

# ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF FIXED ASSETS ACCOUNTING AT PT TANDON MAJU BERSAMA

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**Abstract-** PT.Tandon Maju Bersama or abbreviated as PT.TMB is a manufacturing company that has been operating for more than 2 years. This company is one of the water tank manufacturing companies in North Sulawesi, and is located in North Minahasa, Matungkas Village. PT. TMB has 2 types of water tanks, namely Genesa and Sentra Tank. These two types of tendons have different sizes and colors, in order to meet customer satisfaction. The purpose of this study is to analyze the application of Fixed Assets Accounting based on Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Number 16 at PT. Tandon Maju Bersama, and the object is Tangible Fixed Assets in PT. TMB. The research method used by researchers is a qualitative method, to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects, in a special natural context by utilizing various natural methods. Data sources, namely primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques were carried out in the following way: Observation, interviews and literature study. Data analysis techniques carried out by researchers are as follows: Data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of the study show that the company PT. Tandon Maju Bersama is guided by the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No.16. The recognition of acquisition costs at the company is appropriate, where the company records the amount of costs incurred, until the fixed assets are used, in the company's operational activities. Derecognition and disposal of fixed assets will be carried out when the fixed assets have expired. Depreciation of fixed assets in the company uses the straight-line method. Disclosure of fixed assets in the company is presented in the balance sheet at the acquisition value of the assets less depreciation.

**Keywords:** Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Number. 16.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Implementation of development in various sectors is increasing rapidly, both in the government and private sectors are competing to increase productivity and quality of service for consumers, or the community. In maintaining the continuity of its business, private companies and government agencies are required to keep abreast of current developments in science and technology. One of them is by utilizing the economic resources that are around, and of the many existing economic resources, an asset is one that has an important role for a company.

In carrying out the business activities of a company can not be separated from the goal to make a profit. In addition to profit from sales, profit can also be obtained from the turnover of assets carried out by the company to achieve profits from its operating activities. The assets owned by the company are the company's assets, and one of them is contained in fixed assets. There are two types of fixed assets, namely tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets. Tangible fixed assets are goods that have a physical form or form that are owned by the company, and have a relatively permanent nature, in the sense that these fixed assets can be subject to change, damage, and destruction. used for company operations, and has elements, or benefits. Given the important role of fixed assets, and the amount of funds needed to acquire these fixed assets, it is necessary to apply good and correct fixed asset accounting for each fixed asset owned by the company, which includes the recognition of fixed assets, up to the presentation of fixed assets in the financial statements used as information for interested parties, so that its existence requires the best possible handling.

Based on the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Number 16, Tangible Fixed Assets can be in the form of land, buildings, machinery, vehicles and other equipment. Fixed assets owned by a company can be obtained in various ways, including by buying in cash, buying on credit, built in advance, donations or in other ways, the process of accounting for fixed assets begins when the assets are acquired until the assets are written off. Determination of the acquisition price of a fixed asset is not only seen from the purchase price, but the costs incurred until the fixed asset can be used in the company's operations. Thus, each fixed asset used needs to be depreciated against its acquisition price.

PT. Tandon Maju Bersama is a manufacturing company engaged in the business of manufacturing water tanks with plastic pellets as the main raw material, which will be ground using a mixer. Then, it is cooked to make a water tank. For this reason, PT. TMB requires several machines, as well as other tools that are classified as tangible fixed assets, to expedite the production process activities in the company. Therefore PT. TMB has Tangible Fixed Assets, such as water tank making machines of various sizes, Mixer Machines for grinding plastic pellets, and there is a Factory Building where water tank production is produced, as well as having an office space located at the front. Fixed assets in PT. TMB are grouped as follows: Fixed assets that have a physical form, are used actively in the normal activities of the company, have a relatively permanent useful life (more than one

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accounting period, or more than one year)

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used by researchers is a qualitative method, to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects, in a special natural context by utilizing various natural methods. Data sources are anything that can provide information about related research. The data used in this study uses two types of data sources, namely primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques were carried out in the following way: Observation, interviews and literature study. Data analysis techniques carried out by researchers are as follows: (a). Data reduction. In this study, the authors focused on research on Tangible Fixed Assets at PT Tandon Maju Bersama, so that researchers examined various Tangible Fixed Assets in the company by collecting existing data through interviews, taking documentation, and reading books. and research in the library to help smooth the making of this research. (b). Data Presentation, the presentation of data carried out by the author in this study, namely by making a narrative text in which there is data that the author managed to collect, some of which are in the form of tables and pictures with the hope that the reader can understand and understand them. (c). Conclusion Drawing, . Conclusions in qualitative research are new findings that have never existed before. Researchers make conclusions from this study by describing the results briefly and clearly.

