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Factors Affecting Quality of Local Government Financial Statements to Get Unqualified Opinion (WTP) of Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK)

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ABSTRACT
This study aims to test both simultaneously or partially SAP Implementation How big influence, Quality Human Resources, Internal Control System Implementation, Organizational Commitment and Utilization of Information Technology affect the quality of the financial statements in relation to local government getting Unqualified Opinion of the Audit Board. The study population of the survey took place 10 in the area within the County and City Government and Development Coordination Agency Region IV West Java Province which consists of West Java Province as well as the unit of analysis is the Accounting Section relating to local government financial statements.This study used a purposive sampling method and using a multiple linear regression analysis. Prior to the regression test, the data were tested beforehand using the classical assumption test. The results of the analysis showed that the simultaneous application of SAP, HR Quality, Implementation of Internal Control Systems, Organizational Commitment and Utilization of Information Technology significantly affect the quality of local government financial reports. While partially Quality of Human Resources, Internal Control System Implementation and Utilization of Information Technology but not significantly SAP Implementation and Organizational Commitment significantly affect the Quality of Local Government Finance Report. These results need to be re-examined because there is no similar empirical studies that support or contradict these results.
Keywords: Local Government Finance Report, Implementation of SAP, HR Quality, Implementation of Internal Control Systems, Organizational Commitment and Utilization of Information Technology, and Unqualified Opinion.

1. Introduction

Under conditions in the 21st century is the century, in the entire hemisphere that order manjamen centralized government had not a day longer, both in developed and developing countries, including Indonesia. System of government, we are experiencing a drastic and fundamental change that is from centralized to decentralized.Centralized according to Law No. 32 Year 2004 on "Local Government" Jo Government Regulation No. 38 of 2007 on "Division of" states that made up the affairs of government affairs government the full authority of the central government and government affairs are shared between the levels and / or composition of government. Centralization current affairs just stay affairs that are centralized ie foreign policy, defense, security, political, legal, monetary and national fiscal and religion.

Centralization in the past is that the central government's strategy to focus all authority over all matters relating to administration by the central government. Centralization is a power and control over the location of the central government. Centralization is widely used in government in Indonesia long before the existence of regional autonomy, especially in the days of the Kingdom of the Dutch colonial government and in the days of independence. While the decentralization of government according to according to Law No. 5 of 1974 About the "Principles of Regional Governance" is the delivery of government affairs of the center to the regions. Delegation of authority to local governments, solely in order to achieve an efficient government. Meanwhile, according to Law No. 32 of 2004 on "Local Government" mentioned delegation of government authority by the government of the autonomous regions is to organize and manage the affairs of the system of government in the Republic of Indonesia. With the advantage of regional autonomy for local governments are among others:
1) Improve the quality and quantity of public services in achieving the public welfare.
2) To empower and create a space for people (the public) to participate in the development process.
3) Creating the efficiency and effectiveness of resource management area.

On the approach to management is essentially regional autonomy is delegated authority from the central government to local governments. The greater delegation of authority from the central government to local governments will further enhance the characteristics responsibility of the person / individual, to be more innovative, high work ethic that will ultimately improve productivity high.

Changes in the governance system of centralized system into an autonomous system has a large impact on governance and the scope of work in general so as to give effect also on changes in local government finance system settings. Regional autonomy requires local governments to improve services and social welfare in a democratic, equitable, fair and sustainable. Obligations can be met if the local government is able to manage natural resources, human resources, and financial resources optimally by applying the principles of "good governance" of transparency, participation, and accountability. In the implementation, there are many local governments face a variety of problems, namely:

1. The problem of high corruption, collusion and nepotism (KKN).

The problem often faced by the organizers of the local government is often involved the problem of corruption. Today is often heard in the media about the head area, board members, employers and local officials involved in the problem of corruption. Corruption today has involved a lot of people at all levels and throughout the system life. The number of regional heads involved legal issues already reached ± 300 people, thousands of members of the House of Representatives (DPRD) and thousands of state administration.

2. The problem is not maximal performance.

In carrying out its affairs, many local governments are having problems organizers are not maximum performance. Performance assessment compiled each year end often do not get a satisfactory value. Every year the entire local government agencies will be evaluated later given an assessment by the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Refoirmasi (Kemenpan RB) on performance. Assessment of performance will be evaluated in accordance with the Government Performance Accountability System. There was also evaluated in accordance with the minimum service standards that have been prepared by the Ministry of Technical.

3. Problems absorption low budget.

Because of frequent official legal problem areas, which creates reluctance of implementing activities to implement tupoksinya. Giddy public officials to carry out their activities, many of the public officials concerned and alarmed eventually tend to seek safety by not carrying out its activities. It has an impact on the budget of low absorption. Realization budget absorbed by the organizers of the local government is spending that are internal ie personnel expenses and goods and services while capital expenditure as well as to the development of relatively low. Currently there is a tendency of avoiding the organizers of the local government to not realize their budgets, for fear of trouble with law enforcement.

4. Accountability Issues.

To carry out its activities, the local government requires a lot of fund. Any use of these funds should be recorded, reported in the financial statements and accountable to the public. The liability of each year will be examined by the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK).

The government through its National Planning has targeted that for local government financial reports fiscal year 2014 to be achieved by 2015 target of local governments should receive Unqualified Opinion examination of the CPC is as much as 60%. With the success of obtaining the Unqualified Opinion, also will affect the success of the local government, especially in the finance area. The success of the organization of local governments to implement the demands and expectations of society that are transparent and accountable.

In addition, the government also plans to give a reward for the organizers of the local government to provide incentives for local governments to get Unqualified Opinion on financial statements in the form of incentive money of ± 30 billion, for local governments get accountability Unqualified Opinion on financial statements.

On the other hand the government also plans to give punishment in the form of delays Balance Fund, which funds DAU (General Allocation Fund) by 20% and the banning of the head area that does not get Unqualified Opinion on financial statements to progress in following the local elections next period. Not got Unqualified Opinion CPC examination by the local government in general is caused not berkualitasnya local government financial statements.

Overview of Reports Semester Examination Results 2013 CPC mention the problems that occur in the area of financial management include the following:

1. Internal Control System has not been optimal.
2. The duties and functions are not yet fully SKPDs based on the identification and analysis of risks.
3. Management of assets that are not orderly recording and reporting of assets has not been fully in accordance with provisions.
4. Management Information Systems Regional Property (SIMDA BMD) which has not been fully utilized.
5. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on SKPDs asset management has not effectively applied.
6. HR Competency is not entirely adequate.
7. Follow-up findings have not been implemented optimally by SKPDs, characterized by recurrent findings and only changed locus.
8. Indonesian Accounting magazine edition No. 18 July 2009 says that in order to build Institution Accounting System (SAI), as stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 59 of 2005, efforts should be pursued and conditioned by the central and local agencies are, they are:

1) The commitment of the leadership (management commitment) Strong of each accounting unit leaders at

every level.
2) The computer and printer (hardware) is required for the proper functioning of these devices can at every level of the accounting unit.
3) Human resources (brain ware) to be held SAI at every level of financial accounting units / goods are required to have sufficient capacity in terms of accounting and computer operations.
4) Budget (budget) which is enough to hold the Institution Accounting System (SAI) at each level of the accounting unit.
5) the Review of adequate and qualified by the internal control apparatus (Finance and Development Audit Agency (BPK), the Inspector General/Main Inspectorate of the Ministry and State Institutions, Inspectorate Provincial/District/City) supported Staff Internal Auditor with competence in accounting.

