

Analysis of the Implementation of SAK ETAP on the Village Business Entity (Bumdes)

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Abstract: The preparation of BUMDES financial statements refers to the Financial Accounting Standards without Public Accountability (SAK ETAP). The objectives of this research are: (1) to find out how the BUMDES financial performance reporting has been done so far. (2) To find out how the application of SAK ETAP in the financial reporting of BUMDE. With the application of SAK ETAP on financial statements obtained through data collection techniques from interviews, observations, documentation, report notes along with evidence of transactions and literature studies. The results showed that (1) the financial statements of the Hotel Bayak Bumdes Cipayung and Resort were not in accordance with SAK ETAP. BUMDE Hotel Bayak Bumdes Cipayung and Resort only presents cash in and out records. (2) the obstacles experienced by BUMDES officers in preparing financial reports include: a. Lack of understanding of BUMDES officers in preparing financial reports in accordance with the standard, namely SAK ETAP. b. Lack of socialization by the government or other parties to BUMDES officers to prepare financial reports in accordance with SAK ETAP.

Keywords: SAK ETAP, BUMDES, Financial reports

Introduction

Along with the rapid economic development, therefore the role of accounting is a tool to communicate information about financial transactions that occur. Every company must prepare financial statements because the financial statements prepared are financial information needed by users, both internal and external parties of the company. Indonesian Accounting Association (IAI) has issued standards in the preparation of financial statements. The standard for preparing financial statements is in the form of Financial Accounting Standards (SAK) and Financial Accounting Standards of entities without public accountability (SAK ETAP), with this standard it can make it easier to prepare financial statements.

According to the village Law (Law No. 6 of 2014), the village is a legal community unit that has the authority to regulate and manage government affairs, rights of origin and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). According to Law No. 32 of 2004 on local government, BUMDesa was established, among others, in order to increase Village original income (PADesa), BUMDesa must have differences with economic institutions in general. This is intended so that the existence of the performance of BUMDesa is able to make a significant contribution to improving the welfare of citizens.

Financial statements as one of the information of all BUMDesa in its operational activities to be able to report financial information and accountability in connection with the activities that have been carried out. The analysis carried out on the financial statements is done basically want to know the level of performance that occurs in an organization. In West Java, efforts to make the village a base for strengthening the local economy by developing BUMDesa have been underway since the passing of the regulation on BUMDesa itself. The establishment of BUMDesa itself is adjusted to the characteristics of the locality and the economic capacity of the existing village, for example savings and loans, production of waste bins, health/refill water business, financial management and tourism. One of them is BUMDesa in Cibereum Village, Mega Mendung district, Bogor regency.

Currently, the Indonesian government is trying to increase the village gap through the village-owned enterprises (BUMDesa) program, and with researchers visiting several BUMDesa located in Bogor regency, researchers know the problems faced by bumdesa implementers are almost the same, namely regarding the preparation of financial statements. This happens because of the lack of competent human resources in the field, lack of information obtained by bumdesa implementers and lack of awareness from BUMDesa implementers of the importance of complete financial statements and in accordance with standards. Village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) must contribute to increasing business attractiveness as an investment opportunity for village economic growth. Ade Yasin revealed, of the 416 villages in Bumi Tegar Beriman, only 276 of them have BumDes. Not to mention, only 189 BumDes were declared active.

Data from the Department of Rural Community Empowerment (DPMD), of the 189 active BumDes, only 2 were categorized as advanced, while 22 were developing and 165 villages were categorized as basic. (POJOKBOGOR.com). Cibereum village, Mega Mendung district, Bogor regency is a village whose access is very close to the big city of Bogor. With so much tourism that stands in the village cibereum which greatly support the village economy. To encourage the progress of the village economy, a village-owned enterprise (BUMDesa) was formed "Hotel Bayak BUMDes Cipayung and Resort " Cibereum Village which corresponds to its role to strengthen village income, increase business opportunities and reduce unemployment. In addition, the establishment of BUMDesa is also aimed at encouraging, facilitating, protecting and empowering economic activities in the village which focuses on the potential of the village.

