



PENGELOLAAN SUMBER DAYA KEUANGAN

Aryan Eka Prastya Nugraha, S.E.,M.Pd
(2018)

"The pen is mightier than the sword, but no match for the accountant."

—JONATHAN GLANCEY,
BRITISH JOURNALIST

BRITISH JOURNALIST

—JONATHAN GLANCEY



A variety of business stakeholders, managers, stockholders, employees, creditors, suppliers, and government agencies use accounting information.

agencies use accounting information
creditors, suppliers, and government
managers, stockholders, employees

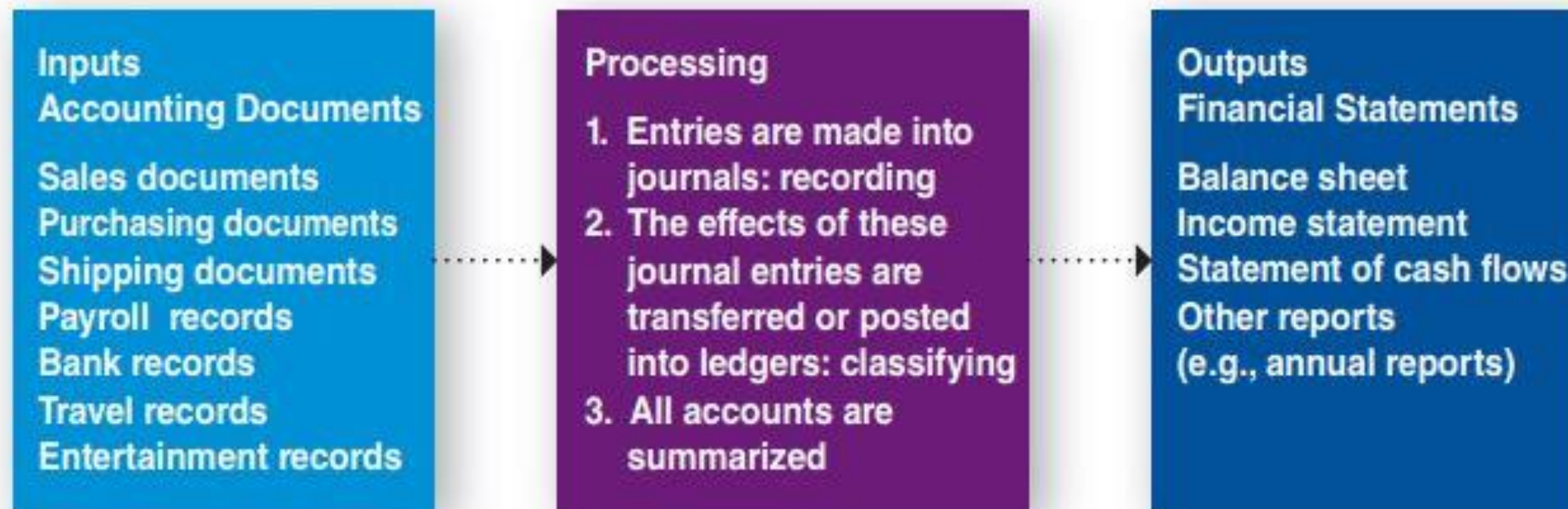
What Is Accounting?



Accounting is the recording, classifying, summarizing, and interpreting of financial events and transactions in an organization to provide management and other interested parties the financial information they need to make good decisions about its operation. Financial transactions include buying and selling goods and services, acquiring insurance, paying employees, and using supplies. Usually we group all purchases together, and all sales transactions together. The method we use to record and summarize accounting data into reports is an *accounting system* (see Figure 17.1).

FIGURE 17.1 THE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

The inputs to an accounting system include sales documents and other documents. The data are recorded, classified, and summarized. They're then put into summary financial statements such as the income statement and balance sheet and statement of cash flows.



Entertainment records

Travel records

summarized

3. All accounts are

ACCOUNTING DISCIPLINES



You may think accounting is only for profit-seeking firms. Nothing could be further from the truth. Accounting, often called the language of business, allows us to report financial information about nonprofit organizations such as churches, schools, hospitals, fraternities, and government agencies.¹ The accounting profession is divided into five key working areas: managerial accounting, financial accounting, auditing, tax accounting, and governmental and not-for-profit accounting. All five are important, and all create career opportunities.² Let's explore each.

Managerial Accounting



Managerial accounting provides information and analysis to managers *inside* the organization to assist them in decision making. Managerial accounting is concerned with measuring and reporting costs of production, marketing, and other functions; preparing budgets (planning); checking whether or not units are staying within their budgets (controlling); and designing strategies to minimize taxes.

