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Implementation of Income and Expense Recognition at AHASS Jaya Servis

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ABSTRACT

The problem factor that the author examines is regarding the implementation of income and expense recognition at AHASS Jaya Servis. The purpose of this research was to determine whether the recognition of income and expenses applied by AHASS Jaya Servis applies accounting standards or not. The data analysis technique used is descriptive qualitative which provides an overview of the research object based on data in the field, namely primary data resulting from interviews and secondary data resulting from income and expense recording documents at AHASS Jaya Servis. The results of this research indicate that AHASS Jaya Servis at the time the transaction occurred had not fully implemented the recognition of income and expenses in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK 23). They record income in the daily income report and expenses in the daily expense list.

Keywords: PSAK No.23, Revenue Recognition, Expense Recognition

INTRODUCTION

Profit in general is the excess of income over expenses. According to Warren (2017) the main goal of companies, both large and small, is to be able to maintain the company's survival, develop and obtain maximum profits. To achieve this, the company's resources must be managed effectively and efficiently to avoid misuse and waste of funds. There are three types of companies that want to make a profit, namely manufacturing companies that convert basic inputs into finished products that are sold to each customer. Apart from manufacturing companies, namely trading companies, these companies also sell their products to customers, but these companies do not produce the goods themselves. Companies that also gain profits from the operation of their companies are service companies where the company provides services and does not produce goods or products (Afriani, 2023).

According to S. Manawir (2005) accounting is a process that begins with recording, classifying, processing, presenting data and posting financial transactions. Accounting has an important role in various fields, one of which is in the economic field because when making decisions in finance it must be based on accounting principles. In making good decisions, various financial information is needed so that it can be used by internal and external parties of the company. The purpose of financial statements is to depict reliable information about a company's economic resources and obligations, to provide reliable information about the sources of assets arising from a business that earns a profit. For this reason, accurate calculations are needed in presentation, as is the case in calculating income and expenses (Bongrini, 2023).

When calculating revenues and expenses, an important question is how a company recognizes and measures the components of revenues and expenses during a given period. Revenue and expense recognition is the point at which a transaction must be recognized in a company's revenues and expenses. Meanwhile, the size of income and expenses is the amount of income and expenses that need to be accounted for for each transaction that occurs within a certain period of time. Therefore, the recognition and measurement of income and expenses must be done accurately so that the company can present its financial reports fairly. The methods used to recognize income and expenses are cash accounting (cash basis) and accrual accounting (accrual basis). If the cash basis of accounting is used, revenue is recognized when cash is received and expenses are reported when cash is paid. Thus, income and expense transactions reported in the income statement are transactions involving cash inflows (Revenue) and cash outflows (Expenses). And if you use accrual accounting, income is recognized when it is generated and expenses are recognized when they occur. So, what is reported in the Profit and Loss statement are income and expense transactions that do not depend on cash inflows and outflows. Generally

accepted accounting standards (Hutahuruk, 2020a, 2021, 2022) apply accruals as the basis for accounting records in medium to large companies (Hia, 2023).

A business requires proper accounting records, one of which is income and expenses. In recognizing and measuring income and expenses, companies must use Financial Accounting Standards (SAK) No. 23, so that errors in the recognition and measurement of income and expenses do not occur. Financial Accounting Standards are a consensus on recording economic resources, liabilities, capital, results, costs and changes thereto in the form of financial reports (Ndruru, 2023).

According to PSAK No. 23 Revenue recognition in service companies is recognized when the billable service is delivered, and expense recognition is recognized when a liability arises without asset recognition, such as when a liability arises due to a guarantee for goods (Sagita, 2023).

Income and expenses greatly influence business continuity. One of its businesses is the transportation industry, especially land transportation. Where land transportation is very necessary for society and plays a very important role in the economy. This can be seen from the development of transportation vehicles which is increasing day by day. With the development and need for land transportation continuing to increase every year, competition is created between each sector to be able to produce quality products (Eddy, 2023).

