

PROCEEDINGS

4th ICAF UMY 2018 International Conference on Accounting and Finance

“Revisiting Accountant's Role in the Disruption Era of Information Technology Advancement”

Yogyakarta, 25 - 26 April 2018



Co Host:



Supported by:



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	1
PREFACE	5
ADVISORY BOARD OF	6
PROGRAM SCHEDULE 4 TH ICAF UMY 2018	7
PROGRAM SCHEDULE 4 TH ICAF UMY 2018	8
CONCURRENT SESSION 4 th ICAF UMY 2018.....	9
INDONESIAN TAX REFORM 2008, CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, PRODUCTION CAPACITY AND MANUFACTURING SECTORS COMPETITIVENESS.....	27
GOVERNMENT POLICY AND CIGARETTE INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE IN INDONESIA.....	28
CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT FOR PERFORMANCE BY TAILORED INTEGRATED ISLAMIC AIS IN HOSPITAL	29
FACTORS INFLUENCING THE LEVEL OF ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING ADOPTION: A CONCEPTUAL STUDY	30
THE DIFFERENCES OF PATIENT SAFETY INCIDENT BY HEALTH WORKERS IN ACCREDITED AND NON-ACCREDITED PRIMARY HEALTH CARE.....	31
LOVE OF MONEY AND ETHICAL PERCEPTIONS OF LECTURER FOR PERCEPTION EARNING MANAGEMENT BEHAVIOR WITH EXPERIMENTAL STUDY	32
CONTINGENCY THEORY, INFORMATION AND STRATEGY: EXAMINING THE ROLE OF MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING INFORMATION IN PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT TASK	33
CREATORS INTENTIONS INFLUENCE CROWD FUNDING PERFORMANCE AS A BUSINESS FUNDING ALTERNATIVE IN ASEAN COUNTRIES.....	34
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY "CHERYL" AS MEDIA E-COMMERCE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES	35
AN IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING MODEL IN VILLAGE-OWNED ENTERPRISE AND SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE: CASE STUDY IN BALI, INDONESIA..	36
THE EFFECT OF ELECTRONIC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS, AUDITOR COMPETENCE, AND AUDITOR INDEPENDENCE, ON ETHICS MODERATED AUDITING QUALITY.....	37
THE EXAMINING OF UNIFIED THEORY OF ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF TECHNOLOGY (UTAUT) IN IMPLEMENTATION OF PARISH ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM AT SEMARANG ARCHDIOCESE	38
ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR RAW MATERIAL IN PT JADIMAS- GRESIK	39
CHALLENGES AND AGENDA USING CRYPTO CURRENCY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.....	40
MEASURING INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL OF TURKISH BANKS LISTED ON BORSA ISTANBUL BANKING INDEX (BIST XBANK) WITH THE MARKET VALUE / BOOK VALUE METHOD AND VALUE ADDED INTELLECTUAL COEFFICIENT (VAIC) MODEL.....	41

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AND DISCLOSURE PRACTICES IN ANNUAL REPORTS: A CONTENT ANALYSIS METHOD.....	42
THE MODERATING EFFECT OF FAMILY OWNERSHIP ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL DISCLOSURES AND MARKET VALUE: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE OF NON-FINANCIAL COMPANIES WITH HIGH-IC INTENSIVE IN INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA STOCK EXCHANGES	43
CAN FAMILY OWNERSHIP STRENGTHEN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AND PERFORMANCE IN ASEAN HIGH-TECH FIRMS?	44
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FRAUD, EARNINGS QUALITY AND FRAUD TRIANGLE ANALYSIS ..	45
DIVIDEND PAYOUT RATIO DETERMINANT ON MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING COMPANIES LISTED ON INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE.....	46
THE FIRM VALUE OF NON-FINANCIAL COMPANY 2014-2016: EVIDENCE FROM COMPANY LISTED IN IDX (INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE	47
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BETWEEN PT BANK MANDIRI TBK (INDONESIA) AND MALAYAN BANK BHD (MALAYSIA) FOR THE PERIOD OF 2013-2017	48
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MECHANISM AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURES: EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIAN MINING COMPANIES.....	49
INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONERS, AUDIT COMMITTEE, THE STRUCTURE OF OWNERSHIP AND INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AGAINST FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	50
INFLUENCE OF EXECUTIVE CHARACTERISTIC AND COMPANY CHARACTERISTIC TO TAX AVOIDANCE	51
THE INFLUENCE OF MORAL RESPONSIBILITY AND TAXPAYER AWARENESS ON PERSONAL TAXPAYER COMPLIANCE WITH TAX SANCTION AS THE MODERATING VARIABLE	52
THE EFFECT OF PATRIOTISM AND TAX SANCTIONS ON TAXPAYER COMPLIANCE.....	53
DOES FIRMS' LIFE CYCLE INFLUENCE TAX AVOIDANCE?: EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIA....	54
THE EFFECT OF MODERNIZATION OF THE TAX ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM ON THE TAX COMPLIANCE THROUGH INDIVIDUALS POSITIVE ATTITUDES AND ACCOUNT REPRESENTATIVE PERFORMANCE.....	55
THE EFFECT OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL TOWARDS FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND FIRM VALUE.....	56
FOREIGN OWNERSHIP AND BOARD MEMBERSHIP FROM DEVELOPED VERSUS EMERGING COUNTRIES AND AUDITOR CHOICE: EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIA.....	57
DECONSTRUCTING THE CONCEPT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: A SOCIAL INVESTMENT TOWARDS LUWU INDIGEOUS SOCIETY	58
THE EFFECT OF ACCOUNTING COMPLIANCE, INTERNAL CONTROL, COMPENSATION ACCURACY, AND MANAGEMENT MORALITY ON ACCOUNTING FRAUD TENDENCY	59
DISCLOSURE OF ISLAMIC SOCIAL REPORTING (ISR) AND FACTORS AFFECTING ISR ON COMPANIES LISTED IN THE JAKARTA ISLAMIC INDEX (JII)	60
ANALYSIS ON RESISTENCE OF BMT MANAGEMENT CHANGED TO BE BPRS	61
ISLAMIC VALUES IN THE ANNUAL REPORT TO CREATE SHARIA VALUE ADDED.....	62

TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF FAS (FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARD) WAQF IN INDONESIA	63
DOES PERFORMANCE-BASED BUDGETING HAVE A CORRELATION WITH PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM?: EVIDENCE FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN INDONESIA	64
THE EFFECT OF PROFESSIONALISM, COMPETENCE, ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AND JOB SATISFACTION ON THE PERFORMANCE OF AUDITOR AT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT FIRMS IN PADANG AND MEDAN	65
MODEL FOR CALCULATING COST OF LAUNDRY SERVICES BY CONSIDERING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND COSTS	66
INTERNAL CONTROL STRUCTURE BASED ON MAGICAL RELIGIUS CONTROL.....	68
WHISTLEBLOWING ON VILLAGE FUND MANAGEMENT FRAUD: DYNAMICS AND CHALLENGES.....	69
COSO CONTROL FRAMEWORK: IMPLEMENTATION IN CREDIT DISBURSEMENT TO COOPERATIVES.....	70
INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL ASSESSMENT USING VAIC MODEL ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF SHARIA-BASED COOPERATIVES BAITUL MAAL WAT TAMWIL	71
[MAKRIFAT] ACCOUNTABILITY STUDY ON DZIKRUL GHAFILIN AND SEMAAN AL QUR'AN JANTIKO MANTAB.....	72
ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF HOUSE OWNERSHIP CREDIT (KPR) WITH THE MURABAHAH IN BJB SYARIAH CIPUTAT HELP BRANCH	73
IMPROVING THE COMPREHENSION OF BEHAVIORAL ACCOUNTING SUBJECT BASED ON EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND MOTIVATION TO LEARN OF ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT STUDENTS IN EAST JAWA	74
THE ROLE OF INSPECTORATE IN THE SUPERVISION OF REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.....	75
THE IMPACT OF TAX AUDIT AND CORRUPTION PERCEPTION ON TAX EVASION	76
DETERMINANT ANALYSIS OF WEAKNESSES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT IN INDONESIA	77
EVALUATION OF VILLAGE FUND ALLOCATION IN INDONESIA	78
ROLE OF VILLAGE ASSET MANAGEMENT: STUDY IN PEKARUNGAN VILLAGE SUKODONO SUB-DISTRICT OF SIDOARJO REGENCY	79
THE SINCERITY, PROFESSIONALISM, AND CULTURE CHALLENGES ACCOUNTABILITY FINANCIAL REPORTING IN LAZIS MUHAMMADIYAH	80
THE IMPACT OF VILLAGE APPARATUS ON TRAINING, MOTIVATION, AND MANAGEMENT OF VILLAGE BUDGET TOWARD GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE	81
GOVERNMENT INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM, PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY, BUDGETARY PARTICIPATION AND BUDGET TARGET CLARITY ON MANAGERIAL PERFORMANCE	82
EXPERTISE, AUDIT EXPERIENCE AND PROFESSIONAL SKEPTICISM ON FRAUD DETECTION	83
USE OF FRAUD DIAMOND MODEL TO IDENTIFY INDICATES OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FINANCIAL REPORT WITH CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AS	

A MODERATING VARIABLE	84
AN ANALYSIS ON AUDIT QUALITY OF REGIONAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN FUND REPORT TO IMPROVE TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS.....	85
THE INFLUENCE OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS, PRIOR LOSS, FINANCIAL RATIO, AND AUDIT OPINION PRIOR YEAR TOWARD ACCEPTANCE OF GOING CONCERN AUDIT OPINION	86
THE INFLUENCE OF NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE TOWARDS MANAGERIAL PERFORMANCE WITH ROLE CLARITY AND PROCEDURAL FAIRNESS AS MEDIATING VARIABLES	87
THE IMPACT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AND LOYALTY OF ISLAMIC INSURANCE COMPANY IN INDONESIA.....	88
THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION AND LEVEL OF RELIGIOSITY TOWARDS BEHAVIOR OF USURY.....	89
DETERMINE AUDIT JUDGMENT GOVERNMENT AUDITORS IN AUDIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL REPORT	90
THE INFLUENCE OF CLIENT PRESSURE, SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE, MOTIVATION, PROFESSIONALISM, AND TIME BUDGET PRESSURE TOWARDS AUDIT QUALITY	91
FACTORS INFLUENCE FIXED ASSET REVALUATION POLICY.....	92
AN ANALYSIS ON THE INFLUENCE OF FIRM SIZE, FIXED ASSET INTENSITY, LIQUIDITY, DECLINING CASH FLOW FROM OPERATION, AND LEVERAGE TOWARDS THE CHOICE OF FIXED ASSET REVALUATION METHOD AND ITS IMPACT ON MARKET REACTION.....	93
DETERMINANT DECISION OF FIXED ASSET REVALUATION	94
COMPARISON OF THE EFFECT OF OWNERSHIP CONCENTRATION, ACCUMULATED LOSSES, FIX ASSET INTENSITY, AND MARKET TO BOOK RATIO ON THE SELECTION OF FIXED ASSETS REVALUATION METHOD.....	95
ANALYSIS FRAUD DIAMOND IN DETECTING FINANCIAL STATEMENT FRAUD	96
THE INFLUENCE OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORT DISCLOSURE TOWARD MARKET PERFORMANCE WITH PROFITABILITY AND INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONER AS MODERATING VARIABLE	97
THE INFLUENCE OF INFORMATION ASYMMETRY AND MANDATORY DISCLOSURE IFRS CONVERGENCE ON ACCOUNTING VALUE RELEVANCE OF EARNINGS AND BOOK VALUE.	98
THE EFFECT OF PROFITABILITY, PROFIT SHARING, INFLATION, AND BANK SIZE TOWARDS <i>MUDHARABAH</i> SAVING IN SHARIA BANKING IN INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA	99
ROLE CONFLICT EFFECT TOWARD AUDITOR JUDGMENT BIAS WITH PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM SIZE, PERSONALITY TRAITS AND LOCUS OF CONTROL AS MODERATING VARIABLE	100
THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE OF INTERNET FINANCIAL REPORTING	101
THE FACTORS INFLUENCE THE USE OF E-FILING FOR TAX PAYERS IN PRATAMA TAX SERVICE OFFICE KLATEN.....	102
FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE CUSTOMER BEHAVIOR OF CONVENTIONAL BANKING SWITCH TO SHARIA BANKING	103

PREFACE



Alhamdulillah rabbil 'Alamin, all praises and thanks to Allah SWT because of His grace and guidance insya Allah the 4th International Conference of Accounting and Finance (ICAF) UMY 2018 can be held on 25 – 26 April 2018. We also send *shalawat* and *salam* for Prophet Muhammad SAW who has given guidance for mankind.

This conference is the fourth international conference held by department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta and it is one of annual agenda of this department. The theme of the 4th ICAF UMY 2018 is “Revisiting Accountant’s Role on the Disruptive Era of Information Technology Enhancement”. It is expected that this event may offer contribution for both academics and practitioners to conduct researches in field of accounting education and prospective accountants.

The 4th ICAF UMY 2018 is conceptualized by combining three activities, namely international conference, call for paper and workshop. Therefore, it is expected that this event will attract both academics and practitioners to join.

Last but not least, we highly appreciate the keynote speakers, presenters, reviewers, committee and all parties who have contributed for this 4th ICAF UMY 2018 event. We also apologize for any shortcomings in this event and proceeding which may missed from our observation.

Akhirul kalam, hopefully, the 4th ICAF UMY 2018 can give benefits to all of us.

