

Accounting Practice of Historical Assets (A Critical Review of Sultan Babullah's Thought)

Resmiyati Ansar

Khairun University Lilik Purwanti Brawijaya University

I. BACKGROUND

In general, accounting can be defined as an information system that functions to provide quantitative information from an organizational value or an economic unit addressed to users as a basis for economic decision making. Independently, accounting can be defined as service activities carried out to measure, process and communicate financial information of an organizational unit or economic unit for use by users in economic decision making. (Tjahyono & Sulastriningsih, 2003:2)

Basically, government accounting is a type of accounting used in the process of recording, classifying, and reporting various state financial transactions. The intended transaction includes all types of transactions carried out by the government in processing state finances. All transactions that have been carried out are written or included in the financial statements. Technically, the Report is defined in PSAK 1 2009 as follows:

Government regulation (PP) No. 71 of 2010 states that historical assets are fixed assets owned or controlled by the government which due to their age and condition must be protected by applicable regulations in order to avoid all kinds of actions that can damage assets which can also result in extinction of these assets. The Government Accounting Standard (SAP) states that fixed assets are "tangible assets that have a useful life of more than 12 (twelve) months to be used in government activities or utilized by the community. (Government Accounting Standards Committee, 2010).

This research will focus on the accounting treatment applied to historical assets in Indonesia both in terms of recognition, measurement, valuation, presentation and disclosure in financial statements. This research uses qualitative methods. Kastela Fort (Nostra senhorade rasario) was chosen as a research setting because Kastela Fort (Nostra senhorade rasario) is one of Indonesia's historical assets that is well known to the wider community when visiting Ternate City. For information that there are 4 forts that are recognized as historical assets by the Cultural Heritage Preservation Agency (BPCP) of North Maluku Province, namely 1. Fort Tölucco. 2 . Fort Kalamata, 3. Fort Kota Janji (saint pedro e paulo), and 4. Kastela Fortress. (Nostra senhorade rasario).

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Historical Assets

Many definitions describe and describe historical assets, this is due to the different criteria used to determine these definitions. as well as the criteria used by IPSAS (International Public Sector Accounting Standard) 17 (in Aversano and Ferrone, 2012) which regulates property, plant, and equipment that:

"some assets are described as heritage assets because of their cultural, enviromentalor historical significance".

The table below shows the differing opinions of experts regarding the definition and proper accounting treatment of historical assets.

Researchers	Opinions on Historical Assets
Tautz (1981)	Historical assets cannot be equated with other assets, so they must be

Researchers	Opinions on Historical Assets
	presented separately.
Carnegie dan Wolnizer (1995)	Historical assets are not assets and would be more accurately classified as liabilities, or alternatively referred to as facilities and present them separately. (Heritage assets are nit assets and it would be more appropriate to classify them as liabilities, or alternatively to call them facilities ang show them separately.)
Micallef and Peirson (1997)	Historical assets are classified as assets and can be included in the balance sheet. (Heritage assets are considered assets and they can be included on tne balance sheet.)
Barton (2000)	Historic assets should be presented in a separate budget as "service assets". (Heritage assets must be represented in a separate budget as "service assets".)
Yasi et al (2003)	Historical assets are assets that can be included in financial statements.
Christiaens (2004) then Rommel (2008) Rowles et al. (1998)	Historical assets must be included in the balance sheet even if they do not meet the official definition. (Heritage assets should be reported in the balance sheet not with standing their non-compliance with the official definitions.)

The table above shows most experts speculating that historical assets are actually classified as assets rather than liabilities. In Indonesia, historical assets are regulated in the Government Accounting Standards Guidelines (PSAP).

Characteristics of Historical Assets

Aversano and Ferrone (2012) in Anggraini (2014) revealed that historical assets have several aspects that distinguish them from other assets, including:

1. The cultural, environmental, educational and historical values contained within assets are unlikely to be fully reflected in monetary terms.
2. It is difficult to identify book values based on market prices that fully reflect artistic, cultural, environmental, educational or historical values.
3. There are lawful prohibitions and restrictions on the issue of sale.
4. The existence of assets is irreplaceable and the value of assets allows them to increase over time, even though the physical condition of assets deteriorates.
5. It is not difficult to estimate the useful life of an asset because the useful life is indefinite, and in some cases it cannot even be defined.
6. These assets are protected, cared for and maintained.

