

## RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT RELATED TO IMPLEMENTATION OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS IN INDONESIA

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**Abstract** This study tries to investigate the development of accounting standard research from 7 accredited journal in Indonesia. We conduct a sample of 35 articles for the period 2003-2017. Each article will be classified based on research topics, research methods, and kinds of standards that was observed by the researchers. The most widely researched topics related to the Financial Accounting Standards are topics related to the IFRS-based Financial Accounting Standards. The most commonly used research method is analytical method as much as 21 articles (60%). Standards that was observed by 26 articles (74,3%) is the implementation of Indonesian IFRS-based Financial Accounting Standards (SAK-IFRS). The other observed Indonesian Governmental Accounting Standards (SAP), Indonesian sharia accounting standard (SAK Syariah) and Indonesian Accounting Standard Non Publicly Accountable Entities (SAK-ETAP) where each of them are 3 articles, 5 articles and 1 article.

**Keywords:** *Analisis, financial accounting standards, bibliography, IFRS, the Government Accounting Standards, SAK-ETAP, SAK Sharia.*

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### 1. Introduction

In the development of Indonesian accounting, as the body responsible for preparing Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia, IAI (Indonesian Accountants Association) first published the Indonesian Accounting Principles book (PAI) in 1973 which was the beginning of the existence of Accounting Standards (Statements) and Their Interpretation Along with the development of the industry and the challenges of globalization, accounting practices that are growing rapidly will be followed by the development of Financial Accounting Standards will also become increasingly complex. This is in order to realize healthy accounting practices and also answer the challenges of the times. In Indonesia, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (DPSAK) publishes the Basic Framework for the Compilation and Presentation of Financial Statements which is a conceptual framework in the preparation of Financial Accounting Standards which are the result of convergence from IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards), currently SAK (Financial Accounting Standards) consists of IFRS-based SAK or commonly called General SAK, SAP (Government Accounting Standards), SAK Syariah and SAK-ETAP (Entities Without Public Accountability).

With the diversity of existing Financial Accounting Standards, efforts in developing sound accounting practices can occur if there is a role for research on financial accounting standards so that rules and practices can be aligned to solve accounting problems in developing accounting in Indonesia. Various research results have been widely studied relating to Financial Accounting Standards in national journals accredited by the Higher Education which can be accessed publicly and free of charge has motivated researchers to further research how the development of research related to Financial Accounting Standards in the form of bibliography

The Bibliography research was introduced by Hesford et al (2007) who made a research bibliography in the field of management accounting and (Suprianto & Setiawan, 2017) who made a bibliography about earnings management in Indonesia. Therefore, researchers also try to study the development of research related to Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia by using two approaches namely "charting the field" and "analyzing the community". This study uses the results of research from 35 articles related to Financial Accounting Standards in 7 accredited journals in Indonesia from 2003 to 2017 or for a period of 15 years.

This research can contribute in the history of research development related to Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia, so that it is expected to be used as reference material for further research and is expected to provide an overview for further researchers who are interested in researching related to Financial Accounting Standards by analyzing and evaluating more deeply in order to increase treasures and knowledge of the implementation of Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia.

## **2. Research Method**

This study uses a "charting the field" approach developed by Hesford et al (2007). In this method the researcher gets several research results related to Financial Accounting Standards or the like which are published in 7 journals, then grouped by topics, research methods and scientific disciplines. These journals are the Journal of Economic Business, and Accountancy Venture (JEBA) STIE Perbanas Surabaya, Indonesian Journal of Accounting and Finance (JAKI) University of Indonesia, Journal of Accounting and Auditing Indonesia (JAAI) Indonesian Islamic University, Gadjah Mada International Journal of Business (GAMAIJB) Gadjah Mada University, Journal of Multi Paradigm Accounting (JAMAL) Universitas Brawijaya, Journal of Accounting and Finance (JAK) Petra Christian University, and Journal of Accounting (JA) Tarumanegara University. The selection criteria for these journals are accredited journals in 2017. The journals can be accessed online and for free and the articles chosen are related to research into Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia.

