

Analysis Of The Application Of Financial Accounting Standards Of Entities Without Accountability Public At The Cooperative Of Employees Of The Republic Of Indonesia

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Abstract. Financial reports are formal reports of the financial activities of an entity including cooperatives and are prepared as a management responsibility to internal and external parties. Generally Accepted Accounting Standards are still difficult for cooperatives to apply because existing standards are more specific to large entities and have public accountability. IAI has issued Standard Financial Accounting for an entity without Public Accountability or known as SAK ETAP. SAK ETAP is intended to accommodate the needs of an entity that has significantly no accountability to operate on a Small and Medium Enterprises (UKM) and cooperative basis. This study aims to evaluate the implementation of SAK ETAP in the Financial Report of KPRI Padangsidempuan City. KPRI Padangsidempuan City is a cooperative engaged in the savings and loan sector. The research method is descriptive comparative by comparing primary and secondary data. It was found that the cooperative's financial reports in 2021 did not comply with the SAK ETAP principles and several reports had not been presented such as the Cash Flow report and Report of changes in equity. This is due to the limited accounting skills acquired by its human resources.

Keywords: SAK ETAP, Financial Statements

INTRODUCTION

A cooperative is a business entity consisting of people or cooperative legal entities by basing their activities on the cooperative principle as well as a people's economic movement based on family principles (Article 1 of Law No. 25/1992). The purpose of Indonesian cooperatives in Law No. 25 of 1992 article 3, is to promote the welfare of members in particular and the community in general to participate in building the national economic order in order to realize an advanced, just and prosperous society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

The existence of cooperatives is expected to support the Indonesian economy both when the economy declines and the economy is stable. This is contained in the basic objectives of the Indonesian economy. The basic objective of the Indonesian economy is contained in article 33 paragraph 1 which states that "The economy is structured as a joint effort based on the principle of kinship". In the explanation of the 1945 Constitution, it is stated that businesses in accordance with the article are cooperatives. Cooperatives as a system that participates in the economic life of Indonesia already have their own legality as stated in Law No.25 of 1992 (Renaldy, 2016) Along with the development of cooperative businesses that continue to

increase, professional management of cooperatives is needed, especially in terms of financial management. Of the various cases that arise in the field of financial management, 2 cooperatives are not transparent, namely the chairman of the cooperative who is the manager of the cooperative committed unlawful acts, namely embezzlement of member funds, not to mention the embezzlement of borrower member funds carried out by unscrupulous cooperative officers themselves. This can tarnish the image and good name of the cooperative in the eyes of the community. In addition, the lack of ability of cooperative actors in the field of business management also includes obstacles faced by cooperatives, among others, low education and lack of experience of these actors in the field of accounting (Andreas, 2014). Therefore, in order for a cooperative to develop and become as expected, it must be guided by a standard made to regulate the management of the cooperative itself.

The Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI) has determined to use the Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability (SAK ETAP) to make it easier for cooperatives to prepare their financial statements. In the Financial Accounting Standards of Entities Without Public Accountability (SAK ETAP) chapter 1 paragraph 1, Entities Without Public Accountability are entities that: a) Do not have significant public accountability, and b) Issue financial statements for general purposes to external users. Examples of external users are owners who are not directly involved in business management, creditors, and credit rating agencies. It is also explained in the Regulation of the Minister of Cooperatives and SMEs No.12/Per/M.KUKM/IX/2015 concerning general guidelines for accounting for rill sector cooperatives, that real sector cooperatives that do not have public accountability are required to refer to SAK ETAP. With the implementation of these standards, cooperatives are expected to be able to 3 implement and adjust what has been regulated in it so as to achieve reliable financial statements, as well as the creation of transparency, accountability and globalization of financial statement language to encourage better cooperatives.

The Coal Regency Family Employee Cooperative of the Republic of Indonesia (KPRI) is a type of savings and loan cooperative. As an entity that has responsibility to the public, the Coal Regency Family Employee Cooperative of the Republic of Indonesia (KPRI) in presenting financial statements has shortcomings, namely the absence of Notes to financial statements and does not classify the Cash Flow Statement according to its activities, where according to SAK ETAP (2016: 12) complete financial statements that must be presented include Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement, and Notes to financial statements, so that these financial statements can provide

accurate and comprehensive information for all interested parties and reflect the performance of the cooperative as a whole. From the background explanation above, the author is interested in conducting research entitled "Analysis of Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability (SAK ETAP) in the Presentation of Financial Statements at the Employee Cooperative of the Republic of Indonesia (KPRI) Family of Coal Regency".

