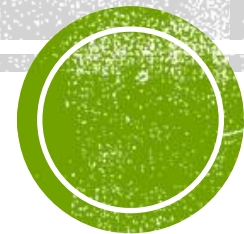


# ACCOUNTING FOR RECEIVABLES

AKUNTANSI PENGANTAR 2

S1 EP FEB UNS

ISNA PUTRI RAHMAWATI



## Preview of Chapter 8

As indicated in the Feature Story, receivables are a significant asset for banks. Because a large portion of sales are done on credit, receivables are important to companies in other industries as well. As a consequence, companies must pay close attention to their receivables and manage them carefully. In this chapter, you will learn what journal entries companies make when they sell products, when they collect cash from those sales, and when they write off accounts they cannot collect.

The content and organization of the chapter are as follows.

ACCOUNTING FOR RECEIVABLES			
Types of Receivables	Accounts Receivable	Notes Receivable	Statement Presentation and Analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Accounts receivable</li><li>• Notes receivable</li><li>• Other receivables</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Recognizing accounts receivable</li><li>• Valuing accounts receivable</li><li>• Disposing of accounts receivable</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Determining maturity date</li><li>• Computing interest</li><li>• Recognizing notes receivable</li><li>• Valuing notes receivable</li><li>• Disposing of notes receivable</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Presentation</li><li>• Analysis</li></ul>



# I. DEFINISI DAN JENIS PIUTANG

- Piutang → klaim suatu perusahaan pada pihak lain
- Piutang kepada pihak lain → transaksi penjualan/pendapatan/transaksi lainnya (tergantung jenis usaha entitas).
- Jangka waktu piutang biasanya 30-60 hari.

Jenis2 akun piutang berdasarkan perusahaan:

1. Untuk perusahaan dagang dan manufaktur → PIUTANG DAGANG
2. Untuk perusahaan jasa → PIUTANG USAHA
3. Untuk perbankan → KREDIT/PINJAMAN YANG DIBERIKAN
4. Untuk perusahaan multifinance → PIUTANG PEMBIAYAAN KONSUMEN/PIUTANG PEMBIAYAAN SEWA/PIUTANG PEMBIAYAAN KARTU KREDIT

C



# JENIS PIUTANG

Bentuk klaim pada pihak lain → perjanjian/komitmen utang piutang secara tertulis / tidak tertulis:

1. Klaim yang didasarkan pada perjanjian tertulis → wesel tagih (*promissory notes/ NOTES RECEIVABLE*)
2. Piutang yang didasarkan pada faktur (invoice) dari transaksi penjualan: piutang dagang / accounts receivable / trade receivable.

Piutang yang tidak terkait dengan penjualan/pendapatan → piutang lainnya / nontrade receivable.

Ex: piutang karyawan, piutang pajak, piutang klaim asuransi, piutang bunga, piutang dividen, dan piutang jaminan pelanggan.





# II. PIUTANG DAGANG

- a) Pengakuan piutang dagang
- b) Penilaian piutang dagang
- c) Disposing piutang dagang

# A) PENGAKUAN PIUTANG DAGANG

To review, assume that **Hennes & Mauritz** (SWE) on July 1, 2014, sells merchandise on account to Polo Company for \$1,000, terms 2/10, n/30. On July 5, Polo returns merchandise worth \$100 to Hennes & Mauritz. On July 11, Hennes & Mauritz receives payment from Polo Company for the balance due. The journal entries to record these transactions on the books of Hennes & Mauritz are as follows. **(Cost of goods sold entries are omitted.)**

In ex  
rates  
elim  
perio  
kick  
print  
you

July 1	Accounts Receivable—Polo Company Sales Revenue (To record sales on account)	1,000	1,000
July 5	Sales Returns and Allowances Accounts Receivable—Polo Company (To record merchandise returned)	100	100
July 11	Cash (\$900 – \$18) Sales Discounts (\$900 × .02) Accounts Receivable—Polo Company (To record collection of accounts receivable)	882 18	900

- Penjualan secara credit
- ADANYA DISKON PENJUALAN DAN RETUR PENJUALAN



# A) PENGAKUAN PIUTANG DAGANG

To illustrate, assume that you use your JCPenney credit card to purchase clothing with a sales price of \$300 on June 1, 2014. JCPenney will increase (debit) Accounts Receivable for \$300 and increase (credit) Sales Revenue for \$300 (cost of goods sold entry omitted) as follows.

