



## PROCEEDINGS

The 1st Unimed International Conference on Economics Education and Social Sciences (UNICEES) in Conjunction with The 2nd Unimed International on Economics and Bussiness (UNICEB)

## Theme:

To Strengthen The Digital Economy in the Era of Industry Revolution 4.0

### **Editor:**

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# UNICEES 2018

Proceedings of the 1st Unimed International Conference on Economics Education and Social Science

Medan - Indonesia

October 31, 2018

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Printed in Portugal ISBN: 978-989-758-432-9 Depósito Legal: 469397/20

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## **BRIEF CONTENTS**

Organizing Committees	IV
Foreword	V
Contents	VI

## **ORGANIZING COMMITTEES**

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#### **FOREWORD**

The 1st Unimed International Conference on Economics Education and Social Science (UNICEES) in Conjunction with The 2nd Unimed International Conference on Economics and Bussiness (UNICEB).

Theme: "TO STRENGTHEN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IN THE ERA OF INDUSTRY REVOLUTION 4.0"

Today's world is facing a phenomenon of disruption, a situation in which the movement of the industrial world or job competition is no longer linear. The changes are very fast, fundamentally by ruffling the old order pattern to create a new order. Disruption initiates the birth of a new business model with a more innovative and disruptive strategy. The scope of change is wide ranging from business, banking, transportation, community social, to education. This era will require us to change or become extinct. Undoubtedly, disruption will encourage the digitalization of the education system.

The world of global education is currently facing a big challenge due to the acceleration of technological development which is increasingly distorted and demands a response from the education community itself. The biggest impact of the distortion era was very fast responsiveness and integration of all sectors in a changing condition with increasingly massive technology application. For this reason education must be able to respond to it by extracting actual and most recent research, especially in the fields of economic education, business education, office administration, accounting education, Sciences education, and other social sciences education.

It is expected that the output of this conference provides the opportunity to exchange ideas and propose working solutions in addressing the issues. For this purpose, the proceedings of this conference is urgently needed for documentation of all those precious inputs.

Thus, the UNICESS 2018 committee has collaborated with Scitepress publisher which has very good reputation in publishing high quality products including proceedings indexed by Scopus and ISI Thompson Reuters. We would like to extend our sincere appreciation and deep gratitude to all parties who have given us their supports for organizing UNICESS 2018.

This conference was planned and organized under the supervision, involvement, and participation of Advisory Board, and Scientific Committee as well as the co-hosts including STIE Sultan Agung, STIE Bina Karya, Universitas Medan Area, UISU Medan, and Universitas PGRI Semarang. It would never be a success without the distinguished invited speakers from Australia, Malaysia, and Indonesia, including all highly motivated participants from various universities and institutions all over Indonesia and abroad who have participated

#### The objectives of conference are:

- 1. To Gather various ideas and ideas from research results to provide input for the advancement of education in Indonesia.
- 2. To Bring together academics, practitioners and researchers in the fields of economic, business, accounting, office administration, education, and social education research.
- 3. To Facilitate scientific publications for researchers according to their respective fields.

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## **CONTENTS**

#### **ECONOMICS EDUCATION**

Key Success Factors of ISO 9001 Implementation for Small Medium Enterprise: Systematic Literature Review Darmawan Napitupulu	5
Validity of Critical Factors Scale for SMEs Readiness in Implementing Quality Management System Darmawan Napitupulu, Krisna Adiyarta and Zulvia Khalid	13
Evaluation of Acceptance toward Decision Support Systems for New Student Admission Management Darmawan Napitupulu, Krisna Adiyarta, Santosa Wijayanto and Zulvia Khalid	19
Gap Analysis of Quality Management Principle between ISO 9001 and Non ISO SMEs Darmawan Napitupulu, Krisna Adiyarta and Zulvia Khalid	24
Diversification of Da'wah Media in the Digital Era on Al Bahjah TV Live Streaming Siti Aisyah, Umaimah Wahid, Indah Suryawati and Darmawan Napitupulu	29
Building Television Brand Image through Public Relations Regarding Technology Innovation Mochamad Syaefudin, Umaimah Wahid, Indah Suryawati and Darmawan Napitupulu	35
The Influence of Logical Intelligence of Mathematics and Soft Skills on Students' Learning Outcomes of Introductory Economics Course <i>Thamrin, Abdul Hasan Saragih and Abdul Muin Sibuea</i>	39
Impact of the Implementation of Business Model Canvas (BMC) on Improving Student Entrepreneurship Learning Outcomes  Saidun Hutasuhut, Irwansyah, Agus Rahmadsyah, M. Fachry Nasution and Reza Aditia	43
Accounting Club and Its Impact on Academic Performance of Accounting Students  Ali Fikri Hasibuan, Gaffar Hafiz Sagala, Saut M. Silaban, Arta Mora Simanjuntak and Alfi Rahmah	49
The Implementation of KKNI based Curriculum Assessment using Social Media Muhammad Natsir, Rita Suswati, Muhammad Rizal, Fathul Djannah and Wahyu Tri Atmojo	58
Analysis of the Effect of Consumer Price Fluctuations on Inflation in the City of Medan Fitrawaty, Ainul Mardiyah, Haikal Rahman and Mohammad Joharis	65
Analyze the Effect of General Allocation Funds, Revenue Sharing Funds and Regional Original Income to Regional District Expenditure in North Sumatera Province <i>A. Mahendra</i>	71
Revealed the Effect of Savi Learning Model using Powtoon Animation Media on Learning Results Ivo Selvia Agusti and Noni Rozaini	77
Quo Vadis of Indonesia's Education in Disruption Era: Teacher's Role in Value and Technology Perspective Imanuel Adhitya Wulanata Chrismastianto and Budi Wulanata	83