Wassalam,

Yogyakarta, 20th April 2018
Hafiez Sofyani, S.E., M.Sc

Chairman of the Committee

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4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

25-26 April 2018, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia

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PROGRAM SCHEDULE 4TH ICAF UMY 2018

Wednesday, April 25th 2018

Time	Agenda	Place/Room
07:00 – 08:00	Registration	K.H Ibrahim Building, 5 th floor
08:00 – 08:10	Kalam Ilahi	K.H Ibrahim Building, 5 th floor
08:10 – 08:20	Sing Indonesian National Anthem and Sang Surya	K.H Ibrahim Building, 5 th floor
08:20 – 08:30	Traditional Dance	K.H Ibrahim Building, 5 th floor
08:30 – 08:40	Welcoming Speech by Chairman of the Committee	K.H Ibrahim Building, 5 th floor
08:40 – 08:50	Speech by IAI DIY	K.H Ibrahim Building, 5 th floor
08:50 – 09:00	Opening Speech by UMY Rector	K.H Ibrahim Building, 5 th floor
09:00 - 10:00	Key Note Speaker Prof. Nafsiah Mohamed (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Expert of Accounting Research Institute of UiTM)	K.H Ibrahim Building, 5 th floor
10:00 - 10:45	Parallel Session Prof. Mehmet Lutfi Arslan (Istanbul Medeniyet University, Business Department-Management and Organization Chair, Turkey)	K.H Ibrahim Building, 5 th floor
10:45 – 11:30	Arif Perdana, Ph.D (Singapore Institute of Technology, Assistant Professor, Singapore)	
11:30 – 12:15	Suhendar, CA (Accounting Group Head of Bank Syariah Mandiri)	
12:15 – 12:30	Questions and Answers	
12:30 - 13:00	Break	
13:00 - 15:00	Concurrent Session 1 (Paper Presentation)	E7a Room, 5 th floor E7b Room, 5 th floor E7.401 E7.402 E7.403 E7.404 E7.405
15:00 - 15:30	Coffee Break	
15:30 - 17:00	Concurrent Session 2 (Paper Presentation)	E7a Room, 5 th floor E7b Room, 5 th floor E7.401 E7.402 E7.403 E7.404 E7.405

PROGRAM SCHEDULE 4TH ICAF UMY 2018

Thursday, April 26th 2018

Time	Agenda	Place/Room
07:00 - 08:00	Registration	K.H Ibrahim Building, 5 th floor
08:00 - 10:00	Concurrent Session 3 (Paper Presentation)	E7a Room, 5 th floor E7b Room, 5 th floor E7.401 E7.402 E7.403 E7.404 E7.405
10:00 - 10:30	Coffe Break	
10:30 – 11:15	Workshop of School Information System Dr. Ahim Abdurahim (Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta)	K.H Ibrahim Building, 5 th floor
11:15 – 12:00	Workshop of Audit Practicum based on IT Rudy Suryanto, SE., M.Acc., Ak., CA (Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta)	
12:00 - 13:00	Break	
13:00 - 15:00	Workshop on Utilization of <i>Bedukmutu</i> Information System in Achieving College Independence Dr. Suryo Pratolo (Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta)	K.H Ibrahim Building, 5 th floor
15:00 - 15:30	Signing of Co Host MoU Announcement of Best Paper	K.H Ibrahim Building, 5 th floor
15.30	Closing	K.H Ibrahim Building, 5 th floor

CONCURRENT SESSION 4th ICAF UMY 2018

Concurrent Session 1 Day 1: Wednesday, April 25 th 2018 Room: E7. 5A Discussant: Prof. Dr. Nafsiah Mohamed Moderator: Rudy Suryanto, S.E., M.Acc., Ak., CA.		SPC
ICAF4 002	Indonesian Tax Reform 2008, Capital Expenditure, Production Capacity and Manufacturing Sectors Competitiveness	Agus Sholikhhan Yulianto, Anis Chariri, Nurhayati Soleha, Rita Rosiana
ICAF4 018	Government Policy and Cigarette Industry Performance in Indonesia	Rediyanto Putra, Oryza Ardhiarisca
ICAF4 074	Continuous Improvement for Performance by Tailored Integrated Islamic AIS in Hospital	Anna Marina, Sentot Imam Wahjono, Soo Fen Fam
ICAF4 060	Factors Influencing The Level of Accrual Accounting Adoption: A Conceptual Study	Khoirul Aswar, Siti Zabedah Saidin
ICAF4 030	The Differences of Patient Safety Incident by Health Workers in Accredited and Non-Accredited Primary Health Care	Arlina Dewi, Nevi Seftaviani, Erna Rochmawati

Concurrent Session 1 Day 1: Wednesday, April 25th 2018

Room: E7. 5B

MA

Discussant: Prof. Dr. M. Mehmet Lütfi Arslan

Moderator: Rizal Yaya, Dr., S.E., M.Sc., Ak., CA.

ICAF4 005	Love of Money and Ethical Perceptions of Lecturer for Perception Earning Management Behavior with Experimental Study	Eva Wany
ICAF4 084	Contingency Theory, Information and Strategy: Examining The Role of Managerial Accounting Information in Product Development Task	Dyah Ekaari Sekar Jatiningsih
ICAF4 089	Creators Intentions Influence Crowd Funding Performance as a Business Funding Alternative in ASEAN Countries	Sentot Imam Wahjono, Ng Yi Ling, Anna Marina and Ezif Muhammad Fahmi
ICAF4 049	Information Technology "Cheryl" as Media e-Commerce Competitive Advantages	Whedy Prasetyo
ICAF4 009	An Implementation of Sustainability Reporting Model in Village-Owned Enterprise and Small and Medium Enterprise: Case Study in Bali, Indonesia	Putu Sukma Kurniawan

Concurrent Session 1 Day 1: Wednesday, April 25 th 2018		SSTM
Room: E7. 402		
Discussant: Arif Perdana, Ph.D, CA		
Moderator: Evi Rahmawati, Dr., M.Acc., Ak., CA.		
ICAF4 058	The Effect of Electronic Information Technology Systems, Auditor Competence, and Auditor Independence, on Ethics Moderated Auditing Quality (An Empirical Study on Certified Public Accountant (CPA) Firms in Surabaya and Sidoarjo)	Sarwenda Biduri
ICAF4 012	Measuring Intellectual Capital of Turkish Banks Listed on Borsa Istanbul Banking Index (BIST XBANK) with the Market Value / Book Value Method and Value Added Intellectual Coefficient (VAIC) Model	Mehmet Lütfi Arslan, Cevdet Kızıl
ICAF4 067	The Examining of Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) in Implementation of Parish Accounting Information System at Semarang Archdiocese	Fransiscus Asisi Joko Siswanto, Francisca Reni Retno Anggraini, Bernardinus Sri Widada
ICAF4 071	Analysis of Accounting Information System for Raw Material in PT Jadimas-Gresik	Zeni Rusmawati, Fitri Nuraini, Rieska Maharani
ICAF4 076	Challenges and Agenda Using Crypto Currency in Developing Countries	Pheni Chalid, Astrid Nadya Rizqita

Concurrent Session 1 Day 1: Wednesday, April 25 th 2018		
Room: E7. 403		FA
Moderator: Wahyu Manohara Putra, S.E., M.Si., Ak., CA.		
ICAF4 011	Intellectual Capital and Disclosure Practices in Annual Reports: A Content Analysis Method	Partiwi Dwi Astuti, Anis Chariri, Abdul Rohman
ICAF4 088	The Moderating Effect of Family Ownership on The Relationship Between Intellectual Capital Disclosures and Market Value: Empirical Evidence of Non-Financial Companies With High-IC Intensive in Indonesia and Malaysia Stock Exchanges	Sri Budhi Rezki
ICAF4 039	Can Family Ownership Strengthen the Relationship Between Intellectual Capital and Performance in ASEAN High-Tech Firms?	Bima Cinintya Pratama, Maulida Nurul Innayah
ICAF4 087	Financial Statement Fraud, Earnings Quality and Fraud Triangle Analysis	Evi Rahmawati, Fitri Wahyuni

Concurrent Session 1 Day 1: Wednesday, April 25 th 2018		FA
Room: E7. 404		
Moderator: Dr. Rahmawati, SE, M.Si, Ak., CA		
ICAF4 024	Dividend Payout Ratio Determinant on Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing Companies Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange	Halim Usman, Salju, Sri Wahyuni Mustafa
ICAF4 026	The Firm Value of Non-Financial Company 2014-2016 (Evidence from company listed in IDX (Indonesia Stock Exchange))	Yulita Setiawanta, Agus Purwanto, Much Azizum Hakim
ICAF4 073	Comparative Analysis of Financial Performance Between PT Bank Mandiri (Indonesia) and Malayan Bank BHD (Malaysia) for the Period of 2013-2017	Budi Wahyu Mahardhika, Andrianto, Rieska Maharani
ICAF4 086	Corporate Governance Mechanism and Environmental Disclosures: Evidence from Indonesian Mining Companies	Evi Rahmawati, Shabrina Rahma Anindya, Sri Budhi Rezki
ICAF4 055	Independent Commissioners, Audit Committee, The Structure of Ownership and Intellectual Capital Against Financial Performance	Eny Maryanti, Prafitri Febrianti

Concurrent Session 1 Day 1: Wednesday, April 25 th 2018		TAX
Room: E7. 405		
Moderator: Imelda Dian Rahmawati, SE, M.Ak, Ak. CA.		
ICAF4 034	Influence of Executive Characteristic and Company Characteristic to Tax Avoidance (Empirical Study at Property and Real Estate Company Which Listing of Indonesian Stock Exchange in 2012 -2015)	Fenny Marietza, Nila Aprila, Halimah
ICAF4 082	The Influence of Moral Responsibility and Taxpayer Awareness on Personal Taxpayer Compliance With Tax Sanction as The Moderating Variable	Devi Amelia Utami, Ietje Nazaruddin
ICAF4 093	The Effect of Patriotism and Tax Sanctions on Taxpayer Compliance	Nabil Dzaky Murtadha, Ietje Nazarudin
ICAF4 020	Does Firms' Life Cycle Influence Tax Avoidance? (Evidence from Indonesia)	A. Roisal Afif, Ferry Irawan
ICAF4 078	The Effect of Modernization of the Tax Administration System on the Tax Compliance Through Individuals Positive Attitudes and Account Representative (A Survey on Personal Tax-payers in KPP Pratama Wates)	Imroni Arif Fiana, Bambang Jatmiko

Concurrent Session 2 Day 1: Wednesday, April 25 th 2018		FA
Room: E7. 5A		
Moderator: Dr. Sentot Imam Wahjono, M.Si		
ICAF4 031	The Effect of Intellectual Capital Towards Financial Performance and Firm Value (A Study on Banking Companies Listed in Indonesian, Malaysian, and Philippines Stock Exchange from 2013-2016)	Arum Indrasari, Nur Afni Taufiqurrohmah Putri
ICAF4 090	Foreign Ownership and Board Membership from Developed Versus Emerging Countries and Auditor Choice: Evidence from Indonesia	Heny Kurniawati, Philippe VanCauwenberge, Heidi Vander Bauwhede
ICAF4 037	Deconstructing the Concept of Corporate Social Responsibility: A social Investment towards Luwu Indigeous Society	Rahmawati
ICAF4 057	The Effect of Accounting Compliance, Internal Control, Compensation Accuracy, and Management Morality on Accounting Fraud Tendency	Akhmad Mulyadi, Sarwenda Biduri

Concurrent Session 2 Day 1: Wednesday, April 25 th 2018		FA
Room: E7. 5B		
Moderator: Dr. Anna Marina, M.Si, Ak., CA		
ICAF4 056	Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) and Factors Affecting ISR on Companies Listed in the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII)	Imelda Dian Rahmawati
ICAF4 095	Analysis on Resistance of BMT Management Changed to be BPRS	Ahim Abdurrahim, Hafiez Sofyani
ICAF4 019	Islamic Values in The Annual Report to Create Sharia Value Added	Rediyanto Putra, Rahma Rina Wijayanti
ICAF4 105	Toward the Development of FAS (Financial Accounting Standard) WAQF in Indonesia	Mevita Yollanda, M.Akhyar Adnan

Concurrent Session 2 Day 1: Wednesday, April 25 th 2018		MA
Room: E7. 402		
Moderator: Halim Usman, SE, M.Si		
ICAF4 091	Does Performance-Based Budgeting Have a Correlation with Performance Measurement System?: Evidence from Local Government in Indonesia	Hafiez Sofyani
ICAF4 063	The Effect of Professionalism, Competence, Organizational Commitment and Job Satisfaction on The Performance of Auditor at Public Accountant Firms in Padang and Medan	Elvira Luthan, Syahril Ali, Ety Hairaty
ICAF4 006	Model for Calculating Cost of Laundry Services by Considering Environmental Impacts and Costs	Elsje Kosasih, Atty Yuniawati, Verawati Suryaputra, Amelia Limijaya
ICAF4 061	Tri Kaya Parisudha as a Cultural and Religious-Based Ethics Concept in Improving Accounting Student's Moral Judgment	Made Aristia Prayudi, I Putu Hendra Martadinata

Concurrent Session 2 Day 1: Wednesday, April 25 th 2018		
Room: E7. 403		FA
Moderator: Dyah Ekaari Sekar J, S.E., M.Sc., QIA., Ak., CA.		
ICAF4 015	Internal Control Structure Based on Magical Religious Control (A Case Study on LPD Desa Pakraman Sangburni, Kubutambahan, Buleleng)	Anantawikrama Tungga Atmadja dan Putu Sukma Kurniawan
ICAF4 053	Whistleblowing on Village Fund Management Fraud: Dynamics and Challenges	Intiyas Utami
ICAF4 048	Coso Control Framework: Implementation in Credit Disbursement to Cooperatives (An Exploratory Research in Sharia Baitul Muttaqin Cooperative)	Abin Suarsa, Mujiman

Concurrent Session 2 Day 1: Wednesday, April 25th 2018

SYA

Room: E7. 404

Moderator: Caesar Marga Putri, S.E., M.Sc.