From the results of previous studies it is known that the factors that affect the quality of the financial statements that have been made by previous authors, namely:

1. Nugraheni and Subaweh (2008) in his research concluded the influence of the application of Government Accounting Standards (SAP), knowledge managers User Assistant Budget Accounting Unit-Echelon I (UAPPA-EI) and the Accounting Unit Vice Users Goods (UAPPB) adequate and availability of facilities and infrastructure to improving the quality of financial statements of the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of National Education.
2. Mustafa, et al (2010) in his research concluded that the capacity of Human Resources (HR) does not affect the reliability of the financial statements, but the accounting internal control and utilization of information technology affects the reliability, it is. financial reporting. The reliability of financial reporting did not affect the timeliness of financial reporting, while the capacity and utilization of information technology affect the timeliness of financial reporting.
3. HR capacity affects the reliability, it is because it is characteristic of human resources in Kendari that still have low capacity and level of education are still relatively low, especially in the field of accounting. The reliability of financial reporting did not affect the timeliness can be caused by an attempt to meet a criteria for reliable financial reporting presentation, various efforts both material and non-material, which resulted in the time needed to prepare a reliable financial reporting system will be longer.
4. Arfianti (2011) in his research concluded that the Internal Control System significant positive effect on the reliability of financial reporting of local government, while the quality of human resources, the utilization of information technology, and financial oversight of the area has no effect. Besides, the quality of human resources and utilization of Information Technology significant positive effect on local government financial reporting timeliness, while the area of financial control has no effect.
5. In the same year, O'Rourke (2011) give a conclusion inconsistent with Arfianti (2011) and Mustafa, et al (2010), where O'Rourke (2011) found the use of technology, accounting internal control, and organizational commitment significantly influence the reliability of financial reporting . While the quality of human resources no significant effect on the reliability of financial reporting. In the second test showed that the use of information technology and organizational commitment significantly influence the timeliness of financial reporting. While the quality of human resources and accounting internal control did not significantly influence the timeliness of financial reporting.
6. Sukmaningrum (2012) in his research concluded that the Internal Control System significant positive effect on the quality of financial reporting information of local government, while the Human Resources competence has no effect. Competency of human resources is not significant due to the lack of human resources itself in terms of quality and quantity. External factors can not be used as the relationship between human resource competencies and internal control system of the quality of financial reporting information. External factors play a role as the independent variable and does not affect the quality of financial reporting information, this is due to the dynamics of change in the government sector is not accommodated by the readiness of human resources and not proactive to public pressures.

Based on the phenomena above mentioned problems, the authors are interested in doing research with the title: "Factors Affecting the Quality of Local Government Finance Report To Obtain Unqualified Opinion of CPC.

From the foregoing it is concluded identification of problems taken are:

1. How big is the SAP Implementation, Quality Human Resources, Internal Control System Implementation, Organizational Commitment and utilization of information technology affect the quality of the local government's financial statements?
2. What factors are most dominant influence on the quality of the local government's financial statements?
3. What factors are affecting the financial statements of local governments to obtain Unqualified Opinion of CPC?
4. What strategies do local governments to improve the quality of local government financial reports?

2. Review of literature

2.1 Overview of Local Government

Bastian (2001: 203) states that "local government is the head of the region along with the other autonomous regions as regional executive body. Halim (2002: 2) states that "the local government is the head of the region and the Parliament". While understanding the local government according to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2004 Article 1 refers to the implementation of the government by local governments and legislators are according to the principles of autonomy and assistance with the principles of the Republic of Indonesia. In running events, local government headed by governors, regents, mayors and local officials as an element of local government.

From the above understanding in general can be interpreted that the local government is the area that is intended to be able to run, manage and organize the course of local government. According to Government Regulation No. 58 Year 2005 on Regional Financial Management stated: Local government is the regional administration according to the principles of autonomy and assistance with the principle of broad autonomy within the system and the principles of the Republic of Indonesia as defined in the Constitution of 1945. Local government is a governor, regent or mayor, and the Region as an element the regional administration.

The relationship of authority between the central government and provincial governments, counties and cities, governed by the laws by taking into account the specificity and diversity of the area. Financial relations, public services, utilization of natural resources and other resources between the central government and local government organized and implemented fairly and equitably under the law. Local governance is the implementation of government affairs by the local government and the parliament, according to the principles of autonomy and assistance with the principle of broad autonomy within the system and the principles of the Republic of Indonesia as defined in the 1945 Constitution. In the law governing state finances, noted that the financial management authority is as part of governmental power and authority of the president of the state's financial management partially submitted to the governor / regent / mayor as head of the local government to manage the financial area and represent local governments in property ownership separated areas.

Such provisions have implications for the regulation of financial management, namely that the head region (governor / regent / mayor) is the area of financial management authority and responsibility for the financial management of the area as part of a local government authority. In exercising his powers, regional head delegate some or all areas of financial powers to officials of local devices. Thereby setting the area of financial management and accountability attached to and become one with the local government setting, ie regulations concerning local government. Local government functions according to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2004 are:

1. Local governments organize and manage their own affairs according to the principles of autonomy and assistance.
2. Run the widest possible autonomy, except for governmental affairs of government affairs with the aim of improving public welfare, public services and regional competitiveness.
3. The local government in conducting the affairs of government has a relationship with the central government local government. Where is this relationship include the authority, finance, public services, utilization of natural resources, and other resources.

2.2 Financial Statements.

Basically, the financial statements is a form of accountability for stewardship of economic resources owned by the entity. Published reports be prepared under the accounting standards so that financial statements can be compared to the financial statements of the prior period or can be compared with the financial statements of other entities. The financial report is the final product of the accounting process. For that before defining the financial statements, note first accounting terms of some of the opinions of experts who can be used as consideration, namely:

Weygandt, Kieso, and Kell (1996: 180) states accounting is a process of three activities: identifying, recording, and communicating the economic events of an organization (business or nonbusiness) to interested users of the information. Munawir (2002: 5) defines accounting is the art of recording, classifying and summarizing rather than events and happenings at least partly finance the rigorous manner and with a pointer or expressed in money, as well as the interpretation of matters arising. Horngren, Harrison, and Bamber (2002: 227) states: accounting is the information system that measures business activities, processes that information into reports, and communicates the results to decision makers.

From the definition of the experts, it can be concluded that the accounting process is a series of transactions / events and financial events are identified, recorded, and then classified and reported periodically in the form of financial statements that are then used in the assessment and decision-making for parties- parties who have an interest in the business entity concerned. Accounting organize and summarize the economic information so that decision makers can use it. The information is realized in the form of financial statements. As a final act of the accounting process is the preparation of the financial statements. According Munawir (2002: 2) states: The financial statements are the result of the accounting process that can provide information about the state of the company as well as a communication tool between financial data with interested parties with the company's data. According to IPSAS (International Public Sector Accounting Standards) stated Structured Representation of the financial position of and the transactions under taken by the entity.

In the explanation described, the financial statements are as a result of the accounting process is the liaison between the company and stakeholders by providing useful information for the parties to know the state and development of the company in question. Horngren, Harrison, and Bamber (2002: 63) states:

"Financial statement is documents that report on a business in monetary Amounts, providing information to help people make-informed business decisions. Kieso, Weygandt, and Warfield translated by Salim, E. (2007: 2) states: the financial statements are the primary means of communicating financial information to parties outside the corporation. This report displays the history of the company that quantified in monetary value. The financial statements are often presented are (1) the balance sheet, (2) the income statement, (3) statement of cash flows, and (4) statement of owner's equity or shareholders. In addition, the notes to the financial statements or disclosures are also an integral part of any financial statements.

According to IPSAS mention accrual financial statements in general at least consist of the Balance Sheet, Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Changes in Net Assets / Equity, Statement Cash Flow and the Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements (Note on Accounting Policies and Notes to Financial Statements. IAI (2004: 3) defines the financial statements are part of the financial reporting process. Complete financial statements typically include a balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in financial position (which can be expressed in various ways for example, as a statement of cash flows, or flows of funds), notes and other statements and explanatory material that are an integral part of the financial statements . Besides, it also includes schedule and additional information relating to the report, for example, the financial information industry and geographical segments and the disclosure of the effect of changes in the price.