## III. DISCUSSION

Vision "To become a leading water tank manufacturer in North Sulawesi by producing quality products, as well as the welfare of all corporate entities." Mission, (a). Producing quality water tank products according to SNI-7278-2014 standards. (b). Improving the competence and welfare of PT. TMB. (c). Increase production and expand marketing area. The following is a list of the types of fixed assets at PT TMB:

Table 3.1 Acquisition of fixed assets

Asset Name	Qty	Amount (IDR)
Machine and Molding 600L	2	XXX
Machine and Molding 1200L	3	XXX
Machine and Molding 2200L	1	XXX
Machine and Molding 3000L & 5000L	1	XXX
Machine, and Big Lid Molding	1	XXX
Machine, and Small Lid Molding	2	XXX
Parent Panel	1	XXX
Milling machine	2	XXX
Chiller 1	1	XXX
Mixer Machine	4	XXX
Molding 250L	1	XXX
Molding 400L	1	XXX
Water Tank Panels	2	XXX
Frame and Wheel pole takel (disc 300rb)	1	XXX
Crusher Machine	1	XXX
Chiller Machine 2	1	XXX
Digital scales	1	XXX
Gear Box	3	XXX
Dynamo	1	XXX
Stove head	75	XXX
Car	1	XXX
Building	1	XXX
Office Desk	4	XXX
Office Chair	5	XXX
Lenovo Laptops	1	XXX
Wi-fi ZTE	1	XXX
CCTV	16	XXX
Asus Laptops	1	XXX
Steel stacking cupboard	1	XXX
Iron rack	2	XXX
Epson Printers	1	XXX
Dispensers	1	XXX
Panasonic AC 2pk	1	XXX
Finger scans	1	XXX
Calibration of digital scales	1	XXX

Meeting table	1	XXX
Makita drill machine	1	XXX
Reducer Gear 120 (GEAR BOK)	2	XXX
ERG 135-20 (REDUCER) GEAR BOOK	2	XXX
Lawn mower	1	XXX
Agin Drill	4	XXX

Source : PT.TMB

#### Fixed Asset Treatment Recognition

Recognition of assets, which is carried out by PT. TMB because it is based on benefits, and the economic life of the fixed assets above is very useful for the smooth running of the company's activities. And the acquisition cost can be measured reliably. PT.TMB recognizes these Fixed Assets, from the time the company makes a purchase transaction, and issues a sum of money until the Fixed Assets can actually be used. Fixed assets are tangible fixed assets owned by a company, and are used for the company's operational activities, or for lease to other parties. PT TMB recognizes that the assets it owns are assets acquired under existing terms, have a useful life and are expected to provide economic benefits for more than one period and can help the company's operational activities. In acquiring fixed assets, PT TMB does it in two ways, namely in cash and in non-cash, or credit. Cash purchases, some of the fixed assets in PT TMB are obtained by buying in cash. Fixed assets obtained from cash purchases are recorded in a book or journal with the amount of money issued to acquire these fixed assets. In the amount of money spent to acquire fixed assets including invoices, and all costs incurred so that these fixed assets are ready for use. The journal used in recording the purchase of fixed assets in cash is by debiting the types of fixed assets, and crediting cash. Then the journal for this transaction is as follows: Purchase of a mixer machine in cash IDR. XXX

Journal: Mixer machine IDR. XXX

Cash IDR. XXX

PT TMB obtains Fixed Assets by purchasing them in cash, and some are by credit. The valuation of recognition of fixed assets occurs only if it is probable that the assets owned will provide economic benefits, and the cost of acquisition can be measured reliably.

