

Analysis of Revenue Recognition Based on PSAK 72 at Graha Kardopa Hotel to Support SDG 16 Transparency

Lailan Syakira Taufan^{1✉}, Yanni Samri Juliati Nasution², Tuti Anggraini³

(1,2,3) Department of Sharia Accounting, Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, State Islamic University of North Sumatra, Indonesia

Abstract: This study aims to analyze the implementation of PSAK 72 concerning Revenue from Contracts with Customers at Hotel Graha Kardopa and to examine its implications for financial transparency in relation to SDG 16. This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with five key informants involved in the hotel's financial and operational processes, as well as documentation analysis of financial reports and related records. Data validity was ensured through source triangulation and document verification. The analysis focused on the implementation of the five-step revenue recognition model under PSAK 72 and transparency indicators, including accuracy, consistency, traceability, and accessibility of financial information. The findings reveal that Hotel Graha Kardopa has implemented the five-step PSAK 72 model through the integration of the cloud-based Yanolja Accounting Information System. Revenue is recognized when performance obligations are fulfilled during the guest check-out process, while revenue measurement is based on transaction prices automatically recorded in the system. The integrated system facilitates data synchronization across departments and improves the reliability of financial records. These findings suggest that the implementation of PSAK 72 contributes to enhancing financial transparency and accountability practices, which are aligned with the principles promoted under SDG 16 regarding effective, accountable, and transparent institutions.

Article history:

Received: 27 May 2026

Revised: 01 June 2026

Accepted: 17 June 2026

Published: 25 June 2026

Keyword:

PSAK 72, Revenue, Recognition, Measurement, Transparency

This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY-SA License](#).



How to cite: First Author, Second Author, etc. (Year). A title should be the Fewest Possible Words that Accurately Describe the Content of the Paper. *Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, dan Bisnis*, 4(2), 516–534. <https://doi.org/10.70716/emis.v4i2.553>

INTRODUCTION

The development of the tourism and hospitality industry requires companies to present accountable and transparent financial statements in order to maintain stakeholders' trust. In accounting, revenue is a critical indicator that reflects a company's performance and business sustainability (Lasalewo et al., 2023). However, the complexity of transactions in the hospitality sector, such as bundling packages, loyalty programs, and contracts with online travel agents, often creates challenges in determining when and how revenue should be recognized (Siddik et al., 2021). Therefore, the implementation of relevant standards is essential to ensure that financial statements are not misleading.

Since January 1, 2020, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (DSAK) has implemented PSAK 72 concerning Revenue from Contracts with Customers as a replacement for PSAK 23. This new standard adopts a five-step model that focuses on the transfer of control of goods or services to customers (Anggraini & Setiawan, 2025). The implementation of PSAK 72 is expected to minimize variations in revenue recognition and improve the comparability of financial statements across industries (Magung et al., 2025). Although it provides more comprehensive guidance, this transition requires an in-depth evaluation of existing contracts to ensure proper compliance (Balqis & Khaddafi, 2022).

Financial statement transparency is not merely a matter of technical compliance, but also the foundation of good organizational governance. This is aligned with the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 16, which aims to promote peace, justice, and strong institutions through the development of effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels (Wicaksono, 2023). In the business context, honest and standards-compliant financial reporting plays an important role in reducing the risks of information asymmetry and earnings management practices, representing a concrete step toward supporting institutional integrity (Azura et al., 2026).

Several previous studies have evaluated the implementation of PSAK 72 in various sectors. (Siddik et al., 2021) found that Swiss-Belhotel Maleosan Manado had implemented revenue recognition criteria in accordance with PSAK 72, although there were technical differences compared to the previous standard. Another study in the real estate sector showed that PSAK 72 significantly affected companies' financial performance due to changes in the timing of revenue recognition (Veronica et al., 2019). However, most of these studies focused primarily on financial impacts without linking them to corporate social contributions toward sustainable development.

Despite these contributions, two important gaps remain. First, from an empirical perspective, prior studies have predominantly evaluated whether organizations comply with PSAK 72, with limited attention to how the implementation of the standard contributes to organizational transparency and accountability practices. In the hospitality sector, where revenue transactions involve multiple service components, digital booking platforms, and contractual arrangements with third parties, evidence regarding the relationship between PSAK 72 implementation and financial transparency remains scarce. Second, from a theoretical perspective, the existing literature generally treats PSAK 72 as a financial reporting standard without linking its implementation to broader governance and sustainable development frameworks. Consequently, limited research has explored how the principles embedded in PSAK 72—such as contract identification, performance obligation assessment, and transaction-price disclosure—may support transparency and accountability, which are key principles promoted under SDG 16.

