



Design of Local Government Accounting System based on Accrual to Improving Financial Information Quality

Bandi¹ --- Subekti Djamaluddin² --- Santoso Tri Hananto³

^{1,2,3}Accounting Department of Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

In accordance with Indonesia's Government Regulation/ Peraturan Pemerintah No. 71/2010 on the Government Accounting Standards, Article 4 paragraph (1) Government implementing Government Accounting Standards based Accrual. Accrual Based Accounting Standards Administration is recognizes revenues, expenses, assets, debt, and equity in the accrual-based financial reporting, as well as recognizing revenue, expenditure, and financing in the reporting of budget implementation on the basis set out in the budget. Government accounting accrual-based system listed in Annex I to Peraturan Pemerintah No. 71/2010. Governmental Accounting Conceptual Framework accrual in paragraph 60 stated that the government's financial statements consist of budget execution reports, financial reports, and disclosures. Budget execution reports consist of Budget Realization Report and Statement of Changes in Balance Budget Surplus. Financial report consists of the Balance Sheet, Statement of Operations, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Cash Flow Statement. Disclosures that reports detailing or further explain the above posts budget execution reports and financial statements and an integral report of budget execution reports and financial statements. There are several proposed construction accounting system that produced the report above. This paper proposes that the work units (SKPD) formed two units of accounting, the accounting unit of financial and accounting unit budget execution. Financial accounting unit in making the accounting records based on the concept of assets controlled by the same SKPDs with liabilities plus equity. Financial accounting unit is responsible for preparing the financial statements. While the implementation of the accounting unit is responsible for preparing the budget realization Budget Report and Statement of Changes in Balance Budget Surplus.

Keywords: Local government accounting system, Accrual basis, Peraturan pemerintah No. 71/2010

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

In the framework of the implementation of regional autonomy as stipulated in Law No.22 Year 1999 on Regional Government, that the granting of autonomy to the District and the District based on the principle of decentralization in the form of autonomy, real and responsible. Based on the principle of decentralization, local governments have the right and authority to organize and manage his own household in order to explore the potential of the area and increase the available resources optimally, including local revenue sources in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of governance,

development and service to the community as well as efforts to increase political stability and unity of the nation.

Public sector organizations around the world have been involved in institutional, organizational and managerial change strategy in order to meet the need for increased financial accountability, efficiency and effectiveness. These changes make traditional management systems of public sectors which were initially impressed bureaucratic, rigid and hierarchical, become public sector management that is more flexible and accommodate the market. Changes in public sector management are then known as the New Public Management (NPM).

As it grows, there is an emerging issue for reforms in the public sector which includes governance, quality of service, and bureaucracy. This comes as a result of the reforms that had already carried out by other countries. Given that the community is the government stakeholders, the reforms undertaken have an important role to foster public confidence in the government. These reforms aim to improve public sector performance, especially government by adopting some practices and management techniques that exist in the private sector.

One of the fields in the public sector accounting is financial accounting area, which received great attention from various parties after the reform. It is caused by the new policy of the government of the Republic of Indonesia to reform a variety of things, including financial management area.

Act No. 22 of 1999 which in effect since January 1, 2001 has resulted in very large changes in the system of government in Indonesia, namely the emergence of regional autonomy. Local Government is given authority and considerable role to 'take care of her' own. In financial terms, as stipulated in the Law on Financial Balance - regional centers that set the rules of the "Regional Financial management and accountability". This Government Regulation in detail contained provisions for the use of Regional Finance obtained from a variety of revenue sources, ranging from planning to accountability and oversight. From the description it is clear that the system of supervision and accountability are very focused, in this case the accounting system credible and accountable.

The financial statements resulting from the application of the Accrual Based Government Accounting System (SAP) intended to provide better benefits for stakeholders, both users and auditors of government financial statements, measured with the costs incurred. This is in line with one of the accounting principle that the cost worth the benefit gets. Not only that, improving the quality of financial reporting information both central and local government will give a better result of financial report by using accrual basis. Performance measurement can be more detail and be able to facilitate the financial management more transparent and accountable so that public confidence will increase.

With the change in the public sector, there is also a change in the public sector accounting, such as changes in the accounting system, from cash-based accounting into accrual based accounting. These changes is necessary because cash-based accounting system is currently considered to be no longer satisfactory, mainly due to a lack in the presenting an accurate financial review and in providing useful and adequate management information to facilitate the planning and process performance (Cohen, et al, 2007).

