IJAMESC, Vol. 2 No. 3, June 2024
DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v2i3.234 e-ISSN: 2986-8645

DETERMINANTS OF ACCOUNTING STANDARD STATEMENT (PSAK) 69 IN INDONESIA (BIOLOGICAL ASSETS IN PLANTATION AND CORPS SUB-INDUSTRY COMPANIES LISTED ON IDX IN 2020-2022)

Nurvinka Renata*[1], Aminah[2], Haninun[3]
[1.2.3]Faculty of Economics and Business, Bandar Lampung University, Indonesia
*Corresponding Author:
nurvinka.20021037@student.ubl.ac.id

Abstract
The development of companies in agriculture is supported by the availability of information that is also taken into consideration for decision making by company owners or company management. The purpose of this study is to determine the impact of biological asset intensity, type of auditor, and public ownership on biological asset disclosure. Therefore, the company's annual report must contain as much information as possible. Agricultural companies are required to disclose their biological assets under PSAK 69. However, many agricultural companies have not disclosed their biological assets in full. The focus of his research was to observe how the intensity of biological assets, the type of KAP auditor, and public ownership affect the disclosure of biological assets. The population of this study is plantation & food crop companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) 2020-2022 which amounts to 20 entities. 19 out of 20 companies. The study sample was taken using the purposive sampling method. The research technique uses panel data regression on SPSS. The results of this study are the intensity of biological assets, the type of KAP auditor, public ownership has a significant positive influence on the disclosure of biological assets.

Keywords: Biological Asset Disclosure, Biological Asset Intensity, KAP Auditee Type, Public Ownership

1. Introduction

Indonesia is known as an agricultural country because of its abundance of natural resources and strategic geographical conditions. Most of Indonesia's population works in the agricultural sector (Firmansyah, 2020; Ernawati &; Rusliati, 2019). The agricultural sector is part of development towards food self-sufficiency to solve poverty (Kamaruddin et al., 2022). The fact reported by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of the agricultural sector actually experienced an increase of 7.38% while national exports weakened. This happens because agricultural income in Indonesia continues to run and this will be useful information in collecting economic statements, including implementing capital. The agricultural sector has a large contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Rahmawati, 2023). Availability information must be included in full in the annual report to support the company's development in agriculture (Dkurniawati, 2019 &Putra &; Yuliando, 2015; Velasco-Muñoz et al., 2021) provide financial statement information according to financial status, investment outlook, company value, risk can help companies become clearer (Mansoor et al., 2022; Martini et al., 2012; prekazi,2022)

Agriculture includes accounting provisions that include recording, measuring and reporting agricultural activities. It is contained in International Accounting Standards (IAS) 41 Agriculture is part of ED PSAK 69. In general, ED PSAK 69 applies to biological assets. (ED PSAK 69, 2015). PSAK-69 refers to the accounting practices of agricultural companies and includes, among others, reporting, presenting, disclosing, and measuring biological assets (Ika et al., 2022). Biological assets are an important resource for agribusiness-focused communities to support business operations. The agricultural industry includes agriculture, plantations, fisheries, and forestry. According to (Hoesada 2020), biological assets are stocks, fixed assets, and investments that live and experience physical changes naturally.

Companies that provide sufficient information regarding biological assets in their financial statements are considered to have met accounting standards (Carolina et al., 2020). Information disclosure is important for companies because it reflects company activities. The method used to publish information through the company's annual report (Owen &; Radianto, 2022). However, if you look at the annual documents of several agricultural companies published on the Indonesia Stock Exchange website for 2020-2022, many agricultural companies have not disclosed their biological assets in full. only 38.68% of its biological assets are disclosed by the company (Hayati &; Serly, 2020).