The same development also occurred in the development of transportation in Pekanbaru City. The rapid development of this sector forces transportation sector operators to carefully and accurately calculate the income and expenses incurred to carry out their commercial operations. There are several industrial companies operating in the transportation sector in Pekanbaru, one of which is AHASS Jaya Servis Pekanbaru.

AHASS Jaya Servicing (Astra Honda Authorized Service Station) is a company engaged in repairing motorcycles specifically for the Honda brand. This company is in the form of an Individual PT which is managed personally by the owner himself, thus the policy in managing finances is regulated and decided absolutely by the owner himself. This results in the owner being fully responsible for the company in any aspect, especially in terms of finance. The owner must be able to ensure that the business he manages runs smoothly (Purba et al., 2023).

Based on the observations made, AHASS Jaya Servis made inaccurate records with accounting records. In accounting records, every transaction must be recorded in a journal according to the account that affects it. This can be seen from the transactions that occur, especially transactions related to income and expenses. For income transactions, it is recorded in the daily income report with a description of the vehicle number plate and recording the transaction for each service and spare part code as well as the total code for the number of spare parts and services. Meanwhile, expenses are recorded in the daily expense list supported by proof of payment transactions by explaining payments that occur.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Accountancy

Accounting according to Sumarsan (2017:1) is an art of collecting, identifying, classifying, recording transactions and events related to finance, so that it can produce financial information or a financial report (Hutahuruk, 2020b) that can be used by interested parties. interested. From the discussion, it can be concluded that accounting is the process of capturing, identifying, classifying and recording transactions and events related to finance. This process produces financial information that is useful for informing users for decision making (Akmal et al., 2023).

The definition of accounting according to the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) (2017) is a service activity whose function is to provide quantitative information which is then used for making economic decisions. Meanwhile, according to Paul Gradi (2017), accounting is a systematic, reliable and original organizational function in recording, classifying, processing, summarizing, analyzing, interpreting all transactions and events as well as financial characteristics that occur in the company's operations as accountability for its performance (Saputro et al., 2022).

Understanding Income

According to Kartikahadi, et al. (2012: 186) income is: Income is an increase in economic benefits during one accounting period in the form of income or additions to assets or decreases in liabilities which results in an increase in equity that does not come from the contribution of investors (Anasorimal et al., 2022).

In the income statement, the income generated, costs incurred and operating results achieved are shown in the period ending on the balance sheet date. Revenue is the result of company activities in a period. Income is

important because income is the object of business activities. Income comes from economic events, including sales of goods, sales of services, use of company assets by other parties who earn interest, royalties and dividends (Lumbantoruan et al., 2021).

Another definition of income is that income obtained from transactions for the delivery of goods or services or other business activities is directly related to activities to obtain business profits which can affect the amount of owner's equity (Suyono et al., 2020).

According to Soemarso (2009:54) Income is defined as:

1. Net income from sales of goods and services,
2. The flow of production of goods or services from the company to customer,
3. Company products resulting from the company's production of goods or services, over a certain period of time.

From the various definitions of income above, it can be concluded that income is the result a company receives from normal activities carried out by the company over a period of time in order to increase economic benefits in the form of income or increase assets or reduce liabilities (Vina et al., 2021).

Characteristics and Classification of Income

Upon careful review of the definition of revenue, several important characteristics must be obtained or included in an event or transaction to be recognized as an item of revenue. Income characteristics are as follows (Sari et al., 2021):

- 1) Sales are based on the company's actual sales with the main income from the sale of goods and services.
- 2) Income based on the proposed period.
- 3) Income based on the realization principle.
- 4) Income will be evaluated against the company.
- 5) Income assumes that the income earned during the period is relative to the costs associated with the income.

Elements of Income

There are three elements in income (Adiya et al., 2023):

- 1) Sales of goods and services are part of the company's main income.
- 2) Remuneration received for the use of the company's assets or economic resources by third parties may be part of other income from other forms of the company. For example, rental income from renting out office space is the main source of income, while unused space in a service business is rented out by another business, this income is other income.
- 3) Sales of assets excluding merchandise are another component of a company's other income. For example, sales of office buildings, cars and so on.

