



**RE: abstract for Hamidah
Universitas Airlangga Surabaya
Indonesia**



admin@gcbss.org

Me & submission@gcbss.org



30/06/2015, 12:11

Dear Hamidah,
Airlangga University Surabaya,
Indonesia.

Thank you very much for your submission. Your abstract title "IFRS Adoption from accounting ecology perspective: Indonesian Case." **ID: MPMS-001927** is received for regular presentation and publication in 2nd Global Conference on Business and Social Science, 17-18 September, 2015, Bali, Indonesia. We will inform you the review outcome within 7 days.

Kind Regards,
Organizing Committee of 2nd GCBSS-2015
Tel: +603 2201 1665
Email: submission@gcbss.org / gcbss2015@gmail.com
Website: www.gcbss.org



Delete



Archive



Move



Reply all



More





GCBSS-Camera Ready Submission!!



GATR Enterprise

Me & hamidah-unair@yahoo.com



12/08/2015, 15:53

3 attachments

Dear Dr. Hamidah,

Subject: **Greetings from 2nd GCBSS organized by GATR Enterprise!**

We have received the review outcome and please to inform you that your paper will be published in **Elsevier Procedia Journal**. Please find the Elsevier templet for submission of camera ready format and submit **only** at gcbss.coordinator@gmail.com by 5th September, 2015. Please write to coordinator if you face any difficulty in preparation of paper. Please strictly follow the author guideline.

About Journal:



Delete



Archive



Move



Reply all



More





RE: full paper base on templete hamidah



admin@gcbss.org

Me

25/08/2015, 22:45



updated in the database. Please avoid changes.
Thanks
GCBSS Committee

----- Original Message -----

Subject: full paper base on templete hamidah

From: hamidah hamidah

<hamidah_unair@yahoo.com>

Date: Tue, August 25, 2015 4:08 pm

To: "admin@gcbss.org" <admin@gcbss.org>

this is my full paper base on GCBSS templete

thank You

hamidah



Delete



Archive



Move



Reply



More





Greetings From GATR Enterprise/GCBSS



GATR Enterprise

[rahkman.ardi@psikologi.unair.ac.id ...](mailto:rahkman.ardi@psikologi.unair.ac.id)



22/09/2015, 15:23

 1 attachment

Dear 2nd GCBSS Delegates,

I would like to appreciate your cooperation and interest in 2nd Global Conference on Business and Social Sciences, Bali, Indonesia. Please find the latest version of conference proceeding for your reference.

You can find the conference pictures from our Facebook

page <https://www.facebook.com/gcbss2014>

You can find the conference video clips from our channel on you tube:

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCnRoyn_d4RR-ofo_e_BTVAoA

Once again, we are thankful for your participation and testimonial on GCBSS progress and see you all in future events too.



Delete



Archive



Move



Reply all



More





Greetings: Elsevier Issue Published !!



GCBSS Committee

Undisclosed recipients & Me



09/12/2015, 17:41

Dear Bali, Indonesia: GCBSS 2015 Delegates,

Greetings from Global Academy of
Training & Research (GATR)/GCBSS.

I am glad to let you know that the GCBSS-2015 presented papers comprise on (172) Articles published in Elsevier Procedia Journal of Social and Behavioral Sciences (ScienceDirect). Volume 211 (2015) on **"Multidisciplinary Perspectives on Management and Society"** I have copied the link for your reference.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/i>



Delete



Archive



Move



Reply all



More





Re: Acceptance

Letter-CIBSSR-00319 !



admin@gcbss.org

Me, hamidah@fe.unair.ac.id & 1 more



25/06/2016, 15:30

 6 attachments

Dear Dr. Hamidah,
Universitas Airlangga,
Indonesia.

I am pleased to confirm that your abstract has been accepted for the 4th Global Conference on Business and Social Sciences, 2016 that will be held in Radisson Blu Hotel, Dubai, United Arab Emirates from 14-15 November, 2016.

Please find attached Acceptance letter, Registration form, Venue details and Workshop posters. Please email the completed registration form, along with a payment receipt **on or before 25 July, 2016, in order to avail early bird discount**, to gcbss2016@gmail.com and Cc. to admin@gcbss.org to confirm your participation. Conference program will be sent to registered participants after 25th October, 2016.



Delete



Archive



Move



Reply all



More





LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

4th Global Conference on Business & Social Sciences

"Contemporary Issues in Business and Social Sciences Research: A Dubai Initiative"

Dates: 14-15 November, 2016

Venue: Radisson Blu Hotel, Dubai Deira, United Arab Emirates

Dated: 25th June, 2016

Author: Hamidah,
Affiliation: Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia.
Paper Title: IFRS Adoption In Indonesia: Accounting Ecology Perspectives.

Dear Author,

Congratulations! We are pleased to confirm that your submitted abstract has been accepted based on double blind review for an oral presentation in the 4th Global Conference on Business and Social Sciences at Dubai, UAE.

Please note the following important guidelines:

1. Your paper number is **CIBSSR-00319** and please quote this number for all future correspondence. Please check the accuracy of the paper title, address and spelling of the author name and name of the university and send us corrected full paper or abstract with correct information by **5th July 2016**. We do not allow any change anywhere after the deadline and nothing can be change in the draft of conference program except presentation time.
2. Abstract of your paper will be published in the Refereed Conference Proceedings which will be published online and in a CD form with ISBN. If you want us to consider your paper for our **ISI/Scopus/A-category** journals, you need to send us your full paper latest by **15th August, 2016**.
3. You are required to send us attached completed registration form along with payment slip on or **before 25th July, 2016 in order to avail the early bird discount**. Please find attached Registration Form and Fee Schedule.
4. Conference program will be sent to registered participants after 25th October, 2016. Two types of parallel presentations: Abstract based presentation duration is 10-12 Minutes including Discussions. Full paper based presentation duration is 15-20 Minutes including Discussions. Please bring your flash-drive, pen-drive or USB containing power point slides. We will provide LCD projector and computer at the venue.
5. Please visit www.gcbss.org and read all information related to hotel and all other issues. We look forward to meet you at the conference.

Yours sincerely

Kashan Pirmada

GCSSS Conference Team



Collaborators:



GLOBAL ACADEMY OF TRAINING AND RESEARCHII (Company No. 002360364-P)

Address: Suite 15, Taman Bukit Angkasa, Jalan Pantai Dalam, 59200, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Tel: +603 2201 1665 Mobile: +6017 3690275 / +6018 361 9766

Email: info@gcbss.org; info@gatrcenterprise.com URL: www.gcbss.org; www.gatrcenterprise.com



4th GCBSS Abstract Proceeding (22-11-2016)



GCBSS Committee

Undisclosed recipients & Me



22/11/2016, 19:51

 1 attachment

Dear 4th GCBSS Guest,

Please find the latest version of abstract proceeding for your record. We also would like to update you that, the committee is working on the papers for journal publication, and will be contacted with reviewer feedback soon.