Addressing these gaps, this study investigates the implementation of PSAK 72 at Graha Kardopa Hotel and examines its implications for financial transparency. Rather than merely assessing compliance, this research explores how the application of PSAK 72 contributes to transparent financial reporting practices within the hospitality industry. Therefore, the study extends the discussion of PSAK 72 beyond technical accounting compliance toward its role in strengthening organizational transparency, which is conceptually aligned with the objectives of SDG 16.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach to explore the implementation of PSAK 72 in revenue recognition and measurement practices at Graha Kardopa Hotel. A qualitative approach was selected because it enables an in-depth understanding of accounting practices and organizational processes related to the application of PSAK 72.

The study was conducted at Graha Kardopa Hotel from January to March 2026. The research focused on the hotel's revenue recognition and measurement practices, particularly those associated with customer contracts and hospitality service transactions. Informants were selected using purposive sampling based on their direct involvement in financial reporting and revenue management processes. The study involved five key informants, consisting of the Finance

Manager, Accounting Staff, Front Office Manager, Reservation Officer, and General Manager. These informants were chosen because they possess relevant knowledge regarding transaction processing, customer contracts, revenue recording, and financial reporting procedures.

Data were collected through in-depth semi-structured interviews, observation, and document analysis. Each interview lasted approximately 45–60 minutes and was conducted face-to-face using an interview guide developed from the five-step model of PSAK 72. Observations were carried out to understand operational processes related to room reservations, customer check-in and check-out procedures, and revenue recording activities. Documentation included income statements, customer transaction records, standard operating procedures (SOPs), accounting policies, and system-generated reports from the hotel's accounting information system.

To ensure data credibility and trustworthiness, this study applied source triangulation and method triangulation. Information obtained from interviews was cross-checked with observational findings and documentary evidence. In addition, member checking was conducted by confirming key findings with selected informants to ensure the accuracy of interpretations. Document verification was also performed to assess the consistency between reported accounting practices and the provisions of PSAK 72.

Data were analyzed using the interactive model developed by Miles and Huberman, consisting of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction involved selecting and categorizing information relevant to the five-step framework of PSAK 72. Data display was presented through descriptive narratives and comparison matrices between company practices and PSAK 72 requirements. Finally, conclusions were drawn to evaluate the extent of compliance with PSAK 72 and to examine the implications of its implementation for financial transparency and accountability practices within the organization.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Accounting Information System of Graha Kardopa Hotel

The implementation of a cloud-based Accounting Information System (AIS) at Hotel Graha Kardopa demonstrates a digital transformation in the company's financial management aimed at improving operational effectiveness and the quality of accounting information. The hotel uses the Yanolja platform as a Property Management System (PMS) that integrates various hotel operational activities, ranging from reservation processes and room availability management to real-time revenue transaction recording. The use of this integrated system is in line with the opinion of (Bushman et al., 2004) who stated that financial reporting transparency is strongly influenced by the availability of relevant, accurate, and timely information. Through the cloud-based system, all transactions occurring in operational units such as the Front Office and Food and Beverage departments can be directly recorded into the accounting database, thereby reducing the risk of human error caused by manual recording.

Theoretically, the implementation of the accounting information system at Hotel Graha Kardopa can also be explained through agency theory. (Jensen & Meckling, 2019) explain that conflicts between principals and agents are often triggered by information asymmetry, where management has greater access to information than company owners. In this context, the use of the Yanolja system serves as a monitoring mechanism capable of reducing this information gap because all transaction data are stored systematically and can be monitored in real time. This is reinforced by (Ghozali & Chariri, 2020) who state that the use of standardized accounting systems

can help create more objective financial reports that accurately reflect the company's economic condition. Thus, the implementation of a cloud-based AIS at Hotel Graha Kardopa functions not only as an administrative tool but also as a control instrument to improve corporate accountability.

In addition to supporting the effectiveness of transaction recording, the accounting information system at Hotel Graha Kardopa also demonstrates the implementation of sound internal control mechanisms. Although most recording processes have been automated, the hotel still performs tiered data verification through manual reconciliation using Microsoft Excel before the data are validated by the Accounting department. This practice reflects the implementation of the checks and balances principle within the company's internal control system. According to (Ditya et al., 2025) financial reporting transparency is determined not only by technological sophistication but also by the quality of supervision and data validation processes carried out consistently. The validation process aims to ensure that tariff classifications based on customer segments, such as Corporate, Government, and promotional packages, are properly recorded in accordance with actual transactions.

