



ASSET ACCOUNTING TREATMENT ANALYSIS STAY AT THE RAFFLES CITY HOTEL BENGKULU CITY

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ABSTRACT

The problem that occurs at Raffles City Hotel is that there are still many fixed assets that are not classified by type, the company should record these assets as fixed assets. The purpose of this study was to analyze the accounting treatment of the fixed assets of the Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City. The data collection method uses interviews and unstructured documentation. The analytical method used is descriptive comparative method. The data is qualitative in nature. The results of the research conducted were the accounting treatment of fixed assets at the Raffles City Hotel, Bengkulu City. In accordance with the applicable statement of financial accounting standards PSAK No 16 of 2018. In PSAK No. 16 regarding fixed assets, the distribution of fixed assets, initial recognition of fixed assets, measurement of fixed assets, preparation of fixed assets, termination and disposal of fixed assets, presentation of fixed assets in financial statements, derecognition, disclosure, transitional provisions, effective date and withdrawal . It can be seen that many of the fixed assets acquired by Raffles City Hotel did not record fixed assets by type as fixed assets. The author gives advice to the Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City regarding fixed assets, all assets owned should be recorded as fixed assets so that there are no misunderstandings

Keywords: ROA, EPS, DER, Stock Price.

1. INTRODUCTION

In an established company, of course, they have the same goal, namely to obtain good profits for the company and to support the success of a company, of course there are assets in the company. According to Istikomah (2017: 12) the larger the company develops, the more assets the company must have for the smooth running of the company's operations. One of the assets that need to be considered is land and buildings, when there are two of these assets, it can be said that there are company assets. And able to have a useful life value of more than one period. According to PSAK number 16, fixed assets are tangible assets that are acquired ready-to-use or built in advance, used in company operations, not put up for sale in the course of the company's normal activities and have a useful life of more than one year. In general, expenses for fixed assets that occur during their use can be divided into capital expenditures, namely expenses that must be recorded as assets or costs sacrificed by the company that have benefits for more than one year. Each asset will provide benefits to the company according to the age of the fixed assets. This is also influenced by use or use, imbalance of available capacity and technological lag. Therefore, every fixed asset that has been used needs to be depreciated against its acquisition price. Meanwhile, according to Soemarso (2012: 24) Asep companies are all economic resources or wealth owned by entities that are expected to be able to provide business benefits in the future and are fixed or permanent in nature used in the operations of managing this asset which can be classified as assets. Tangible fixed assets and intangible assets. There are no specific criteria to distinguish fixed assets from other assets. However, use of more than one year, is generally used as a guideline. Another criterion is that these assets must be used in company activities and not for resale. Fun assets held for resale in normal activities are included in the inventory category, even though these assets can be used for more than one year. Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City is a company engaged in the service sector, its employees are required to work effectively, fast and one of the hotels located in the Long White Sand Beach area, Bengkulu City. This muscle belongs to the regional government of Bengkulu City, established in 2006. It is a 2-star quality hotel which is a 5-minute drive from the city center. lots of fixed assets in Raffles City Hotel. The classification of fixed assets by Raffles City hotel is land, equipment, tools, machinery, vehicles, buildings and buildings. So far, the treatment of assets at Raffles City Hotel is still simple and there is no specific flow regarding the treatment of fixed assets owned. Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting research related to fixed assets, with the title "ANALYSIS OF THE ACCOUNTING TREATMENT OF FIXED ASSETS AT RAFFLES CITY HOTEL BENGKULU CITY". My goal is to conduct research at the Raffles City Hotel, Bengkulu City, to find out the accounting treatment for fixed assets in accordance with PSAK No. 16 of 2018 concerning: Applicable Fixed Assets