USERS

- Government taxing authorities (e.g., the Internal Revenue Service)
- Government regulatory agencies
- People interested in the organization's income and financial position (e.g., owners, creditors, financial analysts, suppliers)
- Managers of the firm

TYPE OF REPORT

- Tax returns
- Required reports
- Financial statements found in annual reports (e.g., income statement, balance sheet, statement of cash flows)
- Financial statements and various internally distributed financial reports

- Managers of the firm

- distributed financial reports
- Financial statements and various internally

certified management accountant (CMA)

A professional accountant who has met certain educational and experience requirements, passed a qualifying exam, and been certified by the Institute of Certified Management Accountants.

financial accounting

Accounting information and analyses prepared for people outside the organization.

annual report

A yearly statement of the financial condition, progress, and expectations of an organization.

private accountant

An accountant who works for a single firm, government agency, or nonprofit organization.

The Balance Sheet for McDonald's Corporation



McDonald's Corp. Balance Sheet December 31, 2015			
Assets (Resources owned by the firm)	→	ASSETS	
		Current Assets	
		Cash	\$7,685,500,000.00
		Accounts receivable	\$1,298,700,000.00
		Inventory	\$100,100,000.00
		Prepaid expenses	\$558,700,000.00
		Total current assets	\$9,643,000,000.00
		Property, plant, and equipment	\$37,692,400,000.00
		Less: Accumulated depreciation	-\$14,574,800,000.00
		Net plant, property, and equipment	\$23,117,600,000.00
		Other long-term assets	\$5,178,100,000.00
		Total plant, property, and equipment	\$28,295,700,000.00
		Total Assets	\$37,938,700,000.00
Equals		LIABILITIES	
		Current Liabilities	
		Accounts payable	\$874,700,000.00
		Wages payable	\$1,378,800,000.00
		Taxes	\$463,800,000.00
		Total current liabilities	\$2,717,300,000.00
		Long-term Liabilities	
		Long-term loan	24,122,100,000.00
		Other long-term liabilities	\$3,778,300,000.00
		Total Liabilities	\$30,617,700,000.00
Liabilities (What the firm owes to outsiders)	→		
		Plus	
		Owners' (or Stockholders') Equity (The claims owners have on their firm's assets)	
		STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
		Common Equity	
		Common stock	\$16,600,000.00
		Retained earnings	\$7,304,400,000.00
		Total Stockholders' Equity	\$7,321,000,000.00
		Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$37,938,700,000.00

The balance sheet "balances," reflecting the equality expressed in the accounting equation.

(Retained earnings less treasury stock)

Income Statement for McDonald's

McDonald's Corp. Income Statement December 31, 2015	
Revenue: (What the firm earns)	Sales Revenue
	Company-operated restaurants \$16,488,300,000.00
	Franchised restaurants \$8,924,700,000.00
	Total revenue \$25,413,000,000.00
Minus	Cost of goods sold \$13,976,900,000.00
	Gross Profit \$11,436,100,000.00
Costs and Expenses (Cash spent and other resources used up)	Operating Expenses
	Franchised restaurants, occupancy \$1,646,900,000.00
	expenses Selling & administrative expenses \$2,643,700,000.00
	Total Operating Expenses \$4,290,600,000.00
	Net Operating Income \$7,145,500,000.00
	Interest expense \$589,800,000.00
	Taxable Income \$6,555,700,000.00
	Taxes \$2,026,400,000.00
	Net Income \$4,529,300,000.00
Net Income (Profit if positive or loss if negative)	

Adapted from "McDonald's Corporation, Form 10-K," U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, <http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/63908/000006390816000103/mcd-12312015x10k.htm>, accessed March 22, 2016.

Adapted from "McDonald's Corporation, Form 10-K," U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, <http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/63908/000006390816000103/mcd-12312015x10k.htm>, accessed March 22, 2016.

BUDGETING: PLANNING FOR AccOUNTAbILITY



Management accountants also play an important role in the development of budgets. **Budgeting** is a management tool that explicitly shows how a firm will acquire and allocate the resources it needs to achieve its goals over a specific time period. The budgetary process facilitates planning by requiring managers to translate goals into measurable quantities and identify the specific resources needed to achieve these goals. But budgeting offers other advantages as well. If done well, budgeting:

Development of the Master Budget

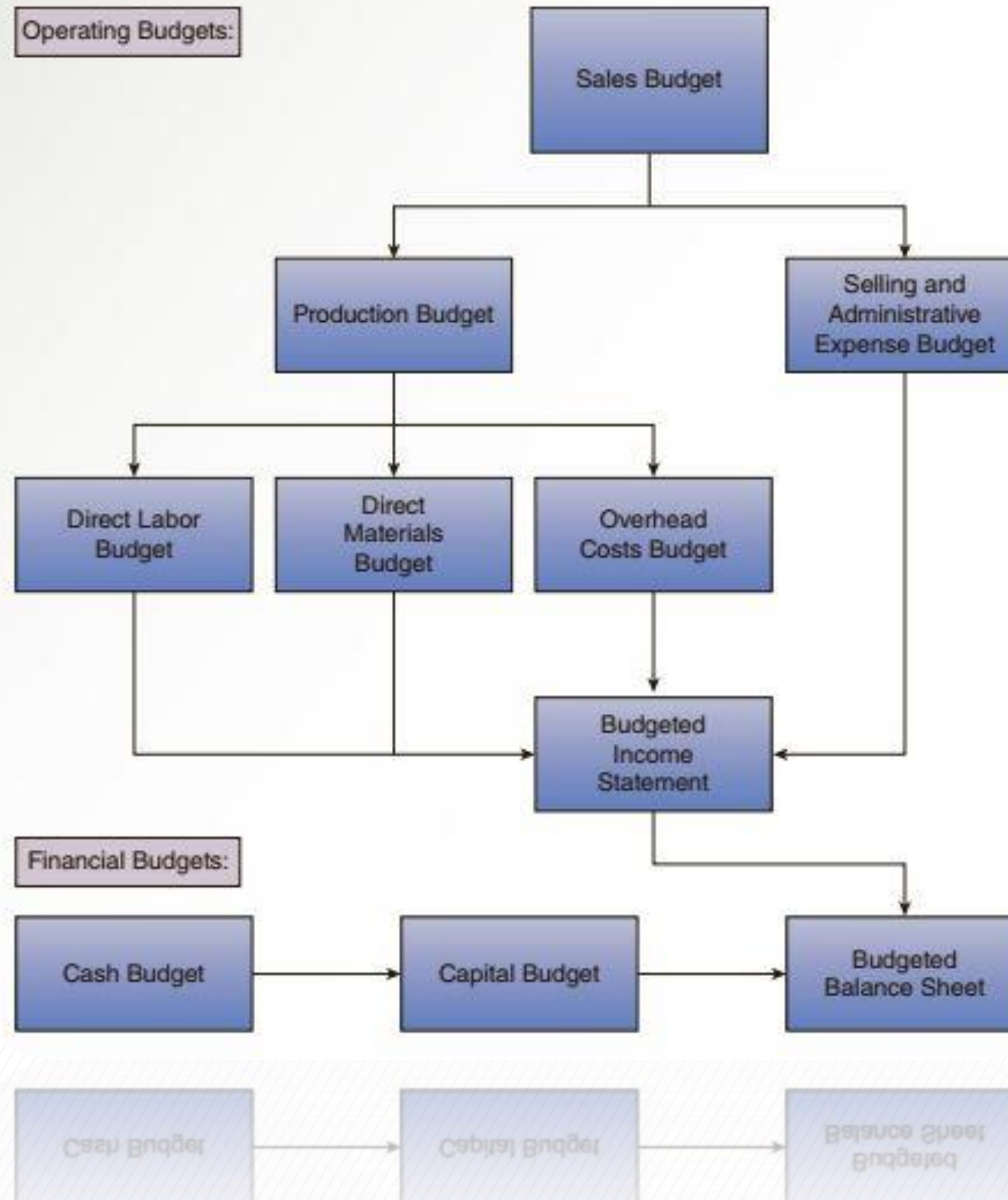


EXHIBIT 8.5 COMPARISON OF FINANCIAL AND MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING

	Financial Accounting	Managerial Accounting
Purpose	Primarily intended to provide information to external stakeholders, such as stockholders, creditors, and government regulators. Information provided by financial accounting is available to the general public.	Primarily intended to provide information to internal stakeholders, such as the managers of specific divisions or departments. This information is proprietary—meaning that it isn't available to the general public.
Type of Information Presented	Focuses almost exclusively on financial information.	Provides both financial and nonfinancial information.
Nature of Reports	Prepares a standard set of financial statements.	Prepares customized reports to deal with specific problems or issues.
Timing of Reports	Presents financial statements on a predetermined schedule (usually quarterly and annually).	Creates reports upon request by management rather than according to a predetermined schedule.
Adherence to Accounting Standards?	Governed by a set of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).	Uses procedures developed internally that are not required to follow GAAP.
Time Period Focus	Summarizes past performance and its impact on the firm's present condition.	Provides reports dealing with past performance but also involves making projections about the future when dealing with planning issues.

fixed costs Costs that remain the same when the level of production changes within some relevant range.

variable costs Costs that vary directly with the level of production.

direct cost Costs that are incurred directly as the result of some specific cost object.

indirect costs Costs that are the result of a firm's general operations and are not directly tied to any specific cost object.

activity-based costing (ABC) A technique to assign product costs based on links between activities that drive costs and the production of specific products.

of specific products:
costs and the production
between activities that drive



REFLEKSI

1. Informasi penting hari ini
2. Manfaat penting dari informasi penting hari ini
3. Tindak lanjut yang dapat saudara lakukan



That's all. Thank you! 😊

Any Questions?