PROCEEDING ICONIES
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS
UIN MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
P-ISSN: 2476-9851 / E-ISSN: 2541-3333

# THE INFLUENCE OF SPI, SAP UNDERSTANDING, TRAINING QUALITY, HUMAN RESOURCE QUALITY ON THE QUALITY OF REGIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTS

**Naomi Ikko Fidhatuzahra[1], Sri Andriani[2]**
[1,2]Faculty of Economics, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
Jl. Gajayana No.50, Dinoyo, Malang City, East Java, 65144, Indonesia
sriandriani@akuntansi,uin-malang.ac.id

**ABSTRACT**
This study aims to find out: the influence of the internal control system, understanding of government accounting standards, the quality of training and the quality of human resources on the quality of local government financial statements in Malang City. The data collected by the questionnaire included 88 employees in the preparation of financial statements with purposive sampling. The hypothesis was tested using simple regression analysis and multiple regression analysis. The results of this study show that: (1) the internal control system has a positive and significant effect on the quality of local government financial statements, (2) the understanding of government accounting standards is not proven to affect the quality of local government financial statements, (3) the quality of training has a positive and significant effect on the quality of local government financial statements, (4) the quality of human resources has a positive and significant effect on the quality of local government financial statements, (5) Internal control system, understanding of government accounting standards, quality of training and quality of human resources have a positive effect on the quality of local government financial statements,

**Keywords:** Internal Control System, Government Accounting Standards, Training Quality, Human Resources Quality, Regional Financial Report Quality

## INTRODUCTION

Accountability in the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (ABN) or Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) is very important, involving financial statements audited by the Financial Audit Agency (CPC) (Susanti, 2022). This audit evaluates the management and accountability of state finances, with findings reported in writing to the DPR/DPRD and DPD(Susanti, 2022). Furthermore, the results are presented to the President, governors, and mayors for monitoring purposes, ensuring transparency and compliance with financial regulations (Susanti, 2022) [1]. Accountability processes include various dimensions such as honesty, legal compliance, process efficiency, program effectiveness, and policy compliance, all essential for responsible financial management at the national and regional levels (Subiyantoro, 2023) dan (Mardian & Yurniwati, 2022). Furthermore, the findings of this audit are submitted in written form to the DPR/DPRD and DPD, then submitted to the president, governor, regent/mayor in their respective jurisdictions for monitoring purposes (Nordiawan, 2010).

Government entities use financial statements as a means to ensure accountability related CPC audits include financial supervision, performance evaluation, and appraisal with a special focus. Financial audits aim to ensure that financial statements are accurate enough. Performance evaluation investigates the economic, efficient, and effective aspects of a country's financial management. Special-purpose assessments, on the other hand, go beyond financial and performance evaluations and may involve tests, reviews, or other agreed procedures (Diana Sari, 2012).

The results of the CPC audit of the financial statements result in the auditor's opinion (in this case, the CPC's opinion) on the audited financial statements. In accordance with the Professional Standards for Public Accountants (SPAP), there are 5 types of auditor opinions regarding financial statement audits, including Reasonable Opinion Without Exception, Reasonable Opinion Without Exception with Clarification Paragraph, Reasonable Opinion With Exception, Unwarranted Opinion, and Opinion Not Declaring Opinion (Hall, 2014). In addition, the results of the audit are summarized and disclosed annually on the CPC website, explaining the reasons behind any shortcomings that prevent the financial statements from receiving a Reasonable Opinion Without Exception. Obtaining a Reasonable Opinion Without Exception is essential because it signifies the highest evaluation of the quality of a country's financial management, ensuring that financial information is presented in accordance with government accounting standards. CPC's assessment of the quality of financial statements revolves around the transparency of financial statements based on government accounting standards. Evaluation of economical, efficient, and effective use of resources is carried out through performance audits rather than audits of financial statements (Harry in Tempo.co, 2015). Financial statements that do not have a WTP opinion are considered ineligible, potentially causing irregularities and errors in financial matters, resulting in losses to the state treasury. Such a situation can trigger irregularities that can culminate in legal action and reduce public trust in government agencies. In the end, this can be a burden on the population, considering that the funds used come from taxes paid by the community. As a result, the public may feel a lack of optimal and efficient use of taxes paid, encouraging a crisis of trust in the government.

According to Wungow (2016), a statement is made that high-quality financial statements have the ability to present financial data that is original, honest, relevant, reliable, comparable, and understandable. The presence of quality financial information in the report can reduce the lack of trust among the public in local governments in the midst of various financial inaccuracies that occur. This is because these financial statements include accounting data related to the entity. Through the use of compiled accounting information, the government can ensure the right costs to provide public services and subsidies that need to be expanded to the community (Mardiasmo, 2018). On the other hand, the implementation of the regional financial accounting system implementation system has an impact on the quality of financial reports and the effectiveness of the government's sPI affects the quality, Sonjaya and Muslim (2023).

In the analysis of the results of the 2019 first semester exam (IHPS) conducted by the Examination Body, it was revealed that of the 542 Regional Government Bodies that were researched related to the 2018 Regional Government Financial Statements (LKPD), 443 LKPDs (82%) received Unqualified Opinions (WTP), 86 LKPDs (16%) received Qualified Opinions (WDP), and 13 LKPDs (2%) obtained Negative Opinions (WDP) which indicates the absence of expression of opinion (TMP). The lack of unqualified opinions in the LKPD is due to deficiencies in the internal control framework and compliance issues. In addition, many instances were identified where transactions did not have adequate supporting documentation, and a large number of the accounts presented did not comply with government accounting standards (SAP). The financial statements of the LKPD in 2018 were found to be not in accordance with the Government Accounting Standards, especially in the categories of Fixed Assets (35%), Current Assets (19%), Capital Expenditure (14%), Procurement Activities (14%), Revenue (3%), Other Accounts (10%), Other Assets (9%), and Revenue (3%) (CPK, 2019).