Adoption of New Public management (NPM) in Indonesia, in accordance with the mandate of the State Finance Law, the Government has established the Indonesian Government Regulation No.24 of 2005 concerning Government Accounting Standards. The Governmental Accounting Standards using the cash basis for the recognition of revenue transactions, expenditure and financing, and the accrual basis for the recognition of assets, liabilities, and equity funds. However, the application of the Indonesian Government Regulation No. 24 of 2005 is still tentative, as mandated in Article 36 paragraph (1) of Law No. 17 of 2003 on State Finance stating that for the recognition and measurement of income and expenditure accrual basis has not been implemented, used recognition and cash-based measurements. Recognition and measurement of income and expenditure accrual basis in accordance with Article 36 paragraph (1) of Law No. 17 of 2003 be implemented no later than five years. Therefore, the Indonesian Government Regulation No. 24 of 2005 needs to be replaced.

With the publication of the Indonesian Government Regulation (PP) No. 71 of 2010 concerning the Government Accounting Standards, which will then be referred to Government Regulation (PP) 71 In 2010, led to deletion of Cash Based Government Accounting Standards, towards implementation of Accruals Based, and the implementation of Government Accounting Standards (SAP) Accrual Based is fully starting in 2015. As mentioned in the PP 71 Year 2010 Article 1 (8) that is meant to Accrual-Based Government Accounting Standards (SAP) is the recognize of revenue, expenses, assets, debt, and equity

in the accrual-based financial reporting, as well as recognizing revenue, expenditure, and financing in the reporting of budget execution on the basis of specified in the National or Local Government's budget.

As stipulated by the PP 71 in 2010, on December 3, 2013 the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (RI), issued a Regulation of Minister of Internal Affairs No. 64 Year 2013 about the Implementation of the Government Accounting Standards Accrual Based on Local Government. In Regulation No. 64 in 2013 there were provisions of the deadline for the implementation of Accrual Based Government Accounting Standards, as stipulated in Article 10, state that: Paragraph (1) Regional head's regulation which set the Local Government Accounting Policies and Regional head's regulation which set Local Government Accounting System (SAPD) set no later than May 31, 2014, and paragraph (2) Implementation of Accrual Based Government Accounting System on local government slowest start of the fiscal year 2015. Therefore, every local Government needs to set up the infrastructure (policies, systems, hardware, and software) to ensure the smooth and successful implementation of accrual-based accounting system.

The main difference between the former accounting standards (Regulation No.24 of 2005) with accrual accounting standards (Regulation No.71 of 2010, which is technically based on the Regulation No.64 Year 2013) are presented in the table below.

Differentiate	PP NO. 24 Year 2005	PP NO. 71 Year 2010
Accounting Basis Used	Cash basis for recognition of the transaction revenue, expenditure, and financing Accrual basis for the recognition of assets, liabilities, and equity funds	Accrual basis for the recognition of revenues, expenses, assets, debt, and equity in financial reporting, as well as recognizing revenue, expenditure, and financing in the reporting of budget implementation on the basis set out in the National or Local Government's budget (APBN or APBD).
Financial Statements Presented	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Budget Realization Report 2. Balance sheet 3. Cash flow 4. Notes of Financial Statements 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Budget Realization Report (LRA) 2. Statement of Changes in Budget Balance (SAL) 3. Balance sheet 4. Report of Operations(LO) 5. Statement of Cash Flows 6. Statement of Changes in Equity 7. Notes of Financial Statements

In accordance with Regulation No.71 in 2010, the central/regional and organizational units within the central government/local accountability required to submit reports in the form of financial statements. It is already implemented by the Local Government sector departments, but results in the presentation of financial statements proficiency level is not maximized, due to insufficient human resources in the government who understand and know about accounting. This resulted in the Department of Department of Revenue Accounting and Asset Management (DPPKAD) have difficulty in preparing the financial statements, because the functional accountability reports and financial statements received from SKPD still not satisfying, which caused the entire sectors in the Local Government haven't produce financial statements which in accordance with the PP 71 Year 2010.

Research on accrual accounting in Indonesia such do by Solikhin (2007) which shows the readiness of the government is still lacking on the implementation of the Government Accounting Standards. While previous studies in several countries regarding the adoption of accrual-based accounting system at public sector organization, stated that the implementation of accrual based accounting system is often accompanied by a large number of weaknesses and problems (problems of accounting, human resources, organizational and financial) that inhibit or delay the rate of adoption, so that the transition from the cash basis accounting system to the accrual basis will not happen quickly and complete (Christiaens, 2001; Guthrie, 1998; Carlin and Guthrie, 2003; Hodges and Mellet, 2003; Brusca, 1997).