**Table 1. List of Sample Articles**

No	Nama Jurnal	Judul	Nama Peneliti	Tahun
1	JEBA	Factors of Auditor's Readiness in Implementing IFRS in Indonesia	Nanang Shonhadji	2012
2	JEBA	Experimental Test Of Framing And Non-Professional Investor's Decision: Study Of Risk Information In IFRS No. 7	Negina Kencono Putri,Zaki Baridwan, Supriyadi & Ertambang Nahartyo	2012
3	JEBA	Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) In Indonesia	Hamidah	2013
4	JEBA	The IFRS Adoption: Contribution To Valuation Theory	Sekar Mayangsari	2010

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5	JEBA	An empirical examination of factors contributing to the adoption of IFRS in developing countries	Aria Farah Mita & Nurul Husnah	2015
6	JEBA	The role of investor protection in corporate governance and accounting harmonization: Cross-country analysis in Asia	Ratna Wardhani	2015
7	JEBA	The comparative analysis of discretionary accruals viewed from the styles of audit and IFRS adoption	Sulhani & Hangga Darisman	2015
8	JAKI	Kualitas Laporan Keuangan UMKM Serta Prospek Implementasi SAK ETAP	Rizki Rudiantoro & Sylvia Veronica Siregar	2012
9	JAKI	Evaluasi Konseptual atas PSAK No. 26 Serta Dampaknya Terhadap Sektor Properti	Aruna Wirjolukito	2004
10	JAKI	Persepsi Investor Terhadap Perubahan Penyajian Kepentingan Nonpengendali Sebelum Dan Sesudah Berlaku Efektifnya PSAK 4 (REVISI 2009)	Margaret & Taufik Hidayat	2016
11	JAKI	Dampak Penerapan PSAK 10 (REVISI 2010) Mengenai Pengaruh Perubahan Kurs Valuta Asing Terhadap Daya Informatif Laba	Dianwicakasih Ariefiara & Merlyana Dwindi Yanthi	2017
12	JAKI	Dampak Konvergensi International Financial Reporting Standards Terhadap Nilai Relevan Informasi Akuntansi	Siti Suprihatin & Elok Tresnaningsih	2013
13	JAKI	Memahami Perilaku Stakeholders Indonesia Dalam Adopsi IFRS: Tinjauan Aspek Kepentingan, Bahasa, Dan Budaya	Sujoko Efferin & Felizia Arni Rudiawarni	2014
14	JAAI	The Comparison Study Of Accounting Standards: Implementation On Pharmaceutical Company	Sigit Handoyo	2009
15	JAAI	Describing The Undescribed (The Odd Revenue Sharing of PSAK No. 59)	Hendi Yogi Prabowo	2004
16	JAAI	Konsekuensi Penggunaan Entity Theory Sebagai Konsep Dasar Standar Akuntansi Perbankan Syariah	Iwan Triyuwono	2003
17	JAAI	Beyond The Limit Of A Theory Indonesian Case Of Islamic Banking Accounting Standards	Hendi Yogi Prabowo	2003
18	JAAI	The Occurrence Of Environmental Disclosures In The Annual Reports	Susi	2009
19	JAAI	Studi Eksploratori Hubungan Antara Konvergensi IFRS Dengan Biaya Audit	Nur Cahyonowati	2012