For Online Proceeding:

<http://gcbss.org/cimssr/gcbss-proceeding.html> (**Under Construction**)

For Conference Pictures:

<https://www.facebook.com/GCBSS.Series/>



Delete



Archive



Move



Reply all



More





4th GCBSS Proceeding



GCBSS Committee

Me



30/11/2016, 19:48

 1 attachment

Thank you

Kind regards,
GCBSS Committee



Proceedi...BSS.pdf



Delete



Archive



Move



Reply



More





URGENT: IFRS Adoption in Indonesia: Accounting Ecology Perspective



GCBSS 2017 Team

Me, hamidah@fe.unair.ac.id & 3 more



06/04/2017, 14:18



1 attachment

URGENT (expiry 48 hours) ? PLEASE NOTE: Due to time constraints, if we do not receive your response within 48 hours of this email, your article shall be pulled out and will not be published in this issue.

IFRS Adoption in Indonesia: Accounting Ecology Perspective

SCHEDULED FOR PUBLICATION IN IJEM VOL. 11 (S) 2017 (SCOPUS)

I am pleased to tell you that your manuscript titled above is currently undergoing the final publication process



Delete



Archive



Move



Reply all



More





Re: URGENT: IFRS Adoption in Indonesia: Accounting Ecology Perspective



Me

[GCBSS 2017 Team & gcbss@gatrent...](#)



06/04/2017, 17:35

dear Mr. Rasulhon Shukurov,
coordinator, (GCBSS Series)

Thank You for your email. I have read the latest version of the manuscript and I do not have further revision. Therefore, it should be fine to continue for publication process.

regards,
Hamidah

Show more



Delete



Archive



Move



Reply all



More



Manuscript Reviewing Kit

REVISED: | 6/08/2015

This **kit** contains 5 pages and the following item:

- Manuscript **Reviewing Form***

REMARK:

* In case you make **annotations** on the manuscript, please **return the softcopy** along with this form via email to the Guest Editor.

NOTE: This form is meant for **IJEM's Special Issues**.

Thank you for your support of IJEM.



SCImago
Journal & Country
Rank



ASEAN
CITATION
INDEX



MANUSCRIPT REVIEWING (Comments Form— *Special Issue*)

PLEASE TREAT THIS INFORMATION AS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Review Cycle: (please X) **FIRST Review** **SECOND Review** **THIRD Review**

This paper is classified as a: Regular Paper Short Communication Review Others _____ (specify)

SECTION I: Referee's Basic Information— (to be completed by the Referee)

NOTE: IJEM follows **double-blind** review process.

REVIEWER'S NAME	ANONYMOUS	Date Sent To Reviewer (dd/mm/yyyy)	
JOB TITLE	PROFESSOR	Date Received By Reviewer	
OCCUPATION	University Professor	Date Submitted By Reviewer	
SPECIALIZATION	Accounting		
MANUSCRIPT NO.	00319	Date Received By EE	

TITLE OF PAPER	IFRS ADOPTION IN INDONESIA: ACCOUNTING ECOLOGY PERSPECTIVES
----------------	--

SECTION II: Rating

(Referee to rate the article) 1=poor; 2=fair; 3=good; 4=excellent; W=Weight

♠ Multiply your rating by the corresponding **W** value to get the **total score** for each criterion.
e.g. if you have rated 3 for item 1, your total would be 3 x 2 = 6 or if you have rated 3 for item 2, your total would be 3 x 1 = 3.

No	CRITERIA	1	2	3	4	W	TOTAL [♠]
1.	Clarity of formal structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	8
2.	Suitability of title to the contents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	3
3.	Abstract sufficiently informative	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	3
4.	Originality / Novelty	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	3
5.	Methodology sufficiently described	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	3
6.	Methodology appropriate to study	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	3
7.	Results / Conclusions supported by data analysis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	6
8.	Clarity in the presentation of findings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	6
9.	Scientific soundness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	6
10.	Bibliography adequate and relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	4
OVERALL MERIT							45

SECTION III: *Specific Comments by the Referee* [for the Author(S)]

The reviewer should identify and comment on major strengths and weaknesses of the study design and methodology and provide the author(s) with useful suggestions for improvement of the manuscript. The review should also provide the editor the proper context and perspective to make a decision on acceptance (and/or revision or rejection) of the manuscript.

Please provide your comments here. This section will be **given to the author** with your name removed.
(The space in the box below will expand automatically as you type. Use additional sheet(s) if necessary)

THE PAPER IS INTERESTING AS IT DISCUSS THE REASONS WHY INDONESIA ADOPT IFRS USING THE THEMATIC ANALYSIS. AUTHOR NEED TO FURTHER HIGHLIGHT THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WORK IN RELATION TO THE PRIOR LITERATURE.

AUTHOR USE THE HEADING DISCUSSION INSTEAD OF FINDINGS. DISCUSSION SECTION SHOULD BE THEN GIVEN A CRITICAL REFLECTION.

AUTHOR NEED TO ADD ONE MORE PARAGRAPH IN THE CONLSUION SECTION.

SIMILARITY RATIO SHOULD NOT BE MORE THAN 15%. REPORT IS ATTACHED FOR AUTHOR REFERENCE

AUTHOR NEED TO ENSURE THAT, ALL CITATIONS IN TEXT SHOULD BE WELL DOCUMENTED IN THE REFERENCES.

PROFESSIONAL EDITING & PROOFREADING IS IMPORTANT.

SECTION IV: Referee's Recommendations to the "Special Issue" Guest Editor

All work in the manuscript should be free of any plagiarism, falsification, fabrications, or omission of significant material. The reviewer should comment on any ethical concerns raised by the study, or any possible evidence of low standards of scientific conduct.

Please provide your comments here, **if any**. This information will **NOT** be revealed to the author(s).
(The space in the box below will expand automatically as you type. Use additional sheet(s) if necessary)

SECTION V: Recommendation.

Based on the score you have given in Section II on page 2, select only one of the following by placing (X).

OPTIONS	DECISION
ACCEPT AS IS <i>—with or without only minor changes to be made by editorial staff</i> (50-56)	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACCEPT WITH MINOR REVISIONS <i>—with only minor changes to be made by the author</i> (41-49)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
RETURN TO AUTHOR(S) FOR IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS <i>—author to revise & resubmit for another round of reviews</i> (35-40)	<input type="checkbox"/>
REJECT (14-34)	<input type="checkbox"/>

ACCEPT AS IS: The manuscript warrants publication as a peer-reviewed article. It is a solid contribution and is well conceived & executed.

ACCEPT WITH MINOR REVISIONS: The manuscript should be accepted after minor revisions as noted in the comments. **N.B:** Reviewers' comments should be sufficiently specific and detailed for the author to address issues of concern.

RETURN TO AUTHOR(S) FOR IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS: The manuscript does not warrant publication in its current form, but it will warrant publication as a peer-reviewed article with suggested revisions.

REJECT: The manuscript does not warrant publication as a peer-reviewed article.

