Leadership Agility and Accounting Casesin Leadership Capability

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Abstract- In the era of industrial revolution 4.0 focused on the pattern of the digital economy, artificial intelligence, big data, robotics, and automation so that it affects the field of management, finance, and business, including accounting, accountants are required to prepare themselves in the face of the era that is by equipping themselves with the latest information technology and the ability of analysis Financial Statements, inevitably an Accountant must be agile to compete with the right proportion in companies both engaged in trade, manufacturing,and in-services. This research paper aims to examine Leadership Dexterity and Accounting Cases in Leadership Capabilities.

Accountants must be agile to face the Industrial Revolution 4.0 to overcome its influence on Accountants' profession. The incorrect information obtained by the Accountant from one of the business departments greatly affects the quality of the Financial Statements that will be presented to the company's main company in the Accounting department, which records the movement of business finance and reports the results to the company's leadership to make efficient and effective decisions. Based on the results of this Research Paper, it is expected that Informatics Technology (IT) can utilize big data (Big*Data)*based on the *cloud* as storage and management of Accounting Information System (SIA) data that can help reduce man-made errors (human *error),* improve the effectiveness and efficiency and accuracy of Accountinginformationdata. Nevertheless, the Accountant's analytical ability is always required, which should analyze the Financial Reporting System results. Thus, the needs of Human Resources (HR) such as Accounting Services Office (KJA) and the Public Accounting Firm (KAP) will be less and fewer jobs. In this context, especially those who carry out the profession of Accountant must continue to update their knowledge and knowledge, especially in the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK), International Accounting Standard Board (IASB), and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) which become the global standard for the preparation of financial statements for Government Accounting; Small and Medium Micro Enterprises (MSMEs); ETAP (Entity Without Public Accountability) and based on Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK).

Index Terms- Leadership; Ability; Agile; Information Technology, Accounting; Big Data.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the era of industrial revolution 4.0 has raised great skepticism and optimism in various areas where the need for professional attitudes becomes higher by hiring the right people with the right skills. The industrial revolution of digitization and automation is characterized by the emergence of supercomputers, smart robots, driverless vehicles, cloud computing, big data systems, genetic engineering, and neurotechnology developments that enable humans to optimize brain function further so that with all the speed of connectivity and development of digitalization can improve time efficiency, faster & precise strategic decision making and minimal results of errors. However, on the other hand, this industrial revolution is expected to eliminate millions of jobs because robots or machines took it over through its automation mechanisms. With the emergence of a new wave of opportunities in the industry, professional services such as Accountants are also affected. The accounting profession needs to be aware of changes that are happening rapidly with the presence of advanced technology in the industrial revolution 4.0. Accounting no longer only focuses on bookkeeping and recording but rather on providing information and communicating it to various parties to explain the current pace of the company's performance. As the primary profession in the world of the economy, an accountant must continue to update the capabilities that have to compete globally. Accounting practice is under competitive pressure. The challenge is not only on the expected professional and competent leaders but also on employees required to follow a creative and innovative mindset that is agile.

Millennial accountants must be ready for the challenges of jobs in the era of industrial revolution 4.0. As leaders in the field of the financial industry, accountants must be able to respond to changes that occur in the era of disruption. The emergence of a wide range of new technologies such as artificial intelligence, three-dimensional images (3D), and robotic technology has significantly impacted the development of science and the profession of Accountant. Today, humans and software collaborate; the goal is efficiency and speed. Overall, the rapid development contributes directly to the development of the Accountantprofession.

Accountants need to be more adaptive by improving their skills to keep up with technological capabilities. One thing to note, artificial intelligence, robots, and machines are made to minimize

human error. These technologies are created with a higher set of processing power and precision.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study aims to determine the accounting field's development from the Accountant's side as a leader in the financial sector and the application side of accounting in the era of the 4.0 revolution, which is expected to follow and adapt to the times. This researcher uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive research type—data collection techniques using literature studies. The data is obtained from searching various reference sources, previous research, online media, and various laws and regulations. Data collection techniques use literature study, namely reviewing various literature studies and regulations related to research topics. Data obtained from books or literature literature such as articles, online media, research results, and documentation relevant to the title of the article.

