

FACTORS AFFECTING IFRS ADOPTION

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Abstract

This study aims to provide an overview of stakeholder perceptions about the role of accounting information, performance measurement, earnings quality & earnings management as well as its impact on IFRS adoption. It used primary data with respondents representing stakeholders. Spread of questionnaires was done either manually or through google form. Stakeholder perceptions of the Role of Accounting Information (PIA) contains key user indicators of accounting information, mandatory accounting information, voluntary accounting information, and accounting information dissemination media are expected to be positively related to perceptions of IFRS adoption. Stakeholder perceptions of Performance Measurement (PK) include indicators of value relevance and earnings reference are expected to be positively related to perceptions of IFRS adoption. Stakeholder perceptions of Earnings Quality & Management (K & ML) contain indicators of earnings quality, rule base & principal base, and earnings management are expected to be positively related to perceptions of IFRS adoption. Stakeholder perceptions of IFRS adoption (A) as a dependent variable include indicators of benefits and consequences, fair values, first adoption of IFRS issues. The result of t test shows The role of Accounting Information (PIA) has a negative and insignificant effect on IFRS Adoption (A), while Performance Measurement (PK) and Earnings Quality & Earnings Management (K & ML) each has positive and significant impact on IFRS Adoption (A). The simultaneous test (F test) of all independent variables on IFRS Adoption shows significant results with determination coefficient (R^2) 48.2%.

Keywords: Role of Accounting Information, Performance Measurement, Earnings Quality and Earnings Management, Adoption of IFRS

Introduction

Many references include Hendriksen & Van Breda (1992), Zeff, Stephen A (2005), Toman, Cristina - Maria (2012), and Kalla, Jusuf (2016) which revealed that the history of accounting recorded two experiences of losing public confidence in financial statements that have an impact on the accounting profession. First, that the unaudited financial statements became necessary to be audited as a result of the Crash in 1929, resulting in the profession of the Public Accountant (External Accountant) in addition to the internal accountant. Second, that the large Public Accounting Firm has fallen its independence, from the big eight to the big four. The solution of this second problem to date has not been resolved and it seems that this public confidence issue will continue in line with the global economic crisis.

Belkaoui (2002: 18) argued that management accounting is built on the basis of behavior that explicitly aims to influence the behavior of individuals according to the expected direction of management that can consist of three factors: (1) individual perceptions of what should be the company's goal , (2) the various factors that motivate the individual to work (produce) for the company, and (3) the most relevant decision-making model for the particular condition and the most chosen by the individual. Belkaoui (2002: 19) also suggested that either an economic model or a behavioral model is influenced by three business behavior points that can be applied in management accounting: the shareholder wealth maximization model (SWM), the managerial welfare maximization model (MWM), and the Social welfare maximization model (SOWM).

This study was conducted to reveal the response of the stakeholders to the work of the accountant. The study was conducted to (1) investigate the perceptions of management and internal accountants on creative accounting in the global era in IFRS adoption, (2) investigate investor and creditor perceptions of accounting information presented creatively in IFRS adoption, and (3) investigate auditors' perceptions of Accounting information presented creatively in IFRS adoption. It descriptively attempted to investigate stakeholder perceptions with the following problem formulation: (1) How are stakeholders' perceptions of the role of accounting information? (2) How are stakeholders' perceptions of performance measurement? (3) How are

stakeholders' perceptions of earnings quality & earnings management? and (4) How are stakeholders' perceptions of IFRS adoption?

In the face of world economic crisis, every decision made must be believed to be the right decision, therefore the financial statements presented as one of the sources of information for decision-making should be believed to provide relevant and proper information (presented honestly). The role of accounting information for stakeholders should be investigated on an ongoing basis considering the history of accounting professions that have experienced a loss of public confidence to be audited and in view of the new accounting standards that shift from the rule base to the principal base which often confuse stakeholders in decision-making .

Literature review

Signaling theory is the basic theory that focuses on the importance of published information on investment decisions. Information is different from the data, because information can provide a signal that will be followed up by the user, while data is not followed up. Basically, the information published by the company provides financial and non-financial information that provides an overview of the past, present, and future circumstances for the survival of the company. Information is said to be of quality if it has two main qualitative characteristics of relevance and faithful representation.

Schroeder, Clark, & Cathey (2014: 48) stated there is collaboration between IASB and FASB qualitative characteristics of financial statements namely relevance and faithful representation. Thus it is necessary to be realized by users of financial statements that accounting information that has been prepared by complying with PSAK and has been audited is expected to become a reference in decision making and accountability.

In measuring the performance of a company or to determine the increase or decrease in the performance of a company needs a reference in the form of comparability basis consisting of: between companies (inter company basis), in one company (intra company basis), and with industry average. In analyzing the financial statements it would be more useful to start with reading the notes on the financial statements first because to look at the equality (apple to apple) of the company or the period to be compared.