Application of Information Technology at School to Create Competitive Advantages on Distruption Era  Asih Enggar Susanti	88
Determinants of Educational Access in Indonesia Wawan Hermawan, Fitrawaty, Indra Maipita, Haikal Rahman and Anhar Fauzan Priyono	92
Implementation of the Weighted Product Method in the Best Student Selection Decision Making System Application  Murdani, Fricles Ariwisanto Sianturi, Harvei Desmon Hutahaean, Sony Bahagia Sinaga and Denni M. Rajagukguk	99
Accounting Anxiety in Accounting Education: A Case Study on Accounting Undergraduate Students in Universitas Negeri Medan Choms Gary Ganda Tua Sibarani, Andri Zainal and Ulfa Nurhayani	105
Problem based Learning Module's on Tax Education Revita Yuni	113
Factors Affecting Financial Literacy among Undergraduate Students of Accounting Education in the Faculty of Economics of Universitas Negeri Medan <i>Rini Herliani, Andri Zainal and Roza Thohiri</i>	120
Online Shopping Behavior of 2017 Economics Education Students after Learning Marketing Management Selvi Esther Suwu	127
The Effect of Picture and Picture Learning Model with Scientific Approach towards the Outcomes of Economy Learning of Tenth Grade Students of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Lubuk Pakam in the Academic Year of  Nurul Shadrina Bintang, Ummi Chairani, Opy Triansyah, Eduward Situmorang and Swara Kasih Kartini Putri	132
The Analysis of the Role of Principal Leadership in Improving School Productivity of Elementary Schools in Medan Sunggal in the Academic Year of 2017/2018  Opy Triansyah, Eduward Situmorang, Swara Kasih Kartini Putri, Nurul Shadrina Bintang and Ummi Chairani	137
The Effect of Learning Model and Learning Independence on the Economic Learning Outcomes of the 11th Grade Students of SMA Bhayangkari 2 Rantauprapat Swara Kasih Kartini Putri, Nurul Shadrina Bintang, Ummi Chairani, Opy Triansyah and Eduward Situmorang	141
Financial Management among Pre-aqil Baligh Student: An Integrated Strategy in Entrepreneurial Education with Fitrah-based Approach Andryas Dewi Pratiwi, Baedhowi and Dewi Kusuma Wardani	145
The Relationship between Self-efficacy and Entrepreneurship Learning Achievement with Entrepreneurial Interest of the Eleventh-grade Students of Accounting Major of the Academic Year 2018/2019 at SMK	152
Prima Lestari Situmorang, Febrina Katarina Siregar, Desi Hikmah Sitompul and Wira Firka Hutasoit	
Differences in Economic Learning Outcomes based on the Interaction of Contextual and Expository Learning Strategies with Personality Types of Students  Masrianawaty Lase, Eko Wahyu Nugrahadi, Johnson and Muammar Rinaldi	157

The Effect of Parents' Socio-economic Status and Learning Environments on Student Achievements Herna Valentina Sitorus, Samuel B. T. Simorangkir, Khoirul Pahmi and Juliani	165
The Effect of Contextual Teaching and Learning (CTL) Strategy with the Assistance of Multimedia on Students' Learning Outcomes  Togi Martua Damanik, Khoirul Pahmi, Muhammad Farras Nasrida, Devi Tamala Br. Ginting and Desi Hikma Sitompul	171
The Development of Mind-Mapping-Based Textbook for Assessment and Evaluation Subject Charles Fransiscus Ambarita, Rotua Sahat P. Simanullang and Choms Gary G. T. Sibarani	175
The Habitat of Economical Valuation of NYPA Fruticans Wurmb in the Coast of West Aceh Dewi Fithria, Hairul Basri, Zainal Abidin Muchlisin and Indra Indra	181
BUSINESS EDUCATION	
FULL PAPERS	
Identification Finance Students Learning Style through Honey and Mumford Theory in Disruptive Era Muhammad Andi Abdillah Triono, Syahrizal Chalil Harahap and Humisar Sihombing	191
Demonstration Learning Method in Business Multimedia Study: Practice Approach Novita Indah Hasibuan, Thamrin and Pasca Dwi Putra	196
Analysis of Tourism Development Strategy in North Tapanuli District as City of Tourism <i>Toman Sony Tambunan</i>	202
Financial Analysis and Feasibility of Micro Business Development Sector Industry Tanjung Morawa District Deli Serdang <i>Yulita Triadiarti and Akmal Huda Nasution</i>	208
The Effect of Enterpreneurship Education and Family Environment on the Enterpreneural Interest of Tenth Grade Students of SMK Swasta Eria Medan in the Academic Year of 2017/2018  Ummi Chairani, Opy Triansyah, Eduward Situmorang, Swara Kasih Kartini Putri, Nurul Shadrina Bintang and Muhammad Bukhori Dalimunthe	213
Integration of Life Skill in Human Resource Management Course through Video as Learning Media Hilma Harmen, Fauzia Agustini, Aprinawati and Dita Amanah	217
ACCOUNTING EDUCATION	
FULL PAPERS	
Group-work Evaluation Strategy to Reduce Free-rider Behavior on Project-based Learning Gaffar Hafiz Sagala, Rakhmat Wahyudin Sagala, Ramdhansyah and Tri Effiyanti	227
The Development of Cost Accounting Learning Media based on Android Haikal Rahman, Dedy Husrizal Syah, La Ane and OK Sofyan Hidayat	235
Effects of Cooperative Learning Model Type of Investigation Group (Group Investigation) Student Learning Outcomes of the Course Introduction to Accounting <i>Putri Kemala Dewi Lubis, Dita Eka Pertiwi and Deni Adriani</i>	240
Analysis of the Efficiency of the Implementation of Government Regulation Number 46 of 2013 on the Growth of Taxpayers and Its Contribution in the Tax Revenue of KPP Pratama Binjai <i>Junawan and Sumardi Adiman</i>	244

Development of Taxation Teaching Materials with Problem Solving Approach to Improve Student Learning Outcomes in Unimed Economic Faculty <i>OK Sofyan Hidayat and Muhammad Ridha Habibi Z.</i>	250
The Development of Practicum Teaching Materials based on IFRS to Improve Learning Outcomes of Accounting Students'  Erny Luxy D. Purba and Yulita Triadiarti	258
The Effect of Blended Learning Models based on Google Classroom to Learning Independence and Students Learning Outcome of Class XI Accounting at SMK Negeri 1 Binjai Natalia Kristin Br Ginting and Ali Fikri Hasibuan	266
SOCIAL EDUCATION	
FULL PAPERS	
The Effect of Organizational Culture on Performance of Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (Apip) in the National Indonesian Navy Soetjahjo Niti Tisno Harijono	279
Evaluation of the Regional Election Commission Performance in Implementing the Socialization Program in Simultaneosly General Election in Karawang Regional District Sitti Hikmawatty and Bedjo Sujanto	283
Analysis of Student Behavior on using Online Store in Medan, Indonesia Ihsan Effendi, Miftahuddin, Mitra Musika and Gempur Pranata	289
The Influence of Learning Method Make a Match on the Mastery of Chinese Language Vocabulary of the Pupils at Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Primary School <i>Eddy Harianto and Jimmy Thomas</i>	295
Teacher's Role in Developing Primary Students' Self-esteem in Disruption Era Musa Sinar Tarigan	300
Effect of Democratic Leadership Style and Bureaucratic Leadership Style against Teacher Work Motivation in Dolok Batu Naggar State 1 State School Antonius Gultom and Benjamin Situmorang	306
A Transcendental Symbol: Metaphysical Dimension of Peo Jawawawo – An Instrument for the Development of National Unity Yakobus Ndona, Johannes Jefria Gultom, Budi Ali Mukmin and Arief Wahyudi	314
The Importance of Community Participation in Supporting Education in Schools amid Issues of Illegal Levies by the Saber Pungli Team in the Educational Environment <i>Zulfikar, Paningkat Siburian and Sukarman Purba</i>	319
Analysis of Affecting Factors Accuracy of Financial Reporting Time at the Middle School of City High Cliff <i>Efni Efridah</i>	328
Sociodrama as One of Learning Methods to Improve Students Social Skills Ability in the Multicultural Environment <i>Ariani Tandi</i>	337