Researchers examine leadership styles that can be applied in the face of the global challenges of the 4.0 industrial revolution; in this paper, the researchers focus more on accountants and accounting processes that can adapt to this era of Industrial Revolution 4.0 which has changed many things.

In this study, researchers focused on the mindset of accountants where they were not only bookeepers, but they were able to play a role in the new economy created by the 4.0 industrial revolution; also researchers focused on accounting processes that were more efficient and accurate, but still followed the applicable Financial Accounting Standards. From various sources, it was found that there had been changes in the accountants' leadership style and accounting process. Therefore, this research will provide an overview of the transformation of leaders in the accounting field who can create a culture that allows them to develop and is the key to every Accountant's success.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

INTERNET HISTORY

The development of human civilization from prehistoric times to modern times is inseparable from the field of communication and information. The sophistication of information and communication technology that we enjoy today results from evolution that will continue into the future. The Internet is a system capable of changing the world of communication and trading methods by utilizing computer networks around the world. With the Internet, everyone can communicate remotely. It even crosses the country, not worrying whether the message arrives or not.

As reported from Encyclopaedia Britannica (2015), the making of the Internet can not be separated from Levi C. Finch and Robert W. Taylor's figures. Where the two of them were initially conducting research on global networks. The research continues to observe how these networks can relate to each other with physical media. Physical media in question at the time, such as network cards and network operating systems. The research then came up with a solution in the form of a packet switching technique.

As reported from Drew Heywood's Networking with Microsoft TCP/IP (1996), the development of the Internet began in the 1960s when the United States Department of Defense launched the Advanced Research Projects Agency Network (ARPANET)[1] program. J.C Licklider was appointed head of the ARPANET program, which aims to connect computers over a network. From the program, the concept of the Internet was invented and continued to be developed. The development of the Internet advanced in the 1990s. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) successfully discovered the World Wide Web Consortium program, and Tim Berners Lee invented a network-based browser program. In this day and age, we can access the Internet by using wireless technology.

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[1] This article was posted on Kompas.com with the title "History of Information and Communication Technology Development", Click to read:

https://www.kompas.com/skola/read/2020/10/26/152337669/sejarah-perkembangan-teknologi-informasi-dan-komunikasi. Author : Gama Prabowo, Editor : Serafica Gischa.

Ilustrasi kehidupan dan gaya hidup di era Internet of Thing.(SHUTTERSTOCK/ELENABSL)

Stages of Internet Development

Quoted from the Ministry of Education and Culture's official website, internet development had been pioneered more than 30 years ago.

There are three stages of internet development, namely:
1. Internet First Wave (1985-1999): From Zero to One
2. Second Wave Internet (2000-2015): Application and Commercialization
3. Third Wave Internet (2016-): The Internet of Things Era

Here's an explanation:
- **Internet First Wave (1985-1999): From Zero to One**

Pioneered by Jobs, Gates, Case, Moore, Scott McNeeealy, Groove seeks to realize Toffler's thinking by producing products to open up internet access. The resulting products are fundamental, modern software, microprocessors, hardware, and networks that connect these devices. These products get ridiculed for questioning how they work and who needs them. This first wave of internet products was only used limited by pioneers and hobbyists.

- **Second Wave Internet (2000-2015): Application and Commercialization**

At this stage, connectivity is already formed, characterized by the more robust search engine "Google." Through "Google," strengthen the world community in organizing reality and shaping identity through access to information provided.

In this era, social media or social networks connect various people worldwide through cyberspace through video, games, maps, travel, and communication. This facility was integrated in a smartphone for the first time by an Apple product. And, Google launched e-commerce. In this era, the characters are Mark Zuckerberg, Jack Ma, Kevin Sistrom, Chad Hurley, Steve Chang, Jawed Karim, Tim Cook, and Sergey Brin.

- **Third Wave Internet (2016-present): The Internet of Things Era**

In this era, the Internet has become public property and applied to various fields, such as health, education, transportation, religion, trade, and other fields. The use of the Internet in these areas makes the services offered diverse and competitive. Negative side internet use is growing, such as criminalization, drug trafficking, human trafficking, fraud, and other crimes.

