

Implementation of Psap No. 05 Related to Accounting Treatment of Drug Inventories in the Pharmaceutical Industry in Manufacturing Companies in the Consumer Goods Industry Sector in the Pharmaceutical Sub Sector

Della Andriyani Ridwan¹, Heli², Iskandar Muda^{3*}

^{1,2,3*}Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia.

Email: ¹dellaandriyaniridwan@gmail.com, ²silanican@gmail.com, ³iskandar1@usu.ac.id

Abstract

Inventory is equipment or goods contained in an agency that is used to support an agency or submitted as a service to the community. This study aims to determine whether the application of inventory accounting treatment in the pharmaceutical industry is in accordance with PSAP No. 5. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method, which analyzes the application of inventory accounting treatment in the form of secondary data obtained from the Health Office, and compares it with the Statement of Government Accounting Standards No. 5. The results showed that the application of inventory accounting treatment at the Health Office was in accordance with PSAP No. 5. It can be seen in terms of classification, recognition, measurement, disclosure and presentation, and inventory expenses, all of which are in accordance with PSAP No.5.

Keywords: Inventory Accounting, PSAP No 05, Pharmaceutical Industry.

DOI: 10.47750/pnr.2022.13.S03.248

INTRODUCTION

The era of reform is underway in various regions of Indonesia, changing the social, economic, political and societal systems, giving rise to different demands on the government. The demands are expanded as in the field of technology and every society is obliged to know and know the field, and these demands are unavoidable. In creating a good governance system, reforms in government accounting are needed, because the accounting process can produce financial information for use by various parties according to their respective goals.

Where inventory is a current asset in the form of equipment or goods used to support various government operational activities, then the goods are sold and/or delivered as a service to the community. In the balance sheet and income statement, inventory is very necessary because it cannot be prepared without knowing the inventory, and this can be seen in the financial statements. Starting in 2015, both the central and local governments have had to apply Government regulation No. 71 of 2010 concerning accrual-based accounting standards. Accrual-based SAP is one that recognizes revenue, expenses, assets, debt, and equity in accrual-based financial statements, as well as recognizes expenditures, revenues, and expenditures in budget execution reports based on the basis set out in the APBN/APBD.

Inventories are like the lifeblood of manufacturing companies, business organizations, trades, and government service agencies (Ali et al., 2022). They are also included in current assets. In an effort to deliver or provide public services, it is necessary to measure the performance of the public sector which helps the government to focus on its goals and objectives, helps improve government performance which will ultimately increase the effectiveness of public sector organizations and increase efficiency in delivering or providing public services. Inventories include supplies or goods purchased and stored for use, such as consumables such as office stationery and medical supplies.

In the application of Government Accounting Standards No. 05 (PSAP 05) 2010, inventory needs to be calculated and planned carefully to keep inventory under control. This means that the supply should not be insufficient and surplus, because this will lead to unfavorable things. For example, a supply shortage will result in an inability to meet demand, and thus not being able to meet demand. Excessive supply is also detrimental to the organization, for example a high risk of non-compliance. Therefore, the agency must be able to handle its own supplies as much as possible in accordance with hospital management policies and procedures. In order to carry out routine inventory counting work, and several personnel are responsible for each part in accordance with procedures in the hospital accounting system. Based on PSAP

No. 05 Paragraph 13 PP No. 71 of 2010, inventories are recognized:

1. When the government derives potential future economic benefits and the value or cost can be measured reliably; and
2. Upon receiving or transferring ownership and/or ownership. At the time of preparing the budget realization report, at the time of purchase it is only recorded as a commodity expenditure and affects the estimated changes in SAL, while at the time of preparation of the operating report, the purchase of inventory will be recorded as an inventory expenditure and cash expenditure (Erlina, 2015). Inventory value includes all costs that must be incurred before the goods are used. In PSAP No. 05 PP No. 71 of 2010 there are three options for measuring and valuing inventory, namely Cost based on purchase. 2) Cost of production of independent products.
3. Price or fair value, obtained by other means (Erlina, 2015). PSAP No. 05 Paragraph 26 PP states that something needs to be disclosed in financial statements relating to inventory of goods is a system of accounting policies in assessing inventory figures, further elaboration such as goods or equipment intended for services to the community, equipment intended for the production process, stored goods which is intended for the sale process or community grants, as well as goods in the production process that are intended for the sale process.

