

Profixa: International Journal of Economic and Business Research

Vol 1 No 4 October 2026, Hal 42-54
ISSN: 3124-3738 (Print) ISSN: 3124-372X(Electronic)
Open Access: https://researchfrontiers.id/profixa/index

SAK ETAP Compliance And Financial Reporting Quality in A Savings And Loans Cooperative

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Article Info :
Received:
05-09-2026
Revised:
24-09-2026
Accepted:
16-10-2026
-

Abstract

Reliable cooperative reporting requires complete statements and clear account classifications. This study evaluates SAK ETAP-based reporting by Jati Maju Mandiri Savings and Loans Cooperative for 2024 and examines how documentary gaps constrain the interpretability of its financial information. An empirical qualitative case study compared the statement of financial position and income statement with SAK ETAP and used semi-structured interviews with the chairperson and treasurer for contextual explanations. Only two of five major reporting components were available; the resulting 40% is a descriptive statement-completeness ratio, not an overall compliance score. Member receivables totaled Rp1,136,670,899 (88.78% of observed net assets), while current and non-current classifications were not distinguished. Reported revenue included Rp300,847,699 of previous-period profit, and expenses included Rp256,533,035 of distributed member surplus. These treatments require verification of underlying records and members' meeting approvals; the study does not calculate an adjusted profit. Findings identify weaknesses in completeness, classification, and disclosure but do not measure causal effects on financing or member decisions. The contribution is an account-level diagnostic connecting 2024 SAK ETAP requirements with feasible closing controls and subsequent SAK EP preparations. Immediate priorities include receivable reconciliation, liability/equity mapping, verification of surplus allocations, and completion of missing reports and notes.

Keywords: Cooperative Accounting, Financial Reporting Quality, SAK ETAP, Savings And Loans Cooperative, Reporting Compliance.

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INTRODUCTION

Financial reporting by private and member-owned entities presents a recurring standard-setting problem: users need reliable and comparable information, while preparers often operate with limited accounting capacity and a narrower stakeholder base than listed corporations. The IFRS for SMEs project was designed around this tension, yet the literature has repeatedly shown that reduced complexity does not eliminate implementation problems, particularly where accounting expertise, enforcement, and user demand are uneven (Ram & Newberry, 2013; Perera & Chand, 2015). Interview evidence across jurisdictions also indicates that the usefulness of a private-entity reporting standard depends on the institutional environment in which firms prepare and users interpret financial statements (Gassen, 2017). This matters for cooperatives because member ownership combines stewardship, liquidity, lending, and surplus-allocation information in one reporting system. A simplified statement package may satisfy immediate internal routines but still obscure changes in equity, cash generation, accounting policies, and the distinction between operating performance and member appropriation. Financial reporting quality in this setting is consequently a question of both technical compliance and decision usefulness.

Implementation research reinforces the distinction between formal adoption and substantive reporting practice. Wijekoon et al. (2021) show that institutional pressures surrounding SME reporting can differ from the economic priorities of smaller entities, while Gonçalves et al. (2022) find that incomprehensibility and perceived inconsistency can inhibit implementation even after a standard is formally available. Sappor et al. (2023) similarly report high awareness but incomplete compliance among SMEs in Ghana, and Alribi (2026) identifies accounting capacity, size, external pressure, and cost as important determinants of substantive adoption. Fanani et al. (2024) extend the debate to cross-country determinants and show that national and educational conditions matter for IFRS-for-SMEs implementation. These studies caution against equating the existence of a standard with the production of

a complete reporting package. For a cooperative case study, the empirical task is therefore to identify where the reporting process stops short of the prescribed architecture and why those gaps matter for users.

The consequences of reporting quality extend beyond formal compliance, but they cannot be assumed from missing statements alone. Jorissen et al. (2022) find that creditors' trust in private-firm information varies across institutional settings, while Hellman et al. (2022) document changes in comparability and debt financing following an IFRS-for-SMEs-based standard. Selleslagh and Ceustermans (2025) connect private-firm reporting quality with access to bank debt, whereas Hsu et al. (2024) and Hsu and Yang (2025) caution that adopting a framework does not improve every dimension of earnings quality. These international findings provide a conceptual starting point, not evidence of financing effects in an Indonesian cooperative. Members of a savings and loans cooperative need distinct information about receivable recoverability, repayable savings, equity participation, and surplus distribution approved through cooperative governance. The relevant case-level question is therefore whether recorded balances are presented in a way that enables those distinctions, not whether an unmeasured external outcome improved.

Internal reporting processes become especially important when accounting preparation and management oversight are concentrated in a small organization. Krishnan et al. (2020) associate internal controls with financial reporting quality in small firms, while Putri et al. (2025) link cloud-accounting benefits among Indonesian MSMEs to organizational readiness and compliance support. Perera et al. (2025) also show that simplified standards still require accounting judgment. In a savings and loans cooperative, this judgment applies directly to the timing and presentation of member loan receivables, withdrawable savings, reserves, and the annual allocation of surplus (SHU). Unlike an ordinary SME income statement, a cooperative report must distinguish the costs of generating lending income from decisions to distribute an already determined surplus to members. These account-specific requirements explain why a mechanically balanced statement may nevertheless provide incomplete information.

