Thus, the thoughts and decisions of the informants greatly influence whether to present a complete financial report by SAK ETAP or not. This is also supported by a quote from an interview with Mr. Suyasa (39 years) regarding the cooperative actor's decision on SAK ETAP implementation:

"It goes back to the good intentions of management to follow and fulfill sound financial reporting procedures. The understanding and level of awareness of cooperative managers are different. I am a former banker, I must present financial reports that are accurate and responsible for facilitating supervision. Maybe for those who do not understand the main function of a report then it is felt like a burden. it can be used as a tool for management for cooperative health ". that weighs on his work so he takes a good road according to him. So back to the goodwill of each cooperative's management"

Cooperative respondents have recorded accounting and compiled their financial statements properly. However, the financial statements prepared by the majority of cooperative respondents are not yet fully by SAK ETAP because there are important posts that are not recorded and cooperative respondents do not present complete financial statements. Thus, the implementation level of SAK ETAP in Buleleng sub-district cooperatives obtained an interval of 59 percent

which falls into the "less applied" category. This is supported by the interview with Mr. Suyasa (39 years).

"but in general, the management of cooperatives has conducted a reporting system that refers to cooperative accounting standards, even though SAK ETAP has not."

It is known that the informant agreed that the financial statements presented by most cooperative respondents were not fully by SAK ETAP. As explained earlier that because in SAK ETAP many things are regulated in preparing financial statements, but not all cooperative respondents follow these rules. Also, some cooperative respondents claim that in compiling financial statements only follow the financial statements in previous years, even in the year before SAK ETAP was launched. Thus, the financial statements presented by cooperatives refer to simple cooperative accounting standards. Accounting for cooperatives is relatively easier than regular accounting (Karthikeyan, 2015). Ebue et al (2015) argue that cooperatives, regardless of the form of business organization, the accounting system must be maintained by the organization to keep going. Therefore, research was conducted regarding the use of accounting information by cooperative managers (Triyani & Masripah, 2019).

Cooperative Actors Perception of SAK ETAP Implementation

Descriptive statistical test results on these variables fall into the 'Agree' perception category. Based on the results of the questionnaire filled out by respondents in this study, respondents were more likely to admit that there were accounting standards and at least had heard of SAK ETAP as the accounting standard. However, many respondents acknowledged that little information was found about SAK ETAP. This shows that the knowledge of cooperative actors who were respondents in this study of SAK ETAP is still not very good. The possible reason behind this is the lack of information obtained by cooperative actors regarding SAK ETAP. Cooperatives can find out SAK ETAP information in several ways. Also, information

can be obtained through other parties who actively provide information to cooperative actors. The other party referred is the party other than the cooperative actors who provide socialization about SAK ETAP addressed to the cooperative actors. However, if it is related to the knowledge of cooperative actors that are still not too good for SAK ETAP, the cooperative actors are less active in seeking information and there are few socialization activities carried out by other parties which are indicated by cooperative actors. Several cooperative actors state that they have never participated in or received socialization and some cooperative actors have participated in socialization once. This is known from Mr. Suyasa (39 years):

"If the socialization in the cooperative about SAK ETAP has not, if the BPR is already, directly from Bank Indonesia"

The informant has not received SAK ETAP socialization when he entered the cooperative business. However, the informant had previously served as a bank director so that the informant had heard of SAK ETAP through socialization that was often held by Bank Indonesia. The informant recalled that the socialization was conducted by Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha, but the informant did not remember in detail related to the implementation of the activity. Based on the opinions of the two informants that the information dissemination activities regarding SAK ETAP held are relatively few, not all cooperative actors even know there is socialization about SAK ETAP so that they do not participate in these important activities. In addition to this, in conducting socialization regarding SAK ETAP there should be ongoing activities after the socialization activities are carried out. Sustainable activities are a form of activity to strengthen the knowledge of cooperative actors related to SAK ETAP both in theory and practice. As expressed by Mrs. Sri (43 years) in the following interview excerpt.

"that should not only be in the form of a seminar, but there would be a continuation. There is an extension of the parties involved such as the office. Like this system

implementation"

The statement shows that there has been no ongoing activity given to cooperative actors after participating in the SAK ETAP socialization. During this time the accounting training or outreach was held more in the form of a one-day seminar, so the activity only provided a theory but was lacking in terms of practice. So it is natural that many cooperative actors have heard and obtained information about SAK ETAP, but do not yet know clearly about how the implementation of SAK ETAP. Also, some respondents had received SAK ETAP training, claiming they had difficulty in understanding SAK ETAP because their previous educational background was not from economics graduates or specifically accounting, so they needed more time to understand the explanation in the socialization. Thus, information on SAK ETAP obtained would be felt to be lacking if the socialization was only done once and without sustainability. The existence and legality of SAK ETAP fall into the 'agree' category. The perception of cooperative actors that agree with this indicator shows that the actual respondents of cooperative actors in this study have a fairly good level of awareness about the legal force possessed by SAK ETAP as accounting guidelines that apply to cooperatives. The cooperative actors know that there is a valid authorization regarding accounting guidelines that must be used by cooperatives. However, in this indicator, the cooperative actors have a good view of the existence and legality of SAK ETAP, but some cooperative actors claim to doubt whether the SAK ETAP must be applied or not. It is known that one of the doubts about whether to apply SAK ETAP or not is because there are no sanctions if they are not applied. As can be seen in the following interview excerpts with Mrs. Sri (43 years):