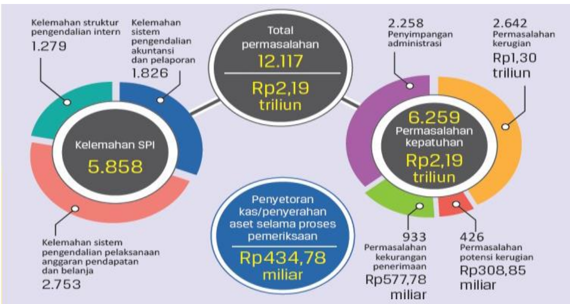



**Figure 1: LKPD Problems in 2018-2022**
**Source: IHPS (2022)**

BPK found 5,858 weaknesses in the 2018 LKPD, consisting of 2,753 (47%) weaknesses in the revenue and expenditure budget implementation control system, 1,826 (31%) weaknesses in the accounting and reporting control system, and 1,279 (22%) weaknesses in the internal control structure. On compliance issues, there are 6,259 compliance problems in the 2018 LKPD consisting of 2,642 loss problems, 2,258 administrative irregularities, 933 problems of lack of revenue and 426 potential loss problems (BPK, 2019).

The impact of the Internal Control System on the quality of financial reports is significant because of the Strategic Planning Implementation (SPI) process, which is designed to instill confidence in achieving effectiveness, efficiency, compliance, and reliability in government financial reporting. Local governments must comply with the SPI as a benchmark in the preparation of financial statements, enable organizational structures and coordinated measures to enforce wealth, ensure the accuracy of accounting data, and enforce efficiency and compliance with government policies (Udiyanti, 2014). Susilawati's study (2014) further supports SPI as an important control function carried out by regional leaders. The implementation of government accounting standards, together with SPI, is very important in managing regional finances to improve the quality of financial reporting (Sari, 2014). The use of Systems, Applications, and Products (SAP) in compiling government financial statements is very important, as SAP represents defined accounting principles that are important for improving the quality of financial statements in Indonesia. The other side is also shown from the significant influence of government accounting standards on the quality of financial statements. The internal control of local governments significantly affects the quality of financial statements (Juita, 2023).

In addition to understanding SAP, the quality of research significantly impacts employees' ability to produce high-quality financial reports. Training serves as a means to improve employees' abilities, knowledge, skills, and attitudes, thus affecting overall employee performance (Adiputra, 2017). Similarly, the quality of Human Resources (HR) is very important in ensuring the production of quality financial statements. Human resources are a key asset that is important to meet the objectives of the entity. Wati (2014) emphasized the need for competent human resources to align financial statements with qualitative standards, thereby facilitating quality financial reporting and appropriate decision-making. HR competencies play an important role in all phases of planning, implementation, and control of the entity. This study aims to investigate the individual and combined effects of internal control systems, understanding of Government Accounting Standards (SAP), training quality, and HR quality on the quality of financial reporting.

.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

**The relationship of the internal control system to the quality of financial statements**
The irregularities in the financial statements of local governments by the BPK show that there are several local government financial statements that have not met the characteristics of the quality of financial statements in general. Regarding the audit results, BPK did not give a "reasonable without exception" opinion on some LKPDs, including due to the weakness of the internal control system owner by the relevant local governments (BPK, 2019). This is explained in IHPS I of 2019. In Soimah's research (2014), it was shown that the internal control system had a positive effect on the quality of financial statements. Lestari (2020) in his research also showed that the internal control system affects the quality of financial statements. Therefore, the researcher intends to re-examine the relationship between the internal control system and the quality of regional financial reports in different entities

**The relationship between understanding goverment accounting standards (SAP) and the quality of financial statements**

accountability and of course when audited will get a reasonable opinion without exception. This understanding can be improved with the trainings that are followed to gain insight into government accounting standards. Ponamon (2014) in his research showed that there was a simultaneous influence between the understanding of financial accounting standards (SAK) and SPI on the quality of financial statements. According to Adiputra (2017), it shows that the understanding of accounting based on SAK-ETAP, the quality of training, and the internal control system simultaneously have a positive effect on the quality of financial statements. In the research of Dwiyana (2019), it was shown that the implementation of government accounting standards had a positive effect on the quality of the financial statements of the Buleleng Regency government. In this study, the researcher intends to test whether the understanding of government accounting standards has an effect on the quality of financial statements. The accounting understanding factor is also one of the factors that affect the quality of reporting. Including the internal control system affects the quality of financial statements.and Understanding accounting affects the quality of financial statements.(Prabadianti & Erawati, 2023)

**The relationship between the quality of training and the quality of financial statements**

Good training quality will have a positive influence on the effectiveness of training. If employees are given training in the preparation of financial statements that are in accordance with government accounting standards properly, then the employees will be able to make and produce financial reports with good quality as well. Muzahid's research (2013) concluded that there is a positive influence of training quality on the quality of financial statements. According to Wungow, et al. (2016) explained that the level of education, the period of service partially has no effect on the quality of financial statements. Training and positions affect the quality of government financial statements. Therefore, the researcher intends to re-examine the relationship between the quality of training and the quality of financial statements.