June 1	Accounts Receivable	300	
	Sales Revenue		300
	(To record sales on account)		

A	=	L	+	E
+300				+300 Rev
Cash Flows				
no effect				

Assuming that you owe \$300 at the end of the month, and JCPenney charges 1.5% per month on the balance due, the adjusting entry that JCPenney makes to record interest revenue of \$4.50 ( $\$300 \times 1.5\%$ ) on June 30 is as follows.

June 30	Accounts Receivable	4.50	
	Interest Revenue		4.50
	(To record interest on amount due)		

A	=	L	+	E
+4.50				+4.50 Rev
Cash Flows				
no effect				

Interest revenue is often substantial for many retailers.

Pembelian  
dengan  
menggunakan  
Credit Card



## B) PENILAIAN PIUTANG DAGANG

- Setelah perusahaan melakukan pencatatan transaksi adanya piutang dagang, lalu bagaimana perusahaan melaporkan **piutang dagang** dalam laporan keuangan?
- Pada intinya → perusahaan melaporkan piutang dagang pada LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN/ NERACA → pada bagian aset.
- Namun, berapakan total/nilai yang dilaporkan? Saldo piutang berdasar buku besar??
- Pada akun piutang dagang, terdapat resiko PIUTANG TIDAK DAPAT DITAGIH → maka dari itu seharusnya perusahaan membuat cadangan kerugian piutang dan menghapus piutang yang tidak dapat tertagih. (INGAT PRINSIP KONSERVATISME PADA AKUNTANSI)





# B) PENILAIAN PIUTANG DAGANG

- Sebelum memutuskan penjualan kredit → perusahaan evaluasi pelanggan atas kemungkinan pembayaran piutang.
- Risiko → missal pelanggan mengalami penurunan penjualan → sehingga tidak bisa melunasi piutangnya → Perusahaan mencatat piutang yang tidak dapat tertagih pada akun: BAD DEBT EXPENSE / BEBAN KERUGIAN PIUTANG.
- Ada 2 metode dalam mencatat piutang yang tidak dapat tertagih:
  - 1) Metode penghapusan piutang
  - 2) Metode cadangan (allowance method)