From the above definition, it can be concluded that the financial statements report the results of the accounting process are quantified in monetary values that provide information about the financial condition of a company at a certain period, to assist interested parties in decision-making, which usually consists of a balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements.

2.3 Local Government Finance Report (LKPD)

Public sector organizations are required to be able to make external financial reports. The form of financial statements of public sector can basically be adapted from the financial statements in the private sector that are tailored to the nature and characteristics of the public sector as well as to accommodate the needs of public sector financial statements. However, the financial statements of the public sector can not simply be equated with the financial statements of both the private sector and format elements. This is due to public sector organizations have restrictions in the form of non-monetary considerations, such as social and political considerations. LKPD is a form of accountability for stewardship of economic resources owned by an entity. The financial statements are issued must be prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards so that financial statements can be compared to the prior year financial statements or in comparison with the financial statements of other entities.

Bastian (2002: 7) says:

"The financial statements of local government is part of the financial reporting process in which local governments are structured to present the financial position of transactions carried out by a local government entity. Government Regulation No. 24 of 2005 concerning the Government Accounting Standards mention the financial statements are structured reports on the financial position and transaksii performed by a reporting entity

Haryanto et al (2007: 17) mentions "Local Government Finance Report (LKPD) in principle is the result of a combination or consolidation of the financial statements SKPDs".

LKPD compiled by the Regional Financial Management Officer (PPKD). LKPD preparation process no later than three months after the end of the relevant fiscal year. LKPD arranged in order to meet the accountability of the budget. Preparation and presentation of LKPD conducted in accordance with government regulations governing the Government Accounting Standards (SAP). LKPD presentation accompanied by a summary of actual performance and financial statements of enterprises / companies area. LKPD submitted to the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) for examination. LKPD which has been audited by BPK, the next audit report submitted to Parliament to be discussed and determined by local regulations concerning accountability of the budget. According to Government Regulation No. 24 of 2005 concerning Government Accounting Standards (SAP) explained that the financial report is structured reports on the financial position and transactions carried out by a reporting entity. Within the government reporting entity is a government unit consisting of one or more of the accounting entity under the statutory provisions shall submit an accountability report in the form of

financial statements, which consist of:
1) The Central Government.
2) Local Government.
3) Unit of environmental organizations in the central / regional or other organizations,
if under the laws of organizational units shall be present financial statements.

LKPD is information that contains data on the various elements of the structure of wealth and financial structure is a reflection of the result of a particular activity. LKPD term includes all reports and various explanations that recognizes the report will be recognized as part of the financial statements. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 13 of 2006, there were four (4) components of the financial statements to be presented every Local Government in its financial reporting, namely:
1) Budget Realization Report
The report presents an overview of the budget realization of the source, the allocation and use of economic resources that are managed by the central government / local, which illustrates the comparison between the budget and its realization in the reporting period. Elements covered directly by the budget realization report consists of revenue, expenditure and financing transfers.
2) Balance
Balance of the financial position of an entity's reporting of assets, liabilities and equity on a given date. Assets are economic resources controlled and / or owned by the government as a result of past events and from which economic benefits and / or social in the future is expected to be obtained, either by the government or the public, and can be measured in terms of money, including resource non-financial as necessary to provide services to the public and resources are preserved for historical and cultural reasons. Liabilities are debts that arise and past events settlement resulting outflow of economic resources of government. Equity Fund is the government's net worth is the difference between assets and liabilities of the government.
3) Statement of Cash Flows
Statements of cash flows present cash information in connection with the operational activities, non-financial assets investment, financing, and non-budgetary transactions that describe the initial balances, revenues, expenses and cash-end balance of the central government / area during a certain period. Element that includes the cash flow statement consists of cash receipts and disbursements. each of which can be described as follows:
(1) Cash receipts are all cash flow coming into the State Treasurer / Regions.
(2) Cash disbursements are all cash flow coming out of the General Treasurer of the State / Regional.
4) Notes to Financial Statements
Notes to the Financial Statements include a narrative description or details of the numbers listed in the Budget Realization Report, Statement of Changes in SAL, Report of Operations, Statement of Changes in Equity, Balance Sheet, and Cash Flow Statement. Notes to the Financial Statements also include information about the accounting policies used by the reporting entity and any other information required and encouraged to be disclosed in the Government Accounting Standards and phrases needed to produce a fair presentation of the financial statements.
Notes to the Financial Statements express / present / provide the following matters:
(1) Disclose General information about the Reporting Entity and Entity Accounting.
(2) Presenting information About Fiscal Policy / Finance and Macroeconomics.
(3) Presents an overview of the achievement of financial targets for the year following the reporting constraints and obstacles faced in achieving the target.
(4) Present information about the basis of preparation of the financial statements and accounting policies selected to be applied to the transaction and the transaction of other important events.
(5) Presents the details and explanation of each item presented on sheets of financial statements.
(6) Disclose information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards are not presented in the financial statements cover sheet.
(7) Provide other information necessary for the fair presentation, which is not presented in the financial statements cover sheet
Government Regulation No. 24 of 2005 concerning the Government Accounting Standards mention the eight principles used in accounting and financial reporting of government namely:
1) Basis of Accounting
Accounting basis used in the financial statements of government is based on base cash / accrual for the recognition of revenue, expenditure and financing in the realization of the budget and report on an accrual basis for the recognition of assets, liabilities and equity on the balance sheet.
2) Historical Value (Historical Cost)
Assets are recorded at the expense of cash and cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration amount (consideration) to acquire the asset at the time of acquisition. Liabilities are recorded at the amount of cash and cash equivalents are expected to be paid to meet obligations in the future in the implementation of

government activities.
3) Realization
For the government, which has been authorized through the revenue budget for a fiscal year will be used to pay debts and expenditures within a certain period.
4) The substance Outperform Form Formal (Substance Over Form)
The information is intended to present the transaction fair and other events that are supposed to be served, then the transaction or other event that needs to be recorded and presented in accordance with the substance and economic reality, and not just a formality aspects. If the substance of the transaction or event inconsistent / different from the aspect of formality, then it must be clearly disclosed in the notes to the financial statements
5) Periodicity
Accounting and financial reporting activities of the reporting entity should be divided into periods so that the reporting entity's performance can be measured and the position of its resources will be determined. The main period used is annual. However, the period of monthly, quarterly and semiannual also recommended.
6) Consistency
The same accounting treatment applied to similar events from period to period by a reporting entity (the principle of internal consistency). This does not mean that there should be no change of the accounting method to another method of accounting. Accounting methods used can be changed with the proviso that the new method is applied is able to provide better information than the old method. The influence of the change in the application of this method are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.
7) Full Disclosure
Financial statements present the full information required by the user. Information needed by users of financial statements can be placed on the cover sheet (on the face) the financial statements or the notes to the financial statements.
8) Fair Presentation
Reasonable financial statements present the realization of the budget report, balance sheet, cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements. Professional judgment required for making up the financial statements when the unpredictability of events or circumstances. Such uncertainties are recognized by revealing the nature and level with the use of professional judgment in preparing financial statements. Professional judgment contains an element of prudence when making estimates under conditions of uncertainty so that assets or income are not too high and liabilities stated otherwise not too low. In assessing the fairness of the financial statements of the organizers of the State, the Act of 1945 Section 23E, Law No. 15 of 2004 and Act 15 of 2006 instructs CPC to check (audit) and the management of state financial responsibility undertaken by the central government, local government, other state agencies, Bank Indonesia, state-owned enterprises, public service agencies, locally-owned enterprises, and institutions or other entities that manage state finances.