**The relationship between the quality of human resources and the quality of financial statements**

Human resources are one of the assets in an organization. This asset is referred to as human capital which is a person's knowledge, skills, and abilities that can be used to produce professional and economic services. In the research of Mahaputra (2014), it is known that the capacity of human resources has a potential and significant effect on the quality of financial reporting information in SKPD Gianyar Regency. According to Setianingrum, (2016) explained that Human Resource Capacity, Information Technology Utilization, Accounting Internal Control, and Regional Financial Supervision have a statistically significant effect on the reliability of Regional financial reporting. Meanwhile, Panorama (2014) explained that internal supervision, understanding of the financial accounting system, and the capacity of human resources affect the quality of financial statement information with a contribution of 29.7%, while 70.3% is caused by other factors outside the test of this study. Therefore, the researcher intends to examine the relationship between the quality of human resources and the competence of information/quality of financial statements. The internal control system and the quality of human resources have an impact on the quality of regional financial reports. Training improves the quality of human resources, while government accounting standards affect the internal control system. Citra, astuti, dkk (2022)

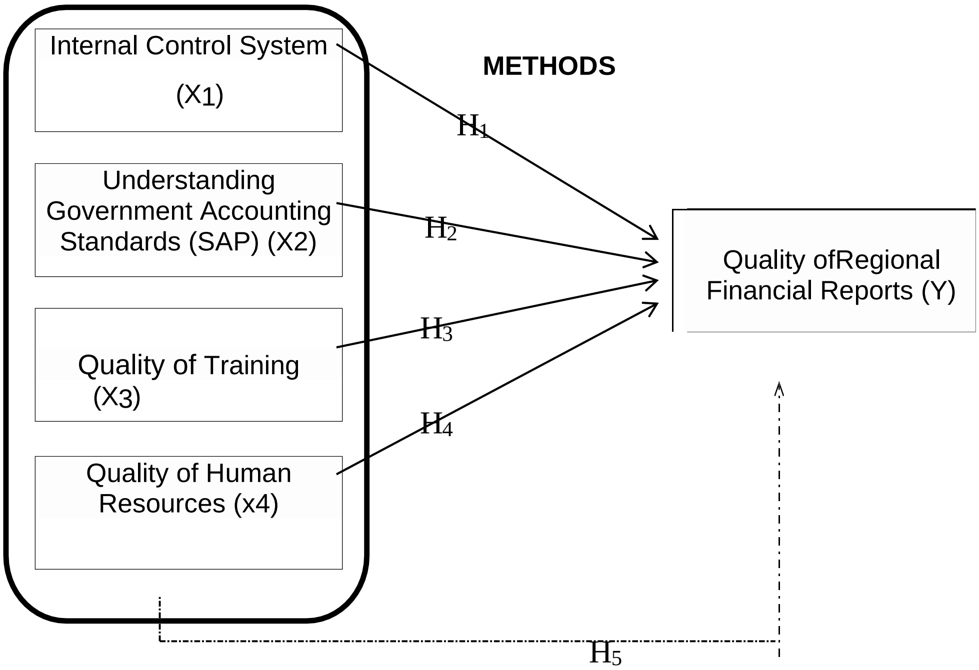
**Islamic Integration**

Humans are creatures who have special abilities and have the highest position among other creatures, namely being the caliph (representative) of Allah on earth (Haluty, 2014). In addition, quality human resources have a special place by the side of Allah SWT. Because of adequate accounting science, the quality of human resources becomes better. This means that not everyone can be given the responsibility to carry out the task of compiling financial statements. Islam wants human beings to be in the highest order. Therefore, human beings are endowed with perfect intellect, feelings and bodies. Such perfection is intended so that humans as individuals can develop the potential of the resources they have. In order to achieve quality human resources, the most important effort is to improve one's own potential in the human being itself, Q.S. Al-Isra'/17:36), which means And do not follow what you do not have knowledge about, in fact, hearing, vision and heart, all of which will be held accountable." Allah forbids man to say something he does not know or do a practice without being based on knowledge. Because the owner of the limb will be asked what he uses it for because the limb is only a tool, if it is used in good, then the owner is entitled to reward and if it is used in evil, the owner is entitled to torture (Tafsir Universias Islam Medina). In this case, we must do our work based on awareness and knowledge. Because in time everything we do will be held accountable by Allah SWT.

## HYPOTHESIS

The hypothesis of this research is as follows:
H1 : Internal control system has a positive effect on the quality of financial reports
H2 : Understanding government accounting standards has a positive effect on the quality of financial statements
H3 : The quality of training has a positive effect on the quality of financial statements.
H4 : The quality of human resources has a positive effect on the quality of financial statements
H5: It is suspected that the internal control system, understanding of government accounting standards, the quality of training and human resources together affect the quality of regional financial statements

**Figure 2: Thinking Framework**




## METHODS

This research was conducted using a type of quantitative research with a correlation approach. Data from the financial statements of LPKP Malang City, East Java, which has a qualified audit opinion without exception. The sampling technique was purposive sampling and 92 were obtained. The data used is the primary data from the research questionnaire. Data measurement with a liker scale 5. Data analysis using SPSS for windows respondents. Respondent data is as follows:

**Table 1. Responden Data**

| No. | Name of agency | No. | Name of Agency |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dinas Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan | 19 | Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah |
| 2 | Dinas Pekerjaan Umum, Penataan Ruang, Perumahan dan Kawasan Pemukiman | 20 | Sekretariat Daerah |
| 3 | Dinas Sosial, Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak, Pengendalian Penduduk dan Keluarga Berencana | 21 | Inspektorat |
| 4 | Dinas Tenaga Kerja, Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu | 22 | Sekretariat DPRD |
| 5 | Dinas Koperasi, Perindustrian dan Perdagangan | 23 | Satpol PP |
| 6 | Dinas Kepemudaan, Olahraga dan Pariwisata | 24 | Kecamatan Klojen |
| 7 | Dinas Kesehatan | 25 | Kecamatan Blimbing |
| 8 | Dinas Lingkungan Hidup | 26 | Kecamatan Kedungkandang |
| 9 | Dinas Kependudukan dan Catatan Sipil | 27 | Kecamatan Lowokwaru |
| 10 | Dinas Perhubungan | 28 | Kecamatan Sukun |
| 11 | Dinas Komunikasi dan Informatika | 29 | Bagian Pemerintahan |
| 12 | Dinas Perpustakaan Umum dan Arsip Daerah | 30 | Bagian Hukum |
| 13 | Dinas Pertanian dan Ketahanan Pangan | 31 | Bagian Organisasi |
| 14 | Badan Perencanaan, Penelitian dan Pengembangan | 32 | Bagian Layanan Pengadaan Barang/Jasa |
| 15 | Badan Kepegawaian Daerah | 33 | Bagian Pengembangan Perekonomian |
| 16 | Badan Pengelola Keuangan dan Aset Daerah | 34 | Bagian Kesejahteraan Rakyat dan Kemasyarakatan |
| 17 | Badan Pelayanan Pajak Daerah | 35 | Bagian Humas |
| 18 | Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik | 36 | Bagian Umum |

## RESULTS

The results of the data analysis were carried out in stages: Data validity and reality test, Narrative Analysis, Classical Assumption Test consisting of data normality test, dta heterogeneity test, Autocorrelation Test, data multicollinearity test, then using the t test, F test, and compiling the regression model.

**Respondent Characteristics by Gender**

The gender of the respondents can be used to find out the involvement of gender in the process of making financial reports in OPDs and parts of the Malan City Government, female respondents are more dominant. Here is the classification of respondents by gender

**Table 2. Respondent Characteristics by Gender**

| Gender | Sum | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Laki-laki | 31 | 35,2% |
| Perempuan | 57 | 64,8% |
| Total | 88 | 100% |

**Source: Primary Data processed (2022)**

**Respondent Characteristics by Age**

The age of the respondents is expected to describe the level of experience in compiling financial statements or positions in OPD and the Malang City Government, most of the respondents are 36-45 years old, which is 42.1%. Here are the results of the classification of respondents by age.

**Table 3. Respondent Characteristics by Age**

| Age | Sum | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| ≤ 25 tahun | 4 | 4,5% |
| 26-35 tahun | 11 | 12,5% |
| 36-45 tahun | 37 | 42,1% |
| 45-55 tahun | 30 | 34,1% |
| ≥ 56 tahun | 6 | 6,8% |
| Total | 88 | 100% |

**Source: Primary Data processed (2022)**

**Characteristics of Respondents Based on Education Level**

The level of education of the respondents is expected to be able to describe the abilities possessed by employees involved in making financial reports in OPD and the Malang City Government, most of whom have a bachelor's degree (S1) as many as 55 respondents or 62.5%, The following is a classification of respondents based on their level of education:

**Table 4. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Education Level**

| Education Level | Sum | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| SMA/SMA | 19 | 21,6% |
| D3 | 3 | 3,4% |
| S1 | 55 | 62,5% |
| S2 | 10 | 11,4% |
| S3 | 1 | 1,1% |
| Total | 88 | 100% |

**Source: Primary Data processed (2022)**

**Characteristics of Respondents Based on Educational Background**

The respondents' educational background is expected to be used to measure the level of competence of respondents in preparing financial statements, dominated by non-accounting with 79.5%. The following is a classification of respondents based on their educational background

**Table 5. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Educational Background**

| Educational Background | Sum | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Akuntansi | 18 | 20,5% |
| Non Akuntansi | 70 | 79,5% |
| Total | 88 | 100% |

**Source: Primary Data processed (2022)**

**Characteristics of Respondents Based on Position**

The following is a classification of respondents based on their positions in OPD and the Malang City Government, with the most serving in the finance department, namely 38 respondents (43.2%). The following is a description of the characteristics of respondents based on position

**Table 6. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Position**

| Based on Position | Sum | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Bagian Perbendaharaan | 5 | 5,7% |
| Bagian Akuntansi | 12 | 13,6% |

| Based on Position | Sum | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Bagian Keuangan | 38 | 43,2% |
| Bendahara Penerimaan | 8 | 9,1% |
| Bendahara Pengeluaran | 11 | 12,5% |
| Lain-lain | 14 | 15,9% |
| Total | 88 | 100% |

**Source: Primary Data processed (2022)**

**Characteristics of Respondents Based on Length of Service**

The length of office is expected to be an illustration of the experience that the respondents have while involved in the preparation of financial statements in the OPD and Malang City Government Section Most of the respondents have served ≥ 15 years. Below is the classification of respondents based on length of service:

**Table 7. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Length of Service**

| Length of Service | Sum | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| 1-5 tahun | 13 | 14,8% |
| 6-10 tahun | 10 | 11,4% |
| 11-15 tahun | 25 | 28,4% |
| > 15 tahun | 40 | 45,4% |
| Total | 88 | 100% |

**Source: Primary Data processed (2022)**

**Test Instrument**

Nizamuddin (2020) wrote that the instrument test is intended to produce a good and correct instrument and in accordance with the rules in the preparation of the instrument and is expected to be able to estimate the population. Instrument tests are also useful to get valid and reliable instruments. Instrument tests are divided into two types, namely validity tests and reliability tests. The results of the analysis show that all research instruments are valid and reliable

.

**Normality Test**

The normality test is used to find out whether the resulting residual values are normally distributed or not. The normality test in this study uses the Kolmogorov-Smirnov One Sample Test method. Residual is said to be normally distributed if the significance > 0.05 (5%). From the results of the normality test with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov one-sample test method in the table above, a significance result of 0.200 was obtained, where the result was greater than the significance level of 0.05. This shows that the data used in this study is normally distributed.