In research Stamatiadis, et al. (2009) in Yunaniyang measure the extent to which the rate of adoption of accrual accounting reforms in the public sector and linking levels of adherence (compliance)

accrual accounting with contingency factors that exist in the public sector organizations. The results showed the rate of adoption of accrual accounting on public sector in Greece are quite low after six years of regulation sets, besides the study also shows that contingency factors shown to have a positive and significant effect on the rate of adoption of accrual accounting, including factors level staff education, training, information technology and support quality consultant. There are also factors shown to have no significant effect, such as a factor of experience, education, leadership and organization size.

The application of accrual-based accounting system is an integrated and sustainable process. The impact resulting from the adoption of this system can not be seen in a short time. An understanding of the factors that influence the success or failure in the introduction of a new accounting system, particularly in the context of the government is important. The success or failure of the implementation of accrual accounting in government can not be separated from the role of the labor force and the influence of factors that exist in the work force, ranging from human resource factors such as staff education level, training provided, and supervisor's educational background, organizational factors such as, the quality of information technology and consultant support, and other situational factors such as the experience of a department/unit in running the cash basis to the accrual and the size of the labor force .

With the obligation for local governments to use the accrual basis as the basis for recording the accounting system, have an impact in the accounting records basis, from cash toward accrual basis. The changes that occur are to be prepared by local governments, so sustainability reporting and recording in the local government is not disturbed.

The problem to be solved in this study is formulated as follows:

1. How does the accounting policies, standard chart of accounts, journal standards, and accounting systems and procedures designed to be an Accrual Based Local Government Accounting System (SAPD) that can be implemented in local government, particularly in District Pacitan.

2. How to prepare human resources (HR) in order to understand, capable and skilled, so it can run in the operational processes of local governments, especially in District Pacitan.

Based on the above, the researcher would like to conduct applied research in the form of Local Government Accounting System Design (SAPD) Accrual Based as Quality Improvement Efforts Financial Information (Case Study in District Government Pacitan).

2. Literature Review

2.1. The Government Accounting System

Accounting system are procedures that must be performed to generate the information needed by the parties within and outside the organization. Organizations are free to design and implement a variety of procedures that are expected to generate the required information. However, because of the information that must be presented to parties outside the organization has been set up in the accounting standards, the organization should design its accounting system that can produce financial statements as defined in the accounting standards to produce information in accordance with accounting standards .

State Financial Accounting Board (Bakun) Ministry of Finance (2001: 1) state, "The financial accounting system is an information system that combines the process of recording, classifying, summarizing, and reporting financial data relating to an entity so as to produce financial information that can be used as a basis for decision-making by the parties concerned".

In the Ministry of Finance (2002: 13) Financial Accounting local government covers all the activities that include data collection, classification, accounting and reporting of financial transactions of local government. Financial accounting is part of the local government accounting discipline, has its own characteristics, different from commercial accounting, that is: 1) does not aim to measure the return, 2) lack of interest of the owner, and 3) the presence of budget accounting.

General framework of regional financial accounting system is as follows:

1. Unit provides source documents (DS) such Payment Order Money (SPMU) and Certificate of Deposit (STS) on financial transactions to the Local Government Finance Unit.
2. Bookkeeping and Counting Unit performs the calculation of monthly bookkeeping (DS) by using accounting computer (a computer that has been prepared for accounting purposes) including accounting software (software).
3. From the accounting process produced a journal which also posted to the general ledger and subsidiary ledger automatically for each unit of work.
4. If the above document has been verified and is then followed by computer processes to prepare Accountability Report (LPJ).

5. Accountability Reports submitted to the Regional Head of accountability work units for the implementation of the budget, a copy is sent to the relevant Unit for accountability and management needs. One copy for archival unit calculations.
6. Accountability Report consolidation should also be given to the Head of the Region in order to determine the overall realization of the budget in a period.

2.2. Policy Development Local Government Accounting System (SAPD)

Government Accounting System, the Government Regulation (PP) No.71 of 2010 and Regulations of the Interior (Regulation) No.64 of 2013 is the accounting principles applied in preparing and presenting the financial statements of the government. On the basis of these two laws, the use of accrual-based Government Accounting System (SAP) is recognizes, revenue, expenses, assets, debt, and equity in the accrual-based financial reporting, as well as recognizing revenue, expenditure and financing in reporting the implementation of the budget on the basis set out in the budget .

SAP is then called the Local Government Accounting System (SAPD) is a systematic series of procedures, organizers, equipment and other elements to create the accounting function from analysis to reporting financial transactions within the local government organization. The Local Government Accounting System (SAPD) with a basis of accounting that recognizes the effects of transactions and other events at the time of transactions and events that occur, regardless of when cash or cash equivalent is received or paid.