2. BUSINESS DECISION-MAKINGPROCESS

Although Simon (1947), March and Simon (1958), and Cyert and March (1963) laid the theoretical foundations of organizational behavior and management, the theory about the behavior of organizations of Cyert and March (1963) has extraordinarily influenced the managers' behavior, especially how they make decisions in organizations (Gavetti et al., 2012). Therefore, it is convenient to know the postulates of this process and how it is centered at the organizational level. Initially, and based on previous experiences, individuals choose the first alternative that they hope hoping it will satisfy their expectations; and when they do find it, they stop process considering other alternatives, since these do not flow naturally, due to lack of knowledge or due to the absence of knowing how to anticipate corresponding consequences after making the choice (Gavetti et al., 2012). This is because both individuals and companies are used to solving urgent, convergent problems based on rules, and they conform to what they find in their local environment, so solutions adopted will rarely violate disturb the status quo (Cyert and March, 1963). This rationality leads individuals and organizations to act under the modality of automatic pilot, that is, informed by the past and operating in the present by leaving aside calculation and forecasting capabilities (Gavetti et al., 2012), therefore that decision making becomes simplistic, reactive and local (Cyert and March, 1963; Janczak, 2005).

When addressing the academic literature on DMP, we find that not only are the theories abundant, but there are few explicit attempts to model action steps of such processes. Furthermore, when defined and measured it varies from one study to the next (Nutt and Wilson, 2010). For this reason, they suggested to know when to use a particular type of DMP considering the environmental conditions. Nonetheless, the results involving environmental conditions are contradictory. For example, Papadakis and Barwise (1997) found that environment variables moderated the relationship between DMP and effectiveness of business-results; but yet Elbanna and Child (2007) showed that -while the uncertainty of the environment did not moderate this relationship-, a hostile environment did. Additionally, Nutt and Wilson (2010) found that environmental variables do not influence the results of the process, but in some circumstances, they play an important role in shaping and influencing strategic decisions, reason why the discussion remains open.

In addition, several studies confirmed the existence of links between DMP characteristics and the results, both at the decision and organizational levels (Papadakis and Barwise, 1997; Hough and White, 2003; Elbanna and Child, 2007; Daniel, 2005; Olson et al., 2007; Atuahene-Gima and Li, 2004; Nooraie, 2008; Nutt, 1998; 2000; 2005). In this regard, there is also no consensus on what is understood by results in the DMP, because decisions produce multiple results that make it difficult for them to be directly observed, which is why Nutt and Wilson (2010) invited researchers to ask what is understood by results of a given decision; and furthermore, Papadakis et al., (2010) answered that the processes followed during a specific strategic decision affect different types of results, such as: decision quality, decision

effectiveness and efficiencies, decision rhythm, decision commitment, performance of new products, overall satisfaction with the decision, opportunity and value. Papadakis et al., (2010) also discovered that, to the extent that when the processes are more rational, they do lead to more favorable results; and when individuals and organizations perform a rational, goal-oriented search they produce more successful results (Nutt, 2005).

However, COVID-19 new reality radically changed the DMP planetary landscape for individuals and organizations. The effects of this pandemic extended beyond the health sector, affecting the world economy and organizational DMP; so that, in a short period of time, consultative decision-making and unilateral decision-making (Akdere, 2011), prevailed in public and private spheres, over other normative processes based on rationality. Indeed, the pandemic forced managers and organizations to make decisions related to organizational survival and to adapt their business models to the new global reality, because if they did not, “the pandemic could affect organizations in terms of their post-traumatic disappearance, survival, adaptation or growth” (Salanova, 2020. p. 671). Thus, managers have a responsibility to produce high-quality ideas to ensure the survival of companies (Rossiter and Lilien, 1994).

LANDASAN TEORI

Accountancy The definition of accounting is the art or skill of managing transactions or events that can at least be measured in money into financial statements in such a systematic way based on generally recognized principles so that the parties who play a role in the company can know its financial position and results of operations at any time necessary and can be made decisions as well as the selection of various actions in the economic field.

Asset The definition of assets according to Sugiyama (2013: 15) Assets can be categorized as any form or anything that has economic value that can be owned by individuals, governments or companies that can be measured or assessed financially. So Asep is all economic resources or the value of a property by a certain entity with the hope of providing economic and social benefits that can be measured in units of money with the hope that it will provide benefits in the future and not for sale. The assets/assets can be classified into current assets, fixed assets, long-term investments and intangible fixed assets.

Current Assets / Current Assets Is a type of asset that has a short period in one period only lasts one year. The examples of current assets consist of receivables, cash, inventories, income, prepayments and securities.

Fixed Assets / Fixed Assets An asset owned by a company with a maturity of more than a year, there are two types of fixed assets, namely tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets. Examples of land, buildings, machinery, vehicles and other equipment.