Therefore, an appropriate accounting system will produce accounting information which will later become a determinant and rule in the organization's internal control. Inventory control should be able to provide a fact that inventory data is reliable in terms of physical appearance, accumulated value, quality, price, and recording system. Inventory has a significant relationship to the financial statements of an OPD. Therefore, regional public hospitals should implement Government Accounting Standards (SAP) accompanied by Government Accounting Standards Statement (PSAP) No. 05 concerning Inventory Accounting (El Sima *et al.*, 2020).

Without supplies, it will hinder government agencies in carrying out services to the community with such a large area of government. Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010 concerning Government Accounting Standards is regarding Inventories in the Statement of Government Accounting Standards (PSAP) No. 5 so that the authors are interested in knowing how to apply accounting treatment to inventories in presenting financial reports at the North Minahasa District Health Office. Because inventory has an important role in terms of the budget for operational activities whether in its application it is in accordance with the Statement of Government Accounting Standards (PSAP) No. 5 about inventory. From the description that has been explained, the author takes the title, namely "Evaluation of the Application

of Accounting Treatment for PSAP No. 5 on Manufacturing Companies in the Consumer Goods Industry Sector in the Pharmaceutical Sub-Sector".

LITERATURE REVIEW & HYPOTHESIS

Accountancy

Accounting is a financial information system that aims to generate and report relevant information for various interested parties (Hans Kartikahadi, 2016: 3). Accounting is the process of recording, classifying, summarizing, and presenting financial data in certain ways, or financial transactions that occur in public organizations and the interpretation of the results (Mulyadi and Regel, 2018:35).

Government Accounting

Government accounting is a service that provides financial information from government agencies that is useful in making economic decisions as an alternative for interested parties in the government agency (Dachi *et al.*, 2020). Government or public sector accounting is the process of recording, classifying, analyzing and reporting financial transactions of a public organization that provides financial information for users of financial statements that are useful for decision making.

Government Accounting Standards

Government Accounting Standards are accounting principles applied in the preparation and presentation of government financial statements (Suwanda and Santosa, quoted in Hendri, 2020: 8). Government Accounting Standards are an important aspect that is needed to improve the quality of financial reports (Imawan, 2020). Government Accounting Standards are applied to the scope of government, both the central government and its departments as well as local governments and their services. The application of Government Accounting Standards is believed to have an impact on improving the quality of financial reporting in the central government and local governments, which means the existence of government financial information and the realization of transparency and accountability (Sumarlin *et al.*, 2022). Further provisions regarding the application of BA Government Accounting Standards to regional governments are Permendagri Number 64 of 2013. In Permendagri Number 64 of 2013, there are two entities that have the authority and responsibility to compile a financial report, namely the entity or reporting unit and the entity or accounting unit, where the entity or reporting unit is part of the government which includes one or more accounting units or reporting units and according to the provisions of the legislation is required to provide an accountability report in the form of government financial statements, while the entity or accounting unit is part of the budget user or goods user. government that is required to make financial statements so that they can be combined in the reporting unit. In the

regional government system, the Regional Financial Management Work Unit (SKPKD) acts as a reporting entity and that acts as an accounting entity, namely the Regional Work Unit (SKPD).

Inventory Accounting

Based on Government Accounting Standards Statement (PSAP) Number 05 Paragraph 4 Number 71 of 2010, inventories are current assets in the form of goods or equipment intended or used to support government operational activities, and goods intended to be sold and/or delivered in the context of services to society. The main purpose of government agencies is to improve the welfare of the community through services (Nordriawan and Hendri, 2020:79). The definition of inventory in government accounting is strongly influenced by the characteristics of government organizations. The characteristic of government which is almost the same as other public sector organizations and which differs from companies is that economic resources are managed not to achieve operating profit, but are obtained through special means such as donations or voluntary donations (Nurmalia Hasanah and Achmad Fauzi 2017:69).

Government Accounting Standard Statement Number 05

Statement of Government Accounting Standards (PSAP) Number 05, which is about Inventory Accounting. PSAP 05 is contained in the attachment to Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010, namely attachment I.06 for Accrual-Based Government Accounting Standards (SAP) and in attachment II.06 for Cash-Based SAP To Accrual. The purpose of PSAP No. 05 is to regulate the accounting treatment of inventories that are deemed necessary to be presented in the financial statements.