From the perspective of PSAK 72, the existence of an integrated accounting information system greatly assists companies in identifying customer contracts, determining performance obligations, and allocating revenue according to the types of services provided. (Martani et al., 2021) explain that the implementation of PSAK 72 requires an information system capable of recording detailed transaction data so that revenue recognition can be carried out based on transfer of control. At Hotel Graha Kardopa, the Yanolja system enables every customer transaction to be automatically recorded from the reservation stage to the check-out process. This facilitates the company in determining when revenue can be recognized and ensures that no premature revenue recognition occurs. These findings are also consistent with the study by (Anggraini & Setiawan, 2025) which states that the implementation of PSAK 72 requires strong information technology support to improve the accuracy of revenue measurement and recognition, particularly in service industries with high transaction complexity such as hospitality.

The characteristics of the hospitality industry, which has diverse sources of revenue such as room rentals, food and beverages, laundry, and other additional services, require companies to have systems capable of integrating all operational data quickly and accurately. (Machmury et al., 2021) explain that transaction complexity in the hotel industry demands a structured data management system to avoid revenue classification errors. In practice, Hotel Graha Kardopa has been able to utilize its accounting information system to separate revenue based on departments and types of services provided. As a result, the financial reports generated become more detailed, transparent, and relevant for management and external parties in the decision-making process.

From the perspective of legitimacy theory, the implementation of a cloud-based accounting information system also represents the company's effort to maintain social legitimacy in the eyes of the public and stakeholders. (Suchman, 1995) states that organizations must demonstrate that their operational activities are carried out in accordance with societal norms and public expectations. In this regard, Hotel Graha Kardopa seeks to build stakeholder trust through the presentation of more transparent and accountable financial reports. The integration of Yanolja cloud technology with manual supervision procedures serves as evidence that the company is not only oriented toward operational efficiency but also toward the quality of good corporate governance. This supports the objectives of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, which emphasizes the importance of building effective, transparent, and accountable institutions in supporting sustainable development.

Revenue Sources of Graha Kardopa Hotel

The revenue sources at Hotel Graha Kardopa reflect the characteristics of the hospitality industry, which has diverse types of services and transactions. The hotel's primary revenue is generated from room rentals consisting of several room types, namely Standard, Deluxe, and Junior Suite. In addition, the hotel also earns supplementary income from extra bed and laundry services for staying guests. This diversity of revenue sources indicates that hotel operations are not solely focused on room accommodation but also on supporting services that can enhance customer satisfaction and the company's economic value. According to (Machmury et al., 2021) the revenue structure in the hotel industry has a high level of complexity because it originates from various interrelated service types. This complexity requires companies to accurately identify each type of revenue in order to avoid errors in revenue recognition and allocation within financial statements.

The dominance of revenue from room rentals indicates that the main activity of Hotel Graha Kardopa remains focused on lodging services as the company's core business. This is in line with the opinion of (Hasibuan et al., 2023) who state that the hotel industry has a perishability characteristic, where unsold rooms in a certain period cannot be stored and resold in the future. Therefore, hotels are required to optimize room occupancy rates through various sales and promotional strategies. In practice, Hotel Graha Kardopa offers several room types with different pricing structures to accommodate the needs and purchasing power of customers from various market segments. This segmentation strategy reflects the company's effort to maximize revenue potential through service product differentiation.

In addition to room revenue, the Food and Beverage sector is also an important contributor to the hotel's total revenue. Revenue from this sector is generated through the sale of food and beverages at the hotel restaurant as well as breakfast packages provided to guests. The presence of Food and Beverage services in the hotel industry is part of an integrated service approach aimed at enhancing customer comfort and experience during their stay. (Fachreza et al., 2023) explain that the hospitality industry is labor intensive and service oriented; therefore, the quality of additional services such as restaurants and other supporting facilities becomes a crucial factor in maintaining customer loyalty. Consequently, the Food and Beverage sector at Hotel Graha Kardopa functions not only as an additional revenue source but also as a strategic element in strengthening the company's competitiveness within the hospitality industry.