Long term investment Long-term investment assets are investments made by investing in a company. The objective of long-term investment is to gain profit or gain and control the company. The criteria for long-term investment include: stocks, mutual funds, property, deposits and bonds.

Intangible Fixed Assets An intangible asset is a privilege owned by a company and has value but does not have a physical form. Examples include: good will, patents, copyrights, trademarks, leases and franchises.

Fixed Asset Classification A class of

fixed assets is a grouping of assets that have a similar type of nature and use in the operations of an entity. Here is an example of a separate class consisting of: 1. Soil 2. Building 3. Equipment and Machinery 4. Inventory 5. Roads, irrigation and networks 6. Other fixed assets 7. Construction in progress Acquisition Cost Measurement What is meant by Juan and Wahyudi (2013: 341), the cost of acquisition can be said if the value that can be recognized as construction in progress depends on the processing process. if done on a self-managed basis by a government unit, costs that may be recognized include: 1. Costs that are directly related to the construction work in progress include: the cost of field work, the cost of materials, the cost of equipment rental. 2. Other costs that can be attributable to development activities include insurance costs, official travel, board meeting expenses, ATK and others. 3. Borrowing costs if the construction is paid for with borrowing costs. 4. Other costs specifically paid in connection with the construction in question.

Fixed Asset Recognition The definition according to Marisi (2013: 14) explains that in recognition of fixed assets the main costs that must be recognized are initial placement costs, namely costs incurred to acquire assets, such as purchase prices, installation costs, loading and unloading costs, borrowing costs, and costs termination. Expenditures after Acquisition of Fixed Assets According to Government Regulation No. 71 of 2011 it is explained that expenditure after the initial acquisition of a fixed asset that extends its useful life or is likely to provide future economic benefits in the form of capacity, production quality, or improvement in performance standards, must be added to the carrying value of the asset. concerned. Examples include: 1. Revenue expenditure if the benefits are less than 1 year. The estuary for the fixed assets used is charged in the period in which the expenditure for the fixed assets occurs. 2. Capital Expenditure if the benefits are more than 1 year. Expenditures for fixed assets used are charged to the period in which the expenses for the fixed assets occur. Decreasing asset According to Kartikahadi (2012: 344) Depreciation of assets Decreasing asset According to Kartikahadi (2012: 344) Depreciation of fixed assets is the value of assets that are reduced in value due to being depreciated by a systematic allocation over the life of the asset whose useful life the depreciated asset must be reviewed periodically and if there is a large difference from the previous estimate, the preparation of the current and future periods must be adjusted. In other words, depreciation is the allocation of the acquisition price rationally to the periods in which the benefits of the asset are enjoyed. As for the amount of rupiah deviation expense, this will depend on the acquisition price/principal of fixed assets, estimated economic life, estimated residual value and the depreciation method used. Some of the depreciation methods include: 1. Allocation Method (Depreciation) a. Straight Line Depreciation Method The Straight-line Depreciation Method is a method of charging that remains constant over the useful life of the asset if the residual value does not change. The formula for calculating depreciation per period using the straight-line method is as follows: Annual Depreciation Expense = Acquisition Price (HP) - Residual Value Estimated service hours 2. The Declining Balance Depreciation Method is a fixed asset which is considered to provide the largest contribution in the initial 24 periods of its useful life, and will

experience an increasing level of decline in function in the following period in line with the diminishing economic life of the asset. Depreciation Expense = tariff x carrying/book value
 Book value = cost - accumulated depreciation

3. Declining Balance Method There are two types of the declining balance method in depreciating fixed assets including:

- a. the double-declining balance method is a method that allocates the acquisition cost at a fixed rate, the fixed depreciation rate is multiplied by the book value of the asset so that it will produce period depreciation expenses that decrease from period to period.
- b. the annuity method is a method that considers fixed assets as assets that will contribute during their technical life. Depreciation is considered to be calculated interest rate or cost of assets that have not been depreciated plus accumulated depreciation.

Termination and Disposal of Fixed Assets PSAK number 16 of 2018 states that fixed assets are derecognised when:

1. When released or
2. When no future economic benefits are expected from the use of its disposal.

According to Efraim (2012: 234) love stops the use of assets, namely:

- a. Sale of fixed assets.
- b. The end of the useful life of fixed assets.
- c. Exchange with other assets.