#### SCIENCE EDUCATION

Implementation of Simple Additive Weighting Method in Teachers Teaching Assessment Quality Tonni Limbong, Lamhot Sitorus, Desinta Purba and Janner Simarmata	347
Parental Assistance in Improving Student Character Pardomuan Manullang, Andy Sapta, Tonni Limbong and Janner Simarmata	351
Factors Affecting the Increasing of Agricultural Extension Professionalism in Batubara Regency, Indonesia Nurliana Haharap, Ameilia Zuliyanti Siregar and Kennedy	355
The Way to Millenial Learning  Eduward Situmorang, Swara Kasih Kartini Putri, Nurul Shadrina Bintang, Ummi Chairani and Opy Triansyah	362
Development of Research Methodology Module based on High Order Thinking Skill (HOTS) Deni Adriani, Putri Kemala Dewi Lubis and Muhammad Andi Abdillah Triono	367
The Effectiveness of Realistic Mathematics Education by using the Context of Toba Batak Culture Sinta Dameria Simanjuntak and Imelda	373
Work Engagement Investigation of Zakat Management Professional in East Java Lohana Juariyah, A. P. Afwan Hariri and Syihabudhin	381
ECONOMIC	
FULL PAPERS	
Regional Tax and Levies, General Allocation Funds, and Special Allocation Funds Effects to the Capital Expenditures Allocation with Total Population as Moderating Variables in Districts/Cities in North Sumatera Provinces  Sahala Purba, Reynhard Nababan, Iskandar Muda and Syafruddin Ginting	391
Analysis the Effect of Dual Monetary Policy Instrument on Index Industrial Productial in Indonesia Mutiara Shifa, Dede Ruslan and Fitrawaty	398
The Influence of Export, Government Expenditure, and Labor Force to Economic Growth in North Sumatera  Malem Ateta Br Purba, Pospin Marbun, Mahyuliza, Evi Syuriani Harahap and Mayani Pratiwi Pasaribu	407
Could Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Entering to Global Market? Evidence of SMEs in Central Java  Ana Shohibul Manshur Al Ahmad and Mulyadi	413
The Determinants of Inflation in North Sumatra Error Correction Model  Duma Lasmaria Siagian, Muhammad Yusuf and Fitrawaty	422
Analysis of Dominant Factors Affecting the Performance of the Small IMMT Sector in Medan City Eko Wahyu Nugrahadi, Indra Maipita, Johnson, La Ane, M. Buchori Dalimunthe and Muamar Rinaldi	430

Factor-Factor Affecting Labor Demand Food Beverages and Tobacco Industry of North Sumatra Province  Elida Madona Siburian, Muhammad Fitri Rahmadana and Indra Maipita	435
Analysis Weak Form Efficiency in Indonesia Stock Exchange Period 2011-2016 Evida Rahimah, Indra Maipita and Sri Fajar Ayu	442
The Analysis Factors of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Income in Indonesia Inda Arfa Syera, Muhammad Yusuf and Fitrawaty	447
The Influence of Audit Experience and Gender on Audit Judgment Indah Fajarini Sri Wahyuningrum, Subowo, Badingatus Solikhah and Indah Anisykurlillah	455
Heritage Tourism Development: Concept of Community-based Tourism in Megalithic Site of Gunung Padang Israul Hasanah, Hera Susanti, Riyanto and Hapsari Setyowardhani	460
Analysis of Conventional and Sharia Monetary Policies through Asset Prices on Inflation in Indonesia <i>Julika Rahma Siagian, Dede Ruslan and Arwansyah</i>	466
Analysis of the Effect of Gross Domestic Product and Price of Food Commodities on Inflation in Indonesia  Kurnia Novianty Putri, Fitrawaty and Sri Fajar Ayu	473
Developing Model a Participatory Approach through Community Empowerment: Case Study in Subsidized Housing Bulan Terang Utama, Malang City Ermita Yusida, Mit Witjaksono, Annisya and Syahrul Munir	481
Causality Relationship between Foreign Direct Investment, Trade and Economic Growth in Indonesia <i>Muhammad Alhasymi Matondang</i>	485
The Causality between Education and Health Funds Allocation to Poverty in Indonesia Muhammad Nasir, Muhammad Farid and Chenny Seftarita	492
Analysis of Competitive Agricultural Sector Competitiveness in Langkat Regency Hardwood Subsector (Plantation)  Nela Permata Sari Lubis and Malem Ateta Br Purba	497
Implications of Community Based Tourism (CBT) towards Community Welfare at around Teluk Kiluan Beach Tanggamus Regency Lampung Province Neli Aida, Agus Suman, Rachmad Kresna Sakti and Susilo	505
Analysis of Factors Affecting Farmer Revenues in the Horticulture Agriculture Sector in Pematang Silimakuta District of Simalungun Regency: Case Study on Chili Farmer Income Nurul Hayati Ikhsani, Muhammad Fitri Rahmadana and Sahyar	512
Factors That Influence the Level of Development Inequality in Districts / Cities Sumatera Utara Province Patryano Gusti Anggara, Muhammad Fitri Rahmadana and Indra Maipita	517
Analysis of the Competitive Leading Sector in Agricultural Sub Sectors and the Effect on GRDP in Serdang Bedagai Regency Pratama Hartadi, Muhammad Yusuf and Muhammad Fitri Rahmadana	524
Analysis of the Interdependence of Monetary Instruments against Real Money Demand in Indonesia Putri Suryani Sebayang, Fitrawaty and Muhammad Fitri Rahmadana	532

