

ATTACHMENT XIII GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 24 YEAR 2005 DATE 13 JUNE 2005

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING STANDARDS STATEMENT NO.11

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



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1 GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING STANDARDS 2 STATEMENT NO.11

3 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 The standards, which have been set in bold italic type, should be read in 5 the context of the commentary paragraphs in this Standard, which are in 6 plain type, and in the context of the Conceptual Framework of the 7 Government Accounting.

8 **PREFACE**

9 **Objective**

1. The objective of this Standard is to prescribe the 10 preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the government 11 units for presenting general purpose financial statements in order to 12 improve their quality and completeness. In this Standard, the general 13 purpose financial statements are financial with the objective to fulfill the 14 needs of the majority of the financial statements users, including 15 Central/Local House of Representative (DPR/DPRD) as are determined 16 in the prevailing statutory regulations. 17

18 Scope

192. The general purpose financial statements of20government units which are determined as reporting entities are21presented in Consolidated Financial Statements in order to reflect22one unity of entity according to this Standard.

23 3. Consolidated Financial Statements of the central
 24 government as a reporting entity comprise financial statements of
 25 all accounting entities, including those of Public Service Body
 26 (BLU).

- 4. This Standard does not prescribe:
- (a) Consolidated financial statements of Central/Local Government
 Business Enterprises (BUMN/BUMD).
- 30 (b) Accounting for investments in associated companies;
- 31 (c) Accounting for investments in joint ventures; and
- 32 (d) Combined Statistical Reports of the central and local
 33 governments.



1 **DEFINITIONS**

5. The followings are terms used in the Standard with
 the meaning specified:

Accounting Entity is a government unit endowed to certain budget or
 goods and therefore is to prepare financial statements to be compiled
 into those of the reporting entity.

Consolidation refers to a process of compiling accounts carried out by
 a reporting entity with other reporting entities, by eliminating reciprocal
 accounts in order to be presented as one consolidated reporting entity.

10 <u>Consolidated Financial Statements</u> are financial statements that are 11 combinations of all financial statements of reporting entities to 12 represent one single entity.

Public Service Body (BLU) are government agencies, which are
 established to provide services to the public by supplying goods and/or
 services, which are sold without profit motive and, in conducting their
 activities are based on the principles of efficiency and productivity.

17Reporting Entityis a government unit consisting of one or more18accounting entities which according to the statutory regulations is19obliged to prepare and submit accountability reports in the form of20financial statements.

PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

236. Consolidated Financial Statements consist of the24Statement of Budget Realization, the Statement of Financial Position,25and Notes to the Financial Statements.

Consolidated Financial Statements are presented for the
 same reporting period to that of the reporting entity and include
 comparative amounts from the prior period.

8. The central government submits the consolidated financial
statements from all line ministries/institutions to the House of Representative
(DPR).

9. In this Standard, the process of consolidation is followed
 by eliminating reciprocal accounts. Nevertheless, if such elimination is
 still not viable, then such case should be disclosed in the Notes to the
 Financial Statements.



1 10. An example of reciprocal accounts among other is cash 2 advances (UYHD), which has not yet been accounted for by the Disbursing 3 Treasurer up to the end of accounting period.

4 **REPORTING ENTITY**

5 11. A reporting entity is determined in the prevailing statutory 6 regulations, generally characterize as follows:

- (a) Such entity is financed by the Revenue and Expenditure Budget for
 Central/Local Government (APBN/APBD) or is furnished with separated
 funds from the budget,
- 10 (b) Such entity is established by the prevailing statutory regulations,
- 11 (c) The management of such entity is assigned government officials or 12 appointed state officials or elected by the people, and
- 13 (d) Such entity should prepare accountability report either directly or 14 indirectly to the House of Representative which approve the budget.

15 **ACCOUNTING ENTITY**

16 **12.** As an accounting entity, a government unit, which is 17 endowed to certain budget or goods, conducts accounting process and 18 submits financial statements to the reporting entity on the managed 19 budget/goods.

13. Each government unit that receives budget or manages goods is an accounting entity which is obliged to conduct accounting process, and to prepare financial statements periodically according to government accounting standards. Such financial statements are submitted internally and hierarchically to the higher unit for the purpose of combining financial statements by the reporting entity.

14. In principle, Central/Local Government Business Enterprises
 (BUMN/BUMD) are accounting entities, however, their accounting treatment
 and presentation of the financial statements do not follow government
 accounting standards.

15. A certain accounting entity, which has significant influence in
 the achievement of government programs, can be stipulated as a reporting
 entity with a statutory regulation.

33 **PUBLIC SERVICES BODY (BLU)**

16. A Public Services Body (BLU) conducts public services,
 collects, receives, and spends public funds which is received in relation to the
 serviced it provides, but it does not constitute a legal entity such as



1 government business enterprises. Examples of BLUs among others are 2 hospitals, state universities, and authoritative agency (otorita).

3 **PROCEDURES OF CONSOLIDATION**

4 17. Consolidation as outlined in this Standard is conducted by
 5 combining and adding the accounts of a certain reporting entity with
 6 other reporting entities with or without eliminating reciprocal accounts.

7 18. The reporting entity prepares financial statements by
8 combining the financial statements of all accounting entities which are
9 subsidiaries of the reporting entity.

10 19. Consolidation can be properly implemented by either 11 eliminating or not eliminating reciprocal accounts.

20. When consolidation is conducted without eliminating reciprocal
 accounts, then the reciprocal accounts and estimated amounts of such
 accounts are disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

- 15 **21.** The Financial Statements of the Public Services Body 16 (BLU) are combined with those of the line ministries/institutions of 17 central/local governments, which supervise the BLUs with the following 18 provisions:
- 19(a)The Statement of Budget Realization of the BLU is compiled in
gross to the Statement of Budget Realizations of the line
ministries/ institutions of central/local governments, which
supervise the BLUs.
- (b) The Statement of Financial Position of BLU is compiled with the
 Statement of Financial Positions of the line ministries/institutions
 of central/local governments, which supervise the BLUs.

26 **EFFECTIVE DATE**

27 22. This Government Accounting Standard becomes effective
 28 for the financial statements covering periods beginning with budget
 29 year of 2005.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

(Signed)

Dr. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

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