ICAF4 070	Intellectual Capital Assessment Using VAIC Model on Financial Performance of Sharia-Based Cooperatives Baitul Maal Wat Tamwil	Eddy Irsan Siregar, Riyanti, Lukman Hadi, Siti Hafnidar
ICAF4 008	[Makrifat] Accountability Study on Dzikrul Ghafilin and Semaan Al Qur'an Jantiko Mantab	Januar Eko Prasetio, Iwan Triyuwono, Eko Ganis Sukoharsono, Lilik Purwanti
ICAF4 072	Analysis of Implementation of House Ownership Credit (KPR) with The Murabahah in BJB Syariah Ciputat Help Branch	Karina Ayu Utami, Siti Jamilah
ICAF4 046	Improving the Comprehension of Behavioral Accounting Subject Based on Emotional Intelligence and Motivation to Learn of Accounting Department Students in East Java	Ade Puspito, Nurul Qomariah

Concurrent Session 2 Day 1: Wednesday, April 25 th 2018		PBLK
Room: E7. 405		
Moderator: Wiwit Hariyanto, M.Si		
ICAF4 036	The Role of Inspectorate in the Supervision of Regional Financial Management	Fatah Firdaus, Siti Musyarofah, Bambang Haryadi
ICAF4 010	The Impact of Tax Audit and Corruption Perception on Tax Evasion	Adam Siaga Utama, Ferry Irawan
ICAF4 081	Determinant Analysis of Weaknesses in Internal Control of Provincial Government in Indonesia	Rizal Yaya, Halim Sri Suprobo
ICAF4 013	Evaluation of Village Fund Allocation in Indonesia	Anik Puji Handayani, Rudy Badrudin

Concurrent Session 3 Day 2: Thursday, April 26 th 2018		PBLK
Room: E7. 5A		
Moderator: Afrizal Tahar, Drs., S.H., M.Acc., Ak., CA.		
ICAF4 068	Role of Village Asset Management: Study in Pekarungan Village Sukodono Sub-District of Sidoarjo Regency	Andrianto, Budi Wahyu Mahardhika
ICAF4 032	The Sincerity, Professionalism, and Culture Challenges Accountability Financial Reporting in LAZIS Muhammadiyah	Erni Juliana Al Hasanah N, M. Nur A. Birton
ICAF4 077	The Impact of Village Apparatus on Training, Motivation, and Management of Village Budget Toward Government Performance (Survey on Kecamatan Mojotengah Distric Wonosobo Regency)	Suryo Pratolo, Bambang Jatmiko, Misbahul Anwar, Dimas Andika Jurang Penatas, Kholifah Fil Ardhi
ICAF4 079	Government Internal Control System, Public Accountability, Budgetary Participation and Budget Target Clarity on Managerial Performance (Survey on Regional Work Unit in Sragen Regency)	Bambang Jatmiko, Nano Prawoto, Rini Juni Astuti, Desy Amalia Candrakusuma, Tri Indah Mulyani

Concurrent Session 3 Day 2: Thursday, April 26 th 2018 Room: E7. 5B Moderator: Ilham Maulana Saud, S.E., M.Sc., Ak..		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">FA</div>		
ICAF4 075	Expertise, Audit Experience and Professional Skepticism on Fraud Detection	Muhammad Fahri Maulana, Titik Agus Setiyaningsih
ICAF4 083	Use of Fraud Diamond Model to Identify Indicates of Financial Statements Financial Report with Corporate Governance and Organizational Culture as a Moderating Variable	Wahyu Manuhara Putra
ICAF4 054	An Analysis on Audit Quality of Regional Election Campaign Fund Report to Improve Transparency and Accountability of Campaign Funds (A Study on Public Accountants in Surabaya)	Dina Dwi Oktavia Rini, Wiwit Hariyanto, Dyah Novtania H
ICAF4 033	The Influence of Financial Distress, Prior Loss, Financial Ratio, and Audit Opinion Prior Year toward Acceptance of Going Concern Audit Opinion (Empirical Study On Manufacture Companies Listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2014-2016)	Rizqa Rastian Pratama, Erni Suryandari Fatmaningrum

Concurrent Session 3 Day 2: Thursday, April 26 th 2018		FA
Room: E7. 402		
Moderator: Prima Shofiani, SE, M.Ak., Ak, CA.		
ICAF4 094	The Influence of Non-Financial Performance towards Managerial Performance with Role Clarity and Procedural Fairness as Mediating Variables	Anindya Putri Paramitha, Ietje Nazarudin
ICAF4 080	The Impact of Corporate Governance on Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty of Islamic Insurance Company in Indonesia	Peni Nugraheni, Lia Fauziah
ICAF4 085	The Influence of Education and Level of Religiosity towards Behavior of Usury (A Study on Accounting Students of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta)	Dea Rizaldi Mulyantono, Sigit Arie Wibowo
ICAF4 103	Determine Audit Judgment Government Auditors in Audit of Local Government Financial Report (Study on BPK Representative of Central Java Province and BPK Representative of DIY Province)	Edwin Heriyanto, Ilham Maulana Saud
ICAF4 035	The Influence of Client Pressure, Spiritual Intelligence, Motivation, Professionalism, and Time Budget Pressure towards Audit Quality (An Empirical Study on Public Accounting Firms in Yogyakarta and Semarang)	Indah Wahyu Setia Ningsih,ErniSuryandari Fatmaningrum

Concurrent Session 3 Day 2: Thursday, April 26th 2018

Room: E7. 403

FA

Moderator: Fitri Wahyuni, S.E., M.Sc.

ICAF4 038	Factors Influence Fixed Asset Revaluation Policy (A Comparative Study on Manufacturing Companies Listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange and Malaysia Stock Exchange Year 2014-2016)	Rudiana Eni Damayati, Erni Suryandari Fatmaningrum
ICAF4 045	An Analysis on the Influence of Firm Size, Fixed Asset Intensity, Liquidity, Declining Cash Flow from Operation, and Leverage towards the Choice of Fixed Asset Revaluation Method and its Impact on Market Reaction	Satrio Kusumo Yudhanto, Erni Suryandari
ICAF4 047	Determinant Decision of Fixed Asset Revaluation (Comparative Study on the Financial Statement of Manufacturing Companies in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore in 2016)	Debi Rifaatul Mahmudah, Barbara Gunawan
ICAF4 097	Comparison of The Effect of Ownership Concentration, Accumulated Losses, Fix Asset Intensity, and Market to Book Ratio on The Selection of Fixed Assets Revaluation Method (Study on Manufacturing Companies Listed on The Stock Exchange of Indonesia and Malaysia)	Fajrianita Dewi, Hafiez Sofyani, Evi Rahmawati

Concurrent Session 3 Day 2: Thursday, April 26th 2018

Room: E7. 404

FA

Moderator: Ietje Nazaruddin, Dr., M.Si., Ak., CA.

ICAF4 096	Analysis Fraud Diamond in Detecting Financial Statement Fraud (An Empirical Study on All Companies Listed on Indonesian Stock Exchange Period 2011-2015)	Pukis Ayu Pramesty, Wahyu Manuhara Putra
ICAF4 099	The Influence of Sustainability Report Disclosure toward Market Performance with Profitability and Independent Commissioner as Moderating Variable (A Study on the All Sector Company Listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange Period of 2012-2016)	Rizkia Sisdayanti Putri, Harjanti Widiastuti
ICAF4 098	The Influence of Information Asymmetry and Mandatory Disclosure IFRS Convergence on Accounting Value Relevance of Earnings and Book Value	Dhea Ayu Rosita Putri, Hafiez Sofyani, Evi Rahmawati
ICAF4 052	The Effect of Profitability, Profit Sharing, Inflation, and Bank Size towards <i>Mudharabah</i> Saving in Sharia Banking in Indonesia and Malaysia	Armalina Putri Widyanani

Concurrent Session 3 Day 2: Thursday, April 26th 2018

Room: E7. 405

FA

Moderator: Erni Suryandari, S.E., M.Si.

ICAF4 100	Role Conflict Effect toward Auditor Judgment Bias with Public Accounting Firm Size, Personality Traits and Locus of Control as Moderating Variable	Asti Putri Pratiwi, Caesar Marga Putri
ICAF4 102	The Factors That Influence of Internet Financial Reporting (Empirical Study on Sharia Insurance and Sharia Bank in Indonesia and Malaysia)	Bustanul Ashar, Ilham Maulana Saud, Peni Nugraheni
ICAF4 104	The Factors Influence The Use of e-Filing for Tax Payers in Pratama Tax Service Office Klaten	Amalya Nur Jannah, Alek Murtin
ICAF4 101	Factors That Influence Customer Behavior of Conventional Banking Switch to Sharia Banking (Empirical Study on College Student of Accounting Department in D.I.Y)	Iman Teguh, Ilham Maulana Saud, Peni Nugraheni

INDONESIAN TAX REFORM 2008, CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, PRODUCTION CAPACITY AND MANUFACTURING SECTORS COMPETITIVENESS

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ABSTRACT: This paper aimed to analyze Indonesian tax reform (henceforth ITR 2008) effect on manufacturing sectors competitiveness. We grounded our analysis upon tax incidence theory. Tax incidence theory explanation concerning potential forward (backward) shifting and international productive resource allocation distortion due to taxation are the focus of this paper. Data were collected from Indonesian Capital Market. Sample comprises of the listed manufacturing firms in Indonesian Stock Exchange from 2003 to 2013 conducting export activities. The analysis result showed that ITR 2008 had no direct effect on Indonesian manufacturing export performance. However, we provided evidence that ITR 2008 had an indirect effect on export performance through capital expenditure and production capacity improvement. The findings indicated that potential effects of forward (backward) shifting were not the function of manufacturing sector competitiveness. On the contrary, firm's saving and international taxation competitiveness were indicated as the potential possible channel of the manufacturing sector competitiveness.

KEYWORD: Tax Reform, Corporate Income Tax, Capital Expenditure, Production Capacity, Business Competitiveness, Export Performance

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GOVERNMENT POLICY AND CIGARETTE INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT: The objective of this study is to examine the level of performance differences of cigarette industry companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) before and after the implementation of government policy that called PP. 109 in 2012. The financial performance of this study is measured by the potential level of bankruptcy, liquidity, profitability, and solvency. This research used purposive sampling method to determine the research sample. The research period used in this research was for eight years from 2009 until 2016. The research was conducted using paired t-test. The results showed that there were significant differences in the level of bankruptcy and profitability potential before and after the application of PP. 109 of 2012. The results of the study failed to find any significant differences in the level of liquidity and solvency before and after the application of PP. 109 of 2012.

KEYWORD: Bankruptcy, Government Policy, Liquidity, Profitability, Solvability

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CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT FOR PERFORMANCE BY TAILORED INTEGRATED ISLAMIC AIS IN HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT: In the era of disruption, accounting information system is needed to create in an integrated business process in the hospital for the disturbance that can be caused by an innovation that can be controlled by management. In Islamic hospital, Islamic AIS becomes a necessity. The aim of this paper is to explain how TI (Tailoredmade Integrated) IAIS (Islamic Accounting Information System) can improve simultaneously study is the performance of the hospital. We use Unified Modeling Language (UML) for IAIS as needed, having previously used the MYOB Accounting application. The research location is in Muhammadiyah hospital in Indonesia. Computerized AIS is developed using UML while for database server using MySQL and PHP as compiler. Research Methodology uses in this a qualitative approach. Data were collected with outside observation and relevant documentation. The research findings show improvement in hospital performance in term of: registration of new patient, making copies of receipts and prescriptions, preparing patient bills, and printing patient receipts. The four indicators show improved performance in terms of shorter work time. We recommend continuing to develop IAIS until all computerized systems become integrated for the whole business process in Islamic hospital.

KEYWORD: Islamic Accounting Information System, Muhammadiyah Hospital, Continuous Improvement, UML, MySQL

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FACTORS INFLUENCING THE LEVEL OF ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING ADOPTION: A CONCEPTUAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT: Beginning from the assumption that accrual accounting is useful in ensuring high performance of management systems, this study attempts to determine to what extent municipalities comply with new accounting standards in Indonesia with a focus on municipalities in the provinces of Sumatera and Java. Drawing from institutional theory and contingency theory, this study has two objectives: (i) to investigate to what extent municipalities comply with the accounting standards stipulated in PP No. 71 of 2010, (ii) to examine the relationship between explanatory factors such as top management support, training programs, information technology, internal communication, implementation costs, and project leadership, and the level of accrual accounting adoption in Indonesia's municipalities. Therefore, this study contributed to identify input into the adoption of Government Regulation No. 71 of 2010 in order to apply accrual accounting to the fullest and to minimize errors in financial reporting with the analysis of possible obstacles faced in implementing accrual accounting.

KEYWORD: Accrual Accounting, Compliance, Government Regulation, Explanatory Factors

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THE DIFFERENCES OF PATIENT SAFETY INCIDENT BY HEALTH WORKERS IN ACCREDITED AND NON-ACCREDITED PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to identify the differences of patient safety incident (PSI) by health workers in accredited and non-accredited Primary health care (PHC). This research used analytic cross-sectional method. A well-structured questionnaire of 15 patients' safety indicators was administered to collect response of nurses and midwives in 3 accredited PHC and 3 non-accredited PHC about patients' safety incident in last month. The result showed that overall incidents happened more frequent in non-accredited PHC than in accredited PHC which was statistically significant (CI 95%, $p=0.002$). Specifically, what the nurses handle was about medication (CI 95% $p=0.018$) and therapeutic treatment (CI 95% $p=0.036$). Also, it was about the education (CI 95% $p=0.025$) and documentation (CI 95% $p=0.013$). Still, two indicators of midwife's treatment while transferring and related to the education involved minor harm.

KEYWORD: Medication Error, Documentation, Education, Hospital Accreditation

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LOVE OF MONEY AND ETHICAL PERCEPTIONS OF LECTURER FOR PERCEPTION EARNING MANAGEMENT BEHAVIOR WITH EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to examine the influence of the behavior of Love of Money and the Perception of Ethical Behavior on Perceptions of Earning Management. The research participants were the academics who joined workshop activities from all over Indonesia. This study focuses on Love of Money and Ethics Perception Influence Earning Management Perception. This experimental research design used 2x2 between subject to investigate participants who were lecturers from Indonesia. The method of analysis used Regression Analysis. The results indicated that there was influence of attitude of Love of Money and Perception of Ethics toward behavior of Earnings Management.

KEYWORD: Earning Management, Love of Money, Ethics

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CONTINGENCY THEORY, INFORMATION AND STRATEGY: EXAMINING THE ROLE OF MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING INFORMATION IN PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT TASK

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ABSTRACT: From contingency approach, it can be viewed that there is a relationship between task, information, and performance. Utilizing this notion, we examined the role of managerial accounting information in organizational process, specifically in product development task. Product development is a context in organization which has relatively high uncertainty. Its importance in currently changing environment to support organization in obtaining competitive advantage has led to the importance of achieving cost efficiency as well. Managerial accounting information then should play a central role to facilitate decision makers. In this conceptual study, we explored how conflicting views and research results in accounting as well as in product development literature regarding this role had been emerged. We further identified some research problems and analyzed how theoretical framework could be drawn to explain and answer the problems. Under a contingent role of strategy, we posited interactive relationship between strategy, managerial accounting information, and performance. From the proposed relationship, some implications for future research are discussed.

KEYWORD: Contingency, Strategy, Managerial Accounting Information, Product Development Task

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CREATORS INTENTIONS INFLUENCE CROWD FUNDING PERFORMANCE AS A BUSINESS FUNDING ALTERNATIVE IN ASEAN COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT: Crowd funding involve collecting the small contributions from a large number of audiences via the internet without involving any intermediaries of financing. The study aims to determine the influences of fundraising, product testing, establish relationship and expand awareness towards the crowd funding performance to become an alternative source of business funding. This study is conducted using quantitative approach, which google form is distributed to 267 project initiators in four ASEAN countries as a sample and 197 set questionnaires were returned by a complete answer and can be analyzed further. The result indicates that all independent variables have significant relationship towards the crowd funding performance. The theoretical and practical implication is provided from the research outcome

KEYWORD: Alternative Source of Business Funding, Creators' Intention, Crowd Funding Performance, Financing Intermediaries, Small Contribution

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY "CHERYL" AS MEDIA E-COMMERCE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

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ABSTRACT: This research inspired information technology "CHERYL" to create competitive advantage SMEs "W". Competitive advantage based on the utilization of e-commerce technology. Utilization of SMEs "W" was studied through qualitative methods with case studies in system applications. The results showed that the Computer Base Information System (CBIS) contained data of the issues solved. Basic problem with system approach that is oriented on the problem. This orientation produces efficiency, precision and convenience as well as the benefit of e-commerce information needs to achieve competitive advantage.