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE PERSON EVALUATING THIS MANUSCRIPT:

Signature*:

Date (dd/mm/yyyy): _____

* By typing your name into the above space, it implies that you have signed this form. It is understood that my review provided on this form is professional, honest, courteous, prompt, and constructive. (Your digital signature is as legally binding as a physical signature).

CORRESPONDING ADDRESS: (please provide full address where you could be reached)

TELEPHONE NUMBERS & EMAIL:

Work:

Mobile:

EMAIL: _____

PLEASE RETURN THIS COMPLETED FORM TOGETHER WITH THE MANUSCRIPT, IF APPLICABLE TO:

The Guest Editor (Please indicate the return mailing address complete with email and contact number)

Telephone:

EMAIL: _____

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR VALUABLE COMMENTS & SUPPORT.

IFRS Adoption in Indonesia: Accounting Ecology Perspective

Hamidah

Accounting, Airlangga University, Airlangga #4, 60286, Surabaya, Indonesia

Formatted: Font: 1 pt

Formatted: Space Before: 0 pt, After: 0 pt

Formatted: Space After: 0 pt, Line spacing: single

ABSTRACT

Formatted: Line spacing: single

The purpose of this study is to reveal the reasons why Indonesia adopt IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards).

Using the accounting ecology framework developed by Gernon and Wallace (1995), this study examines aims to examining the reason why reasons Indonesia adopts adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). This qualitative case study to answer. Data were extracted from the research question. The research sites were accounting policy makers makers' offices based in Indonesia, which includes including the DSAK, DPN IAI, and Bapepam-LK. The data were obtained through in-depth interviews which were conducted and data were then processed by via thematic analysis. Thematic analysis is a method used for identifying, analyzing, and reporting pattern (theme) themes/patterns noted in the data of the study (Gray, 1988). Thematic analysis can generate emerging themes that are considered important to describe the phenomenon of research. The results of Results noted from this study revealed four themes describing the which served as reasons why Indonesia adopted behind Indonesia's adoption of the IFRS. The first reason is that the adoption of IFRS is more Indonesia was dominated by the desire to serve the interests of global business. The second, social reason is that Indonesia wanted to act as a social accounting actor in Indonesia is as it was now in the position to act as the nation's standard buyer. The third reason is that Indonesia is in the position of swift current globalization. Finally, Indonesia is in a position drawn swift currents of globalization with all its consequences, and the fourth is that the adoption of IFRS in Indonesia is mainly due to under the political pressure from pressures exerted by foreign parties.

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Comment [A01]: not clear what this refers to

Formatted: Space After: 0 pt, Line spacing: single

Formatted: Space After: 0 pt, Line spacing: single

Formatted: Space After: 0 pt, Line spacing: single

Comment [A02]: correct term?

Comment [A03]: is this the correct term?

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Comment [A04]: elaborate what is not consistent

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Font: Not Bold, English (United States)

Formatted: Font: 10 pt

Type of Paper: Empirical

Keywords: accounting ecology perspectives, IFRS, case study, thematic analysis, Indonesia.

1. Introduction

Since the emergence of discourse harmonization in the accounting standards, there is has been a debate among the academic circle about the advantages and disadvantages of these standards such standard harmonization. The debate occurs among scholars occurred partly because of different the differences in cultural backgrounds, socio-economic conditions, and political and financial report preparation motives. Various studies have been done to respond of the various countries. Responding to this issue, various studies were conducted (see e.g. Abeysekera, 2005; Perry & Andreas, 2006; Soderstrom & Sun, 2010). Research- but research findings in this area are mixed seemed to be inconsistent.

In the case of Indonesia, it seems that Indonesia has been involved in such an activity. In fact, Indonesia supported the globalization of accounting standards. However, as a developing

country with, Indonesia is surrounded by different institutional setting and the settings coupled by different social, political, economic and cultural different initiator country, has involved and supported the globalization of accounting standards.

Although many differences. While most countries have adopted the IFRS to replace as a means of replacing their local accounting standards, actually the adoption has not been smooth as the global standard discourse remains has remained to be a constant debate among academics. They question about Many questioned the relevance of the application of the IFRS in their countries (see Alp & Ustundag, 2009; Chamisa, 2000; Gyasi, 2010; Prather-Kinsey, 2006), or even some criticize that in fact there are-) while others criticized the political motives behind the phenomenon of adopting one global standard (Abeysekera, 2005).

The Of course, it is undeniable that the absence of the comparability of the financial statements can complicate financial statement analysis and investment investments across countries (Bradshaw, Bushee, & Miller, 2004). As To counter this, the IASB, as an international standard-setter IASB found this discovered that such dilemma can be solved by creating a single accounting standards that standard which can be applied globally. In fact, applied, thereby setting a uniform procedure. Nonetheless, the adoption of a single accounting studies found that the standard throughout the world has not been easy. Studies in accounting have found that the implementation of such global standards varies from country to country, thereby resulting in some failures in achieving the desired comparability of the financial statements to be desired (see Ball, Robin, & Wu, 2003; Bradshaw & Miller, 2007; Street & Gray, 2001). Various academic literatures are also questioning whether the same accounting standards can be applied consistently in a consistent manner by companies that operate in the different settings settings of economies, political economic and political culture. Street & Gray (2001) conducted a research on several companies in by looking at the beginning (early users) of the International Accounting Standards, in several companies.

Linking and measuring It was noted that transparency is one indicator to identify for identifying and determining the quality of financial statements to determine a high level of transparency. The However, the level of financial statement transparency transparency is not just depend dependent on using the International accounting standards, but Accounting Standards for it is also associated with the economic or political incentives offered to accountants who prepare the financial statements. Ball, Robin & Wu Ball et al. (2003) also had found that the same standards are were applied very differently in each country, which and this is attributed to the different implementation in implementations provided by the economic and political incentives of each country. Various researchers also concluded have thus, come to the conclusion that global comparability is driven by factors rather than the accounting standards. Some researchers suggest that the (Ball et al., 2003; Burghstahler, Hail, & Leuz, 2006; Land & Lang, 2002) have suggested that comparability of the financial statements can be achieved through regulatory oversight oversights or pressure the pressures of capital markets (Ball et al., 2003; Burghstahler, Hail, & Leuz, 2006; Land & Lang, 2002). Accounting

Over and above, it cannot be denied that accounting practices around the world are influenced by the environment in which it is these practitioners are located. Gernon & Wallace (1995) articulate have stated that there are five variables that which could affect the accounting environment, namely: and they are: the social, organization, actors, factors, the organizations, the professional and actors as well as the accounting. The actors. Moreover, the information generated by the various practitioners is also different according to, depending on the institutional setting in which it operates their accounting practices operate. Overall, it can be concluded that the same accounting practices can be stated by the International Accounting Standards are applied very differently by the practitioners in each country. This in

Formatted: Indent: First line: 0.3"

Comment [A05]: write something else first before suddenly talking about the absence of comparability

Comment [A06]: example?