Types and Sources of Income

Inappropriate errors in determining the source and type of income can affect the amount of income to be obtained and are closely related to income measurement problems. Revenue in a company can be classified as operating income and non-operating income (Adrian et al., 2022).

According to Kasmir (2012) Operating income is income obtained from the company's main business. Meanwhile, non-operating income is income or income obtained from outside the company's main business (side business) (Stevany et al., 2022).

The total nominal value of assets can be increased through various transactions, but not all transactions represent income generation. When determining profit, a distinction must be made between the increase in assets, which shows and measures income, the increase in total nominal income. Asset value, which shows and measures returns, an increase in the total nominal value of assets can be done from (Panjaitan et al., 2023):

- 1) Capital transactions or savings that result in additional investment by shareholders.
- 2) Profits from the sale of assets that are not "merchandise", such as fixed assets, securities or sales by subsidiaries or branches of the Company.
- 3) Donations, gifts, discoveries.

- 4) Revaluation of assets
- 5) Procurement of company products, namely the flow of product sales

Income Measurement

According to PSAK No 23, income must be measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The value of income can usually be determined easily from contracts or agreements between the entity and the purchaser or user of the asset. This amount is the amount received or can be received after taking into account trade discounts and sales allowances. If the exchange transaction for dissimilar goods or services partly involves cash flows, then the income is measured at fair value after adjusting for the amount of cash transferred (Putra et al., 2023).

The best way to measure income is to use the exchange rate for goods or services. This exchange rate is cash or cash equivalents or the present value of receivables expected from sales transactions. In many situations, this is the price agreed upon with the subscription. However, the income that will be received must be made because the seller must wait until the cash is obtained (Sudarno et al., 2023).

Four basic income measurements are carried out in accounting, namely:

- 1) Past exchange price (historical base price)
This price is the cost of the resource at the time of its acquisition. Typically used to measure inventory, equipment, and other assets.
- 2) Buyer's exchange price
This price is generally known as replacement cost because the resources generated by the resource will be paid if the resource is not owned by the current purchase price to obtain the resource.

Income Reporting

A company's revenues are generally reported at the end of an accounting period, whether monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. The income displayed and reported in the annual financial report is income received and realized (Rusilawati et al., 2023).

Reported income is grouped into operating income and non-operating income so that the information presented is more complete for those interested in the report. According to the Indonesian Accounting Association in its Accounting Standards for the Presentation of Income, it includes: 'Gross inflows of economic benefits arising from the company's normal activities during one period if the inflow results in an increase in equity that does not come from capital investment contributions.'

Understanding Expenses

According to Supriyono (2011: 14), expenses are costs that are sacrificed or consumed in order to obtain income (revenues) in a certain accounting period.

According to Raja Adri Satriawan Surya in the IFRS version of the Financial Accounting book, (2012:20), Expenses are a decrease in economic benefits during an accounting period in the form of an outflow or reduction in assets or the occurrence of liabilities which results in a decrease in equity which does not involve distribution to investors, capital.

Meanwhile, according to Soemarso (2013:29), expenses are a measurable outflow of goods or services, which is then compared with income to determine profit or as a decrease in net assets as a result of the use of economic services in creating income or the imposition of taxes by government agencies.

Type of Expenses

According to Soemarso (2013:226) expenses can be grouped into selling expenses, general and administrative expenses and other expenses.

- a. Selling expenses
Selling expenses are all expenses related to sales activities and marketing goods or services to the public, such as promotions, sales of goods, and transportation of goods sold. For example: sales expenses, promotional or advertising expenses.
- b. Administrative and general expenses

Administrative and general expenses are expenses of a general nature within the company which are required for administrative purposes or which are incurred to carry out business activities. For example, salary and wage expenses, maintenance expenses, electricity expenses, equipment expenses, and other expenses.

c. Other expenses

Other expenses are all expenses that do not have a direct and definite relationship with the company's main activities (trading) where these expenses are grouped into expenses.