2.4 Characteristics of Local Government Finance Report (LKPD)

Qualitative characteristics of financial statements in accordance with Government Regulation No. 71 Year 2010 concerning Government Accounting Standards (SAP) is a normative measures or standards that need to be realized in the accounting information so that it can fulfill its purpose. The following four characteristics are prerequisites necessary normative order LKPD can meet the desired quality are:
1) Relevant.
The financial statements can be said to be relevant if the information contained in it can affect the user's decision to help them evaluate the events of the past or the present and predict the future and confirms or corrects the results of their evaluations in the past. Thus the financial statements relevant information can be linked to its purpose the relevant information is:
(1) Has the benefit of feedback (feedback value)
Information allows the user to confirm the expectation correcting tool in the past.
(2) Has the benefit predictive (predictive value)
The information can help users to predict the future based on the past and present events.
(3) On-time
Information presented on time so that they can influence and be useful in decision making.
(4) Complete
Government financial accounting information is presented as completely as possible including all accounting information that can influence decision making. Background information of each item of information contained in the primary financial statements disclosed clearly that mistakes in the use of such information can be prevented.
2) Reliability
The information in the financial statements are free of misleading understanding and material errors, presenting any facts honestly, and can be verified. Information may be relevant, but if the nature or presentation unreliable

then the information users can potentially misleading. The information reliably meet the following characteristics:
(1) Presentation honest
Information honestly describe transactions and other events that should be presented or that may reasonably be expected to be presented.
(2) Can be verified
The information presented in the financial statements can be tested, and if the test is done more than once by different parties, the results still show that not much different conclusion.
(3) Neutrality
Information directed at the general needs and not in favor of the needs of a particular party.
3) Can be compared
Users should be able to compare the financial statements of entities between periods to identify the trend position and financial performance. Users also should be able to compare the financial statements to evaluate an entity's financial position, performance and changes in financial position is relative. Therefore, measurement and presentation of the financial effects of transactions and other similar events should be done consistently for the entity, an entity that same period and for different entities.
4) Can Be Understood
The information presented in the financial statements can be understood by the user and is expressed in the form and terms that are tailored to the understanding of the users. To that end, the user is assumed to have sufficient knowledge on the activities and the reporting entity's operating environment, as well as the willingness of users to learn the information in question.

2.5 Purpose Local Government Finance Report (LKPD)

Mardiasmo (2004: 37) explains that, generally speaking, the general purpose financial statements by local governments are as follows:
1) To provide information used in the decision-making of economic, social and political as well as proof of responsibility (accountability) and management (stewardship).
2) To provide information that is used to evaluate the performance of managerial and organizational.
While specifically, the purpose of the presentation of the financial statements by local governments are as follows:
1) Providing financial information to determine and predict cash flow, balance sheet, and the need for short-term financial resources of government units.
2) Providing financial information to determine and predict the economic conditions of a unit of government and the changes that occur in it.
3) Providing financial information to monitor performance, compliance with laws and regulations, contracts that have been agreed upon, and the other provisions required.
4) Provide information for planning and budgeting, as well as to predict the effect of spending pemilikkan and economic resources to the achievement of operational objectives.
5) Provide information to evaluate the performance of managerial and organizational.
According to Government Regulation No. 71 Year 2010 concerning Government Accounting Standards (SAP) stated that the government's financial reporting should provide information to users in assessing accountability and make a good decision-making of economic, social or political in a way:
1) Provides information about the source, the allocation and use of financial resources.
2) Provide information regarding the adequacy of the current period revenues to finance all expenses.
3) Provide information on the amount of economic resources that are used in the activities of the reporting entity and the results that have been achieved.
4) Provide information on how the reporting entity to fund its operations and meet its cash needs.
5) Provide information regarding the financial position and condition reporting entity associated with sources of revenues, both short term and long term, including those derived from taxation and borrowing.
6) Provide information regarding changes in the reporting entity's financial position, whether an increase or decrease, as a result of activities undertaken during the reporting period.
To meet these objectives, financial statements provide information about the sources and uses of financial resources / economics, transfer, financing, rest more / less implementation of the budget, the budget balance is more, surplus / deficit Operational Reports (LO), the assets, liabilities, equity, and cash flows of the reporting entity.

2.6 Opinion Local Government Finance Report (LKPD).

According to Generally Accepted Accounting Standards (SPAP) SA Section 110 paragraph 01 (PSA No. 02) (2001: 28), the purpose of an audit of financial statements by an independent auditor in general is to express an

opinion on the fairness, in all material respects, the financial position, results of operations, changes in equity and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Indonesia. In conducting the audit, the auditor should gather evidence of the reasonableness of the information contained in the report of the company by examining the accounting records supporting the report. Statement of the auditor's opinion must be based on the audit performed by the auditing standards and on its findings. The audit report which includes paragraphs, sentences, phrases, and words used by auditors to communicate audit results to the user audit report. Auditors express an opinion on the fairness of the financial statements of the company in a statement.
According Mulyadi (2002: 9) the auditor's report was comprised of:
1) Introduction paragraph
Introductory paragraph included in the first paragraph of the audit report raw form. Auditors revealed three facts in the introductory paragraph. The first fact is the disclosure of the type of services provided by the auditor. The second fact about the object to be audited. Furthermore, the disclosure of management responsibility for the financial statements and the auditor's responsibility for the opinion given on the financial statements based on the results of the audit.
2) Scope paragraph
Paragraph scope of the auditor's audit contains concise statement of the scope of the auditor's audit conducted. In addition, the audit scope paragraph also explained that the audit has been carried out based on the auditing standards established by the organization of the public accounting profession. The audit performed by the auditing standards provide an adequate basis for the auditor to give an opinion on the audited financial statements.
3) Opinion paragraph
The third paragraph in the financial statements of the standard form used paragraph opinion of the auditor to express an opinion on the audited financial statements. In the opinion paragraph, the auditor expressed an opinion on the fairness of financial statements and compliance with generally accepted accounting principles.
There are five types according to the auditor's opinion Mulyadi (2002: 20-22), namely:
1) Unqualified opinion
With an unqualified opinion, the auditor stated that the financial statements present fairly in all material respects in accordance with generally acceptable accounting principles in Indonesia. The audit report with an unqualified opinion issued by the auditor if the following conditions are met:
(1) All of the balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement contained in the financial statements.
(2) In the exercise of the engagement, all common standards can be met by the auditor.
(3) Evidence can be collected enough by the auditors, and the auditors have conducted the engagement in a way that makes it possible to carry out the three standards of field work.
(4) The financial statements are presented in accordance with generally acceptable accounting principles in Indonesia.
(5) There is no situation that requires the auditor to add an explanatory paragraph or modification of words in the audit report.
2) an unqualified opinion with an explanatory language (unqualified opinion with an explanatory language)
In certain circumstances, the auditor add an explanatory paragraph or other explanatory language in the audit report, although it does not affect an unqualified opinion on the financial statements audited. Included an explanatory paragraph following the opinion paragraph. State that the main cause of the addition of an explanatory paragraph or modification of words in the standard audit report are:
(1) inconsistency application of accounting principles generally acceptable. Inconsistencies occur if there is a change in accounting principles or accounting methods that have a material due to the comparability of financial statements of the company.
(2) substantial doubt about the viability of an entity.
(3) The auditor agrees with a deviation of accounting principles issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.
(4) The emphasis on something.
(5) The audit report involving other auditors.
(3) Qualified opinion.
A qualified opinion is given if the auditee's financial statements present fairly, in all material respects in accordance with generally acceptable accounting principles in Indonesia, except for the impact of the excluded. A qualified opinion expressed in the circumstances:
(1) The lack of sufficient competent evidence or any limitation on the scope of the audit.
(2) the auditor believes that the financial statements contain deviations from generally acceptable accounting principles in Indonesia, which have a material impact, and he concluded not to express an opinion is not fair.
4) Adverse opinion

The opinion given by the auditor is not fair if the auditee's financial statements do not present fairly the financial statements in accordance with generally acceptable accounting principles.

5) Disclaimer of opinion

The auditor expressed no opinion if he does not perform an audit which has scope sufficient to enable the auditor gives an opinion on the financial statements. This opinion is also given when he was in a state independent of the client.