RESEARCH METHODS

A. Research Approach

The research approach carried out in this study is a descriptive approach. Includes data collection, classification, analysis and interpretation of data related to the problems faced and comparing the presentation of the financial statements of the Republic of Indonesia Employee Cooperative (KPRI) District Family with the applicable SAK ETAP to then draw conclusions.

B. Operational Definition of Variables

Operational definition is a reference to the theoretical foundation used to conduct research where one variable with another can be connected so that research can be adjusted to the desired word. The operational definitions are:

1. Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability (SAK ETAP) in the Presentation of Financial Statements. The presentation of Financial Statements is a fair presentation of the Financial Statements that comply with the requirements of SAK ETAP, and the definition of complete financial statements. Its financial statements must comply with ETAP's SAK in making an explicit and full statement of compliance in the notes to the financial statements. Financial Statements based on SAK ETAP are part of the reporting process 34.

Finance which includes Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to Financial Statements.

C. Place and Time of Research

1. Research Place

In order to obtain data and information related to the problem studied, the author conducted research on the Employee Cooperative of the Republic of Indonesia (KPRI) Family of Coal Regency on Jalan Merdeka Tanjung Tiram Batu Bara Regency, HP 082304295275 NO, Zip Code 21253.

2. Research Time

The research was conducted from December 2017 to March 2018.

D. Data Type and Data Source

The type of data used in this study is divided into two types, namely:

- a. Qualitative data is data that cannot be measured on a numerical scale or data presented in descriptive form. Data in the form of interviews with administrators at the Coal Regency Family Employee Cooperative of the Republic of Indonesia (KPRI) about/regarding the presentation of its financial statements.
- b. Quantitative data is data presented in the form of numeric scales (numbers). Data in the form of Cooperative Financial Statements in 2017.

The data sources used in this study are divided into two types, namely:

- a. Primary Data or main data is data obtained by the author directly to the object of research. This primary data was collected from interviews related to the topics studied at the Coal Regency Family Employee Cooperative of the Republic of Indonesia (KPRI).
- b. Secondary Data is data taken from records or other existing sources that have been processed by third parties. In this study, the secondary data collected was the Cooperative Financial Statement data in the Annual Member Meeting (RAT) report.

E. Data Collection Techniques

This study used several data collection techniques, namely:

a. Interview

An interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through questions and answers, so that meaning can be constructed in a particular topic. The interview technique is the stage of collecting data by asking questions directly by researchers to informants then the answers to these answers are recorded or recorded. The informants in this study were administrators and members of the Coal Regency Family Cooperative of the Republic of Indonesia (KPRI). As for the interview questions regarding Total Material

Question

1. Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability (SAK ETAP)
2. Presentation of Financial Statements

b. Documentation

Documentation technique is a method of collecting data through the collection of documents. Documentation techniques aim to assist researchers in obtaining and managing information.

The documents collected by the author in this study are Cooperative Financial Statements and Cooperative Accountability Reports in the Annual Member Meeting (RAT) of the Employee Cooperative of the Republic of Indonesia (KPRI) Coal Regency Family, as well as other relevant documents.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis techniques carried out to conduct research, which are as follows:

1. Collect and analyze the financial statements of KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Coal
2. Conduct interviews with the management of KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Coal
3. Analyze the process of presenting the financial statements of KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Coal
4. Analyze the application of SAK ETAP
5. Draw conclusions

RESULTS OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Results

Financial Statements of KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Coal Financial statements are a form of output from the final results of the accounting process which become one of the ingredients in the decision-making process. Therefore, financial statements must be prepared correctly in accordance with existing standards with the correct accounting cycle. In the preparation of financial statements carried out by KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Bara, basically it has not applied as mentioned in SAK ETAP, which is a financial accounting standard that discusses financial statements without public accountability such as cooperatives. The components of financial statements made by KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara consist of Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement. This

is clearly not appropriate based on the ETAP SAK which stipulates that each entity must presents financial statements in the form of five components of financial statements, namely Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement, and Notes to Financial Statements. The report is made every month and will be reported or attached to the Annual Member Meeting (RAT) in the form of annual financial statements.