# B) PENILAIAN PIUTANG DAGANG

## 1 DIRECT WRITE-OFF METHOD FOR UNCOLLECTIBLE ACCOUNTS

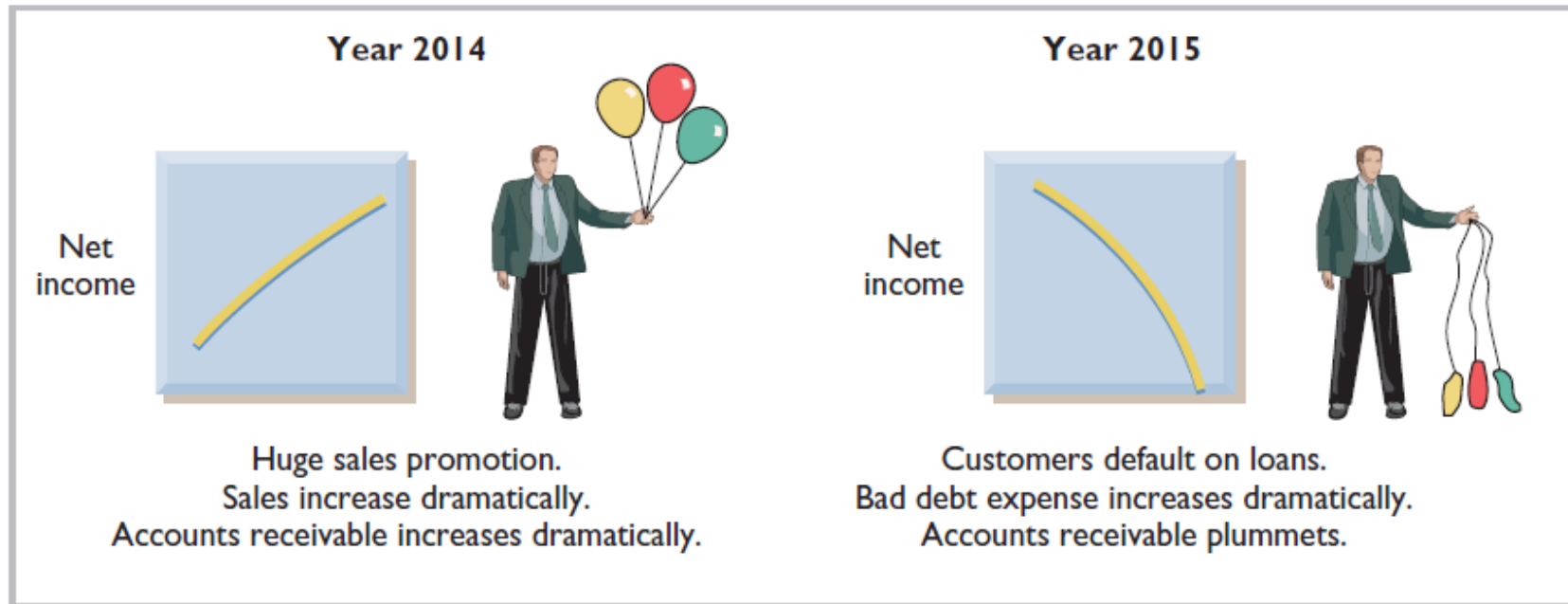
Under the **direct write-off method**, when a company determines a particular account to be uncollectible, it charges the loss to Bad Debt Expense. Assume, for example, that Warden Co. writes off as uncollectible M. E. Doran's HK\$1,600 balance on December 12. Warden's entry is:

Dec. 12	Bad Debt Expense	1,600	
	Accounts Receivable—M. E. Doran		1,600
	(To record write-off of M. E. Doran account)		

- Dengan metode ini, Beban Kerugian Piutang → hanya akan menunjukkan kerugian **aktual** dari piutang tak tertagih. Perusahaan akan melaporkan piutang pada jumlah kotoranya.
- Meskipun metode ini sederhana → namun penggunaannya dapat mengurangi kegunaan laporan laba rugi dan laporan posisi keuangan



# 1. Metode penghapusan piutang



**Illustration 8-2**  
Effects of direct write-off  
method



## 2. Metode cadangan (allowance method)

- Metode penyisihan akuntansi untuk piutang tak tertagih melibatkan estimasi piutang tak tertagih pada akhir setiap periode. Metode ini lebih *match* pada laporan laba rugi → memastikan bahwa perusahaan menyatakan piutang pada laporan posisi keuangan pada nilai realisasi kas (bersih).

**RECORDING ESTIMATED UNCOLLECTIBLES** To illustrate the allowance method, assume that Hampson Furniture has credit sales of €1,200,000 in 2014. Of this amount, €200,000 remains uncollected at December 31. The credit manager estimates that €12,000 of these sales will be uncollectible. The adjusting entry to record the estimated uncollectibles increases (debits) Bad Debt Expense and increases (credits) Allowance for Doubtful Accounts, as follows.