Inventory Valuation Method

Inventory valuation methods are various ways to determine the total value of materials and products that are still in the company's inventory at the end of the accounting period. This is an important part of calculating the cost of goods, which is the total of all the costs used to make the goods or services sold.

First in First Out (FIFO) Inventory Method

As the name suggests, first in first out, which means first in first out, in this method the inventory units that enter the company's warehouse first will be sold first. FIFO (First-In, First-Out) is a method for determining the cost of goods sold by assuming that the product that has been sold is the oldest product in inventory. The costs incurred for the oldest product are used in the calculation. In short, the FIFO method will remove the earliest product that comes in from the inventory account each time a sales record occurs. For example, you run a business selling bread, then the bread that is sold first is the

bread that first enters your shop. The calculation of the cost of the bread sold first is used as the cost of goods sold. The FIFO inventory method is based on the assumption that the flow of inventory costs must be matched with the sales proceeds. As a result, the cost per unit of last-in-stock inventory is used as the basis for determining the cost of goods still in stock at the end of the period (ending inventory). In the application of the FIFO method, it means that the company will use the old / first inventory to be sold first.

Last in First Out (LIFO) Inventory Method

The LIFO method is a method of managing the circulation of inventory in a business operation. As stated earlier, LIFO stands for 'last in, first out', an English term that can be loosely translated into 'the last thing in, the first thing out. As we know, the price of goods tends to move up. That is, the items we bought last year usually have a lower price than the similar items we bought this year. Well, the concept is what makes LIFO widely used. An item obtained last year will generally be priced at a lower production price at that time than this year. Therefore, when goods that have been in the warehouse for a long time are sold later, business owners will benefit from the difference caused by inflation between current production costs and current selling prices.

Average Method (Average Cost)

The average method is also known as the weighted average method. The average method divides the cost of inventory items to sell by the number of units available. So that the ending inventory and cost of goods sold can be calculated at the average price. The average method is the midpoint or a combination of the FIFO and LIFO methods. So the advantages and disadvantages of this method are between the LIFO and FIFO methods. In the application of the Average method, it means that the company will use the inventory of goods in the warehouse to be sold regardless of which goods enter early or late.

Previous Research

1. The first research was carried out by Wa Hendri in 2020 with the title of the study, namely the Application of PSAP Number 05 concerning Inventory Accounting at the Bantaeng Regency Inspectorate Office. This study uses a comparative descriptive research method that is to explain and compare the application of inventory accounting at the Bantaeng Regency Inspectorate Office with PSAP Number 05. The purpose of this study was to determine the suitability of the application of inventory accounting in the Bantaeng Regency Regional Apparatus Organization Unit with PSAP Number 05 of 2010. Results His research stated that the Inventory Accounting at the Inspectorate Office of Bantaeng Regency was in accordance with applicable standards based on measurement indicators,

namely recognition, measurement and disclosure.

2. The second research was conducted by Aprillinda Angie Waworega in 2018 with the title Analysis of the Application of Inventory Accounting at the Minahasa Regency Personnel and Human Resources Development Agency. The research method used is descriptive qualitative method. This research is described systematically about the actual situation that occurs regarding the Analysis of Application of Inventory Accounting at the Minahasa Regency BKPSDM. The results of the research, namely Inventory Accounting at the Minahasa Regency BKPSDM have been in accordance with PSAP Number 05.
3. The third research was conducted by Ardhiyanto Dwi Qurrata A'yun in 2019 entitled Inventory Accounting Treatment in accordance with Government Accounting Standards at the Batu City Health Office. This study uses a descriptive qualitative research method that is to describe the phenomena in the treatment of supplies at the Batu City Health Office with the aim of knowing the application of supplies. The purpose of the study was to find out how the accounting application for inventories was applied to the Batu City Health Office, whether it was in accordance with government accounting standards or not. The results showed that the inventory accounting at the Batu City Health Office was mostly in accordance with PSAP Number 05 because the inventory disclosure section was still not in accordance with PSAP Number 05.