The quality of earnings is strongly influenced by the creativity of accounting in the preparation of these financial statements. Lin, LI (2006) suggested that the term of accounting creativity (general accounting) is commonly referred to in Europe, while in the USA the term earnings management is used. Mulford & Comiskey (2010: xi-xii) argued that accounting irregularities have many names including: aggressive accounting, earnings management, income smoothing, and fraudulent financial reporting. Users of financial statements are often only aware of creative accounting after very late - after the power of income is reduced and after stock prices fall sharply. Mulford & Comiskey (2010: 81) argued that earnings management is an accounting manipulation with the goal of creating a better company's performance than it really is, because management can choose accounting policies that maximize the interests of the management or stock market value.

IFRS compiled with principal base requires more professional accountants and KDPPLK in order to understand and apply the presentation of financial statements appropriately. Therefore, the implementation of IFRSs that have already been adopted IFRS accountants must have technical expertise and understand the ethical & legal implications. Carmona & Trombetta, 2008 in Elraihany (2013) suggested that the implementation of IFRS is expected to have the following impacts: (1) access to international funding will be more open as financial statements will be more easily communicated to global investors, (2) the relevance of the financial statements will increase as there is more use of fair value, (3) financial performance (income statement) will be more volatile if prices fluctuate, (4) smoothing income becomes more difficult with the use of balance sheet approach and fair value, (5) principle-based standards may result in the comparability of financial statements when the use of professional judgment is boarded with the interest to manage earnings (earning management), and (5) the use of off balance sheet is more limited.

Benetti (2011) put forward his research describing how individuals are involved in the accounting process in a capital market-dominated environment related to the application of IFRS. Benetti's study (2011) compared the perceptions of financial officers, financial analysts and auditors in two different market environments, namely Europe (the fastest growing capital market environment) and Brazil (the under-developed capital market environment). The results of his study illustrate that the three classifications of respondents (financial officers, financial analysts, and auditors) provide the same view of the benefits and objectives of the financial accounting process.

Warsidi and Paskarina DP (2015) suggested that there is no significant difference between users' perceptions of financial statements for small /medium enterprises and public companies, but there is a difference in time spent per financial report between users of small/ medium business financial statements

and users of public company financial statements . Also revealed that the most frequently used financial statements are the balance sheet and income statement.

Iqbal & Farahmita (2013) put forward their research aimed at examining the effect of awareness, work experience, position, professional certification, educational background, and location of work on readiness and perception, and to know the extent of awareness, preparedness and perception in 3 groups of management accountants, public accountants, and educator accountants. The results of Iqbal & Farahmita (2013) revealed that in general the three professional accounting groups have had a good level of awareness, readiness, and perception (positive) on the IFRS convergence program. Awareness and educational background become factors that significantly and positively affect the level of readiness and perception whereas positions significantly and negatively affect the level of readiness and perception.

Development of Hypotheses

Based on the results of previous researches, this research was conducted to show inventory factors affecting perceptions of the adoption of IFRS and to give a perception to stakeholders on the role of accounting information, performance measurement, and earnings quality & earnings management. From some previous researches there are inconsistencies of the influencing factors, then depart from signaling theories this research investigated some latent variables that encourage perceptions of the role of accounting information, performance measurement, and the quality of earnings & earnings management, and the adoption of IFRS.

Perceptions of the role of accounting information that contain key user indicators of accounting information, mandatory accounting information, voluntary accounting information, and accounting information dissemination media are expected to be significantly and positively related to perceptions of IFRS adoption. The greater the perception of the role of accounting information the greater perception of IFRS adoption, as supported by the IFRS convergence program. Therefore the first provisional suspicion of this research is:

Ha1: The perception of the role of accounting information has a positive effect on perception of IFRS adoption.

Performance measurement perceptions that contain indicators of value relevance and earnings references are expected to be significantly and positively related to perceptions of IFRS adoption. The greater perception of performance measurement the greater perception of IFRS adoption, as supported by the IFRS convergence program. Therefore, the interim assumptions of these two studies are:

Ha2: Perceptions of performance measurement have a positive effect on perception of IFRS adoption.

Perceptions of earnings quality and earnings management that include indicators of earnings quality, rule base & principal base, and earnings management are expected to be significantly and positively related to the perception of IFRS adoption. The greater the perception of earnings quality and earnings management, the greater perception of IFRS adoption, as supported by the IFRS convergence program. Therefore, the tentative assumption of these three studies is:

Ha3: Perceptions of earnings quality and earnings management have a positive effect to the perception of IFRS adoption.