An Analysis on Employees' Performance Appraisal System and Its Implication on Their Work Satisfaction at Oil Palm Research Center, Medan Refli Renaldi, Sukaria Sinulingga and Iskandarini	538
Analysis of Factors Affecting Indonesia' External Debt Selvia Inca Devi, Fitrawaty and Eko Wahyu Nugrahadi	545
Analysis of Factors Affecting the Indonesian Syariah Stock Index (ISSI) on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) Siska Angriani Hasibuan, Arwansyah and Sri Fajar Ayu	554
Analysis of the Determination of the Composite Stock Price Index in Indonesia Stock Exchange, 1996-2017 Siti Delvi Jarniati, Fitrawaty and Eko Wahyu Nugrahadi	561
Model and Strategy Acceleration of Rural Poverty Alleviation Study in Jambi Province Siti Hodijah and Syaparuddin	569
Interdependence Analysis of Factors Affecting Indonesia's of Payments T. Citra Nisa Farza, Fitrawaty and Muhammad Yusuf	577
Analysis of Influence of Population, Investment and Inflation on Regional Taxes with Gross Regional Domestic Products as an Intervening Variable: Case Study Districts and Cities in North Sumatra Province  Zulaili, Indra Maipita and Muhammad Fitri Rahmadana	586
Effects of Population, Consumption and Exports on Economic Growth in Indonesia Period of 2005-2017  Ali Sandy Hasibuan	594
Analysis of Money Demand and Supply in Indonesia Two-Stage Least Square (2SLS) Eva Novita Mirna Lubis, Arwansyah and Sri Fajar Ayu	602
Analysis of Poverty, Regional Tax and Economic Growth on HDI District/City in North Sumatra Evi Syuriani Harahap, Indra Maipita and M. Fitri Rahmadana	609
Motivation vs. Demotivation of Employees Work: An Empirical Study Post Organizational Changes Fatimah Malini Lubis, Moch Asmawi and Billy Tunas	616
The Analysis of Exposure Economic on the Value of Manufacturing and Mining Industry Isma Dewi Br Panjaitan, Isfenti Sadalia and Khaira Amalia Fachrudin	623
The Influence of Export, Government Expenditure, and Labor Force to Economic Growth in North Sumatera  Malem Ateta Br. Purba, Muhammad Fitri Rahmadhana and Muhammad Nasir	628
The Analysis of Interdependency Macroeconomic Variables of Rupiah Exchange Rate Volatility using Vector Auto Regression Period 2008-2017  Masnia Nasution, Dede Ruslan and Andri Zainal	634
Analysis the Interdependence of Foreign Debt and Economic Growth in Indonesia Mayani Pratiwi Pasaribu, Muhammad Fitri Rahmadana and Fitrawaty	643
The Effect of Regional Government Expenditure on Economic Growth: Case Study of Sumatera Island - Dynamic Panel Approach Agus Tri Basuki, Yunastiti Purwaningsih, A. M. Soesilo and Mulyanto	650

Increased Regional Taxes and Awareness of Serang City People in Paying Regional Taxes in Order to Support Development <i>Djasuro, Dede Hamdani and Fatkhul Muin</i>	658
Indonesian Islamic Banking Innovation Strategy in the Digital Economy Era Milawati and Setyabudi Indartono	661
MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS	
FULL PAPERS	
An Analysis of Transformational Leadership Influence toward Employee Performance by using Psychological Empowerment Mediation in East Java Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights  Leorisia Hardika Putra	
Utilization of Social Capital by "Dukuh" and Existence of Floating Market: Study on Lok Baintan Floating Market Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan Noor Rahmini, M. Pudjihardjo, Arif Hoetoro and Asfi Manzilati	678
The Effects of the Learning Achievement, Study Period, and Activeness in Organizations on the Waiting Period Job Relevance  Darto Paulus Simanihuruk	685
The Evaluation Impact Program of Open Selection on High Leadership Position Career Employee in Banten Provincial Government <i>Dian Wirtadipura, R. Madhakomala and Yetty Supriyati</i>	692
Female Entrepreneurship Development Model in Poor Households in Desa Paluh Manan, Kecamatan Hamparan Perak Dina Arfianti Siregar and Cut Nizma	699
Some Factors Causing Non-optimal Budget for Activities of Notary Regional Supervisory Board in 2016 Budget Year Dwi Wahyu Kurniawati	706
The Effect of Discount Prices and Competitiveness of Mobile Internet Services in Improving Customer Loyalty through the Quality of Telecommunication Provider Services as Moderation Variables in Communities in Medan City  Hendra Jonathan Sibarani and Fenny Krisna Marpaung	
Increasing Industrial Competitiveness in Rural Areas through Institutions Strengthening and Human Resource Development Heri Nurranto and Fajar Kurniadi	717
Effect of Recruitment, Competency and Organization Commitment to Performance of the Indonesian Parliement Members Period 2014-2019  Jazilul Fawaid, Yetti Supriyati and R. Madhakomala	723
Medicine and Consumer Goods Supply Management Design to Reduce Stockout and Days of Inventory in PT. XYZ  Monica Linawati	730
An Empirical Analysis of Medan Indonesia MSMES Persistence based on Capital Structure Behavior, Business Strategy, and Business Operational: A Descriptive Study Muhammad Andi Abdillah Triono, Syahrizal Chalil Harahap and Humisar Sihombing	736

The Effect of Transformational Leadership on Professionality Employee the Indonesian Republican Navy Mulyadi, R. Madhakomala and Kazan Gunawan	744
Strategy and Performance Measures of Information Technology in the Enhancement of Financial Management Internal Control, Ministry of Public Works and Housing <i>Obeth Simatupang and Binsar Simanjuntak</i>	748
Analysis of Purchasing Decisions as a Form of Consumer Brand Responses <i>P. Dewi Dirgantari, Y. M. Hidayat and Widjajanta</i>	754
Program Evaluation of the Nation Leader Cadres in Taruna Nusantara Senior High School Magelang <i>Puguh Santoso, Muchlis R. Luddin and Bedjo Sujanto</i>	760
Effect of Customer Value and Experiential Marketing to Customer Loyalty with Customer Satisfaction as Intervening Variable: Case Study on Go-Jek Makassar Consumers Rahmat Abadi, Idayanti Nursyamsi and Musran Munizu	767
The Effect of Charismatic Leaders, Profession Attitudes toward the Work Ethics of University Lecturers in Indonesia in the Facing of Indutrial Revolution 4.0 Saepudin, Burhanuddin Tola, R. Madhakomala, Hamidah and Ika Kartika	775
Analysis of Factors Influencing the Decision of Students and Alumni in Choosing Akademi Komunitas Negeri Sidoarjo Sekar Ayu Wulandari	782
The Effect of Compensation, Competency and Job Satisfaction toward Performance of Lecture in Wiralodra Universiti of Indramayu Sumardi Hr, R. Luddin and Wibowo	789
Analysis of Factors Which are Able to Influence the Admittance of BPJS Ketenagakerjaan Participants towards BPJSTK Mobile by using Technology Acceptance Model 3 (TAM 3) Suryaningsih	798
Evaluation of the Implementation of Air Force Staffing Programme at the Air Force Personnel Administration Service  Syamsunasir, Mahmuddin Yasin and Yetti Supriyati	805
Analysis of Financial Ratio for Measuring the Average of the Banking Industry Ratio Listed in LQ45 <i>Titing Suharti, Diah Yudhawati and Siti Nadira Azzahra</i>	810
The Development of Brand Engagement of Siloam Hospital's Group's and RS. Premier Bintaro's Customers through Brandpost Interaction on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram <i>Vidya Saktianingsih</i>	817
A Structural Equation Modeling on Factors Affecting Lecturer Knowledge Sharing in Islamic Universities for Strengthening Islamic Economy Wawan Djunaedi, Yetti Supriyati, Yuliatri Sastrawijaya and Bahrul Hayat	825
How the Organizational Change and Organizational Culture Effected to the Employees' Performance? Widya Parimita and Hania Aminah	833
Organizational Citizenship Behavior and Employee Job Satisfaction: An Empirical Inquiry from Private Hospitals Winarto and Jon Henri Purba	839