**Multicollinearity Test**

The multicollinearity test is used to determine whether or not there is a correlation between independent variables one and another. A good regression model does not correlate between independent variables. The multicollinearity test was carried out by looking at the tolerance and inflation factor (VIF) values in the regression model.

.

**Table 8. Multicollinearity Test**

| | Correlations | | | Collinearity Statistic | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Zero-order | Partial | Part | Tolerance | VIF |
| (Constant) | | | | | |
| X1 | .574 | .247 | .178 | .520 | 1.923 |
| X2 | .047 | .018 | .013 | .956 | 1.046 |
| X3 | .555 | .108 | .076 | .463 | 2.160 |
| X4 | .664 | .450 | .353 | .592 | 1.689 |

As can be seen in the table above, the standard error value is less than 1, namely Internal Control System (X1) 0.092, Understanding Government Accounting Standards (X2) 0.196, Training Quality (X3) 0.157 and Human Resources Quality (X4) 0.069. As well as the value of the beta coefficient is less than 1, namely the Internal Control System (X1) 0.248, the Understanding of Government Accounting Standards (X2) 0.013, the Quality of Training (X3) 0.112 and the Quality of Human Resources (X4) 0.459. So it can be ensured that multicollinearity is not detected. Furthermore, to be more confident that multicollinearity is not detected, it can be seen from the VIF and tolerance values in the table above. It can be seen in the table above that the VIF value is less than 10, namely the Internal Control System (X1) 1,923, the Understanding of Government Accounting Standards (X2) 1,046, the Quality of Training (X3) 2,160 and the Quality of Human Resources (X4) 1,689. So it can be ensured that multicollinearity is not detected. The tolerance value is also more than 0.1 with the Internal Control System (X1) 0.520, the Understanding of Government Accounting Standards (X2) 0.956, the Quality of Training (X3) 0.463 and the Quality of Human Resources (X4) 0.592. So it can be ascertained that there is no problem of multicollinearity.

**Heteroskedasticity Test**

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test the difference in variance and residual values in a research period. Heteroscedasticity results in a doubt (inaccurate) of the results of a regression analysis carried out. This study will use glacier tests to detect the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity symptoms in this study. And the results of the study showed that it passed heterokedasticity.

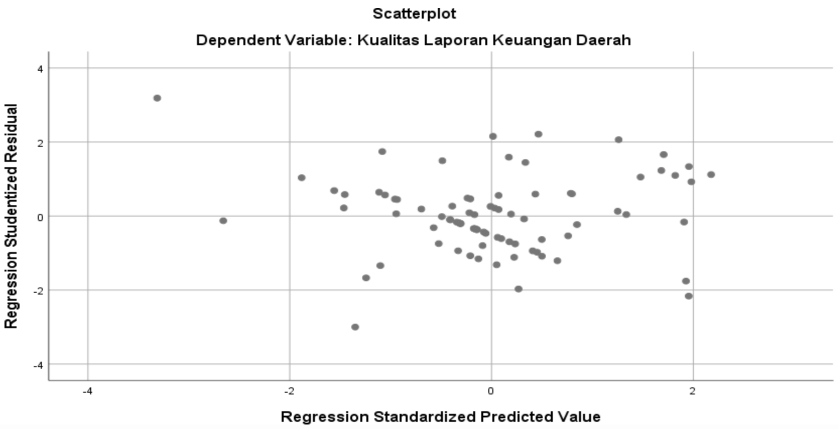



**Figure 3. Heteroscedasticity Test Result**
**Source: Primary Data processed with SPSS Version 25 (2022)**

**Multiple Linear Regression Analysis**

The analysis technique used to test the first hypothesis, second hypothesis, third hypothesis and fourth hypothesis is a simple linear regression analysis. Meanwhile, to test the fifth hypothesis in this study, multiple linear regression analysis was used. The ability of independent variables to explain dependent variables using determination coefficients will also be measured

**Test T**

This analysis is used to determine the influence of partially independent variables on dependent variables. The results of the analysis can be seen in the t-value found in the coefficients table next to the sig column (significance). If the probability of the value of t is calculated above the table t and the significance level is < 5%, then it can be stated that there is an influence between the dependent variable and the independent variable partially, and vice versa.

**Table 9. Results of the Variable T Test of the internal Control System Coefficients**

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (constant) | 18.193 | 3.347 | | 5.603 | .000 |
| | internal Control System | .564 | .079 | .611 | 7.166 | .000 |

**Source: Primary Data processed with SPSS Version 25 (2022)**

The basis for decision-making in simple regression analysis can be seen in the table above that the sig value is 0.00 where the lift is less than the specified significance of 0.05. In addition, it can be seen that t counts > t table (7,166 > 1,987). So it can be concluded if there is an influence of the Internal Control System (X1) on the Quality of Regional Financial Statements (Y) which means that Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected.

**Table 10. Results of the T Test of Variables Understanding Government Accounting Standards**

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (constant) | 40.431 | 2.160 | | 18.722 | .000 |
| | Understanding Government Accounting Standards | .117 | .269 | .047 | ,434 | .665 |

**Source: Primary Data processed with SPSS Version 25 (2022)**

Based on the table above, the variable Understanding Government Accounting Standards has a sig value of 0.665 which is greater than the specified significance value, which is 0.05. It is also known that t counts 0.434 < t table 1.987. Therefore, it can be concluded that Ho is accepted, and Ha is rejected, which means that the Understanding of Government Accounting Standards has no effect on the Quality of Regional Financial Statements.

**Table 11. Results of the Variable T Test of Training Quality**

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (constant) | 22.428 | 3.078 | | 7.285 | .000 |
| | Training Quality | .769 | .124 | .555 | 6.184 | .000 |

**Source: Primary Data processed with SPSS Version 25 (2022)**

Based on the table above, the training quality variable has a sig value of 0.000 which is less than the specified significance value, which is 0.05. It is also known that t counts 6.184 > t table 1.987. So it can be concluded that Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, which means that the Quality of Training affects the Quality of Regional Financial Statements.