In terms of mentioning the terms contained in the balance sheet financial statements, KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Bara also still uses the old terms, namely assets, pasiva, and capital. In fact, the ETAP SAK should be mentioned in terms of assets, liabilities, and equity. The financial report preparation system applied to the KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Bara already uses a computerized basis, namely using Microsoft Excel. However, there are some data that are still processed manually, such as cash books and accounts receivable books. The following are the financial statements on the KPRI Keluarga Batu Bara Regency.

KPRI Family Accounting Cycle of Coal District

The accounting cycle in the KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara basically almost meets the policies in the process of preparing financial statements, but there are several stages that are not appropriate or even not carried out which might cause recording errors in existing transactions. The following is the accounting cycle of KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Coal obtained through the results of researcher interviews:

1. Identification Stage

In the results of observations and interviews conducted by researchers, at this stage the KPRI Keluarga Batu Bara Regency has identified proof of transactions in the form of Proof of Cash In (BKM) and Proof of Cash Out (BKK) which will then continue to enter transaction records into the cash book and accounts receivable book. Members come with membership cards containing columns in the form of withdrawal activities or payment of voluntary deposits, loans to the cooperative, and payment of deposits in the form of principal deposits, compulsory deposits and special deposits. From this, the KPRI Keluarga Batu Bara Regency then provided receipts in the form of BKM and BKK. Furthermore, KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara will record the transaction into a cash book or accounts receivable book, according to the type of transaction each. After this is done, the next process is the stage of recording into the general ledger.

2. Recording Stage (Journaling)

Journaling is basically the initial recording process in accounting, but it turns out that so far the KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara has not recorded transactions by making journals in the process of preparing financial statements which as the function of journals in accounting is to record transactions, so it is possible that this can cause the cooperative to experience some recording errors later. Recording transactions and accounting activities are also carried out by entering two or more of the same transactions, because basically the KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara uses a cash basis, which makes financial statements increasingly will experience nominal value errors from several existing accounts.

3. Classification Stage

The ledger basically serves to classify transactions based on a specific group of accounts. The application of account classification for transactions into the Coal Regency Family KPRI ledger is not based on the accounts in the financial statements. KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara classifies each transaction in the group of cash in and cash out, installments, receivables, voluntary deposits, withdrawals, payables, compulsory deposits in and deposits must go out, which in each group is carried out by KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara every day. In this case, the KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara has recorded the ledger in accordance with the existing proof of transaction, but not in accordance with the SAK ETAP, because it is only in the form of columns that are only in the form of numbers without any brief information about what the transaction is for. In addition, the stage before the process of making the general ledger, namely journaling, is not carried out, thus making the KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara unable to double-check whether the transaction has been recorded correctly or not. From the results of interviews with the KPRI Keluarga Batu Bara Regency, in this case, it is considered that the journaling process before making the ledger is considered as something natural and even not too important. This happens because of a lack of understanding of the process of preparing financial statements and the absence of people who are experts in the field of accounting.

4. Summary Stage

The balance sheet made by KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara has fulfilled the elements in SAK ETAP, namely by including the column of account name and balance sheet (debit and credit). The process of moving accounts from the general ledger into the balance sheet is in accordance with the steps generally carried out in the accounting cycle. However, KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara has not made an adjustment journal for the transactions made. In this case, the researcher will recommend making an adjustment journal which will be discussed in the next subchapter regarding the discussion of adjustment journals.