The benefits of the Internet are connectivity and communication; access to information, knowledge, education; address and mapping; business convenience; and entertainment. Citing the Encyclopaedia Britannica, the Internet is an extensive network that connects computers around the world. Everyone in the world can share information and communicate with an internet connection.

Today, the Internet plays an essential role in various fields. Summarizing from Computer Hope, here are five explanations of the benefits of the Internet:

- **For means of connectivity and communication.**

The Internet can connect almost all over the world. People with similar interests can connect or ask questions to experts in their field. The Internet allows us to communicate instantly or in a short period, even if it is remotely separate. We can send emails, make voice or video calls to anyone in the world with the Internet.

In ancient times, it took days or even months to send a letter or package.

- **For access to information, knowledge and education.**

The Internet contains an endless variety of knowledge and information. The Internet allows us to learn any topic. The Internet is useful and very helpful in the field of education. Because material about various sciences can be obtained on the Internet. With the Internet, we can improve ourselves, master subjects that may not be obtained from formal education, and be proficient in any task. For example, by using a search engine like Google, we can ask any question and find a web page that will provide answers and related information.

- **Address and mapping.**

The Internet can help users get an address or find a location in any place in the world through maps with GPS technology or search engines such as Google. We can even find the fastest route to the destination.

- **Ease of business.**

The Internet makes it easy for businesses, buying and selling and transacting. The Internet can be a place to advertise and sell goods or services at any time to everyone in the world. The Internet also makes it easy to access bank accounts, make transactions, and send money. Many services make it possible to know and pay bills electronically. The Internet also allows for online shopping. We can find products of interest without having to go to the store directly.

- **Entertainment facilities.**

The Internet gives you wider access to entertainment such as watching videos, watching movies, listening to music and even playing online games. Looking at the development of the Internet that enters many areas of human life, there are two possibilities of internet use in the future, namely the Internet is destroyed or the use of the Internet is getting massive. If the future is the era of internet destruction, then the future life will go back to the past in the 1980s when the Internet did not yet exist. If the future is the sustainability of the Internet of Things era, people must learn more advanced technology to control the Internet as needed, not controlled by the Internet.

Television

The development of television began with the invention of the Kinescope by Vladimir Kozma Zworkyn in 1923. Vladimir Kozma created a system in the form of image capture, transmission, and receiving systems. In 1939, Vladimir Kozma and Farnsworth commercialized television and could be enjoyed by the public.

Guglielmo Marconi, sang penemu radio tanpa kabel pertama dan penyelamat penumpan Titanic(**britannica.com**)

Guglielmo Marconi is an Italian inventor and engineer. He developed, demonstrated, and marketed remote wireless telegraphs. He also managed to broadcast the first transatlantic radio signal. As reported from History, this radio saved hundreds of lives, including passengers who survived the sinking Titanic. Early life Guglielmo Marconi was born April 25 1874 in Bologna, Italy. Little Marconi has a good and extensive educational history.

He was born into a respected family. Marconi has a curiosity that is more in the field of science and electricity. In 1894, he attended the Livorno Technical Institute and the University of Bologna. In college, Marconi began experimenting with radio waves.

Satellite

The discovery of satellites could not be separated from the Cold War-era space technology race between the United States and the Soviet Union.

History of Information and Communication Technology Development

Alexander Graham Bell (seated) while opening a long-distance telephone network from New York to Chicago in 1892. (Library of Congress/Wikipedia)

Alexander Graham Bell invented the early working concept of telephones in 1876. During World War II, the telephone was used to inform enemy positions and improve radar quality. Mobile phones were first used commercially in 1940. As reported from nurudin's book Communication Technology Development (2017), telephone development accelerated when John Goeken and Craig McCaw triggered wireless telephones. Entering the 1990s, mobile phones began to develop using sim card technology and with increasingly practical sizes. Mobile phone technology is growing with the presence of operating systems, internet connectivity, cameras, and advanced chip processors so that the term smartphone appears.