**Table 12. Results of the T Test of Human Resource Quality Variables**

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (constant) | 23.043 | 2.244 | | 10.267 | .000 |
| | Human Resource Quality | .456 | .055 | .664 | 8.231 | .000 |

**Source: Primary Data processed with SPSS Version 25 (2022)**

Based on the table above, the training quality variable has a sig value of 0.000 which is less than the specified significance value, which is 0.05. It is also known that t counts 8,231 > t table 1,987. So it can be concluded that Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, which means that the Quality of Human Resources affects the Quality of Regional Financial Statements.

**Test F**

The F test in multiple linear regression analysis will measure the influence exerted by Variable X simultaneously on Variable Y. The basis for taking in the F test is to compare the significance values in the ANOVA output results. Then compare the calculated f value with the table f value

**Table 13. Test Result F**

**ANOVA[a]**

| Model | | Sum of Squares | Df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Regression | 635,580 | 4 | 158,895 | 23,198 | ,000[b] |
| | Residual | 568,499 | 83 | 6,849 | | |
| | Total | 1204,080 | 87 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable Quality of Regional Financial Reports
b. Predictors: (Constant), Quality of Human Resources, Understanding of Government Accounting Standards, Interpersonal Control System, Quality of Training

**Source: Primary Data processed with SPSS Version 25 (2022)**

Based on the table above, it is known that the sig value is 0.000. Because the basis for decision-making in the F test is that the hypothesis is accepted if the sig value < 0.05 and the sig value obtained in the ANOVA table above is 0.000, it can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted. In other words, the Internal Control System, Understanding of Government Accounting Standards, Training Quality and Human Resources Quality simultaneously affect the Quality of Regional Financial Reports in Malang City. If the decision making is based on the comparison of the value of Fcal with Ftable, then the hypothesis can be accepted if the value of Fcal > Ftable. It is known that the value of Fcal is 23.198 and Ftabel is 2.48 for 4 independent variables with 88 respondents. It can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted or in other words the Internal Control System, Understanding of Government Accounting Standards, Training Quality and Human Resources Quality simultaneously affect the Quality of Regional Financial Reports in Malang City.

**R2 Test**

The coefficient of determination (R Square) or R2 has the meaning of the contribution of the influence given by the independent variable (X) to the bound variable (Y) and is useful for predicting and seeing how much influence the independent variable (X) contributes to the bound variable (Y) simultaneously

**Table 14. Regression Coefficient Test Results (R2)**

| Model | R | R Square | djusted R Square | l. Error of the Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ,727a | ,528 | ,505 | 2,61713 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Quality of Human Resources, Understanding of Government Accounting Standards, Interpersonal Control System, Quality of Training

**Source: Primary Data processed with SPSS Version 25 (2022)**

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the value of the determination coefficient or R Square is 0.528 or 52.8%. This value means that the variables of Internal Control System, Understanding of Government Accounting Standards, Quality of Training and Quality of Human Resources simultaneously affect the Quality of Regional Financial Reports in Malang City by 52.8%. While the rest are influenced by other variables outside this regression equation.

**Relative Donations and Effective Contributions**

Relative contribution and effective contribution aim to find out how much influence the independent variable (X) has on the bound variable (Y). Effective contribution is a measure of the contribution of independent variables to dependent variables in regression analysis. Meanwhile, relative contribution is a measure that shows the contribution of an independent variable to the regression square. The effective contribution magnitude and relative contribution for each of the independent and dependent variables have been summarized in the table below:

T

**Table 15.** Summary of Effective Contribution Results and Relative Contributions

| Variables | Effective | Relative |
|---|---|---|
| Operating System Internal | 19,7% | 37,3% |
| Standard Understanding Government Accounting | 0,1% | 0,3% |
| Quality of Training | 3,16% | 6% |
| Resource Quality Human | 29,8% | 56,4% |
| Total Amount | 52,8% | 100% |

**Source: Primary Data processed with SPSS Version 25 (2022)**

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the effective contribution (SE) of the three independent variables is 52.8%. The human resource quality variable had the largest effective contribution of 29.8%, followed by the internal control system variable had an effective contribution of 19.7%. The quality of training had an effective contribution of 3.16% and the understanding of government accounting standards had an effective contribution of 0.1%, while the other 47.2% was influenced by other factors outside this study. For relative contribution (SR), as seen in the table above, the internal control system has a relative contribution of 37.3%, Understanding of government accounting standards by 0.3%, Training quality by 6% and finally the quality of human resources has a relative contribution of 56.4%. The quality of human resources has the greatest role in influencing the quality of regional financial reports in Malang City.

**Discussion**

This study aims to examine the influence of the Internal Control System (X1), Understanding of Government Accounting Standards (X2), Training Quality (X3) and Human Resources Quality (X4) on the Quality of Regional Financial Reports (Y) in OPD and Section in the Malang City Government. Based on the results of the analysis, the discussion of the research results is as follows:

**The Influence of the Internal Control System on the Quality of Regional Financial Reports**

The first hypothesis is that the Internal Control System variable (X1) has a positive effect on the quality of the regional financial report (Y) received. This is shown by the value of the coefficient in table 4.31 which shows the value of the constant coefficient of 18.193 and the variable coefficient of the Internal Control System (X1) is 0.564. Systematically, the constant value states that at the time of perception 0, the quality of regional financial statements has a value of 18.193. The positive value of 0.564 contained in the regression coefficient of the internal control system variable on the quality of regional financial reports is unidirectional, where each unit of perception variable will cause an increase in compliance by 0.564. The result of the correlation value (R) is 0.611 which shows that there is a positive relationship between variable X1 and variable Y. Therefore, it can be stated that the Internal Control System has a positive and significant effect on the quality of the Regional Financial Statements of Malang City and H1 is accepted. The acceptance of H1 shows that if the internal control system in OPD and Section in the Malang City Government is getting better, then the better the financial reports will be produced. The Internal Control System in this study was measured using a questionnaire with 5 answer options. As many as 68% of respondents' answers were in the good category. This shows that the internal control system in the OPD and the Malang City Government is adequate.