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20	JAAI	Pengaruh Konvergensi, Kompleksitas Akuntansi, Dan Probabilitas Kebangkrutan Terhadap Timeliness Dan Manajemen Laba	Asri Adika Widyawati & Viska Anggraita	2013
21	GAMAIJB	The Combined Effects of Financial Derivatives and Discretionary Accruals on the Value Relevance of Earnings and the Book Value of Equity	Etty Murwaningsari, Sidharta Utama & and Hilda Rossieta	2015
22	GAMAIJB	Factors Explaining Management Preferences Of Accounting For Goodwill Prior To The Implementation of IFRS 3 A Cross-Country Study	Emita W. Astami, Bambang Hartadi & Greg Tower	2006
23	JAMAL	Pengaruh Metode Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe Jigsaw Terhadap Prestasi Belajar Mahasiswa : Sebuah Eksperimen Semu	Zulfikar Ismai & Lilik Purwanti	2011
24	JAMAL	Telaah Kualitas Informasi Laporan Keuangan Dan Asimetri Informasi Sebelum Dan Setelah Adopsi Ifrs	Levinda Edvandini, Bambang Subroto & Erwin Saraswati	2014
25	JAMAL	Penerapan PSAK No.109 Atas Pengungkapan Waji B Dan Sukarela	Yulifa Puspitasari & Habiburrochman	2013
26	JAMAL	Ada Apa Dengan SAP (AADS)1 Akrua2 ?	Eka Findi Tresnawati & Achdiar Redy Setiawan	2013
27	JAMAL	Perubahan Relevansi Nilai Dalam Informasi Akuntansi Setelah Adopsi Ifrs	Trisninik Ratih Wulandari &Arum Kusumaningdyah Adiati	2015
28	JAK	Struktur Meta Teori Akuntansi Keuangan (Sebuah Telaah Dan Perbandingan Antara FASB Dan IASC)	I Made Narsa	2007
29	JAK	Adopsi IFRS dan Relevansi Nilai Informasi Akuntansi	Nur Cahyonowati & Dwi Ratmono	2012
30	JAK	Peranan Konservatisme Akuntansi Dan Faktor Risiko Makro Dalam Model Laba Residual: Sebuah Studi Di Bursa Efek Indonesia	Andry Irwanto	2015
31	JAK	Relevansi Nilai Selisih Loans Book Value Dan Loans Fair Value, Book Value Per Share, Earnings Per Share Dan Ukuran	Dina Bakti Pertiwi & Novrys Suhardianto	2015

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Perusahaan				
32	JAK	Implementasi Standar Akuntansi Pemerintah Berbasis Akrua Di Kabupaten Jombang	M. Dimas Satrio, Indrawati Yuhertiana & Ardi Hamzah	2016
33	JAK	Kapabilitas Dinamis, Implementasi Sistem Akuntansi Pemerintahan Dan Kualitas Laporan Keuangan SKPD (Studi Pada Pemerintah Kabupaten Kediri)	Yohanes P. Bondan S, Ali Djamhuri & Rosidi	2017
35	JA	Dampak Penerapan PSAK No. 50 Dan 55 (Revisi 2006) Terhadap Forward Earnings Response Coefficient Dan Relevansi Nilai Dari Derivatif Keuangan	Oktavia, Sylvia Veronica N.P. Siregar dan Chaerul D. Djakman	2017
35	JA	Penerapan Akuntansi Murabahah Terhadap Pembiayaan Kredit Pemilikan Rumah Pada Bank Syariah Mandiri Cabang Luwuk	Shindy Marcela Nasir dan Siswadi Sululing	2015

### 3. Empirical Results and Analysis

Selection of samples according to criteria obtained 35 articles 7 national accredited journals As for the name of the journal, the title of the article and the name of the researcher and the year of publication are presented in Table 1. The development of Financial Accounting Standards that continue to be updated from year to year becomes the basis of this study using a period of 15 years from 2003 until 2017 which by the selection process according to criteria produced a total of 35 articles available online, and free of charge, the researcher classified the bibliographic data of the article consisting of the name of the journal, year of publication, page, name of the researcher, institutional affiliation at the time of publication and reference list of each article.

In table 2 shows the description of the sample used in this study for the observation period from 2003 to 2017, JAAI and JEBA became journals that dominated research related to Financial Accounting Standards as many as 7 articles (20%) followed by JAKI and JAK as many as 6 articles (17, 1%), while JAMAL was 5 articles (14.3%), while GAMAIJB and JA were 5.7% respectively, which were the journals with the fewest articles (2 articles).

Based on Table 2, the average comparison of two periods, the period between 2003 and 2010 and 2011 to 2017 also shows the number of articles in the last 7 years increased by 188% or almost doubled, from 9 articles to 26 articles. increase in each journal.

*Table 2. Sample Descriptions*

Journal Name	2003 to 2017		2003 to 2010		2011 to 2017	
	Article	Percentage	Article	Percentage	Article	Percentage
JAI	7	20.0	5	55.6	2	7.7
JAKI	6	17.1	1	11.1	5	19.2
JAMAL	5	14.3	-	-	5	19.2
JAK	6	17.1	1	11.1	5	19.2
JEBA	7	20.0	1	11.1	6	23.1

GAMAIJB	2	5.7	1	11.1	1	3.8
JA	2	5.7	-	-	2	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>

### Article Classification

Based on previous research (Hesford et al., 2007), researchers classified each article according to topic, method and source discipline. But in this article the researchers grouped only two classifications, namely topics and research methods.