KEYWORD: Information Technology "CHERYL", Approach of Problem Orientation, E-Commerce and Competitive Advantage.

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AN IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING MODEL IN VILLAGE-OWNED ENTERPRISE AND SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE: CASE STUDY IN BALI, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT: Sustainability reporting becomes a new paradigm in corporate reporting. This article discusses the implementation of sustainability reporting model on village-owned enterprise (VOE) and small and medium enterprises (SMEs), especially in Indonesia. This research design was a qualitative descriptive study and literature research. This research was conducted at the village-owned enterprise and some small and medium enterprise in Tajun village, Buleleng, Bali. The process of this research was divided into initial research, data collection, creating the sustainability reporting model, and the implementation of the sustainability reporting model. The methods of data collection were semi-structured interview, observation, and document analysis. Sustainability reporting model in village-owned enterprise and small and medium enterprises was based on GRI G4 standard. There were five stages on sustainability reporting model for VOE and SMEs. The five stages were preparation stage, connect stage, define stage, monitoring stage, and reporting stage. Sustainability reporting on VOE and SMEs increased transparency towards stakeholders and improved the optimization of business process. This result indicated that VOE and SMEs can contribute more than other related business in sustainability context.

KEYWORD: Sustainability Reporting, Sustainability Reporting Model, Village-Owned Enterprise, Small and Medium Enterprises

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THE EFFECT OF ELECTRONIC INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS, AUDITOR COMPETENCE, AND AUDITOR INDEPENDENCE, ON ETHICS MODERATED AUDITING QUALITY

(An Empirical Study on Certified Public Accountant (CPA) Firms in Surabaya and Sidoarjo)

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of electronic information technology systems, auditor competence and independence auditor moderated ethics. The objects of this research were auditors who work in CPA of Surabaya area. Data collection in this study used questionnaires that were given to auditors who work in the CPA area of Surabaya. The sampling used purposive sampling technique that used certain criteria. Analysis technique used in this research was partial least square (PLS). The results obtained from the validity and reliability test indicated that each indicator of this research variable was valid. It was seen from the component score whose value is more than 0,5. For the test results Hypothesis only two collisions alone that affected the quality of the audit of Electronic Information Systems Technology and Electronic Information Systems Interaction with the Ethics Auditor, while others had not effect.

KEYWORD: Electronic Information System Technology, Independence, and Competence, Ethics and The Audit Quality

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THE EXAMINING OF UNIFIED THEORY OF ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF TECHNOLOGY (UTAUT) IN IMPLEMENTATION OF PARISH ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM AT SEMARANG ARCHDIOCESE

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ABSTRACT: This research is a further research on the results of Siswanto et al. (2016) who found that system development strategies of Parish Accounting Information System (PAIS) by stakeholders analysis resulted in useful, easy-to-use and relevant for parish treasurers. This research intends to find whether established PAIS fit the needs and abilities of the users. Based on survey method, we distribute the questionnaire to all parish treasurers in the vikep area of Yogyakarta who have received training of new PAIS. Data analysis was done by using SEM (Structural Equation Model). The results show empirical evidence that UTAUT is not fully proven. This study shows that all independent variables have an effect on dependent variable according to UTAUT theory model except effort expectancy variable has no effect on intention to use PAIS. Self-efficacy variables do not moderate the effect of effort expectancy on the intention of using a PAIS.

KEYWORD: UTAUT, Self-Efficacy, Parish Accounting Information Systems, Catholic Church Organization

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ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR RAW MATERIAL IN PT JADIMAS-GRESIK

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ABSTRACT: The development of technology and information, requires companies to face intense business competition, therefore the company is expected to survive and become better than its competitors. Through Accounting Information System at PT Jadimas-Gresik it is expected to support good internal control, to be able to save company's assets. One important part in supporting the company's production is raw material inventory. Therefore, it is important for companies to know how the implementation of SIA raw material inventory in support of internal control in the company. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. The results show that the procedures and accounting information system raw material inventory that has been made is good, but cannot be applied maximally due to the constraints of human resources. So that the system has been made not able to apply internal control in all elements (authorization, organization and healthy practice). PT Jadimas needs to provide training for employees involved with the operation of accounting information systems, so that it can run well and able to support the company's internal control system.

KEYWORD: Accounting Information System, Purchase of Raw Material, Internal Control

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CHALLENGES AND AGENDA USING CRYPTO CURRENCY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT: This research is intended to address the phenomenon pertaining the agenda of crypto currency in developing countries. The research will highlight the different kinds of technological condition, economic structure, as well as socio-economic aspects that differ from industrial countries, new industrial countries, and developing countries. Using exploratory method, this research will focus on growing development of today's payment system, crypto currency and its challenges in developing countries as well as growing distrust towards the current mono control of financial system. The issue of distrust towards the state-established mechanism of regulations as well as financial system through the central banks and their policies persist. As such, within each nation the situation, facilitated through the wider use of technology and the internet increasingly encourages the key players of the private sector, the businessmen to use more efficient payments through electronic transactions and are increasingly used and exploited. Since its inception in 2009 under an anonymous name Satoshi, the use of virtual currency or commonly referred to as crypto-currencies increasingly used by certain community and business groups, especially for generations who are very literate on technological developments on finance to facilitate the transaction activities among business speculants. Issues that persist within developing countries that render the gap to widen with developed nations include high illiteracy rate, unfamiliarity with high technology, low rate of transactions per day, and remote areas lacking access to decent infrastructure. The problem is much evident in developing countries which are rural-dominated with limitation in transaction, in cash and moreover, virtual. On the other hand, in terms of Islamic finance, crypto currency due to its characteristics renders it to be better avoided since it is not allowed by Syari'ah to exchange currency with currency, as its main function is the tool of transaction, not a commodity in itself. The currency is always treated as instrument of transaction. In addition, selling and buying of crypto currency is very speculative with no underlying assets which endangers not only market mechanism but also any people involved. This research stipulates that there is a gap between developed countries and developing countries in terms of the usage of crypto currency, bearing in mind the societal structure, mode of production, as well as the financial ecosystem. It is assumed that the growing usage of crypto currency render money to be a commodity, rather than means of transaction itself. This study finds that crypto currency is much more feasible and widely used as a means of transaction within the gigantic economy, rather than for wide, public use. The volatility and speculative nature of crypto currency trading renders it very risky if used for wider scale of society, and renders a wider inequality among the nations that are advanced in technological usage and assets and those that are still in the process of development. While solely prohibiting the usage of crypto currency has been done by some countries, Germany, Russia, Thailand etc. including Indonesia. The widespread use proves it is inevitable and hence certain limitations must be drawn to ensure a stable economy.

KEYWORD: Crypto Currency, Financial Ecosystem, Inequality, Fin-Tech

MEASURING INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL OF TURKISH BANKS LISTED ON BORSA ISTANBUL BANKING INDEX (BIST XBANK) WITH THE MARKET VALUE / BOOK VALUE METHOD AND VALUE ADDED INTELLECTUAL COEFFICIENT (VAIC) MODEL

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ABSTRACT: Intellectual capital is a critical concept to realize and reflect the real value of organizations. This study took advantage of Market Value (MV) / Book Value (BV) method and Value Added Intellectual Coefficient (VAIC) model to measure and compare intellectual capital of Turkish banks listed on Borsa Istanbul Banking Index (BIST XBANK). Also, financial indicators such as Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), Leverage, (LEV), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and intellectual capital performance indicators such as MV/BV ratio, Human Capital Efficiency (HCE), Structural Capital Efficiency (SCE), Capital Employed Efficiency (CEE) and VAIC of banks were compared. Research also ran a Pearson Correlations Test to investigate the relationship between these indicators. Data were gathered from Istanbul Stock Exchange - ISE (Borsa Istanbul), Public Disclosure Platform (KAP), Banks Association of Turkey – TBB (Türkiye Bankalar Birliği), Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BRSA), Fortune Turkey, Anadolu Agency and Hurriyet.

KEYWORD: Banking, BIST, Intellectual Capital, Measurement, VAIC, XBANK

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INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AND DISCLOSURE PRACTICES IN ANNUAL REPORTS: A CONTENT ANALYSIS METHOD

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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to provide an overview of the disclosure and presentation of intellectual capital information in the annual reports of cable companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchanges. Research problem solved by content analysis method, the data were obtained from annual reports of cable companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2015. This study found that from the topic side, structural capital was the most common category of intellectual capital disclosed in the annual reports. Interestingly, based on the evidence dimension, the majority of intellectual capital disclosures were discursive, while based on news-tenors, positive-tenor dominated. When viewed from time-orientation, the disclosure was dominated by past-oriented time orientation. Positive-tenors dominated in all types of intellectual capital disclosures based on the evidence. Past-oriented time dimension dominated the numerical (non-monetary and monetary) intellectual capital disclosure. Regardless of the time orientation category, it was found that positive expression dominated intellectual capital disclosure.

KEYWORD: Disclosure, Evidence, Intellectual Capital, News-Tenor, Time Orientation, Topic

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THE MODERATING EFFECT OF FAMILY OWNERSHIP ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL DISCLOSURES AND MARKET VALUE: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE OF NON-FINANCIAL COMPANIES WITH HIGH-IC INTENSIVE IN INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA STOCK EXCHANGES

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ABSTRACT: This study examines how family ownership moderates relationship between level of Intellectual Capital Disclosure (ICD) and market value in Indonesia and Malaysia. This study extends the literature by considering the role of family ownership in weakening level of disclosure to the market value. This research only focused on listed companies in Malaysia and Indonesia which have high intellectual capital index. The intellectual capital data index was calculated by doing a content analysis of 2015 annual report of listed companies. The result showed that family ownership could attenuate the decision of company to what extent they disclose the strength of the company in the form of intellectual capital disclosure. Although intellectual capital disclosure had positive relationship to market value, the family firms preferred to keep their competitive advantages as a legacy to their next generation. Surprisingly, only one component of ICD, which was external capital, influenced the market value, while the other component had no relationship. However, only human capital that had negative interaction

KEYWORD: Intellectual Capital Disclosure, Family Ownership, Market Value

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CAN FAMILY OWNERSHIP STRENGTHEN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AND PERFORMANCE IN ASEAN HIGH-TECH FIRMS?

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ABSTRACT: This study investigated the positive relationship between intellectual capital and firm performance and examined whether the family ownership could strengthen the relationship between intellectual capital and firm performance of the firms that operates in high-technology industries in ASEAN. The data collected from OSIRIS database and company annual reports from 2008-2014 and conducted on five countries in ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. The final sample used in this study consisted a total of 1,310 observations. This study used panel data regression model analysis, i.e. fixed effect regression and random effect regression. The results showed that intellectual capital had a positive relationship with financial performance. This result indicated that intellectual capital could give higher financial performance for the firms. This was not found in the relationship between intellectual capital and market performance. In the interaction relationship, the result was in the contrary to alignment effect that became our previous prediction. The result was consistent with the entrenchment effect and indicated that family ownership could weaken the relationship between intellectual capital and financial performance. There was no evidence about the relationship between interaction of intellectual capital and family ownership on market performance

KEYWORD: Intellectual Capital, Family Ownership, Financial Performance, Market Performance

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FRAUD, EARNINGS QUALITY AND FRAUD TRIANGLE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT: This study analyzed the fraud triangle in detecting fraud financial statement. This study also analyzed the effect of earnings quality, information asymmetry and the auditor's specialization towards detecting financial fraud. The sample of this study consisted of listed companies in Indonesian Stock exchange. The results of this study showed that the financial stability and financial targets had significant effects towards detecting the financial statement fraud. Personal financial need, external pressure, and rationalization had no effect on the financial statement fraud. Effective monitoring had negative effect towards financial fraud. This study also found that earnings quality had no association with the financial fraud. However, information asymmetry had significant impact on the financial statement fraud.

KEYWORD: Fraud Triangle, Earnings Management, Information Asymmetry, Auditor Specialization, Financial Statement Fraud

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DIVIDEND PAYOUT RATIO DETERMINANT ON MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING COMPANIES LISTED ON INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE

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ABSTRACT: Research on dividend payout ratio that has been conducted by researchers showed that there is no consistency to the results of the research. This research aimed to investigate the dividend payout ratio determinant on the companies registered in Indonesian Stock Exchange (ISE). This research was conducted by downloading the summaries of the financial reports of the manufacturing and non-manufacturing companies registered in ISE. Data were analyzed by the quantitative approach, namely by performing the moderated regression analysis. The research results indicated that the return on asset and investment opportunity set have the positive and significant impact on the dividend payout ratio. Whereas the types of the companies serving as the moderating variable directly had the positive impact on the dividend payout ratio, however, it weakened the relationship between the return on asset and the dividend payout ratio and strengthened the relationship between the investment opportunity set and the dividend payout ratio.

KEYWORD: Return on Asset, Investment Opportunity Set, Company Type, Dividend Payout Ratio

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THE FIRM VALUE OF NON-FINANCIAL COMPANY 2014-2016: EVIDENCE FROM COMPANY LISTED IN INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE

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ABSTRACT: The condition in which business competition is very tight and full of competitive competition especially for the issuers engaged in non-financial industry makes the management think creatively so that business they manage can get progress from year to year. The creativity of management in having expansion definitely requires a lot of capital, so it needs effective capital structure in order to produce good results for the management. In the previous research, it has been proven that capital structure can affect the firm value. When an issuer is considered good by investors then investors will start investing their capital into the company. In addition to capital structure, the previous research also stated that profitability and growth asset also can affect the firm value. Based on that, the researchers wanted to examine and prove directly the reaction of investors in increasing the firm value, when investors get information in the form of growth asset, capital structure, and profitability. This research was conducted on the issuer that has been listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange at the end of 2016, with the research period of three years. The identification with the criteria set was conducted through purposive sampling. Therefore, the researchers obtained 55 companies as samples in this study. The data samples obtained were analyzed using multiple linear regression. The results of this study proved partially that capital structure and profitability affected the firm value, but not for the growth asset that did not have an effect on the firm value.

KEYWORD: Capital Structure, Growth Asset, Firm Value, and Profitability

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BETWEEN PT BANK MANDIRI TBK (INDONESIA) AND MALAYAN BANK BHD (MALAYSIA) FOR THE PERIOD OF 2013-2017

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ABSTRACT: Banking is a financial institution that has a very important role in economic and business activities. Lending activities and services rendered by banks in trade and economic activity can move country's economy. Their banking companies will assist communities in improving their quality of life and may help the government in solving the economic problems that occur in a country. This study aims to analyze the financial performance at PT. Bank Mandiri (Indonesia) and Malayan Bank Bhd (Malaysia) by using descriptive analysis with analysis tools and test different financial ratios Independent Samples t-test. The results show there are differences between the financial performance of the Bank and Malayan Bank (Maybank) in ROA, BOPO, LDR and ROE. As for the CAR and NPM there are differences in financial performance. Maybank management should pay more attention to improve its financial performance. Likewise for the Management of the Bank is expected to maintain current excellent financial performance.

