

The Impact of Fixed Asset Revaluation and Depreciation Methods on the Financial Statements of PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of fixed asset revaluation and depreciation methods on the financial statements of PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel. The depreciation methods examined include the straight-line method, the double-declining balance method, and the sum-of-the-years'-digits method. The results indicate that each depreciation method produces different depreciation expense values, thereby affecting the company's profit and the carrying amount of fixed assets. The double-declining balance method results in the highest depreciation expense, while the straight-line method produces the lowest depreciation expense. Furthermore, the revaluation of fixed assets reveals differences between the carrying amount and the fair value of the company's assets. Overall, both the depreciation methods and fixed asset revaluation have a significant effect on the company's financial statements, particularly on the value of fixed assets, depreciation expense, and company profit.

INTRODUCTION

Fixed assets are tangible assets used in a company's operational activities for a period exceeding one accounting period, such as land, buildings, machinery, and vehicles (Anggraini, 2023). In manufacturing companies, fixed assets play a vital role in supporting production processes; therefore, their recording and management must be carried out accurately (Srikalimah & Malikah, 2022). One of the accounting policies related to fixed assets is fixed asset revaluation.

Fixed asset revaluation is the process of reassessing fixed assets to adjust their carrying amounts to fair value. This policy is implemented because the carrying amounts of assets often no longer reflect current economic conditions. Fixed asset revaluation may affect both the value of assets and the company's equity as presented in the financial statements (Anggraini & Rahmamita, 2022). In addition to revaluation, the depreciation method is another important factor influencing the presentation of financial statements.

Depreciation methods are used to allocate the acquisition cost of fixed assets over their useful lives so that the value of the assets is systematically recognized in the financial statements. Several depreciation methods are commonly applied, including the straight-line method, declining balance method, double-declining balance method, sum-of-the-years'-digits method, units-of-production method, service-hours method, and annuity method. Each method produces a

different amount of depreciation expense, thereby affecting the company's profit and the carrying amount of fixed assets. This study focuses on three depreciation methods: the straight-line method, the double-declining balance method, and the sum-of-the-years'-digits method, as these methods are widely applied in accounting practice and exhibit different characteristics in allocating depreciation expense.

Financial statements are an important source of information used by various stakeholders, including management, investors, creditors, and government authorities, in making economic decisions. Therefore, financial statements should be presented in a relevant, reliable, and faithful manner to reflect the company's actual financial condition. One of the factors influencing the quality of financial statements is the management of a company's fixed assets (Mahira Nur Alfiani, 2024).

PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel is a manufacturing company engaged in the galvalume industry and owns a substantial amount of fixed assets, including production machinery, factory buildings, and other operational equipment. The significant value of these fixed assets makes fixed asset revaluation and depreciation methods important factors that may influence the company's financial statements. This study is conducted because some companies have not yet implemented fixed asset revaluation policies and depreciation methods optimally, which may affect the accuracy of financial statement presentation. Furthermore, changes in asset values resulting from revaluation, together with differences in depreciation methods, may lead to variations in the recognition of company profit. These conditions highlight the importance of examining the effect of fixed asset revaluation and depreciation methods on financial statements, particularly in manufacturing companies with substantial fixed assets.

The rationale for conducting this study is that fixed assets represent one of the most significant components of manufacturing companies, involving substantial investment and long-term use. Differences in depreciation methods and the implementation of fixed asset revaluation may result in differences in depreciation expense and company profit, thereby influencing the quality of financial statements. Therefore, this study aims to examine the impact of fixed asset revaluation and different depreciation methods on the company's financial statements and to assist the company in selecting the most appropriate depreciation method based on the characteristics of its fixed assets.

The research problems addressed in this study are as follows: (1) How does fixed asset revaluation affect the financial statements of PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel? (2) How do the

depreciation methods, namely the straight-line method, double-declining balance method, and sum-of-the-years'-digits method, affect the company's financial statements? (3) How do fixed asset revaluation and depreciation methods simultaneously influence the company's financial statements? This study investigates whether differences in the implementation of fixed asset revaluation and depreciation methods affect the value of fixed assets, depreciation expense, company profit, and the quality of information presented in the financial statements.

Accordingly, the objectives of this study are to analyze the effect of fixed asset revaluation on financial statements, to examine the effect of depreciation methods on financial statements, and to analyze the simultaneous effect of fixed asset revaluation and depreciation methods on the financial statements of PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel. In summary, this study seeks to answer the following research question: How do fixed asset revaluation and depreciation methods affect financial statements?

PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel is engaged in the production and distribution of galvalume materials and light steel products. Its operations rely heavily on various fixed assets, including production machinery, factory equipment, operational vehicles, and buildings. The company's substantial investment in fixed assets makes their management and accounting essential aspects of financial statement preparation. As economic conditions and market values change over time, the company needs to consider implementing fixed asset revaluation to ensure that the reported asset values more accurately reflect their fair values. In addition, the selection of an appropriate depreciation method significantly affects depreciation expense and reported profit. Therefore, PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel was selected as the research object because it possesses characteristics that are highly relevant to examining the effects of fixed asset revaluation and depreciation methods on corporate financial statements. This study focuses on the company's 2025 financial statements to provide an overview of the impact of fixed asset revaluation and various depreciation methods on asset values, depreciation expense, and company profit within a single reporting period.

The novelty of this study lies in its comparative analysis of several depreciation methods—namely the straight-line method, the double-declining balance method, and the sum-of-the-years'-digits method—in relation to their effects on financial statements following fixed asset revaluation. Unlike previous studies that primarily focus on the accounting treatment of fixed assets, this research emphasizes how the combination of fixed asset revaluation and depreciation method selection influences depreciation expense, company profit, and the carrying amount of fixed assets

reported in the financial statements. Furthermore, this study identifies the depreciation method that is most appropriate following fixed asset revaluation to produce financial information that is more relevant and reliable.

The discussion in this study focuses on the influence of fixed asset revaluation and depreciation methods on the financial statements of PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel. Fixed asset revaluation and the selection of depreciation methods are important aspects of accounting because they affect the value of fixed assets, depreciation expense, and the profit reported in the company's financial statements. Different depreciation methods, such as the straight-line method, double-declining balance method, and sum-of-the-years'-digits method, produce different depreciation amounts, thereby influencing the financial information presented. Therefore, this study analyzes how fixed asset revaluation and depreciation methods affect the company's financial statements and provides considerations for determining more appropriate and relevant accounting policies for fixed assets.

METHODS

This study employs a quantitative descriptive research design. This method is used to systematically and objectively describe and explain the effects of fixed asset revaluation and depreciation methods on the financial statements of PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel. A quantitative approach was selected because the study utilizes numerical data derived from the company's financial statements and fixed asset records.

Data were collected using the documentation method, which involved gathering information from the company's financial statements, fixed asset records, and other relevant documents related to the study. The collected data were subsequently classified according to the research variables to facilitate the data analysis process.

In carrying out its operational activities, the company owns various fixed assets that support its production and distribution processes, including production machinery, factory buildings, operational vehicles, and other work equipment. These fixed assets play an important role in supporting the company's operations and therefore require proper management and accounting treatment in accordance with applicable accounting standards. Based on the 2025 fixed asset register of PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel, the estimated useful lives of the company's fixed assets vary according to the type of asset. Production machinery has an average useful life of **eight years**, while operational vehicles have an estimated useful life of **ten years**. These estimated useful

lives serve as the basis for calculating depreciation expense and the carrying amounts of fixed assets presented in the 2025 financial statements.

This study uses the 2025 financial statements of PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel as the research object. The analysis focuses on the company's fixed assets that have undergone or are intended to undergo revaluation, as well as the application of different depreciation methods. The estimated useful lives of the fixed assets are determined based on the company's accounting policies and the characteristics of each asset category, including buildings, machinery, vehicles, and equipment.

The data analysis was conducted through the following stages:

1. Calculating the depreciation expense of fixed assets using several depreciation methods to determine the depreciation value and compare the results. This study focuses on the three selected depreciation methods.

a. Straight-Line Method

Under the straight-line method, depreciation expense is calculated by allocating the depreciable amount of an asset evenly over its estimated useful life.

$$\text{Penyusutan} = \frac{\text{Harga Perolehan} - \text{Nilai Sisa}}{\text{Masa Manfaat}}$$

b. Double-Declining Balance Method

Under the double-declining balance (DDB) method, depreciation expense is calculated using a depreciation rate that is twice the straight-line depreciation rate. As an accelerated depreciation method, it recognizes higher depreciation expenses during the early years of an asset's useful life and lower expenses in the later years.

$$\text{Penyusutan} = \frac{100\%}{\text{Umur Ekonomi}} \times 2 \times \text{Harga Perolehan}$$

c. Sum-of-the-Years'-Digits Method

Under the sum-of-the-years'-digits (SYD) method, depreciation is calculated based on a weighted fraction that reflects the remaining useful life of the asset in each year of its usage. This method allocates higher depreciation expenses in the earlier years and gradually decreasing expenses in the later years of the asset's useful life.

$$\text{Penyusutan} = H_p \times \frac{\text{Bobot Untuk Tahun Bersangkutan}}{\text{Jumlah Angka Tahun Umur Ekonomis}}$$

1. Selecting the lowest depreciation expense from the three depreciation methods analyzed.
2. Calculating fixed asset revaluation.
3. Determining the difference arising from fixed asset revaluation.
4. Preparing the financial statements based on the results obtained from the previous steps.