Comment [A07]: what did they find?

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Comment [A08]: names?

Formatted: English (United States)

Comment [A09]: here only four variables...where is the fifth one?

Comment [A10]: check

that regard, this study aims to ~~map-uncover~~ the reasons put forward by policy makers (DSAK-IAI) ~~about as to~~ why Indonesia adopted the International Accounting Standards.

As the initiator of ~~the~~ IFRS, the ~~IASB~~ (International Accounting Standards Board (~~IASB~~)) believes that the IFRS accounting standards can be applied in any ~~places~~ ~~place~~. This assumption, ~~nonetheless~~, is ~~contradicted~~ ~~contradictory~~ to the theory of diversity which ~~believes~~ ~~says~~ that accounting grows together with its environment. ~~The~~ IFRS is ~~ana~~ ~~set~~ of accounting standards produced by ~~the~~ IASB, an independent organization based in London, UK. The standard ~~is intended~~ ~~was developed~~ with the intention of making it a rule for such ~~standards~~ to ~~become~~ ~~the rules which can be applied~~ ~~be applicable~~ to all financial reporting ~~of~~ ~~made by~~ public companies worldwide (IASB, 2010). ~~In this aspect~~, Indonesia is ~~involved as~~ a developing country ~~which is through~~. ~~Through~~ the Accounting Standards Board, ~~Indonesia~~ has decided to adopt ~~the~~ IFRS. ~~IFRS has been~~ ~~and this was~~ effectively enforced since 2012 for all companies ~~that were~~ listed on the Stock Exchange ~~of Indonesia~~.

~~This~~ ~~Taking that into account~~, this study ~~is will thus take Indonesia as~~ a qualitative case study. ~~The aim of this study is to identify some reason of why Indonesia adopted~~ ~~uncover the reasons behind Indonesia's adoption of~~ the International Accounting Standards (IFRS)?). By knowing ~~the~~ ~~Indonesia's~~ reason for the adoption of IFRS by the decision maker (DSAK-IAI), this study will ~~add~~ ~~contribute~~ to the knowledge of ~~the reasons for the young countries and their adoption practices of~~ the International accounting standards, in particularly in Indonesia as a developing country. Accounting Standards such that future studies can develop models for making the adoption more stringent or more flexible, depending on the respective country's economy.

2. Framework Theory

This study applied ~~the theory of~~ Accounting Ecology ~~theory that was~~ postulated by Gernon & Wallace (1995) ~~who identify~~. The researchers had identified five different environmental variables that ~~could~~ affect ~~accounting~~ ~~i.e.~~ ~~social~~, ~~organization~~, ~~actors~~, ~~professional~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ accounting. ~~Accounting ecology practices of various companies and these variables include:~~ the society, the organization, the actors, the professionals and the accounting practices. ~~The term, Accounting Ecology, refers to a multidimensional system that is inter-related to one another, which such that many sub-systems~~ ~~systems'~~ environment influence and are ~~also in turn~~ influenced by ~~the~~ accounting practices (Gernon and Wallace, 1995). ~~Gernon & Wallace (1995) defines the term~~ ~~The term~~ 'accounting ecology' ~~was defined~~ as follows:

"A national accounting ecology is a multidimensional systems in which no one factor occupies a predominant position and in which the perceptions held by actors on some unfolding accounting phenomena, as well as the accounting phenomena themselves, are the object of study and analysis. Such a synthesis would emphasize the interrelationships of the environmental factors which influence and are influenced by accounting and would focus on the importance of perceptual as well as non-cultural factors such as population and land area" (Gernon & Wallace, 1995).

The concept of ~~ecological~~ ~~accounting~~ ~~ecology~~ (Gernon & Wallace, 1995) includes five separate parts ~~but they which~~ are ~~related~~ ~~interrelated~~ to each other: The first part of ~~the~~ societal slice is social ecology which is associated with the element of culture and non-culture (demographic and structural) ~~is within~~ a society ~~that~~. ~~This element~~ can affect the ~~demand~~ ~~demands~~ of financial accounting services. Cultural variables affect the value and orientation of ~~the~~ individuals and groups, both within and outside the organization, the profession, the council, and the government of the accounting standards. ~~Second~~,

Comment [Ao11]: check

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Comment [Ao12]: check

Formatted: Space After: 0 pt, Line spacing: single

Comment [Ao13]: are you sure...check with above

Comment [Ao14]: Page?

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

The second part of accounting ecology refers to the organization of events and/or trends related to the selection and the design of those accounting systems such as the size of the organization, technology, complexity, and human resources and capital.

The third part of accounting ecology refers to the professions that are related to education, training, professional ethics and culture. This part is also associated with quality problems and the failure of audit, audit fees and auditor's effectiveness and status in society. Fourth, ecology of individuals refers to accounting policy choices made by some individuals and includes some acts as a private individual, the organization and the profession in an attempt to lobby the standard setters and to use accounting figures for their respective advantages. Lastly, the concept of ecological accounting refers to accounting practices, regulations and/or trends that affect or are affected by others like. This includes disclosure requirements and practices, measurement, practice, type and frequency of accounting report, auditing practices, audit fees and auditor's effectiveness and status in society.

The fourth part of accounting ecology refers to the individuals linked to the accounting policy choices made by some individuals. This includes some acts committed by private individuals, the organization and the profession, in the attempt to lobby for the standard setters and to use accounting figures to their respective advantages.

The last part of accounting ecology refers to the concept of accounting that is linked to accounting practices, regulations and/or trends which affect or are affected by others like including disclosure requirements and practices, measurements, practices, types and frequency of accounting reports.

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Line spacing: single

3. Research Methods

As mentioned earlier, this study aimed to uncover the reasons for the behind Indonesia's adoption of the IFRS in Indonesia its accounting practices. According to Creswell et al. (2007), research questions intentions of this kind can be classified into classified as in-depth questions. Research in nature. They also mentioned that research with the characteristics of an in-depth and depth nature is descriptive of this kind is in nature hence, it would be suitable to employ be noted as a case study (Creswell et al., 2007). This study chose adopts the qualitative nature of a case study because there is a compatibility between the research question and the research strategy, furthermore used. Furthermore, the research focus of this study is on the issue (problem) that occur has occurred in the other cases studied, before, thus this study would also be using multiple sources of data.

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Indent: First line: 0"

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Comment [Ao15]: what are the multiple sources?

Data was were collected by using a combination of documentary documented documents and interviews method. The interviews conducted were in the form of structured and in-depth interviews. Some potential participants Potential informants who are the were adopting Indonesia's accounting standards standard setters of proposed by the DSAK were selected. These DSAK members who met fulfilled the study criteria are which states that they must be DSAK members who served at the time was serving as members before the adoption decision was taken (before 2012). In addition, the DSAK informant is the informants must have been a former member or chairman of the KNPPI (National Committee of Indonesian Accounting Principles). Another important informant is informant criteria is that the participant must also be a member or the chairman of the board (DPN) of the IAI. Also parties which support In addition, participants who supported the policy, and the government institutions are were also considered as important to be interviewed. This study involved involves three government institutions to be interviewed.