Refer to Technical Bulletin 01 of Inspection Results Reporting to the Financial Statements set forth in the Decree of the Government of CPC No. 4 / K / IXIII.2 / 9/2012 paragraph 13 of the type of Opinion, there are four types of opinions that may be given by the examiner, namely:

1) unqualified (WTP) include a statement that the financial statements present fairly in all material respects in accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards (SAP). In accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting standards (SPAP) imposed in SPKN, CPC can provide an unqualified opinion with an explanatory paragraph due to certain circumstances that require the examiner to add an explanatory paragraph in LHP as a modification of WTP opinion.

2) Naturally, with the exception of (WDP) include a statement that the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects in accordance with SAP, except for the impact of things - things related to the excluded.

3) Unusual (TW) include a statement that the financial statements do not present fairly in all material respects in accordance with SAP.

4) A statement of opinion or declined to give an opinion (TMP) states that the examiner did not express an opinion on the financial statements.

2.7 Factors affecting the quality of Local Government Finance Report.

One form of concrete to create transparency and accountability of financial management is the enactment of Law No. 17 of 2003 on State Finance requiring accountability report form and content of the implementation of the State Budget (Budget) / Budget prepared and presented in accordance with government accounting standards set by government regulation. In accordance with the mandate of Law No. 17 of 2003, the government issued Government Regulation No. 71 Year 2010 regarding the Government Accounting Standards (SAP). SAP is the accounting principles applied in preparing and presenting the financial statements of the government.

Thus, SAP is a requirement which has the force of law in an effort to improve the quality of financial reporting in the Indonesian government. Besides SAP Implementation, Quality Human Resources, Internal Control Implementation, Organizational Commitment and Utilization of Information Technology also affects the process of government accounting in the financial statements quality produce.

2.8 Implementation of Government Accounting Standards (SAP)

Indonesian Government Regulation No. 71 Year 2010 states that "the Government Accounting Standards, hereinafter referred to as SAP, is the accounting principles applied in preparing and presenting the financial statements of the government."

According to Bastian (2006: 134):

"Government Accounting Standards, hereinafter referred to as SAP, is the accounting principles applied in preparing and presenting the financial statements of the government. Thus SAP is a requirement which has the force of law in an effort to improve the quality of financial reporting in the Indonesian government. "

From the above explanation can be the authors conclude that SAP is the accounting principles to be applied in preparing and presenting the financial statements of local and central government. Thus SAP is a requirement which has the force of law in an effort to improve the quality of financial reporting in the Indonesian government. SAP in Indonesia was first regulated by Government Regulation No. 24 of 2005 with a cash basis to the accrual basis, subsequently updated through Government Regulation No. 71 of 2010. There are two (2) attachment in Government Regulation No. 71 of 2010, the first attachment on an accrual basis and annex II uses the cash basis to the accrual to accommodate the return of PP No. 24 of 2005 which are intended for entities that have not been able to use the accrual basis.

The financial statements in accordance SAP for the preparation of reports accountability of state budget / budget, covering the Budget Realization Report, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement, and Notes to Financial Statements. Government regulation is also the implementation of Article 184 paragraph (1) and (3) of Act No. 32 of 2004 on Regional Government, which states that the Local Government Financial Statements are prepared and presented in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards set by Government Regulation.

Appendix II of Government Regulation No. 71 of 2010 in a systematic and structured financial reports generated hinted the government should contain the following elements:

1) Accountability

Account for resource management and policy implementation is entrusted to the reporting entity in achieving the goals set periodically.

2) Management
Help users to evaluate the implementation of a reporting entity in the reporting period, so as to facilitate the planning, management and control of all assets, liabilities, and equity of public funds for the benefit of society.
3) Transparency
Provide financial information that is open and honest with the public based on the consideration that the public has a right to find out openly and comprehensively on government accountability in the management of the resources entrusted to him and his obedience to the laws and regulations.
4) Intergenerational equity
Assist the user in knowing the adequacy of the government's revenues in the reporting period to cover all the expenses allocated and whether future generations will be assumed to bear the burden of these expenses.
Based on the description above, deduced from the indicators used SAP application of modified authors are:
1) All transactions are recorded using the accrual basis and cash basis until the end of 2014, while in 2015, using the accrual basis method.
2) The standard practice for recording financial transaction
3) Used To provide information and computerized decision-making.
4) Where the system is designed in phases and starts at the source of the data in the area
5) To facilitate the planning, budget execution, and accountability and financial reporting of the central government.
6) Suitability financial accounting system that meets Government Accounting Standards (SAP)
7) The procedure for recording transactions conducted by standat paint of accounting in general
8) Preparation of the financial statements and reported periodically

2.9 Quality of Human Resources (HR)

Law No. 17 of 2003 on State Finance and Government Regulation No. 71 Year 2010 concerning Government Accounting Standards (SAP) has brought major changes and provides a new approach in the management of government finances. The amendment is a change of a paradigmatic, while changes are more pragmatic, which is associated with the financial administration area. That change has reached the accounting technique that involves a change in the accounting system approach and recording procedures, documents and forms are used, the functions of authorization for the purpose of internal control systems, reporting, and monitoring. Human resources is one of the most important elements of the organization, therefore it must be ensured that the management of human resources is done as possible in order to contribute optimally to the achievement of organizational goals. Widodo (2001) defines these changes require the support of technology and qualified human resources, which is capable of carrying out the duties and responsibilities assigned to him by the provision of education, training, and experience are sufficient.

Wiley (2002: 3) defines "Human resources are the main pillars simultaneously driving the organization in an effort to realize the vision and mission and goals of the organization".

In good public financial management, work units should have qualified human resources, supported by accounting educational backgrounds, often take part in education and training, and have experience in finance. So as to implement accounting systems, human resources (HR) quality will be able to understand the logic of good accounting. The failure of the Government of human resources in understanding and applying the accounting logic errors will have an impact on the financial statements are prepared and discrepancy reports with the standards set by the government. Based on the description above, an indicator of the quality of human resources (HR) used a modified version of the author are:
1) Sub-department of finance / accounting minimum educational background D3 accounting.
2) Sub-section finance / have a description of the role and function clear.
3) The role and responsibilities of the accounting function of supporting resources
4) The role and responsibility of all employees of subpart financial / accounting are clearly set out in the local rules.
5) Description of the tasks subpart finance / accounting in accordance with accounting functions.
6) Sub-section Finance / accounting have resources sufficient operational support
7) Training / expertise to help control and the development of expertise in the task done.
8) SKPDs have qualified human resources able to devise appropriate LKPD SAP.

2.10Internal Control System

Internal control is defined by COSO (1992) are:
"Internal control is a process, effected by an entity's board of directors, management and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in the following categories:
1. Effectiveness and efficiency of operations
2. Reliability of financial reporting

3. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations. "
According to Wilkinson et al. in Indriasari (2008: 57):
"There are six (6) components in explaining the system of internal control, namely:
1. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)
2. Separation of powers.
3. Documents and records sufficient
4. Disciplinary action for violations.
5. Restrictions on access.

Definition of control according to Azhar Susanto (2007: 88) is the "Control covers all methods, policies, and procedures that guarantee the security organization company's assets, the accuracy and reliability of the data management and other management operations standards".

According to COSO (Communication Of Sponsoring Organizations), quoted by Santoyo Gondodiyoto (2009: 153) states:

"Internal control is a process, involving the board of directors, management, audit committees, internal audit, and all members of the organization and has three main objectives, namely: effectiveness and efficiency of operations, reliability of financial statements and encourage adhered to existing laws and regulations".

While the internal control system according to Petrovits et al (2011: 5):

"Internal control is broadly defined as the process put in place by management to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of effective and efficient operations, reliable financial reporting, and compliance with laws and regulations"

Government Regulation No. 60 of 2008 defines:

"Internal control is a process that is integral to the actions and activities that are carried out continuously by management and all employees to provide reasonable assurance on the achievement of organizational goals through effective and efficient, the reliability of financial reporting, security of state assets, and compliance with laws invitations. SPI is a control activities mainly on the management information system that aims to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information ".