According to the statement of PSAK financial accounting standards (2015: 16.11), disposal of fixed assets can be done in various ways including:

- 1) Sold
- 2) Leased in a finance lease.
- 3) Donated.

Presentation of Fixed Assets in the Financial Statements According to the statement of financial accounting standards (PSAK) No 16 (IAI, 2015:16.11-16.12) states that financial reports must disclose for each class of fixed assets including:

1. Basis of measurement used in determining certain carrying amounts.
2. The depreciation method used.
3. Useful life or depreciation rate used.
4. Gross carrying amount and accumulated depreciation (combined with any accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period.
5. Reconcile the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period.

RESEARCH METHODS

Types of research This type of research used is comparative research. According to Sugiyono (2013: 8) comparative research is a research that is comparative. This research was conducted to compare the similarities and differences of two or more facts and the properties of the object under study based on a certain frame of mind. Method of collecting data • Interviews were used to find out data regarding the general description of Raffles City Hotel, Bengkulu City. Research interviews were conducted by 3 people who knew about fixed assets

1. Op. Manager / Accounting
2. Housekeeping supervisor
3. Maintenance

• Documentation is data collection by viewing and analyzing documents such as: records relating to the fixed assets of the Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City company. As for this study, researchers took a sample of fixed assets at the Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City to evaluate the accounting treatment of fixed assets that had been applied and compared with the accounting treatment of fixed assets based on Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) No. 16 of 2018. The following interview questions will be conducted, as follows:

1. Distribution of fixed assets, namely the method used by Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City to obtain fixed assets.
- 2.

Measurement of acquisition cost, namely measurement of fixed assets that have been recognized as assets initially to obtain the cost of acquisition carried out by Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City.

3. Disposal of fixed assets is the company's activity in managing its fixed assets using several methods, namely retiring, selling, or exchanging fixed assets for other fixed assets at the Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City.
4. Initial recognition of fixed assets are fixed assets that qualify for recognition as assets at acquisition cost at Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City.
5. Termination and disposal of fixed assets when fixed assets are no longer used at Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City.
6. Presentation of fixed assets in the financial statements must be disclosed for each class of fixed assets at Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City.
7. Derecognition is the result of removing financial assets that have previously been recognized from the entity's statement of financial position at Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City.
8. Disclosure is the presentation of information in the form of a financial statement as the final step in the accounting process at Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City.
9. Transition Provisions are entities with fixed assets presenting comparative information on Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City adjusted for the previous period.
10. Effective Date is an adjustment to the statement valid at Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City for the period of the financial year starting on or after.
11. Withdrawals are withdrawals of fixed assets in accordance with their usage age of more than one year made by Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City

Data analysis technique According to Nazir (2015: 58) comparative research is "a type of descriptive research that wants to find answers fundamentally about cause and effect, by analyzing the factors that cause the occurrence or emergence of a particular phenomenon" based on this understanding it can be concluded that the researcher collects actual/current data. ongoing and really real to be explained and presented significantly and can be compared with existing theories. In the description of this researcher, the researcher took a sample of fixed assets at the Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City to evaluate the accounting treatment of fixed assets that had been applied and compared with the accounting treatment of fixed assets based on the statement of financial accounting standards (PSAK) Number 16 of 2018.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research result Based on the results of research conducted at the Raffles City Hotel, there is conformity between the accounting treatment of fixed assets carried out by Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City and the applicable statement of financial accounting standards (PSAK) No. 16 of 2018.