Measurement and Recognition of Expenses

Measuring and recognizing expenses greatly influences the amount of profit/loss that the company must record. Therefore, accurate and precise measurement procedures are needed when recognizing losses. According to Chariri and Ghozali in Erlinadiansyah (2012) stated that measuring expenses according to the historical cost method is more often used, namely assessing expenses based on the amount of rupiah spent to purchase goods and services when they are obtained. This historical cost method is considered better because it is supported by historical evidence about the sacrifices made when purchasing goods and services. According to Karikahadi, et al. (2012, p. 63), expenses are recognized in the profit or loss statement if there has been a decrease in future economic benefits related to an asset or an increase in a liability and it can be measured reliably.

IAI (Indonesian Accountants Association) is a professional organization that oversees all Indonesian accountants. The term IAI in English is Institute of Indonesia Chartered Accountants. IAI is the only forum that represents the Indonesian accounting profession in general, working as public sector accountants, private accountants, educational accountants, public accountants, management accountants, tax accountants, forensic accountants and others. According to the IAI, the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards explains the recognition of expenses as follows:

1. Expenses are recognized in the profit or loss statement when there is a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in assets or an increase in liabilities and can be measured by capital. Expenses can be included in the financial report on company activities, namely cost of goods sold, salaries and depreciation. Expenses usually take the form of cash outflows or reductions in assets such as cash or cash equivalents, inventory or fixed assets.
2. These expenses are recognized in the profit and loss statement based on a direct relationship between the expenses incurred and several components of accrued income. This process is usually associated with income and expenses.
3. When economic benefits are expected to occur over several years and their relationship to revenue can only be determined approximately or indirectly, the expense is recognized in the profit or loss statement based on a systematic and rational allocation procedure. This often occurs in depreciation of fixed assets and depreciation of intangible fixed assets.
4. Expenses are immediately recognized in the loss statement if the expenditure does not produce future economic benefits or if future economic benefits do not meet the requirements or no longer meet the requirements for recognition.
5. Expenses are also recognized in the profit and loss statement when liabilities arise without asset recognition, such as when liabilities arise due to product warranties.

Framework

Recognition of income and expenses is a component that greatly influences the presentation of financial statements, especially in the profit and loss statement. The source of income from AHASS Jaya Servis' daily activities comes from receipt of service, repair and spare part replacement services. Apart from having a source of income, AHASS Jaya Servis also has types of expenses that can help smooth workshop operations, such as salary expenses, cleaning expenses, patrol expenses, workshop equipment expenses and general expenses.

Through the sources of income and types of expenses of AHASS Jaya Servis, the author wants to examine the recognition made by the company and compare its suitability with the recognition of income and expenses according to PSAK No. 23 which can be seen from this framework of thinking.