Comment [Ao16]: check

Comment [Ao17]: names? justifications?

The method used for data analysis method in this study refers to was referred to the approach proposed by Miles & Huberman (2008). The activities in the data analysis by Miles & Huberman (2008) consists of which comprises of three phases: data reduction, a data

Formatted: English (United States)

display, and conclusion. To provide a more detailed and thorough analysis, especially in the phase of data reduction, a thematic analysis was used to support the existing analytical methods in addition to the proprietary data analysis methods of Miles and Huberman (2008). Another objective method proposed. The thematic analysis was done in order employed due to avoid the intention of preventing data inflammation and to improve the rigor of the research. Thematic analysis is a method used for identifying, analyzing and reporting themes/patterns that exist in the data of the study during analysis (Gray, 1988). Thematic analysis is potentially generates, used to generate emerging themes which are considered to be important to describe in describing the phenomenon of the research. The themes are were obtained through the process of reading and re-reading the data carefully (Gray, 1988; Sukoharsono, 2010).

4. The Findings

Accounting ecology approach proposed by Gernon & Wallace (1995) was chosen as a theoretical consideration in this study. This theory because it clearly outlines how the accounting operates—practices operate in some environments. The Accounting ecology is used to provide a preliminary understanding of approach to understand how the accounting is grown practices develop in an accounting ecology. In the early stages, this theory is used to map the diversity of the accounting. The practices. In the context of this study, the emerging categories or themes were used as a comparison noted would help to know differentiate the difference that occurred between themes found using reasons noted in the concept of ecological accounting by ecology (Gernon & Wallace, 1995).

Thematic analysis as a data analysis method in Most qualitative research. Qualitative are descriptive in nature. A qualitative analysis methods method can be divided into two groups (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The first group is a qualitative analysis derived from a particular theory and epistemology positions. The second group is the method that is independent of a particular epistemological theories theory and assumptions assumption. Thematic analysis analysis belongs to in the second group. This thematic Thematic analysis can be applied in both the essentialist and constructionist paradigm (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006). Because of the freedom offered by a certain theory, it appears that a thematic analysis provides would provide some level of flexibility in analyzing the analysis of data, and this can potentially generates, generate a rich and detailed but yet complex data.

There are two approaches that can be used in a thematic analysis; namely the inductive or 'bottom up' and approach or the deductive or 'theoretical' top down or 'theory based' approach (Braun & Clarke, 2006; Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006). In the inductive approach, a theme has a strong association with the acquired data. The data which were collected through interviews or focus group discussions might produce less themes which are linked to the specific questions asked to the research participants. The theme is also not derived from theoretical studies which are related to the research topic. Thus, it is concluded that the inductive approach is a coding process of data without trying to match data with a predetermined coding frame (Braun & Clarke, 2006), or in. In other words, the theme is apart from the preconceptions of analysis offered by the researcher. Through In contrast, an inductive approach or a 'bottom up' approach focus on how the research questions can be further developed through the process of encoding. Deductive A deductive approach or the top down or 'theoretical' in the thematic analysis was theory-based approach is normally driven by the theoretical interest or the interest of researchers the researcher in a particular field, so that the coding leads to the research question (Braun & Clarke, 2006). It tends to be less thematic

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Els-body-text, Left, Indent:
First line: 0", Add space between paragraphs of the same style

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

but it provides a detailed overview ~~of~~ the overall data, and can therefore, lead to a detailed analysis of several aspects of the data.

This study uses a combination of the inductive and deductive ~~theoretical~~ approach. This method was chosen in order because of the need to obtain a wider space ~~to discover of~~ discovering and reveal uncovering the reality of the phenomenon under study. By incorporating these two approaches, the ~~weaknesses~~ weakness of one method can be covered ~~up~~ neutralized by the advantages ~~advantage~~ of the other method. In general, there are five stages in the thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006). First, the researchers need to familiarize themselves with the data. This process is done by transcribing, reading and re-reading the data. The second stage is making the initial code. This process is done by coding attractive features on the entire set of data; and compiling the code ~~relevant data~~ to each code. Third, the process ~~of finding a theme was done by~~ involves compiling the code into a potential theme; This is done by collecting all the relevant data for each theme that ~~was potential is~~ potentially linked. Fourth, ~~review the process of reviewing the theme was done~~ by checking to see whether there was a match between the code and the theme ~~to extract for~~ the entire data set of data. This stage produces a 'map' ~~of~~ for the thematic analysis. Fifth, in the process of defining and naming the emerging themes, a continuous analysis is done so as to produce a concise definition and term for each theme. The last stage is to prepare a report of the data analysis.

At the end of this article, some pictures ~~are shown~~ taken from the compilation of the puzzle scattered; before is shown. In gaining an overall picture of the policy for finding ~~uncovering~~ the reasons ~~of~~ the adoption of the IFRS in Indonesia, some in- depth interviews were conducted with 11 informants. The ~~whole~~ interviews entire interview took almost 20 hours and they were recorded in the into a sound digital recorder. Furthermore, the data Data display was done by transcribing the interviews; while listening to the recording of the interview, and opening checking these with the field notes taken of each informant. This process was done continuously until the data saturation was achieved. The data Data transcription was done by research assistants who had accounting background.

4. Findings

The findings of the study were able to identify the reasons related to the ecological aspects ~~in of~~ accounting that eventually resulted in the adoption of the IFRS; based dissemination of research data ~~were data~~ ware. The findings were then grouped in into two forms, namely: external and internal reasons. External reasons such as encompass the pressure and compulsion are that led to the adoption of Indonesia's membership in various international organizations; while the internal reason is from reasons include the desire of the nation and policy makers thought makers' thoughts for the adoption of the IFRS in Indonesia.

Based on the interview excerpts, it seems clear that in the adoption process of adoption of the IFRS in Indonesia, Indonesia is was in the position to act as a buyer of the IASB products ~~product~~. However, Indonesia is was positioned as buyers a buyer who ~~does~~ does not have any bargaining power. The important point noted is that this shows the Indonesia's placement position to serve in servicing the interests of investors from abroad. Meanwhile, from the standpoint as of a buyer of with less expensive domestic demand demand, the accounting informants said mentioned that many countries in the world who use which were using the product (IFRS), then that is not isolated was isolating themselves from Indonesia, hence, the reason for Indonesia also must to adopt them such standards.

As was noted mentioned earlier that the method of data analysis that was chosen is a thematic analysis. Thematic analysis was selected for this study because it is a method that is independent of a particular epistemological theories and assumptions. Thematic analysis can be applied in both the essentialist and constructionist paradigm (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006). Because the freedom of a certain theory, thematic analysis providing and it

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Font: Times New Roman

Formatted: Indent: First line: 0"

Formatted: Font color: Red

Comment [Ao18]: a little unclear...can you check?

Comment [Ao19]: what does this refer to? dataware?