### Classification based on Discussion Topics

Based on the classification of articles of research related to the implementation of Financial Accounting Standards, based right on the research topic are divided will be antecedent (factors that contribute to the implementation of Financial Accounting Standards) and Consequences (impact of the implementation of IFRS). Table 3, shows the classification of articles based on the topics discussed. The results concluded that the antecedent topic of the Financial Accounting Standards implementation research was only 5.7% (2 articles), the same as the topic of consequences of 8.6% (3 articles) and the combined topics of ante senden & consequences of 5.7% ( 2 articles) while the topic more Meru feed majority that is equal to 80% (28 articles) it is caused by a plethora of articles using qualitative approach, evaluation, experimentation and comparison between Accounting Standards or conceptual framework or comparison of before and after the adoption of IFRS and the implementation of Accounting Standards for Finance.

Table 3 Classification of Articles by Topic

Topics	2003 to 2017		2003 to 2010		2011 to 2017	
	Article	Percentage	Article	Percentage	Article	Percentage
Antecedent	2	5.7	-	-	2	7.7
The consequences	3	8.6	1	11.1	2	7.7
Antecedents & Consequences	2	5.7	-	-	2	7.7
Others	28	80	8	88.9	20	76.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>

Overall, from the 4 articles that discussed antecedents of the variables used differed between IFRS-based IFRS, SAK-ETAP and SAP. As shown in Table 4 described antesenden variables anything that affects the adoption or implementation of Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia.

Table 4 Classification of Antecedent Variables

Antecedent Variable	Influence								
	Adoption or Implementation of IFRS			Understanding of SAK-ETAP			SAP Implementation		
	+	-	×	+	-	×	+	-	×
Auditor competence									



Expertise of auditors		v		
Auditor experience	v			
Economic Growth		v		
Level of Education		v		
The degree of economy is open-ness		v		
The development of capital markets,		v		
local regulatory quality,	v			
the level of investor protection,		v		
The quality of MSME financial reports				v
The level of information and socialization of SAK ETAP			v	v
The last level of education				v
Educational background				v
Business size		v		
Dynamic capabilities construct				v

\*Sign + : positive, - : negative, x : no influence

Table 5 explains about the consequences variable from 4 articles that discuss related to the implementation of Financial Accounting Standards. The consequences factors of IFRS-based IFRS Adoption or Implementation and SAP Implementation can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Classification of Consequences Variables

Consequences	Adoption or Implementation of IFRS	SAP Implementation	Implementation of SAK-ETAP
Companies value or market value or firm value	v		
Informative power of profit	v		
Audit Fee	v		
Business Complexity	v		
Accounting Complexity	v		
Bankruptcy Probability	v		
Profit management	v		
Timeliness	v		
Quality of accounting information	v		
Information Asymmetry		v	
Quality of SKPD Financial		v	

Statements	
The Quality of MSME Financial Statements	v
The number of credits received by MSMEs	v
Understanding of SAK-ETAP	v

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Table 6 shows about other topics discussed from the results of the study, there are 21 articles related to the study of the Implementation of Financial Accounting Standards both before the adoption of IFRS and after the adoption of IFRS. This other topic is dominated by the topic of value relevance (3 articles) and comparison (8 articles) both comparisons between conceptual frameworks, comparison of implementation in various countries and comparison of SAK implementation in several companies. Research is also dominated by qualitative research, experimental methods, moderation, and case studies.

Table 6 Classification of Other Topics

Other Topics	Adoption or Implementation of IFRS	SAP Implementation	Implementation of Sharia SAK
Experimental Test of Framing and Non-Professional Investor's Decision	IFRS No. 7 Financial Instruments		
Pseudo Experiment	Understanding of Financial Accounting Based on IFRS		
Conceptual Evaluation	PSAK 26 Borrowing Costs		
Financial Derivatives	PSAK 55 Financial Instruments		
Environmental Disclosure	SFAS 32 Forestry Accounting & SFAS 33 General Mining Accounting		
Mandatory and Voluntary Disclosure			PSAK 109 Accounting for Zakat Infaq & Alms
Cash toward accrual & accrual		SAP PP 24or2005 & PP 71or2010	
Entity Theory			PSAK 59 Revenue Sharing
Credit Financing			SFAS 102



		Murabahah Accounting
Accrual Basis	PP 71or2010	
Accounting conservatism	1	
Value Relevance	3	
Behavior of Stakeholders	1	
PSAK Revenue Sharing 59		2
Moderation	2	
Comparison	8	
Case Studies	1	

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### Classification of articles based on research methods

Based on the research methods used by the researchers to examine the development of financial accounting standards in Indonesia it is classified based on four methods of research that survey methods, analytical methods, methods of literature review and experimental methods.