METHODS

The research design that is used as a reference in this research is quantitative. Sources of data used in this study is secondary data. Secondary data is information obtained from other parties indirectly, has a relationship with research conducted in the form of company history, company scope, organizational structure, books, literature, articles, and sites on the internet. In this study, the authors took secondary data obtained from idx.co.id, yahoofinance.com, bi.go.id in the form of financial statement data and other data related to research.

Research is a systematic process for collecting, analyzing and interpreting data in order to increase understanding of someone who has an interest in understanding it more deeply. Quantitative data is data in the form of numbers or commonly referred to as statistical data. In carrying out quantitative research, namely by collecting statistical data which is then analyzed and carried out by considering the type of data, respondents, how to obtain data, the time of data collection, and the subject where the data was obtained. The data used in this study is financial data obtained from the Indonesian Capital Market Directory (ICMD) and the Annual Report. The data collection required is manufacturing companies that meet predetermined criteria issued by the Indonesia Stock

Exchange (IDX).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results in this study were collected from several documents related to the supply of medicines in the Manufacturing Company of the Consumer Goods Industry Sector in the Pharmaceutical Sub-Sector.

1. Result

Application of Drug Inventory Accounting in Manufacturing Companies in the Consumer Goods Industry Sector in the Pharmaceutical Sub-Sector. The sampling technique in this study used the NonProbability Sampling technique through the Purposive Sampling approach, namely the technique of determining the right sample. The criteria set by the author are:

1. Manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
2. Report the annual financial statements during the research period in full.
3. Not being delisted from the IDX during the research period.
4. No loss during the study period.

Thus, based on the sampling criteria that have been determined by the author, the following is a list of companies that were sampled as many as 5 companies, namely: Looking at the Notes to Financial Statements (CALK) on Manufacturing Companies in the Consumer Goods Industry Sector in the Pharmaceutical Sub-Sector. It is explained that inventory is liquid assets in the form of goods or equipment designed to support operational activities as well as goods sold and/or delivered in order to provide service to the community.

Table 1. The inventory is liquid assets in the form of goods or equipment designed to support operational activities

Number	Code	Corporate	Inventory
1	KLBF	PT Kalbe Farma Tbk	The cost of inventories is determined using the moving-average or weighted-average method, except for the cost of inventories of EPMT, RTU, TSJ and KI which are determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Difference in inventory costing method did not result in significant adjustment on the consolidated financial statements. Allowance for impairment losses for inventory obsolescence is provided based on the periodic reviews of the physical conditions of inventories and net realizable value of the inventories.
2	SIDO	PT Industri Jamu dan Farmasi Sido Muncul Tbk	Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The Group provides allowance for net realizable value and/or obsolescence of inventories based on net realizable values and periodic reviews of the physical conditions of the inventories.
3	KAEF	PT Kimia Farma (Persero) Tbk	Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined using weighted average method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realizable value and all losses of inventories shall be recognized as an expense in the period the writedown or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realizable value, is recognized as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognized as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.
4	INAF	PT Indofarma (Persero) Tbk	Raw materials, supplies, work in process and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net reliazable value. Cost of inventories is determined using FIFO method by considering the expired date. Inventories are measured at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs to sell. NRV considers the purpose of procuring supplies. Net realizable value is tested each period. Losses on value, damaged, or obsolete inventory and inventories cannot be sold and the related decline in selling prices, are charged to the current year, and recorded in "provision for obsolete, expired and impaired inventories".
5	TSPC	Tempo Scan Pacific Tbk	Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. Cost comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses and less cost to complete for work-in-process inventories. Allowance for impairment in value of inventories is provided to reduce the carrying values of inventories to their net realizable values based on periodic reviews of the physical conditions of the inventories.

Inventories of goods in these companies in the notes to the financial statements are in the form of:

1. Inventory of pharmaceutical goods
2. Inventory of nutritional goods
3. Supplies of office stationery and prints

4. Supplies of household supplies, and cleaning materials
5. Supplies of consumable power tools

Recognition of Drug Inventory at PT Kimia Farma Tbk:

Table 2. Recognition of Drug Inventory

Description	2020	2019
Finished Goods		
Medicine and Contraceptives	1.919.174.679	2.258.730.149
Medical Equipment	35.312.380	35.330.430
Raw Materials and Indirect Materials	498.142.472	544.138.726
Work in Process	72.372.347	57.531.698
Sub Total	2.525.001.878	2.895.731.003
Allowance for impairment	(69.172.978)	(46.624.827)
Total	2.455.828.900	2.849.106.176

The Table 2 above shows that there is a change in drug supply from 2019 to 2020 worth IDR.393.277.276,- This means the supply of medicines at PT Kimia Farma Tbk experiences changes in inventory every year.