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

~~provides flexibility in analyzing the data. he. It is also a research tool that can potentially generate a bunch of rich data and which can be detailed, yet as well as complex.~~

~~Thematic Braun and Clarke (2006) had asserted that thematic analysis is a method for identifying develops themes or patterns seen during the process of analyzing and reporting pattern (theme) that exist in the data of the study (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Thematic analysis trying to get a theme that appears and is considered important to describe data thus, it is helps to describing the phenomenon of the research. The theme will be Themes are obtained through the process of reading and re-reading the data carefully with care (Braun & Clarke, 2006; Fereday & Muir Cochrane, 2006). The In the context of this study, the themes that emerged from the data analysis process can be seen are presented in Table 1:~~

~~Table 1 reports the themes about the reasons and justifications why Indonesia adopts IFRS version the decision makers. The below. These themes are grouped into three parts, namely: capital market, intellectual actor, and the political pressure. Previously, Gernon & Wallace (1995) say had stated that the concept of ecological accounting includes five separate sections but related which are interrelated to each other. First, They talked about the societal slice. In Gernon and Wallace's work, Social Ecology is associated with the element of culture and non-culture (demographic and structural, including politics) in a society that can. They deemed this to likely affect demand the demands in financial accounting services (Gernon & Wallace, 1995). Cultural They also mentioned that cultural variables affect the value and orientation of the individuals and groups, both inside and outside the organization, the. Besides this, they also noted that the accounting profession, and the council and the government of the accounting standards. Second, the could create some influence.~~

~~Gernon and Wallace (1995) also talked about the organizational slice. Ecology refers Here, ecology was used to refer to the organization of events and /or trends that leadled to the rationalization in the selection of selecting and design of designing those accounting systems such as. These factors include the size of the organization, the technology, used, the complexity, of the organisational structures and human resources and capital (Gernon & Wallace, 1995). Third,~~

~~The third factor mentioned was the professional slice. Ecology whereby ecology professions were deemed to be related to education, training, professional ethics and culture (Gernon & Wallace, 1995). He is also It was also mentioned that professional ecology may be associated with quality problems and the failure of the audit, the audit fees and auditor auditors' effectiveness and their status in society. Fourth,~~

~~The fourth factor is related to the individual slice. Ecology individual ecology which refers to the accounting policy choices made by individuals and. This includes measures both as private individuals, organizations and professions in an. The intention is to attempt to lobby for the standard setters and into using accounting figures for to their respective advantages (Gernon & Wallace, 1995). Fifth,~~

~~The accounting slice. Referring fifth factor is related to the practice of accounting slice which includes the accounting practices and the regulatory and /or trends that affect or are affected by other slices in ecological accounting (Gernon & Wallace, 1995). Including This also includes disclosure requirements and practices, measurement, practice, type measurements, practices, types and frequency of accounting report reports.~~

~~In contrast to Unlike the ecological theory of accounting belong proposed by Gernon & Wallace, this study found three attempts to uncover the themes about the reason of that surround the reasons motivating policy makers why in Indonesia adopts into adopting the IFRS accounting standards. The three themes identified are capital market, intellectual actor, and political pressure. Seen from the perspective of ecological accounting, the first theme 'capital market' is market is categorized into under business ecology. This study found. Based on the data analysed, the first theme disclosed that the adoption of the IFRS is was not caused by the~~

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Formatted: Strikethrough

Comment [Ao20]: this is repeating what

was said above

Comment [Ao21]: again repeating

Comment [Ao22]: also repeating...if I delete all these, the paper may not stand strong...perhaps you can add more substance in terms of your analysis by providing actual interview excerpts to support your claims of those themes or reasons identified from your data.

Formatted: English (United States)

Comment [Ao23]: why?

Formatted: English (United States)

urge to serve the ~~interests~~ interest of ecological business in the country, ~~but the adoption of IFRS is more dominated. It was in fact caused~~ by the desire to serve the interests of the initiator of ~~the~~ global business ecology. Gernon ~~&and~~ Wallace (1995) ~~name called~~ this sub-system ~~a~~ ecological organizations, ~~but in order to focus on. In the discussion context of this study use~~, the term 'capital market'. ~~Whereas the name of ecology is called is used whereas it was specifically termed as business ecology. Organizations by previous studies, for example, Gernon and Wallace (1995) stated that organizations can take the form of private companies, public companies, governments, and as well as international institutions such as for example, the World Bank, IMF, IASB and as well as national standard setters institutions. Each of these types of organizations operates operate in different environments. They have the and each carries a different background, structure, size, and complexity are different. The structure, size and complexity of the different companies will result in, thereby, different needs.~~

The ~~second group called the theme noted falls under~~ individual ecology/actor. ~~Ecology~~. ~~Here, ecology~~ refers to ~~the~~ accounting policy choices made by individuals ~~and includes measures both as including private individuals, organizations and professions in an~~ ~~who~~ attempt to lobby ~~for~~ the standard setters and ~~to~~ use accounting numbers for ~~each individual~~ ~~their respective~~ gains (Gernon & Wallace, 1995). In ~~the context of this research, study, some individual names of the IFRS adoption key figures in Indonesia were found. They These individuals were not only lobbied lobbying for the accounting standard setters, but they are were also the policy makers of such accounting standards. This study found out uncovered the key figures and their followers as well as the strategies they were choosing used in order to realize realizing the adoption of these those standards.~~

The ~~third group is~~ theme uncovered relates to political ecology. Gernon ~~&and~~ Wallace (1995) ~~had~~ suggested that ~~the~~ social environment is one ~~in which~~ ecological accounting ~~is~~ involved and fused with the development and ~~practice~~ practices of accounting. ~~Gernon & Wallace (1995) divides the~~ The social environment ~~proposed by Gernon and Wallace (1995) was divided into a sub-system of culture and non-culture sub-system (- demographic and structural). Demographic sub-systems. Both these subsystems and social structures (including political and economic) refers refer to the macro aspects that distinguish people from one another. Structural sub-systems; including the level of technology and political and economic developments occurred occur in the ecology of accounting. Sub In this phase, the sub-structural systems that have been found are were associated with the other accounting ecology; e.g. for example, actor ecology, business ecology, political ecology and other ecological systems. In the case of the adoption of the IFRS, this kind of study it is required necessary to know understand how exactly the adoption of IFRS occurred in Indonesia.~~

5. Conclusions

This study found

4. Conclusion

This study has examined and identified the reasons behind the adoption of the IFRS in Indonesia. As a case study, data showed that the adoption of IFRS was not only caused by ~~the~~ Indonesia's surge to serve the interests of ecological ~~business~~ businesses in the country, but also ~~the adoption of IFRS which was more dominated by the by its~~ desire to serve the interests of the initiator of ~~the~~ global business ecology. ~~It was~~ Data revealed that the actor ~~is was~~ authorized to take the policy of ~~the~~ accounting standards. ~~This put~~ When this occurs, Indonesia ~~in a was put into the~~ position as a buyer of ~~the~~ products sold ~~nation by the~~ IASB representatives who ~~had come from nations that produce the~~ IFRS. ~~This also makes~~ Moreover, it was noted that Indonesia ~~did not have no the~~ bargaining power even in ~~its~~ position drawn ~~from the~~ swift currents of globalization ~~with and~~ all its

Comment [Ao24]: where is the evidence or proof?

