
ANALYSIS OF THE FIXED-ASSET ACCOUNTING IMPLEMENTATION IN THE REGIONAL FINANCIAL AND REVENUE MANAGEMENT AGENCY OF PAMEKASAN

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Abstract

This research examines the Government Accounting Standards Statement (PSAP) No.07 which is applied to the Regional Financial and Revenue Management Agency of Pamekasan Regency regarding Fixed Assets. The aim is to find out how Fixed Asset accounting in accordance with PSAP No.07 based on Government Regulation No.71 of 2010 is applied and compared in BPKPD Pamekasan Regency. The research was conducted in a qualitative descriptive manner. Interviews, observations and documentation were used to collect data. The results of the research show that BPKPD Pamekasan Regency has complied with and fulfilled the requirements for managing Fixed Assets, in terms of classification, recognition, measurement, depreciation, retirement and disposal, and disclosure. BPKPD Pamekasan Regency has also fulfilled the provisions of PSAP No.07 stipulated by PP No.71 of 2010.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Pemerintahan (PSAP) No.07 yang diterapkan pada Badan Pengelolaan Keuangan dan Pendapatan Daerah Kabupaten Pamekasan tentang Aset Tetap. Tujuannya untuk mengetahui bagaimana akuntansi Aset Tetap sesuai PSAP No.07 berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah No.71 Tahun 2010 diterapkan dan dibandingkan di BPKPD Kabupaten Pamekasan. Penelitian ini dilakukan secara deskriptif kualitatif. Wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa BPKPD Kabupaten Pamekasan telah memenuhi dan memenuhi persyaratan pengelolaan Aset Tetap, baik dari segi klasifikasi, pengakuan, pengukuran, penyusutan, penghentian dan pelepasan, serta pengungkapan. BPKPD Kabupaten Pamekasan juga telah memenuhi ketentuan PSAP No.07 yang ditetapkan PP No.71 Tahun 2010.

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INTRODUCTION

According to Hery (2018:16) accounting can be interpreted as an information system that provides reports to parties who have an interest in the financial performance and financial condition of an organization or to users of accounting information. According to Hantono & Rahmi (2018:2) accounting is an art because it requires accuracy, neatness and cleanliness to record, combine, describe and report effectively in monetary terms financial transactions and other events related to company finances to analyze the results. Marina, (2017:5) Accounting is a process that includes recording, collecting money in certain units, then reporting it according to certain standards to interested parties to help make decisions.

Mursyidi (2009) believes that government accounting is a procedure for managing financial transactions related to the administration of state finances at the central or regional level. Apart from this, public sector accounting embraces various entities that are useful for improving the welfare of society. Bahtiar (2010:3) explains government accounting as an activity that provides government financial data services. This mechanism includes recording, classifying and summarizing government financial transactions, as well as interpreting financial data. Government accounting has its own characteristics that can differentiate it from business accounting.

The initial publication of Government Accounting Standards (SAP) through Government Regulation Number 24 of 2005 stipulated that SAP was accrual based. Then in October 2010 there was a significant change with the enactment of Government Regulation No. 71 of 2010 as a guideline for regional governments in implementing regional financial management responsibilities. The Indonesian government needs SAP to improve the quality of regional financial reporting to be of higher quality. The implementation of SAP is very important in achieving regional financial reporting that is more relevant, reliable, comparable and easy to understand. To ensure the effectiveness of regional financial management, employees are needed who are experts in accounting, have attended regular training and have experience in the financial sector.

Mardiasmo (2009:149) believes that accounting standards have an important role in maintaining consistency in financial reporting. The absence of appropriate accounting standards can have a negative impact by reducing the reliability and objectivity of the data submitted, creating discrepancies in financial reports and making the auditing process more difficult. Mahsun (2013:72) defines SAP as an accounting principle used for the presentation and preparation of financial reports. Therefore, SAP becomes a requirement. Apart from that, Putra (2021) said that the accrual-based government accounting system (SAP) has extraordinary quality in presenting its financial reports. This affects the way Financial Reports are assessed by the Regional Financial and Revenue Management Agency.

The SAP regulations governing fixed asset accounting are government accounting standards statement No.07 used by all governments that prepare financial reports for the public interest, and detail various aspects of Fixed Asset accounting such as classification, recognition, measurement, depreciation, retirement and disposal. , as well as required disclosures. PSAP No.07 aims to serve as a guideline for Fixed Asset accounting. This guideline covers aspects of recognition, selecting the carrying value, determining revaluation and reducing the carrying value of Fixed Assets

In accordance with PSAP No. 07 stipulated by PP no. 71 of 2010, Fixed Assets include assets in physical form and are intended to be used or obtained benefits for more than 1 year for government purposes or public use. Kolinug (2015) said that effective fixed asset management is an important component that must be managed well in order to produce accurate data for regional financial reporting. Apart from that, Lubis (2017:29) explains that Fixed Assets are assets that are acquired and used from an entity over a period of more than a year, and the depreciation

value and benefit values tend to decrease over time. According to Flood (2019) Assets that are used in the operations of a company and generate profits for the reporting entity for more than one year are referred to as fixed assets. Meo et al (2021) Fixed assets include all goods, both movable and immovable, which are acquired at the expense of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) or other legitimate acquisitions.