KEYWORD: Financial Performance, Financial Ratios

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MECHANISM AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURES: EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIAN MINING COMPANIES

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ABSTRACT: This paper reported the findings of a study on the association between corporate governance mechanism and the level of environmental disclosures in mining companies. The results of this study showed that the board of commissioner size, gender diversity, foreign ownership, and profitability had positive effect towards environmental disclosures level. Meanwhile, the board of commissioner meetings number, audit committee size, and managerial ownership had no significant effects towards environmental disclosures level. Furthermore, environmental disclosures were measured using Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) G4. The research samples used 70 mining companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during 2015-2016..

KEYWORD: Indonesian Mining Companies, Environmental Disclosures, Corporate Governance

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INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONERS, AUDIT COMMITTEE, THE STRUCTURE OF OWNERSHIP AND INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AGAINST FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT: This research aimed to know the influence of the independent Commissioners, Audit Committee, the structure of ownership and Intellectual Capital towards financial performance. This research included comparative causal research. Data collection used documentation. Sampling techniques used a purposive sampling method. The population in this research was the banking company listed on the Indonesia stock exchange in 2013-2015 for 43 companies and samples number were 26 companies. In analyzing the data descriptive test and test assumptions were used, while classical hypothesis testing method used Multiple Linear regression analysis (F Test, t-test and the coefficient of Determination). Based on the results of the research that had been conducted, partially independent Commissioners had no significant effect towards financial performance, Audit Committee partially had a significant effect to financial performance, ownership structures partially had no effect towards financial performance, Intellectual Capital had a partial effect on financial performance. Whereas simultaneous independent Commissioners, Audit Committee, the structure of ownership and Intellectual Capital had a significant effect towards financial performance

KEYWORD: Independent Commissioners, Audit Committee, Structure of Ownership, Intellectual Capital, Financial Performance

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INFLUENCE OF EXECUTIVE CHARACTERISTIC AND COMPANY CHARACTERISTIC TO TAX AVOIDANCE

(Empirical Study at Property and Real Estate Company Which Listing of Indonesian Stock Exchange in 2012 -2015)

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ABSTRACT: This research aimed to analyze and get empirical evidence about the effect of executive characteristic and corporate characteristic on tax avoidance. The indicator of executive characteristic was measured by their age and corporate characteristic indicator was measured by corporate risk, profitability, and corporate size. The samples of this study were property and real estate industries which were listed on Indonesian Stock Exchanges during 2012-2015. The samples were 28 companies with 4 years observation that acquired by purposive sampling method. Hypothesis in this research were tested by multiple linear regression model using EViews 9.0..The result of this study showed that executives age and profitability had an influence on the tax avoidance. On the other hand, corporate risk and corporate size did not influence the tax avoidance.

KEYWORD: Executive Characteristic, Corporate Characteristic, Executives Age, Corporate Risk, Profitability, Corporate Size and Tax Avoidance

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THE INFLUENCE OF MORAL RESPONSIBILITY AND TAXPAYER AWARENESS ON PERSONAL TAXPAYER COMPLIANCE WITH TAX SANCTION AS THE MODERATING VARIABLE

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ABSTRACT: This research was conducted to analyze the influence of moral responsibility and taxpayer awareness on personal taxpayer compliance with tax sanction as the moderating variable in Special Region of Yogyakarta. The subjects of this research were personal taxpayers in Special Region of Yogyakarta. The research samples, 120 respondents, were selected using purposive sampling method. The data were analyzed using Simple Regression Analysis and Moderating Regression Analysis (MRA). There were two research models, in which every research model was analyzed using Simple Regression Analysis and Moderating Regression Analysis (MRA). Simple Regression Analysis was used for hypothesis one and three while Moderating Regression Analysis (MRA) was used for the hypothesis two and four. Based on the result analysis, it could be concluded that the moral responsibility and taxpayer awareness affected personal taxpayer compliance positively, and tax sanction could strengthen the influence between them.

KEYWORD: Moral Responsibility, Taxpayer Awareness, Taxpayer Compliance, Tax Sanctions, Moderating

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THE EFFECT OF PATRIOTISM AND TAX SANCTIONS ON TAXPAYER COMPLIANCE

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ABSTRACT: This research was conducted to analyze the influence of moral responsibility and taxpayer awareness on personal taxpayer compliance with tax sanction as the moderating variable in Special Region of Yogyakarta. The subjects of this research were personal taxpayers in Special Region of Yogyakarta. The research samples, 120 respondents, were selected using purposive sampling method. The data were analyzed using Simple Regression Analysis and Moderating Regression Analysis (MRA). There were two research models, in which every research model was analyzed using Simple Regression Analysis and Moderating Regression Analysis (MRA). Simple Regression Analysis was used for hypothesis one and three while Moderating Regression Analysis (MRA) was used for the hypothesis two and four. Based on the result analysis, it could be concluded that the moral responsibility and taxpayer awareness affected personal taxpayer compliance positively, and tax sanction could strengthen the influence between them.

KEYWORD: Moral Responsibility, Taxpayer Awareness, Taxpayer Compliance, Tax Sanctions, Moderating

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DOES FIRMS' LIFE CYCLE INFLUENCE TAX AVOIDANCE?: EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to investigate the relation between firm's life cycle stages and firm tax avoidance. Differences on the strategy characteristics, environment, opportunities, and resources available at each phase of the firm's life cycle may provide different incentives for manager to avoid taxes. This paper can be the first study conducted to provide an empirical evidence of the relation in Indonesia. Using firms listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) in the period of 2012-2016 as the samples and using research model conducted by Hasan et al. (2016), with several adjustments, we found that firm's life cycle stages were not significantly associated with firms' tax avoidance behavior. Our study gives new finding about the association between firm's life cycle stages and firm tax avoidance which is different from Hasan et al.'s (2016) research.

KEYWORD: Firm's Life Cycle, Liquidity, Tax Avoidance

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THE EFFECT OF MODERNIZATION OF THE TAX ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM ON THE TAX COMPLIANCE THROUGH INDIVIDUALS POSITIVE ATTITUDES AND ACCOUNT REPRESENTATIVE PERFORMANCE

(A Survey on Personal Tax-payers in KPP Pratama Wates)

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ABSTRACT: This research examines the effect of modernization of the tax administration system on the tax compliance of personal tax-payers in KPP Pratama Wates through positive attitude of individual taxpayer and Account Representative performance. Respondents in this study are 150 personal tax-payers with convenience sampling technique. Methods of the data analysis using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) with AMOS application. The result shows that there is positive effect of modernization of the tax administration system towards tax compliance of personal tax-payers in KPP Pratama Wates through positive attitude of individual taxpayer and Account Representative performance.

KEYWORD: Modernization of the Tax Administration System, Positive Attitude of individual Tax-payer, Account Representative Performance, and Individual Tax-payer

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THE EFFECT OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL TOWARDS FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND FIRM VALUE

(A Study on Banking Companies Listed in Indonesian, Malaysian, and Philippines Stock Exchange from 2013-2016)

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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to analyze the influence of intellectual capital towards financial performance and firm value in Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines. The subjects of this research were 44 banking companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI), 32 banking companies listed in Bursa Malaysia (BM) and 40 banking companies listed in Philippines Stock Exchange (PSE) from 2013-2016. The sampling method used in this research was purposive sampling. The data were obtained from the annual reports in Indonesia Stock Exchange, Bursa Malaysia and Philippines Stock Exchange. The data analysis used were the descriptive statistics test, classical assumption test, and test of hypotheses. The result showed that; intellectual capital positively influenced the financial performance in Indonesian and Malaysian banking companies, intellectual capital did not influence firm value in banking companies, and there was a different financial performance and firm value of banking companies in Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines.

KEYWORD: Intellectual Capital, Financial Performance, and Firm Value

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FOREIGN OWNERSHIP AND BOARD MEMBERSHIP FROM DEVELOPED VERSUS EMERGING COUNTRIES AND AUDITOR CHOICE: EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT: This paper investigates in an emerging country, i.e. Indonesia, whether any impact of foreign investors and board members on auditor choice depends on whether they originate from a developed versus from another emerging country. We document that the likelihood of adopting a Big4 audit firm is higher when foreign owners and board members originate from developed countries as compared to from emerging countries. To the best of our knowledge, this study is the first to argue and document evidence consistent with the idea that especially investors and board members from developed foreign countries demand high quality financial reporting and that firms respond to this by appointing a Big4 audit firm. Our results show that in an emerging country like Indonesia especially ownership and board membership from developed foreign countries is positively associated with the selection of Big4 audit firms hereby potentially reducing information asymmetry and enhancing the access to foreign capital necessary to sustain economic growth.

KEYWORD: Auditor Selection Policy, Emerging Market Economy, Board Composition, External Audit, Cross-Border Ownership

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DECONSTRUCTING THE CONCEPT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: A SOCIAL INVESTMENT TOWARDS LUWU INDIGEOUS SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT: This research deconstructed the values contained in the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) which is used by company for social investment aimed at prospering the community. In fact, consideration on such investment is merely for the profit and reputation of the company. The logos in this research is capitalist which is still the ideology of CSR so that deconstruction is conducted using symbol value of Keadatuan Luwu (Pakka and Payung Ri Luwu). The reality of corporate social responsibility is still on the implementation of handling negative impact caused by company activity. The company operates still with the purpose of maximizing profit which is still filled with material factors based on capitalist ideology. The deconstructed value is the value of profit that is taken into consideration is material in social activities that lead to the concept of capitalism. The intended profit should be the profit that becomes the economic impact of the activity so that the company earns profit and reputation done with dignity before the community and God. The methodology used was qualitative with the paradigm of postmodernism by deconstructing the indigenous symbols of Keadatuan Luwu by including "ade" and "sara" as the order that should be applied in the implementation of CSR to be accepted by local indigenous people. The result of this research was obtained after the researcher deconstructed the concept of CSR proposed by Elkington about Triple Bottom Line (People, Planet and Profit), and analyzing Triyuwono's deconstruction result by adding Prophet and God to CSR concept. From our analysis we found that conflicts between companies and indigenous people were due to the concept of CSR that only emphasized the impact of profit, planet, people, prophet and God were not enough if the way to implement and interact with the local community is still capitalist. Therefore, this study found that its solution is by destroying the logos of capitalism and deconstructing it using the traditional philosophy of Keadatuan Luwu "Pattuppu ri Ade'E Pasanre Ri Sara'E. The philosophy means that whatever conducted in Tana Luwu must be based on the Luwu customs and should not be contrary to the religion.

KEYWORD: Corporate Social Responsibility, Profit, Capitalism, Reputation, Deconstruction

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THE EFFECT OF ACCOUNTING COMPLIANCE, INTERNAL CONTROL, COMPENSATION ACCURACY, AND MANAGEMENT MORALITY ON ACCOUNTING FRAUD TENDENCY

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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to see the effect of accounting compliance, internal control, compensation accuracy, and management morality against the tendency of accounting fraud. This research included the type of quantitative research by testing the hypotheses. The sample used was 37 respondents who were divided according to the number of respondents who met the existing criteria in the place used on this study. The primary data used were obtained from questionnaires in which the measurements used were Likert scale tested for validity and reliability. The analysis tool used was multiple linear regression analysis, t test and F test using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) version 18.0 for windows. The results of the study based on the validity and reliability test indicated that the data obtained were valid and reliable. Based on the t test, it showed that the compliance of accounting, internal control, and morality of management had a significant effect on the tendency of accounting fraud, and the compensation suit did not significantly influence the tendency of accounting fraud. While the results obtained based on the F test showed that the compliance of accounting, internal control, compliance compensation, and management morality affected simultaneously to the tendency of accounting fraud.

KEYWORDS: Accounting Compliance, Internal Control, Compensation Suitability, Management Morality, Tendency of Accounting Fraud

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DISCLOSURE OF ISLAMIC SOCIAL REPORTING (ISR) AND FACTORS AFFECTING ISR ON COMPANIES LISTED IN THE JAKARTA ISLAMIC INDEX (JII)

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of industry type, company size, and age of the company on the disclosure of Islamic social reporting (ISR). The objects in this study used companies listed in JII in 2013-2015. The sample in this research were 15 companies registered in JII with observation period for 3 years. The results of the coefficient showed a value of 31.6% ISR obtained from industry type, firm size, and company age, while the rest of 68.4% described other factors outside the independent variable research. t test showed that the type of industry and company size did not affect the disclosure Islamic Social Reporting and firm age affects the disclosure Islamic Social Reporting, where the age of the older companies would reveal more information in order to enhance the reputation and image company.

KEYWORDS: Type Industry, Company Size, Age Company, Disclosures Islamic Social Reporting (ISR)

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ANALYSIS ON RESISTENCE OF BMT MANAGEMENT CHANGED TO BE BPRS

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study is to express the consideration of the resistant BMT managers to transform into an SRB. The object of research is BMT that is capable to transform into BPRS. The criteria are BMTs that have assets above the average assets owned by the SRB. The object of the research is informants from stakeholders and decision makers in BMT, BMT customers, BPRS employees, and BPRS customers. The study used a qualitative approach, using phenomenological analysis. Researchers attempted to capture the understanding of the informants as they were (bracketing) before the researchers made an interpretation of the meaning stated by the informants. The result of the research shows that there are several reasons why BMT managers not to transform into BPRS are: more flexible in running the operation in terms of funding, financing, product development and business development, easier to meet the demands of auditing, financial reporting is more simple and have values kinship as a member of BMT. Nevertheless, BMT managers and customers acknowledge, in terms of security for customers, BPRS has a higher security compared with BMT.

KEYWORD: Resistance, Asset, Baitul Maal Wat Tamwil, Transformation, Bank Financing the People of Sharia

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ISLAMIC VALUES IN THE ANNUAL REPORT TO CREATE SHARIA VALUE ADDED

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this article was to know and understand the existence of Islamic values contained in the annual report Bank Muamalat 2012 until 2016. This research is a qualitative research with interpretive approach. Data analysis method used in this research was semiotic differential analysis. The results of the study showed that the annual report of Bank Muamalat in 2012 until 2016 had Islamic values. Islamic values were found most frequently in the annual report of Bank Muamalat 2014 through 2016. Islamic values in the annual report of Bank Muamalat were included in the Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS) report, board of commissioner report, board of directors, corporate governance information, and information related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Thus, the existence of Islamic values in the annual report of Bank Muamalat in the end can create the sharia value added for the company.