Furthermore, hypothesis testing is conducted to determine whether the research hypotheses are accepted or rejected. This test is carried out by analyzing the relationship between fixed asset revaluation and depreciation methods on the company's financial statements. The results of this testing are used to identify whether there is an influence between the variables under study.

The final stage of the analysis is drawing conclusions based on the results of data analysis and hypothesis testing. These conclusions are expected to provide a clear overview of the effect of fixed asset revaluation and depreciation methods on the financial statements of PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel. In addition, the findings are intended to serve as consideration for the company in determining appropriate accounting policies related to fixed asset management.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel owns several fixed assets used to support its operational activities, particularly in production and administrative processes. These fixed assets include one set of galvalume machines, a curved-roof galvalume machine, and CPUs used for administrative activities and company data processing. Based on company data, the galvalume machine was purchased in 2018, while the CPU was acquired in 2022. These assets have different useful lives; therefore, an appropriate depreciation method is required to ensure that the asset values are fairly presented in the financial statements.

The calculations below present a comparison of depreciation expenses for PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel's fixed assets using three depreciation methods: the straight-line method, the double-declining balance method, and the sum-of-the-years'-digits method. The calculations are applied to three types of fixed assets, namely one set of galvalume machines, a curved-roof galvalume machine, and CPU.

1. Straight-Line Method

- 1 set mesin galvalume

$$= \frac{1.616.000.000 - 131.801.418}{8} = 185.524.822$$

- Mesin galvalume mesin atap lengkung

$$= \frac{605.000.000 - 63.020.833}{8} = 67.747.395$$

- CPU

$$= \frac{5.500.000 - 572.917}{8} = 615.885$$

$$\text{TOTAL} = 253.888.102$$

2. Double-Declining Balance Method

- 1 Set Mesin Galvalum

$$= \left(\frac{100\%}{8}\right) \times 2 \times 1.616.000.000 = 404.000.000$$

- Mesin Galvalum Mesin Atap Lengkung

$$= \left(\frac{100\%}{8}\right) \times 2 \times 605.000.000 = 151.250.000$$

- CPU

$$= \left(\frac{100\%}{8}\right) \times 2 \times 5.500.000 = 1.375.000$$

$$\text{TOTAL} = 556.625.000$$

3. Sum-of-the-Years'-Digits Method

- 1 Set Mesin Galvalum

$$= 1.616.000.000 \times \frac{8}{36} = 359.111.111$$

- Mesin Galvalum Mesin Atap Lengkung

$$= 605.000.000 \times \frac{8}{36} = 134.444.444$$

- CPU

$$= 5.500.000 \times \frac{8}{36} = 1.222.222$$

$$\text{TOTAL} = 494.777.777$$

Under the straight-line method, depreciation expense remains constant each year over the asset's useful life. Based on the table, the depreciation expense for one set of galvalume machines is IDR 185,524,822, the curved-roof galvalume machine is IDR 67,747,395, and the CPU is IDR 615,885, resulting in a total depreciation expense of IDR 253,888,102. This method produces a more stable depreciation charge and tends to be lower compared to other methods.

Under the double-declining balance method, depreciation expense is higher in the early years of an asset's useful life and decreases in subsequent years. The depreciation values are IDR 404,000,000 for one set of galvalume machines, IDR 151,250,000 for the curved-roof galvalume machine, and IDR 1,375,000 for the CPU, with a total of IDR 556,625,000. This method results in the highest depreciation expense because it applies a double rate of the straight-line method.

Meanwhile, the sum-of-the-years'-digits method also produces higher depreciation expenses in the early years of asset usage, but the values gradually decrease over time. Based on the table, the depreciation expense is IDR 359,111,111 for one set of galvalume machines, IDR 134,444,444 for the curved-roof galvalume machine, and IDR 1,222,222 for the CPU, with a total of IDR 494,777,777.

