

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACCOUNTING EDUCATION AT UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA

Mediaty
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Abstract

Lower levels of educational institutions from primary schools to the very top level that universities are the institutions that are oriented non-profit or public sector. Where the institution is also required to have adequate accounting systems in order to provide information about the activities of the entire organization to stakeholders. This paper aims to explore further, starting from the rules of what is used in the preparation of the accounting system of the institution, the purpose of reporting, sources of funding and educational characteristics of the accounting system until the review journals related to the accountability of higher education institutions.

Keyword: education, finance, accountability

I. Introduction

Education is a nonprofit institution, so it has different characteristics to the characteristic of business accounting. Therefore, the financial statements prepared in attention to specific characteristics in accounting for nonprofit organizations, especially those that apply to government organizations so that the financial statements refers to the government accounting system and accounting system that is applied to the institution concerned and pay attention to Indonesia's financial accounting standards. As a nonprofit institution, the financial reporting based on Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No.45.

SFAS No. 45 Financial Reporting of Non-Profit Organizations issued by the Indonesian Institute of Accountants to facilitate all non-profit organization. GAAP profit entities in the characteristics indicated by the acquisition of donations to the main resource (asset), not the owner entity contributor and not expected to result, in return, or commercial gain.

Profit entities may also be owed and allows revenue from services rendered to the public, even though their income is not meant to gain profit. Thus, non-profit entities do not have to share profits in any form to the founder / owner of the entity's financial report for-profit entity in charge of measuring the service or benefit of the entity and become a means of accountability of the management entity in the form of property-liability debt (balance), the accountability of cash (Cash Flow), and Activity Reports.

Bound by the entity's mission, the main income is presented gross, are presented in net investment income net of investment expenses. The achievement of critical program information in the financial statements, which describe the effectiveness of the load and the perceived benefits of a major service recipient entity. Cash flow is very important to describe the quality of financial management accountability in the eyes of donors.

Once the importance of donors making cash donations have not laid out in the Notes to Financial Statements (CALK), which gives a special dignity CALK in nonprofit financial statements is equivalent to the Balance Sheet and Activity Reports.

In this paper also revealed a study conducted by Yuhertiana (2011) in which the study aims to explore the extent to which accountability and transparency of educational

organizations, especially universities. Stakeholders can easily access information on the budgetary and financial institutions public University. This research will also be important because of the lack of communication and information, the reality appears several phenomena all boils down to questions about the implementation of good governance.

II. Discussion

A. Statement of financial accounting standards no. 45

The users of financial statements-profit organizations have common interests that do not vary with business organizations, namely to assess:

- a) Services provided by non-profit organization and its ability to continue providing the service
- b) How managers carry out their responsibilities and performance aspects of the manager.

Organization's ability to continue to provide services communicated via the statement of financial position that provides information about the assets, liabilities, net assets, and information about the relationship between these elements. This report should present separately the net assets of either bound or not bound to use. Accountability of managers about his ability to manage organizational resources received from donors are presented through activity reports and statements of cash flows. Activity report must provide information about changes in net assets of the group.

This statement applies to the financial statements presented by the nonprofit organization that meets the following characteristics:

- a) Entities derived from resources that the donors who do not expect repayment or economic benefits that are comparable to the amount of resources given.
- b) Produces the goods and / or services without profit aims to foster, and if an entity making a profit, then the amount is never shared with the founders or owners of such entities.
- c) There is no ownership of the business as usual in the organization, in the sense that ownership in a non-profit organization cannot be sold, switch, or redeemed, or ownership does not reflect the proportion of resource sharing entity upon liquidation or dissolution of the entity.

This statement aims to regulate financial reporting of nonprofit organizations. With the reporting standards, financial reporting nonprofits are expected to be more easily understood, has relevance, and has a high appeal. The financial statements for non-profit organization comprised of

1. Statement of financial position, statement of financial position include the organization as a whole and should present the total assets, liabilities and net assets.
2. Activity reports, activity reports covering the organization as a whole and present a number of changes in net assets during the period. Changes in net assets in the statement of activity reflected in net assets or equity in the statement of financial position.
3. Cash flow statement, cash flow statement the main purpose is to present information about cash receipts and disbursements in a period.
4. Notes to financial statements.

Financial statements is different from the financial statements for business organizations in general.

B. Education sector financial reporting

Financial reporting in the education sector is intended to present and express the full activity of educational institutions including the units in it and the economic resources entrusted by the donors, members of the organization's educational institutions, creditors and other parties as well as to account for in accordance with laws and law and regulations with regard to the principles of accountability and transparency.