Dec. 31	Bad Debt Expense	12,000	
	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts		12,000
	(To record estimate of uncollectible accounts)		

## 2. Metode cadangan (allowance method)

**Illustration 8-3**  
Presentation of allowance  
for doubtful accounts

Hampson Furniture		
Statement of Financial Position (partial)		
Current assets		
Supplies		€ 25,000
Inventory		310,000
<b>Accounts receivable</b>	<b>€200,000</b>	
<b>Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts</b>	<b><u>12,000</u></b>	<b>188,000</b>
Cash		<u>14,800</u>
Total current assets		€537,800



## 2. Metode cadangan (allowance method)

### **a) MENCATAT PENGHAPUSAN PIUTANG TAK TERTAGIH**

- ✓ Perusahaan menggunakan berbagai cara untuk menagih piutang yang telah jatuh tempo → melalui surat, telepon, dan tindakan hukum.
- ✓ Ketika perusahaan sudah menghabiskan semua cara untuk menagih piutang yang telah lewat jatuh tempo dan penagihan tampaknya tidak mungkin dilakukan, perusahaan harus menghapus rekening tersebut.
- ✓ Misal: wakil direktur keuangan Hampson Furniture mengotorisasi penghapusan piutang R. A. Ware sebesar € 500 pada tanggal 1 Maret 2015. Jurnal untuk mencatat penghapusan tersebut adalah:

Mar. 1	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	500	
	Accounts Receivable—R. A. Ware		500
	(Write-off of R. A. Ware account)		



BUKU BESAR

Accounts Receivable		Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	
Jan. 1 Bal. 200,000	Mar. 1 500	Mar. 1 500	Jan. 1 Bal. 12,000
Mar. 1 Bal. 199,500			Mar. 1 Bal. 11,500

**Illustration 8-4**  
General ledger balances  
after write-off

A write-off affects **only statement of financial position accounts**—not income statement accounts. The write-off of the account reduces both Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. Cash realizable value in the statement of financial position, therefore, remains the same, as Illustration 8-5 shows.

SALDO PIUTANG

	Before Write-Off	After Write-Off
Accounts receivable	€ 200,000	€ 199,500
Allowance for doubtful accounts	12,000	11,500
<b>Cash realizable value</b>	<b>€188,000</b>	<b>€188,000</b>

**Illustration 8-5**  
Cash realizable value  
comparison



## b) PEMULIHAN PIUTANG YANG TAK TERTAGIH

- Kadang-kadang ada pelanggan yang sudah dihapus piutangnya tapi ternyata keadaan usaha membaik → sehingga akhirnya bisa lunasi piutangnya.
- Perusahaan membuat dua entri untuk mencatat pemulihan kredit macet:
  - 1) Ini membalik jurnal yang dibuat untuk menghapus piutang → memulihkan akun pelanggan.
  - 2) Menjurnal pelunasan piutang dengan cara biasa.
- Sebagai ilustrasi, asumsikan bahwa pada tanggal 1 Juli, R. A. Ware membayar sejumlah € 500 yang telah dihapus oleh Hampson pada tanggal 1 Maret. Hampson membuat jurnal berikut:

1)

(1)			
July 1	Accounts Receivable—R. A. Ware	500	
	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts		500
	(To reverse write-off of R. A. Ware account)		