One of the changes in accounting records in Indonesia due to IFRS convergence is that the asset valuation process in the agricultural sector has undergone an evaluation of PSAK 69 rules which replaced the previous IAS application, effective since January 1, 2017 this change was responded to due to incompatibility with ongoing practices in Indonesia's 69 provides more specific and detailed guidance on specific criteria for biological assets and agricultural production conform to the fair value approach. Methods based on initial acquisition prices do not show their true value in financial statements, because biological assets are recorded fairly (Erawan &; Julianto, 2020; Aminah et al., 2022)

In general, PSAK 69 regulates the principle of recognition of biological assets and agricultural products by following the criteria set by calculating these assets by considering fair value deducted by selling costs, both when initially recognized and at the end of each reporting period. Profit or loss arising from changes in the fair value of biological assets during the relevant accounting period will affect the profit or loss of the relevant period. This measurement is made when fair value can be measured clearly reliably. PSAK 69 also limits the recognition of government grants related to biological raw materials. If the grant does not qualify for recognition as income, and is measured only at face value, then the grant is recognized as receivable. This information is provided by (Indonesian Accounting Association (IAI))

Several studies on biological asset disclosure include (Azzahra et al., 2020), (Scarvino et al., 2021), (Halim et al., 2021), and (Owen &; Radianto, 2022) reported mixed results. (Azzahra et al., 2020), and (Halim et al., 2021) found that the intensity of biological assets is positively related to the disclosure of biological assets. However, (Scarvino et al., 2021) found no evidence of a relationship between biological asset intensity and biological asset disclosure. Meanwhile, (Owen &; Radianto, 2022), found that the intensity of biological assets is related negative with the disclosure of biological assets. (Aminah et al., 2022) also stated that the type of auditor has a positive effect on the disclosure of biological assets. This is in line with research conducted by (Alfiani &; Rahmawati, 2019).

However, different opinions are expressed by (Carolina et al., 2020; Gonçalves & Lopes, 2014) which states that editor type has no significant effect on biological asset disclosure. (Azzahra et al., 2020) stated that public ownership has a positive and significant effect on the disclosure of biological assets. But different opinions are expressed by (Zufriya et al., 2020; Aminah et al., 2022)

Based on the explanation in the previous description, the purpose of this study is to re-examine the influence of biological asset entities, big four hood auditor types, and public ownership on biological asset disclosure.

2. Theoretical Background

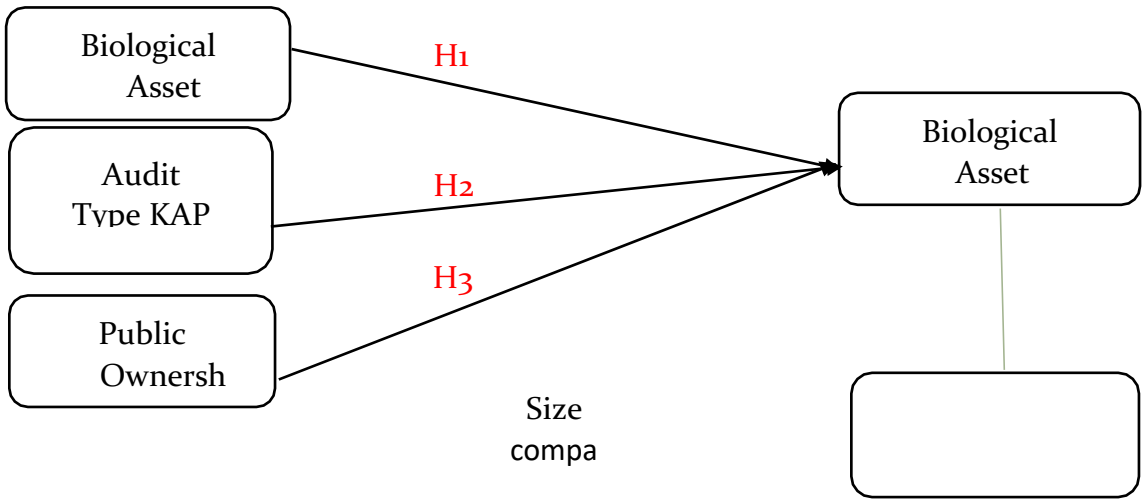
2.1 Decision-usefulness theory

The implementation of management in accordance with accounting standards has a significant influence on the quality and transparency of financial statements, which in turn affects the perception of financial risk and investment information. (Firdau, 2018) emphasizes the importance of theoretical frameworks in this context. The decision usability paradigm first introduced by Chambers underscores the importance of accounting information in making effective decisions. This theory considers the quality of accounting information as an important factor influencing decision-making by external users of information of the company. A key aspect of this theory is to provide relevant and reliable financial information to decision makers in organizations, including stakeholders, to support an informed decision-making process. In the context of implementing accounting standards, management's attitude towards the disclosure of accounting information is very important because it relates to how the information can help increase confidence in the assessment of the company's financial performance. (Lestari &; Dewi, 2020)