#### Measurement

PT. TMB admits that it can measure the acquisition cost of its fixed assets because it has documents and supporting notes for the acquisition of PT. TMB itself for the measurement of fixed assets when the fixed assets are acquired using the cost method. Where after initial recognition, fixed assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation, and accumulated impairment losses. Measurement of Fixed Assets is also recognized at cost. Purchase of Machinery & Molding : IDR XXX

Machinery & Molding IDR. XXX

Cash IDR. XXX

#### Presentation of Fixed Assets in the Financial Statements

Presentation of Fixed Assets in the Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet) of PT. TMB as of 31 December 2021:

Balance Sheet  
As of December 31, 2021  
Table 3.2

Assets	Liabilities
Current Assets.	Accounts Payable XXX
Petty cash XXX	Equity
Bank Cash XXX	Capital XXX
Overpaid VAT XXX	Profit/ Loss -XXX
Adjustment XXX	
Account Receivable XXX	
Raw Material Inventory XXX	
Finished Goods Inventory XXX	
Fixed assets	
Car XXX	
Accumulation of Car Depreciation -XXX	
Building XXX	
Accumulation of Building Depreciation -XXX	
Machine XXX	
Accumulation of Machine Depreciation -XXX	
Total XXX	Total XXX

Source : Accounting Department PT. TMB

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## Depreciation

The author's focus is on depreciating the company's fixed assets, namely buildings, machines and vehicles. The company's fixed assets depreciation uses the straight-line balance method, to depreciate the fixed assets in the company.

Depreciation = acquisition cost / Residual value = Depreciation per month

## Building Depreciation

Acquisition Value/ 240.00 Months = Depreciation/Month IDR XXX

Table 3.3. Building Depreciation

Accumulated Depreciation (Building)				
Date	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance
November 30, 2020	Depreciation, 1st month	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
December 31, 2020	2nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
January 30, 2021	3nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
February 28, 2021	4nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
March 31, 2021	5nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
April 30, 2021	6nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
May 31, 2021	7nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
June 30, 2021	8nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
July 31, 2021	9nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
August 31, 2021	10nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
September 30, 2021	11nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
October 31, 2021	12nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
November 30, 2021	13nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
December 31, 2021	14nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
Accumulated Depreciation (Building)				IDR XXX

Source : PT TMB

From the table above, it is known that the depreciation value of the building per month, namely IDR.XXX, which is obtained from the acquisition value divided by the residual value is equal to the depreciation value per month.

Machine Depreciation = (Acquisition Value - 5% Residual Value) / 36 Months

Table 3.4 Machine depreciation

Date	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance
November 30, 2020	Depreciation, 1st month	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
December 31, 2020	2nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
January 30, 2021	3nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
February 28, 2021	4nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
March 31, 2021	5nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
April 30, 2021	6nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
May 31, 2021	7nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
June 30, 2021	8nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
July 31, 2021	9nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
August 31, 2021	10nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
September 30, 2021	11nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
October 31, 2021	12nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
November 30, 2021	13nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
December 31, 2021	14nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX

Source : PT TMB

Nilai depresiasi mesin di dapat dengan mengurangi nilai perolehan dengan nilai residu, kemudian hasilnya dibagi dengan jumlah bulan yang ada maka mendapat hasil IDR XXX sebagai nilai depresiasi perbulanya.

Car Depreciation = (Acquisition Value - Residual Value)/ 60 = IDRXXX Depreciation/ Month

Table 3.5 Car Depreciation

Date	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance
November 30, 2020	Depreciation, 1st month	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
December 31, 2020	2nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
January 30, 2021	3rd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
February 28, 2021	4nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
March 31, 2021	5nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
April 30, 2021	6nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
May 31, 2021	7nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
June 30, 2021	8nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
July 31, 2021	9nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
August 31, 2021	10nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
September 30, 2021	11nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
October 31, 2021	12nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
November 30, 2021	13nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX
December 31, 2021	14nd month depreciation	IDR XXX		IDR XXX

Source : PT TMB

The depreciation value of the machine is obtained by subtracting the acquisition value from the residual value, then the result is divided by the number of months in existence, then the result is IDR XXX as the monthly depreciation value.

#### Fixed Asset Termination

At PT. TMB at this time, there has been no termination of fixed assets, but the termination of fixed assets will be carried out when the company's fixed assets have exhausted their book value due to depreciation, or if these assets are no longer usable. The research results obtained by the researcher make a comparison table, whether the application of Tangible Fixed Asset Accounting at PT. TMB is in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Number 16 or not.