Thus, the preparation of financial statements directed to:

1. Provide information on:
 - a. The number and nature of the assets, liabilities and net assets.
 - b. Effects of transactions, other events and circumstances that change the value and nature of net assets.
 - c. The type and amount of inflow and outflow of resources in a given period and the relationship between the two.
 - d. Educational institutions and ways to get cash to spend, get a loan and pay off a loan and other factors that affect liquidity.
 - e. Business services to higher education institutions.
2. Activities by showing accountability accountable through financial statements and the management of resources entrusted the implementation of policy in the achievement of established goals.
3. Achieve transparency in financial reporting by providing financial information that are open to the public.
4. Provide financial information that is useful for planning and financial management as well as facilitate effective control over all property, liabilities and net assets.

Basic traits or characteristics of the Education Sector Accounting are:

1. Does not aim to measure the profit educational institutions aim is to derive a profit but to provide services to the community in education and teaching, research and community service that must provide financial information about economic resources / financial services and home use for those resources. In accordance with SFAS No.: 45 of these resources are classified in:
 - a. Bound the resources whose use is restricted for specific purposes by providing the funds. Restrictions may be temporary / temporary or permanent. Temporary restrictions / while the restrictions on the use of resources by donors who stipulate that resources are maintained until the fulfillment of certain circumstances. Permanent restrictions are restrictions on the use of the resources specified by the contributor that these resources be maintained permanently, but the organization permitted to use some or all revenue or other economic benefits derived from these resources.
 - b. Unrestricted resources whose use is not restricted to specific purposes by providing the funds.
2. Fund Accounting Education Institute as a nonprofit organization uses fund accounting system that includes a separate accounting of funds of funds into current and noncurrent funds in accordance with their respective sources of funds entrusted. Identified as a fund accounting and reporting entity are presented separately for each fund. Net assets (such as equity in commercial accounting) are grouped into various accounts such as: the net assets tied to permanent, temporary bound net assets and net assets not tied.

While financial resources for implementation, management and development of education sector, in particular universities, according to Regulation 153/2000 Article 42 comes from:

- a. Government. Government funding is derived from the receipt of funds through the regular budget and development activities set out in the Entry List (DIK) and Form Project (DIP), receipt of grants / subsidies and the contract / co-operation in education, research and community service with the agency / government.
- b. Public funds from the public is receiving funds from education, the selection, co-operation according to the role and function of universities, donations / grants and other revenues from the public.
- c. Business and savings and college savings fund of the business consists of sales receipts and utilization of university resources, acceptance of the additional effort (auxiliary enterprises) and investment revenue.
- d. Foreign funds from abroad is an acquisition from abroad in the form of grants, gifts, donations and contracts as well as results of international cooperation and acceptance of payment of tuition and admission fees by foreign students.

All funds are classified into:

- a. Current fund (Current Fund), the funds available for operating the university is fully under the control of the university. Under the restrictions, these funds are classified into:
 1. Current Fund Limited / Restricted
 2. Current fund Free / Unrestricted.
 3. Non-Current Funds (Non-Current Fund)
- b. Non-current funds are funds that are not used for the daily operational activities and has been designed for a specific use. These funds are classified into:
 1. Assistance Fund (Loan Funds) Fund is a fund that holds the source of loan funds for students, faculty and staff. Lenders can define and support which is operated by rotation (revolving basis). Included in this fund is a gift from the government, aid, inheritance is determined by the donor to give to students, faculty and staff as loans and other funds that are free but determined to use the loan funds by the University authorities. Contributions are determined on a temporary basis, namely the principal and interest on loans is returned to the donor after a certain period of time.
 2. Contribution Fund (Endowment Funds) Contribution Fund is a fund that can not be used until the reporting date and are invested or available to invest in order to generate revenue. Additional funds are classified in:
 - a. Endowment funds, the fund determines that the principal provider of funds can not be contested and is eternal, only the income from these investments are available for use.
 - b. Term Endowment Funds, the funds will be terminated from the endowment status or condition until the time set by the fund to be used later as agreed.
 - c. Quasi Endowment Funds, the fund serves as a trust fund, as determined by the university, for a period of time. The next principal of the loan can be used for other purposes.
- c. Annual Fund (Annuity funds) Annual Fund is the fund from which the contributors to the annual contract the University has an obligation to pay certain amount to the donor. If the agreement expires, the remaining funds belong to the University.
- d. Long-Term Income Fund (Life Income Funds) income Long Term Funds are funds provided by donors through the trust document (trust document) which provides that income is reduced by the cost, payable to the specified party. University's principal fund to be determined if the party is dead.
- e. Funds for Building (Plant Funds) These funds resemble the funds in government funds projects that demonstrate specified funding for new construction or renovation and repair

material. These funds can be sourced from external agencies, student assistance, transfer of funds is limited and the revenue from donations or aid. Funds for the building include:

1. To the building fund account (unexpended plant funds) are funds to accommodate the source of funds used to finance the acquisition or construction of long-term assets. If the expenses of the related facilities are constructed, its assets are accounted for in another fund type.
 2. Renewal and replacement fund (renewal and replacement funds) to accommodate resources that are used to fund the renewal or replacement and is generally not capitalized.
 3. Termination of debt funds (retirement of indebtedness funds) are used for interest and principal payments associated with debt for the construction of fixed assets.
 4. Net investment in a fund for the building (net investment in plant funds) are used to prepare the fund for capital construction or assets to be acquired, consisting of all long-lived assets and associated debt. Money for the payment of principal and interest on loans transferred from the current funds are not unlimited.
- f. Funds for the Agency (Agency Funds) is a funding agency / agencies that administered the university but not the ownership of the University. University serves as the manager of the accounting records, the holder of the funds and make expenditures on their behalf.