Indonesian studies have already documented uneven SAK ETAP implementation in cooperatives. Indawatika (2017) and Ependi (2021) describe gaps in report preparation, while Septiawati and Hafni (2023) present a case with a more complete set of statements. Sandi and Widodo (2024) and Mellinia et al. (2025) identify continuing weaknesses in savings and loans cooperative reporting; Nurbaeti et al. (2023) and Ashfahany and Nawirah (2024) emphasize practical methods of constructing standards-based reports. This literature establishes that incomplete application occurs, but a statement-level compliant/non-compliant judgment does not explain how combined liabilities and equity, receivable account offsets, and members' surplus appropriation interact to affect interpretability. The present study addresses that narrower gap by tracing the reported line items, separating observed figures from proposed corrections, and connecting each reporting deficiency with an achievable closing control. Its contribution is a transparent diagnostic of one cooperative rather than a new estimate of compliance prevalence.

The change in Indonesia's private-entity reporting framework creates a second, time-specific reason for this assessment. SAK ETAP is used as the 2024 reporting benchmark in this study (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia, 2016), while SAK EP replaced it from 1 January 2025 for eligible entities (IFRS Foundation, 2024). Asmara et al. (2024) and Setiajatnika and Hidayat (2025) discuss the implications of that transition for cooperatives. Existing transition discussions do not remove the need to examine weaknesses in the accounts prepared under the earlier standard. This study therefore separates two questions: which requirements were unmet in the 2024 reporting package, and which practical controls should be carried into the cooperative's reporting after 2024. It does not retrospectively score the 2024 statements against SAK EP.

Jati Maju Mandiri Savings and Loans Cooperative was selected as an information-rich case because its available 2024 statements allow the incompleteness of the package to be examined alongside specific account classifications. Established on 26 November 2021, the cooperative had 90 active members in 2024 and collected member savings while providing member loans. It prepared a statement of financial position and an income statement, but not a statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement, or explanatory notes. The available documents also show fragmented receivable lines, a combined 'Debt & Capital' category, and an income statement containing prior-period profit and member-surplus distributions. These features make the case particularly useful for examining whether administrative account labels communicate the underlying economic claims. The selection supports detailed analytical interpretation, not a claim that the cooperative represents all Indonesian cooperatives (Alawi et al., 2026; Evivivania et al., 2025).

This study evaluates compliance with the SAK ETAP reporting requirements applicable to the cooperative's 2024 statements and identifies what the observed practices permit users to understand. The

analysis distinguishes completeness of the statement package; classification, maturity, and presentation of financial-position items; and the separation of current-period results from member-surplus appropriations and related disclosures. Its novelty lies in linking these dimensions at the account level and in treating annual members' meeting decisions as a critical, but not automatically verified, basis for surplus classification. The assessment also distinguishes observed deficiencies from corrections that would require additional records, then identifies controls relevant to subsequent SAK EP reporting. The study does not measure causal effects on lending, member decisions, or financial performance; it offers an empirically bounded explanation of reporting interpretability.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research used an empirical qualitative approach with a descriptive, single-case design. Fieldwork was conducted from May to August 2025 at Jati Maju Mandiri Savings and Loans Cooperative in Cikarang Selatan, Bekasi Regency, West Java, and retrospectively examined the 2024 reporting year. The documentary evidence consisted of the available 2024 statement of financial position and income statement and the account line items contained in them. Two management informants, the chairperson and treasurer, were purposively selected because they were directly involved with financial reporting and cooperative administration. Their accounts were used to explain preparation routines and item classifications, while numerical findings were derived from the documents. This evidence structure supports a detailed case interpretation rather than sample-based inference or a comprehensive audit (Moleong, 2019; Sugiyono, 2021).

Semi-structured interviews addressed transaction recording, financial-statement preparation, bank and cash management, member receivables and savings, fixed assets, and the allocation of surplus. The available case account reports management explanations as paraphrases rather than verbatim quotations; it does not establish an independently reviewable audio or transcript archive. Interview information was compared with the descriptions and amounts visible in the 2024 statements wherever a documentary match was possible. Claims concerning the reasons for reporting choices or annual members' meeting approvals were treated as contextual explanations when supporting records were not available, not as independently verified facts. The benchmark was SAK ETAP (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia, 2016), particularly its provisions on the complete statement package (Chapters 3-8), financial position and equity (Chapters 4 and 19), fixed assets (Chapter 15), revenue (Chapter 20), and asset impairment (Chapter 22). SAK EP, effective from 1 January 2025, was considered only for subsequent process recommendations (IFRS Foundation, 2024).