1. Distribution of Fixed Assets Based on PSAK No. 16 of 2018 the distribution of fixed assets includes land, equipment and vehicles. Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City has a division of fixed assets, namely land, buildings, machinery, vehicles, furniture, office equipment and inventory. Raffles City Hotel is an activity engaged in the service sector, especially hospitality services. Where the distribution of fixed assets at Raffles City Hotel has quite a lot of equipment consisting of: land, buildings, vehicles, equipment consisting of: AC, TV,

CCTV, Washing Machine, Genset Machine, Spring bed, Sofa, Refrigerator, Table, Chairs, Cabinets, In Focus, Karaoke Places, Bedroom Places, Kitchen Equipment, Computers, Printers, and other equipment. 2. Initial Recognition of Fixed Assets Raffles City Hotel recognizes fixed assets as assets if it is likely to provide future economic benefits that can be used by the hotel's operations. Fixed assets can be classified into categories namely: equipment, machinery, vehicles, inventory. Fixed assets provide economic benefits for more than one period and are able to run the company's operational activities. The cost of the asset can be measured reliably. And the cost of acquiring fixed assets is made in the documentation or supporting notes for the acquisition of fixed assets. Based on this description, the initial recognition of fixed assets made by Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City is no different from PSAK No. 16, so it can be concluded that the initial recognition of fixed assets is in accordance with PSAK No. 16. 3. Measurement of Fixed Assets Raffles City Hotel management acknowledges the existence of fixed assets as acquisition cost. As well as costs that are directly attributable to supporting the asset to the location where the asset is ready for use. Raffles City Hotel acquires fixed assets by making cash purchases. Fixed assets obtained from direct purchases are land, buildings, office equipment, fixed asset equipment in rooms/rooms, machinery, vehicles and inventory. Based on the description above, the measurement to determine the acquisition price of fixed assets is carried out by means of cash purchases in accordance with PSAK No. 16. 4. Depreciation of Fixed Assets The depreciation method used by Raffles City Hotel is the straight-line method, with a residual value of 0 determined at the time of acquisition. Whereas in the policy of determining the useful life of tangible fixed assets at Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City it is determined based on the length of the useful life

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Termination and disposal of fixed assets

Termination and disposal of fixed assets occur when fixed assets are released and their use is terminated by selling, exchanging or donating. When fixed assets are released from use, all accounts related to these fixed assets are written off. From research interviews conducted at the Rapper City Hotel, Bengkulu City, in the termination and disposal of fixed assets via the Raffles City Hotel, it was said that there was a termination and disposal of fixed assets that were carried out. In this description the meaning and disposal of fixed assets at Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City is in accordance with PSAK Number 16.

2. Presentation of Fixed Assets in the Financial Statements

The presentation of fixed assets carried out at Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City is stated in the balance sheet as the acquisition price of the assets owned and deducted by the accumulated depreciation. The value associated with existing fixed assets is based on the results of reports and monitoring of assets, so that the acquisition cost, accumulated depreciation and condition of

the assets can be known whether they are still suitable for use or not. With this, the presentation of fixed assets in the financial statements is in accordance with PSAK Number 16 of 2018.

PSAK No. 16 of 2018 states that fixed assets are presented in the financial statements based on the acquisition cost of fixed assets minus accumulated depreciation, so the presentation of fixed assets in the financial statements is in accordance with PSAK No. 16 of 2018.

3. Derecognition

Raffles City Hotel recognizes that there is a discontinuation of assets where the useful life of disposal of the assets has expired when there are no more economic benefits expected from the use of these assets, which are first recorded before being derecognised and released by way of sale or auction.

4. Disclosure

There is disclosure of each class of assets as a basic form of disclosure owned by Raffles City Hotel. These assets are classified based on their useful life and the amount of each asset. And the amount in each asset class will be recorded in its use that is no longer functioning. The aim is to protect information and provide useful information for decision making.

5. Transitional Provisions

On the existence of Raffles City Hotel assets, Bengkulu City records the fair value as acquisition cost in the form of financial statements for each period of the financial year presented for the transitional provisions.

6. Effective Date

In adjusting the existence of fixed assets at Raffles City Hotel, Bengkulu City acknowledges the existence of these asset entities in physical form and recognizes the existence of a financial year period, such as recording/purchasing invoices.

7. Withdrawal

The policy carried out by Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City, especially in withdrawing assets, is to evaluate before withdrawing assets that cannot be used anymore, their economic useful lives have expired or have been damaged. Then the withdrawal of assets is in accordance with (PSAK) number 16 of 2018.

Discussion

Based on the results of the research that the author did in the accounting treatment of fixed assets carried out at Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City regarding fixed assets that were applied according to and guided by the accounting standards that apply PSAK No 16 of 2018. Where Raffles City Hotel does all the recording of fixed and raffless assets City Hotel releases and terminates assets so that assets that no longer provide benefits to the company are given termination action so that these assets are not redundant.