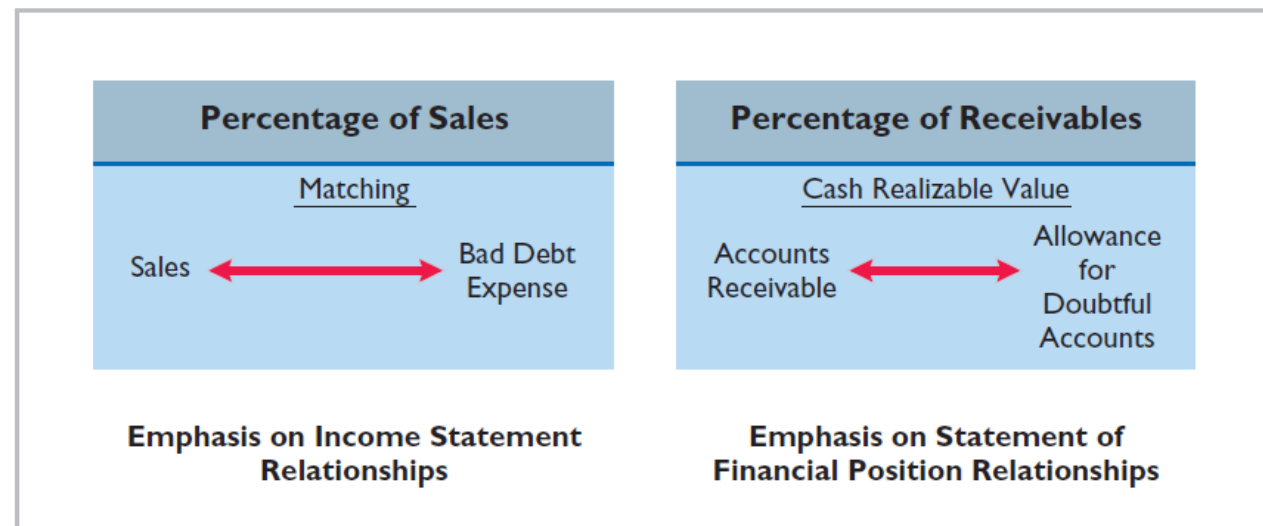
2)

(2)			
July 1	Cash		500
	Accounts Receivable—R. A. Ware		
	(To record collection from R. A. Ware)		



### 3. Membuat Estimasi Penyisihan/Cadangan Piutang (allowance)

- Perusahaan harus memperkirakan jumlah tersebut ketika mereka menggunakan metode penyisihan.
- Dua dasar digunakan untuk menentukan → Pilihannya adalah keputusan manajemen → Tergantung pada penekanan yang ingin diberikan manajemen pada pengeluaran dan pendapatan atau pada nilai kas yang dapat direalisasikan dari piutang → Pilihannya adalah apakah akan menekankan laporan laba rugi atau laporan hubungan posisi keuangan. Dasar tsb:
  - Persentase penjualan
  - Persentase piutang.



### 3. Membuat Estimasi Penyisihan/Cadangan Piutang (allowance)

#### 1) Persentase penjualan

- Perkiraan manajemen → berapa persentase penjualan kredit yang tidak akan tertagih.  
→ berdasarkan pengalaman masa lalu dan kebijakan kredit yang diantisipasi.
- Ex: Perusahaan Gonzalez menyimpulkan bahwa 1% dari penjualan kredit bersih akan menjadi tidak tertagih. Jika penjualan kredit bersih untuk 2014 adalah € 800.000, perkiraan beban piutang tak tertagih adalah € 8,000 (1% 3 € 800,000).

Dec. 31	Bad Debt Expense	8,000	
	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts		8,000
	(To record estimated bad debts for year)		



## 3. Membuat Estimasi Penyisihan/Cadangan Piutang (allowance)

### 2) Persentase piutang

- Perusahaan menyiapkan jadwal umur piutang (*aging schedule*) → mengklasifikasikan saldo pelanggan berdasarkan lamanya mereka belum dibayar.
- Setelah perusahaan mengatur akun berdasarkan umur piutang → tentukan kerugian piutang tak tertagih → persentase berdasarkan pengalaman masa lalu ke total di setiap kategori.
- Semakin lama suatu piutang telah lewat jatuh tempo, semakin kecil kemungkinannya untuk ditagih.
- Ex: jadwal umur piutang untuk Dart Company. Perhatikan bahwa perkiraan persentase tidak tertagih meningkat dari 2% menjadi 40% seiring dengan peningkatan jumlah hari jatuh tempo.