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Comment [Ao25]: names and examples?

Formatted: English (United States)

Comment [Ao26]: So?

Comment [Ao27]: where is evidence? provide the interview excerpts to support your claim

Comment [Ao28]: evidence?

Comment [Ao29]: evidence?

Formatted: English (United Kingdom)

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: English (United States)

consequences. ~~An~~Another important point noted was that shows due to the ~~placement~~ occurrence of the adoption, Indonesia stood in the position as a steward of global interest ~~is with~~ the passion ~~to serve of~~ servicing the interests of foreign investors, ~~while~~. However from the standpoint of the buyer ~~which is~~ who can see the less expensive value of adopting the IFRS in domestic demand accounting, the actor believes that the international standards was already ~~exist~~ existing and being used in many countries ~~who use the product (IFRS), therefore~~. Consequently, Indonesia ~~must also use~~ too was driven into using them. Seen from the perspective of performance in the performance in political ecology ~~perspective~~, it appears that the adoption of the IFRS in Indonesia is mainly due to political ~~pressure~~ pressures from foreign parties.

Reference

- Abeyssekera, I. (2005). *International Harmonization of Accounting Imperialism an Australian Perspectives* Paper presented at the Critical Management Studies
- Alp, A., & Ustundag, S. (2009). Financial reporting transformation: the experience of Turkey. *Critical Perspectives on Accounting*, 20(5), 680.
- Arpan, J. S., & Radebaugh, L. H. (1985). *International Accounting and Multinational Enterprises*: Wiley.
- Ball, R., Robin, A., & Wu, J. S. (2003). Incentives Versus Standards: Properties of Accounting Income in Four East Asian Countries, and Implications for Acceptance of IAS. *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 235-270. Retrieved from http://papers.ssrn.com/paper.taf?abstract_id=216429
- Bradshaw, M., Bushee, B., & Miller, G. (2004). Accounting Choice, Home Bias, and US Investment in Non-US Firms. *Journal of Accounting Research*, 42(5), 795-841.
- Bradshaw, M. T., & Miller, G. S. (2007). Will Harmonizing Accounting Standards Really Harmonize Accounting? Evidence from Non-US Firms Adopting US GAAP.
- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology* 3, 77-101.
- Briston, R. J. (1978). The evolution of accounting in developing countries. *International Journal of Accounting*
- Burghstahler, D., Hail, L., & Leuz, C. (2006). The importance of reporting incentives: earnings management in European private and public firms. *The Accounting Review* 81, 983-1016.
- Chamisa, E. E. (2000). The Relevance and Observance of the IASC Standards in Developing Countries and the Particular Case of Zimbabwe. *The International Journal of Accounting*, 35(2), 267-286.
- Dahawy, K., Barbara, D. M., & Conover, T. L. (2002). The conflict between IAS disclosure requirements and the secretive culture in Egypt. *Advances in International Accounting*, 15(203-228).
- Doupnik, T. S., & Salter, S. B. (1995). External Environment, Culture, and Accounting Practice: A Preliminary test of a general model for international accounting development. *International Journal of Accounting*.
- Fereday, J., & Muir-Cochrane, E. (2006). Demonstrating Rigor Using Thematic Analysis: A Hybrid Approach of Inductive and Deductive Coding and Theme Development. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods* 5(1).
- Gernon, H., & Wallace, R. S. O. (1995). International Accounting Research: A Review of its Ecology, Contending Theories and Methodologies. *Journal of Accounting Literature*, 14, 54-106.
- Gray, S. J. (1988). Towards a Theory of Cultural Influence on the Development of Accounting Systems Internationally. *ABACUS*, 24(1), 1-15.
- Gyasi, A. K. (2010). Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards in Developing Countries-The Case of Ghana. Retrieved from
- Hofstede, G. H. (1980). *Culture's Consequences: International Difference in Work Related Value* London: Sage Publications.

Formatted: English (United States)

Formatted: Line spacing: single

Formatted: Font: Bold

Formatted: Normal, Indent: First line: 0",
Line spacing: single

Formatted: Line spacing: single

IASB. (2010). The History of International Accounting Standards Boards Retrieved 20 Desember, 2010

Jaruga, A. A. (1993). New accounting regulation in Poland: Current Issues. *Research in Third World Accounting*, 85-96.

Joshi, P. L., & Al-Basketi, H. (1999). Development of accounting standards and adoption of IAS: Perception of accountants from a developing country. *Asian Review of Accounting*.

Land, J., & Lang, M. (2002). Empirical Evidence on the Evolution of International Earnings. *The Accounting Review*

Larson, R. K. (1993). International Accounting Standards and Economic Growth: An Empirical Investigation of their Relationship in Africa. *Research in Third World Accounting* 27-43.

Mashayekhi, B., & Mashayekh, S. (2008). Development of Accounting in Iran. *International Journal of Accounting*, 43(1), 66-86.

Nobes, C. W. (1998). Towards a General Model of the Reasons for International Differences in Financial Reporting. *ABACUS*, 34(2), 162-187.

Perry, J., & Andreas, N. (2006). The political economy of International Accounting Standards. *Review of International Political Economy*, 13(4), 559-586.

Prather-Kinsey, J. (2006). Developing countries converging with developed-country accounting standards: Evidence from South Africa and Mexico. *The International Journal of Accounting*, 41(2), 141-162.

Riccucci, N. M. (2008). The Logic of Inquiry in the Field of Public Administration. In G. J. Miller & K. Yang (Eds.), *Handbook of Research Methods in Public Administration* (2nd ed.). Boca Raton: Auerbach Publications Taylor & Francis Group, LLC.

Soderstrom, N. S., & Sun, K. J. (2010). IFRS Adoption and Accounting Quality: A Review.. Retrieved from http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1008416

Street, D., & Gray, S. (2001). Observance of International Accounting Standards: Factors Explaining Non-compliance by Companies Referring to the Use of IAS. *ACCA Research Monograph*.

Sukoharsono, E. G. (2010). *Metamorfosis Akuntansi Sosial dan Lingkungan: Mengkonstruksi Akuntansi Sustainability Berdimensi Spiritual*. Pidato Pengukuhan Guru Besar. Universitas Brawijaya. Malang.

Comment [Ao31]: website?

Formatted: Space After: 0 pt, Line spacing: single

Appendix A.