From these three methods, it can be observed that the double-declining balance method generates the highest total depreciation expense, while the straight-line method produces the lowest. These differences occur because each method applies a different cost allocation pattern based on the level of asset usage and its economic benefits over the asset's operational life

Tabel 2 Menghitung Selisih Revaluasi Aset Tetap
PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel

Aset Tetap	Harga Perolehan	Akm. Penyusutan	Nilai Buku	Nilai Wajar	Selisih Revaluasi
1 Set Mesin Galvalum	1.616.000.000	1.484.198.582	131.801.418	99.990.000	31.811.418

Mesin Galvalum Mesin Atap Lengkung	605.000.000	541.979.167	63.020.833	49.000.000	14.020.833
CPU	5.500.000	4.927.083	572.917	550.000	22.917
Total	2.226.500.000	2.031.104.832	195.395.168	149.540.000	45.855.168

Table 2 presents the calculation of the revaluation differences of fixed assets at PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel. Fixed asset revaluation is conducted to adjust the carrying amount of assets to their fair value at a certain period, thereby providing more relevant information regarding the company's asset conditions.

The acquisition cost column represents the initial value of the assets at the time they were acquired by the company. The accumulated depreciation column reflects the total depreciation expense recognized over the asset's useful life. The carrying amount is obtained from the difference between the acquisition cost and accumulated depreciation. Meanwhile, the fair value represents the estimated value of the asset based on current market conditions or recent appraisal results. The revaluation difference indicates the gap between the carrying amount and the fair value of the fixed assets.

Based on the table, one set of galvalume machines has an acquisition cost of IDR 1,616,000,000 with accumulated depreciation of IDR 1,484,198,582, resulting in a carrying amount of IDR 131,801,418. After revaluation, the fair value of the asset is recorded at IDR 99,990,000, resulting in a revaluation difference of IDR 31,811,418.

The curved-roof machine has an acquisition cost of IDR 605,000,000 and accumulated depreciation of IDR 541,979,167. The carrying amount of this asset is IDR 63,020,833, while its fair value is IDR 49,000,000. Thus, the revaluation difference amounts to IDR 14,020,833.

Meanwhile, the CPU has an acquisition cost of IDR 5,500,000 with accumulated depreciation of IDR 4,927,083, resulting in a carrying amount of IDR 572,917. The fair value of this asset is IDR 550,000, producing a revaluation difference of IDR 22,917.

Overall, the total acquisition cost of the company's fixed assets amounts to IDR 2,226,500,000 with total accumulated depreciation of IDR 2,031,104,832. The total carrying amount is IDR 195,395,168, while the total fair value amounts to IDR 149,540,000. Therefore, the total revaluation difference of the company's fixed assets is IDR 45,855,168. These results indicate a decline in asset value compared to their carrying amounts, reflecting a decrease in the economic benefits of the assets due to usage and condition at the time of revaluation.

PANCA PUTERA GALVALUM STEEL	
Neraca (Standar)	
Per Tgl. 31 Dec 2025	
Description	Balance
Aktiva	
Aktiva Lancar	
Kas dan Bank	
Kas ...	240,389,120
Kas Operasional	96,223,625
Bank BCA	293,559,314
Bank DNM	148,359,592
Jumlah Kas dan Bank	778,531,651
Piutang Dagang	
Piutang Dagang	3,785,884,936
Piutang Jombang	74,659,424
Piutang Kediri	98,644,652
Piutang Tulungagung	-
Jumlah Piutang Dagang	3,959,189,012
Persediaan	
Persediaan Barang Jadi	599,785,024
Persediaan Bahan Baku	638,324,758
Persediaan Barang dalam Proses	-
Jumlah Persediaan	1,238,109,782
Aktiva lancar lainnya	
Transaksi asset	-
Piutang lain-lain	25,609,182
Pajak Masukan	- 98,147
Angsuran PPh Pasal 23	-
Angsuran PPh Pasal 25	54,809,716
Jumlah Aktiva lancar lainnya	80,320,751
Jumlah Aktiva Lancar	6,056,151,196
Aktiva Tetap	
Nilai histori	
Kendaraan	1,610,000,000
Mesin & Peralatan Pabrik	605,000,000
Peralatan & Furniture Kantor	5,500,000
Sewa di bayar di muka	-
Jumlah Nilai histori	2,220,500,000
Akumulasi Penyusutan	
Akumulasi penyusutan Kendaraan	- 1,484,198,576
Akumulasi penyusutan Mesin & Peralatan	- 541,979,160
Akumulasi penyusutan Peralatan & Furniture Kantor	- 4,927,080
Jumlah Akumulasi Penyusutan	- 2,031,104,816
Jumlah Aktiva Tetap	189,395,184
OTHER ASSETS	
Biaya Dibayar Dimuka - Sewa	-
Jumlah OTHER ASSETS	-
Jumlah Aktiva	6,245,546,380
Kewajiban dan Ekuitas	
Kewajiban	
Kewajiban lancar	
Hutang Dagang	
Jumlah Hutang Dagang	-
Kewajiban lancar lain	
Hutang Penerimaan Barang	1
Pajak Keluaran	-
Hutang Pajak - Ps.21 Pihak Luar	999,000
Hutang Pajak - Ps.23	1,500
Hutang Pajak - Ps.25	331,366
Hutang Pajak - PPN DM	17,787,564
Jumlah Kewajiban lancar lain	19,119,431
Jumlah Kewajiban lancar	19,119,431
Kewajiban jangka panjang	
Jumlah Kewajiban jangka panjang	-
Jumlah Kewajiban	19,119,431
Ekuitas	
Modal Saham	5,000,000,000
Laba Ditahan	235,816,213
Laba tahun ini	990,610,736
Jumlah Ekuitas	6,226,426,949
Jumlah Kewajiban dan Ekuitas	6,245,546,380