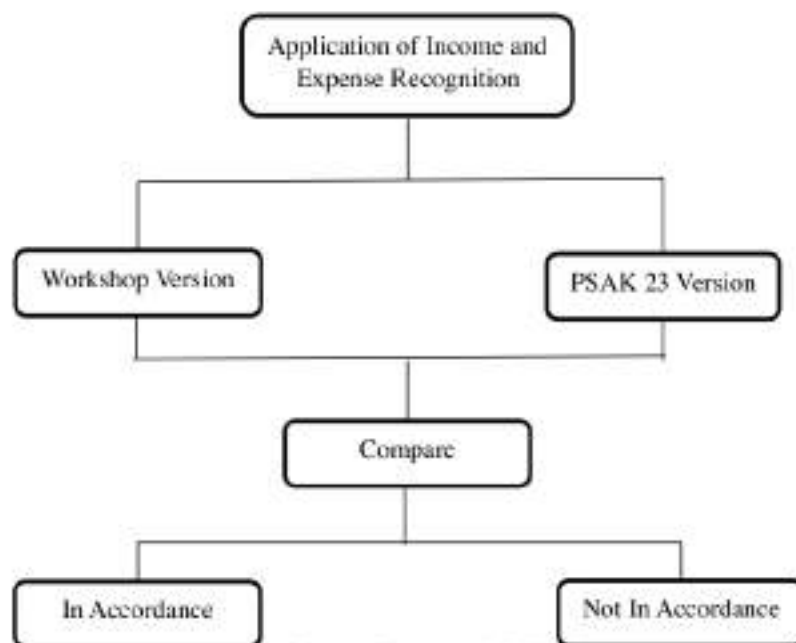


Figure 1. Framework of Thought

METHODOLOGY

Data analysis in this research is qualitative descriptive analysis, namely analysis that describes a situation objectively to draw conclusions about the observed data (Nofriyani et al., 2022). Qualitative descriptive data analysis aims to provide a clear picture of the current state of the research subject based on existing facts (Lara, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022). Data collection is continued with analysis and interpretation based on theoretical sources relevant to the problem being discussed, so that this descriptive analysis functions to describe the research results or on the basis of the theory developed (Decerly, 2020, 2021).

The following are the data analysis steps that researchers carried out:

1. Interview the workshop leader to obtain information regarding recognition of income and expenses and collect data related to the matter to be researched.
2. The results of the data obtained are then analyzed qualitatively and described in descriptive form.
3. The results of the data analysis carried out a comparison between the recognition of income and expenses carried out by AHASS Jaya Servis with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) number 23.
4. Make evaluations and draw conclusions and suggestions for the company. Indonesia (BI), Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI), and the Minister of Finance's Exchange Rate (KMK).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Discussion

AHASS Jaya Servis Revenue:

a. Sources of Income for AHASS Jaya Servis

AHASS Jaya Servis is an official Honda brand motorbike repair shop which is located on Jalan Soekarno Hatta No. 53-53 A. Its operational activities are carrying out activities related to maintenance, repair and replacement of damaged components of special Honda brand motorbikes which are carried out by mechanics, professional one. Apart from that, it also sells genuine Honda spare parts to consumers.

Sources of income obtained from AHASS Jaya Servis are:

- 1) Service income, namely income obtained from mechanical activities for providing services to consumers with their motorbikes, whether in the form of service services, repair services, or installation or part replacement services.
- 2) Spare parts income, which is a source of income that comes from the sale of goods that are replaced by mechanics or goods purchased directly by consumers without being installed in a repair shop.

b. AHASS Jaya Servis Revenue Recognition

One of the supporting factors for revenue recognition is the need for a revenue recognition method based on Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 23, which explains that revenue is recognized only if it is probable that economic benefits related to the transaction will be obtained. Revenue includes only gross cash flows from economic benefits received and receivable by the entity itself.

AHASS Jaya Servis recognizes income on a cash basis, where income can be recognized if cash has been received from consumers. Apart from that, AHASS Jaya Servis recognizes income which is not applied in journaling, but when the income occurs it is recorded in the daily income report with information on the vehicle number plate and records transactions automatically, each service and spare part code as well as the total code for the number of spare parts and services. For example, the two cases that the author describes below.

In the first case, on October 23 2017, the vehicle number plate with plate number BM 4099 AB in the name of Widya whose address was Jalan Kartama changed the engine oil, replaced the wheel chain (drive chain kit) and the remote-control button (dimmer switch unit). The recording of these transactions is recorded first in the PKB (Workshop Work Order) by recording the work carried out and the costs. The mechanic will carry out the work in accordance with the printed PKB. The total cost of this transaction is IDR 265,000. Details of the costs of the replacement are as follows:

Table 1. Details of prices for AHASS Jaya Servicing services and spare parts

Perintah Kerja Bengkel (PKB)	Biaya	
	Pemasangan	Harga Barang
Ganti Oli mesin	Rp.0	Rp. 39.000
Ganti Rantai Roda	Rp.15.000	Rp.175.000
Ganti Tombol Jauh Dekat	Rp.10.000	Rp. 26.000
Total	Rp.25.000	Rp.240.000
Total Keseluruhannya	Rp.265.000	

Source: Processed data from workshops

From these transactions, AHASS Jaya Servis records the daily income report as follows.