Table 1. Research Design And Evidence Matrix

Element	Specification	Analytical role
Design	Empirical qualitative descriptive case study	Interpret reporting practices in organizational setting
Period and site	May-August 2025; Cikarang Selatan, Bekasi Regency	Evaluate 2024 financial reporting
Documents	2024 statement of financial position and income statement	Account and statement-level evidence
Informants	Chairperson and Treasurer	Contextual explanations, checked where supported by documents
Benchmark	SAK ETAP (2016)	Chapters 3-8, 15, 19, 20 and 22; 2024 benchmark only
Analysis	Structured compliance comparison and triangulation	Recompute reported totals; cross-check explanations; flag unverified classifications

Source: Research design based on cooperative documents, management interviews, and SAK ETAP.

The retrospective evaluation first matched each available statement against the SAK ETAP presentation requirements, then traced individual account captions, totals, and the reported profit calculation. The review covered five major outputs: statement of financial position, income statement, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement, and notes, while recognizing that SAK ETAP permits a specified alternative to a separate equity-movement statement in qualifying circumstances. Counting two available components out of five produced a descriptive 40% statement-completeness indicator; it

was not a weighted compliance index or an audit score. Recorded bank and receivable amounts were recomputed against the reported asset total, while revenue and expense components were reconciled to the displayed difference. Account classification was assessed against the relevant economic function and SAK ETAP presentation principles, without presuming unobserved loan maturities, impairment losses, or equity terms. The item-level method follows cooperative compliance evaluations while making its evidentiary limits explicit (Mellinia et al., 2025; Sandi & Widodo, 2024).

Triangulation involved three checks: consistency of totals within the two financial statements, consistency of document captions with management explanations, and comparison of the resulting presentation with SAK ETAP requirements. Where a management account could not be corroborated by the statements, it was retained as an interview-based explanation rather than converted into a verified accounting adjustment. Practices were described as conforming when the inspected documents supported the relevant requirement, partially conforming when information was recorded but insufficiently classified or explained, and non-conforming when an identifiable required output was missing or its presentation conflicted with the benchmark. These are bounded descriptive labels, not an assurance opinion. The study had no complete general-ledger reconstruction, member-level receivable aging, loan agreements, independently examined members' meeting resolutions, or evidence from members or external users within the analyzed material; those absences limit validation and claims about actual decision outcomes. Table 1 summarizes the design and analytic steps.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Financial statement completeness and decision usefulness

The first result concerns the architecture of the year-end reporting package. Jati Maju Mandiri supplied a statement of financial position and an income statement but no separate statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement, or notes. As shown in Table 2, two of five major statement components were available, yielding a descriptive completeness ratio of 40% and three missing components (60%). This count is not an overall SAK ETAP compliance percentage: it assigns equal weight to statement presence and does not score account recognition, measurement, or disclosure quality. SAK ETAP also permits an alternative statement of income and retained earnings in specified circumstances; the inspected materials did not establish that the cooperative prepared or qualified for that alternative. The observed package is therefore incomplete, while the ratio is retained solely as an accessible description of missing outputs (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia, 2016; Ependi, 2021; Mellinia et al., 2025).

The incompleteness is economically important because the two prepared statements answer only part of the information problem. A statement of financial position shows year-end stocks and an income statement shows selected flows, but users cannot trace movements in member capital and reserves without a statement of changes in equity. They also cannot distinguish operating, investing, and financing cash movements without a cash flow statement. Notes are necessary to explain accounting policies, account composition, measurement bases, and unusual items that cannot be inferred safely from account labels alone. Private-entity reporting research emphasizes that reduced-complexity standards are intended to preserve decision usefulness rather than merely reduce page count (Perera & Chand, 2015; Gassen, 2017). The missing components therefore reduce interpretability even when the recorded debits and credits reconcile.

In the interviews, management described a reporting routine centered on year-end balances and the operating result considered immediately useful for members. The documentary record is consistent with that account in the limited sense that only those two financial statements were available for assessment. The interviews did not, however, independently establish whether a lack of technical knowledge, staff time, software capability, or a deliberate administrative convention caused the omissions; those possibilities should not be reported as measured findings. Implementation studies suggest that perceived reporting complexity and organizational capacity can shape practice (Wijekoon et al., 2021; Gonçalves et al., 2022; Alribi, 2026), but their findings do not prove which factor operated here. The directly supported diagnosis is a closing routine that did not produce three other major reporting outputs. A checklist and responsibility assignment are therefore more defensible initial recommendations than a claim that staff competence was inadequate.

Table 2 sets the observed reporting package against the functions of the five major SAK ETAP components. The statement of financial position and income statement provide year-end asset and funding balances and reported revenue and expenses; they do not by themselves show movements in member capital, the categories of cash flow, or the accounting policies underlying the numbers. Chapters 3-8 of SAK ETAP provide the relevant presentation architecture, subject to the permitted equity-statement

alternative in qualifying cases (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia, 2016). The missing outputs are especially relevant to the combined member-funding accounts and the treatment of SHU described later in this study. Cooperative examples show that a full reporting package can be prepared through structured schedules rather than necessarily requiring advanced software (Nurbaeti et al., 2023; Ashfahany & Nawirah, 2024). The required action is to connect existing records to each statement's specific purpose.