KEYWORD: Annual Report, Islamic Value, Sharia Added Value

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TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF FAS (FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARD) WAQF IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT: The development of awqaf as one of the economic philanthropy in several years is rapid. Moreover with the growing of cash waqf and the acceptance of waqf assets. But there is no financial accounting standards to be able accommodate the financial reporting of waqf until now. Awqaf institutions generally refers to accounting standards and considered relevan such as SAP and PSAK 45. In 2016 BWI published a book called “Buku Pedoman Akuntansi Wakaf”, however the book can’t be used to the all of the awqaf institutions in Indonesia. Therefore this research aims to encourage the development of financial accounting standards for waqf. Because these guidelines have yet to be the accounting standards that can be used by all of the awqaf institutions in Indonesia. This research used a qualitative approach model with content analysis of research methods. The result of this research is PSAK Wakaf is very needed. This research provides some thoughts regarding the scope of PSAK Wakaf and financial accounting standards drafting proposal of Waqf in the form of illustrations of the financial statements such as statement of financial position, statement of cash flow, statement of changes in funds, statement of changes in resources, and statement of financial activities.

KEYWORD: Awqaf Institutions, Accounting, Financial Accounting Standards, Indonesian Waqf Board

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DOES PERFORMANCE-BASED BUDGETING HAVE A CORRELATION WITH PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM?: EVIDENCE FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT: Almost 20 years, Performance Measurement System (PMS) and Performance-Based Budgeting (PBB) have been applied within the local governments throughout Indonesia. However, the performance of local government is still low in average. Therefore, this research aims to empirically test some variables related to the performance-based budgeting and the accountability of the performance in the province level of local government with the grade of “Very Good” in Special Region of Yogyakarta. This research applied combined research methods with sequential explanatory strategy (quantitative to qualitative). Quantitative stage was conducted to test the hypothesis, by distributing questionnaires to the apparatus of local government of Special Region of Yogyakarta whom involved in the arrangement of the planning and the budgeting as well as the reporting of performance accountability within each institution (Organization of Officers of Local Government), they are: the chief of the institution, the treasury of the procurement of the institution, the secretary, and the planning section. The number of questionnaire distributed is 150 and back to 100%, however, the processable questionnaires were 97. Hypothesis testing uses approach of Structural Equation Model (SEM) with a statistic tool in the form of Smart PLS. On the qualitative stage, the interview was conducted to dig more information over the unsupported hypothesis. Qualitative data analysis technique used the approach of deductive thematic analysis. The result of the hypothesis testing show that the limitation of the information system has negative influence and education has positive influence towards the effectiveness of PBB. Furthermore, the effectiveness of PBB has positive influence towards the absorption of the budget, and the accountability also has positive influence towards the use of performance information to practice the arrangement of PPB for the future budget period. Meanwhile, the qualitative analysis produced the finding that there were practices of PBB that could still be done manually and it was not supported by the information technology. Besides, the implementation of performance measurement and PBB by the local government was more because of the coercive pressure rather than because of the consciousness of normative apparatus. This condition later made the local government became more output-oriented rather than outcome from a program.

KEYWORD: Local Government, Performance, Performance Accountability, Performance-based Budgeting, Output, Outcome

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THE EFFECT OF PROFESSIONALISM, COMPETENCE, ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AND JOB SATISFACTION ON THE PERFORMANCE OF AUDITOR AT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT FIRMS IN PADANG AND MEDAN

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to examine the effect of professionalism, competence, organizational commitment and job satisfaction on the performance of auditors at the public accounting firm (KAP) in Padang and Medan. This study determines if there are differences in the two KAP. This research uses primary data and the sample selection uses purposive sampling method. The reasons for selecting different objects based on their differences in location and working environment on each KAP could cause differences mindset and worldview, values that are believed or how auditors work and indirectly led to differences in the understanding of how to generate performance the good one. The results of the analysis are the professionalism, competence and organizational commitment affect the performance of auditors, but job satisfaction has no influence on the performance of auditors. There is no difference among auditors in Padang and Medan because wherever auditor work then work will have the same standard, as set out in the professional ethics of auditors.

KEYWORD: Auditor Performance, Competence, Job Satisfaction, Organizational Commitment, Professionalism

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MODEL FOR CALCULATING COST OF LAUNDRY SERVICES BY CONSIDERING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND COSTS

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ABSTRACT: This research aimed at developing a model for calculating cost of laundry services performed by small-scale laundry businesses which incorporates environmental impact and costs into the model. The activity-based costing method was used to assign indirect costs to the cost object. This research is a continuation of the previous research conducted by the authors. Since environmental impacts and costs are considered, there will be changes in the resources and activity consumed, compared to the original model. The authors identified several environmental costs, such as eco-detergent and plastic, government fines, loss of customers and environmental costs borne by wider society. In analyzing the environmental costs, EPA classification was used. The suggested model is still in the theoretical phase, as some environmental costs arising from laundry business activities are difficult to measure. Some recommendations to laundry businesses and government are provided.

KEYWORD: Activity-Based Costing, Cost of Services, Environmental Costs, Environmental Impact, Laundry

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TRI KAYA PARISUDHA AS A CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS-BASED ETHICS CONCEPT IN IMPROVING ACCOUNTING STUDENT'S MORAL JUDGMENT

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ABSTRACT: Despite its widely recognized importance, there is a paucity of today's business ethics education regarding the method used for teaching ethics to college students. The conventional business ethics courses are criticized for applying learning approaches limited to the abstract, impersonal moral logic of secular ethics that is less natural, meaningful and motivating which couldn't have significant and lasting impact on the moral judgment of its graduates. This current study addresses the issue by investigating the effect of integrating cultural and religious-based ethics concept, named *Tri Kaya Parisudha* (the Three Holy Deeds—think good, speak good, and do good) into ethical training toward moral judgment development of accounting students. Data were collected from 46 accounting undergraduate students of a large public university in Bali Province of Indonesia by conducting Pre-test-Post-Test Control Group experimental design. The results showed that participants who were received ethical training that integrates with *Tri Kaya Parisudha* concept (treatment group) exhibited higher moral judgment development (that is, have significantly higher DIT p-score) than those who aren't (control group). In addition, there was evidence of a statistically significant increasing DIT p-score in the treatment group from pre to post test, but not in the control group.

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INTERNAL CONTROL STRUCTURE BASED ON MAGICAL RELIGIOUS CONTROL

(A Case Study on LPD Desa Pakraman Sangburni, Kubutambahan, Buleleng)

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ABSTRACT: LPD Desa Pakraman Sangburni is located in Kubutambahan District, Buleleng Regency. This LPD was established since 1989 and has been able to become a financial institution that contributes to the economic and social aspect of Desa Pakraman. The success of LPD Desa Pakraman Sangburni in its operational activities cannot be separated from its ability to incorporate the magical religious control in its internal control. This research was conducted using qualitative research methods in order to know: 1) the background of the utilization of magical religious control in strengthen the LPD's internal control, 2) the process of magical religious control in strengthening LPD's internal control, and 3) the implications of the use of magical religious control for the operational activities of LPD. Data were obtained through interviews, documentary studies and observations, then analyzed using qualitative analysis based on theoretical framework that has been developed previously. The results of this research showed that 1) the background of this magical religious control was to complete the internal control-based on accounting that has been applied there, 2) its implementation was done through a daily ritual activities or on the LPD's financial accountability and 3) the application of magical religious control could improve the adherence of all stakeholders toward the rules of the LPD because their faith in the niskala or spiritual sanctions to any offenders.

KEYWORD: Internal Control, LPD, Magical Religious Control

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WHISTLEBLOWING ON VILLAGE FUND MANAGEMENT FRAUD: DYNAMICS AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to describe the dynamics of potential whistleblowers for village fund management fraud. This research was conducted in all villages of Kledung District, Temanggung Regency as the biggest tobacco production area in Indonesia. The research design used descriptive qualitative with the interviewees are of village apparatus in all villages of Kledung Subdistrict, Temanggung Regency, Central Java, Indonesia. The results showed that in the management of village funds, the whistleblower for fraud management of village funds could be done because of the courage of the village fund managers. The challenge facing by whistleblowers is the need of safe mechanisms and reporting lanes.

KEYWORD: Whistleblowing, Village Fund Management Fraud.

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COSO CONTROL FRAMEWORK: IMPLEMENTATION IN CREDIT DISBURSEMENT TO COOPERATIVES

(An Exploratory Research in Sharia Baitul Muttaqin Cooperative)

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ABSTRACT: Declining trends Economic developments have an impact on businesses that result in reduced purchasing power and impact on cooperatives. Many members of cooperatives are unable to pay their obligations resulting in non-performing loans. Control is needed to minimize problem loans. The purpose of this research was to know how COSO Control Framework in controlling lending implementation procedure on Sharia Baitul Muttaqin Cooperative so that it will improve credit quality. This research was a qualitative research using three methods of data collection: participation, observation and interview. Data processing referred to literature study which was then analyzed using descriptive analysis and analyzed the harness between criteria and practice implementation of internal control system. The results showed that the internal control of Sharia Baitul Muttaqin had implemented COSO control framework although there were still shortcomings. The effectiveness of this application could be proved by the level of risk of non-performing loans which was still below 5%.

KEYWORD: Internal Control, COSO, Credit Problem

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INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL ASSESSMENT USING VAIC MODEL ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF SHARIA-BASED COOPERATIVES BAITUL MAAL WAT TAMWIL

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ABSTRACT: Recent phenomena show decreasing in financial performance of Sharia Cooperative Baitul Maal Wat Tamwil (BMT). The purpose of this research is to find the effect of intellectual capital towards financial performance of Sharia-Based Cooperatives Baitul Maal Wat Tamwil (BMT) in South Tangerang during 2011 – 2015. The method used in this study is multiple linear regressions. The independent variable, intellectual capital, is regressed to each proxy of financial performance, Return on Equity (ROE), Growth and Market Share of BMT. The results show that intellectual capital affects simultaneously towards profitability and market share, however has no significant effect towards growth. It is essential to develop and enhance intellectual capital since it can affect both financial and overall performance of BMT. Intellectual capital is essential to be developed and enhanced since it

KEYWORD: Growth, Market Share, Intellectual Capital, Profitability

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[MAKRIFAT] ACCOUNTABILITY STUDY ON DZIKRUL GHAFILIN AND SEMAAN AL QUR'AN JANTIKO MANTAB

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ABSTRACT: The disadvantages of conventional accounting approach which are only reporting economic and financial data suggest that the majority of accountability is still physical in the form of financial statements and human-centered accountability superiority. This raises criticism to find a more comprehensive new approach. The spiritualist paradigm produces a spiritualist research design based on spiritual spontaneity. Spiritual spontaneity is a spiritual experience between a person and the environment and God. The approach of the spiritual paradigm of accounting comes from the Qur'an and the Hadith. The informants in this study were Gus Miek's son and worshipers who were also trying to communicate with Gus Miek through spiritual activities. The results of this study indicated that accountability was not only seen from the physical side but also it was in accordance with the human task as khalifatul fil ardh.

KEYWORD: Accountability, Financial Reports, Spiritual Paradigm

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ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF HOUSE OWNERSHIP CREDIT (KPR) WITH THE MURABAHAH IN BJB SYARIAH CIPUTAT HELP BRANCH

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ABSTRACT: KPR (House Ownership Credit) sharia or often called the KPR iB (Islamic Banking) is one alternative for the community to get all the needs associated with housing with sharia contract. Although the financing of property distributed by sharia banks is relatively small compared to conventional property credit, but this KPR iB product is increasingly in demand by the public. Using qualitative descriptive method that was a method of problem which make research to exploit and see situation which will be thoroughly researched, need of primary and secondary data source covering, interview, documentation, attachment, and other literature to find data about Sharia KPR. With the existence of the phenomenon of the community about housing that is high enough financing and need the phasing of payments such as installments using Islamic principles, this is where many Islamic banks that provide products KPR Sharia with murabahah contract. One of them is the BJB Sharia bank which is the West Java and Banten banks, as well as marketing the KPR Sharia products.

KEYWORDS: Sharia, Mortgage, Murabaha Agreement, 5c Analysis

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IMPROVING THE COMPREHENSION OF BEHAVIORAL ACCOUNTING SUBJECT BASED ON EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND MOTIVATION TO LEARN OF ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT STUDENTS IN EAST JAWA

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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to discover the effect if emotional intelligence and motivation to learn towards the comprehension of behavioral accounting subject on accounting students of accounting department in East Java. The variables used in this study were independent variable and dependent variable. The dependent variable was the comprehension of behavioral accounting subject. While the dependent variables were emotional intelligence and motivation to learn variables. The research population was all accounting students in East Java who had taken behavioral accounting subject. There were 155 students as samples from 22 universities in East Java. The analysis method used in this study was multiple linear regression using SPSS software. The result of the study showed that the emotional intelligence had an effect towards the comprehension of behavioral accounting subject. While the motivation to learn variable did not affect the comprehension of behavioral accounting subject of the students of accounting department in East Java.

KEYWORD: Emotional Intelligence, Motivation to Learn, Comprehension of the Subject

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THE ROLE OF INSPECTORATE IN THE SUPERVISION OF REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to identify the problems of XYZ District Inspectorate's role in supervision of the financial management of the Regional Government of XYZ District. This study used a qualitative approach with descriptive case study method. District Inspectorate XYZ was chosen as the site for the research because of an early indication of the condition which was not ideal. Researcher indicated three informants. Collecting data used a combination of observation, interview and documentation. The results showed that XYZ District Inspectorate in carrying out the supervisory role encountered some resistances, namely: the independence and objectivity of the auditor; inadequate number of auditors; lack of competence of auditors; auditee (Unit of Regional Apparatus/OPD) considered Inspectorate as "the enemy"; auditee (OPD) was less responsive to the findings by the supervision; obeying the code of ethics and auditing standards were still weak; and inadequate budgets. Optimizing advice XYZ District Inspectorate role in the supervision of financial management was done by: strengthening the institutional Inspectorate; Affirmation of Commitment to support local leader to XYZ District Inspectorate; Competence Enhancement Auditor and auditor recruitment educational background in accounting and civil engineering; increasing the number of auditors; improving the function of advice to the OPD; monitoring of follow-up results of the OPD monitoring and sanctions for negligent; increasing adherence to a code of ethics and auditing standards; and adding surveillance budget for at least 1% of the budget. The results of this study function as an input for the Regent as well as other key stakeholders in making policies to strengthen the role of the Inspectorate as the government internal auditor in the supervision of regional financial management.