Raffles City Hotel records all assets that are not in use/damaged when releasing these assets. Because the fixed assets in Raffles City Hotel recognize the derecognition of assets in their economic useful lives that cannot be used anymore. Raffles City Hotel follows the guidelines of PSAK No. 16 every financial report

discloses for each fixed asset. Because added value reveals the fair value measurement obtained at Raffles City Hotel. The entity's PSAK's fixed assets provide information on the basis used in fair value. For example land as a tangible fixed asset ready for use for the operations of a company.

The distribution of fixed assets, equipment and inventory machines is appropriate, because the assets in Raffles City Hotel have been recorded according to the assets owned by the company. Raffles City Hotel recognizes fixed assets as assets provided that assets have a useful life and provide economic benefits for more than one period and are able to carry out hotel operations. supporting notes on the acquisition of fixed assets. According to PSAK No. 16 if the purchased fixed assets provide benefits for the long term. The straight-line method of depreciation for fixed assets applied by Raffles City Hotel Kota Bengkulu is used when calculating the depreciation on retirement and disposal of fixed assets, where the carrying amount of assets that are derecognized when they are disposed of or can no longer be used. As for the disposal of assets that can be carried out by Raffles City Hotel by way of sale and auction. According to PSAK, disposal can be done in various ways, such as at auction, rented out, sold and donated. Raffles City Hotel has disposed of fixed assets by way of sale and auction. Because the Raffles City Hotel, when the assets have been damaged beyond repair, will stop using them by selling and auctioning them. Lagu City Hotel records all assets when releasing them because the assets at Raffles City Hotel acknowledge that there is a derecognition and disposal of assets in their economic useful life that they can no longer be used.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion regarding the analysis of the accounting treatment of fixed assets at Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City based on PSAK No. 16 of 2018, the authors draw the following conclusions:

1. In the distribution of fixed assets, the accounting treatment applied to Raffles City Hotel, Bengkulu City, has no problem at all in the distribution of fixed assets because it is in accordance with applicable financial accounting standards.
2. In the initial recognition of fixed assets by Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu city, it is in accordance with the initial recognition of fixed assets based on PSAK number 16, where all fixed assets receive economic benefits in the future and can be measured reliably.
3. The measurement based on the acquisition price of tangible fixed assets by Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu city has been recorded

according to PSAK number 16, basically how Raffles City Hotel records the acquisition price at the value stated at the time of purchase and has been deducted by duties and taxes.

4. Depreciation of fixed assets in Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City uses the straight-line method by dividing the acquisition cost of each fixed asset by its economic life.

5. The policy steps for discontinuing and disposing of fixed assets at the Raffles City Hotel, Bengkulu City are terminating, so that many assets that have been damaged or their useful life cannot be used for disposal or auction.

6. The presentation of fixed assets in the financial statements is applied by Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu city accordingly, because the resale value of an asset at the end of its useful life has been exhausted, depreciation for the impairment has been carried out.

7. In derecognizing fixed assets at Raffles City Hotel, the city of Bengkulu admits that there was a termination of recognition that was carried out, it occurred because of the termination as a basis for reducing the inflated damage costs from the acquisition price of the benefits obtained.

8. Disclosures that occurred at Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City revealed the useful life and amount of each class of fixed assets which were discontinued when their use had no useful life or the useful life had expired.

9. Transitional Provisions for the existence of fixed assets at the Raffles City Hotel, Bengkulu city to record the fair value as acquisition cost in the form of financial statements.

10. The effective date carried out by Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City recognizes and has a book year period of assets that have a useful life as the basis for recording maintenance.

11. Withdrawals made by Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu city in accordance with applicable government regulations.

Suggestion

Based on the results of the research and conclusions above, the author can provide advice to Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City, namely:

1. We recommend that the distribution/grouping of fixed assets at Raffles City Hotel Bengkulu City must be more detailed and must be in accordance with the class, type and use.
2. Always stop and release fixed assets when the goods are damaged so that redundant assets do not occur later.
3. Remain guided by PSAK No. 16 concerning fixed assets and continue to follow its developments, so that the resulting financial reports remain reliable in accordance with applicable

accounting guidelines.

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