Accounting information is reflected in the key qualities of decision usability including components of relevant value, timeliness, and predictive value (Revaldo et al., 2021) (Firdau, 2018).

Theories relating to the usefulness of information for decisions laid the foundation for the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) in formulating its conceptual framework, known as the Statement of Financial Accounting Concepts (SFAC). In this context, information is considered useful for decisions when presented using the historical cost principle. This historical cost principle refers to the practice of recognizing the value of assets, capital, and liabilities based on the original value at the time the transaction occurs (Permana, 2020).

2.2 Thinking frame



2.3 Biological Asset Disclosure

Disclosure of biological assets in financial statements is an accounting obligation that includes detailed information about biological assets owned by an entity. This disclosure aims to provide deeper insight to stakeholders regarding the characteristics, values, and changes in value that occur in biological assets. To ensure transparency in their financial statements, companies are required to disclose the carrying value of biological assets separately. In addition, there needs to be a special record for profits or losses arising from fluctuations in the fair value of biological assets and the yield of agricultural products throughout the current period, which must later be adjusted for the costs associated with the sale of these biological assets (PSAK 69, p. 40) (PSAK 69, p. 40) (Rahmawati, 2023).

2.4 Intensity of Biological Assets

The intensity of biological assets describes the extent to which agricultural companies allocate investments in the biological assets they own. This level of intensity also has the potential to affect the expected income to be obtained In the event of asset sales, especially agricultural companies that have biological assets as the main component, are required to provide clear information about these biological assets. This information is very important for stakeholders to evaluate the extent to which the company is committed to investing in its biological assets.

The intensity of biological assets, which reflects the extent to which agricultural companies invest resources in their biological assets, becomes a key factor in the valuation and management of enterprises (Duwu et al., 2018). The level of intensity of biological assets can play an important role in determining future earnings expectations for a company, especially when those biological assets are sold, as explained by (Gonçalves & Lopes, 2014). Companies that are primary in biological assets need to provide transparent reports on detailed information about biological assets owned that is very useful for interested parties, Because it helps them to measure the extent to which companies invest in their biological assets.

2.5 Big four KAP Audit Types

Doubling down on the services of a public accounting firm that is renowned for its good reputation may be an element that plays a role in producing superior quality financial statements. A public accounting firm (KAP) is considered more independent if it has a number of partners with valid accounting licenses. In particular, larger public accountants, such as those belonging to the Big 4 group, are often considered more effective in maintaining the independence of their auditors. This also contributes to increased confidence in the resulting financial statements (Padmawati &; Fachrurrozie, 2015)

2.6 Public ownership

Public ownership occurs when a company's shares are owned by investors who are individuals or entities that operate outside the company's management framework and have no preferential ties or preferential treatment with the entity. This type of ownership indicates the extent to which the company is collectively owned by the general public. (Soetojo, 2017)

2.7 Hypothesis Formulation

2.7.1 The effect of biological asset intensity on the expression of biological assets

Research conducted by (Aminah et al., 2022) states that along with the increasing value of biological assets, it results in a desire for companies to disclose more information about their biological assets. This shows that the intensity of biological assets has a positive and significant influence on asset disclosure biologist. In supported by research conducted (Azzahra et al., 2020), with 50 research samples covering all agricultural companies listed on the IDX in 2015-2018 which stated that the intensity of biological assets affects the disclosure of biological assets. So, a hypothesis was drawn, namely;
H1: the intensity of biological assets has a positive and significant effect on the disclosure of biological assets