Inventory Disclosure

PT Kimia Farma Tbk has disclosed the accounting policies used to measure inventories at the end of the period. This is in line with PSAP No. 5, No. 26 PP No. 71 of 2010, that the

financial statements disclose the first point of the accounting policies used to measure inventory. If the second and third points of PSAP Number 5 Number 26 PP Number 71 of 2010 there is no problem in terms of inventory disclosure. Because the disclosure of inventory is adjusted to the conditions that exist in the entity concerned. In this way will not violate PSAP No. 5 paragraph 26. From the above discussion, a checklist can be made on the application of inventory accounting at PT Kimia Farma Tbk based on the applicable standards, as follows:

Table 3. Application of Drug Inventory Accounting for PT Kimia Farma Tbk based on PSAP No. 05

Description	Indicator	Application	
		Yes	No
Recognition	Confirm inventory using asset method When the government obtains potential economic benefits up front and the value or cost can be measured reliably. When receiving or having rights ownership and/or control	V V	
Measurement	Inventory measurement is as following: Cost (if obtained through purchase) Production cost (if obtained through own production). Fair value, if obtained in other ways like donation/booty.	V	V V
Inventory Expense	Inventory Expense Inventory costs are recorded accordingly with the amount of inventory used When inventories are recorded separately permanent then use inventory is calculated based on recording the number of units used times the value per unit according to the assessment method used. If inventory is recorded regularly, inventory usage measurement calculated based on inventory actually, i.e. cost per unit determined by the beginning balance plus purchased supplies or earned minus ending balance inventory multiplied by value according to evaluation. which method used.	V V	V
Disclosure	Disclosure Accounting policies for measure inventory; Further instructions on transfer of supplies such as commodity or equipment used in service people, commodities or tools that used in the production process, commodities stored for sale or handed over to the public, and commodities that are still in production process for sale or handed over to the community; and Type, quantity and value of inventory in damaged or worn condition	V	V V

2. Discussion

Inventory Classification

Inventory classification at the Regional Industry and Trade Office of North Sulawesi Province is divided into several supplies, namely:

- (1) Consumables, such as:
 - a. ATK (Office Stationery),
 - b. Printed goods such as documents and administration,
 - c. Stamps, stamps and other postal items/goods,
 - d. cleaning equipment and materials,
- (2) Consumer Goods,
- (3) Spare Parts,
- (4) Materials for Maintenance,
- (5) Processed/semi-finished goods,
- (6) Inventories for strategic/precautionary purposes such as food reserves (e.g. rice).

It can be concluded that in terms of inventory classification, the Regional Industry and Trade Office of North Sulawesi Province has implemented the provisions contained in PSAP Number 05.

Inventory Recognition

The company recognizes its inventory when the inventory or goods are actually received along with the completeness of the documents. This is indicated by the Minutes of Handover of Goods (BAST) to the Inventory Inspection Report (Stock Opname) as contained in attachments 2 to 10. So, for the first and second points, Disperindag Prov. North Sulawesi has complied with PSAP No. 05 because it is supported by evidence or documents that can be measured reliably, honestly and can be verified. Based on the results of the research above, the acknowledgment of inventory purchases at the Regional Industry and Trade Office of North Sulawesi Province uses an asset approach, namely inventory for the purposes of the Secretariat of the Disperindag Prov. North Sulawesi is marked with the Minutes of Delivery of Goods after the goods are received, a journal entry is made for recognition of the acquisition of the purchase of the inventory.

Inventory Measurement

Inventory measurement in the company is recorded at the purchase price based on the date of purchase of goods. Where the purchase price is also part of the acquisition price. And all purchases and inventory records in Disperindag Prov. North Sulawesi uses the FIFO method. The FIFO (First In First Out) systematic method is a method of measuring the value of inventory where the inventory that is first entered is the first to be recorded as goods used. The FIFO method allows the cost of goods purchased for the first time to be the price of goods used for the first time.