Hotel Graha Kardopa also implements marketing strategies through bundling packages and special promotional offers, such as Ramadan packages and group iftar packages. These bundling packages combine several types of services into a single transaction price, thereby providing added value to customers. From the perspective of PSAK 72, bundling transactions involve a higher level of complexity because companies must identify and separate each performance obligation within the contract. (Martani et al., 2021) explain that PSAK 72 requires entities to allocate transaction prices based on the standalone selling price of each distinct service component. Therefore, Hotel Graha Kardopa needs to accurately identify room revenue components, food and beverage services, and other additional services so that revenue recognition can be carried out appropriately.

From the perspective of revenue theory, all revenue sources of Hotel Graha Kardopa can be categorized into operating and non-operating revenue. Operating revenue includes room rentals, Food and Beverage services, laundry, and extra bed services, all of which originate directly from the company's primary business activities. Meanwhile, non-operating revenue may come from bank interest income or other gains outside the hotel's core operations. (Prawiranegara, 2018) explains that separating revenue sources is important in providing a clear overview of the company's

fundamental performance. With proper classification, management can evaluate the contribution of each business unit to the hotel's overall profitability.

The diversity of revenue sources at Hotel Graha Kardopa is also closely related to the implementation of agency theory. (Jensen & Meckling, 2019) state that transaction complexity can increase the risk of information asymmetry between management and company owners. Therefore, companies require sound recording systems and internal controls to ensure that all revenue is recorded transparently and accurately. In this regard, the use of a cloud-based accounting information system at Hotel Graha Kardopa helps integrate all revenue transactions in real time, thereby minimizing the potential for data manipulation or recording errors. This also supports legitimacy theory, in which companies strive to maintain stakeholder trust through the presentation of transparent financial statements that comply with accounting standards.

Overall, the revenue sources of Hotel Graha Kardopa reflect the transaction complexity of the modern hospitality industry, which requires the proper implementation of accounting standards, particularly PSAK 72. Effective revenue management and classification not only help the company produce accurate financial statements but also support the creation of corporate transparency and accountability. Thus, the diversity of revenue sources becomes an important factor in supporting effective and sustainable corporate governance in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 16.

Revenue Transaction Procedures and Flow

The procedures and flow of revenue transactions at Hotel Graha Kardopa demonstrate the existence of a structured and integrated revenue management system designed to ensure that all service transactions are recorded validly and can be properly accounted for. The transaction process begins at the reservation or check-in stage, where the hotel identifies customer orders before issuing invoices or receipts as evidence of the service contract. This process is consistent with the provisions of PSAK 72, which emphasizes the importance of contract identification as the initial stage in revenue recognition. (Martani et al., 2021) explain that contracts with customers must involve mutual agreement, identifiable rights and obligations, and clear commercial substance in order to serve as the basis for revenue recognition. Through the transaction receipts generated by the Yanolja system, Hotel Graha Kardopa demonstrates the implementation of systematic and well-documented contract procedures.

The implementation of a deposit policy separate from room charges also reflects the application of prudence principles in managing hotel revenue transactions. The deposit functions as a security guarantee for the use of hotel facilities and is not immediately recognized as revenue before the related performance obligations have been fulfilled. This treatment is in accordance with PSAK 72, which states that cash receipts cannot always be directly recognized as revenue if the company still has obligations to the customer. (Balqis & Khaddafi, 2022) state that under the accrual basis concept, revenue is recognized when services have been delivered and economic benefits can be measured reliably, not merely when cash is received. Therefore, the treatment of deposits at Hotel Graha Kardopa reflects accounting practices that comply with standards and support the presentation of more accurate financial statements.

The use of the cloud-based Yanolja information system in revenue transaction processes significantly contributes to the effectiveness and transparency of the hotel's financial recording system. Every room reservation and additional service transaction is directly recorded into the central system in real time, thereby minimizing the risk of manual recording errors. According to

(Bushman et al., 2004) financial reporting transparency is strongly influenced by the availability of relevant, timely, and accurately accessible information. In practice, the Yanolja system enables hotel management to monitor all transaction activities in an integrated manner, starting from reservations and hotel facility usage to the customer check-out process. This also supports agency theory proposed by (Jensen & Meckling, 2019) which states that the use of effective control systems can reduce information asymmetry between management and company owners.