Research methods

The population in this study is the stakeholders (parties concerned) to the financial statements. The sample respondents consist of employees (managers) of companies, investors, creditors, and auditors selected by convenience in Jakarta in the first half of 2017.

Dependent Variable (Y) in this research is perception of stakeholders on adoption of IFRS and Independent Variables (X) consist of stakeholders' perceptions of the role of accounting information, performance measurement, and earnings quality & earnings management.

Hypothesis testing technique in this research is by using SPSS 20. The equation is:

$$A = a + b_1 PIA + b_2 PK + b_3 K&ML + e$$

Note:

A = Perception of stakeholders on IFRS adoption

a = constants

b1 - b3 = coefficients

PIA = stakeholders' perceptions of the role of accounting information

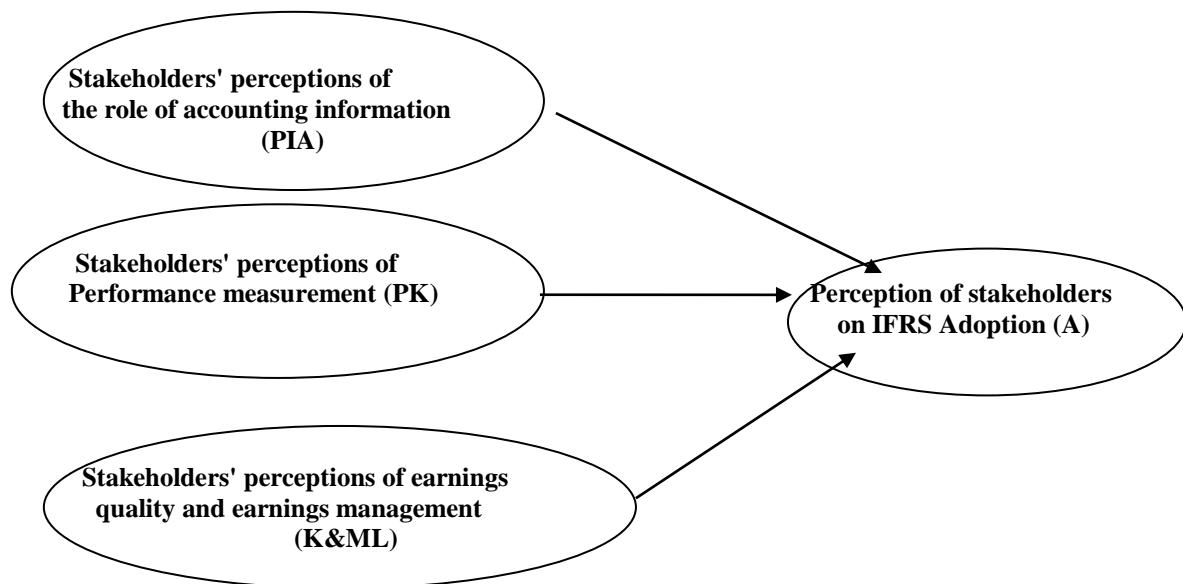
PK = stakeholders' perceptions of performance measurement

K & ML = stakeholders' perceptions of earnings quality and earnings management

E = error

The indicator of all variables of this study was inspired by Cristiane Benetti (2011), using ordinal scale and source data derived from respondents' answers.

The study was conducted using primary data to reveal stakeholders' perceptions of the role of accounting information, performance measurement, earnings quality & earnings management, and IFRS adoption. This research model can be described as follows:



Results and Discussion

Based on the respondents' answers summed from each valid questionnaire for each dependent variable (A) and the independent variables (PIA, PK, and K & ML) that have been normally distributed by One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov. The result of multicollinearity test of all VIF values less than 10 so it can be concluded there is no multicollinearity. The result of heteroscedasticity test with glejser test showed free of heteroscedasticity because the significance value of each variable is above 0.05. The results of autocorrelation test with Durbin Watson shows a value of 1.706, between 2 and -2, then it is free from the assumption of autocorrelation.

After fulfilling the classical requirements of test results, followed by t test of multiple regression that can be seen in Table I below, the PIA variable shows negative direction and not significant, while the PK and K & ML have positive and significant direction.

Table I
Coefficients^a- t Test Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients B	T	Sig.
(Constant)	21,207	2,063	0,045
PIA	-0,217	-1,231	0,225
PK	0,534	4,123	0,000
K&ML	0,546	2,595	0,013

a. Dependent Variable: A

F test results show a significance of 0.000 so that together PIA, PK, and K & ML have a significant effect on A.

The correlation coefficient (R) 0.694 and the coefficient of determination (R2) 0.482 indicate that the independent variables (PIA, PK, and K & ML) are dependent on the dependent variable (A) quite highly because 69.4% is close to 1, whereas the determination coefficient of the independent variables (PIA, PK, and K & ML) to the dependent variable is 0.482 that is still smaller than 0.5.