Classification of articles by me tode research are used that are classified into three (*analytical, survey, literature review and experimental* ). The results of Table 7 shows that the research methods that are widely used by researchers in Indonesia is the method of *analytical* yaitu approximately 60 % (21 articles), which uses methods of *literature review* and *survey* each about 22.9 (8 articles) and 11, 4 % (4 articles). The least used experimental method is only 5.9% (2 articles)

Analytical method is used the most in the period 2011 to 2017 Articleing to 65.4% (17 articles) which increased quite high from 4 articles to 17 articles. Meanwhile, the *literature review* method decreased compared to the previous period from 5 articles to 3 articles in the 2011 to 2017 period . So it can be concluded that the most dominant research method used by researchers in Indonesia in researching related to the implementation or adoption or application of Financial Accounting Standards is the *analytical* method.

Table 7. Classification of Articles Based on Research Methods

Research methods	2003 to 2017		2003 to 2010		2011 to 2017	
	Article	Percentage	Article	Percentage	Article	Percentage
Analytical	21	60.0	4	44.4	17	65.4
Survey	4	11.4	-	-	4	15.4
Review	8	22.9	5	55.6	3	11.5
Experimental	2	5.7	-	-	2	7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>

### Journal Characteristics

This section will explain the grouping of journals that discuss the practice of disclosing company information grouped by topic and research methods. Table 8 shows the characteristics of the journal compared to the research topics discussed by researchers in Indonesia. For antecedent research topics in the JEBA journal, namely 2 articles (50%).

Table 8. Classification of Journals Based on Research Topics

Journal Name	Antecedent	%	The consequences	%	Antecedents & Consequences	%	Others	%
JAI	-	-	1	33.3	-	-	6	21.4
JAKI	-	-	1	33.3	1	50	4	14.3
JAMAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17.9
JAK	-	-	-	-	1	50	5	17.9
JEBA	2	100	1	33.3	-	-	4	14.3
GAMAIJB	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7.14
JA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>

As for the topic of the number of research topics in the journal JAAI, JAKI and JEBA each 1 article. For the antecedent research topic and the consequences of each article 1 and only found in 2 journals, namely JAKI and JAK. While other topics in all the journals JAAI, Jaki, JAMAL, JAK, JEBA GAMAIJB , and JA each se large 2 1.4%, 14.3%, 17.9%, 17.9%, 14.3%, 7 , 14 % and 7.14 %.

Table 9 shows the characteristics of the journal compared to the research methods used by researchers in Indonesia. For *analytical* research methods in the journal JAAI, JAKI, JAMAL, JAK, JEBA, GAMAIJB and JA , respectively around 19%, 14%, 9.5% 14%, 29 % and 9.5 % and 4.8% . So for this *analytical* method almost evenly in all journals using this method . While the survey method , *literature review* and experimental 4 articles each (2 JAKI articles, 2 JAK articles ) , 8 articles (3 JAAI articles, 1 JAKI article, 2 JAMAL articles, 1 JAK article and 1 JA article ) and 2 articles (1 JAMAL article and 1 JEBA article)

Table 9. Classification of Journals Based on Research Methods

Journal Name	Analytical	%	Survey	%	Review	%	Experimental	%
JAI	4	19	-	-	3	37.5	-	-
JAKI	3	14	2	50	1	12.5	-	-
JAMAL	2	9.5	-	-	2	25.0	1	50
JAK	3	14	2	50	1	12.5	-	-
JEBA	6	29	-	-	-	-	1	50
GAMAIJB	2	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
JA	1	4.8	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>