Chosen to be the location of empowerment of BUMDesa, BUMDesa does not mean " Hotel Bayak " in Cibereum village there is no problem, there are several problems that need to be studied in the BUMDesa "Hotel Bayak" one of the financial statements they have presented whether it meets the standards that have been set, namely the Financial Accounting Standards of entities without public accountability (SAK ETAP). The following is the completeness of the presentation of the Financial Statements of BUMDesa "Hotel Bayak " based on the presentation of the financial statements of SAK ETAP and this data was obtained through the interview method with bumdesa implementers.

Tabel 1.1
Data Kelengkapan Penyajian Laporan Keuangan BUMDesa "Hotel Bayak BUMDes" berdasarkan SAK ETAP

SAK ETAP	Laporan Yang disajikan
Neraca	Tidak Ada
Laporan Laba Rugi	Tidak Ada
Laporan Perubahan Ekuitas	Tidak Ada
Laporan Arus Kas	Tidak Ada
Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan	Tidak Ada

Sumber: Wawancara Penulis (2019).

Based on Table 1.1 BUMDesa "Hotel Bayak" in preparing its financial statements there are still shortcomings that are not in accordance with SAK ETAP, usually bumdesa implementers only provide reports on the outflow and inflow of cash such as debit mutations and credit mutations to the village head but do not present detailed financial statements such as the statement of financial position, Income Statement, Statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements. This is due to the lack of competence possessed by bumdesa implementers on the preparation of correct financial statements in accordance with SAK ETAP.

Theoretical and Literary Studies

Financial Accounting

According to Sujarweni (2019) financial accounting is one of the areas of accounting science that studies how to create financial statements that are useful for parties within and outside the company. The results of financial accounting in the form of financial statements of the company (balance sheet, Income Statement, Statement of changes in capital, statement of cash flows, notes to the financial statements). Financial accounting is the overall accounting practice for an economic unit. Its main function is to maintain records of business transactions and prepare periodic reports on the business (Ardhianto, 2019).

Financial Statements

According to Fitria (2014) financial statement is an information record of a company whose contents describe the performance of the company by measuring the change in financial position within the company.

Purpose of Financial Statements

According to IAI in SAK ETAP (2019) the purpose of financial statements is to provide information on the financial position, financial performance, and cash flow statements of an entity that is beneficial to a large number of users in economic decision-making by anyone who is not in a position to request special financial statements to meet certain information needs. In meeting its objectives, the financial statements also show what management has done (stewardship) or management's responsibility for the resources entrusted to it.

Nature of Financial Statements

According to Fitria (2014) financial statements are made periodically in describing the changes that occur to the company's financial position and resources, are historical, and comprehensive which is the accumulation of the depiction of all company activities that can be measured expressed in money in the past in the reporting period.

Limitations of Financial Statements

According to Kasmir (2018), every financial report compiled must have certain limitations. Here are some limitations of the company's financial statements.

1. Making financial statements prepared based on history (historical), where the data taken from past data.
2. Financial statements are made public, meaning for everyone, not just for certain parties.
3. The preparation process cannot be separated from the estimates and certain considerations.
4. Financial statements are conservative in dealing with situations of uncertainty. For example, in an unfavorable event, the loss is always calculated. As an example of property and income, its value is calculated from the lowest.
5. Financial statements always adhere to the economic point of view in looking at the events that occurred rather than the formal nature.

Financial Accounting Standards of entities without public accountability (SAK ETAP)

Financial accounting standards without public accountability or SAK ETAP is a financial accounting standard intended for entities without public accountability. SAK ETAP was ratified by 18 members of the Ikatan Akuntansi Indonesia Financial Accounting Standards Board (DSAK IAI) on May 19, 2009 in Jakarta. SAK ETAP consists of 30 chapters and is equipped with a glossary of terms at the end. SAK ETAP is the second pillar of financial accounting standards in Indonesia after general IFRS-based SAK. SAK ETAP regulates accounting records that are simpler than General SAK in terms of recognition, measurement and disclosure of transactions in financial statements. SAK ETAP is effective on financial statements beginning on or after 1 January 2011, and early application is permitted.