The test results of the first alternative hypothesis show a different direction (negative) and not significant with the alleged temporary, so this study reveals that the perception of stakeholders on the adoption of IFRS

(A) does not depend on the Role of Accounting Information (PIA) that is proxied by the main users of accounting information, accounting information compulsory, voluntary accounting information, and accounting information dissemination media. Thus, the overall indicator of the Role of Accounting Information (PIA) is negatively associated with the adoption of IFRS (A), meaning that the greater the role of accounting information, the smaller the signal Adoption of IFRS, but the effect is not significant. It is revealing that the adoption of IFRS by the IFRS convergence program is adequately supported by the role of accounting information, because there is still a lot of confusion and uncertainty in implementing IFRS.

The results of the second alternative hypothesis test show appropriate (positive) and significant direction with the suspected temporary so that this research reveals that stakeholders' perceptions of IFRS Adoption (A) depend on Performance Measurement (PK) proxies with value relevance and profit reference. Thus, the overall indicator of Performance Measurement (PK) is positively related to IFRS Adoption (A), meaning that the greater the Performance Measurement gives, the greater the signal IFRS adoption and its significant effect. This reveals that IFRS adoption through the IFRS convergence program is strongly supported by its Performance Measurement, as stakeholders will only adopt IFRS if it provides greater benefits shown through its Measurement Performance.

The result of the third alternative hypothesis test shows that the direction is positive (positive) and significant with the alleged temporary so that this research reveals that stakeholders' perception on IFRS Adoption (A) depends on Earnings Quality and Earnings Management (K & ML) which are proxied with earnings quality, rule-based & principal-based, and earnings management. Thus, the overall indicator of Earnings Quality and Earnings Management (K & ML) is positively related to IFRS Adoption (A), meaning that greater Earnings Quality & Earnings Management give a bigger signal of IFRS adoption and influence. This reveals that IFRS adoption through the IFRS convergence program is strongly supported by the Earnings Quality and Earnings Management, as stakeholders will only adopt IFRS if it provides greater benefits shown through the Earnings Quality and Earnings Management.

This research tries to test from different sides of previous researches although using similar variables, so there is less direct relation of the result of this research with previous researches. This was done because of the diverse perspectives or perceptions of stakeholders and the variety of research patterns. The results of this study still show that the signaling theory for IFRS Adoption is still visible from the stakeholders' acceptance of information related to Performance Measurement and Earnings Quality & Earnings Management.

Conclusion and Suggestion

Statistical description of this research data indicates that the total answer of questionnaire for each variable both independent and dependent shows the average value of respondents tends to agree. After fulfilling the validity, reliability, and classical requirements test, the result of regression testing shows that the Role of Accounting Information (PIA) has negative and insignificant effect on IFRS Adoption (A), but on the other hand Performance Measurement (PK) and Profit & Profit Management K & ML have a positive and significant influence on IFRS Adoption (A).

The adoption of IFRS serve as a loose standard description because it is principal-based, in which respondents' answers have an overall average result that tend to agree, indicating that there are indications of selective financial misstatement. Stakeholders prefer loose accounting standards because it is beneficial to direct public perceptions to make decisions in line with the expectations of the financial statement presenters. This indicates the existence of pragmatic arrangements in the preparation and presentation of financial statements.

The Role of Accounting Information (PIA) is proxied with key users of accounting information, mandatory accounting information, voluntary accounting information, and accounting information dissemination media that are negatively related and have no significant effect on IFRS Adoption (A). This reveals that the greater the adoption of IFRS through the IFRS convergence program, it is less supported by the increasing Role of Accounting Information, because there is still much confusion in implementing IFRS.

Performance Measurements (PK) proxies with value relevance and benchmark results are positively related and have a significant effect on IFRS Adoption (A). This reveals that the greater the adoption of IFRS through the IFRS convergence program, it is strongly supported by the Measurement Performance Measurement, because stakeholders will only adopt IFRS if it provides greater benefits shown through its Measurement Performance.

Earnings Quality & Earnings Management (K & ML) proxies with earnings quality, rule base & principal base, and earnings management results are positively related and have a significant effect on IFRS Adoption (A). This suggests that the greater IFRS adoption through the IFRS convergence program, it is strongly

supported by Earnings Quality & Earnings Management as stakeholders will only adopt IFRS if it provides greater benefits shown through its Earnings Quality and Earnings Management.

This research used only answer data from 48 respondents and was only done in 2017. This makes the data processed still too small because the population of stakeholders is so broad that it becomes less generalizable. The difficulty of getting answers from stakeholders shows that these stakeholders are less interested in the objectives and results of this study. Based on it, subsequent researches should try to get more respondent, more than one year and also seek to obtain representative answers from different layers of broader stakeholders.

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