The six characteristics above make it difficult for experts to determine the correct accounting for historical assets. Historical assets cannot be fully treated the same as other fixed assets, even though historical assets are included in the ranks of fixed assets. Therefore, a proper valuation method is needed to value historical assets.

Types of Historical Assets

To facilitate the recognition of historical assets are of two types, namely:

1. *Operational Heritage assets* or Historical Assets for Operational Activities This historical asset is a type of asset that has a dual function, namely in addition to being evidence of historical heritage, this asset also has a function as a place for government operations on a day-to-day basis.
2. *Non-operational Heritage Assets*. Non-operational Heritage Assets are assets that are purely used in terms of aesthetic value and historical value owned.

Types of non-operational heritage assets are divided into three types, namely:

1. Land and Historical Buildings (*Cultural Heritage Assets*)
2. Karya Seni (*Collection Type Heritage Assets*)
3. Ancient Sites or Landscape (*Natural Heritage Assets*)

Historic Asset Valuation Techniques

These assessment models include:

1. According to the Accounting Policy Act (2009), all institutions must use a revaluation model for all historic assets and measure those assets at fair value. It is GAAP compliant. Once the fair value of the asset has been determined, the asset must be revalued based on a 3-year valuation cycle. Fair value should be based on the current market sale price for the same or similar assets. However, many types of historical assets have unique properties, so they cannot be measured based on market selling prices. Therefore, the fair value of the asset can be estimated by the approach of depreciated income or replacement cost. Assets can be valued at replacement cost with the same asset and not exactly the same but provide the same benefits.
2. According to Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) 103 (2011), when historical assets are acquired at no cost or cost, they must be measured at fair value on the date of acquisition. In determining the fair value of historical assets acquired from non-exchange transactions, an entity must apply principles to the fair value determination part. Thereafter, the entity may choose to adopt either cost model in accordance with GRAP 103.
3. According to Financial Reporting Statement (FRS) 30 (2009), the valuation of historical assets can be done by any appropriate and relevant method. The assessment approach chosen is expected to be an assessment that can provide more relevant and useful information.
4. According to Government Accounting Standards Guidelines (PSAP) 07 (2010), revaluation is not allowed because SAP adheres to asset valuation based on acquisition cost or exchange price in the event of a significant price change, which the current government adds reflects present fair value.

Measurement Theory

Measurement is a very important part of a scientific investigation. Measurement is the process of giving numbers or labels to the unit of analysis to represent the attributes of concepts, while attributes are something attached to an object that describes the properties or characteristics contained in the object. These measurements make the data they produce more informative and therefore more useful. This measurement theory is needed in conducting an economic assessment of heritage assets that have unique time dimensions and intrinsic elements. (Suwardjono, 2010)

Recognition of Historical Assets

The Governing Accounting Standards Guidelines in paragraphs 66-67 explain that historical assets are usually expected to be retained indefinitely. Historical assets are usually proven by applicable laws and regulations. The government may have many historical assets acquired over the years and by various means of acquisition including purchases, donations, inheritances, loot, or confiscation. These assets are rarely controlled due to their ability to generate cash inflows, and will have social and legal problems if they use them for this purpose.

Presentation and Disclosure of Historical Assets

The presentation and disclosure of historical assets is described in PSAP No. 07 of 2010 paragraphs 64, 68, 69 and 70 which contain:

1. PSAP No. 07 paragraph 64 explains that the government does not have to present heritage assets on the balance sheet but these assets must be disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

2. PSAP No. 07 paragraph 68 explains that historical assets must be presented in the form of units, such as the number of collection units owned or the number of monument units, in the Notes to the Financial Statements with no value.
3. PSAP No. 07 paragraph 69 explains that costs for acquisition, construction, improvement, reconstruction shall be charged as a result of the year in which such expenditure occurs. The cost includes all costs incurred to make the historic asset in the condition and location that existed in the current period.
4. PSAP No. 07 paragraph 70 explains that some historical assets also provide other potential benefits to the government in addition to their historical value, for example historical buildings are used for office space. For such cases, these assets will be applied to the same principles as other fixed assets.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method uses non-positivist (qualitative) with a critical paradigm, namely using the moral values of Sultan Babullah. Data collection using interviews and literature development of biographical reviews of Sultan Babullah.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