Table 2. Daily Income Report for October 23 2017

No	Nopol	Pembayaran		Total
		Jasa	Spare part	
1	BM 4099 AB	Rp.25.000	Rp.240.000	Rp.265.000

Source: Processed data from workshops

It can be seen from table 2 that the recording is not carried out by journaling, but instead the recording is carried out by recording information on payment for services and spare parts and the total of these two statements. From the recording carried out by AHASS Jaya Servis, it records on a cash basis, but it is not yet clear what the income accounts from these transactions are, and the accounts that influence this income. In revenue recognition according to standards, journalizing must be carried out so that the accounts that have an influence on the transaction in question are clearly visible and are easy to measure and report. The company should make a journal like the following:

Table 3. Income Journal According to PSAK No.23

Tanggal	No	Keterangan	Debet	Kredit
23/Okt/2017	1	Kas	Rp.265.000	
		Pendapatan Jasa		Rp. 25.000
		Pendapatan Spare part		Rp.240.000

Source: Processed data

As explained above, journal entries recorded in accordance with PSAK will clearly show the accounts related to transactions that occur and the accounts that influence them. When income occurs as above, it will certainly affect the cash account, service income and spare part income. In table 5, it can be seen that the cash account increased with a debit position of Rp. 265,000; service income increased with a credit position of Rp. 25,000 and the spare parts income account increased with a credit position also of Rp. 240,000. With recording as above, it is certainly easier to report into financial reports so that it is easy to calculate the amount of income and cash that occurs.

The second case was that on October 23 2017, a consumer in the name of Siti with the plate number BM 4954 NM came to the workshop to register for service and change the engine oil. The details of the cost for servicing the engine were Rp. 45,000 and changing the oil with a service of Rp. 0 and the price oil (spare parts) Rp. 39,000.

In this transaction, AHASS Jaya Servis recorded the following:

Table 4. Daily Income Report for October 23 2017

No	Nopol	Pembayaran		Total
		Jasa	Spare part	
1	BM 4954 NM	Rp.45.000	Rp.39.000	Rp.84.000

Source: Processed data from workshops

From these records, the accounts that influence these transactions are not visible, making it difficult to identify, assess and analyze the transactions that occur to find out the influence of these accounts on the company. The company should record in a journal as follows:

Table 5. Income Journal According to PSAK No.23

Tanggal	No	Keterangan	Debet	Kredit
23/Okt/2017	1	Kas	Rp.84.000	
		Pendapatan Jasa		Rp.45.000
		Pendapatan Spare part		Rp.39.000

Source: Processed data

In table 5 it is clear that the accounts related to the transactions that occurred, namely cash received amounting to Rp. 84,000 which was recorded on the debit side and receipt of service income amounting to Rp. 45,000 and spare part income amounting to Rp. 39,000 which was recorded on the credit side. With clear recording Of course, it will be easy for us to find out about transactions that occur related to company finances.

From the examples of the two cases above, it can be seen that there are differences in recording according to workshops and according to PSAK No. 23. Workshop registration is carried out with information about the police number, payment for services, payment for spare parts, and the total for both payments. Meanwhile, for recording according to PSAK No. 23, namely recorded by involving accounts that have an influence on the transaction such as cash, service income and spare parts income.

AHASS Jaya Servicing Expenses

AHASS Jaya Servis load types

Apart from income, AHASS Jaya Servis also has expenses that must be paid to support the company's operational activities. The types of loads are:

1. Salary expenses, namely the amount of costs incurred to pay salaries to workers, starting from mechanic salaries, head mechanic salaries, Service Advisor (SA) salaries, as well as salaries for the administration department for the results of their work.
2. Administrative and general expenses, namely costs incurred to support business activities, such as electricity, water and telephone expenses.
3. Cleaning and security expenses, namely costs incurred to pay cleaning fees to Pekanbaru city cleaners and security costs carried out by the local RT.
4. Maintenance expenses are costs incurred for damage that occurs in the workshop, such as damage to tools used in work.
5. Equipment expenses, namely costs incurred to purchase office equipment, such as office stationery (ATK), SA registration paper, service return stickers, etc.