2.11 Organizational Commitment

Compliance theory provides an explanation of the effect of compliance behavior in the process of socialization. Individuals tend to obey the laws which they deem appropriate and consistent with their internal norms, ie normative commitment through personal morality (normative commitment through morality) means obeying the law because the law is regarded as a necessity and normative commitment through legitimacy (normative commitment through legitimacy) means comply with the law as constituent authority has the right to dictate behavior. Thus the existence of organizational commitment will maintain compliance with the government's presentation of the financial statements in accordance with SAP reliable. According to Meyer ell (1991, in Soekidjan, 2009: 124) stated that the commitment can also mean a strong acceptance of individuals against the goals and values of the organization, and individuals strive and work and have a strong desire to remain in the organization.

Mowday et al. in Darma (2004: 45) states the organization's commitment and support a strong conviction of the value and the goal organization wants to achieve. According Ikhsan and Isaac (2008: 35) that:

"The commitment of the organization is the degree to which an employee is in favor of a particular organization and its objectives, and intend to maintain membership in the organization. High commitment to make individuals more concerned with the organization rather than private interests and strive to make the organization better. Low organizational commitment that will make people to do for their own interests ".

Mowday, et. al. in Ikhsan and Isaac (2008: 37) argues that organizational commitment awakened when each individual develops three interrelated attitudes towards organizations and professionals, among others:
1) Identification, which is an understanding or appreciation of organizational goals.
2) Involvement, the feeling of being involved in a job or a feeling that the work is fun.
3) Loyalty, which is the feeling that the organization is a place to work and live.

Commitment is the ability and willingness to align personal behavior to the needs, priorities and goals of the organization. It is the view of Soekidjan (2009: 201) covers how to develop goals or meet the needs of organizations that essentially put the mission of the organization of the personal interests.

Furthermore Soekidjan (2009: 203) explains that in general a strong commitment to the organization proved, increase job satisfaction, reduce absenteeism and improve performance

According to Quest (1995, in Soekidjan, 2009: 205) commitment is a central value in realizing organizational solidity. Quest research results about the organization's commitment to get results:
1) high commitment from members of the organization correlates with high motivation and increasing performance.
2) Commitment highly correlated with self-reliance and Self Control.

3) High commitment correlated with loyalty to the organization.
4) Commitment highly correlated with no involvement of members of the collective activity that reduces the quality and quantity of their contribution. In the context of the government, officials who have high organizational commitment, will use the information you have for preparing the financial statements to be relatively more precise. In addition, organizational commitment can be a psychological tool in running the organization for the achievement of expected performance (Nouri and Parker, 1996: 76; Chong and Chong, 2002; 82; Wentzel, 2002: 165). With the commitment of the organization will maintain compliance with the government's presentation of the financial statements in accordance with SAP reliable.

Based on the description above, an indicator of Organizational Commitment use of modified authors are:
1) Afektive Commitment
2) Normative commitment
3) continuance commitment

2.12Utilization of Information Technology

Information technology includes computers (mainframes, mini, micro), software, databases, networks (Internet, intranet), electronic commerce, and other types of related technologies (Wilkinson et al., 2000: 34). Other than as an information technology computer technology (hardware and software) for the processing and storage of information, it also serves as a communication technology for the dissemination of information. Computers as one component of information technology is a tool that can multiply the capabilities of humans and computers can also do something that humans may not be able to do so.

The high cost of human labor required in the processing of data processing manually create less effective if the terms of the volume and cost of processing. Manually processing has a cost that is stable at high rate. While using the machine, although a larger initial investment costs, but the development will be able to reduce processing costs while maintaining volume. While processing the data using a computer, will be able to continue to reduce costs at the lowest position compared to other processing methods. In conjunction with the accounting information system, the computer will increase the capabilities of the system. When computers and components related to information technology integrated into an accounting information system, there is no common activity that increased or reduced. Accounting information system is still collecting, processing, and storing the data. Systems still include control over the accuracy of the data. The system also generates reports and other information. Only pengkomputerisasian accounting information systems often change the character of the activity. Data may be collected with special equipment. Accounting records using less paper. Most, if not all, tahapantahapan processing is done automatically. Output neater, in the form of a more varied, and more. Moreover, the output can be distributed to others who are connected through a LAN, which is more important than all of these changes is an increase in terms of (Wilkinson et al., 2000: 76):
1) processing of transactions and other data more quickly,
2) Accuracy of the calculation and comparison of the larger,
3) The cost of processing each transaction is lower,
4) Preparation of reports and other output is more timely,
5) The more compact data storage with higher accessibility when needed,
6) Options data entry and providing a wider Output / lot.
7) higher productivity for employees and managers who learn to use computers effectively in routine responsibilities and decision-making.

The development of information technology is not only used in business organizations but also in public sector organizations, including government. In the explanation of the Government Regulation No. 56 Year 2005 on the Financial Information System mentioned that to follow up the implementation of the development process in line with the principles of good governance, the Central Government and Local Government is obliged to develop and take advantage of advances in information technology to improve the ability to manage finance, and distribute financial information to the public service. The government needs to optimize the utilization of advances in information technology to build a network of management information systems and work processes that allow the government to work in an integrated manner by simplifying access between units. Wilkinson et al., (2000: 160) says the use of information technology include the presence of (a) the data processing, information processing, management systems and work processes electronically and (b) the use of advanced information technologies so that public services can be accessed easily and cheaply by society.

Based on the description above, an indicator of the use of Information Technology Utilization of modified authors are:
1) Sub-department of finance / accounting have software applications to perform tasks such as Regional Financial Management Information System (SIMDA), information systems Regional Finance (MoF) and the Fiscal Management Information System (SIPKD).
2) The process of accounting since the beginning of the transaction to financial reporting is computerized.

3) Data processing financial transactions using the software in accordance with laws and regulations.
4) accounting and managerial reports generated from the integrated information system.
5) The regular equipment maintenance schedules.
6) The equipment worn / damaged recorded and immediately repaired in a timely manner.
7) There is a system of computer security (antivirus) which is updated regularly.

3. Theoretical Framework

Weak accounting system led to the financial statements produced is also less reliable and less relevant for decision making. Therefore, to be able to produce quality local financial statements required application anPemerintah good. According to Government Regulation No. 24 of 2004 paragraph five of the Government Accounting Standards (SAP) are related to the relationship between the Government Accounting Standards and Quality of Local Government Finance Report that "the Government Accounting Standards are accounting principles applied in preparing and presenting the financial statements of the government". Thus, SAP is a requirement which has the force of law in an effort to improve the quality of financial reporting in the Indonesian government. From the foregoing description that SAP is the accounting principles applied in preparing and presenting the financial statements of the central and local governments. According to another opinion as Deddi Nordiawan (2006) states that the Influence of Government Accounting Standards in the quality of local government financial reports that "SAP is applied in the scope of government, both central government and departments and local government departments and agencies, agencies. Implementation of SAP is believed to have an impact on improving the quality of financial reporting in the central and local governments. With the statement above theories can be concluded that the adoption of SAP is believed to have an impact on improving the quality of financial reporting in the central and local governments. Thus the government's financial information will be able to be the basis for decision making in government as well as transparency and accountability. Local Government Financial Statements as a responsibility of government policy requires human resource capacity sufficient in terms of number and skills (competence, experience, as well as adequate information), in addition to the development of organizational capacity. Research on the readiness of human resources accounting sub-section of local government in relation to the financial accountability of the area was made by Nazier (2009), which provides empirical findings that 76.77% of financial management unit within the central government and local governments be filled by employees who do not have educational background in accounting as required basic knowledge in financial management (Nazier, 2009). Moreover, from research conducted by Zetra (2009) found that it was still difficult for personnel in the area to submit financial statements of local government transparent and accountable manner, on time, and prepared following the Government Accounting Standards. This is mainly due to the lack of staff with expertise in implementing budget accountability, particularly expertise in accounting. In addition, an understanding of the information technology staff also still lacking. Yet to be able to the implementation of financial management in accordance with the legislation, must be supported by adequate information technology. If the human resources to implement the accounting system does not have the required quality, it will cause a bottleneck in the implementation of the accounting function, and eventually accounting information as a product of the accounting system, the quality becomes worse. The resulting information into information that has little or no value, such as reliability. Research conducted by Winidyaningrum and Rahmawati (2010) to obtain the result that the functions and accounting processes have been carried out by employees who have knowledge in the field of accounting in order to help the reliability of financial reporting government. Internal controls include the organizational structure, methods, and coordinated measures to safeguard the wealth of the organization, check the accuracy and reliability of accounting data, drive efficiency, and compliance with policy leaders (Indriasari and Nahartoyo, 2008).