History of Kastela

At first the arrival of the Portuguese to Ternate was greeted warmly by the Sultanate, due to the desire to establish cooperation in the spice trade. As the year passed, the trade between the two went smoothly. The Portuguese then expressed their intention and asked the sultan for permission to build a fort. Where the fort will be used as a trading post as well as an area for their residence. This intention received the blessing of the sultan, in 1522 the construction of the fort began. It was Antonio de Brito who was a Governor of the Portuguese Colony in Ternate who spearheaded the development. The building project was then continued by his successor, Garcia Henriquez, in 1525. The fortress was finally completed in 1540, during the leadership of Jorge de Castro. Furthermore, this fort was named Gam Lamo Fort or Kastela Fort. The name Gam Lamo itself has two meanings, a very large village or a large city.

In the course of its history, Fort Kastela several times became a silent witness of important events involving the Sultanate of Ternate with the Portuguese. One of them is the struggle of the people of Ternate led by Sultan Baabullah in resisting and expelling the Portuguese. After a battle that lasted for approximately five years, the Portuguese were finally expelled from Ternate in 1575. Fort Kastela was then occupied and controlled by the Ternate Sultanate.

Nostra Senhora Del Rosario or Beautiful girl wearing a necklace of roses is another name for Kastela Fortress. There are also sources that say the meaning of the phrase is "Blessed Virgin Mary Queen of the Rosary". Such a beautiful name, unfortunately all that remains of the beauty is the ruins. The story of the splendor of the largest fortress ever built by the Portuguese in Indonesia, even called the largest in Southeast Asia, in which there are official houses, trading offices, churches and towers has collapsed and disappeared. The rest, only a few wall structures can still be seen today. This fort is located in Kastela sub-district, Ternate Island District, Ternate city, North Maluku Province.

Recognition of Historical Assets

Based on observations made by researchers, it is known that Kastela fortress (*Nostra senhorade rasario*) is a less strategic location to carry out community activities and as a means of government operations. In economic value, Kastela fortress (*Nostra senhorade rasario*) does not have clear benefits, but in the perspective of cultural heritage, Kastela fortress (*Nostra senhorade rasario*) is known as a Portuguese heritage fortress which until now still stands firmly. But not infrequently people come to visit and carry out activities on a small scale.

The results of interviews conducted by researchers to the staff of the North Maluku Cultural Heritage Preservation Center. The informant explained that Fort Kastela (Nostra senhorade rasario) has been recognized as a fixed asset classified as a historical asset because all records are carried out by BPCB and have been included in the Notes to the Financial Statements even without value. It is also explained in PSAP No. 07 of 2010 in paragraphs 66 to paragraph 72 concerning historical assets that some historical assets also provide other potential benefits to the government in addition to their historical value, for example historical buildings are used for office space. For such cases, these assets will be applied the same principles as other fixed assets. For other historical assets, the potential benefits are limited to their historical characteristics, for example monuments and ruins.

Based on the results of interviews at the North Maluku Cultural Heritage Preservation Center as the person in charge of the management and ownership of Kastela Fort (Nostra senhorade rasario) stated that Kastela Fort (Nostra senhorade rasario) has been recognized as a historical asset of BPCB in the Notes to Financial Statements and in accordance with PSAP No. 07 of 2010.

Asaet Assessment Historic Kastela Fort (Nostra senhorade rasario)

So far, the assessment of historical assets in the form of fortifications has not been carried out. Mrs. Hajar said that historical assets so far have been valued only in the form of land and buildings. An assessment of historical assets actually needs to be done to find out how much the value of assets owned by the state. Not only appraisals for historical assets whose valuations are classified as difficult to carry out such as fortifications that were originally relics of colonizers. However, if you look at the rules regarding fixed assets, fair value is given and not all fixed assets are given value because there are several reasons that make them unable to be valued, namely confiscated results, donations and historical relics.

When viewed from the financial statements that have been made by the Cultural Heritage Preservation Center, Kastela Fort (Nostra senhorade rasario) is stated with a value of Rp.0, - or no value in the financial statements. This is in accordance with the question from Mrs. Hajar as BMN Data Processing Staff.

The value of Rp.0,- or without the value given to Kastela Fort (Nostra senhorade rasario) does not mean that the fort has no value. This is done to meet the purpose of financial reporting, namely reporting all types of assets owned by the state.