5. Reporting Phase

a. Balance

In the preparation of the Balance Sheet, KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara presents current assets, fixed assets, current liabilities and capital. Mention of the account must be adjusted to the SAK ETAP, namely assets, liabilities and equity. In the asset account, the separation between current assets and fixed assets is in accordance with the SAK ETAP.

b. Income Statement

Preparation of income statement of KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Coal in the form of income consisting of Service Income, Goods Sales Services, and Administrative Income, and Expenses which include Management Expenses, Routine Operating Expenses, Non-Routine Operating Expenses, and Depreciation Expenses.

c. Statement of Changes in Equity

In KPRI Keluarga Batu Bara Regency has prepared a Report on Changes in Equity even though the name is different, namely the Report on Changes in Net Worth. The report presented is still very simple, namely the initial net worth plus mandatory and reserve deposits, then subtracted by the principal deposits and zakat deposits of members whose results will be the final net worth.

d. Cash Flow Statement

The Flow Report presented by KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Bara is very different from the Financial Statements set by SAK ETAP. In terms of the mention of his name, KPRI

Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara made the Cash Minutes. However, according to SAK ETAP, the Cash Flow Statement must be presented according to its respective activities, namely operating activities, investment activities and funding activities, while the KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Bara only explains very simple cash expenditures and receipts.

Analysis of Financial Statement Preparation of KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Coal

In the financial statement preparation stage, what needs to be considered is how the entity recognizes recording values for transactions, measuring transactions, recording transactions, and presenting transactions, and disclosing transactions in order to obtain financial statements that are in accordance with the standards applicable to the entity. In this case, researchers have conducted interviews with the KPRI Keluarga Batu Bara Regency with the following results:

1. Recognition Stage

The Cooperative states that accounts such as cash, banks, and receivables are recognized and recorded every day when the transaction occurs using the cash basis method. This should be recorded in a journal. The following is an explanation related to the recognition made by the KPRI Keluarga of Coal Regency.

a. Assets

The recognition of accounts that are assessed materially based on the balance sheet of the asset section presented by KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara in 2017 and 2016 are cash, bank and receivable accounts. Based on the research that has been done, the recognition of cash and banks in the KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara is appropriate. For depreciation of fixed assets, cooperatives use a straight-line method that will be depreciated annually by recognizing the depreciation expense of fixed assets as a deduction from the cash account.

b. Obligation

Recognition in the liability section based on the balance sheet of the KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Coal there are several accounts that have material values, namely the Loan Risk Fund account, Disaster Social Fund, Member Voluntary Deposits, Routine Voluntary Deposits, Management Funds, Employee Funds, Education Funds, Regional Development Funds, Social Funds, Temporary Voluntary, YMH Expenses paid, and

Time Deposits. In this case, KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara has recognized its obligations appropriately, because the cooperative notes. Its liability accounts are positioned on the balance sheet in accordance with the nominal value of the transactions that occur.

c. Income

The recognition of accounts that are considered material based on the income statement of the revenue section presented by the KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Coal in 2017 and 2016 are the accounts of service revenue, goods sales services, and administrative income by being recognized as adding value to the cash account and adding to the income account.

d. Load

Recognition of expense accounts that are considered material in the KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara are accounts in the form of Management Expenses (employee salaries, management honors), routine operational expenses (inspection fees, ATK and Office Adm fees, Bill Adm, Management Routine Trips, employee transportation, costs to the bank, deposit services, team meetings, meetings, consumption/guests, electric water telephone services, income tax), non-routine operational expenses (RAT, THR, Miscellaneous Expenses, Member clothing, Calendar, Eid Syrup), Expenses for depreciation (inventory, buildings) that will be recognized as a deduction from the cash account in the balance sheet and a deduction from the cost account in the income statement.

e. Profit or Loss

The recognition of profit or loss in the income statement of KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara is the result of the difference between income and expenses according to the transaction contained in KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Bara.

2. Measurement Stage

The measurement process established to measure assets, liabilities, income, and expenses in the financial statements of KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara is based on recording the nominal value of the accounts available in the KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batubara Financial Statements by recording the acquisition price at the time

of transaction. KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara which uses the basis of measuring historical expenses for the elements of financial statements carried out by KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Bara. At the time of initial recognition, the basis for measuring fixed assets used by KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara was the acquisition price by establishing a system of recording historical expenses on its fixed assets. The Cash account measurement is recorded at the acquisition price and the bank is carried out in more detail based on the total nominal amount.

Measurements on the accounts of the Loan Risk Fund, Disaster Social Fund, Member Voluntary Deposits, Routine Voluntary Deposits, Management Funds, Employee Funds, Education Funds, Regional Development Funds, Social Funds, Temporary Voluntary, YMH Expenses paid, and Time Deposits made by cooperatives to determine their nominal value are measured based on the amount of cash that enters and is deposited by members each time there is a transaction.