#### Recognition of Tangible Fixed Assets

Table 3.6 Recognition of Tangible Fixed Assets

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Number. 16	PT. TMB	Appropriate/ Not Appropriate
a. It is probable that the entity will obtain future economic benefits from the asset	a. Recognition of fixed assets occurs, if the assets owned provide economic benefits for the company, for example used for activities, or company activities.	Appropriate
b. The cost can be measured reliably	b. Cost that can be measured reliably.	Appropriate
c. The acquisition cost of fixed assets is equivalent to the cash value recognized at the time the transaction occurs	c. The cost of acquiring an asset is the amount of cash or cash equivalent paid to acquire a fixed asset, when the fixed asset is acquired.	Appropriate
d. The acquisition cost of an asset includes the acquisition cost, including import duties and purchase taxes which may not be credited after deducting purchase discounts and other discounts.	d. Acquisition costs recognized by the company, namely initial costs to acquire fixed assets, and subsequent costs incurred to add to, or repair them, are included in	Appropriate

	the acquisition price of fixed assets at the time of acquisition.	
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Source: Processed Data

Based on the comparison table above, the recognition of PT. TMB's fixed assets is in accordance with the applicable Financial Accounting Standards, namely Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No.16, where the recognition of fixed assets occurs, if the fixed assets provide economic benefits, and can be measured reliably. the table above measures the acquisition cost of tangible fixed assets at PT. TMB complies with financial accounting standards, or Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No.16.

#### Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets

Table 3.7 Tangible Fixed Assets Depreciation Method

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Number. 16	PT. TMB	Appropriate/ Not Appropriate
a. Various depreciation methods can be used to allocate a systematically depreciated amount of an asset over its useful life. These methods are the straight-line method, declining balance, and the unit-of-production method.	a. The company uses the straight-line method in depreciating tangible fixed assets in the company.	Appropriate
b. Depreciation expense for each period should be recognized in profit or loss, unless the depreciation is included in the carrying amount of another asset.	b. The company recognizes any depreciation expense for each period in the profit/loss statement.	Appropriate
c. The amount of depreciation of an asset is allocated systematically over its useful life.	c. The company records depreciation expense over the useful life of each fixed asset until the book value of the fixed asset is exhausted	Appropriate

For the depreciation method at PT. TMB based on the table above complies with financial accounting standards, or the current Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 16, where depreciation is carried out using the straight-line method, and depreciation is recorded over its useful life until the book value is exhausted.

#### Presentation of Fixed Assets

Table 3.8 Presentation of Fixed Assets

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Number 16	PT. TMB	Appropriate/ Not Appropriate
a. Fixed assets are presented in the statement of financial position at the cost of acquisition of these assets, less accumulated depreciation.	a. The company records the number of fixed assets in the statement of financial position based on book value, namely the acquisition price of the asset minus the accumulated depreciation..	Appropriate
b. Each type of asset (land, building, vehicle, inventory, etc.) must be presented in an asset class, where the assets are grouped according to their similar nature and use in company activities.	b. The company presents fixed assets in the financial statements separately, based on the type of fixed assets.	Appropriate



	c. The company recognizes depreciation expense for each period in the profit/loss statement.	Appropriate
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Based on the table above, the presentation of fixed assets at PT. TMB is in accordance with the current financial accounting standards. where the carrying amount of assets is based on acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation, fixed assets are presented according to the type of asset, and the depreciation expense is recognized in the income statement.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out by researchers, it can be concluded as follows:

1. PT. TMB basically in terms of carrying out its accounting activities, has been guided by the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards.
2. The recognition of fixed assets in the company is carried out according to company policy, and in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 16, the recognition that occurs, namely fixed assets provide economic benefits, and the cost of acquisition can be measured reliably. The recognition of acquisition costs at the company is appropriate, where the company records in accordance with the amount issued, until the fixed assets are used in the company's operational activities. Derecognition and disposal of fixed assets will be carried out when fixed assets have expired, fixed assets have expired and are no longer used in company activities. And the presentation is recorded in the financial statements (balance sheet).
3. Depreciation of fixed assets in the company uses the straight-line method. Which is one of the methods based on the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Number 16. Disclosure of fixed assets in the company is presented in the balance sheet at the acquisition value of the assets minus depreciation, which is in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Number 16.

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