With the above rules, the District/City is required to create the financial statements that are the result of the accounting process, among others: Budget Realization Report, Statement of Changes in Balance Budget Surplus, Balance Sheet, Statement of Operations, Statements of Cash Flows, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Notes to the Financial Statements.

2.3. The Development of Local Government Accounting System Accrual Based on the District/City in Indonesia

Government accounting reform gained momentum with the enactment of Law No.17 of 2003 on State Finance, which requires the existence of a Government Accounting Standards as the basis of preparation of the financial statements of government agencies, and reinforced by Law 15 of 2004 on the Management Audit and State Financial Responsibility. The law led to an urgent need for accounting standards as the basis for preparing and auditing the financial statements of government agencies by the Government auditor (BPK). Without standards, Government auditor (BPK) can not issue an audit opinion. A form of state budget/ budget is a financial statement that should be in accordance with Government Accounting Standards.

Act No.17 of 2003 on State Finances in Article 32 mandates that the form and content of reports accountability of state budget / budget prepared and presented in accordance with Government Accounting Standards. The government accounting standards drawn up by the Government Accounting Standards Committee are independent and determined by government regulation after having first received the judgment of the Supreme Audit Board. The preparation of Accrual-Based Government Accounting Standards (SAP) is conducted by the Government Accounting Standards Committee (KSAP), through a standard drafting process (due process).

Preparation of Government Accounting Standards (SAP) based on the Government Accounting Conceptual Framework, which is the basic concept of the preparation and Government Accounting Standards Development, and as a reference for the Committee Government Accounting Standard, the financial report's authors, reviewers, and users of financial statement in finding solutions to problems which has not been set in the Statement of Government Accounting Standards.

In accordance with the mandate of the State Finance Law, the Government has set the Government Regulation No. 24 of 2005 concerning Government Accounting Standards. The Governmental Accounting Standards using the cash basis for the recognition of revenue transactions, expenditure and financing, and the accrual basis for the recognition of assets, liabilities, and equity funds. Implementation of Government Regulation No.24 of 2005 is still tentative, as mandated in Article 36 paragraph (1) of Law No.7 of 2003 on State Finance stating that for the recognition and measurement of income and expenditure accrual basis has not been implemented, use cash-based recognition and measurement.

Recognition and measurement of income and expenditure accrual basis in accordance with Article 36 paragraph (1) of Law No.17 of 2003 be implemented no later than 5 (five) years. Therefore, the Government Regulation No.24 of 2005 needs to be replaced. Then in lieu of Government Regulation No.

24 In 2005, the Government issued Government Regulation No. 71 Year 2010, which includes the SAP - Based Accrual and Cash towards Accrual -Based SAP.

Accrual-Based Government Accounting Standards (SAP) contained in Appendix I of the Government Regulation and effect from the date specified and can be immediately applied by each entity, which began late in 2010. While Government Accounting Standards (SAP) Based Cash towards Accrual on Appendix II, shall be valid for a period of transition for an entity that is not yet ready to implement Accrual based Government Accounting Standards (SAP).

The implementation of Government Accounting Standards (SAP) Cash Based toward Accrual carried out in accordance with the time periods as listed in Appendix II of the Government Regulation (PP), which is until the end of 2014. Furthermore, each reporting entity, both at central government and regional governments must implement Accrual-Based SAP. Although the reporting entity would still be allowed to apply for temporary implementing Cash towards Accrual-Based Government Accounting Standards (SAP), reporting entities are expected to immediately apply Accrual Based Government Accounting Standards (SAP).

The financial statements resulting from the adoption of Accrual Based Government Accounting Standards (SAP) are intended to provide better benefits for stakeholders, both users and government's auditor, compared with the costs incurred. This is in line with one of the accounting principles, stated that the cost is comparable to the benefits obtained.

In Article 12 and Article 13 of Law No.1 of 2004, as referred to in Article 70 paragraph (2), provides that the recognition of revenues and expenditures in the state budget/budget on an accrual basis. On the other hand, the practice of budgeting and reporting practice in most countries, including Indonesia, uses the cash basis. For that Government Accounting Standards Committee (KSAP) arrange an Accrual-Based Government Accounting Standards (SAP) which includes cash-based Statement of Government Accounting Standards (PSAP) for reporting the implementation of the budget (budgetary reports), and the Statement of Government Accounting Standards (PSAP) accrual for financial reporting, which facilitates the recording of revenues and expenses on an accrual basis.