2.7.2 The Effect of Big Four Public Accounting Auditor Types on the Disclosure of Biological Assets

Using the services of KAP big 4 in the examination of financial statements, which means that the level of audit of financial statements including disclosure of biological assets is getting higher. Aminah et al stated that if the examination of financial statements uses the services of the big four public accountants, the disclosure of biological assets will be higher. This shows that the type of auditor has a significant positive effect on the disclosure of biological assets. Then the hypothesis can be formulated, namely:
H2: auditor type has a significant positive effect on biological asset disclosure

2.7.3 The effect of public ownership on the disclosure of biological assets

(Azzahra et al., 2020) stated that the higher public ownership, the disclosure of biological assets will increase. This shows that public ownership has a positive and significant effect on the disclosure of biological assets. This statement is supported by research conducted (Azzahra et al., 2020) with 50 research samples covering all agricultural companies listed on the IDX in 2015-2018 which stated that ownership The

public influences the disclosure of biological assets, so hypotheses can be formulated, namely;
H3: Public ownership has a positive and significant effect on the disclosure of biological assets

3. Methods

The object of this study is plantation & food crop companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2020 to 2022 with a population of 53 companies. Purposive sampling method was used in sample selection and obtained by 19 companies. The type of data in this study is quantitative data with descriptive analysis data types determining linear regression equations. The documentation technique used in data collection by collecting annual reports of plantation & food crop sub-industry companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2020 to 2022 accessed through www.idnfinancial.co.id or the company's official website. The total observed in this study is 19 X 3= 57 observation data.

To facilitate the understanding of the variables used in the study, descriptive statistical tests were carried out to determine the mean, median, standard deviation and minimum and maximum values of observation data for each variable. This study uses descriptive analysis methods, determining multiple linear regression equations, which are tested in this study, namely, classical assumption tests normality tests, multicollinearity tests, autocorrelation tests, heteroskedastic tests, feasibility test statistical test F, coefficient of determination test R2 hypothesis test statistical test T.

Below are the variables used in the study presented in table 1;

Table 1. Operational Definition and Variable Measurement

Research variables	Operational definition	Object measurement
Biological Asset Disclosure (Y)	Measured using dummy variables if the intensity of using each item in the financial statements is given a value of 1, while if not express the posts then given a value of 0	$\text{Wallace Index} = \frac{n}{k} \text{ x } 1\overline{0}0\%$
Intensity Biological Assets (X1)	Determined by comparing the biological assets of the company with the total assets of the company (Carolina *et al.,* 2020)	$\text{BAI} = \frac{\text{Biological Assets}}{\text{Total Assets}}$

Audit Type KAP Big 4 (X2)	Type uses variable dummy if the entity is checked by KAP big-four then given a score of 1 then if the entity is checked by KAP not big-four then given a score of 0 (Gonçalves &; Lopes, 2014)	Proposed by the IAP directorate 2010: 1. Ernst & Young, in alliance with KAP Purwantono, Suherman & Surja 2. Delloite Touche Tohmatsu, allied with KAP Satrio Bing Eny &; Partners 3. KPMG (Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler), allied with KAP Siddharta Widjaja &Partners 4. PWC (PricewaterhouseCoopers), in alliance with KAP Tanudiredja, Wibisana, Rintis &Partners
Possession public (X3)	Public ownership is the sum of all public shareholdings divided by the number of company shares (Azzahra et al., 2020)	$PO = \frac{\text{Total Saham Public ownership}}{\text{Total Saham Circulating}}$

Source: Data processed 2024

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Descriptive Analysis

Table 2. Descriptive Statistical Test Results

Variable	Sum Sample	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation
Intensity Assets Biological	57	0,00	0,10	0,216	0,02066
Types of KAP Audits Big 4	57	0	0,1	0,47	0,304
Possession Public	57	0,00	53,94	26,4883	13,06115
Size Company	57	26,00	36,70	29,9702	1,98530
Disclosure Biological Assets	57	0,32	0,79	0,5598	0,11488