"must be worn or not too ambiguous. At that time I heard that it was still ambiguous to apply. If it is not implemented, there are no sanctions, right? Yes, like that. It's different with banks, you already have to"

Based on the interview, the informant agreed that the cooperative was supposed to implement SAK ETAP but it was not

mandatory for all cooperatives. Several things that need to be taken into account or considered for a cooperative must apply SAK ETAP, namely the cooperative business volume, the human resources level, and the accounting system owned by the cooperative. The results of Setiady (2012) show that some respondents are ready to implement SAK ETAP because they have a fairly neat and orderly accounting system, and most of the others are not ready to implement SAK ETAP. Generally, the recording and preparation of financial statements have never been carried out by these companies for the reason that accounting is difficult and complicated and that there is not enough time and adequate human resources to do accounting records and make financial reports. Furthermore, the final indicator, which is an opinion indicator on the adoption of SAK ETAP in the 'Agree' category shows that most cooperative actors agree that cooperative has a good awareness that the implementation of accounting is based on SAK ETAP will certainly have a positive impact (benefits). This can be seen in the interview with Mr. Suyasa (39 years):

"Usually, the financial institutions that will provide cooperative funding or soft credit assistance to cooperatives are looking at or doing research on the financial health of cooperatives that will be assisted. Now, by using this SAK ETAP system it will be more say to make the institution more confident in cooperatives that have implemented the SAK ETAP system. That's a positive impact. Say for example a bank as a creditor of a fund to the cooperative. With cooperatives already implementing SAK ETAP, maybe the bank feels confident that the financial statements in the cooperative are approaching something that has followed the correct procedures. "

The positive impact is that cooperatives are increasingly able to obtain loan funds, especially from formal financial institutions such as banks. Also, cooperatives that have followed the correct procedures in preparing financial statements will facilitate cooperatives in conducting performance appraisals. In this opinion indicator, there is a statement regarding 'SAK ETAP is a standard

that is simple and not too complex so that makes it an appropriate guideline used by cooperatives in preparing financial statements'. SAK ETAP is a simpler guideline compared to General SAK, but from the results of further interviews, it is known that there are cooperative actors who think that SAK ETAP is a complex standard for cooperatives. Interview with Mr. Suyasa (39 years) shows: *"Well, I don't agree with this. SAK ETAP for the scope of cooperatives that are still small in my opinion is too complex. Because of that, the estimated numbers are also a lot of SAK ETAP SAK. For the People's Credit Bank, it is just right. According to my friend at BPR it's just a bit difficult, especially for the cooperative"*

The statement from the interview excerpt shows that SAK ETAP can be a complex standard depending on the cooperative. Although SAK ETAP is a simple standard and is not too complex when compared to General SAK, if SAK ETAP is used by a small cooperative, SAK ETAP is a complex guideline. It can be concluded that the cooperative actors who were respondents in this study as a whole have a good perception of the implementation of SAK ETAP.

CONCLUSION

The implementation level of SAK ETAP in Buleleng District cooperatives obtained an interval score that was less applied. Based on the presentation on each indicator, it is known that most cooperatives are sufficient to apply SAK ETAP, but only on certain principles, namely the presentation principles and disclosure principles, while the principles of recognition and measurement have not been applied well. The perception of cooperative actors towards the SAK ETAP implementation falls into the category of agreeing which means the cooperative actors have a good perception of the SAK ETAP application. However, in each indicator, there are different perceptions of the results of further interviews with several cooperative respondents.

Limitations: the research location is used in only one sub-district, so the level of implementation, perceptions, attitudes, and

behavior of the people found in the research location allows it to be different in other research locations. Also, some questionnaires were rejected by the cooperative for several reasons. It is recommended that cooperative actors carry out accounting by SAK ETAP. The cooperative, as one of the business entities that are users of SAK ETAP, should have better awareness in implementing or implementing the SAK ETAP. To be able to implement SAK ETAP optimally, there is a need for mutual support, attention, and thought between important parties concerned. Parties such as the government, even academics in the accounting field (accountants educators and students), formal financial institutions such as banking, and other important related parties to get together think about the implementation of SAK ETAP. This can be done such as by conducting socialization to ongoing training. Also, assistance is carried out on the application of SAK ETAP which is carried out routinely and there is a need for regular and periodic monitoring of assistance implementation for SAK ETAP.

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