According to Wayuni in Jayanti et al (2018) the Indonesian Accounting Association since July 2009 has launched the ETAP accounting standard (SAK ETAP). The name of this standard is a bit unique because the exposure of its draft is named the MSME accounting standard (small and medium enterprises), but considering the definition of SMEs themselves often change, then to avoid confusion then this standard is named SAK entities without public accountability.

As the name implies the target users of this standard are entities that do not have the responsibility of accountability to the publi (ETAP).

With the existence of SAK ETAP, small companies such as SMEs do not need to make financial statements using the applicable general SAK. In some ways SAK ETAP provides a lot of convenience for companies compared to SAK with complex reporting provisions.

Entities whose financial statements comply with SAK ETAP must make an explicit and full statement of such compliance in the notes to the financial statements. Financial statements may not declare compliance with SAK ETAP unless they comply with all requirements in SAK ETAP.

SAK ETAP issued in 2009 is effective January 1, 2011 and can be applied earlier, namely January 1, 2010. Financial accounting standards for entities without public accountability (SAK ETAP) is intended for entities without public accountability, entities without public accountability is an entity:

1. Lack of significant public accountability; and
2. Publish general purpose financial Statements for external users. Examples of external users are owners who are not directly involved in the management of the business, creditors, and credit rating agencies.

An entity has significant public accountability if:

1. The entity has filed a registration statement, or is in the process of filing a registration statement, with a Capital Market Authority or other regulator for the purpose of issuing securities in the capital markets; or
2. The entity controls assets in the capacity of vidusia for a large group of people such as banks, insurance entities, brokers and / or securities traders, pension funds, mutual funds and investment banks. Entities with significant public accountability may use SAK ETAP if the regulatory authorities permit the use of SAK ETAP.

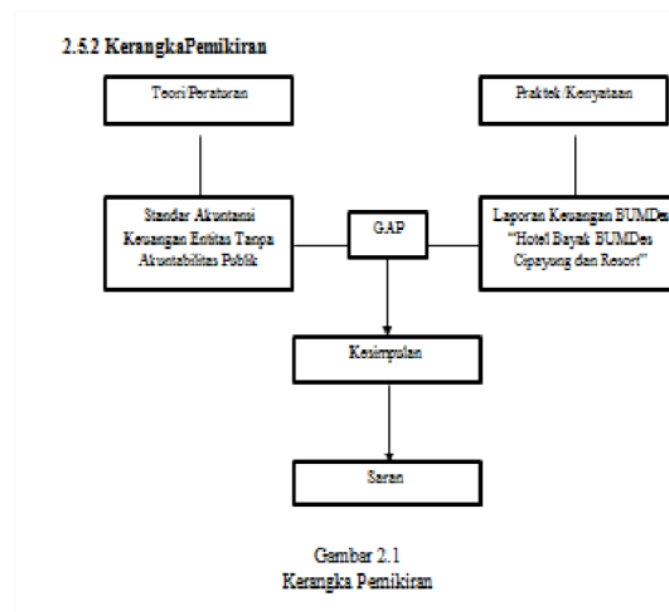
Village Autonomy

According to Ramadana in Mega Intan Octaviani (2015) the village has the original autonomy rights based on customary law, which can determine the composition of the government in regulating and managing households, and has wealth and assets, so the existence of the village needs to be given firmness in realizing the welfare of the community. It is expected that people can be independent by using the right of autonomy that can improve the welfare of society. The autonomy of the village is generally the original autonomy and intact so it is not a gift from the government, on the contrary the government is obliged to respect the original autonomy owned by the village. As a legal community unit that has the original arrangement of privileges, the village has the authority to regulate and take care of the interests of the local village community based on the origin and customs recognized in the national government system as well as those in the district area.

Definition Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes)

According to Sujarweni (2019), a villageowned enterprise often referred to as BUMDes is a village business institution managed by the village government as well as the village community with the aim of strengthening the village economy and being formed based on the needs and potential in the village. BLUMDes is a business entity that is able to assist the community in all matters including meeting daily needs, becoming a business opportunity or employment, adding insight into the village community.

