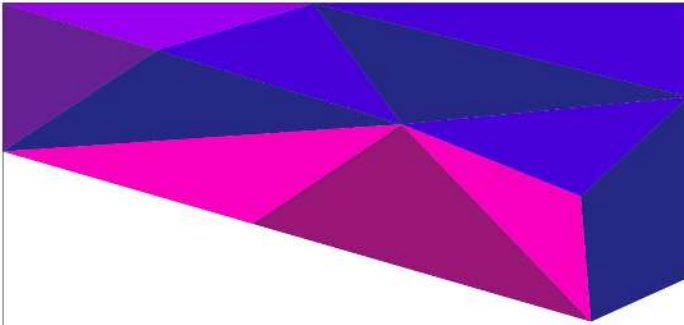


FONGAWATI BUDHIJONO, S.E., M.Si.
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LBG
CV. LEBAH BUKU GROUP



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Penulis:

Fongnawati Budhijono, S.E., M.Si.
Dr. Dra. Damiasih, M.M., M.Par., CHE., CGSP.
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tonny Hendratono, S.E., M.M., CHE.

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Penerbit:

CV. Lebah Buku Group
Perum Bumi Raya Indah No. A8, Jambidan
Banguntapan, Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta
Email: penerbitlebahbuku@gmail.com

KATA PENGANTAR

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Dalam praktik bisnis, didapati beragam struktur kepemilikan perusahaan yang masing-masing memiliki keterkaitan dengan intensi pemilik perusahaan. Struktur kepemilikan perusahaan juga berhubungan erat dengan permasalahan keagenan serta pemberlakuan tata kelola perusahaan. Kondisi struktur kepemilikan, sangat erat kaitannya dengan representasi keinginan pemilik, pendominasi perusahaan dan/atau pengarah kebijakan perusahaan. Para penguasa perusahaan dapat menetapkan berbagai kebijakan yang cenderung menguntungkan pribadi mereka sendiri. Pemberlakuan pencatatan akuntansi pun dapat dipilih sedemikian rupa menggunakan metode yang tidak menyalahi aturan yang diperkenankan tetapi yang cenderung menguntungkan kepentingan mereka. Dalam hal ini ranah akuntansi keprilakuan mewadahi persinggungan antara berbagai hal yang relevan dengan pemilihan metode akuntansi yang diberlakukan perusahaan.

Dalam menyajikan materi di buku ini, ulasan tentang struktur kepemilikan perusahaan ditempatkan pada bagian awal dari buku ini karena mendasari pemikiran perlunya tata kelola perusahaan dan akuntansi keprilakuan yang akan menjadi sorotan pada bagian akhir dari buku ini, di samping juga memudahkan dalam menarik benang merah dengan permasalahan keagenan, aspek tata kelola perusahaan dan

aspek keperilakuan. Terlepas dari penulis sudah berupaya untuk memaparkan dan mengulas materi yang disajikan secara efektif, keterbatasan penulis memungkinkan terjadinya ketidaksempurnaan dalam penyampaian. Untuk itu, penulis sangat terbuka terhadap kritik dan saran membangun sehingga untuk penerbitan berikutnya materi buku ini dapat menjadi lebih baik dan lebih komprehensif.

Yogyakarta, Juni 2022

Penulis

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BAB 1

STRUKTUR KEPEMILIKAN PERUSAHAAN

Kepemilikan merujuk pada kekuasaan untuk melakukan kontrol dalam suatu perusahaan yang berimplikasi adanya kapasitas untuk menetapkan kebijakan dan tindakan pada perusahaan (Tan, Jacob Donald., Sugiarto., & Budhijono, Fongnawati., 2021).¹ Menurut Berle & Means (1932), perusahaan-perusahaan modern telah berkembang sedemikian besar sehingga hanya sedikit yang memiliki kontrol dengan proporsi mayoritas terhadap *financial assets* dari perusahaan. Berle & Means menyatakan adanya 5 tipe kontrol sebagaimana tertera dalam Tabel 1.

Berle & Means (1932) mengukur kontrol dengan prosentase kepemilikan saham dari individu atau kelompok pemegang saham. *Private ownership control* menunjukkan kondisi ketika seseorang atau sekelompok orang menguasai semua atau hampir semua saham perusahaan. *Majority control* merujuk pada kondisi saat seseorang atau sekelompok orang memiliki semua kekuatan hukum untuk mengontrol serta memiliki kekuasaan untuk memilih dewan direksi. *Minority control* didefinisikan sebagai hak yang dimiliki sekelompok pemegang saham yang belum memungkinkan mereka mendominasi suara. Kondisi ini merepresentasikan keadaan seseorang atau sekelompok orang memiliki saham dengan posisi yang mendekati batas untuk mendominasi perusahaan. *Management control*

¹ Isu pemisahan antara kepemilikan dan kontrol dipelopori oleh Berle & Means (1932) dalam bukunya *The Modern Corporation and Private Property*.

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