Employee Productivity with Work Motivation as Intervening Variables at PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia, Tbk Medan Abdi Setiawan, Irawan, Kiki Farida Ferine, Nashrudin Setiawan and Emi Wakhyuni	843
Determination of Food Price Increase in Indonesia: RICE, FOOD, SOY Period 2007 - 2017 Elpina Idola Malau	851
The Effect of Soft Skills Competency, Teamwork, and Innovative Work Behavior on the Quality of Human Resources in the Digital Era <i>Eni Lestariningsih, Madhakomala, Asmawi and Hamidah</i>	860
Quantifying the ISO 9001:2008 Quality Management System Audit Reports to Measure the Implementation Performance  Euis Hendrawati, Dedi Purwana and Muchlis R. Luddin	867
Organizational Transformation of School of Meteorology Climatology and Geophysics and Its Impact to the Graduated Qualities  Ita Soegiarto, Billy Tunas and Mahmudin Yasin	877
Employee Performance Model: Analysis of Transformational Leadership, Organizational Culture, and Innovation - Survey at Directorate General of Customs and Excise of Indonesia - East Java 1 Regional Office  Mochamad Mulyono, Ma'ruf Akbar and Madhakomala	881
Employee Engagement in 4.0 Industrial Revolution  Muhamad Azis Firdaus, Hamidah and Slamet Sutanto	890
The Effect of Work Culture, Personality, Leadership and Trust on Employee Commitment at PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk on Indonesia  Pandapotan Sitompul, Suparno Eko Widodo, R. Madhakomala and Hamidah	898
Evaluation of Widyaiswara Professional Development Implementation: Study on the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged, and Transmigration <i>Sri Ratna, Muchlis R. Luddin and Wibowo</i>	906
The Effect of Organization Justice, Trust toward Work Enggament of Employee in Jakarta Indonesia <i>H. Murtiman, Yetti Supriyati and Abdul Hadi Djamal</i>	913
Impulsive Purchasing via Online Shopee of the Millennials: A Study in a Private University in Medan Adelina Lubis, Eka Dewi Setia Tarigan, Sari Bulan Tambunan, Muslim Wijaya and Chandra Situmeang	922

#### ACCOUNTING

Syariah Accounting Include Character Building in Accounting Department at Universitas Negeri Medan  Anggriyani, Nasirwan and Azizul Kholis	931
Application of Accrual Accounting to Government Citra Dewi, Prima Aprilyani Rambe, Iskandar Muda and Syafruddin Ginting	938
Information Technology Control Evaluation on Sales Module of Pinnacle Software at a Multi-level Marketing Company in Indonesia  Aisyah Indarsari and Lufti Yulian	943
The Role of Islamic Microfinance to Support the Growth of Small – Medium Enterprises: Case Study of SMEs in Jakarta, Depok, Bogor and Tangerang Amanda Riany Putri, Irfani Fithria Ummul Muzayanah and Rahmatina Awaliyah Kasri	950
Analysis of Development Revenue Cycle Information System for Broadcasting of Television Media Advertisement: Case Study - PT XYZ  Anggiani Nyssa Clarissa and Aria Farah Mita	955
The Civil Servants' Intention to Be Whistle Blowers of Corruption Cases in Government Sector Badingatus Solikhah, Agus Wahyudin and Agung Yulianto	963
Is it Conservatism or Prudence?  Audrey M. Siahaan, Danri Toni Siboro, Iskandar Muda and Syafruddin Ginting	968
Corporate Social Responsibility is Viewed from a Contingency Perspective Danri Toni Siboro, Audrey M. Siahaan, Iskandar Muda and Syafruddin Ginting	973
Social Inclusion in Village Financial Management in Deli Serdang District Deliana and Dina Arfianti Siregar	978
Implementation Proposal of Activity based Costing on the Loans Department: A Case Study in PT. BPR Cincin Permata Andalas  Dissa Elvaretta and Christina Juliana	986
Corporate Social Responsibility, Auditor Opinion, Financial Distress Impact to Auditor Switching for Banking Companies in Indonesia Stock Exchange for Period of 2014 to 2017 Duma Megaria Elisabeth, Arthur Simanjuntak, Iskandar Muda and Syafruddin Ginting	991
Improvement of Accounting Value Relevance Post Convergence IFRS  Elly Astuti	995
Fraud Disclosure: Determinants and Implication  Enggar Diah Puspa Arum and Diza Armalia Wisdianti	1001
Analysis of the Implementation of the COSO Internal Control Structure for Provision of Credit at PT. Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Ferry Laurensius, Sumini and Melisa Sirait	1006
Identification of Variables That Improve the Reveneus of Entertainment Tax in the City of Batam City with GRDP Price Apply as Moderating Variable Haposan Banjarnahor and Syarif Hidayah Lubis	1011

Effect of the Quality of Human Resource, Information System of Regional Financial Management, and Regional Asset Management toward the Quality of Financial Statement of Regional Staff Organization in the Deli Serdang Regency Government Haryanto, Khaira Amalia Fachrudin and Yeni Absah	1020
The Making of Software as a Service (SaaS) Pricing Policy: A Case Study in PT XYZ Hidayatulloh and Thomas H. Secokusumo	1028
Measurement of the Quality of Financial Accounting Information Systems through Top Management Support and Leadership Effectiveness  Jufri Darma, Azhar Susanto, Sri Mulyani and Jadi Suprijadi	1035
Role of Internal Audit in Risk Management at PT Reinsurance ABC <i>Letizia Prima and M. Malik</i>	1043
The Effect of Sustainability Report Disclosure on Financial Performance Linda Agustina, Kuat Waluyo Jati and Dhini Suryandari	1050
Consolidation Financial Statement Process Procedure: Case Study at PT XXX Muhammad Ridwan Juswandi and Edward Tanujaya	1056
The Effectiveness of Government Internal Audit and the Influencing Factors: Empirical Evidence from Aceh-Indonesia Nadirsyah, Muslim A. Djalil, Rulfah M. Daud and Mirna Indrian	1061
The Implementation of Accounting Conservatism Principle in Indonesia Niswah Baroroh, Asrori, Subowo and Qurrota A'yunin	1072
Analysis of Cost Calculation System at X Hospital based on Traditional Costing and Time Driven Activity based Costing: Study at Unit Cost Hemodialysis Services  Novia Rizki and Dwi Hartanti	1079
Development of Banking Earnings Management Software Nurika Restuningdiah, Heny Kusdyanti, Vega Wafaretta and Mika Marsely	1085
Corporate Financial Performance Assessment using Economic Value Added Method Nurliyani, Lisa Aisah and Tiya Mardiyati Dalimunthe	1090
Determinants of Intellectual Capital Disclosure by using Monetary and Non-monetary Variables Prima Aprilyani Rambe, Citra Dewi, Iskandar Muda and Syafruddin Ginting	1097
Why Business Process Outsourcing is Relevant to Handle the New Era Problems Reynhard Nababan, Sahala Purba, Iskandar Muda and Syafruddin Ginting	1103
Evaluation the Effectiveness of Audit Design and Implementation in Sub-cycle Procurement Information System: Case Study in PT. X Rynaldo Jeremy Hamonangan	1108
Tax Planning for Shipping Company Business Expansion Sandy Zulfadli	1114
Designing System for Employee Performance Allowance Calculation using Pay for Performance Sari Harto Kusumo and Trisacti Wahyuni	1122
Positive Accounting Theory: Theoretical Perspectives on Accounting Policy Choice Shabrina Tri Asti Nasution, Rizqy Fadhlina Putri, Iskandar Muda and Syafruddin Ginting	1128