The fundamental difference between Cash towards Accrual-Based Government Accounting Standards (SAP) with Accrual Based Government Accounting Standards (SAP) is located in PSAP No.12 regarding Report of Operations. The entity reported in a transparent manner the amount of economic resources are obtained, and the magnitude of the burden of running the government. Surplus / deficit operations are additions to or reductions in equity / net assets of the relevant government entities.

One of the obstacles in the implementation of accrual accounting is the government conditions that include human resources and infrastructure to implement accrual-based Government Accounting Standards (SAP) and quality of government financial statements prepared under Regulation 71 of 2010, but has not been fully in accordance with the Regulation (still a lot of financial statements who received a disclaimer opinion from Government's Auditor (BPK)). Therefore, to the extent of adoption of accrual accounting in government, especially at the level of the current work unit and the factors that include human resources and organization of the work unit, became the object of this study. This is expected to provide a more precise picture of the application of accrual accounting in government.

3. Research Objectives and Benefits

3.1. General Purpose Research

The general objective of this research is:

1. Produced a prototype of Accrual Based Local Government Accounting System (SAPD) (manual and software applications) which can be applied in Local Government, both Provincial and District Government.
2. Publications in international journals of repute to meet the target of university's key performance indicator.
3. There is an increasing understanding, abilities, and skills of human resources (HR) Local Government Officials in the field of accounting and financial administration of the state.
4. The creation of cooperation between universities and partner institutions, in this case the Regional Government.

3.2. Special Purpose Research

The specific objectives of this research are:

1. The specific objective on the first year of study is:

- a. Produce prototype Accrual Based Local Government Accounting System (SAPD).
 - b. Creating media for Thematic Field Work Experience (KKN) through the placement of students in each Unit (SKPD) and during the trial period the system in July - December 2014.
 - c. Improved understanding, abilities, and skills of the Local Government Employees (especially in government of Pacitan) in accounting and financial administration of the state.
2. The specific objective on the second year of study is:
- a. Implementation (through technical guidance and mentoring) Accrual Based Local Government Accounting System (SAPD) in 2015 can run smoothly.
 - b. Creating media Field Work Experience (KKN) Thematic through the placement of students in each Unit (SKPD) during the implementation of the system in January - December 2015.
 - c. Analysis of strengths and weaknesses that have been applied SAPD and perform systems development as efforts to improve SAPD.
3. The specific objective of the third year of the study, namely:
- a. Analysis of strengths and weaknesses that have been applied SAPD and perform systems development as efforts to improve SAPD.
 - b. Creating media Thematic Field Work Experience (KKN) through the placement of students in each Unit (SKPD) during the implementation of the system in January - December 2015.
 - c. Analysis of the quality of local government financial information generated by the Accrual Based (SAPD).

3.3. State of the Art and Innovation Research

Innovations in this study are,

1. Institutional partners are actively involved during the conduct of research, so as to create the function of a college education to other institutions (in this study is the Government Pacitan).
2. Software applications SAPD will be given to partner institutions through the mechanism of grant / donation with Rp 0,00 values (zero rupiahs) , while generating revenue derived from professional consulting services .
3. Creating a multiplier effect, namely the creation of community service activities, internships and service learning for students Thematic .

3.4. Benefits Research

The benefits of this research include:

1. Contribute to the fulfillment of UNS KPI targets, especially in the publication of international journals of repute.
2. Formed a Centre of Excellence "Professional Consulting Services Local Government Financial Management " .
3. Build up networks of cooperation with partner institutions so as to foster institutional research capacity, technological innovation, and generating revenue.
4. Encourage the creation of community service and service learning activities Thematic with related themes.
5. Improve the quality of human resources (HR) Officials in the Government of district Pacitan, which from the beginning of the study were always actively, involved resulting in ongoing educational process.

4. Research Methods

4.1. Research Methods

In this study, the researchers chose to use case study research methods. Case study classified as qualitative and can be called as Field Research, although not all studies should be with field case study. This method is appropriate if the theory to be discussed is not well develop, the literature is not much, we wanted to examine in more depth on the case, and not enough time and funds to expand research (Harahap, 1999). Case studies are expected to cover the whole (holistic) that touches many different variables that exist within an organization that has a wide range of complexity.

Presents a case study of organizational phenomena in detail, trying to interpret, explain a topic of organizational aspects. Case studies generate the appropriate theoretical framework and try to offer or revise understanding of the issue.