KEYWORD: Internal Auditor, Regional Government, Financial Management, Supervision

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THE IMPACT OF TAX AUDIT AND CORRUPTION PERCEPTION ON TAX EVASION

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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to determine the impact of tax audit intensity and perception of corruption on tax evasion activities. Several researches explain the impact of tax audit on tax evasion tend to give a varied result from one to another. It is reasonable to assume that there are other factors that simultaneously influences tax evasion. Tax audit and perception of corruption were chosen because of its relevance and intertwine relation in tax authorities function and program, namely tax enforcement and the eradication of corruption. This research also is in line with the challenges faced by many countries in increasing tax compliance. The hypothesis of this research was that tax audit had a negative effect to tax evasion, and perception of corruption had a positive effect to tax evasion. The results showed that corruption significantly increased tax evasion and undermined the benefit of tax audit.

KEYWORD: Tax Evasion, Tax Audit, Perception of Corruption

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DETERMINANT ANALYSIS OF WEAKNESSES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT: This study examines and analyses factors that cause weaknesses in internal control system of provincial government in Indonesia. Population of this study is all provincial government in Indonesia and the object of the study is internal control weaknesses identified in the Provincial Government Audit Reports produced by the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia. Eighty three reports were used as sample ranging from 2011 to 2015. Based on the multiple regression analysis, the size of the local government and the use of information technology have significant negative effect on the weaknesses of internal control. On the other hand, the complexity of local government and the quality of human resources have positive effect on the weaknesses of the internal control. This study also found that economic growth does not affect the internal control weaknesses of local government.

KEYWORD: Local Government Size, Economic Growth, Local Government Complexity, Human Development Index, e-Government Ranking

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EVALUATION OF VILLAGE FUND ALLOCATION IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT: This study focuses on evaluation of Village Fund Allocation through examining the effect of the Village Fund Allocation on Capital Expenditure, Economic Growth, Poverty, and Social Welfare. Using secondary data and purposive sample method, this study had samples of 411 districts with criteria in 2015. This study was tested using Partial Least Square (PLS). Before doing the analysis of PLS, Klassen typology analysis was conducted. In Klassen typology, the districts in Indonesia are grouped into 4 quadrants, namely quadrant I (developing area), quadrant II (prime area), quadrant III (potential area), and quadrant IV (backward area). The test results were as follows: Village Funds Allocation had a positive effect which was significant on Economic Growth; from the test, it was not proven in Indonesia's district, quadrants I and II were not proven. The quadrant III and IV were proven. The capital Expenditure had a positive effect which was significant on Economic Growth; from the test, the district in Indonesia was not proven, quadrant I and II were not proven, quadrant III was proven. The quadrant IV was not proven. The economic growth had negative effect which was significant on Poverty; from the test, the district in Indonesia was not proven, the quadrants I, II, III and IV were not proven. Economic Growth had a positive effect which was significant to Social Welfare; from test, the districts in Indonesia were not proven. The testing in Quadrant I was proven, but in quadrants II, III and IV were not proven.

KEYWORD: Village Fund Allocation, Capital Expenditure, Economic Growth, Poverty, Social Welfare

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ROLE OF VILLAGE ASSET MANAGEMENT: STUDY IN PEKARUNGAN VILLAGE SUKODONO SUB-DISTRICT OF SIDOARJO REGENCY

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to determine and describe how the role of village asset management conducted by the village apparatus, it also describes the constraining factor in the management of the village's assets. This research was conducted in Pekarungan Village Sukodono -Sidoarjo Sub-district. This research is research with descriptive approach to describe the role of village asset management in improving the welfare of the villagers, especially in pekarungan - sukodono village. Data collection techniques used by researchers is more done with interviews and observation. The research results, shows that in the management of village assets, village apparatus lacks the skilled ability in village asset management so that this is a major constraining factor for the village administration. In addition, the village apparatus should be more active in providing socialization and guidance on the importance of the role of village asset management for the welfare of the villagers. Village asset management is carried out by planning, utilization, maintenance, administration, reporting and guidance and supervision. With the village asset management stage, it is expected that the welfare of the villagers can increase.

KEYWORD: Village Assets, Management, Planning

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THE SINCERITY, PROFESSIONALISM, AND CULTURE CHALLENGES ACCOUNTABILITY FINANCIAL REPORTING IN LAZIS MUHAMMADIYAH

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ABSTRACT: Every entity has a different culture in designing and implementing accountability to enhance the trust of the parties concerned. This study aimed to define and explain culture accountability financial management in Amil Zakat Muhammadiyah. This research used qualitative approach with ethnographic methods. The data obtained by conducting in-depth interview with 16 informants consisted of managers, supervisors, executives and staff, including related documentation and collection of artifacts. The analysis was done using the twelve steps forward stepwise Ethnography Spradley. The results of the research found that there were two levels of the culture of accountability financial reporting in LAZISMU, namely the instrumental accountability and the value accountability. While the main foundations supported the culture of financial reporting accountability were sincerity and professionalism.

KEYWORD: Accountability of Financial Reporting, Value Accountability, Instrumental Accountability, Sincerity, Professionalism

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THE IMPACT OF VILLAGE APPARATUS ON TRAINING, MOTIVATION, AND MANAGEMENT OF VILLAGE BUDGET TOWARD GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE

(Survey on Kecamatan Mojotengah Distric Wonosobo Regency)

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to empirically test and prove: (a) The impact of Apparatus Training on Performance in Village Governance; (b) The impact of Apparatus Motivation on Performance in Mojotengah Village Government; (c) Impact of Rural Fund Allocation (ADD) on Performance in Mojotengah Village Government. The object in this research is in District Mojotengah Wonosobo regency. The subjects in this study are all village officials, especially the Village Head, Village Secretary, Village Treasurer. This study uses 3-7 people apparatus of each village which are in Mojotengah Distric Wonosobo regency, with total number are 16 villages. The type of data in this research uses primary data and quantitative data. Data tools analysis uses: Test the classical assumptions, descriptive statistics, Multiple Regression. The result show: (1). There is an influence of Training on the performance of village governance; (2). There is influence Motivation on the performance of village government; (3). There is influence of management of village fund allocation to village government performance.

KEYWORD: Perception, Motivation, Village Budget Management, and Performance

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GOVERNMENT INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM, PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY, BUDGETARY PARTICIPATION AND BUDGET TARGET CLARITY ON MANAGERIAL PERFORMANCE

(Survey on Regional Work Unit in Sragen Regency)

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ABSTRACT: This research aims to examine the influence of organizational commitment, government internal control system, public accountability, budgetary participation and budget target clarity towards managerial performance on Regional Work Unit in Sragen Regency. This study uses survey research method. The sampling technique used in this study is purposive sampling with certain consideration. The samples of this research are the third and fourth echelon which consist of secretary, chief of division, head of sub-field/sub-division on Regional Work Unit in Sragen Regency of 104 respondents. The result of this study indicates that organizational commitment, government internal control system, and budget target clarity have positive influence towards managerial performance on Regional Work Unit. However, public accountability and budgetary participation have no influence towards managerial performance on Regional Work Unit. Further study suggestion that can be given from this research is to use larger samples with wider coverage, therefore will be able to improve and can obtain the generalization of conclusion of the research result.

KEYWORD: Organizational Commitment, Government Internal Control System, Public Accountability, Budgetary Participation and Budget Target Clarity, Managerial Performance on Regional Work Unit

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EXPERTISE, AUDIT EXPERIENCE AND PROFESSIONAL SKEPTICISM ON FRAUD DETECTION

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ABSTRACT: This research aimed to discover and assess the influence of expertise and audit experience to fraud detection using professional skepticism as moderation variable. The research method used was quantitative method. The theory used in this research was Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB). The respondents this research were auditors who work in Public Accounting Firm in the region of South Jakarta, with sampling technique was probability sampling, and the method of determining the sample used simple random sampling. The data analysis technique conducted through Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), with the approach of WarpPLS (Partial Least Square) Version 5.0. The result of research showed that expertise and audit experience had positive and significant influence to fraud detection. For professional skepticism showed the result that strengthened the influence of expertise towards fraud detection. The result supported the Theory of Planned Behavior, while professional skepticism weakened the influence of audit experience to fraud detection. The results were not in accordance with the Theory of Planned Behavior.

KEYWORDS: Expertise, Audit Experience, Fraud Detection and Professional Skepticism

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USE OF FRAUD DIAMOND MODEL TO IDENTIFY INDICATES OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FINANCIAL REPORT WITH CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AS A MODERATING VARIABLE

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ABSTRACT: Researches on determinant factors of financial fraud have been done, but the result were inconsistent. In this study would like to test again to analyze the factors that affect financial fraud. The basic theory used was the Fraud Diamond Model from Wolfe and Hermanson (2004) that factors affecting financial fraud are Pressure, Opportunity, Rationalization, and Ability. The model was then re-examined by adding corporate governance as the main cause of fraudulent financial statements as suggested by Gbegi and Adebisi and also adding organizational culture as a trigger for financial fraud. The samples were 80 manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2014 to 2016. Based on F-Score model as proxy of fraudulent financial statements and hypothesis testing that has been conducted by PLS and the results of this study proved that corporate governance moderated the relationship between opportunities and indications of fraudulent financial statements. But other variables such as pressure, rationalization and ability did not affect fraudulent financial statements. Likewise, the test results proved that organizational culture does not have function as moderating variable on the relationship between pressure, opportunity, rationalization and ability with fraud actions financial statements.

KEYWORD: Corporate Governance, Financial Statement Fraud, Fraud Diamond, F-Score model.

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AN ANALYSIS ON AUDIT QUALITY OF REGIONAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN FUND REPORT TO IMPROVE TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS

(A Study on Public Accountants in Surabaya)

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ABSTRACT: This research aimed to discover how the audit quality of regional election campaign funds year 2015 reports could improve transparency and accountability of campaign funds on Public Accounting Firm (KAP). The method used in this research was exploratory case study. The data collection methods used were documentation, participative observation, and semi- structured interviews. The data analysis technique used in this research was pairing pattern. The research results showed that issues such as fee audit, budget pressure that had been set by the Commission and nonexistence of audit reduction behavior in the auditing process of regional election campaign funds year 2015 reports conducted by KAP could result in qualified audit report of the regional election campaign funds year 2015 and in accordance with the pertinent legislation. And the results of the audit on regional election campaign funds year 2015 reports had not been able to increase the transparency and accountability of campaign funds.

KEYWORDS: Quality Audit, Campaign Funds Reports, Audit Fees, Time Budget Pressure, Audit Reduction Behavior, Transparency, and Accountability

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THE INFLUENCE OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS, PRIOR LOSS, FINANCIAL RATIO, AND AUDIT OPINION PRIOR YEAR TOWARD ACCEPTANCE OF GOING CONCERN AUDIT OPINION

(Empirical Study on Manufacture Companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange
in 2014-2016)

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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to analyze and provide empirical evidence of the effect of financial distress, prior loss, financial ratio, and opinion prior year toward acceptance on audit opinion of going concern. This study used secondary data from Indonesia Stock Exchange Market, annual reports of companies which were listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange Market in 2014-2016. This study used purposive sampling method and resulted 123 firms. The method of analysis in this study was logistic regression with SPSS 16 Program. The result indicated that financial distress, prior loss, and financial ratio had no influence on audit opinion of going concern. Instead, the audit opinion prior year toward had a positive effect towards audit opinion of going concern.

KEYWORD: Audit Opinion of Going Concern, Financial Distress, Prior Loss, Financial Ratio, Opinion Prior Year towards Acceptance

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THE INFLUENCE OF NON-FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE TOWARDS MANAGERIAL PERFORMANCE WITH ROLE CLARITY AND PROCEDURAL FAIRNESS AS MEDIATING VARIABLES

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ABSTRACT: This research was conducted to see the influence of non-financial performance, role clarity, and procedural fairness towards managerial performance. The data collecting technique of this study was purposive sampling. This study used samples of managers of Micro Finance Institutions in Jepara. The samples used were as many as 111 respondents. The data analysis technique used in this study was structural equation model through SmartPLS software. Based on the analysis which was done, the result was non-financial performance affected procedural fairness and role clarity positively, and non-financial performance affected managerial performance positively by being mediated by procedural fairness and role clarity.

Keywords: Non-Financial Performance, Procedural Fairness, Role Clarity, Managerial Performance, Mediating

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THE IMPACT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AND LOYALTY OF ISLAMIC INSURANCE COMPANY IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT: The implementation of the corporate governance in managing Islamic insurance companies hopefully can support their performance to provide the best services for consumers in accordance with the Islamic principles. Good performance related to transparency, independency, accountability, responsibility, fairness and sharia compliance are expected to increase the trust of prospective customers of Islamic insurance. This study aimed to examine the impact of the corporate governance towards customer satisfaction and customer loyalty in Islamic insurance companies in Indonesia. Using primary data through questioners to Islamic insurance customers, the research found that corporate governance positively influenced the customer satisfaction and customer loyalty. Another result revealed that the customer satisfaction positively influenced customer loyalty. This study recommends the strengthening of corporate governance implementation to increase the attractiveness of Islamic insurance company and give impact on customer satisfaction and customer loyalty.

KEYWORD: Islamic Insurance, Corporate Governance, Customer Loyalty, Customer Satisfaction

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THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION AND LEVEL OF RELIGIOSITY TOWARDS BEHAVIOR OF USURY

(A study on Accounting Students of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta)

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ABSTRACT: This research aimed to analyze the influence of education and level of religiosity towards behavior of usury (riba). Growing wealth without distribution system accompanied by repeated rotation of property is quite contrary to the principles of Islamic Sharia and muamalah. Therefore, the researchers were interested to conduct a research regarding education and religiosity factors that can affect the behavior of usury at the present moment. The research data were gathered using questionnaires with convenience sampling method. The questionnaire disseminated to students were 109 questionnaires and all questionnaires were returned. But only there were only 100 questionnaires that could be processed. Based on the analysis that has been done using SPSS 16, the results showed that intrinsic extrinsic education, education, education learning, had a significant positive effect towards behavior of usury, while the variable of family religiosity, friends, organization and religiosity had a significant positive effect towards the behavior of usury.

KEYWORD: Intrinsic Education, Extrinsic Education, Learning Education, Family Religiosity, Friends Religiosity, Organization, Behavior of Usury

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DETERMINE AUDIT JUDGMENT GOVERNMENT AUDITORS IN AUDIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL REPORT

(Study on BPK Representative of Central Java Province and BPK Representative of DIY Province)

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to find evidence on the influence of knowledge, experience, task complexity, the obedience pressure, and professionalism toward audit judgment taken by auditor. The sample of this study is auditors who are working in the Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK) Representative of Central Java Province and Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK) Representative of Yogyakarta Province. The sample selection used in this study is purposive sampling method. Collecting data was conducted by using questionnaire distributed directly to 140 auditors and 76 questionnaires received. The data analysis used in this study is multiple linear regression method. The result of this study shows that knowledge, experience, and professionalism has significant positive effect towards audit judgment taken by auditor, obedience pressure has significant negative effect towards audit judgment taken by auditor, but task complexity does not affect audit judgment taken by auditor.