## JADWAL UMUR PIUTANG

P18							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	(₩ in thousands)			Number of Days Past Due			
2			Not				
3	Customer	Total	Yet Due	1-30	31-60	61-90	Over 90
4	T. E. Song	₩ 600		₩ 300		₩ 200	₩ 100
5	R. C. Han	300	₩ 300				
6	B. A. Yoon	450		200	₩ 250		
7	O. L. Choi	700	500			200	
8	T. O. Bae	600			300		300
9	Others	36,950	26,200	5,200	2,450	1,600	1,500
10		₩39,600	₩27,000	₩5,700	₩3,000	₩2,000	₩1,900
11	Estimated Percentage Uncollectible		2%	4%	10%	20%	40%
12	Total Estimated Bad Debts	₩ 2,228	₩ 540	₩ 228	₩ 300	₩ 400	₩ 760
13							

**Pada Jurnal penyesuaian, jumlah yang dibuat adalah selisih nya (lihat di saldo awal di BB)**

Dec. 31	Bad Debt Expense		1,700	
	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts			1,700
	(To adjust allowance account to total estimated uncollectibles)			

After Dart posts its adjusting entry, its accounts will appear as follows (₩ in thousands).

Bad Debt Expense		Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	
Dec. 31 Adj.	1,700	Bal.	528
		Dec. 31 Adj.	1,700
		Bal.	2,228

## 4. PENJUALAN PIUTANG DAGANG

- Penjualan piutang yang umum adalah penjualan faktor (per. Anjak piutang).
- Per. Anjak piutang adalah perusahaan keuangan atau bank yang membeli piutang dari bisnis dan kemudian mengumpulkan pembayarannya langsung dari pelanggan.
- Biasanya Per. Anjak piutang meminta komisi kepada perusahaan yang menjual piutangnya. Biaya ini berkisar antara 1–3% dari jumlah piutang yang dibeli.
- Ex: Tsai Furniture menjual piutang sebesar \$ 600.000 kepada Per. Anjak piutang bernama Federal Factors. Federal menilai dan membebankan 2% dari jumlah piutang yang dijual. Entri jurnal untuk mencatat penjualan piutang:

Cash	588,000	
Service Charge Expense (2% × NT\$600,000)	12,000	
Accounts Receivable		600,000
(To record the sale of accounts receivable)		





# **III. PIUTANG WESEL (NOTES RECEIVABLES)**

# 1. NOTES RECEIVABLES

- Wesel tagih (promissory notes atau notes receivable) → klaim perusahaan kepada pihak ketiga yang didukung janji tertulis untuk membayar dalam jangka waktu tertentu.
- Wesel tagih → memiliki bunga, ada jangka waktunya.
- Ex: tanggal jatuh tempo wesel 60 hari → tanggal 17 Juli transaksi awal maka jatuh tempo adalah 15 September.

Term of note		60 days
July (31 – 17)	14	
August	<u>31</u>	<u>45</u>
<b>Maturity date: September</b>		<b><u>15</u></b>

£1,000 ← Amount      London, England May 1, 2014

2 months after date      We promise to pay      ↑ Date of Note

↑ Date Due

to the order of Wilma Company ← Payee

One Thousand and no/100 ← Amount      ----- pounds

for value received with annual interest at 12% ← Interest Rate

Maker → Calhoun Company

Treasurer Phyllis Miller



## 2. PERHITUNGAN BUNGA WESEL

$$\text{Face Value of Note} \times \text{Annual Interest Rate} \times \text{Time in Terms of One Year} = \text{Interest}$$

<u>Terms of Note</u>	<u>Interest Computation</u>
\$ 730, 9%, 120 days	$\text{Face} \times \text{Rate} \times \text{Time} = \text{Interest}$ $\$ 730 \times 9\% \times 120/360 = \$ 21.90$
\$1,000, 8%, 6 months	$\$1,000 \times 8\% \times 6/12 = \$ 40.00$
\$2,000, 6%, 1 year	$\$2,000 \times 6\% \times 1/1 = \$120.00$

Perhitungan  
Bunga Wesel





# 3. MENCATAT TRANSAKSI WESEL

- Ex: Wesel bayar senilai £ 1.000, dua bulan, 12% dari Calhoun Company tertanggal 1 Mei. Dengan asumsi bahwa Calhoun Company menulis wesel untuk menyelesaikan rekening terbuka, Wilma Company membuat jurnal berikut untuk penerimaan wesel tersebut.