### Comparison of Articles Viewed from Topics and Research Methods

Table 10 shows the characteristics of articles based on *cross-tabulation* between topics and research methods. It can be seen that the research method *analytical* widely used by researchers to examine the antecedents are two articles, on topics consequence s ebanyak 3 article, the topic of antecedent and consequences as much as 2 articles and other topics as many as 28 articles. We also see that the method of analytical based on antecendet topic is 2 articles, the topic of the consequences of 3 articles, topics antesenden and consequences 1 articles and 15 articles

included in other topics, while for the *literature review* and *Experimental method* are only included in other topics that each 8 articles and 2 articles. This indicates that research with *survey*, *literature review* and *experimental* methods is still rare which uses antecedent topics and consequences.

Table 10 Classification of Articles Based on Comparison of Topics

Research methods	Topics			
	Antecedent	The consequences	Antecedents & Consequences	Others
Analytical	2	3	1	15
Survey	-	-	1	3
Review	-	-	-	8
Experimental	-	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>

### Characteristics of Research on Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia

Table 11 explains the research related to Financial Accounting Standards for researchers in Indonesia. Research on the implementation of IFRS-based IFRSs still dominates by 26 articles with a topic that is often researched namely Quality of Financial Information or Value Relevance of, whereas for SAP and SAK Shariah is still very rarely examined, each of which is 3 articles, 5 articles and only 1 article examines SAK-ETAP implementation.

Table 11 Research on Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia

Topic Classification	SAK or IFRS	SAP	SAK Syariah	SAK-ETAP
Quality of Financial Information or Value Relevance	4			
The Quality of MSME Financial Statements				1
Quality of SKPD Financial Statements		1		
Discretionary Accrual	2			
Corporate Governance	1			
Readiness Auditors	1			
Investation decision	1			
PSAK 102 Murabahah			1	
PSAK 4 Non-controlling Interests	1			
PSAK No. 10 Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	1			
SFAS 32 Forestry Accounting & SFAS 33 General Mining Accounting	1			
PSAK 50 & PSAK 55 Financial Instruments	2			
PSAK 109 Accounting for Zakat Infaq & Alms			1	
PSAK No. 26 Borrowing Costs	1			
PSAK 59 Revenue Sharing			3	

Companies value or market value or firm value	2			
Factor of Contributing to Adaption	1			
cash toward accrual & accrual basis		2		
Profit management	1			
Accounting conservatism	1			
Audit fee	1			
Others	5			
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

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#### 4. Conclusion

The study in this study analyzed 35 articles relating to Financial Accounting Standards in Indonesia published in 7 accreditation journals in Indonesia which were classified based on topics, methods and citation data from the period 2003 to 2017. The majority of research results on average were published in 3 journals, namely Indonesian Journal of Accounting and Auditing (JAAI) Indonesian Islamic University, Indonesian Journal of Accounting & Finance (JAKI) University of Indonesia and Journal of Economic Business, and Accountancy Venture (JEBA) STIE Perbanas Surabaya . Topics that were discussed a lot from articles were other topics (besides antecedents and consequences) of 24 articles

The research method most widely used by researchers in Indonesia during the period 2003 to 2017 in examining the implementation of Financial Accounting Standards is an *analytical* method of around 60 % (21 articles) while the rest are the *literature review* and *experimental survey* methods , respectively 11.4, % (4 articles), 22.9 % (8 articles) and 5.7 % (2 articles)

Based on topics related to Financial Accounting Standards most frequently researched, namely the implementation or adoption application of IFRS-based IFRS as many as 26 articles ( 74 %) with article variables with the most frequent variables namely Financial Information Quality or Value Relevance of 4 articles. As for research related to SAP, SAK Syariah and SAK-ETAP, each is rarely conducted, namely 3 articles each, 5 articles and only 1 article for SAK-ETAP .

There are limited online data access that can be obtained by researchers so that the number of journals to be sampled in this study is limited to 7 journals accreditation. For further research can develop in greater numbers. Another limitation is the limitations of researchers in reviewing articles with simple *software* ( *Microsoft Excel* ), so that future research can develop with more sophisticated approaches.

Future studies are also expected to use more of the *literature review* and *experimental survey* methods which are still rarely carried out by previous researchers. Future studies can also use this article to see which researches are still rare and have been widely studied.

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