Indriasari and Nahartoyo (2008) in his research on the value of the government's financial reporting information using a survey of the head and staff of the accounting department. This study to obtain results that have accounting internal control provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the objectives of government financial reporting that reflected the reliability of financial reporting quality. Compliance theory provides an explanation of the effect of compliance behavior in the process of socialization. Individuals tend to obey the laws which they deem appropriate and consistent with their internal norms, ie normative commitment through personal morality (normative commitment through morality) means obeying the law because the law is regarded as a necessity and normative commitment through legitimacy (normative commitment through legitimacy) means comply with the law as constituent authority has the right to dictate behavior. Thus the existence of organizational commitment will maintain compliance in the financial statements in accordance with a reliable government Government Accounting Standards. Research Arita and Sharif (2009) who were investigating the successful implementation of Government Regulation No. 24 of 2005 on the government. This study obtain the result that high organizational commitment affect the successful implementation of Government Regulation No. 24 of 2005 so as to improve the quality of the reliability of the financial statements of local governments.

The government needs to optimize the utilization of advances in information technology to build a network of management information systems and work processes that allow the government to work in an integrated manner by simplifying access between units. Utilization of information technology include the presence (a) data processing, information processing, management systems and work processes electronically and (b) the use of advances in information technology so that public services can be accessed easily and cheaply by people all over the country (Hamzah, 2009). According Indriasari and Nahartoyo (2008), the development of information technology is not only used in business organizations but also in public sector organizations, including government. Information technology shows that the processing of data by utilizing information technology (computers and networks) will provide many advantages both in terms of accuracy / precision of the results of operations and predicate as a multipurpose machine or multiprocessing. Use of information technology will also reduce errors that occur. Research conducted by Winidyaningrum and Rahmawati (2010) to obtain empirical evidence that the use of information technology significantly affect the reliability of financial reporting. Increasing the quality of the report does not automatically guarantee the Local Government Financial Statements will get WTPP Opinion, according to the BPK Regulation No. 01 of 2007 on the "Financial State Government Standards" explained that the BPK will do pemerinksaan the fairness of financial statements with the purpose to give an opinion / opinions by basing to (1) compliance with Government Accounting Standards (SAP), (2) the adequacy of disclosure (disclosure), (3) adherence / compliance with the legislation and (4) Effectiveness of Internal Control System (SPI). Thus for local governments who want an opinion on its financial statements to get a good value (Unqualified opinion), also should pay attention to the four (4) of the BPK examination focusing elements.

Several studies have been conducted by previous researchers on the factors that affect the quality of the government's financial statements as a whole, as well as the reliability and timeliness of financial reporting government by using several variables, such as:

1) Xu, et al. (2003) examined the key factors of the quality of accounting information in the Australian case study. Research results expressed human resources, systems, organizations, and external factors is a critical factor determining the quality of accounting information.

2) Choirunisah (2008) examined the factors that influence the quality of financial information produced by the accounting system at the study institution KPPNs Malang. Populations that serve as the respondents in the study Choirunisah (2008) amounted to 96 officers of civil servants in the Treasury Office of Malang. Based on the analysis concluded that the ability of human resources and organization team a significant effect on the quality of financial information unit of work.

3) Nugraheni and Subaweh (2008) conducted a study on the effect of the implementation of SAP on the quality of the financial statements. In his research, Nugraheni and Subaweh (2008) uses the data quality of financial reporting, SAP implementation, knowledge managers and UAPPB UAPPA EI, availability of facilities and infrastructure, and stakeholder perceptions on the financial statements. The data used is primary data, which was collected by distributing a questionnaire containing 46 questions. Based on the analysis conducted concluded that there are significant implementation of SAP in the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Education to increase the quality of the financial statements of the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of National Education. There are significant knowledge and UAPPB EI UAPPA managers and the availability of facilities and infrastructure to improving the quality of financial statements of the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of National Education.

4) Indriasari and Nahartyo (2008) investigated the effect of human resource capacity, utilization of information technology, accounting and internal control of the value of local government financial reporting information (Studies in Palembang city and county government Ogan Ilir). The population Indriasari and Nahartyo (2008) is part of the accounting / financial administration of the sectors in the city of Palembang and county government Ogan Ilir. Sampling on respondents conducted by purposive sampling, and as many as 211 samples obtained for respondents to research. Based on the results of research conducted, it was concluded that the human resource capacity does not affect the value of the local government financial reporting information significantly, while the use of information technology and accounting internal control affect the value of the local government financial reporting information significantly. Indriasari and Nahartyo (2008) also states that the human resource capacity and utilization of information technology a significant effect on local government financial reporting timeliness.

5) The Arita and Sharif (2009) to test the successful implementation of Government Regulation No. 24 of 2005. For his research, Arita and Sharif distributing questionnaires as much as 145 copies of questionnaires to survey respondents. The results of the analysis carried find empirical evidence that organizational commitment significantly influence the successful implementation of Government Regulation No. 24 of 2005, while the human resources and supporting devices do not significantly affect the successful implementation of Government Regulation No. 24 of 2005. Government Regulation No. 24 of 2005 describes the reliability and timeliness of financial reporting government. 6) Mustafa, et al (2010) conducted a study on the analysis of