Table 2. Completeness Of The 2024 Financial Reporting Package

Component	Status	Information function
Statement of financial position	Prepared	Assets, liabilities and equity at year-end
Income statement	Prepared	Revenue, expenses and reported period result
Statement of changes in equity	Not prepared	Movement in member capital, reserves and surplus
Cash flow statement	Not prepared	Operating, investing and financing cash flows
Notes to financial statements	Not prepared	Policies, account composition and explanatory disclosures

Source: Jati Maju Mandiri 2024 financial documents; compliance interpretation against SAK ETAP.

Missing explanatory notes weaken the interpretation of several otherwise traceable accounts. The bank caption 'BANK BCA 6889' identifies a particular account but does not disclose bank-reconciliation practices or any restrictions on use. The Epson L120 printer has a reported net carrying amount of zero, yet the statements do not reveal its depreciation method, useful life, or operational status. Receivables are split across member, month-specific, and negative collection lines without a maturity or impairment schedule. These are disclosure gaps established by the absence of the notes, not evidence that bank funds were restricted, the printer remained in service, or receivables were impaired. SAK ETAP's notes and fixed-asset disclosure provisions require accounting-policy and balance information appropriate to the relevant items (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia, 2016). The immediate remedy is to document such facts before drawing conclusions from abbreviated account names.

Figure 1 summarizes visually the two available statement components and three absent components, the same descriptive count reported in Table 2. The figure provides a quick view of the package gap; it is not an additional observation, an accuracy test, or an alternative measurement of compliance. In particular, a 40% statement-completeness ratio cannot establish that 40% of transactions, balances, or SAK ETAP provisions were correct. The documented issue is that financial records were not converted into all major reporting outputs. Sappor et al. (2023) similarly distinguish awareness of SME reporting standards from substantive compliance. This visual should therefore be read as an overview of statement availability, with the substantive assessment grounded in the document comparison.

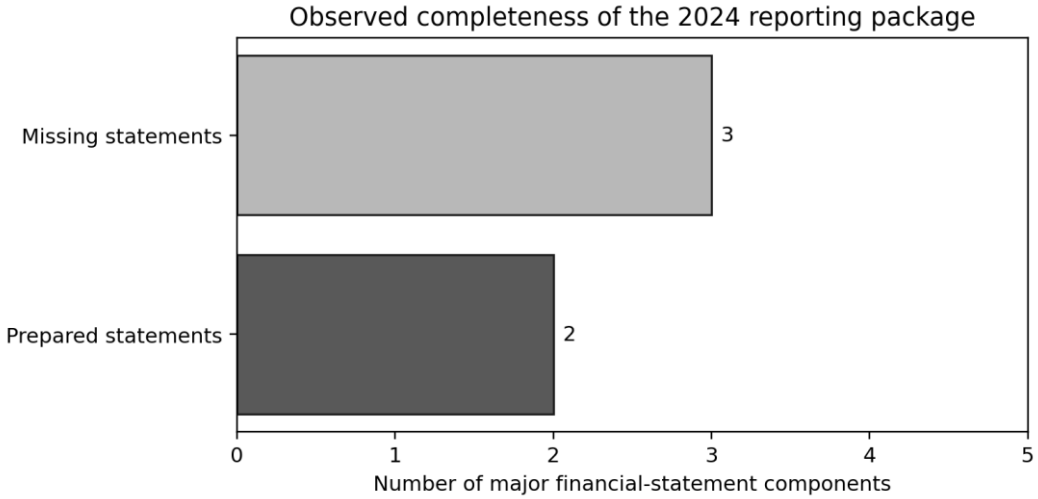


Figure 1. Observed Completeness of The 2024 Reporting Package
Source: Authors' calculation from the five major SAK ETAP statement components.

Reporting completeness also affects governance. Cooperative members are simultaneously capital providers, users of services, and beneficiaries of surplus allocation, creating a need to distinguish changes in member capital from current-period performance. A statement of changes in equity would make compulsory savings, reserves, surplus retained in capital, social funds where appropriately classified, and current-year results easier to trace across periods. The current combined 'Debt & Capital' section does not supply that movement analysis. Jorissen et al. (2022) show that users' trust in private-firm numbers depends partly on the reporting environment and the perceived credibility of the accounting language. In a cooperative, a complete statement package can similarly strengthen internal stewardship by making the movement from transactions to member claims more transparent.

Completeness has a financing dimension as well. Although this case does not test loan outcomes, private-firm research associates higher-quality reporting with creditor use, comparability, and financing conditions (Hellman et al., 2022; Selleslagh & Ceustermans, 2025). A lender evaluating a savings and loans cooperative would reasonably want to understand liquidity, cash generation, receivable composition, and movements in member-based funding. The missing cash flow statement and notes weaken precisely those dimensions. Hsu et al. (2024) caution that adoption of a standard does not automatically improve earnings quality, so the practical emphasis should remain on the quality of implementation. For Jati Maju Mandiri, the immediate reporting priority is not a more sophisticated accounting label but a complete set of statements linked to the underlying ledger and reconciliations.