In PSAP No. 07 of 2010 in paragraph 69 explains about historical assets, namely historical assets must be presented in the form of units, for example the number of collection units owned or the number of monument units, in the Notes to Financial Statements with no value. However, in CaLK BPCB is presented in Rp.0, - which can also be interpreted as worthless. The informant explained that Rp.0 does not mean worthless but invaluable. This is because the PSAP explains that it must be presented with no value. So Rp0,- can be interpreted as without value or priceless.

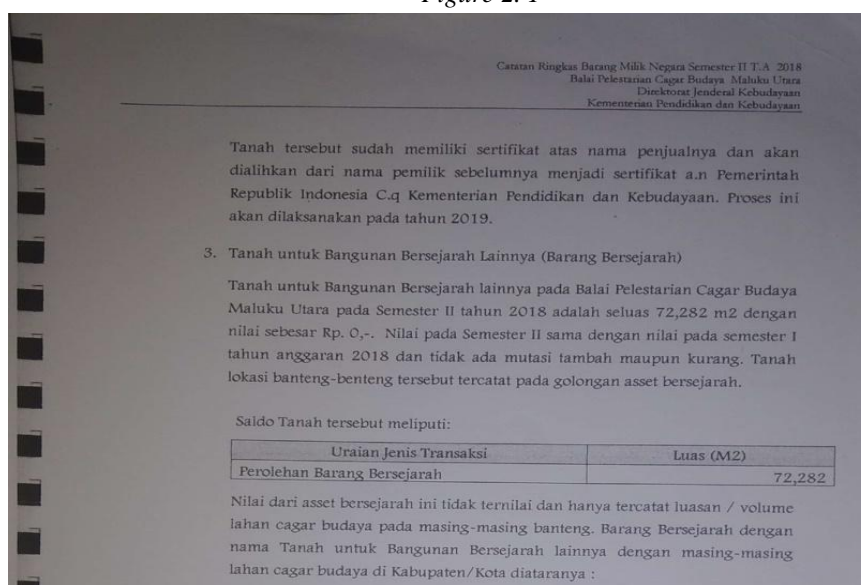
Based on the results of interviews conducted at the North Maluku Cultural Heritage Preservation Center, the assessment of historical assets has been carried out in accordance with PSAP No. 07, because historical assets have a special character and if the longer the age of historical assets, the value is infinite. So that the value recorded in CaLK is Rp.0, - or no value. The assessment carried out has also been recorded in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Presentation and Disclosure of Kastela Fort (Nostra senhorade rasario) in Financial Statements

According to PSAP No. 07 of 2010, historical assets are fixed assets owned or controlled by the government which due to their age and condition must be protected by applicable regulations from all kinds of actions that can damage these fixed assets. Related to their presentation and disclosure in the financial statements, historical assets disclosed in CaLk alone are without value and are not included in the balance sheet. Some historical assets also provide other potential benefits to the government in addition to their historical value, for example for office space. For such cases, these assets will be applied the same principles as other fixed assets.

In this case, the Cultural Heritage Preservation Center has listed Kastela Fort (Nostra senhorade rasario) in CaLK, so that historical assets have been reported for their presentation in the Financial Statements of the North Maluku Cultural Heritage Preservation Center. And it can be seen in figure 4.2 which lists historical assets in CaLK in Rp.0,- or no value. Historical assets are also only included in the Record of Financial Statements and are not recorded in the BPCB Balance Sheet.

Figure 2. 1



*Notes to Financial Statements
Heritage preservation center*

Kastela Fort (Nostra senhorade rasario) is a historical asset managed by the Cultural Heritage Preservation Center under the Ministry of Education and Culture, so its presentation and disclosure in financial statements is based on central government policy. The Report of the North Maluku Cultural Heritage Preservation Center consists of State Property Reports (BMN), Power of Attorney Reports, Goods Condition Reports, and other reports facilitated using the application and equipped with Notes to BMN Financial Statements. However, based on the results of the analysis of BPCB's financial statements that have been received, the fortress is reported in the Notes to the Financial Statements with no value in the form of land and buildings.

It can be concluded that for the presentation and disclosure of Kastela fortress (Nostra senhorade rasario) in the Financial Statements, it is only presented in the Notes to the Financial Statements with a nominal value of Rp.0 which is interpreted as invaluable or without value and is not included in the BPCB Maluku Balance Sheet. This is in accordance with PSAP No. 7 of 2010 paragraph 65 which "states that it does not require the government to present historical assets on the balance sheet but these assets must be disclosed in the Notes to Financial Statements" and in paragraph 69 which states that historical assets must be presented in the form of units, for example the number of collection units owned or the number of monument units, in Notes to Financial Statements with no value.