Source: data obtained 2024

The following is a summary of the results of descriptive statistical analysis, the disclosure of biological assets shows an average of 0.5598 with a standard deviation variation of 0.11488 as well as values ranging between the smallest is 0.32 to a maximum

of 0.79. The average of the intensity of biological assets has a certain value of 0.216 with a fairly small variation, as indicated by a standard deviation of 0.02066, as well as values ranging from 0.00 to 0.10. Auditors from the Big 4 had an average of 0.47 with a standard deviation variation of 0.304, and values ranged from a minimum of 0.1 to a maximum of 0.1. Public ownership has a relatively high average value of 26.4883, with a wide standard deviation variation of 13.06115, reflecting a value from 0.00 to a maximum of 53.94. The size of the company shows an average value of 29.9702 with a standard deviation variation of 1.98530, and values range from 26.00 to a maximum of 36.70.

4.2 Normality Test

Table 3. Normality Test Results

Unstandadized Residual		
	N	57
Normal Parameters a.b	Mean	,0000000
	Std.Division	,09288854
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,009
	Positive	,090
	Negartive	-0.099
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	,751
	Asymp.Sig. (2-tailed)	,625

Source: data processed 2024

Looking at the table, it can be seen that the Kolmogorov-Smirnov value is about 0.751 and Asymp. Sig is about 0.625, which goes beyond the 0.05 mark. Thus, it can be concluded that the pattern of data distribution tends to be normal.

4.3 Multicollinearity Test

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	Collinearity of Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
Asset Intensity Biological	,859	1,165
KAP Big 4	,912	1,096
Public Ownership	,937	1,068
Company Size	,995	1,005

Source: data processed 2024

From the data analysis that has been carried out, it can be seen that the independent variables studied meet the criteria set to avoid multicollinearity. This is shown through a high tolerance value as well as a low Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value. The intensity of biological assets has a VIF of 1,165, while for audits conducted by Big Four Public Accountants, the VIF is 1,096. Public ownership records a VIF of 1,068, and the company size obtained a VIF of 1,005. When tested further, no VIF value exceeded the threshold of 10, with tolerance values for biological asset intensity at 0.859, for Big Four KAP at 0.912, public ownership at 0.937, and company size at 0.995. Based on these results, the conclusion is that in this series of studies, there are no hints of multicollinearity among several variables under study.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.61990/ijamesc.v2i3.234 e-ISSN: 2986-8645

4.4 Autocorrelation Test Results

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test Results

Type	Durbin-watson
1	1.365

Source: data processed 2024

Based on the analysis recorded in the research table, it is known that the result of obtaining the Durbin-Watson value is 1.365. This indicates that the value is within the accepted range i.e. between -2 to +2. Thus, from the Durbin-Watson values obtained, it is concluded that there is no evidence to suggest the existence of autocorrelation in the applied regression framework, so this model is considered appropriate and suitable for use in this analysis.

4.5 Heteroscedasticity Test

The results of heteroscedasticity tests performed on the data set were scattered randomly and showed no clearly identifiable pattern, either above or below the zero line on the residual plot. From these observations, we can conclude that there is no significant heteroscedasticity problem that would affect the regression model used. Therefore, it can be said that the regression model in this study has fulfilled one of the important assumptions, namely homoscedasticity, so that it meets the criteria needed for valid regression analysis.

4.6. Multiple linear regression analysis

Table 6. Multiple linear regression analysis test results

Based on the results of the linear regression test can be seen in the following table:

Type	Unstandarized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig
	B	Std.Error	Beta		
2 (Constant)	,045	,198		,225	,823
Bio asset intensity	1,381	,613	,272	2,252	,029
KAP big 4	,105	,027	,459	3,908	,000
Public ownership	,003	,001	,327	2,819	,007
Company size	,014	,007	,242	2,152	,036

Source: data processed 2024

From the results of the SPSS output in the table above, the multiple linear regression analysis equation is obtained as follows:

PAB 1:0.466+1.436 IAB+ 0.102 KAP+0.105 KP

PAB 2 : 0.045+1.381 IAB + 0.105 KAP + 0.003 KP+ 0.014 UP

From the above equation it can be interpreted that:

1) The constant value in the study is 0.045 meaning that if the variables in the study consist of IAB, KAP, KP, UP variables with a coefficient value of 0, then the value of the financial performance constant in the company will be 0.045
2) The coefficient value of the biological asset intensity variable is 1.381 and means that it shows a positive relationship in the biological asset intensity variable with the disclosure of biological assets to the company

3) The coefficient value of the Big Four KAP auditor type variable is 0.105 which means that it shows a positive relationship in the Big Four KAP variable with the disclosure of biological assets in the company.
4) The coefficient value of the public ownership variable is 0.003 which means that it shows a positive relationship in the public ownership variable with the disclosure of biological assets in the company.
5) The coefficient value of the company size variable is 0.014, this shows a positive relationship between the company size variable and the disclosure of biological assets. It means that the size of the company can control the intensity of biological assets, the type of KAP audit, public ownership to influence the disclosure of biological assets

Table 7. T Test

Type	T	Sig	Information
Constant	,225	,823	
Intensity of Biological Assets	2,252	,029	Significant
Audit type of Big 4 KAP	3,908	,000	Significant
Public Ownership	2,819	,007	Significant
Company Size	2,152	,036	Significant

Source: data processed 2024

Based on the table of hypothetical feasibility test results, here are the interpretations of the data:

1) Testing the hypothesis of the biological asset intensity variable (IAB) 0.29 which can be concluded that the IAB variable has a significant effect on the disclosure of biological assets in the company because the value of the variable is less than 0.05 then H1 is accepted
2) Testing the hypothesis on the audit type variable KAP big 4 (public accounting firm) 0.000 which can be concluded that the variability (public accounting firm) has a significant effect on the disclosure of biological assets because the value of the variable is less than 0.05 then H2 is accepted.
3) Hypothesis testing of the variable of public ownership (KP) 0.007 which can be implied that the variable KP has a significant effect on the disclosure of biological assets because the value of the variable is less than 0.05 then H3 is accepted

Table 8. Determination Coefficient Test

Type	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std.Error of the Estimate	Durbin Watson
1	,588	,346	,296	,09639	1,365

Source: data processed 2024

From the determination test data presented in the previous table, it can be seen that the R square value reaches 0.296 or 29.6%, indicating that the contribution of independent variables consisting of biological asset intensity, Big 4 KAP auditor type, public ownership, company size.

Table 9. Test F

Type 1	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	,256	4	,064	6,885	,000
Residuals	,483	52	,009		
Total	,736	56			

Source: data processed 2024

Based on the results of the F Statistics test which can be seen from the Anova table, it can be concluded that the significant level of 0.000 < 0.05 simultaneously affects the intensity of biological assets, big 4 public capital, public ownership, company size.

1) The relationship of biological asset intensity to biological asset disclosure
   The results of multiple regression tests show the sig value in the biological asset intensity variable, which is 0.029<0.05, this means that the variation in biological asset intensity has a positive and significant effect on the disclosure of biological assets. Then H1 is accepted. In the results that have been identified that the higher the level of intensity of biological assets, the disclosure of biological assets in plantation and crop sector companies will rise. Based on the theory of decision usefulness, the amount of money What an entity invests in biological assets will influence the decision making that management makes to disclose biological assets.
2) The relationship of big four KAP auditor type to biological asset disclosure
   The results of multiple regression tests on the Big Four KAP auditor type variables show a sig value of 0.000<0.05 this means that the auditor type variability has a significant positive effect on the disclosure of biological assets. then H2 is accepted. If the auditor is in the Big Four Public Accountant it will increase the disclosure of biological assets. This is in accordance with the theory of the usefulness of decisions, with the presence of auditors from the Big Four Public Accountants, it encourages entities in making decisions to increasingly disclose biological assets.
3) The relationship of public ownership to the disclosure of biological assets
   The results of multiple regression tests on the public ownership variable show a sig value of 0.007<0.05 this means that the variability of public ownership has a significant positive effect on the disclosure of biological assets. Then H3 is accepted, it indicates that when public ownership increases, the disclosure of biological assets also increases. This finding is in accordance with the theory of usefulness of the decision which states the higher the share by public ownership, the entity will consider taking The tendency toward disclosure of biological assets relates to another assumption of decision utility theory aimed at knowing what information is needed to make decisions in which in this case, public ownership has a role to influence the disclosure of an entity's biological assets.