Statement completeness is the most directly documented area of non-conformity, although the case also shows an existing accounting base for remediation. Management was already able to present year-end financial position and income information, and the interviews described willingness to improve reporting practices. The study does not establish the time or staff cost of producing the missing statements, so feasibility is a proposed managerial judgment rather than a measured outcome. The first recommended step is a simple five-component year-end checklist identifying the preparer, reviewer, supporting schedule, and completion status for each output. A separate check should determine whether the SAK ETAP alternative equity-related presentation is appropriate before classifying its absence as a breach of that specific requirement. This process-focused response is consistent with implementation concerns in Indawatika (2017) and Sandi and Widodo (2024).

Classification and presentation of financial position

The statement of financial position shows a second set of issues: balances can reconcile while classifications remain weak. The cooperative reported a bank balance of Rp143,679,636.20 and total current receivables of Rp1,136,670,899.00. Together they equal Rp1,280,350,535.20, effectively matching the reported 'Debt & Capital' total of Rp1,280,350,535 after a Rp0.20 rounding difference. The Epson L120 printer had an acquisition cost of Rp1,463,000 and was fully depreciated to a zero carrying amount at year-end, so it does not change the observed net-asset total. This arithmetic consistency is useful evidence that the reported balance equation was mechanically coherent. It does not resolve classification and disclosure weaknesses identified under SAK ETAP (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia, 2016; Kieso et al., 2020).

The reported net-asset base consisted predominantly of member receivables: Rp1,136,670,899, or 88.78%, compared with Rp143,679,636.20 in the bank account, or 11.22%. This concentration makes the accuracy and explanation of receivables especially consequential for interpreting the year-end balance sheet. The statements, however, contained no member-level aging, maturity analysis, overdue-loan breakdown, or impairment assessment that would permit a conclusion about repayment timeliness or credit losses. The evidence therefore establishes concentration and disclosure limitations, not actual default, illiquidity, or impaired loans. SAK ETAP's financial-position and impairment principles require the cooperative to evaluate classification and recoverability on the basis of supporting documentation (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia, 2016). A receivables reconciliation and aging schedule should precede any risk estimate.

The component amounts in the available statement reconcile arithmetically: member receivables of Rp1,068,795,799 plus December 2024 receivables of Rp224,731,240 less a November 2024 salary-collection line of Rp156,856,140 yield Rp1,136,670,899. This check explains the reported total but does not establish that every item belongs in current assets or that the negative line represents an appropriate offset. The source statement does not specify contract maturities, the periods to which all payments relate, or any loss allowance, so an adjusted receivable value cannot be computed responsibly. A member-level schedule should connect opening amounts, loans issued, collections, reclassifications, and year-end balances to the nominal ledger, then document maturity and impairment conclusions. Local cooperative

studies likewise emphasize accounting explanations beyond the existence of recorded numbers (Toyo et al., 2023; Alawi et al., 2026).

Table 3 displays recorded bank funds, member receivables, and the fully depreciated fixed asset using the values reported at year-end. Nearly nine-tenths of the observed net asset base is represented by member receivables rather than bank balances, but that percentage is not a measured liquidity ratio or evidence of distressed credit. Classification between current and non-current assets depends on contractual collection dates and expected realization, which were not established by the available statements. For this reason, the table supports a presentation finding and identifies documentation needed for further analysis rather than assigning maturity or impairment categories. Standard-aligned reporting requires economic classification supported by schedules instead of relying solely on internal account names (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia, 2016; Kieso et al., 2020).

Table 3. Observed Asset Composition At Year-End 2024

Account	Amount	Share	Reporting observation
Bank balance	Rp143,679,636.20	11.22%	Presented as BANK BCA 6889; no physical cash
Member receivables	Rp1,136,670,899.00	88.78%	Aggregated from member and period-specific receivable lines
Epson L120 printer	Rp0 net	0.00%	Cost Rp1,463,000; fully depreciated
Observed net asset base	Rp1,280,350,535.20	100.00%	Differs from reported Debt & Capital total by Rp0.20 rounding

Source: Authors' calculations from the cooperative's 2024 statement of financial position and account details.

The bank account presentation raises a different issue. Management stated that the cooperative did not hold physical cash and conducted transactions through the bank account, which explains why the statement showed only 'BANK BCA 6889' with Rp143,679,636.20. From an operational perspective, this policy can simplify custody and reconciliation by reducing cash-on-hand exposure. From a reporting perspective, however, a named bank account should normally be mapped into a broader cash-and-cash-equivalent classification and supported by a bank reconciliation and policy disclosure. The account identifier is useful in the ledger but overly specific as the primary statement caption. Evivivania et al. (2025) connect internal-control practices with the quality of SAK ETAP financial-statement presentation, supporting the need to separate control detail from external presentation.