Frame of Mind



Research Methodology

Types of Research

This type of research is a qualitative descriptive research. The object of research in this study is BUMDes "Hotel Bayak" in the village of Cibereum, where in this study discusses the financial statements.

Unit of analysis used in this study is the organization.

The location in this study is the village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) "Hotel Bayak" in the village of Bogor regency Cibereum. To obtain adequate data, the author directly visited BUMDes "Hotel Bayak".

Types and sources of research Data

Type of data used in this study more use of qualitative data.

1. Primary Data, where these data were collected to obtain direct information about the condition of the group organization as a whole, the characteristics of members, the involvement of members 'participation, members' direct perception of BUMDes "Hotel Bayak" in Cibereum Village, Bogor regency;
2. Secondary Data, where the collection of secondary data is carried out to obtain information about the diversity of research locations, formal institutions, and parties related to BUMDes "Hotel Bayak" in Cibereum Village, Bogor regency.

Operationalization of Variables Variables:

Financial Statements Financial Accounting Standards entities without public accountability (SAK ETAP)
Indicators:

1. BUMDes Financial Report:
2. Statement of Financial Position
3. Income Statement
4. Statement of Changes In Equity
5. Cash Flow Statement
6. Notes to Financial Statements (CALK)

Size: SAK ETAP

Data Collection Methods

Data collection techniques in this study, the authors will use two data collection techniques:

Field Research, Interview Methods, Observation Methods, Documentation.

Library Research, namely by collecting data obtained through library studies, by collecting data or documents of institutions and literature related to research.

Data Processing/Analysis Methods

Data analysis techniques in this study is the qualitative descriptive matode.

Research Results

BUMDes Bayak Cipayung Hotel and Resort Desa Cibereum Megamendung district Bogor regency was formed through cibereum Village deliberation on October 01, 2017 and was inaugurated by the Regent and Deputy Regent of Bogor on February 18, 2019. This Hotel will be managed professionally which will later provide good service to Hotel visitors. On the other hand, it will provide additional village original income in the form of residual results of operations which must be paid to the village Treasury every year.

Business Activities

1. Business Unit

BUMDes Hotel Bayak Cipayung and Resort business units include: Hospitality Management Business unit BUMDes Hotel Bayak Cipayung and Resort itself has received room reservations from various facilities in the form of rooms to stay or halls used as work meeting rooms.

2. Financial Resources

- a. Rural Capital Participation
- b. Government assistance, provincial government, district / city government proposed for the development of rural areas.

Organization Structure

1. Organization Structure The organizational structure of the management of BUMDes Cipayung, Megamendung district, Bogor regency consists.

2. Vision and Mission

a. Vision

Being a professional hospitality company and always trying to improve the quality of service by maintaining local wisdom, as well as diversifying business risks by investing in companies that can provide added value for stakeholders.

b. Mission

- Always innovating to create hotel products that have unique characteristics and provide international services.
- Developing the company's business in a better direction by investing in companies that can improve the company's business financially and operationally.
- Creating professional human resources that can continuously improve the company's performance.

3. Purpose of BUMDes

- Create as many jobs specifically for the citizens of cipayung
- Increase the original income of the village - Improve the management of rural potential in rural areas in accordance with the location
- Encourage the development of economic activities in the village community Cibereum

Financial reporting by BUMDes is the last stage in the accounting cycle as the final reporting. Financial statements which is an accounting process that can be used as a means of communication between financial data with the parties concerned. Financial statements which can provide a variety of information related to the financial condition and results that can be achieved by BUMDes itself in a certain period so that the financial statements can be used as guidelines in conducting assessments by parties who cooperate with BUMDes, be it internal or external BUMDes. So that the preparation of the financial statements themselves must be maximized in order to meet the requirements in Accounting, its function, relevance, and ease of understanding the contents of the financial statements that have been presented.

SAK ETAP itself, the complete financial statements consist of the statement of financial position, Income Statement, Statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows, and notes to the financial statements that contain a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. While in the report BUMDes Bayak Cipayung Hotel and Resort itself is presented only memorial notes only. It is actually not surprising, in the hotel BUMDes Hotel Bayak Cipayung and Resort financial statements prepared by one person who does not understand about the preparation of financial statements correctly. All transaction recording and preparation of BUMDes financial statements are only submitted to one person starting from the recording of transactions to the preparation of financial statements. In addition, the recording of financial statements is still done manually not through the system.