Sultan Babullah's Character Values

The figure of Sultan Baabullah Datu Shah who left many stories and left heroic values that should be explored and exemplified. Broadly speaking, values are divided into two groups, namely *values of being* and *values of giving*. The value of conscience is a value that exists in humans then develops into behavior and how to treat others. (Rasno Ahmad, Mus S. Radjilun, 2021), The values of conscience are honesty, courage, peace-

loving, self-reliability, potential, discipline, and purity. The values of giving are values that need to be practiced or given which will then be as much as given. The value of giving is loyal, trustworthy, respectful, loving, affectionate, sensitive, unselfish, kind, friendly, fair, and generous (Elmubarok, 2009: 7).

The recognition of historical assets currently practiced by the government as contained in government regulation number 71 of 2010 is merely disclosing in the notes to the financial statements and without providing an assessment of the historical assets or listed as valued at 0 (zero) thus eliminating the *value of being* from these historical assets where the acquisition of historical assets of Kastela fortress. It took a long struggle by Sultan Babullah at that time, so the government should be able to give an assessment using the fair value of the historical asset by not looking at the past acquisition price but using the *current fair value*. Every tangible fixed asset that is maintained (maintained) on the asset, the cost expenditure can be capitalized against the value of the fixed asset, so that if the value of historical assets has the value listed on the Balance Sheet, the capitalization value of the asset can be added to the value of historical assets listed on the balance sheet.

The next character value of Sultan Babullah is the value of *giving*, which if applied to the accounting of historical assets, the historical assets have provided benefits since their existence at that time so that although currently the Kastela fortress can no longer function, the value of benefits that have been given can be reported in the notes to the financial statements, Including other historical assets used for offices, it can be concluded that these assets provide benefits to the community.

V. CONCLUSION

Recognition of Historical Assets of Fort Kastela (Nostra senhorade rasario) has been recognized by the North Maluku Cultural Heritage Preservation Center as a historical asset and has been recorded in the Notes to the Financial Statements. Recognition of compliance with PSAP No. 7 of 2010 is that fixed assets are recognized when future economic benefits can be obtained and their value can be measured reliably. The valuation of historical assets of Bentang Kastela (Nostra senhorade rasario) is in accordance with PSAP No.7 of 2010 by BPCB North Maluku because historical assets have a special character and if the length of the age of historical assets then the higher the value. In the valuation of historical assets of Kastela fortress (Nostra senhorade rasario) which is Rp.0, - or no value in CaLK.

The presentation of historical assets of Kastela Fort (Nostra senhorade rasario) is in accordance with PSAP No.7 of 2010, which does not require the government to present historical assets (heritage assets) on the balance sheet but these assets are disclosed in the Notes to Financial Statements. The expression of the historical assets of Kastela Fort (Nostra senhorade rasario) is in accordance with PSAP No. 7 of 2010, which has been recorded in the CaLK BPCB North Maluku and also applied in accordance with PSAP No. 7 of 2010.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1.] Amanda, F. R. (2016). *Perlakuan Akuntansi untuk Aset Bersejarah (Studi Fenomenologi pada Candi Prambanan)*. <https://dspace.uui.ac.id/handle/123456789/4061>
- [2.] Anggraini, Fauziah Galuh, A. C. (2014). Perlakuan Akuntansi untuk Aset Bersejarah (Studi Fenomenologi pada Pengelolaan Candi Borobudur). *Diponegoro Journal of Accounting*, 2(2), 1–13. <http://ejournal-s1.undip.ac.id/index.php/accounting>
- [3.] Aversano, N., Christiaens, J., & Thielen, T. Van. (2018). Does IPSAS Meet Heritage Assets ' User Needs? Does IPSAS Meet Heritage Assets ' User Needs? *International Journal of Public Administration*, 0692. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/01900692.2018.1433205>
- [4.] Gusniar, U. (2021). Analisis Perlakuan Akuntansi Pada Aset Bersejarah. *Gastrointestinal Endoscopy*, 10(1), 279–288. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1053/j.gastro.2014.05.023%0Ahttps://doi.org/10.1016/j.gie.2018.04.013%0Ahttp://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29451164%0Ahttp://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=PMC5838726%250Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gie.2013.07.022>
- [5.] Halim, A. (2002). *Akuntansi Keuangan Daerah: Akuntansi Sektor Publik* (Edisi Pert). Salemba Empat.