The Epson L120 printer was reported at an acquisition cost of Rp1,463,000 and a zero year-end carrying amount after accumulated depreciation. This observation supports the recorded net-asset calculation but does not establish whether the item remained in use, had been disposed of, or had an appropriate useful life. Its cost, depreciation method, accumulated depreciation, and any disposal should be traceable through a fixed-asset register and the disclosures required under SAK ETAP's fixed-asset provisions (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia, 2016). Continued use of a fully depreciated item would warrant explanatory disclosure, but continued use cannot be presumed from these statements. The deficiency demonstrated by the available material is insufficient supporting disclosure, not a proven depreciation misstatement. A fixed-asset schedule and documented year-end asset review would resolve that uncertainty.

Figure 2 converts the composition reported in Table 3 into an immediate visual comparison of receivables, bank funds, and the zero carrying amount of the printer. Its analytical value is to show the scale difference between the recorded categories, not to add new figures or demonstrate credit risk. Member receivables dominate the reported net asset base, so account reconciliation and classification deserve early attention. The figure does not demonstrate whether loans are overdue, collectible, or matched by adequately timed funding; that would require loan terms, an aging schedule, and related liability information. Putri et al. (2025) suggest that digital processes can support reporting quality when accompanied by organizational controls. A simple spreadsheet or accounting schedule with standardized account mappings is an appropriate recommendation here, without assuming that software alone solves classification issues.

The reported 'Debt & Capital' heading combines compulsory and voluntary member savings, deposits linked to departing members, withdrawals, profit returned to capital, social and reserve funds, and current-year profit. These accounts cannot be classified reliably from their names alone. Member

savings that must be repaid on demand or under enforceable withdrawal terms may constitute liabilities, whereas non-redeemable capital interests and retained reserves may qualify as equity depending on cooperative bylaws and contractual rights. An amount allocated from SHU may become a payable when a valid distribution decision establishes an obligation; a transfer retained in reserves has a different accounting effect. SAK ETAP's financial-position and equity provisions require the substance of these rights to guide presentation (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia, 2016). The observed deficiency is the undifferentiated heading and missing note, not proof that every compulsory or voluntary saving was misclassified. A mapping matrix must therefore cite membership agreements, bylaws, withdrawal rights, and approved allocation decisions before assigning final balance-sheet captions.

Table 4. Financial Position Presentation Gaps And Control Response

Area	Observed practice	Reporting implication	Priority control
Current/non-current classification	Not separated	Liquidity and maturity are difficult to assess	Map each asset and liability by expected realization/settlement
Cash/bank caption	BANK BCA 6889	Ledger detail used as primary statement caption	Present under cash and cash equivalents; retain bank identifier in schedule
Receivable presentation	Fragmented lines combined into current receivables	Collection timing and aging are not transparent	Prepare member subledger, aging and reconciliation
Fixed asset disclosure	Net carrying amount Rp0; no notes	Cost and depreciation policy are not visible	Maintain fixed-asset register and note
Debt and equity section	Combined as Debt & Capital	Obligations and residual interests are not clearly distinguished	Formal liability/equity account mapping

Source: Compliance analysis of the 2024 statement of financial position and management explanations

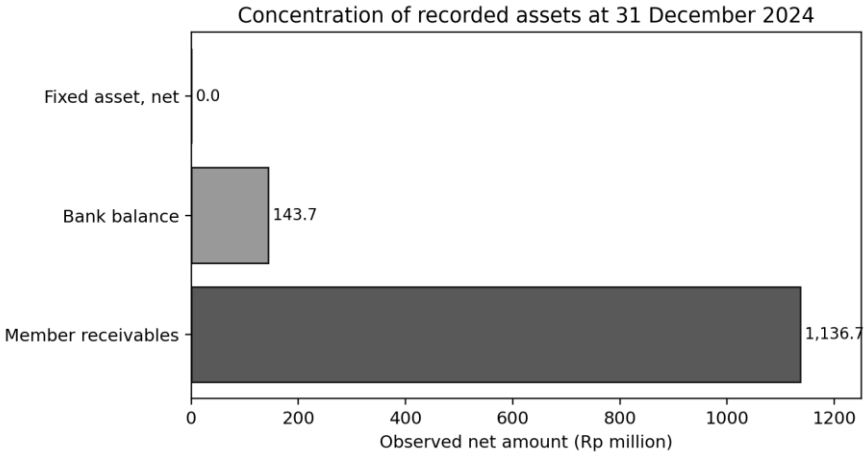


Figure 2. Concentration of Recorded Assets At 31 December 2024
Source: Authors' calculations from recorded net amounts. Fixed asset is shown at its year-end carrying amount

The financial-position assessment is partial conformity: the principal recorded amounts can be reconciled, while the required information for reliable classification and disclosure remains limited. The Rp0.20 difference between the observed asset total and the reported 'Debt & Capital' total is an immaterial numerical rounding difference within the case calculation, not proof that every account is correctly measured. No loan maturity, impairment, bank restriction, or members' savings contractual analysis was available to establish actual liquidity, credit exposure, or the final liability/equity split. The distinction matters because reporting interpretability is narrower than measured financial performance or risk. Wakil and Petruska (2022) also caution against assuming uniform accounting-quality outcomes. Immediate

actions are to reconcile member receivables, document their maturity and recoverability, verify member savings terms, and complete fixed-asset and bank disclosures.