The Effect of Tax Avoidance, Real and Accrual Earnings Management on Cost of Equity Silvia Dewiyanti and Andi Ulil Amri Burhan	1134
Analysis and Design AIS for Raw Materials Inventory and Finished Goods Inventory in Accordance with ISO 9001:2015 at Frozen Food Company Syahni Tiska and Yudho Giri Sucahyo	1141
The Effect of Firm Size, Sales, Age of Receivables on Financial Performance at Automotive Companies Listed at the Indonesian Stock Exchange Thomas Sumarsan Goh and Melanthon Rumapea	1149
What is Multinationality, Tax Haven Utilization, Uncertainty Tax and Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility Affected Tax Avoidance by Multinational Companies? Trisni Suryarini and Retnoningrum Hidayah	1154
Board of Director and Earnings Management in Islamic Bank Virasty Fitri and Dodik Siswantoro	1163
A Comprehensive Analysis of Firm's Value: A Study of Selected Firms in Indonesia Firman Syarif and Mutia Ismail	1167
The Analysis on the Influence of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on Total GDP at ASEAN Adiguna Dwirusandi and Hendri	1174
Regulatory Approach to Formulate Accounting Theory: Literature Study of Developed Countries Arthur Simanjuntak, Dimita H. P. Purba, Iskandar Muda and Syafruddin Ginting	1179
Practice of Disclosure Accounting Social Responsibility  Dimita Purba, Duma Megaria Elisabeth, Syafruddin Ginting and Iskandar Muda	1185
Design of Human Resources Management and Payroll Information Systems with a Self-service Approach at Recreation Services Company Dwia Pungky Arumdani and Tb. M. Yusuf Khudri	1190
Analysis of Implementation of Sistem Akuntansi Instansi Berbasis Akrual (SAIBA): A Case Study on the Central Jakarta Work Unit of the Ministry of Religious Affairs <i>Humairoh Hanif and Dodik Siswantoro</i>	1197
The Application of Good University Governance to Intellectual Capital on University Medan Area Linda Lores, Mas'ut, Iskandar Muda and Syafruddin Ginting	1202
Measuring and Valuation of Asset: Accounting Theory Perspective Ruswan Nurmadi, Sumardi Adiman, Iskandar Muda and Syafruddin Ginting	1208
Student Perceptions of Teaching Materials Introduction to Accounting and Six Tasks in Accounting Study Programs FE Unimed Nasirwan, Jumiadi AW and Anggriyani	1213

#### FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Does the Risk Profile, Liquidity Ratio, Good Corporate Governance and Intellectual Capital Able to Affect the Financial Performance of Islamic Banks in Indonesia?  Abdurrahman, Ahmad Rodoni and Muhammad Yusuf	1223
Effect of EPS, ROE, PER, DPR, and Interest Rate on Stock Prices in the Jakarta Islamic Index Group from 2014 to 2017  Budiyono and Suryo Budi Santoso	1229
The Influence of Foreign Exchange Risk towards Shareholder Value Ekayana Sangkasari Paranita and Sugeng Wahyudi	1236
Indonesian Islamic Banking Performance Analysis  Erna Handayani and Naelati Tubastuvi	1244
The Correlation between Trading Friction and Trading Characteristic in Indonesian Stock Exchange <i>Immas Nurhayati</i>	1251
Analysis of Fundamental Factors Affecting Stock Prices in Automotive Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange Period 2014-2017 <i>Iqbal Firdausi, Ibrahim Daud, Riswan Lutfi and M. Fajar Ansari</i>	1257
The Effect of Audit Committe on Internet Financial Reporting: Study from Financial Industry in Indonesia  Yuli W. Astuti, Eka A. Shidarta, Kholilah and Sheila F. Putri	1265
The Design of Web-based Learning System using Feasibility Study Concept Yuli W. Astuti, Sheila F. Putri and Kholilah	1270
Determinant Human Development Index: Regional Government Financial Performance Perspective in Central Java, Indonesia  Kiswanto, Trisni Suryarini and Rina Anggraeni	1274
The Influence of Profitability, Asset Tangibility, Growth, and Non Debt Tax Shield on Capital Structure in Manufacture Companies Listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange Christina V. Situmorang and Arthur Simanjuntak	1282
The Factor of Determinants Influencing Firm Value with Opportunity to Grow as Moderating Variable: A Case Study at Manufacture Companies Listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the Period of 2012-2015  Maggee Senata, Khaira Amalia Fachruddin and Amlys Syahputra Silalahi	1289
Financial Inclusion and Bank Efficiency  Muhamad Faeqi Hadi Saputra and Mariani Abdul-Majid	1294
The Determinant Variables of Stock Prices in Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) Stock Group Survo Budi Santoso and Herni Justiana Astuti	1301

#### ISLAMIC ECONOMIC

The Intention to Pay on Cash Waqf based on Religiosity and Gender Perspectives: An Empirical Studies  Alvien Nur Amalia, Puspita and Anna Sardiana	1311
The Impact of Knowledge on Islamic Philanthropy Fund Allocations: An Analysis of Moslem Society <i>Anna Sardiana, Zulfison and Alvien Nur Amalia</i>	1317
Too Broke for the Hype: Intention to Purchase Counterfeit Fashion Products among Muslim Students Defta Adiprima, Kenny Devita Indraswari and Rahmatina Awaliah Kasri	1323
The Online Accountability of Small Cash Waqf (Endowment) Institutions in Indonesia Dodik Siswantoro	1336
The Role of Work Motivation as Moderator in the Relationship between Training and Job Performance: A Study in Regional Hospital in West Sumatra Province  Harif Amali Rivai, Hendra Lukito and Atikah Rahmi Fauzi	1341
Determinants of Customer's Decision in Selecting Banking Services in the Province of Jambi Ilham Wahyudi and Eka Julianti Efris Saputri	1349
Efficiency of Indonesian Islamic People's Financing Banks using Data Envelopment Analysis Naelati Tubastuvi and Azmi Fitriati	1357
Islamic Accounting Information based on Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 109 in BAZNAS Riau Province Suhendi, Zulhelmy, Kiki Farida Ferine and Bhakti Alamsyah	1367
AUTHOR INDEX	1371

#### Is it Conservatism or Prudence?

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Keywords: Agency Theory, Positive Accounting, Conservatism, Prudence

Abstract:

The purpose of financial statements is to provide information regarding the financial position, company performance and changes in financial position that are beneficial to a number of parties in decision making. Therefore, quality financial statement information is free from material misstatement. The impact of harmonizing financial accounting standards makes the wider spread of the concept of prudence more widespread. Researchers in this matter used literature studies to see how conservative concepts and prudence concepts in several countries. The concept of Prudence and the concept of conservatism are two contradictory things. From the results of the literature study, it was concluded that the concept of prudence would help financial reporting so as not to provide false optimism to users of information in the event of high uncertainty. Meanwhile, conservatives must be careful but if losses are recognized immediately. So, the concept of prudence is more transparent. However, the concept of prudence in developing countries has not been used differently from developed countries that have used prudence.