5. Conclusion

This study examines the influence of biological asset intensity, big four KAP audit types and public ownership on biological asset disclosure. Judging from the test results and discussion, it can be stated that the intensity of biological assets has a significant positive effect on the disclosure of biological assets, this means, the greater the level of biological asset intensity, the disclosure of biological assets in plantation and crop sector companies will increase. The type of KAP audit has a positive effect significant to the

disclosure of biological assets, it can be said that if the auditor is in the Big Four Public Accounting Firm it will improve the quality of disclosure of biological assets. Public ownership has a significant positive effect on the disclosure of biological assets, it can be concluded that when public ownership increases, the disclosure of biological assets also increases.

For future research, it can be expected to take more samples so that it can strengthen its research. And researchers can also add facto-determinants of companies related to disclosure of biological assets such as company growth. Then, the company can be expected to increase completeness in the disclosure of biological assets through PSAK 69 with more detailed information related to agricultural activities so that it can provide concrete information and become added value for those in need

References

Alfiani, L. K., &; Rahmawati, E. (2019). The Effect of Biological Asset Intensity, Company Size, Company Growth, Concentration of Managerial Ownership, and Type of Public Accounting on Biological Asset Disclosure (In Agricultural Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2014-2017 Period). Review of Indonesian Accounting and Business, 3(2), 163–178. https://doi.org/10.18196/rab.030243

Aminah, A., Suhardjanto, D., Rahmawati, R., Winarna, J., &; Oktaviana, D. (2022). Biological Asset Disclosure in Indonesia. Ilomata International Journal of Tax and Accounting, 3(4), 397–407. https://doi.org/10.52728/ijtc.v3i4.561

Azzahra, V., Luthan, E., &; Fontanella, A. (2020). Determinants of Biological Asset Disclosure (Empirical Study on Agriculture Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Economics: Journal of Economics and Business, 4(1), 230. https://doi.org/10.33087/ekonomis.v4i1.114

Carolina, A., Kusumawati, F., &; Chamalinda, K. N. L. (2020). Firm characteristics and Biological Asset Disclosure on Agricultural Firms. Journal of Accounting and Finance, 22(2), 59–71. https://doi.org/10.9744/jak.22.2.59-71

Dkurniawati. (2019). Journal of Accounting and Business. 19(2), 167–195.

Duwu, M. I., Daat, S. C., &; Andriati, H. N. (2018). The Effect of Biological Asset Intensity, Company Size, Ownership Concentration, Cap Type, And Profitability On Biological Asset Disclosure (In agricultural companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2012-2016). Daereah Journal of Accounting and Finance, 13(2), 56–75.

Erawan, P. A., &; Julianto, I. P. (2020). Accounting Treatment of Biological Assets and Accounting of Agricultural Products Based on PSAK 69 at Ud. Sri Pasuparata (Case Study in Pasedahan Village, Manggis District, Karangasem Regency) Putu. Scientific Journal of Accounting and Humanities, 10(3), 352–362. https://repo.undiksha.ac.id/id/eprint/2983

Firdau, M. I. (2018). The Effect of Information Technology Utilization, Regulatory Compliance, and HR Competence on the Quality of LKKL. Indonesian Treasury Review Journal of Treasury State Finance and Public Policy, 3(2), 129–142. https://doi.org/10.33105/itrev.v3i2.69

Firmansyah, et al. (2020). What's wrong with PSAK 69? Study Agricultural Accounting in Indonesia. July, 9.

Gonçalves, R., & Lopes, P. (2014). Firm-specific Determinants of Agricultural Financial Reporting. Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, 110, 470–481. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.12.891

Halim, K. I., Widya, U., Pontianak, D., Audit, K., & Size, F. (2021). Effect of biological asset intensity, audit quality, 2(2), 282–288.