Income, equity, disclosure quality, and transition readiness

The income statement includes a major period-classification question. Reported revenue of Rp328,295,779 comprised Rp300,847,699 labeled previous-period profit (91.64%) and Rp27,448,080 of lending income (8.36%). The former is not identifiable as revenue generated by lending operations in 2024 simply because it appears under 'Revenue'. If the amount represents an undistributed surplus brought forward, its normal role would be in opening equity or an appropriately documented prior-period adjustment, not current operating income; the precise entry depends on the prior ledger and approval history. SAK ETAP's income, equity, and accounting-policy requirements call for separation of current-period performance from opening balances and member-related appropriations (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia, 2016). The source material does not permit a definitive restatement, but it does substantiate an account-presentation item requiring verification before the reported period result is relied upon.

The reported expense total of Rp257,125,035 includes bank administration of Rp30,000, annual meeting consumption of Rp562,000, and Rp256,533,035 described as SHU distributed to members. The SHU item represents 99.77% of the reported expenses, leaving only Rp592,000 identified as the other two costs. A distribution of previously determined surplus, if authorized by the annual members' meeting, would ordinarily be evaluated as an equity appropriation and, when payable, as a liability rather than a cost of earning lending revenue. Its final treatment depends on the transaction's timing, the underlying entitlement, and the governing decision, which were not independently established in the reviewed documents. The reported revenue-minus-expense difference of Rp71,170,744 is therefore only an arithmetic residual, not a verified adjusted operating profit. SAK ETAP's provisions on income and equity provide the benchmark for that review (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia, 2016; Sandi & Widodo, 2024).

Table 5 separates amounts actually recorded from the accounting questions those amounts raise. The table presents no adjusted profit and no proposed journal entry as an accomplished correction, because a complete general ledger, opening surplus reconciliation, and supporting members' meeting decisions were not reconstructed in the study. The previous-period profit line requires tracing to prior-year closing entries and retained results, whereas the SHU distribution requires confirmation of authorization, beneficiary claims, approval date, and whether a payable or equity transfer arose. The appropriate treatment may change with those facts and cannot be inferred from the label alone. Accordingly, the findings establish a need for classification review, while an actual restatement remains a task for the cooperative's documented closing process. This distinction is consistent with the importance of accounting judgment under simplified frameworks (Perera et al., 2025).

Table 5. Reported Income Statement Composition And Interpretation

Item	Reported category	Amount	Analytical observation
Prior-period profit	Revenue	Rp300,847,699	Prior-period equity/adjustment treatment requires source verification
Lending income	Revenue	Rp27,448,080	8.36% of reported revenue; current operating income
Bank administration	Expense	Rp30,000	Ordinary operating cost
Annual meeting consumption	Expense	Rp562,000	Administrative/member-meeting cost
SHU distributed to members	Expense	Rp256,533,035	Review approval and possible equity appropriation or payable
Arithmetic difference	Revenue less expenses	Rp71,170,744	Not treated here as an adjusted accounting profit

Source: Authors' calculations from the cooperative's 2024 income statement.

The statement of financial position also placed current-year profit within 'Debt & Capital', although the missing equity-movement statement prevents the result from being traced through subsequent allocations. Management reported that the annual members' meeting determines allocations to member capital, social funds, and reserves. This interview explanation identifies the relevant governance process,

but the reviewed evidence did not include meeting resolutions demonstrating the dates, amounts, or legal character of individual 2024 allocations. Consequently, the analysis cannot affirm that the Rp256,533,035 distribution had been approved or recognized at the correct point in time. A future statement of changes in equity should reconcile opening balances, the period result, approved reserve transfers, declared member distributions, and closing balances, with any resulting payables identified separately. Septiawati and Hafni (2023) provide an example of a broader cooperative reporting package, but the present case still requires its own records to substantiate those allocations.

The absence of notes also prevents users from distinguishing documented accounting policies from unexplained administrative labels. For this cooperative, the first disclosures should cover bank and cash management, receivable recognition and aging, impairment review, fixed-asset depreciation, member savings redemption rights, and the approvals governing reserve transfers and SHU distribution. These matters correspond to concrete classifications in the 2024 statements rather than an exhaustive theoretical disclosure list. No impairment allowance, loan maturity, or approved allocation amount should be inserted into revised accounts without its own supporting evidence. Ependi (2021) describes incomplete cooperative reporting, and Gonçalves et al. (2022) connect implementation difficulties with the understanding of SME standards. A concise notes template supported by account schedules would therefore improve transparency without requiring the study to claim unmeasured user benefits.

Table 6 consolidates the case findings across recording, classification, presentation, disclosure, and subsequent transition readiness. Major balances were recorded and year-end arithmetic could be checked, but that observation does not verify complete transaction recognition or the absence of misstatement. Classification remained partly unresolved because of combined current/non-current and liability/equity accounts, while presentation included prior-period surplus and member distributions within operating categories. Disclosure was weak because explanatory notes and supporting schedules were unavailable in the reporting package. The table thus maps each observed weakness to a practical control rather than claiming that financial reporting quality or user decisions were independently measured. This distinction accords with research showing that accounting-standard adoption need not improve all quality dimensions simultaneously (Hsu et al., 2024; Hsu & Yang, 2025).