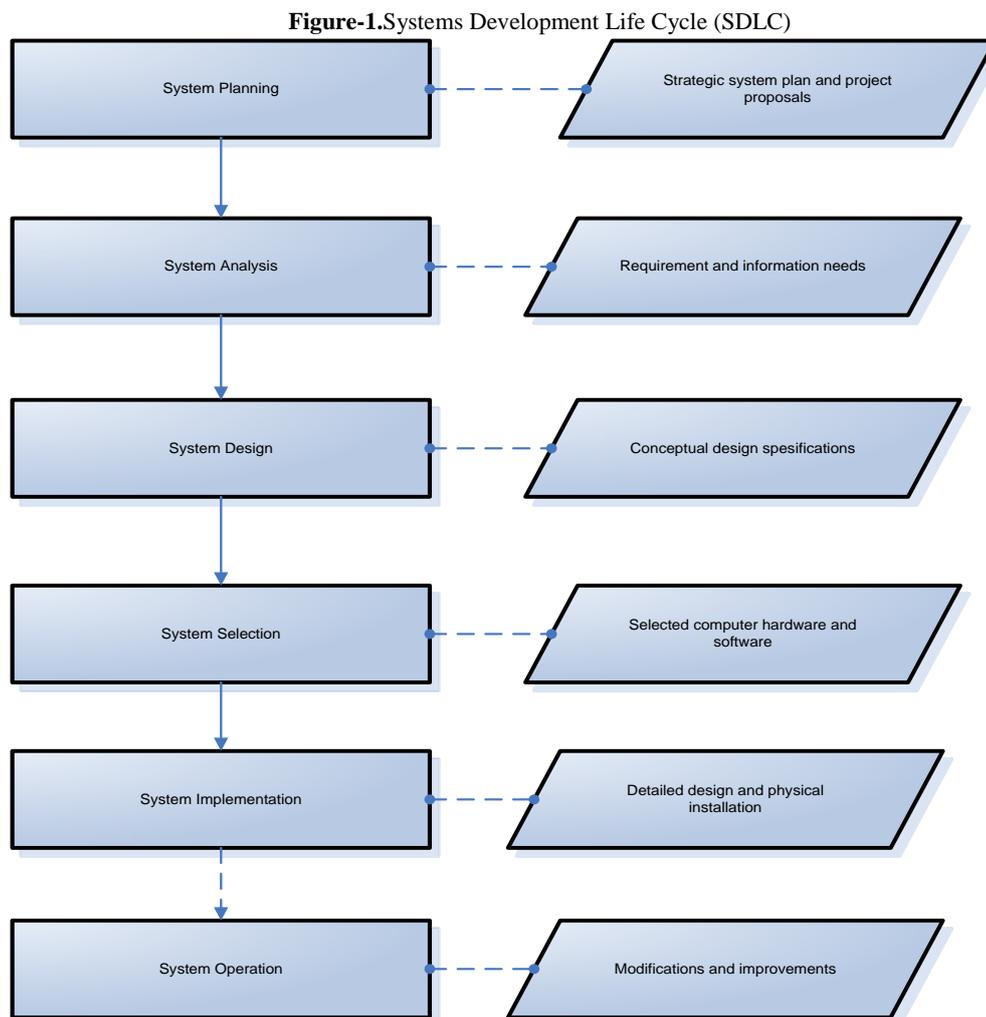
The advantages of Case Study method according to Kaplan (1986) is:

1. Provide a good foundation in developing the model and formulate hypotheses for further investigation.
2. Provide a way of looking for a practice or organizational issues of interest.
3. It is suitable for learning materials.
4. Provide a very deep explanation about our understanding of an issue.

The limitation of the case studies is:

1. Case studies can provide a variety of interpretations because of the many factors that affect the unit of study and because of the many methods of collecting and analyzing the data.
2. Case studies have very small sample, it can not be generalized (Scapen, 1990).

System development approach used in this study is Systems development life cycle (SDLC). SDLC is the concept that every system development project will have essentially the same process or life cycle, those are planning, analysis, design, selection, implementation, and operation (Wilkinson, 2000), as shown in Figure 1 where the procedures and steps is carried out iteratively and continuously.