Ilustrasi.(FREEPIK/MACROVECTOR)

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0 AND SOCIETY ERA 5.0

The Industrial Revolution was a fundamental change in the human way of life and work processes, characterized by advances in information technology that could integrate into the process of life with digital concepts that influenced many science disciplines, which is a new phase in advancing technology. In revolution 4.0, manufacturing technology was already on the trend of automation and data exchange. This includes cyber-physical systems, the Internet of things (IoT), cloud computing, and cognitive computing. Industrial revolution 4.0 has an impact on human life around the world.

The main focus of industrial revolution 4.0 is concentrated on three things:
1. A short time to access the market, characterized by a shorter innovation cycle, more complex products, and a larger volume of data.
2. More Flexible, characterized by more individual *mass production, volatile* market, as well as high productivity.
3. Improving efficiency, characterized by energy and resource efficiency, becomes a critical competitive factor.

The entry of this digitalization era certainly presents challenges and opportunities for the industrial world. The global challenge of digital industrialization will eliminate 1- 1.5 billion jobs during 2015-2025 as human jobs are replaced by machines (Gerd Leonhard). In school environments, it is estimated that as many as 65% of students will work in jobs that have never existed today (U.S. Department of Labor). Some business models and jobs in Indonesia have changed due to the impact of digitalization, and conventional took replaced with online marketplaces, taxis and traditional motorcycle taxis replaced with online transportation modes, cash payment systems are now more into non-cash digital payments.

The new era of digital industrialization also opens new opportunities in the industrial world; digitization can increase net labor to 2.1 million jobs by 2025. This change also positively impacts the environment with the potential to reduce carbon emissions by up to 26 billion metric tons from industry (World EconomicForum).

Currently, Indonesia is adapting to the development of industry 4.0. Pandemic situations also support this adaptation. The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic that has not stopped until now has changed people's lives to become dependent on technology.

A variety of activities have been conducted virtually, such as home learning policy for students, ranging from primary education to higher education. In addition, the existence of *work from home* (WFH) policy that was initially implemented because of force has now become a new habit. The pandemic managed to reassure the public about industrial revolution 4.0. With this, technology becomes more often used, even becoming a necessity of daily life. *Society 5.0* quoted from *Cao.go.jp* is an industrial revolution formulated by Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in March 2017 at the CeBIT exhibition in Hannover, Germany. To address all problems in Japan was only inaugurated on January 21, 2019. At

that time, Japan was experiencing a challenge of decreasing the population that makes the population/workers of productive age, so Japan tried to improve the condition by implementing Society 5.0.

The main characteristic of society 5.0 is the focus on two things, namely the focus on technology and human resources. With the use of advanced technology such as robots, drown, computers, artificial intelligence, and big data, human activities are carried out by utilizing such technology. Society 5.0 can be a "solution" to the Industrial Revolution 4.0, where many people assume that Industry 4.0 will use technologically advanced machines that will be able to reduce the amount of work done by human power. Society 5.0 is expected to create new value by developing advanced technology to reduce the gap between humans and economic problems in the future. Society 5.0 is made to serve human needs so that people can enjoy life and feel comfortable. The synergy of people and technology can be realized so that society is more prosperous.

AGILE LEADERSHIP

Agile leadership "the ability to create and respond to change in order to succeed in an uncertain and volatile environment." *Agility* supports the creation of adaptive leadership, which no longer relies on leaders as problem solvers. They know very well that discomfort is a good thing; discomfort leads to growth. However, when in the face of such discomfort, one must pause *button* to pause. The "agile" management styles required leaders to be flexible, adaptable, and quick in making decisions.

Type competency *agility,*

1. Context-setting Agility is the ability to recognize the environment, anticipate anything that may change, and frame the context in an interesting way that affects others. This is the ability to see the connections that are possessed outside the boundaries of initiatives, companies, or even industries. This allows one to see the long-term impact and think visionary.

2. Stakeholder Agility is the ability to identify, locate, and engage key stakeholders. It is the capacity to understand and empathize with stakeholders' views, not only to gain support but also to respect their views to then make better decisions.

3. Creative Agility Catalyst leaders are always involved in the short-term vs long-term, practical Vs idealistic paradoxes to come up with unique solutions.