Table 6. Reporting Quality Assessment And Improvement Priorities

Dimension	Assessment	Case evidence	Priority response
Recording	Relatively strong	Major balances exist; statement of financial position reconciles	Maintain monthly reconciliation and audit trail
Classification	Partial	Current/non-current and liability/equity mapping incomplete	Standardized chart of accounts and mapping matrix
Presentation	Partial	Two statements prepared; account captions and income categories need revision	Five-statement closing checklist
Disclosure	Weak	Notes absent; policies and schedules unavailable to users	Structured notes template and supporting schedules
Transition readiness	Developing	Management open to improvement; SAK EP applies from 2025	Apply separate SAK EP checklist for 2025 onward

Source: Authors' synthesis of documentary and interview evidence.

The standard applicable to the assessed reporting period must remain distinct from the standard used for later periods. The cooperative's 2024 documents are evaluated against SAK ETAP; SAK EP became effective on 1 January 2025 and replaced SAK ETAP for the relevant reporting tier (IFRS Foundation, 2024). The absence of 2024 notes or equity-movement information is therefore reported as a legacy reporting-package weakness, not as a breach of requirements retroactively imposed by SAK EP. For the reporting process from 2025 onward, management should reassess account policies, recognition and disclosure differences, and the opening information needed under SAK EP. The study did not inspect a 2025 statement set or test the cooperative's actual post-transition compliance. Transition readiness here consequently denotes a recommended control agenda rather than an empirically verified implementation status (Asmara et al., 2024; Setiajatnika & Hidayat, 2025).

A phased improvement sequence is more feasible than attempting every change at once without a documented accounting team or cost assessment. The first priority is to preserve and reconcile the existing bank, receivable, member savings, and SHU records and to obtain the bylaws and members' meeting

resolutions needed for classification. The second priority is to introduce a chart-of-accounts mapping sheet, monthly receivables aging, a fixed-asset register, and concise explanatory notes; these measures can initially use controlled spreadsheets rather than new software. The third priority is to produce the missing statement components, validate the annual surplus allocation, and conduct a preparer-reviewer check before issuance. Reporting for 2025 and later should then be evaluated separately under SAK EP, with any additional changes identified and approved. These are proposed priorities, not tested cost savings or demonstrated improvements in financial performance (Alribi, 2026; Putri et al., 2025).

Jati Maju Mandiri maintained core bookkeeping and year-end statements but did not present a complete, adequately classified SAK ETAP reporting package for 2024. Evidence for that conclusion includes the missing components, the combined member-funding accounts, and the placement of previous-period profit and member distributions within current income categories. The documented amounts establish presentation weaknesses, while the absence of loan agreements, detailed ledgers, and meeting resolutions prevents a definitive restatement or a conclusion about actual loan losses and user decisions. The study's empirical contribution is to trace those boundaries at the account level and show how they connect to the sequence of cooperative reporting controls. Its conceptual contribution is to distinguish statement availability and arithmetic reconciliation from the interpretability needed for stewardship and member-approved surplus allocation. Insights from private-firm reporting research provide context, not evidence of causal financing or performance effects in this single case (Hellman et al., 2022; Jorissen et al., 2022).

CONCLUSION

This single-case investigation finds that Jati Maju Mandiri's 2024 financial reporting was incomplete and insufficiently differentiated for several material cooperative accounts. Two of five major statement components were available, so the 40% figure describes statement availability rather than an overall SAK ETAP compliance score. Reported member receivables accounted for 88.78% of observed net assets, but the source statements did not establish aging, impairment, or loan maturities. Member savings and equity items appeared under a combined heading, while Rp300,847,699 of previous-period profit and Rp256,533,035 of member SHU distribution appeared in operating revenue and expense categories, respectively. These documented presentation issues limit the interpretability of the accounts; they do not establish mismeasured credit losses, definitive adjusted profit, or effects on creditors and members. The case contributes a detailed distinction between arithmetic reconciliation, standards-based presentation, and the documentary evidence needed to verify surplus allocation.

Improvement should begin with low-resource controls: monthly reconciliation of member receivables and bank balances, verification of withdrawal rights and members' meeting resolutions, and a consistent account-mapping schedule. The next priorities are fixed-asset and receivable disclosures, explanatory notes, and completion of the remaining statement components before management review. A separate transition checklist should apply SAK EP to reporting periods from 2025 rather than revise the 2024 benchmark retrospectively. Evidence came from two year-end statements and two management informants in one cooperative, without independently reviewed detailed ledgers, loan terms, or meeting resolutions; the findings therefore support analytical learning, not statistical generalization or a causal relationship between compliance and reporting outcomes. Future multi-case research could test whether comparable cooperatives share these classification and closing-process gaps and evaluate whether structured reporting controls actually improve completeness, user comprehension, and the accuracy of decisions.

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