3. Recording Stage

KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara records transactions starting from members who save or save money to the KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara with proof of recording in the form of Proof of Cash In (BKM) and Proof of Cash Out (BKK). Then proceed to record the BKM and BKK into the cash book and accounts receivable book. After that, the KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara recorded in the ledger, without going through the journaling process first. The ledger made by the KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara is used as a reference for making balance sheets. When the process has been completed, the next stage is the presentation of the cooperative's financial statements in the form of balance sheets, income statements, statements of changes in equity, and cash flow statements.

4. Serving Stage

a. Balance

The application of separation in the presentation of asset, liability and equity accounts regulated in the ETAP SAK has been carried out by the KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Bara, but there are some minimum account items that are not presented in the balance sheet. In preparing the balance sheet, KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara presents current assets, fixed assets, current liabilities, long-term liabilities, and equity. Based on the results of the research conducted, the presentation of assets in the balance sheet

of KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara is still not appropriate and not in accordance with the current cooperative regulations. The term asset should have been replaced with asset. And on the part of the inclusion group, it should be. Included in the current assets section group. For grouping on fixed assets, cooperatives present them with land, building and inventory accounts which are then summed up later into acquisition amounts. In the liability account that has another name for this liability by KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Bara, it is presented into one group by still using the previous term, namely pasiva. In the balance sheet presented, the cooperative liabilities presented are current liabilities and long-term liabilities, while according to current cooperative regulations the obligations are divided into two, namely short-term liabilities and long-term obligations.

b. Income Statement

The preparation of the Income Statement of KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Coal is in accordance with existing accounting standards, namely by separating income and expenses (management, routine operations, non-routine operations, and depreciation). The components of income presented by KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara are service income, goods sales services, and administrative income. While on the load, the presentation of the load components

The KPRI Keluarga of Coal Regency is still not quite right. The manager expense and depreciation expense accounts should be included in the group of routine operating expenses. So that the expense group is included in routine operational expenses (employee salaries, management salaries, inspection fees, ATK and office adm fees, bill adm, bill costs, routine management trips, employee transportation, costs to the bank, deposit services, team meetings, meetings, consumption/guest services, electric water telephone services, income tax, inventory depreciation, building depreciation) and non-routine operational expenses (RAT, THR, Other expenses, member clothing, calendar, Eid syrup).

c. Statement of Changes in Equity

KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara has presented a Report on Changes in Equity, it's just that in terms of the mention it is different, namely the Calculation of Net Worth. This equity must be presented in the financial statements of the cooperative with the components of the Principal Deposit, Compulsory Deposit, Reserve Grant (if any) and SHU accounts, but the Statement of Changes in Equity of the Coal Regency Family

KPRI does not include the SHU account in it. This stage is the stage before the cooperative makes a balance sheet report which should be obtained from the capital change report that has been presented separately before the balance sheet is prepared. Therefore, the researcher will present financial statements prepared in accordance with the savings and loan business of KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Coal based on SAK ETAP.

d. Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement has been presented in the financial statements of KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Bara. However, in terms of its mention, it is the cash Minutes, which only describe cash receipts and expenditures. According to SAK ETAP, the Cash Flow Statement must be presented according to operating activities, investment activities, and funding activities. The presentation of this Cash Flow Statement is important to know how operating activities, investment activities, and funding activities exist in an entity and can also be used as anticipation material when there is a shortage of funds for operating activities, investment activities and funding activities in the entity. Therefore, the researcher will present a Cash Flow Statement at the KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Bara in accordance with SAK ETAP.

5. Disclosure Phase

KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara has not made a disclosure in the form of Notes to Financial Statements (narrative explanation of the details of the amount presented in the financial statements and information on items that do not meet the criteria in the recognition of financial statements). The Financial Statements presented by KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara actually include a component of Notes to Financial Statements, it's just an explanation.