PANCA PUTERA GALVALUM STEEL	
Laba/Rugi (Standar)	
Dari 01 Jan 2025 ke 31 Dec 2025	
Pendapatan	1 Jan-31 Des 2025
Penjualan	6,526,366,852
Jumlah Pendapatan	6,526,366,852
Harga Pokok Penjualan	
Biaya Produksi	-
Biaya Angkut Pembelian Bahan	780,000
Gaji	82,320,000
Biaya Penyusutan Kendaraan Pabrik	185,524,822
Biaya Penyusutan Mesin & Peralatan	68,363,280
Biaya Transport	28,942,000
Biaya Pemeliharaan/Perbaikan	25,482,250
Harga Pokok Penjualan	4,588,626,414
Jumlah Harga Pokok Penjualan	4,980,038,766
LABA KOTOR	1,546,328,086
Beban Operasi	
Beban Jamuan	198,000
Beban Sumbangan	500,000
Beban Promosi & Iklan	178,000
Beban Bongkar Muat	1,158,500
Beban Gaji	376,231,200
Beban THR	33,915,000
Beban Transport	9,636,000
Beban Makan&Minum	2,845,000
Beban Pemeliharaan/Perbaikan	9,544,500
Beban Perlengkapan Kantor	6,255,800
Beban Photocopy	260,500
Beban Telepon/fax Kantor	6,432,500
Beban Listrik/air	17,588,400
Beban Asuransi	14,931,156
Beban Jasa Konsultan	45,000,000
Beban Jasa Notaris	500,000
Jumlah Beban Operasi	525,174,556
PENDAPATAN OPERASI	1,021,153,530
Pendapatan dan Beban Lain	
Pendapatan lain	
Pendapat Bunga - Bank	500,564
Jumlah Pendapatan lain	500,564
Beban lain-lain	
Biaya administrasi bank	872,130
Selisih Pembulatan Kas dan Bank	- 17,798
Jumlah Beban lain-lain	854,332
Jumlah Pendapatan dan Beban Lain	- 353,768
LABA(RUGI) BERSIH (Before Tax)	1,020,799,762
LABA(RUGI) BERSIH (After Tax)	1,020,799,762

Based on the balance sheet of PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel, fixed assets are presented at historical cost less accumulated depreciation, resulting in a carrying amount that reflects the company's economic condition at the end of the reporting period. Meanwhile, the

income statement shows that depreciation expense is one of the cost components that affects the company's net profit. The use of the straight-line depreciation method results in a constant depreciation expense being allocated evenly over the asset's useful life. As a result, depreciation accounting becomes simpler, more consistent, and is able to provide a stable representation of financial performance over time.

Compared to other depreciation methods, such as the double-declining balance method, which recognizes higher depreciation expenses in the early years of an asset's useful life, the straight-line method tends to produce lower depreciation expenses in the initial years when accelerated depreciation rates are higher. This condition leads to lower total expenses for the company, resulting in higher reported net profit. Therefore, the application of the straight-line method can have a positive effect on increasing the company's profit in the early periods of asset usage, while also producing financial statements that are more stable and easier to analyze by management and other users of financial information.