4. Self-Leadership Agility is the ability to develop self-awareness and lead oneself by imagining what kind of leader they want. They seek to align their behavior with values and use personal growth to drive professional development[1.]

In the face of an uncertain era like today, as a leader must be confident and continue to find ways not to be disrupted. Leaders must also be able to bring energy and trust to the team in our organization._

[April 1] **11, 2019, Category: HUMAN RESOURCE, Author: Suryatni Handayani, M. Psi, Psychologist.**

The book entitled*"Leadership Agility"* by *Bill Joiner and Stephen Josephs (2006)* explains the validated leadership model for doing just that. Research shows that only about 10% of managers master the agility level needed to work effectively consistently and survive the turbulent business world as it is today.

Research shows that there are currently three levels of agility in leadership owned by **organizations** in general: Expert *(45% of leaders),* **Achiever** *(35% of leaders),* and **Catalyst** *(10% of leaders)*

Accounting in Leadership Capability

Leadership in Accounting realizes the importance of leadership skills for anyone who enters the profession of Accountant. *Bloch et al. (2012)* narrated from the survey practitioner survey results indicate the importance of leadership skills, and this survey also found the absence of leadership topics in the accounting curriculum,   module they are organized around two important concepts of leadership namely (1) defining a vision and motivating others and (2) building the integrity of the organization.

In 1990 the Accounting Education Change Commission in the United States identified the professional orientation required by accounting graduates to enter the professional world, demonstrating qualities such as ethics, value-based judgments, integrity, objectivity, and caring for the public interest. Personal and behavioral skills include motivation, persistence, and leadership, while interpersonal skills include working with others, leading them, and resolving conflicts.

A decade later, but *before the* **Enron case erupted, Albrecht and Sack (2000)** identified a number of issues related to accounting education, including not proper attention to issues of value, ethics, and integrity. They also recommend more time and effort to build the skills needed to help graduates succeed later, including oral and written communication, interpersonal skills, teamwork, leadership and professional attitudes.

Bean and Bernardi (2007) proposed a stand-alone ethics course and recommended specific topics for the course that contains ethics and leadership. They argue, with good leadership, ethical values can be upheld. They also recommend more time and effort to build the skills needed to help with future success, including oral and written communication, interpersonal skills, teamwork, leadership, and professional attitudes. Bean and Bernardi (2007) propose that with good leadership, ethical values can be upheld.

IV.   IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 a leader must be able to adapt to technological developments, a leader must be agile and agile (agile leader) who has the character of being able to work with anyone (people agility), able to adapt to extreme changes (change agility), keep achieving under any conditions (result agility), being able to withstand various mental pressures (mental agility) and being able to learn and understand new knowledge quickly (learning agility) In the era of digitalization doing accounting work becomes very easy with the use of accounting software. Of course, it is not enough for accountants to have only academic abilities. The university's academic abilities include understanding accounting standards, regulations, and principles, understanding the accounting cycle from journaling to making financial reports, and various other sciences related to accounting. Of course, it is owned by almost every Accountant who has graduated and holds a Bachelor of Economics. One thing that can add value to an accountant is understanding information systems,

learning business processes, and making technology, including application development, system development, and software development.

Accountants who master *the information system* can create a system to meet the needs of Accounting to accommodate business transactions, process them and produce reliable *output.* The possibility of *fraud* or misappropriation, especially in matters that do not comply with accounting principles, is very slight, and there are no loopholes. That way, public confidence will increase in output, namely the financial statements produced by the company. Accountants who do not have information technology skills will find it difficult to operate and access this data. This, of course, will affect the Accountant's performance to be able to maintain its performance, but of course, it is not easy for an accountant to understand information systems; further education is needed related to information systems science. The combination of accounting knowledge and information systems can be an advantage and uniqueness for an accountant in the increasingly fierce competition era of industrial revolution 4.0. Accountants must pass the professional accountant certification program, one of which includes information technology. To respond to the future of the Accountant, it is necessary to do the following five things:

1. Investing in the development of digital skills,
2. Implementing new technology prototypes, juxtaposed with learning by doing,
3. Education-based on international certification and digital skills,
4. Responsive to changes in the industry, business, and technological developments,
5. Curriculum and learning based on human-digital skills.