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

The financial statements are prepared based on the Financial Accounting Standards that have been prepared by the body authorized to develop standards in this case in Indonesia, the Indonesian Accountants Association. The financial statements of a company describe the performance of the company's management in managing the company's resources entrusted to it. Information conveyed in financial statements is useful for internal parties and external parties in decision making. Therefore public companies are obliged to publish and present financial statements as a form of accountability for the management of resources.

The purpose of financial statements is to provide information regarding financial position, company performance and changes in financial position that benefit a large number of users in economic decision making. Therefore, quality financial statement information is free from engineering and presents actual information in accordance with the facts so as not to harm all parties who use it.

When preparing financial statements, companies are given the freedom to choose the accounting method used. Freedom in choosing a method can be

used by companies to produce different financial reports with other companies in accordance with the wishes and needs of the company. Or in other words, companies have little freedom in choosing one of several alternatives offered in financial accounting standards that are considered to be in accordance with company conditions. For example, the company needs to reduce risks from unstable economic conditions, so to reduce the risk, companies usually take prudence in presenting financial statements. The concept of prudence is carried out by carefully recognizing and measuring assets, profits, debt, and costs. The concept of prudence is implied by recognizing the possible costs or losses that will occur, but not immediately recognizing future revenues or profits even though the likelihood is large. Prudence reporting is often as accounting conservatism. Conservatism is an important principle in financial reporting that is intended so that the recognition and measurement of assets and profits are carried out with great care, this occurs because economic and business activities are surrounded by uncertainty. The implication of this conservative method is to report lower profits and assets or higher debt.

Accounting conservatism will increase bad news in a timely manner that is more relevant according to existing standards carefully so that it helps company managers and investors at the time of implementation. (Hsieh, Ma and Novoselov, 2018).

The views of some researchers that the conservatism of its popularity has lately diminished in the accounting cycle. The last few years are standard compilers and researchers are more likely to see about consistency, realization, going concern, and others.

There are researchers who support accounting conservatism because they can help corporate management to overcome agency problems. (Dhaliwal et al., 2014). Regulations regulated in financial accounting standards are intended that the standards made are expected to make the information in the financial statements must be neutral. Neutral is meant to be free of bias from anything that will influence decisions, for example, free from market friction, strong capital markets or full rationality or others.

To fulfill the qualitative characteristics of the IFRS conceptual framework, the concept of conservatism was abolished. The concept of conservatism has a role in accounting, but not in the form of qualitative characteristics. The concept of conservatism will serve to resolve problems regarding recognition and measurement within the conceptual framework. The concept of conservatism can solve the problem of determining whether it enters the balance sheet or profit or loss at certain times when the framework is weak. The concept of prudence will react when uncertainty occurs (such as a weak conceptual framework). The concept of conservatism will provide information to investors regarding investment returns, especially regarding the uncertainty of the investment. (Penman, 2016)

Under the concept of prudence, company management must not increase the amount of revenue recognized or underestimate the amount of expenditure. The management of the company must also be conservative in recording the number of assets, and not lowering liabilities. However, the results must be in the form of financial statements that are stated conservatively.

Everyone acknowledges that prudence is very necessary for accounting, therefore, its role must be recognized within the conceptual framework. This study wants to see the concept of conservatism or prudence in several countries.

#### 2 LITERATUR STUDY

#### **Agency Theory**

Agency theory is a theory that arises because of a conflict of interest between the principal and the agent. Principal as the shareholder while agent as manager. Principals contract agents to manage resources within the company. In other words, the principal provides facilities and funds for the company's operations. The agent is obliged to manage the resources owned by the company, besides that the agent is also obliged to account for the tasks assigned to him. While the principal has the obligation to provide compensation for the tasks that have been charged to the agent.

Companies that separate management functions from ownership functions will be vulnerable to agency conflicts. The causes of conflict between managers and shareholders include making decisions related to fundraising activities and making decisions related to how the funds obtained are invested. Shareholders or owners who are assumed to be principals are only interested in increased financial results or their investment in the company.

Human nature is when information produced by humans for other human beings is always questioned about their rentability and can be trusted whether or not the information delivered. The choice of conservatism method is inseparable from the interests of managers to optimize their interests at the expense of the interests of shareholders.

#### **Positive Accounting Theory**

Positive accounting theory sees that managers, shareholders and stakeholders are rational people, and they will try to maximize their abilities and this will be related to compensation and welfare. The nature of a manager will definitely improve his welfare. Positive accounting theory will predict poor manager performance that can be covered by an increase in profit.

#### **Conservatism Theory**

Conservatism arises because of the tendency of the management to report net assets at the lowest value. Current conservatism is more associated with caution. Conservatism is a careful reaction to the inherent uncertainty in the company to try to ensure that uncertainty and inherent risks in the business environment are sufficiently considered. Risk uncertainty must be reflected in financial statements so that predictive and neutral values can be corrected. Careful reporting will benefit all users of financial statements.

If the company chooses one of the two existing accounting techniques, then an alternative that is less

profitable for shareholder equity must be chosen. The technique chosen is a technique that produces low asset and income values or that produces high debt value and costs. Consequently, if there are conditions that might cause losses, costs or debt, then the losses, costs, and debts must be recognized immediately. Conversely, if there is a condition that allows profit, income or assets, then profits, income or assets cannot be recognized immediately until the condition actually occurs. Conservatism is a pessimistic view of accounting. Conservative accounting means that accountants are pessimistic in the face of uncertainty in profit or loss by using the principle of slowing down revenue recognition, accelerating recognition of costs, lowering valuation of assets and raising debt valuations.

#### **Prudence Theory**

Another way to look at prudence is to simply record income or asset transactions when they are certain, and record transaction costs or liabilities when possible. Another aspect of the prudence concept is when company management tends to delay the introduction of income or asset transactions until company management feels confident about it. Meanwhile, company management will tend to record costs and liabilities as long as possible. In addition, company management will periodically check assets to see if the asset has decreased in value, and see whether the obligation has increased. In short, the tendency under the precautionary concept is not to recognize profits or at least delay their recognition until the underlying transaction is more certain.