factors that affect the reliability and timeliness of financial reporting on the Local Government SKPDs Kendari. Mustafa, et al in a study to confirm the reliability and timeliness of financial reporting using three variables: Human Resource Capacity, Internal Control and Utilization of IT. The population Mustafa, et al (2010) is in the accounting / financial administration of the sectors in the city of Kendari. Sampling on respondents conducted by purposive sampling, and obtained a sample of 144 respondents to the study. Based on the analysis, Mustafa, et al found no effect on the human resource capacity of reliability, but the accounting internal control and utilization of information technology affects the reliability of financial reporting. The reliability of financial reporting does not affect the accuracy of financial reporting waktuan, while the capacity and utilization of information technology affect the timeliness of financial reporting. HR capacity could be due to an effect on the reliability of the characteristics of human resources is in Kendari still have low capacity and level of education are still relatively low, especially in the field of accounting. The reliability of financial reporting did not affect the timeliness can be caused by an attempt to meet a criteria for reliable financial reporting presentation, various efforts both material and non-material, which resulted in the time needed to prepare a reliable financial reporting system will be longer. 7) Arfianti (2011) examined the Analysis of Factors Affecting the Value of Local Government Financial Reporting Information (Studies on regional work units in Batang). in research confirm the value of financial reporting information by using three (3) variables: information, quality of human resources, internal control systems, external factors. Afrianti collect data by distributing questionnaires to 110 respondents, which was distributed to respondents who are heads and finance department staff at the regional work units in Batang. The data obtained and analyzed using PLS (Partial Least Square). The results show that the system of internal control significant effect on the reliability of financial reporting of local government, while the quality of human resources, the utilization of information technology, and financial oversight of the area has no effect. Besides, the quality of human resources and utilization of information technology a significant effect on the accuracy of financial reporting waktuan local governments, while the area of financial control has no effect. 8) O'Rourke (2011) conducted a study with the topic of study: Factors Affecting Reliability and Timeliness of Financial Reporting Public Service Agency (BLU Studies in Semarang). In his research, O'Rourke confirm Reliability and Timeliness of Financial Reporting by using three variables: the use of information technology, accounting internal control, and organizational commitment. The data used is primary data obtained from questionnaires distributed directly to the respondents. Data collected from 102 respondents from the financial reporting staff BLU in Semarang. The hypothesis in this study were tested using multiple linear regression. Based on the analysis performed, O'Rourke found the use of technology, accounting internal control, and organizational commitment significantly influence the reliability of financial reporting. While the quality of human resources no significant effect on the reliability of financial reporting. Utilization of information technology and organizational commitment significantly influence the timeliness of financial reporting. While the quality of human resources and accounting internal control did not significantly influence the timeliness of financial reporting. 9) Sukmaningrum (2012) conducted a study with the topic of analysis of factors affecting the quality of local government financial reporting information (empirical studies on the District Government and Semarang). Sukmaningrum in research analyzed three factors suspected to affect the quality of local government financial statements, namely the quality of human resources, internal control systems, external factors. This study collected data by distributing questionnaires of 150 respondents, which were distributed to the respondents that the staff at the regional work units Finance and Asset Management Department of Semarang City and the Department of Revenue and Finance Management of Regional District of Semarang. The data obtained were analyzed using SPSS series 17.00. The results of the analysis conducted concludes internal control systems have a significant effect on the quality of local government financial reporting information, while the competence of human resources has no effect. Competency of human resources is not significant due to the lack of human resources itself in terms of quality and quantity. External factors can not be used as a moderating the relationship between human resource competencies and internal control system of the quality of financial reporting information. External factors play a role as the independent variable and does not affect the quality of financial reporting information, this is due to the dynamics of change in the government sector is not accommodated by the readiness of human resources and not proactive towards public tekanantekanan. 10) Winidyaningrum and Rahmawati (2012) conducted a study on the reliability and timeliness of financial reporting in government in six districts in Central Java. For research Winidyaningrum and Rahmawati distributing questionnaires to 186 respondents in the six District Government in Central Java. The results of analysis showed that the human resources significantly affect the reliability of financial reporting government. Human resources in subsection accounting / finance administration is sufficient both in terms of number and qualifications. Utilization of information technology significantly affect the reliability and timeliness of financial reporting government. While human resources are not significantly affect the timeliness of government financial reporting.

4. Study Model and Hypothesis

Based on the theoretical basis and formulation of research problems, have identified the existence of several

independent variables (X) which is expected to either partially or simultaneously affect the quality of the financial statements (Y) that affect local governments to obtain Unqualified opinion (Z). The model in this study can be described in the following hypothesis:
H0: How big is the Effect of Simultaneous Applied Government Accounting Standards, Quality Human Resources, Internal Control Systems, Organizational Commitment and Utilization Effect of Information Technology on the Quality of Local Government Finance Report
H1: How big is the Governmental Accounting Standards Application Effect on the Quality of Local Government Finance Report
H2: How big is the Quality of Human Resources Influence on the Quality of Local Government Finance Report.
H3: How big is the Effect of Implementation of Internal Control System on the Quality of Local Government Finance Report
H4: How big is the Influence of Organizational Commitment on the Quality of Local Government Finance Report
H5: How big is the Effect of Utilization of Information Technology on the Quality of Local Government Finance Report
H6: How big is the Effect of Quality of Local Government Finance Report on Acquisition of Unqualified Opinion.
Source of data in this study are all things that can provide information about the data. Based on the source, the data can be divided into two, namely the primary data and secondary data.
1) Primary data is data that is created by the researcher for a specific purpose to solve the problems that are being handled. Data were collected directly from the source itself olehpeneliti first or where the object of research is done.
2) Secondary data is data that has been collected for purposes other than solve the problem at hand. This data can be found quickly. In this study, the secondary data source is literature, articles, journals and websites on the internet with regard to the research conducted. In addition to the primary data, researchers used data source is a source of secondary data, secondary data obtained through various sources, namely literature articles, as well as sites on the internet with regard to the research conducted.

Data collection methods used in this study in two ways, namely Research Field (Field Research) and the study of literature (Library Reseach). Primary and secondary data collection is done by:
1) Field Research
(1) Interview (Interview), which is a technique of collecting data obtained by a question and answer directly to the relevant parties directly and competent with the problems that the authors carefully.
(2) Questionnaire, the questionnaire technique I use is enclosed questionnaire, a way of collecting data by delivering or distributing a list of questions to respondents and respondents in this study are the authors of the report on local government finances are in the Provincial, District and City Java west (survey on local government in the Territory government Coordination and Development region IV west Java Province), in the hope they can provide a response to the questionnaire.
(3) Documentation, data collection is done by examining the documents contained in the CPC LHP Fiscal Year 2012 at the Provincial, District and City of West Java Province Start of literature and books available.

5. Methodology, Finding and Discussion

The completion of this study using quantitative analysis techniques. Data were measured in the form of numbers using a 5-point Likert scale (5-point Likert scale).

The analysis method used in this research is the analysis of the path (path analysis). This path analysis technique is used to describe and test the model in the form of the relationship between cause and effect variables (Sugiyono, 2010: 59).

6. Conclusion

From the results of the research conclusions in the environmental area pemerintha Government Coordination and Development Agency Region IV West Java Province can be concluded as follows:
1) The results simultaneously showed Application Government Accounting Standards (SAP) (X1), Quality of Human Resources (HR) (X2), Implementation of Internal Control System (SPI) (X3), Organizational Commitment (X4) and Utilization of Information Technology (X5) has a positive influence on the quality of local government financial reports by 68.4%.

Variables Applied Government Accounting Standards (SAP) (X1) and Organizational Commitment (X4) has a positive and significant effect on the quality of financial reporting. While the quality of Human Resources (HR) (X2), Implementation of Internal Control System (SPI) (X3) and Utilization of Information Technology (X5) has a positive effect but not significant to the quality of local government financial reports.
2) The results partially on SAP Application variable (X1) will be a significant influence on the quality of the

financial statements so that it can be said that if the SAP application implemented by the governments of both the quality of the financial statements produced will also be good.

3) The results partially on the Quality variable does not significantly affect the quality of Local Government Finance Report.

Insignificant due to the condition of human resources in the sub-section of the accounting / financial administration are inadequate, both in terms of number and qualifications. In terms of quantity, the unit there are only a few employees accounting . In terms of qualifications , the majority of human resource accounting / financial administration does not have the educational background of accounting .

4) The results partially on Internal Control System Implementation variable (SPI) did not significantly affect the quality of Local Government Finance Report. This is due to not achieving the improvement of the internal control system, namely the reliability of reporting. The purpose of internal control is effective for financial statements meet the responsibilities in reporting and the preparation of financial statements of local governments

5) The results partially on organizational commitment variables affect the quality of Local Government Finance Report.

The results of this study support the idea COSO (2009), if the performance of leaders and subordinates in an organization goes well, then all components will converge (built-in) and interlaced (permeatted) in the management process. COSO recognizes a "tone on the top", therefore the leadership of the organization remains stressed to take a very important role in leading the organization to achieve the goal.

6) The results partially on the variable use of information technology does not affect the quality of Local Government Finance Report.

Not be affected from the use of information technology due to technology or information that is not yet used optimally. Implementation of information technology requires no small cost and expensive. In addition, many human resources that local governments do not master information technology.

7) The results of variable quality of local government financial reports mention there is a significant and positive effect on Unqualified opinion. The better presentation of the financial statements of the local government, the greater the local governments to obtain an opinion from the BPK.

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