KEYWORD: Knowledge, Experience, Task Complexity, Obedience Pressure. Professionalism

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THE INFLUENCE OF CLIENT PRESSURE, SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE, MOTIVATION, PROFESSIONALISM, AND TIME BUDGET PRESSURE TOWARDS AUDIT QUALITY

(An Empirical Study on Public Accounting Firms in Yogyakarta and Semarang)

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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to analyze the influence of client pressure, spiritual intelligence, motivation, professionalism and time budget pressure on audit quality at Public Accounting Firm in Yogyakarta and Semarang. The subjects of the study were auditors who work in Public Accounting Firm Yogyakarta and Semarang region with the number of samples were selected using Convenience Sampling method. This study used SPSS 16 data analysis tool. Based on the analysis that has been done, this study found that client pressure, motivation, professionalism, and time budget pressure did not affect the quality of audit in the public accounting firm in Yogyakarta and Semarang, while spiritual intelligence variables proved to have a positive influence on audit quality in public accounting firm Yogyakarta and Semarang.

KEYWORD: Audit Quality, Client's Pressure, Spiritual Intelligence, Motivation, Professionalism and Time Budget Pressure

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FACTORS INFLUENCE FIXED ASSET REVALUATION POLICY

(A Comparative Study on Manufacturing Companies Listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange and Malaysia Stock Exchange year 2014-2016)

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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to analyze the factors that influence the policy of fixed asset revaluation at manufacturing companies in Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange (KLSE) from 2014 until 2016. Samples were obtained using purposive sampling method. The samples were manufacturing companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange and Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange (KLSE) from 2014 until 2016. The method of analysis used in this study was logistic regression analysis because the dependent variable of this research used dummy variable. By using logistic regression, it can be concluded that the factors influencing the policy of fixed asset revaluation in Indonesia and Malaysia were leverage, and fixed asset intensity. In Indonesia, leverage variable had positive effect on the policy of fixed asset revaluation with sig value equal to 0,030, and fixed asset intensity variable had positive effect on the policy of fixed asset revaluation with sig value equal to 0,016. While in Malaysia, leverage variable had positive effect on the policy of fixed asset revaluation with sig value equal to 0,015, and fixed asset intensity variable had positive effect on the policy of fixed asset revaluation with sig value equal to 0,000. Variable firm size, declining cash flow from operation, and ownership control had no effect on the policy of fixed asset revaluation in Indonesia and Malaysia.

KEYWORD: Upward Revaluation of Fixed Assets, Leverage, Firm Size, Declining Cash Flow from Operation, Ownership Control

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AN ANALYSIS ON THE INFLUENCE OF FIRM SIZE, FIXED ASSET INTENSITY, LIQUIDITY, DECLINING CASH FLOW FROM OPERATION, AND LEVERAGE TOWARDS THE CHOICE OF FIXED ASSET REVALUATION METHOD AND ITS IMPACT ON MARKET REACTION

(A comparative study on manufacturing companies in Indonesia and Singapore year 2015-2016)

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to examine the influence of firm size, fixed asset intensity, liquidity, leverage, declining cash flow from operation, and its impact on market reaction. The population in this study was manufacturing companies in Indonesia and Singapore in 2015-2016. Sampling in this research used purposive sampling method, the total samples were 228 manufacturing companies in Indonesia and 255 manufacturing companies in Singapore. Data analysis method used in this study was logistic regression and simple linear regression. The results showed that firm size, fixed asset, and leverage had an effect on revaluation policy in Indonesia, while liquidity and declining cash flow from operation had no effect on fixed asset revaluation policy in Indonesia. In contrast to what occurred in Singapore, the results showed that fixed asset intensity and leverage proved to have an effect on fixed assets revaluation policy, while firm size, liquidity, and declining cash flow from operation variables did not affect the policy of fixed asset revaluation in Singapore. In addition, this study also found the effect of fixed asset revaluation on market reaction in Indonesia and Singapore. The study also found differences in the adoption of fixed asset revaluation policies in Indonesia and Singapore.

KEYWORD: Firm Size, Fixed Asset Intensity, Liquidity, Leverage, Declining Cash Flow from Operation, Revaluation of Fixed Assets, Market Reaction

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DETERMINANT DECISION OF FIXED ASSET REVALUATION

(Comparative Study on the Financial Statement of Manufacturing Companies in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore in 2016)

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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to examine the influence of leverage, fixed asset intensity, declining cash flow from operations, and market to book ratio towards decision revaluation of fixed assets of manufacturing companies in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. The population of this study was manufacturing companies listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange, Malaysia Exchange and Singapore Exchange 2016. Samples taken in this study used purposive sampling technique, the total samples were 134 manufacturing companies in Indonesia, 144 manufacturing companies in Malaysia, and 64 manufacturing companies in Singapore. The analysis used in this study was logistic regression and chow test with SPSS 22. The results of this study indicated that the market to book ratio had a significant positive effect towards the decision of the revaluation of fixed assets in Indonesia. The leverage had a significant positive effect towards the decision of the revaluation of fixed assets in Malaysia. The fixed asset intensity had a significant positive effect towards the decision of the revaluation of fixed assets in Singapore. While declining cash flow from operations did not affect the decision toward revaluation of fixed assets in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore.

KEYWORD: Leverage, Fixed Asset Intensity, Declining Cash Flow from Operations, Market to Book Ratio, Fixed Asset Revaluation

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COMPARISON OF THE EFFECT OF OWNERSHIP CONCENTRATION, ACCUMULATED LOSSES, FIX ASSET INTENSITY, AND MARKET TO BOOK RATIO ON THE SELECTION OF FIXED ASSETS REVALUATION METHOD

(Study on Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Stock Exchange of Indonesia and Malaysia)

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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to analyze of comparison of the factors that influence the decision of fixed asset revaluation. In particular, this research examined the comparison of effect of ownership concentration, accumulated losses, fixed asset intensity, and market to book ratio from operation of the decision fixed asset revaluation. The samples were all manufacturing companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange and Malaysia Stock Exchange in 2014-2016. This study used purposive sampling method in determining the number of samples used, obtained 375 Indonesian manufacturing companies and 870 manufacturing companies in Malaysia. The method of analysis in this study used logistic regression analysis because the dependent variable was dummy. For the compare analysis, this study used chow test from linear regression. The results of the study showed that: 1) the ownership concentration positively significant affected the decision of fixed asset revaluation in Indonesia and Malaysia, 2) the accumulated losses positively significant affected the decision of fixed asset revaluation in Indonesia and Malaysia, 3) the fixed asset intensity did not affect the decision of fixed asset revaluation in Indonesia and Malaysia, 4) the market to book ratio positively significant affected the decision of fixed asset revaluation in Indonesia and Malaysia, 5) there were different significant effect of ownership concentration, accumulated losses, fixed asset intensity, and market to book ratio on decision of fixed asset revaluation in Indonesia and Malaysia.

KEYWORD: Fixed Assets Revaluation, Ownership Concentration, Accumulated Losses, Fixed Asset Intensity, Market to Book Ratio, Logistic Regression, Chow Test

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ANALYSIS FRAUD DIAMOND IN DETECTING FINANCIAL STATEMENT FRAUD

(An Empirical Study on All Companies listed on Indonesian Stock Exchange Period 2011-2015)

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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to analyze the factors that affect the financial statements fraud using the fraud diamond model. Proxies used in this study were financial stability, external pressure, financial targets, ineffective monitoring, external audit quality, change in auditors and board changes. The research was conducted using quantitative method using secondary data. The secondary data obtained from the list of companies subjected to sanctions and cases of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and the annual report of public companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) during the period of 2011-2015. Sample selection method used was purposive sampling to the sample in accordance with the required criteria. This study used 840 samples of 120 companies. This analytical method named binary logistic regression for dichotomous dependent variable form. The test results showed that financial stability, external pressure, financial target, external audit quality, change in auditor, and change of board of directors did not influence financial statement fraud. While ineffective monitoring had a significant positive effect on financial statement fraud.

KEYWORD: Financial Statement Fraud, Financial Stability, External Pressure, Financial Targets, Ineffective Monitoring, External Audit Quality, Change in Auditors, Board Change

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THE INFLUENCE OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORT DISCLOSURE TOWARD MARKET PERFORMANCE WITH PROFITABILITY AND INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONER AS MODERATING VARIABLE

(A Study on the All Sector Company Listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange Period of 2012-2016)

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ABSTRACT: This research intended to enrich knowledge and understanding towards (1) sustainability report disclosure impact towards market performances; (2) moderation profitability impact in sustainability report impact towards market performances; (3) independent commissioner moderation impact towards sustainability report disclosure to market performances. The sample in this research was the whole company sector which enrolled in Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2012-2016 using purposive sampling methods. The instruments used to analyze in this research was Eviews9 by conducting multiple regression analysis methods, simple regression analysis, and moderated regression analysis (MRA). The research indicated that sustainability report disclosure carried out positive impact towards market performances. Profitability and independent commissioner could not contribute to moderation effect in sustainability report disclosure impact towards market performances. Sensitivity test towards each sustainability aspect revealed that responsibility disclosure of product significantly contributes to market performances.

KEYWORD: Market Performance, Sustainability Report Disclosure, Profitability, and Independent Commissioner

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THE INFLUENCE OF INFORMATION ASYMMETRY AND MANDATORY DISCLOSURE IFRS CONVERGENCE ON ACCOUNTING VALUE RELEVANCE OF EARNINGS AND BOOK VALUE

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ABSTRACT: This research aimed to recognize the impact of information asymmetry and mandatory disclosure IFRS convergence toward value relevance of earnings and book value. The population in this study was manufacture companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) year 2016. Sampling method used was purposive sampling. The number of samples in this study were 68 samples. Types of data used were secondary data obtained from www.idx.co.id. Analysis technique used were Multiple Regression Analysis and Moderated Regression Analysis by SPSS 15.0. The results showed that the mandatory disclosure level of IFRS convergence increased the relevance of information on the value of earnings, the mandatory disclosure level of IFRS convergence did not increase the relevance of book information value, information asymmetry did not decrease the value relevance of earnings information, and information asymmetry decreased the relevance of book information value.

KEYWORD: Value Relevance, Profit, Book Value, Mandatory Disclosure IFRS Convergence, Information Asymmetry

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THE EFFECT OF PROFITABILITY, PROFIT SHARING, INFLATION, AND BANK SIZE TOWARDS *MUDHARABAH* SAVING IN SHARIA BANKING IN INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to analyze the effect on Mudharabah savings in the field of sharia banking, namely Profitability Influence, Profit Sharing, Inflation, and Bank Size on Mudharabah Saving in Syariah banking in Indonesia and Malaysia, two countries which major population are Muslim and have the development of Islamic finance tall one. The population in this study were all sharia banks in Indonesia and Indonesia Malaysia, which publish annual report 2013-2016. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. The sample of research included 41 sharia banks in Indonesia and 38 sharia banks in Malaysia. The analysis method used was linear regression using SPSS 15.0.

KEYWORD: Profitability, Profit Sharing, Inflation, Bank Size, and Mudharabah Saving

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ROLE CONFLICT EFFECT TOWARD AUDITOR JUDGMENT BIAS WITH PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM SIZE, PERSONALITY TRAITS AND LOCUS OF CONTROL AS MODERATING VARIABLE

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ABSTRACT: Auditor personality is an interesting topic in accounting field because the research on the personality of an accountant is still rare in Indonesia. This research aimed to examine the moderating effect of Public Accounting Firm size, personality traits and locus of control on correlation between role conflict and auditor judgment bias. The samples of this research were auditors who work at public accounting firm in Java using regression analysis as the analysis method. The result showed that only role conflict which was moderated by locus of control internal that had a significant effect on auditor judgment bias. This indicated that the auditor personality and the size of public accounting firm did not affect their professionalism in making judgments.

KEYWORD: Auditor Judgment, Role Conflict, Personality, Locus of Control

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THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE OF INTERNET FINANCIAL REPORTING

(Empirical Study on Sharia Insurance and Sharia Bank in Indonesia and Malaysia)

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to find empirical evidence related to the influence of leverage, auditor reputation, efficiency, growth, internationalization and board of commissioner's level of Internet Financial Reporting. The population in this study are all sharia-based companies in Indonesia and Malaysia. Sampling selection method using purposive sampling method and obtained sample of 66 company data in Indonesia and 73 company data in Malaysia. The data analysis in this research is processed from annual report and company financial statements and analysis techniques used in this research is multiple regression analysis using SPSS version 24. The results of this study indicates that in Indonesia, the reputation of auditors and internationalization has a positive and significant impact on Internet Financial Reporting while leverage, efficiency, growth and education level of board of commissioners have no significant effect on internet financial reporting. In Malaysia the reputation of auditors, growth and internationalization have a positive and significant impact on internet financial reporting while leverage, efficiency and education level of board of commissioner have no significant effect to internet financial reporting.

KEYWORD: Internet Financial Reporting, Leverage, Auditor Reputation, Efficiency, Growth, Internationalization, Education Level Board of Commissioners

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THE FACTORS INFLUENCE THE USE OF E-FILING FOR TAX PAYERS IN PRATAMA TAX SERVICE OFFICE KLATEN

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to examine the effect of perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, perception of utilization, security and privacy, attitudes toward behavior and readiness technology on the use of e-Filing for taxpayers in the Pratama Tax Service Office Klaten. The sample of this study are taxpayers who have e-Filing in SPT reporting and have been registered in Tax Office Pratama Klaten. In this study, the total sample consists of 114 respondents selected using convenience sampling method using questionnaire. This study uses multiple linear regression and the results show that perceived usefulness positively affect the use of e-Filing. The perceived ease of use has a positive effect on the use of e-Filing. While the perceived of utilization, security and privacy, attitudes toward behavior and readiness technology have no effect on the use of e-Filing.

KEYWORD: e-Filing, Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use, Perception of Utilization, Security and Privacy, Attitudes towards Behavior and Readiness Technology.

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FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE CUSTOMER BEHAVIOR OF CONVENTIONAL BANKING SWITCH TO SHARIA BANKING

(Empirical Study on College Student of Accounting Departmen in D.I.Y)

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ABSTRACT: This study aims to analyze and prove empirically the influence of knowledge, religiosity, accessibility, and extracurricular islamic program to conventional banking customer behavior that switch to sharia banking. The sample of this study are students of accounting programs that become conventional banking customers and switch to sharia banking, whether switching or not switching. The object of this study is the institutions of college in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. In this study the sample of 82 respondents selected using purposive sampling method. The analysis used in this research is multiple linear regression analysis. The result shows that the knowledge and extracurricular islamic program does not affect the behavior of conventional banking customers towards the switch to sharia banking. While religiosity and accessibility proved to have a positive and significant effect.

KEYWORD: Accessibility, Extra Curricular Islamic Program, and Customer Behavior of Brand Switching

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