In addition to understanding the information *system,* accountants also need to analyze and process big data that stores a lot of information because not only skills in compiling financial statements are needed, but they must be able to design and analyze financial and non-financial data, especially in digital form. Big data refers to a data set that has a massive volume of structured and unstructured data that is very large and diverse, making it difficult to process and handle through manual databases. There are several characteristics of big data that must be understood, usually called 4Vs consisting of *Volume, Velocity, Variety, and Veracity. The volume* of data refers to the size of the dataset that needs to be analyzed and processed. *Velocity* refers to how quickly data is generated. *Variety* is a range of data from various sources, and variations in data types require different processing capabilities. *Veracity* is the quality of the data to be analyzed. An Accountant should pay attention to these things when analyzing big data; 4Vs will affect the quality of the output report that the Accountant will generate. In addition to having *hard skills* such as information systems and big data analytics, an accountant must have soft skills to support academic knowledge. *Soft skills* must be owned, such as *teamwork, leadership, presentation skills, communication skills,* and *decision-making b*ecause these things make humans different from AI. *Soft skills are* generally honed while still studying in college. Thus, when students, especially

accountants, graduate from college, they are ready to compete and face the challenges of the industrial revolution 4.0 with adequate *hard skills* and *soft skills.* There are 6 (six) strategies so that accountants in the future are not rivaled by technology. These strategies are:

1. Achieving The Maximum Competency of Accountants,
2. Have a Certificate of Professional Accountant
3. Have Additional Achievements,
4. Mastering *Soft Skills*
5. Mastering Foreign Languages, and
6. Mental Preparation To Be a *Player.*

Rapid technological advances will certainly change the way people work, proven by the presence of AI *(Artificial Intelligent)* and robots. Information technology can change accountants' performance habits, which are usually always done manually to be automated. Raw data such as bonds or documents proof of financial transactions are simply handed over to the machine then automatically, the system will input, encrypt, and perform calculations as needed.

There is a change in accountants' role to balance the profession of Accountant with the development of technology. These roles consist of:

✓ **Insights** (providing insight from information),
✓ *Advise* (Accountant can be a financial advisor in a company),
✓ *Tech-Savvy* (can use the technologies that are being updated in its day),
✓ *Expand* the work area of the Accountant in a company).

The ability to interpret and analyze processed data requires understanding and skills of information technology in stages or processes. IoT *(Internet of Things)*, or the relationship between the Internet and everything, will change accountants' role in recording transactions, processing transactions, sorting transactions, creating and analyzing financial statements that will be replaced by AI *(Artificial Intelligent)* technology and robots. The development of information technology is also felt in creating financial transaction reports such as integrated *reporting, extendible business reporting language,* and *sustainability reporting* that utilizes AI development, namely accounting-specific software. As in performing automated analysis, data processing can use software such as *Portals, E-Signature Tools, Document Manager, Workflow Tools,* and Client-Server Blogs. The processing of large amounts of Accounting data will be easier and faster by utilizing this technology. Monitoring and analyzing the latest data on the term mobile *accounting* is easy to access anywhere and anytime.

Case Study

To provide further information regarding the use of accounting applications by an Accountant, in this case, we raised a Case Study of Accounting Transactions Correction Of Inventory Vs Fixed Assets Using SIMAK BMN and SAIBA Applications contained in the KLC KEMENKEU LEARNING CENTER page. [2] Mr. Sutiono (Widyaiswara Pusdiklat Anggaran dan

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[2] https://klc.kemenkeu.go.id/pusap-studi-kasus-Accounting-transaction-correction-error-inventory-vs-fixed-assets/

Perbendaharaan) explained that during implementation, the work unit sometimes faced errors in the use of accounts, for example the capital expenditure account was used to obtain inventories. The Letter of the Director-General of Treasury Number: S-10743 / PB / 2016 dated December 27, 2016, concerning year-end accounting treatment, it guides how to correct these errors.