**The Effect of Understanding Government Accounting Standards on the Quality of Regional Financial Statements.**

The second hypothesis is that the variable Understanding Government Accounting Standards (X2) has a positive effect on the Quality of Regional Financial Statements (Y) of Malang City is rejected in the analysis using sig and t calculations. The regression line equation Y = 40.431 + 0.117X which means that the value of Y is 40.431 if the value of X2 is 0 and the value of Y will increase by 0.117 if the value of X2 increases by 1%. This may happen because the recording and reporting of finances at the OPD and the Malang City Government Section have used the system obtained from the Central Government to facilitate their work, which causes employees to only know about what is provided in the system without understanding the applicable government accounting standards but can still prepare financial statements properly. Educational background can also be the cause why variable X3 has no effect on variable Y. The results of the study show that most of the employees involved in the preparation of financial statements in Malang City come from non-accounting educational backgrounds. Among the 88 respondents studied, 70 respondents (79.5%) had a non-accounting education background and only 18 respondents (20.5%) had an accounting education background.

**The Effect of Training Quality on the Quality of Regional Financial Reports**

The third hypothesis, the Quality of Training (X3) has a positive effect on the Quality of Regional Financial Reports (Y) in Malang City is accepted. This is based on the sig value in the t-test which has a value of 0.000 which means less than the specified significance value, which is 0.05. This is reinforced by the t-value of 6.184 > table 1.987. The result of the correlation value (R) of 0.555 which shows a positive relationship between X3 and Y. While the result of the R2 value of 0.308 shows that there is an influence between the variables X3 and Y. It can be concluded that the Quality of Training has a positive and significant effect on the quality of Regional Financial Reports in Malang City.

**The Effect of Human Resource Quality on the Quality of Regional Financial Reports**

The fourth hypothesis is that the Quality of Human Resources (X4) has a positive effect on the Quality of Regional Financial Reports (Y) of Malang City is accepted. This has been shown by the value of sig in the t-test of the X3 variable is 0.000 which is smaller than the specified significance value, which is 0.05. It was also obtained that the value of t was calculated 8.231 > t table 1.987. The regression line equation Y = 23.043 + 0.456X which means that the value of Y is 23.043 if the value of X2 is 0 and the value of Y will increase by 0.456 if the value of X2 increases by 1%. The result of the correlation value (R) is 0.664 which shows a positive relationship between the variable X4 and Y. The result of the value of the determination coefficient (R2) is 0.441 which means that there is an influence between the variable X3 and Y. So it can be concluded that the Quality of Human Resources has a positive and significant effect on the Quality of Regional Financial Reports in Malang City.

**The Influence of Internal Control System, Understanding of Government Accounting Standards, Training Quality and Human Resources Quality on the Quality of Regional Financial Statements**.

The fifth hypothesis which reads Internal Control System (X1), Understanding of Government Accounting Standards (X2), Training Quality (X3) and Human Resources Quality (X4) simultaneously on the Quality of Regional Financial Statements (Y) was accepted. Results of correlation values (R) is 0.727 which indicates a positive relationship between X1, X2, X3, and X4 together on Y. The result of the determination coefficient (R2) of 0.528 indicates the simultaneous influence of X1, X2, X3, and X4 on Y by 52.8%. It is also known that the F count is 23.198 > the F table is 2.48. Therefore, it can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted or in other words the Internal Control System (X1), Understanding of Government Accounting Standards (X2), Training Quality (X3) and Human Resources Quality (X4) simultaneously affect the Quality of Regional Financial Statements (Y) in Malang City.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the study on the Influence of the Internal Control System, Understanding of Government Accounting Standards, Training Quality and Human Resource Quality on the Quality of Regional Financial Statements in Malang City is that all variables have a significant influence either partially or simultaneously. There is a limitation of the number of respondents who are limited to OPDs and sections only. The research suggestion is to increase respondents in SKPD and UPT. It is necessary to test the variables that are sams in different locations and use analytical tools that are in quantitative tests such as

## REFERENCES


Adiputra, Made Sujana. (2017). Pengaruh Pemahaman Akuntansi Berbasis SAK-ETAP, Kualitas Pelatihan, dan Sistem Pengendalian Internal terhadap Kualitas Laporan Keuangan Koperasi (Studi Empiris Pada Koperasi Simpan Pinjam di Kecamatan Karangasem). *E-Journal S1 Ak Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha,* 8 (2).

Amisepti, Anisa. (1 Juni *2017*). Peran *SKPD dalam* Menghasilkan *Laporan* Keuangan *Daerah yang Kredibel dan Akuntabel.* Penelitian Pusat Kajian Keuangan Negara. diperoleh dari https://monitor.co.id/2017/06/01/peran-skpd-dalam-menghasilkan- laporan-keuangan-daerah-yang-kredibel-dan-akuntabel/

Baihaqi, Bari. (13 Oktober 2017). *Seberapa Penting Opini WTP dari BPK?*. Harian Ekonomi Neraca. diperoleh dari http://www.neraca.co.id/article/91466/seberapa-penting-opini-wtp- dari-bpk

Cahyadi, Dwi. (2009). Pengaruh *Tingkat Pendidikan, Masa Kerja, Pelatihan dan Posisi di Pemerintahan* Terhadap *Pemahaman Laporan Keuangan Daerah (Studi Empiris Pada Eksekutif Dan Legislatif di Lembaga Pemerintahan Kabupaten Banjarnegara)*. Tesis. Universitas Diponegoro. Semarang.