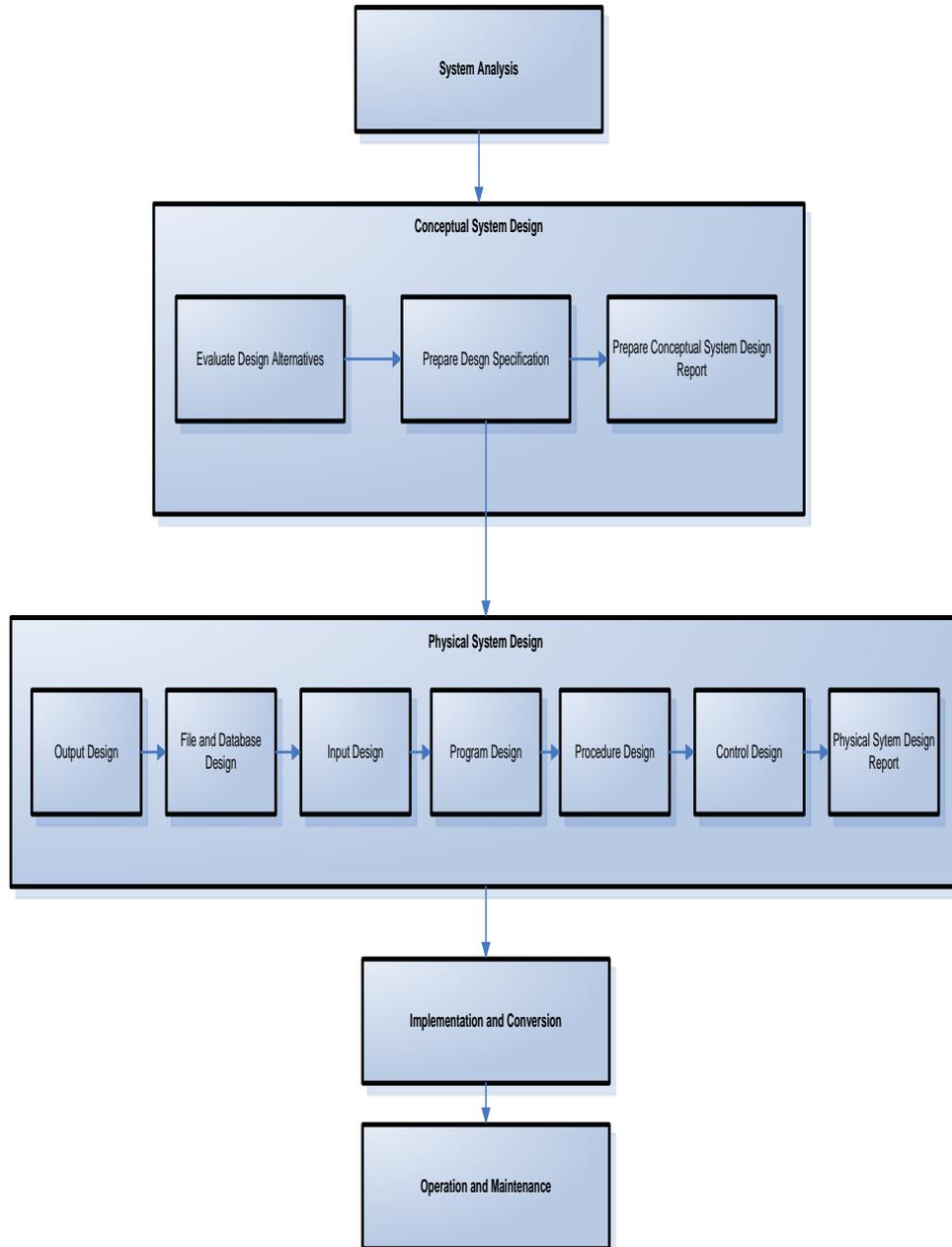
Gambar : System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) Phase
Sumber: Wilkinson. Accounting Information System.2000.Hlm.525

System development is a continuous process and continuous , that is not going to end since the system is run. There are three reasons why the development of the system needs to be done continuously, namely:

1. The changes are unavoidable in an organization and its environment, such as: organizational growth, the emergence of new services, or new regulation from the government.
2. The weaknesses that arise during the organization operate.
3. The need for adjustments to the information systems is evolving information technology.

In order to obtain a good system design, the stages in the development of the system must be done in sequence. Stages in the development of systems to form a life cycle that applies to every organization. From the stage of the SDLC activities, this study focused on systems design phase, namely systems conceptual design and physical design systems, such as in the picture below.

Figure-2. Systems Design dan Physical Systems Design



Gambar: System Desgin Phase (Modification)
Sumber: Romney, Accounting Information System, 2012, Hlm. 662-663

In the conceptual design systems phase, a framework was developed to implement user needs and solving problems that have been identified in the systems analysis phase. Physical systems designs embody the conceptual design into detailed specifications and ensure that the design of the system can be implemented.