May 1	Notes Receivable	1,000	
	Accounts Receivable—Calhoun Company		1,000
	(To record acceptance of Calhoun Company note)		



# 4.MENILAI PIUTANG WESEL

- Menilai Piutang wesel tagih jangka pendek sama dengan menilai piutang.
- Seperti piutang, perusahaan melaporkan wesel tagih jangka pendek pada nilai realisasi tunai (bersih). Akun penyisihan piutang wesel adalah *Allowance for Doubtful account* (Cadangan kerugian piutang).

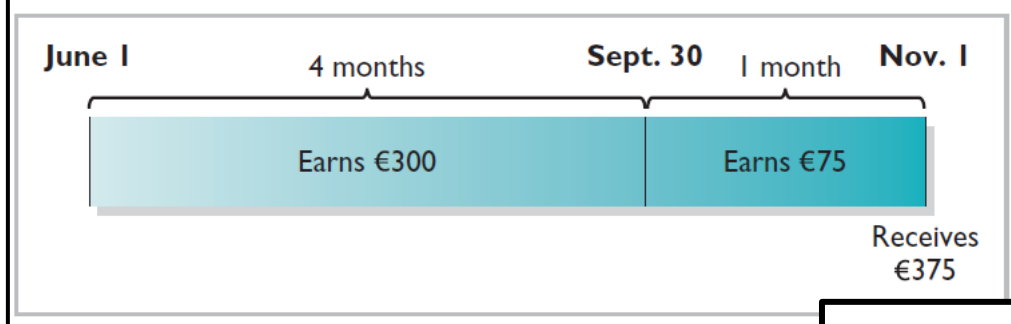


# CONTOH:

- Ex: Wolder Co. meminjamkan Higley Co. € 10.000 pada tanggal 1 Juni, menerima wesel berbunga lima bulan, 9%. Dalam situasi ini, bunga adalah € 375 ( $€ 10.000 \times 9\% \times (5/12)$ ). Jumlah yang harus dibayar, nilai jatuh tempo, adalah € 10.375 ( $€ 10.000 + € 375$ ).
- Untuk mendapatkan pembayaran, Wolder (penerima pembayaran) harus menunjukkan note tersebut kepada Higley Co. (pembuat) atau ke agen pembuat, seperti bank. Jika Wolder memberikan catatan tersebut kepada Higley Co. pada tanggal 1 November, tanggal jatuh tempo, entri Wolder untuk mencatat pembayaran notes receivable adalah:

Nov. 1	Cash	10,375	
	Notes Receivable		10,000
	Interest Revenue ( $€10,000 \times 9\% \times \frac{5}{12}$ )		375
	(To record collection of Higley note and interest)		





To reflect interest earned but not yet received, Wolder must accrue interest on September 30. In this case, the adjusting entry by Wolder is for four months of interest, or €300, as shown below.

Sept. 30	Interest Receivable ( $€10,000 \times 9\% \times \frac{4}{12}$ )	300	300
	Interest Revenue (To accrue 4 months' interest on Higley note)		

At the note's maturity on November 1, Wolder receives €10,375. This amount represents repayment of the €10,000 note as well as five months of interest, or €375, as shown below. The €375 is comprised of the €300 Interest Receivable accrued on September 30 plus €75 earned during October. Wolder's entry to record the honoring of the Higley note on November 1 is:

Nov. 1	Cash [ $€10,000 + (€10,000 \times 9\% \times \frac{5}{12})$ ]	10,375	10,000
	Notes Receivable		300
	Interest Receivable		75
	Interest Revenue ( $€10,000 \times 9\% \times \frac{1}{12}$ ) (To record collection of Higley note and interest)		

In this case, Wolder credits Interest Receivable because the receivable was established in the adjusting entry on September 30.