Sastroatmodjo (2021:15) Assets that a corporation owns and uses for its own purposes but isn't meant to be traded are called fixed assets. Alibhai et al (2020) says that assets used for production, provision of products and services, rental to third parties, or administrative use that generates profits for the organization in some accounting period are considered fixed assets. However, according to Kieso et al (2019:10-3), fixed assets are defined as assets that have physical substance obtained from the company's operational activities, are not for resale and are more than one year old.

The asset function is very important in local government financial reporting. In order to ensure relevant and transparent data, effective management is needed to prevent the possibility of fraud. Thus, Fixed Assets must be managed transparently, accountably and efficiently.

The relationship between PSAP No.07 and Fixed Asset accounting in the government environment is defined as assets used for general purposes or government operations with a useful life of more than one year.

The Pamekasan Regency Government has implemented accrual-based SAP since 2015, including at the Pamekasan Regency BPKPD. Based on the background, the focus of this research includes exploring information about how Fixed Asset accounting is applied according to PSAP No. 07 stipulated by PP 71/2010 at BPKPD Pamekasan Regency. The aim is to see how fixed asset accounting is applied and compare it with the provisions of PSAP No.07 stipulated by PP No.71/2010 in BPKPD Pamekasan Regency.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative because it analyzes and compares the implementation of Fixed Asset accounting in BPKPD Pamekasan Regency.

The data used in the research is primary data. Primary data is data collected directly from data collectors (Sugiyono 2018:456). This data relates to the BPKPD Fixed Assets recording mechanism for Pamekasan Regency.

Primary data was obtained from interviews, observations and documentation. Interviews in this research were directly with Fixed Asset management employees and staff from the Accounting Division at BPKPD Pamekasan Regency.

The collection technique uses primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from interviews and direct observation at BPKPD Pamekasan Regency. Secondary data through references from books, notes, and PSAP No.07 stipulated by PP No.71 of 2010.

All information is analyzed and evaluated using qualitative descriptive techniques. Then an analysis is carried out to find out whether the implementation is appropriate or not by collecting data, processing data, and analyzing data. The results of this data analysis are used to make overall conclusions about the problems studied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fixed Asset Classification

The Accounting Section and Fixed Assets Manager of BPKPD Pamekasan Regency said that Fixed Assets at BPKPD Pamekasan Regency are classified based on the similarity of specified characteristics so that there are no Fixed Assets that have not been classified. The comparison are as follows:

Table 1
Comparison of Fixed Asset Classifications

PSAP NO.07	BPKPD of Pamekasan Regency	Information
Fixed Assets are classified according to their similar nature or function in the entity's operating activities which are as follows: (1) Land (2) Equipment and machinery (3) Buildings and structures (4) Roads, irrigation and networks (5) Other Fixed Assets (6) construction in process	Classification of BPKPD Pamekasan Regency Fixed Assets based on their characteristics or function, including land; equipment and machinery; buildings and structures; roads, networks and irrigation; Other fixed assets include library books, cultural arts items obtained in ready-to-use condition; construction in progress.	Appropriate

Table 1, shows that the comparison of the implementation of Fixed Asset classification in BPKPD Pamekasan Regency has fulfilled the provisions of PSAP No.07 stipulated in PP No.71/2010.

Fixed Assets Recognition

The Accounting and Fixed Asset Management Section of BPKPD Pamekasan Regency said that Recognition of Fixed Assets at BPKPD Pamekasan Regency starts from tangible assets that have an economic value of more than 12 months, Fixed Assets that are transferred during the transfer of ownership or legal control so that recognition can be considered reliable and Fixed Assets cannot be sold or built for another purpose. Here's the comparison:

Tabel 2
Comparison of Fixed Asset Recognition

PSAP NO.07	BPKPD of Pamekasan Regency	Information
Fixed Assets can be recognized if they meet the following characteristics: (1) are tangible (2) have a useful life of more than twelve months (3) The cost of acquisition can be measured reliably, (4) Not for sale in the normal course of the entity's operations (5) Acquired or constructed with the intention to use.	An asset is recognized if: (1) it is tangible (2) it has future economic value and can be used for more than 12 months (3) the cost of the asset can be measured precisely (4) it is not intended for sale (5) it is only used for government operations.	Appropriate

Table 2 shows that the comparison of the implementation of Fixed Asset recognition in BPKPD Pamekasan Regency has fulfilled the provisions of PSAP No.07 stipulated by PP No.71/2010.