Presentation of financial statements BUMDes Bayak Cipayung Hotel and Resort

The data required to create financial statements include:

- a. Data-data proof of income and expenditure transactions BUMDes Hotek Bayak.
- b. Depreciation data assets owned by BUMDes Hotel Bayak.
- c. Data obligations BUMDes Hotel Bayak.
- d. Equity Data of BUMDes Hotel Bayak.
- e. Revenue Data for hotel room rental services BUMDes Hotel Bayak.
- f. Data purchase operational needs of BUMDes Hotel Bayak.
- g. Data costs BUMDes Hotel Bayak.

- h. Create Journal, post to general ledger, create Trial Balance, create adjustment Journal, lane balance, then create financial statements consisting of statement of financial position, Income Statement, Statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements.

The financial statements present reasonably the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity. Fair presentation requires honest presentation of the effect of transactions, events and recognition criteria of Assets, Liabilities, Income and expenses. Recognition of the data of BUMDes Hotel Bayak, among others, evidence of transactions which is a record history money in and money out only. In this case BUMDes Hotel Bayak has not made financial statements in accordance with SAK ETAP, so the authors recommend the statement of financial position, Income Statement, Statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes on financial reports in accordance with SAK ETAP.

Closing

Conclusion

The results of the research and discussion on the application of SAK ETAP in the financial statements of BUMDes Hotel Bayak BUMDes Cipayung and Resort can be concluded as follows:

1. Financial statements presented by BUMDes Hotel Bayak BUMDes Cipayung and Resort in the form of historical records only. Where only listed money out and in only.
2. In recognition and measurement of the presentation of financial statements presented by BUMDes Hotel Bayak BUMDes Cipayung and Resort have not implemented SAK ETAP correctly. The constraints faced by BUMDes Hotel Bayak BUMDes Cipayung and Resort in implementing SAK ETAP in the preparation of financial statements are as follows:
 - a. Lack of understanding of BUMDes management on the preparation of financial statements in accordance with SAK ETAP.
 - b. Lack of socialization of BUMDes related to financial statements in accordance with SAK ETAP by the government or the Indonesian Accounting Association as the originator of this standard guideline.
 - c. There is no intensive companion related to the implementation of SAK ETAP.
 - d. Lack of supervision from interested parties such as the government which should oversee the board of BUMDes in the preparation of financial statements BUMDes Bayak BUMDes Cipayung hotels and Resorts. Because all BUMDes activities both the budget issued from the village budget must be accounted for.

Suggestion

Based on the analysis of the above conclusions, the authors provide suggestions for improvements in the preparation of financial statements in accordance with SAK ETAP on BUMDes Hotel Bayak BUMDes Cipayung and Resort:

There is also practical advice as follows:

1. In the discussion, financial statements that are in accordance with the application of SAK ETAP have been recommended, so that the financial statements that have been recommended can be applied in the preparation of previous financial statements.
2. It is recommended to hire employees in the field of accounting in order to assist in the preparation of financial statements in accordance with the application of SAK ETAP.
3. Socialization by the government or the Indonesian Accounting Association (IAI) as the originator of SAK ETAP guidelines.
4. The existence of assistance from authorities such as the government, members of the Indonesian Accounting Association (IAI) or the universities in Indonesia, especially in the accounting study program that serve intensively and provide guidance on the preparation of financial statements in accordance with the application of SAK ETAP.
5. The existence of supervision from the government to account for business hhasil BUMDes during the current year.
6. BUMDes Hotel Bayak Cipayung BUMDes and Resorts must carry out their tax obligations because they have become taxpayers.

In addition to practical advice there is also academic advice as follows:

1. It is expected that subsequent researchers can memberbaiki deficiencies contained in previous studies so that further research can be better.
2. For the next researcher is expected to find objects that are different from previous researchers so that they can recommend financial statements that are in accordance with the application of SAK ETAP on other BUMDes.

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