Regarding the information presented in this component, it is still inaccurate and not in accordance with the current cooperative rules. The condition of the Note to the Financial Statements that should be presented by the KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara contains explanations of the components of the financial statements of the balance sheet. Thus, the researcher provides recommendations for Notes to Financial Statements which will be discussed in the subchapter on disclosure analysis in the process of preparing financial statements according to SAK ETAP.

B. Research Discussion

Analysis of Accounting Standards and Accounting Cycle Process at KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Coal. KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara is a savings and loan unit established in 1996 by collecting funds from all cooperative members in the form of savings and term investments to be re-distributed to members who need loan funds. KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara is an entity without significant public accountability because it has not registered as a public company and is only responsible for the funds of its members. In this case, KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara needs to adjust the provisions in carrying out the recording and presentation of financial statements in accordance with SAK ETAP. The application of SAK ETAP paragraphs 3.2 and 3.3 states that the entity's financial statements must fairly present its financial position, financial performance, and cash flow. The entity must also make an explicit and full statement of compliance in the Notes to the Financial Statements. In SAK ETAP paragraphs 3.9 and 3.12 state that the entity's financial statements must apply disclosures comparatively with previous periods which include balance sheets, income statements, statements of changes in equity, statements of cash flows, and notes to financial statements. KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara has implemented comparative disclosures, namely in 2017 and 2016. The discussion in this chapter will cover various rules stipulated in the SAK ETAP, including regarding recognition, as well as the presentation of each post in each financial statement issued by the KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Bara. The accounting cycle for the process of presenting financial statements is:

1. Identification Stage

The identification stage is a way of identifying transactions carried out by a company in a certain period. Identifying proof of transaction is also one of the first steps of journal design. The identification steps are (Shiro:2015):

- a. Identify transaction characteristics
- b. Create a standard journal
- c. Designing journals based on standard journals

The stages of identifying transactions into the journal include (Shiro:2015) :

- a. Identify transactions from their source documents
- b. Determine each account affected by such transactions and classify them by type
- c. Determine whether the accounts have increased or decreased due to existing transactions

- d. Determine whether the transaction should be debited or credited his account
- e. Enter transactions into the journal book

The function of the identification stage is to identify transactions from existing proof of transactions. In this case, KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara has carried out the identification in accordance with existing accounting standards as described in the previous subchapter so that there is no need for improvement in the identification of transactions again.

2. Mutilation Stage (Recording)

In this recording stage, everything from transactions to the company in one period must be recorded and recorded, as well as compiled and journaled (in the form of a general journal). Journal book is a medium for recording transactions chronologically in the form of debiting and crediting accounts along with the necessary explanation of the transaction. Jurnal is the first accounting record so it is often called The Books og Original Entry. In the journal book all transactions are recorded so that from the journal book we can find out all transactions that occur within the company. The journal book is designed in such a way that it can accommodate the explanation accompanying the transaction because the journal book is the source of recording transactions into the general ledger account. At the journaling stage, KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara has not recorded transactions by making journals in the process of preparing its financial statements. Recording transactions and accounting activities that basically use the cash basis method (recorded when receiving or issuing cash only) makes financial statements increasingly will experience nominal value errors from several existing accounts. In SAK ETAP itself, it is explained that the recognition method used must be using the accrual basis method (recorded when a transaction occurs). The following are the recommendations of researchers in the journaling process for transactions that occur in the KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Bara in accordance with SAK ETAP.

CONCLUSION AND ADVICE

Based on the research and analysis results described in the previous chapter, the author will try to draw conclusions about the Financial Statements of KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Coal and then provide suggestions in connection with the descriptions that have been done.

A. Conclusion

1. Financial statements prepared by KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Coal consist of Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Cash Flow Statement
2. KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Coal has not fully implemented SAK ETAP as a standard in preparing financial statements because it has not prepared Notes to Financial Statements and the preparation of Cash Flow Statements is not classified according to its activities based on SAK ETAP

B. Advice

From these conclusions, there are suggestions, especially for KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Bara, including:

1. Implement financial accounting standards for entities without public accountability (SAK ETAP) as a reference in the preparation of cooperative financial statements
2. KPRI Keluarga Kabupaten Batu Bara must present Notes to Financial Statements in its financial statements based on SAK ETAP and must make Cash Flow Statements based on operating activities, investment activities, and funding activities

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