Hayati, K., &; Serly, V. (2020). The effect of biological asset intensity, growth, leverage, and international level on biological asset disclosure. Journal of Accounting Exploration, 2(2), 2638–2658. https://doi.org/10.24036/jea.v2i2.236

Hoesada, D. J. (2020). Biological Asset Theory. Government Accounting Standards Committee.

Ika, S. R., Susetyo, R., Pribadi, A., Dwiwinarno, T., &; Widagdo, A. K. (2022). Factors influencing biological asset disclosures in agricultural companies in Indonesia. IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 1114(1). https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1114/1/012074

Kamaruddin, K., Pupitasari, D., &; Asmini, A. (2022). The Effect Of Production Factors On Increasing The Productivity Of The Agricultural Sector (Study on Farming Community in Sumbawa Regency). Journal of Economics & Business, 10(3), 379–389. https://doi.org/10.58406/jeb.v10i3.1049

Lestari, N. L. W. T., &; Dewi, N. N. S. R. T. (2020). The influence of accounting understanding, the use of accounting information systems and internal control systems on the quality of financial statements. KRISNA: Accounting Research Collection, 11(2), 170–178. https://doi.org/10.22225/kr.11.2.1435.170-178

Mansoor, Z., Tchuenbou-Magaia, F., Kowalczuk, M., Adamus, G., Manning, G., Parati, M., Radecka, I., &; Khan, H. (2022). Polymers Use as Mulch Films in Agriculture—A Review of History, Problems and Current Trends. Polymers, 14(23). https://doi.org/10.3390/polym14235062

Martini, L., Tjakraatmadja, J. H., Anggoro, Y., Pritasari, A., &; Hutapea, L. (2012). Triple Helix Collaboration to Develop Economic Corridors as Knowledge Hub in Indonesia. Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, 52, 130–139. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2012.09.449

Owen, M., &; Radianto, W. E. D. (2022). The Effect of Biological Asset Intensity, Audit Committee Size and Audit Committee Financial Expertise on Biological Asset Disclosure in IDX-Listed Agricultural Companies. Journal of Economics and Business, 11(1), 551–557.

Padmawati, I. R., &; Fachrurrozie. (2015). The effect of good corporate governance mechanisms and audit quality on the level of accounting conservatism. Accounting Analysis Journal, 4(1), 1–11.

Permana, aryo bimo serya 2020. (n.d.). No Title. 1–20.

Putra, P. A., &; Yuliando, H. (2015). Soilless Culture System to Support Water Use Efficiency and Product Quality: A Review. Agriculture and Agricultural Science Procedia, 3, 283– 288. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aaspro.2015.01.054

Rahmawati, D. (2023). Do Biological Assets and Disclosures Under Psak 69 Affect Company Value? 4(1), 1–16.

Revaldo, A., Kahfi Lubis, N., &; Junita, A. (2021). The Effect of The Application of Government Accounting Standards, Information Technology And Internal Control On The Quality Of Financial Reporting Information (Study At Skpk In Langsa City). Ocean Accounting Student Journal (JMAS), 2(6), 362– 370.

Scarvino, C., Rustadi, M. P., &; Santi, C. (2021). Implications of Biological Asset Intensity, Size Company, managerial ownership and cap against disclosure of biological assets.

Journal of Management and Accounting, 4(2), 1–18.

Soetojo, M. (2017). The influence of public ownership structure on corporate social responsibility disclosure in IDX listed companies. Thesis, 53(9), 1689–1699.

Standard, D., Finance, A., Indonesia, I. A., &; Accountant, G. (2015). Agriculture 69. 69(1). Velasco-Muñoz, J. F., Mendoza, J. M. F., Aznar-Sánchez, J. A., & Gallego-Schmid, A. (2021).

Circular economy implementation in the agricultural sector: Definition, strategies and indicators. Resources, Conservation and Recycling, 170. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2021.105618

Zufriya, C., Putri, N. K., &; Farida, Y. N. (2020). The effect of biological asset intensity, concentration of ownership and profitability on biological asset disclosure. JAS (Journal of Sharia Accounting), 4(2), 271–282. https://doi.org/10.46367/jas.v4i2.252.