- [6.] IAI (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia). (2009). *PSAK 1 Tahun 2009*. 2022. <http://iaiglobal.or.id/v03/standar-akuntansi-keuangan/pernyataan-sak-7-psak-1-penyajian-laporan-keuangan>
- [7.] Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan. (2019). *Benteng Tolukko*. <http://kebudayaan.kemdikbud.go.id/bpcbmalut/benteng-tolukko/>
- [8.] Komite Standar Akuntansi Pemerintah. (2010). *Standar Akuntansi Pemerintah Berbasis Akrua*. 2–203. http://www.ksap.org/pp/71/LAMPIRAN1/lampiran_1_1.pdf
- [9.] Maulida, D. (2019). *Perlakuan Akuntansi Untuk Aset Bersejarah Pada Meseum Mpu Tantular Kabupaten Sidoarjo (Tinjauan PSAP No. 07 Tahun 2010)*. 07. http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/34965/1/Devi_Maulida_G02215003.pdf
- [10.] Polzer, T., Grossi, G., Reichard, C., Polzer, T., & Grossi, G. (2022). Implementation of the international public sector accounting standards in Europe . Variations on a global theme standards in Europe . Variations on a global theme. *Accounting Forum*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01559982.2021.1920277>
- [11.] Pranita Hestia Dian. (2020). *Perlakuan Akuntansi Terhadap Aset Bersejarah*. Universitas Khairun.
- [12.] Pratiwi, E. T. (2021). Perlakuan Akuntansi Terhadap Aset Bersejarah (Studi Fenomenologi pada Mesjid Agung Keraton Buton). *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Fakultas Ekonomi UMButon*, 3, 131–148. <https://jurnal-umbuton.ac.id>
- [13.] Rasno Ahmad, Mus S. Radjilun, BIOGRAFI SULTAN BAABULLAH DATU SYAH (Studi; Tentang Pewarisan Nilai-Nilai Karakter Sebagai Sumber Belajar Sejarah Di SMA Dalam Kurikulum 2013) *Jurnal Sandhyakala*, Volume 2, Nomor 1, Januari 2021
- [14.] Sannino, G. (2015). Heritage assets in local government financial reporting : the analysis of two case studies. *Jurnal of Economy*, 3(Frs 30), 35–43. www.sci-pub.com
- [15.] Schuler, C., Fuchs, S., & Bergmann, A. (2015). An assessment on the current status of financial reporting of heritage assets in Switzerland. *Yearbook of Swiss Administrative Sciences*, 197–211.
- [16.] Sholikah, M., & Achadiyah, B. N. (2017). Perlakuan Akuntansi Untuk Aset Bersejarah ”Candi Rimbi” Jombang. *Nominal, Barometer Riset Akuntansi Dan Manajemen*, 6(2). <https://doi.org/10.21831/nominal.v6i2.16644>
- [17.] Soleiman, I. D. (2020). Perlakuan Akuntansi untuk Aset Bersejarah pada Situs Bung Karno Kabupaten Ende. *Analisis*, 18(2), 27–40. <https://doi.org/10.37478/analisis.v18i2.297>
- [18.] Suwardjono. (2010). *Teori Akuntansi Perekayasaan Pelaporan Keuangan* (Edisi Ketu). BPFE.
- [19.] Tjahyono A. & Sulastriningsih. (2003). *Akuntansi Pengantar Pendekatan Terpadu* (Edisi Pert). Raja Grafindo Persada.
- [20.] Tome, M. S. D., & Demu, Y. (2020). Perlakuan Akuntansi Aset Bersejarah Dalam Laporan Keuangan Studi Pada Museum Daerah Nusa Tenggara Timur. *Jurnal Akuntansi : Transparansi Dan Akuntabilitas*, 8(1), 11–18. <https://doi.org/10.35508/jak.v8i1.2362>
- [21.] Utami, L. R. (2019). Perlakuan Akuntansi Untuk Aset Bersejarah Studi Kasus Pada Candi Sambisari. *Monex : Journal Research Accounting Politeknik Tegal*, 8(1), 94. <https://doi.org/10.30591/monex.v8i1.1077>