Inventory Expenses

Based on PSAP No. 05 regarding inventory, it is explained that the cost of inventory is recorded when the inventory is used. Inventory costing is done to provide operational reports. According to Permendagri No. 64 of 2013, the inventory accounting system has two methods, namely the perpetual method and the periodic method. Inventory expense used is the periodic method, that is, the recording is only done at the time of the transaction or addition. So, it can be concluded that the inventory expense at the company is in accordance with PSAP No. 05.

Inventory Disclosure

The company discloses the accounting policies used in measuring inventory. All inventory items and other supplies that enter the office are directly included in the goods book using the rules of good and correct inventory administration procedures. The company also discloses inventories of goods such as goods or equipment used in public service activities, goods or equipment used in the production process, goods that are stored for sale or delivery to the public, and goods that are still in the production process for sale or delivery to the public. Due to the lack of inventory data that meets these standards, the Regional Industry and Trade Office of North Sulawesi Province does not disclose the type, amount, and value of inventory that is damaged or obsolete.

Presentation of Inventories

The presentation of the company's existing inventory for Inventories is presented in the current assets section of the balance sheet. To present inventory on the balance sheet, the work unit conducts a physical inventory (stock opname) of inventory every semester. Furthermore, based on the results of Stock Taking, adjustments are made, namely inventory data. The company itself in terms of inventory presentation has followed the applicable rules, meaning that it is in accordance with PSAP No. 05.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the application of drug inventory accounting at PT Kimia Farma Tbk, it can be concluded that drug inventory accounting meets applicable standards. Confirmation of drug supply by the company is in line with PSAP 05, 2010 which is marked by confirmation of inventory upon receipt of goods, or changes in ownership of goods. Likewise, the measurement of inventory, inventory expenses, and drug inventory should also be stated in accordance with applicable government accounting standards. However, there are still some things that do not meet the targets set by government accounting standards.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Amanda, Irma (2010). Evaluation of the Implementation of Systems and Accounting Procedures for Drug Inventories" (Case at the Ibnu Sina Regional General Hospital, Gresik Regency). Thesis. (<http://eprints.upnjatim.ac.id>, accessed 26 February 2019).
- Ali, M, Ng, M, Dias, R., Al-Obaidi, R, Abdullaeva, B, Sharma, H, Al-Rejal, H.M.E.A., Hammid, A.T. (2022). Providing a Mathematical Routing-Inventory Model for the Drug Supply Chain Considering the Travel Time Dependence and Perishability on Multiple Graphs. *Discrete Dynamics in Nature and Society*, vol. 2022, Article ID 4526641, 1-11 <https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/4526641>.
- Dachi, V.N, Vitalaya, F.L, (2020). Conceptual Framework (Based On Government Accounting Standards/SAP). *Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry*. 11(4). 1044-1052. <https://tojqi.net/index.php/journal/article/view/8221>
- Erlina, (2015). *Accrual-Based Regional Financial Accounting*. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
- El Sima, A.H, Siregar, C (2020). Inventory Accounting System Analysis and Design (Overview about Providing Good Service to Consumers). *Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry*. 11(4). 1088-1097. <https://tojqi.net/index.php/journal/article/view/8227>
- Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 71 of 2010 Appendix I Accrual-Based Government Accounting Standards Statement Number 05 concerning Inventory Accounting.
- Imawan, R, Kurniawan, T, (2020). Application of Statement No.17 of Governmental Accounting Standards on Investment Properties. *Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry*. 11(4). 1007-1011. <https://tojqi.net/index.php/journal/article/view/8215/5850>
- Nordiawan, D., Putra, I. S., & Rahmawati, M. (2007). *Government Accounting*. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
- Sugiyono. (2018). *Educational Research Methods Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D Approaches*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sumarlin, K Sormin, B, Afrida, T.B (2022). Government Accounting Activities and Users in Indonesia. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*. 6(3). 2380–2387. <https://journalppw.com/index.php/jpsp/article/view/1967>.
- Siyoto, Sandu, (2015). *Basic Research Methodology*. Yogyakarta: Media Literacy Publishing.