4.2. Method of Data Collection

Data collection was conducted by researchers using several methods as follows:

1. Interview, namely data collection is done by way of question and answer directly to the leaders of work units (SKPD) and staff relating to financial management .
2. Observation, namely data collection is done by direct observation on the part of financial management.

4.3. Types of Data

The data required in this research are:

1. The organizational structure (organizational structure and work) Government District Pacitan.
2. Regulations of Government District Pacitan which manage on Government Accounting Policy and Local Government Accounting System in force today.
3. Reports required (information needs) by stakeholders in the Government of District Pacitan as a basis for decision making.
4. Government Regulation (PP) No.71 of 2010 and Regulation No.64 in 2013 which is ruled on the Accrual-Based Government Accounting Standards.

4.4. Data Analysis

Data analysis method used is qualitative method, the method of data analysis using qualitative data in the form of information or data. In interviews with The Chief of SKPD and staffs, will be obtained data on which are information needed by each party. By observation, researchers can see the process of analyzing the business and job description run at the moment. Based on information needs in and findings in the field, as well as referring to Regulation No. 64 In 2013, researchers were able to design the Local Government Accounting System (SAPD) that is applicable to the Government District Pacitan.

5. Results

Research in this first year has produced some results of achievements, among others:

1. The existence of the agreement between the Regent Pacitan with the Rector of the Universitas Sebelas Maret which contains the cooperation in the field of education, research, community service and mentoring. Furthermore, there will be an agreement for cooperation (MoA) between the head DPPKA Pacitan with the Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Sebelas Maret.
2. The Government Accounting System of Pacitan used SIPKD made by the Ministry of the Internal Affairs is based Cash towards Accruals so required SAPD toward pure accrual. Accrual-based SAPD's prototype becomes the best options that will be implemented in 2015.
3. There is a difference between the asset codes in Regional Property Management System (SPBMD) with assets code in Local Government Accounting System. It is difficult for the DPPKA directly allocating assets in the field of assets in the financial statements of local governments.
4. SAPD that has been implemented so far in Pacitan is separately with the Regional Owned Assets Management System. These will be made bridge (bridging) between the two systems by researchers.

The view of SAPD Cash toward Accrual based of Government Pacitan which use SIPKD are as below:



6. Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the discussion above, it is concluded that:

1. Local Government Accounting System used by Pacitan today still uses cash -based SAPD toward Accruals (CTA).
2. The absence of a link between the asset codes SPBMD with existing code assets in SIPKD.
3. Preparation of accrual -based prototype SAPD to be one of the best option to pair with SIPKD that still use the base CTA. SAPD will be implemented in 2015.
4. Delivery module SAPD to the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Kemendagri) as input and discussion of the development and improvement of accrual based SAPD in the future.

This study gives some suggestions, those are:

1. Implementing the SAPD accrual in Pacitan on 2015 with intensive assistance on each SKPD by the accounting students of Universitas Sebelas Maret who are supervised by the supervisor field as part of an internship or corruption.
2. Make bridging between asset systems with the accounting system.
3. SAPD socialization and training on the accrual basis for all sectors in Pacitan.

References

- Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, Undang-Undang Nomor 17 Tahun 2003 tentang Keuangan Negara.
- Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2004 tentang Perbendaharaan Negara.
- Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 71 Tahun 2010 tentang Standar Akuntansi Pemerintahan.
- Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, Peraturan Pemerintah 58 Tahun 2005 tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Daerah.
- Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 13 Tahun 2006 tentang Pedoman Pengelolaan Keuangan Daerah.
- Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 59 Tahun 2007 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri nomor 13 tahun 2006 tentang Pedoman Pengelolaan Keuangan Daerah.
- Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 55 Tahun 2008 tentang Tatacara Penatausahaan dan Penyusunan Laporan Pertanggungjawaban Bendahara serta Penyampaiannya.
- Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 21 Tahun 2011 tentang Perubahan Kedua atas Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri nomor 13 tahun 2006 tentang Pedoman Pengelolaan Keuangan Daerah.
- Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 64 Tahun 2013 tentang Penerapan Standar Akuntansi Pemerintahan berbasis Akruar pada Pemerintah Daerah.

Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 238/PMK.05/2011 tentang Pedoman Umum Sistem Akuntansi Pemerintahan.

Kementerian Dalam Negeri, Surat Edaran Nomor 900/316/BAKD Tahun 2007 tentang Pedoman Sistem dan Prosedur Penatausahaan dan Akuntansi, Pelaporan dan Pertanggungjawaban Keuangan Daerah.

Kementerian Dalam Negeri, SE.900/743/BAKD Tahun 2007 tentang Modul Akuntansi Pemerintah.