Citra, Astuti., Yusuf, Ronny, Edward., Matondang, Elsa, Siburian., Enda, Noviyanti, Simorangkir. (2022). The Effect of Internal Control System and Human Resources Quality on Report Quality Finance with the Internal Environment as Intervening Variables in Regional Companies Tirtanadi Medan Drinking Water. International journal of social science research and review, doi: 10.47814/ijssrr.v5i10.524

Juita, Y. (2023). The influence of the application of government accounting standards and local government internal control on the quality of financial reporting information. *Indonesia Accounting Research Journal*, *10*(4), 121–129. https://doi.org/10.35335/iacrj.v10i4.151

Mardian, I. R., & Yurniwati, Y. (2022). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Akuntabilitas Pengelolaan Keuangan Dana BTT Covid 19 Pemerintah Provinsi Sumatera Barat. *Owner*, *6*(4), 3939–3949. https://doi.org/10.33395/owner.v6i4.1155

Prabadianti, E. A., & Erawati, T. (2023). Hubungan Sistem Pengendalian Internal Pemerintah, Pemahaman Akuntansi dan Kualitas Laporan Keuangan. *Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Dan Humaniora*, *9*(2), 227–235. https://doi.org/10.29303/jseh.v9i2.318

Subiyantoro, S. (2023). Akuntabilitas Penggunaan Dana Desa 2020 Di Desa Blembem, Kecamatan Jambon, Kabupaten Ponorogo. *Ji@P*, *10*(2), 113–124. https://doi.org/10.33061/jp.v10i2.5909

Susanti, A. D. (2022). Perspektif Hukum Keuangan Negara Terhadap Mekanisme Pertanggungjawaban Pengelolaan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah. *El-Dusturie*, *1*(2), 53–70. https://doi.org/10.21154/eldusturie.v1i2.4637

Hall, James A. (2004). *Sistem Informasi Akuntansi* (Edisi 4, Buku 1), Terjemah oleh Dewi Fitriasari dan Deny Arnos Kwary. (2007). Jakarta: Salemba Empat

Lestari, Ni Luh Wayan Tiya., Dewi, Ni Nyoman Sri Rahayu Trisna. (2020). Pengaruh Pemahaman Akuntansi, Pemanfaatan Sistem Informasi Akuntansi dan Sistem Pengendalian Intern terhadap Kualitas Laporan Keuangan. *Jurnal KRISNA: Kumpulan Riset Akuntansi,* 11 (2), 170-178.

Mahaputra, I Putu Upabayu Rama., Putra, I Wayan. (2014). Analisis Faktor- Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kualitas Informasi Pelaporan Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi Universitas Udayana*, 8 (2), 230-244

Mardiasmo. (2018). *Akuntansi Sektor Publik*. Yogyakarta: ANDY

Nurillah, As Syifa. (2014). Pengaruh Kompetensi Sumber Daya Manusia, Penerapan Sistem Akuntansi Keuangan Daerah, Pemanfaatan Teknologi Informasi, dan Sistem Pengendalian Intern terhadap Kualitas Laporan Keuangan. *Skripsi*. Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang.

Ponamon, Irene Fransisca. (2014). Pengaruh Pengawasan Internal, Pemahaman Sistem Akuntansi Keuanga, dan Kapasitas Sumber Daya Manusia terhadap Kualitas Laporan Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah pada SKPD Pemerintah Kota Mando. *Going Concern : Jurnal Riset Akuntansi*, 9 (2), 68-80.

Sari, Ni Putu Yogi Merta Maeka., Adiputra, I Made Pradana., Sujana, Edy. (2014). Pengaruh Pemahaman Standar Akuntansi Pemerintahan (SAP) dan Pemanfaatan Sistem Informasi Keuangan Daerah terhadap Kualitas Laporan Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah (Studi Kasus Pada Dinas-Dinas di Pemerintah Kabupaten Jembrana. *E- journal S1 Ak Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha,* 2 (1).

Sekaran, Uma. (2015). *Metodologi Penelitian untuk Bisnis (Research Methods for Business)*. Jakrta: Salemba Empat

Setyaningrum, Desi. (2016). *Pengaruh Kapasitas Sumber Daya Manusia, Pemanfaatan Teknologi Informasi dan Pengendalian Intern Akuntansi Terhadap Nilai Informasi Pelaporan Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah (Studi pada Dinas Pendapatan, Pengelolaan Keuangan dan Aset Daerah Kabupaten Karanganyar)*, Naskah Publikasi. Surakarta.

Soimah, Siti dan Aprilla, Nila. (2014). *Pengaruh Kapasitas Sumber Daya Manusia, Pemanfaatan Teknologi Informasi dan Sistem*

Subiyantoro, S. (2023). Akuntabilitas Penggunaan Dana Desa 2020 Di Desa Blembem, Kecamatan Jambon, Kabupaten Ponorogo. *Ji@P*, *10*(2), 113–124. https://doi.org/10.33061/jp.v10i2.5909

Susanti, A. D. (2022). Perspektif Hukum Keuangan Negara Terhadap Mekanisme Pertanggungjawaban Pengelolaan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah. *El-Dusturie*, *1*(2), 53–70. https://doi.org/10.21154/eldusturie.v1i2.4637

Yaya, Sonjaya., Muslim, Muslim. (2023). A Look at How Regional Financial Accounting, Government Internal Control, and IT Affect Financial Statement Quality. doi: 10.37531/bijac.v4i1.4854