6. Other expenses, Expenses cover various transactions and are not included in any estimates, or are beyond expectations in company transactions.

AHASS Jaya Servis Expense Recognition

Recognition of Financial Accounting Standards apart from being used in income is also required for the expense recognition method.

Expense recognition at AHASS Jaya Servis does not fully use accounting standards. When the expense occurred, AHASS Jaya Servis had recorded it, but the recording had not been journalized according to accounting standards. Judging from the recognition, expenses are recognized on a cash basis, that is, expenses are recognized if cash has been expended or costs have been paid.

The case example that the author describes below relates to the recording of expenses carried out.

On October 23 2017, a cleaning fee was paid to the environmental and hygiene service amounting to Rp. 100,000. Payment is made by service officers who come directly to the workshop. From these payments, AHASS Jaya Servis records the following.

Table 6. List of Daily Fees for AHASS Jaya Servicing

Tanggal	No	Pembayaran	Jumlah
23/Okt/17	1	Bayar Iuran Sampah	Rp.100.000

Source: Processed data from workshops

Table 6 explains the recording carried out by AHASS Jaya Servis if the transaction that the author described previously occurs. When the cleaning fee is paid, it is recorded on the daily fee list by noting what payment occurred and the amount of the fee that must be paid.

From these records, no influential accounts can be seen, where if payments occur you will see increased expenses and reduced cash. As in the example above, companies should journalize according to accounting standards so that the accounts that influence the transaction can be seen and it is easy to report them.

Table 7. Expense Journal According to PSAK No.23

Tanggal	No	Keterangan	Debet	Kredit
23/Okt/2017	1	Beban Kebersihan	Rp.100.000	
		Kas		Rp.100.000

Source: Author's processed data

As explained above, recording is done using a journal in accordance with PSAK No. 23 will clearly see the accounts related to the transactions that occurred. When a transaction occurs, it is clear that the cleaning expense has increased on the debit side and has been paid by recording the cash account which has decreased on the credit side. By recording correctly, the company can report every estimate that occurs correctly.

From the example of the burden case above, it can be seen that there are differences in recording according to workshops and according to PSAK No. 23. Workshop records are recorded with a statement of the expenses paid, whereas according to PSAK No. 23 are recorded based on the accounts arising from the transaction, such as cash, and the type of expenses incurred.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

After conducting research and analyzing data obtained from AHASS Jaya Servis, the author draws the following conclusions: Revenue recognition does not fully implement PSAK No. 23. AHASS Jaya Servis does not journalize in accordance with PSAK No. 23 when a transaction occurs so that it is not clear which accounts are influential when the transaction occurs. However, the results of research by AHASS Jaya Servis recognize income when cash is received and record it in the daily income report. Until cash is received, revenue has not been recognized and recorded in the workshop work order. Likewise with expenses, which are recognized when cash is disbursed by recording it in the daily expense list. Expenses are recorded by writing down the name of the expenditure that occurs, not in a journal.

Suggestion

Based on the writing of this thesis and the facts that occur in the field, the author would like to convey suggestions aimed at readers, the wider community and related parties, namely:

1. For the AHASS Jaya Servis author, companies should journalize according to accounting standards for the recognition of income and expenses so that readers can better understand them so that companies are more efficient and effective in measuring accounts related to transactions that occur and errors do not occur frequently and produce higher value. Actually, in the AHASS Jaya Servis financial report.
2. For other parties who read and want to research the same topic, the author suggests analyzing the overall recognition of income and expenses contained in the profit and loss calculation.
3. Can be used for evaluation and accountability in the accounting system. In this way, implementation can run smoothly, making it easy to make decisions.
4. The need for calculations that are in accordance with accounting standards to avoid errors in making decisions.
5. The need for recording with journaling, because with correct journaling we can easily see what impact the transaction has on the company.

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