Illustration:

Abc's task force purchased a PC worth Rp 20,000,000.00 using a 532111 account, including purchasing a printer toner worth Rp 2,000,000.00. This means the purchase value of the PC is worth Rp 18,000,000.00. Supposed pc purchases use 532111 accounts, whereas printer toner purchases use goods shopping accounts. The impact is that the current asset portion will be presented with an inventory value of Rp 2,000,000.00, and also, an incorrect account appears that is unregistered inventory worth minus two million rupiahs (Rp2,000,000.00). While in the fixed assets presented equipment and machinery worth Rp 18,000,000.00 and improper accounts of equipment and machinery have not been registered worth Rp. 2,000,000.00.

APPROXIMATE NAME	Amount		Increase (decrease)	
	2017	**2016**	**Amount**	**%**
1	2	3	4	5
Assets				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Persedian	2. 000. 000	0	2. 000. 000	0.00
Unregistered Supplies	(2. 000. 000)	0	(2. 000. 000)	0.00
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	0	0	0	0.00
FIXED ASSETS				
Equipment and Machinery	18. 000. 000	0	18. 000. 000	0.00
Unregistered Equipment and Machinery	2. 000. 000	0	2,000,000	0.00
NUMBER OF FIXED ASSETS	20. 000. 000	0	20. 000. 000	0.00
NUMBER OF ASSETS	20. 000. 000	0	20. 000. 000	0.00
Equity				
Equity				
Equity	20. 000. 000	0	20. 000. 000	0.00
TOTAL EQUITY	20. 000. 000	0	20. 000. 000	0.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	20. 000. 000	0	20. 000. 000	0.00

Based on the Letter of the Director-General of Treasury Number: S-10743/PB/2016 dated December 27, 2016, concerning year-end accounting treatment Journal of accounting correction that must be made on SAIBA application, namely:

Unregistered Inventory   Rp 2,000,000.00

Unregistered Equipment and Machinery Rp 2.000.000,00

So that on the balance sheet will be presented supplies worth Rp 2,000,000.00 and equipment and machinery worth Rp 18,000,000.00 as follows:

APPROXIMATE NAME	Amount		Increase (decrease)	
	2017	**2016**	**Amount**	**%**
1	2	3	4	5
Assets				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Supplies	2. 000. 000	0	2. 000. 000	0.00
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	2. 000. 000	0	2. 000. 000	0.00
FIXED ASSETS				
Equipment and Machinery	18. 000. 000	0	18. 000. 000	0.00
NUMBER OF FIXED ASSETS	18. 000. 000	0	18. 000. 000	0.00

NUMBER OF ASSETS	20. 000. 000	0	20. 000. 000	0.00
Equity				
Equity				
Equity	20. 000. 000	0	20. 000. 000	0.00
TOTAL EQUITY	20. 000. 000	0	20. 000. 000	0.00
AMOUNT OFN AND EQUITY OBLIGATION	20. 000. 000	0	20. 000. 000	0.00

V. CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that information technology skills are needed in the face of challenges in the industrial Revolution 4.0 by accountants because if not noticed, then the chances of accountants to be eliminated and can not survive in the world of work is very large. Accountant's basic work capabilities such as recording financial transactions, processing financial transactions, sorting financial transactions, making financial statements, and analyzing financial statements will be replaced by Artificial *Intelligent* (AI) technology and robots so that accountants need to have information technology skills when operating and accessing such data. The accuracy of data processing results will certainly be guaranteed if you make use of this AI-based software. This proves the real change and shift of Accountants in the Industrial Revolution Era 4.0.

Accounting software, on the grounds of more efficient and effective, proves that accountants will not lose their jobs, but there will be a shift in science and profession. More than 300,000 companies in Indonesia have used accounting software programs, which is one of the results of developing information technology in Accounting because it is more effective and efficient. Accountants should not be distracted precisely to be encouraged to adapt to new challenges in this era of industrial revolution 4.0 because if the Accountant is caught off guard and ignores it, then the Accountant's future will be threatened.

"The best talents placed in the best entities will generate tremendous leverage for the national economy and the development of the Accountant profession *in the future".*

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