Thematic analysis of the reason for the adoption of IFRS in Indonesia

Excerpt of Respondents' Answers	Sub tema	Tema
Well, this is your main question a moment ago. If in the past, information is needed by every country within its geographical territory, but well nowadays, the stocks of Telkom are bought by stockholders everywhere. Telkom is brave to be listed on NY so the users do not recognize country borders anymore.-HK	Do not recognize country borders <i>/cross border</i>	FACILITATING FOREIGN INVESTORS <i>/ CROSS BORDER</i>

Formatted Table

<p>In globalization era nowadays, the flow of funds is hither and thither and there is acquisition merger and then cross border while listing is everywhere. Formerly, USA was arrogant, but now after a long time, they are regressing, they are forcefully to follow = HK</p>	<p><i>Cross border listing</i></p>	
<p>Investment unrestricted by the country is a kind of cross border-ERW</p>	<p><i>Cross border</i></p>	
<p>It would be easier for foreign investors to invest in Indonesia – ERW</p>	<p>Easy foreign investors</p>	
<p>Now, secondly, what is the real objective of financial accounting? Actually, it is mainly to attract funds. We are competing to raise incoming funds. Whether foreign investors enter Indonesia and so on- HK</p>	<p>To make it easier for incoming funds/ foreign investors</p>	
<p>It would be easier for American investors to assess-ERW</p>	<p>Easy foreign investors</p>	
<p>Marketing to foreign investors would be easier-ERW</p>	<p>Easy to market to foreign investors</p>	
<p>The highlight of Indonesian Accounting Standards (PSAK) is that if we want our go public companies to be listed on other stock exchanges, then it is the first reason of International Accounting Standards that we adopt – JH</p>	<p><i>Cross border</i></p>	
<p>That foreign direct investment would be encouraged to enter Indonesia. If countries that have started to adopt International Accounting Standards ask question about what is your accounting fundamental... Err... yeah... It is disorganized... there is FASB for certain group and also International Accounting Standards and so on. JH</p>	<p>Encouraging FDI to enter/ It is easier for foreign investors to enter</p>	

And imagine that an Indonesian company issues Global Bonds. If it has used IFRS, it does not need to have reconciliation-AH	Cross border for Indonesia	
It means that it can obtained funds not only in Indonesia but also from foreign countries-ERW	Cross border	
It would be easier to go public. By going public, it can obtained funds, cheap funds right-MS	Cheap funds	
We should think positively. That the economy is growing, big companies, if they want to find cheap funds, they can implement this – GT	Cheap funds	
Globalization is getting more severe and emerging in the world. International accounting standards was formerly in London, UK and in a hurry; it was legalized and settled in London. Developed countries particularly America neglected it. America didn't consider it-HK	Globalization	GLOBALIZATION
Globalization cannot be restricted, right-ERW	Globalization	
It can be said that Mr. Hans is already rare. He has mastered the history of our accounting standards since 1984. Mr. Hans has been working for a long time in the standard board-AH	Hans Kartikahadi	The actor behind the adoption of IFRS
In 1994 or 1995 or 1996, in a meeting of accounting standard committees led by Hans Kartikahadi, I was there (Jan Husada) and then some of the honorable participants were Professor Wahjudi Prakarsa, Rosita Sinaga and also Merliana Syamsul. She was as the worker eh what eh the note taker and so on at that time. Then there was also Yosefa Sayekti the as the note taker.	Hans Kartikahadi Jan Husada Wahjudi Prakarsa	
...the meeting that morning was started by a question from Mr. Hans Kartikahadi. Mr Han asked to Prof. Wahjudi Prakarsa, but not to the meeting. Prof... What is your opinion about International Accounting Standards - JH		

Formatted: Space After: 0 pt, Line spacing: single

Formatted: None, Space Before: 0 pt, Line spacing: single, Don't keep with next, Don't keep lines together

Formatted: None, Space Before: 0 pt, Line spacing: single, Don't keep with next, Don't keep lines together

Formatted: Space After: 0 pt, Line spacing: single

<p>Mr. Hans said that many countries have applied AIS, many countries and it is also accepted by developed countries, so it is a better way, it is far quicker than if we conducted research-MS</p>	<p>Hans Kartikahadi</p>
<p>... that bloody war... without solution... I (JH) approached Prof. Wahyudi Prakarsa... I approached Hans Kartikahadi... Because I am an expert in strategic management... I used war theory. Sun Zhu's theory... 'embracing opponent-(JH) ...so my idea was Sun Tzu, yeah that's it... that war strategy of Sun Tzu was proven... oh... I will make you as a king, yeah now in Indonesia, yeah... hehehe.... that's accursed-JH</p>	<p>Jan Husada</p>
<p>Since then I keep fighting, why don't we translate (IFRS) and in certain parts that we think we must be different, only in those parts we state that we are different... that's what I'm fighting for-AH When I led as the head of IAI in 2005, it was concurrence with the law issuance stating that all members of IFAC must use the same accounting standards (IFRS). Then, I utilized that chance. It was what I had in mind...I rather forced the Standards Board to adopt IFRS-AH ...then from 1995 to 2004, approximately 10 years. Then, I forget, Pak Ahmadi sometime ago started to announce, we moved to IAS, perhaps in 2004, 2005 around those year-MS</p>	<p>AhmadiHadi broto</p>
<p>One of the SMO that is SMO 7, it is compulsory for all accounting associations all over the world to be the members of IFAC (including IAI of course) to adopt IFRS. Responding to the issuance of SMO 7, the national standard board consulted to Financial Accounting Standard Board. Based on some fundamental considerations – the details can be obtained from Mr. JH and Mr. JW (the informant mentioned two names), it was decided by the Financial Accounting Standard Board that Indonesia must adopt IFRS-AH</p>	<p><i>Statement of Membership Organization</i> (SMO) IFAC obligates its members to adopt IFRS</p>
<p>The new G20 movement brings more confidence to the convergence initiatives led by the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards Board (IFASB) which is funded by the IAI-RUS</p>	<p>G 20</p>

Formatted: None, Space Before: 0 pt, Line spacing: single, Don't keep with next, Don't keep lines together

Formatted: Space After: 0 pt, Line spacing: single
Formatted: None, Space Before: 0 pt, Line spacing: single, Don't keep with next, Don't keep lines together

Formatted: Space After: 0 pt, Line spacing: single
Formatted: None, Space Before: 0 pt, Line spacing: single, Don't keep with next, Don't keep lines together

Formatted: Space After: 0 pt, Line spacing: single
Formatted: None, Space Before: 0 pt, Line spacing: single, Don't keep with next, Don't keep lines together

Hamidah

<p>...but as the member of IOSCO, we also like that. IOSCO is international organization of security commission. BAPEPAM (Indonesian Capital Market Supervisory Agency and Financial Institution) is also the member yeah. It seems that IOSCO is similar to G20; it suggested using high quality accounting standards. It is IFRS. The main point is that we must follow IFRS-ERW.</p>	<p>G20 IOSCO</p>
---	----------------------

Formatted: Space After: 0 pt, Line spacing: single

Formatted: None, Space Before: 0 pt, Line spacing: single, Don't keep with next, Don't keep lines together

Formatted: Space After: 0 pt, Line spacing: single