Fixed Asset Measurement

The Accounting Section and Fixed Asset Manager of BPKPD Pamekasan Regency said that Asset measurement is measured based on acquisition cost using the regional income and expenditure budget. Here's the comparison:

Table 3
Comparison of Fixed Asset Measurements

PSAP NO.07	BPKPD of Pamekasan Regency	Information
Fixed assets are calculated at cost. If a situation arises where revaluation is not possible, the asset can be measured using its fair value at acquisition.	BPKPD Pamekasan Regency assesses assets based on acquisition price, such as all costs incurred until the asset is ready for use.	Appropriate

Table 3, shows that the comparison of the implementation of Fixed Asset measurement in BPKPD Pamekasan Regency has fulfilled the provisions of PSAP No.07 stipulated by PP No.71/2010.

Decreasing asset

The Accounting Section and Fixed Asset Manager of BPKPD Pamekasan Regency said that the depreciation value is carried out at the end of each year. The depreciation value is obtained by reducing the value of fixed assets and stating it in the balance sheet. Depreciation is not managed by yourself but using the SIMDA application and use straight line method. The Pamekasan Regency Government began implementing depreciation in the 2015 budget year. The following is a comparison:

Table 4
Comparison of Fixed Asset Depreciation

PSAP NO.07	BPKPD of Pamekasan Regency	Information
The depreciation value for each period is calculated by subtracting the recorded expenses in the operational report and the asset's carrying value on the balance sheet	Depreciation of assets at BPKPD Pamekasan Regency is carried out at the end of each year where depreciation is calculated by reducing the value of assets presented on the balance sheet	Appropriate
Depreciation can use the straight line method, double declining balance method, unit of production method.	Pamekasan Regency BPKPD uses the straight line method and has used the SIMDA application to simplify and save calculation time.	Appropriate

Table 4 shows that the comparison of the implementation of Fixed Asset depreciation in BPKPD Pamekasan Regency has fulfilled the provisions of PSAP No.07 stipulated by PP No.71/2010.

Termination and Disposal of Fixed Assets

The Accounting Section and Fixed Asset Manager of BPKPD Pamekasan Regency said that assets that are no longer useful or permanently damaged are discontinued from operational activities. Then it is recorded in the Notes to the Financial Statements after being removed from the balance sheet. Here's the comparison:

Table 5
Comparison of Termination and Disposal of Fixed Assets

PSAP NO.07	BPKPD of Pamekasan Regency	Information
Assets are eliminated from the balance sheet when they are no longer used and have no economic benefit in the future.	At BPKPD Pamekasan Regency, assets are discontinued if the asset is damaged and has entered the end of its useful life and is then eliminated from the balance sheet by auctioning or selling.	Appropriate
Fixed assets that are no longer used are eliminated from the balance sheet and disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.	Fixed assets that are discontinued are transferred to other asset accounts and recorded in the notes to the financial statements.	Appropriate

Table 5, shows a comparison of the implementation of termination and release of Fixed Assets in BPKPD Pamekasan Regency which meets the provisions of PSAP No.07 stipulated by PP No.71/2010.

Fixed Asset Disclosure

The Accounting Section and Fixed Asset Manager of BPKPD Pamekasan Regency said that the disclosure of Fixed Assets was in accordance with government regulations based on the provisions of PP No.71/2010 because each type of fixed asset had been recorded in detail in the Notes to the financial report of BPKPD Pamekasan Regency. Here's the comparison

Table 6
Comparison of Fixed Asset Disclosures

PSAP NO.07	BPKPD of Pamekasan Regency	Information
The financial report must disclose the following: The basis for determining the carrying value; Reconciliation of recorded amounts at the beginning and end of the period showing additions, disposals, accumulated depreciation and changes in value if any, mutations of other fixed assets; depreciation information via depreciation value, depreciation method used, useful life or depreciation rate used, gross carrying value and accumulated depreciation at the beginning and end of the period.	The valuation basis uses the acquisition price of the asset to determine the carrying value. As well as BPKPD Pamekasan Regency discloses the reconciliation of the amount recorded in the balance sheet and is explained in detail in the notes to the financial statements accumulated at the beginning and end of the period..	Appropriate

Table 6, shows that the comparison of Fixed Asset disclosures at BPKPD Pamekasan Regency has fulfilled the provisions of PSAP No.07 stipulated by PP No.71/2010.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

The results of the research explain that by implementing Fixed Asset accounting at BPKPD Pamekasan Regency, based on the results of the analysis above in terms of classification, recognition, measurement, depreciation, termination and disposal, as well as disclosure that it has fulfilled and followed the provisions in PSAP No.07 stipulated by PP N0. 71 of 2010.

Suggestion

In the results of this research, the researcher hopes that there will be more extensive research in the future and will not only focus on Fixed Asset accounting. This is recommended because of the importance of government accountability in preparing regional financial reports. In addition, we must carry out careful examination of Fixed Asset accounting in various organizations, especially in government environments, to ensure compliance with applicable standards and regulations and increase transparency in government financial management.

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