Accounting cycle at universities and other higher education institutions can be grouped into three stages, namely:

1. Recording stage
 - a. The identification and measurement of evidence and proof of recording transactions.
 - b. Activity recording evidence of transactions in the diary or journal
 - c. Transfer or posting of journals or groups of species based on general ledger accounts.
2. Phase summary
 - a. Preparation of Trial Balance (trial balance) based on the accounts ledger.
 - b. Making adjusting entries (adjusting entries)
 - c. Preparation of paper work (work sheet) or work sheet.
 - d. Preparation of the closing entries (closing entries)
 - e. Preparation of trial balance after closing (post closing trial balance)
 - f. Making reversing entries (reversing entries)
3. Reporting phase
 - a. Surplus Deficit Report
 - b. Statement of Cash Flows
 - c. Balance
 - d. Notes to Financial Statements

Preparation of Financial Statements using the modified accrual basis in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Indonesia. All provisions of the Financial Accounting Standards applicable to financial reporting the University unless specifically stated otherwise. Accounting cycle in their respective state universities vary based on the status of the university.

Accounting education is expected to give importance in ensuring the accountability of institutions providing education or educational organizations as listed in the National Education Act. As a guarantor of accountability, Accounting gives a comprehensive picture of all the activities of an educational institution or organization, from the financial side.

Where in a study written by Yuhertiana (2001) noted that in Indonesia, by taking a sample of 10 colleges that have the highest webometric get that from the ten universities

that examined only one that presents a complete financial report is Unair (Appendix). Financial information about income and expenses are presented globally in the form of summary data and figures presented by the two universities namely UGM and UI. The annual report presents comprehensive information found in the performance of universities, and UB Unair. Still there are four colleges that have absolutely no information or financial component on his website.

Though the annual report is an obligation that needs to be communicated to the public. One aspect of transparency can be seen in Section VII of the Accountability and Oversight Act BHP. Supervision of legal education through an annual reporting system. The report covers the activities of the academic field of education, research, and community service. Meanwhile, for non-academic field covering aspects of management and financial reporting.

Meanwhile, the University Hasanuddin itself, is associated with financial reporting, based on information from Feby Henri, a member of ICW disclose education, financial documents provided by the University of Hasanuddin (Unhas) Makassar is very complete and in accordance with the request ICW Feby said, is not wrong if it's Unhas named PTN with financial governance is best compared to other campuses.

Since there are three categories of governance in the financial statements provided by a number of state universities. First, the categories Unhas satisfying because it provides data that completely, state universities have responded to the request of the ICW, but the report is unsatisfactory. They are the University of Indonesia and the Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB). While these three categories are the state universities who did not respond to requests for ICW, the University of Gadjah Mada in Yogyakarta, Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB), the North Sumatra University (USU), University of Airlangga Surabaya, and Universitas Padjajaran Bandung.

Unhas provide financial statement data from 2006 to 2009 with a report of assessment of public accountants gain unqualified" '(WTP) was achieved in 2009. In 2010, Unhas regain WTP.

ICW assessment before discharge, it's been a lot of state universities who studied" dating" Unhas subject to these financial statements. Public university that is UGM, Undip Semarang, Indonesia University of Education (UPI) Bandung, Unmul Samarinda, Udayana University Denpasar, Unhalu Kendari, and Gorontalo State University. ([Http://www.unhas.ac.id](http://www.unhas.ac.id))

III. Conclusion

1. Funding higher education can be obtained from various sources i.e. Government, Business and University Savings, Community and External Affairs.
2. College accounting records held by government will be examined by government official's functional supervision in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
3. Accounting cycles in the Education Sector is basically the same as the accounting cycle in general, but its application in the field have a number of changes, to fit the purpose of accounting records and the status of the institution concerned. Financial reporting in the education sector should be based on IAS 45
4. The report covers the activities of the academic field of education, research, and community service. Meanwhile, for non-academic field covering aspects of management and financial reporting.
5. Unhas provide financial statement data from 2006 to 2009 with a report of assessment of public accountants gain unqualified" '(WTP) was achieved in 2009. In 2010, Unhas regain WTP.

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