DISCUSSION

Based on the calculation results, differences in depreciation methods show variations in depreciation expense values that directly affect the presentation of the company's financial statements. The straight-line method produces relatively stable depreciation expenses over each period, resulting in more consistent profit levels. In contrast, the double-declining balance method generates higher depreciation expenses in the early years of an asset's useful life, leading to lower profits in the initial periods compared to other methods. The sum-of-the-years'-digits method also shows a declining pattern of depreciation expense over time, although the depreciation level remains higher than that of the straight-line method.

These differences in depreciation values affect the carrying amount of fixed assets reported in the statement of financial position. The higher the depreciation expense, the lower the carrying amount of the recorded assets. This condition indicates that the choice of depreciation method influences the company's financial information, particularly in determining asset values, profit, and operating expenses in each accounting period. Therefore, the results of this study support the objective of analyzing the effect of depreciation methods on the financial statements of PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel.

In addition, the results of fixed asset revaluation show differences between the carrying amount and the fair value of the company's assets. The resulting revaluation differences indicate that the previous carrying amounts did not fully reflect the current economic condition of the assets. The decline in asset value suggests a reduction in the asset's ability to generate economic benefits due to usage during its operational life. Fixed asset revaluation provides more relevant and realistic information regarding asset values, enabling the financial statements to better reflect the company's current financial condition.

These findings indicate that fixed asset revaluation affects the financial statements, particularly in the presentation of fixed asset values in the statement of financial position. Changes in asset values resulting from revaluation may also affect the company's equity and serve as a basis for decision-making by management and external parties who rely on the financial statements.

Simultaneously, the application of depreciation methods and fixed asset revaluation shows an interrelationship in determining the asset values presented in financial statements. Depreciation expense contributes to the reduction of asset carrying amounts over time, while revaluation adjusts asset values to their fair values. Therefore, both variables contribute to producing financial statements that are more accurate, relevant, and reflective of the company's economic condition.

Based on the discussion above, the research problem regarding the effect of fixed asset revaluation and depreciation methods on financial statements can be explained through changes in asset values, the amount of depreciation expense, and their impact on company profit. Thus, the objectives of this study—to analyze the effect of fixed asset revaluation, depreciation methods, and their combined effect on the financial statements of PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel—have been reflected in the results of the calculations and analysis conducted.

Based on the financial statement analysis of PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel, the use of the straight-line depreciation method provides a more favorable impact on the presentation of financial statements compared to other depreciation methods. This is because the straight-line method results in a constant depreciation expense in each period, thereby avoiding significant fluctuations in expenses. The more stable depreciation expense leads to higher reported profit compared to the double-declining balance method or the sum-of-the-years'-digits method, which allocate higher depreciation expenses in the early years of an asset's

useful life. Meanwhile, in the statement of financial position, fixed assets are presented at historical cost less accumulated depreciation, meaning that depreciation expense directly affects the reported carrying amount of assets. With fixed asset revaluation, asset values are adjusted to their fair values, making the financial statements more relevant, reliable, and reflective of the company's actual economic condition, and providing a more appropriate basis for decision-making by management and external stakeholders.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that depreciation methods and fixed asset revaluation have an effect on the financial statements of PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel. Differences in depreciation methods result in varying depreciation expense values in each period. The straight-line method produces the lowest and most stable depreciation expense, resulting in higher company profits compared to the double-declining balance method and the sum-of-the-years'-digits method. In contrast, the double-declining balance method generates the highest depreciation expense in the early years of an asset's useful life, leading to lower reported profits. These differences also affect the carrying amount of fixed assets presented in the financial statements through the accumulated depreciation recorded.

Fixed asset revaluation shows differences between the carrying amount and the fair value of the company's assets. The results of revaluation provide more relevant information regarding the actual condition of the assets, enabling the financial statements to more accurately reflect the company's economic condition. In addition, revaluation helps present a more reasonable value of fixed assets and improves the quality of information used as a basis for decision-making by both management and external stakeholders.

Therefore, depreciation methods and fixed asset revaluation influence the presentation of financial statements, particularly in terms of fixed asset values, depreciation expense, and company profit. Thus, the objective of this study—to analyze the effect of fixed asset revaluation and depreciation methods on the financial statements of PT Panca Putera Galvalum Steel—has been achieved. Accordingly, the company is advised to select a depreciation method that matches the characteristics of its assets and to conduct periodic asset revaluation so that the resulting financial statements are more relevant, accurate, reliable, and capable of fairly reflecting the company's financial condition.

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