# LATIHAN SOAL-1 — P8.1

**P8.1 (LO 1, 2, 4)** At December 31, 2019, Catu Medical reported the following information on its statement of financial position.

Accounts receivable	R\$960,000
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	80,000

During 2020, the company had the following transactions related to receivables.

1. Sales on account	R\$3,700,000
2. Sales returns and allowances	50,000
3. Collections of accounts receivable	2,810,000
4. Write-offs of accounts receivable deemed uncollectible	90,000
5. Recovery of bad debts previously written off as uncollectible	29,000

## Instructions

- Prepare the journal entries to record each of these five transactions. Assume that no cash discounts were taken on the collections of accounts receivable.
- Enter the January 1, 2020, balances in Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts, post the entries to the two accounts (use T-accounts), and determine the balances.
- Prepare the journal entry to record bad debt expense for 2020, assuming that an aging of accounts receivable indicates that expected bad debts are R\$115,000.
- Compute the accounts receivable turnover for 2020 assuming the expected bad debt information provided in (c).

# LATIHAN SOAL-2

## P8-3

**P8.3 (LO 2)** Presented below is an aging schedule for Sycamore AG.

Worksheet							
Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View							
P18 fx							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1				Number of Days Past Due			
2			Not				
3	Customer	Total	Yet Due	1-30	31-60	61-90	Over 90
4	Anders	€ 22,000		€10,000	€12,000		
5	Blake	40,000	€ 40,000				
6	Cyr	57,000	16,000	6,000		€35,000	
7	Deleon	34,000					€34,000
8	Others	132,000	96,000	16,000	14,000		6,000
9		<u>€285,000</u>	<u>€152,000</u>	<u>€32,000</u>	<u>€26,000</u>	<u>€35,000</u>	<u>€40,000</u>
10	Estimated Percentage Uncollectible		3%	6%	13%	25%	50%
11	Total Estimated Bad Debts	<u>€ 38,610</u>	<u>€ 4,560</u>	<u>€ 1,920</u>	<u>€ 3,380</u>	<u>€ 8,750</u>	<u>€20,000</u>
12							

At December 31, 2020, the unadjusted balance in Allowance for Doubtful Accounts is a credit of €12,000.

### Instructions

- Journalize and post the adjusting entry for bad debts at December 31, 2020.
- Journalize and post to the allowance account the following events and transactions in the year 2021.
  - On March 31, a €1,000 customer balance originating in 2020 is judged uncollectible.
  - On May 31, a check for €1,000 is received from the customer whose account was written off as uncollectible on March 31.
- Journalize the adjusting entry for bad debts on December 31, 2021, assuming that the unadjusted balance in Allowance for Doubtful Accounts is a debit of €800 and the aging schedule indicates that total estimated bad debts will be €31,600.

# LATIHAN SOAL-3

**E8.14 (LO 3)** Vandiver Company had the following select transactions.

- Apr. 1, 2020 Accepted Goodwin Company's 12-month, 6% note in settlement of a \$30,000 account receivable.
- July 1, 2020 Loaned \$25,000 cash to Thomas Slocombe on a 9-month, 10% note.
- Dec. 31, 2020 Accrued interest on all notes receivable.
- Apr. 1, 2021 Received principal plus interest on the Goodwin note.
- Apr. 1, 2021 Thomas Slocombe dishonored its note; Vandiver expects it will eventually collect.

## Instructions

Prepare journal entries to record the transactions. Vandiver prepares adjusting entries once a year on December 31.