Prudence is usually done in terms of arrangements, for example, allowance for doubtful accounts or reserves for obsolete inventories. In both cases, certain items that will cause costs have not been identified, but wise people will record reserves in anticipation of a reasonable amount of costs that arise at some point in the future.

Applicable accounting principles will combine the concept of prudence in many accounting standards, for example, requiring company management to write fixed assets when the fair value of the asset falls below its book value, but company management does not allow to write fixed assets when the opposite occurs. The International Financial Reporting Standard allows a revaluation of fixed assets and thus does not comply strictly with the concept of prudence.

Prudence is the convergence of accounting conservatism or which means the principle of prudence in recognizing income or assets and expenses that can result in minimizing the profits generated by a company to reduce the risk of uncertainty in the future. With the implementation of

prudence by management, it will generate relatively small profits which are also a positive signal to investors, which means that they have implemented prudence to reduce information asymmetry within the company. And this will make investors more confident with recognized profits not overstating.

The relevance of information will give consideration and uncertainty to the measurement of an account compared to where the account is recognized first. Fair value is made based on the model of the value and uncertainty of future cash flows that must be recognized. The conclusion of the current IFRS example is that the conceptual framework requires an element of prudence when recognizing assets and liabilities not only to reflect measurement uncertainty. Prudence when recognition of assets and liabilities is more transparent than potential prudence at the time of measurement.

In measuring historical costs, for some accounts, it will provide a level of prudence for profit recognition and asset valuation. Fair value requires an honest application of measurement techniques. Accounting standards should not inject prudence elements in assessment because they will tend to provide biased measurements. Accounting standards should only provide guidance, even though reality actually involves measurement. This will make financial reporting uncertain and, management opinion will be an error and not prudence.

#### 3 METHODOLOGY

The researcher conducted a literature study to find out how conservative and prudence concepts are currently in several countries. The researcher examines and collects conclusions from several journals related to the concept of conservatism and the concept of prudence

#### 4 RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Conservative accounting is an important principle that has long influenced financial statements. These past thirty years financial reporting has not only been conservative but has become increasingly conservative. Many benefits are obtained from conservative accounting reporting and proving that company managers get incentives to present financial reports in a conservative way even in the absence of rules or regulations that order conservative reporting. The concept of conservatism

reaps a variety of criticisms from standard compilers including academics.

Hsieh, Ma, and Novoselov conducted research on accounting conservatism. Hsieh, Ma, and Novoselov want to see whether accounting conservatism can be explained in a rational way to ambiguity. Companies that face financial reports with greater ambiguity, the company is more conservative. Hsieh, Ma, and Novoselov in their research looked at companies of two types of strategies namely "prospector" and "Defender". Companies whose strategy models are "Defender" will focus on utilizing existing resources, and companies whose strategy models are "Prospector" will look for new business opportunities. The results of his research are that companies that face greater report ambiguity will be more conservative. (Hsieh, Ma and Novoselov, 2018).

Within the conceptual framework, the concept of prudence must be maintained. The French Accounting Standards Authority and the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) do not agree with reintroduction. The concept of prudence in financial reporting is permitted, where it will be useful for the need to protect the interests of investors in financial reporting. And, this also applies internationally and European countries. According to Măciucă, Hlaciuc and Ursache that as long as company management does not use the concept of prudence to maintain income or hidden reserves, prudence and other concepts will create a strong foundation for financial reporting. Therefore, the concept of prudence will not conflict with the neutrality of financial statements. Prudence accounting behavior is the quality of accountants in understanding the details of the basic accounting principles relating to asset valuation and profit measurement. (Măciucă, Hlaciuc and Ursache, 2015)

Geimechi and Khodabakhshi conducted research on the Tehran Stock Exchange and considered the size of the company based on assets. The results of Geimechi and Khodabakhshi's research that there is no influence of company size on the concept of conservatism, discretionary accruals do not affect conservatism. the existence of the concept of conservatism is recommended in financial statements for the benefit of investors. (Geimechi and Khodabakhshi, 2015).

Amanamah and Owusu conducted research on the Ghana Stock Exchange. Accountants in Ghana are of the view that measurement based on fair value is useful, especially with regard to financial reporting. There is no active capital market for the recognition of certain assets facing many problems during implementation. In Ghana, there is no need for proper, quality and skilled assessment. And, it is not necessary for the Supervisory Board to help assess certain assets. Ghana's capital markets are inefficient to support fair value measurements. This is due to the challenges for developing countries where capital markets are inefficient in terms of conducting prudence concepts that must apply fair value. Ghana Stock Exchange is an inactive capital market for certain assets, lack of professional judgment and regulators.(Amanamah and Owusu, 2016).

Bahadır, Demir, and Öncel conducted a study of 90 companies listing on Turkey Stock Exchange. The application of IFRS is believed to be able to improve financial reporting by increasing the comparability, quality, and transparency of financial statements. However, the lack of guidance on IFRS implementation, inadequate sectors in adopting regulations and difficulties in applying the concept of fair value which is considered a major challenge for the implementation of IFRS in Turkey. (Bahadır, Demir and Öncel, 2016).

Smart planning can provide benefits to companies that may already have global competitors. It is recommended that corporate entities in Nigeria must adapt to International Financial Reporting Standards rather than complete adoption of standards. (Okoye and Akenbor, 2014).

The impact of harmonizing financial accounting standards (the application of IFRS, GAAP, and IAS), making the spread of fair value more widespread, means that the spread of the concept of prudence is also wider. The historical cost system, which is a conservative concept, is very popular in the European Union. The concept of prudence and fair value will make the capital market more transparent. But it has never been seen how this concept of prudence in developing countries (such as central and eastern Europe). For asset revaluation during financial ratio analysis, the ratio is not too sensitive to the application of the revaluation model but is very sensitive to the application of the fair value model. (Strouhal, 2015).

#### 5 CONCLUSION

The concept of prudence will be able to help financial reporting so as not to give false optimism to users of information in the event of high uncertainty. The concept of prudence is only for general guidelines. In the end, use the best judgment of company management in determining how and when to record accounting transactions.

The concept used now is that Prudence is no longer conservatism. Conservatism is the concept if fortunately it must be acknowledged carefully, but if the loss is recognized immediately. But in the concept of prudence, income or profit is recognized if indeed the conditions have been fulfilled. For example in the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, income, there are conditions when income can be recognized. When the terms of recognition of income have not been fulfilled, revenue cannot be recognized.

The concept of prudence and fair value will make the capital market more transparent. But it has never been seen how this concept of prudence in developing countries. This makes the concept of conservatism still be used for developing countries, so applying the concept of prudence has difficulty. Meanwhile, developed countries, the concept of prudence is more acceptable because it will make the capital market more transparent.

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