During the guest's stay, every additional transaction such as Food and Beverage and laundry services is directly input into the system and accumulated into the guest bill. This process indicates that Hotel Graha Kardopa has effectively implemented transaction integration across departments. According to (Machmury et al., 2021) the hospitality industry has a high level of transaction complexity because revenue sources originate from various interrelated services. Therefore, real-time recording of additional transactions becomes essential so that each type of revenue can be properly identified and allocated according to its respective performance obligations. Through the integrated system, the hotel can avoid revenue classification errors and improve the accuracy of its financial statements.

The revenue transaction flow concludes at the check-out stage, where the cashier performs final reconciliation between all services used by the customer and the amount of payment received. At this stage, the hotel only recognizes revenue in full after all performance obligations have been completed and delivered to the customer. This practice is consistent with the transfer of control principle in PSAK 72, which states that revenue is recognized when control over goods or services has been transferred to the customer. (Kieso et al., 2014) explain that revenue can be recognized when the earnings process has been completed and the company has obtained the right to economic benefits arising from the transaction. Therefore, revenue recognition at the check-out stage demonstrates that Hotel Graha Kardopa has properly implemented the revenue realization principle.

In addition to functioning as a transaction recording tool, the procedures and revenue flow at Hotel Graha Kardopa also serve as an internal control mechanism for the company. The existence of final reconciliation during the check-out stage helps minimize the risk of tariff discrepancies, recording errors, and potential transaction manipulation. (Ditya et al., 2025) explain that financial reporting transparency is determined not only by data presentation but also by the quality of the control systems and transaction validation processes implemented by the company. By ensuring that all incoming cash flows are supported by valid and well-documented transaction evidence, Hotel Graha Kardopa is able to create a more transparent and accountable revenue management system.

From the perspective of legitimacy theory, transparent and well-documented transaction procedures represent one of the company's efforts to maintain social legitimacy in the eyes of stakeholders. (Suchman, 1995) states that organizations must demonstrate that their operational activities are conducted in accordance with societal norms and expectations in order to gain public trust. In this context, the implementation of systematic transaction procedures at Hotel Graha Kardopa reflects the company's commitment to good and transparent corporate governance. This also supports the objectives of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 16, which emphasizes the importance of building effective, accountable, and transparent institutions in supporting sustainable development.

Income Statement of PT. Graha Kardopa Hotel Year 2022

Description	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
SALES													
Room	120,309,716	146,315,324	151,114,292	101,254,621	171,683,085	106,896,878	116,577,080	83,397,781	79,372,499	124,557,510	118,273,371	76,608,853	1,396,359,210
Extra Bed	1,250,000	1,000,000	750,000	-	750,000	1,000,000	750,000	500,000	-	-	-	250,000	6,250,000
Event / Banquet	-	60,180,000	17,460,000	12,375,000	24,250,000	37,762,500	105,875,000	8,515,000	27,870,000	80,265,000	157,816,000	86,065,000	618,433,500
Food and Beverage	-	50,000	1,083,000	1,865,000	1,272,000	325,000	1,517,000	1,240,200	941,100	1,099,000	432,000	444,000	10,269,300
Fee	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,155,680	1,579,175	(213,000)	687,280	(132,000)	2,068,400	6,145,535
MarkUp / Cash Back													
Bank Interest	752,986	794,936	1,031,736	1,161,157	1,124,524	454,277	253,672	343,933	371,686	396,755	468,894	585,391	7,399,947
Income													
Net Revenue	122,312,702	208,340,260	171,437,228	116,446,778	199,079,609	146,438,655	227,128,432	95,576,089	108,342,285	207,005,545	276,858,265	166,021,644	2,044,987,492
EXPENSES													
Employee Salaries	22,947,692	21,717,532	24,700,642	26,898,500	27,488,500	26,138,500	27,245,200	26,648,026	27,369,145	28,258,500	28,998,500	29,009,307	317,420,044
Telephone and Internet	1,915,867	1,001,450	985,697	988,638	1,007,256	1,075,625	1,117,873	1,077,096	1,057,450	1,046,531	1,041,603	1,100,096	12,416,061
Electricity Expense	17,035,214	14,471,262	14,619,437	15,829,162	14,556,890	19,444,259	14,691,927	17,916,150	14,766,414	14,094,908	16,452,499	16,699,285	190,587,407
Supplies and Equipment	9,622,500	15,509,000	35,849,650	42,816,750	32,459,625	10,399,500	2,085,700	3,107,000	7,533,250	4,263,500	13,577,840	15,739,325	192,963,440
Building Maintenance	9,993,000	20,097,000	26,843,000	27,447,833	27,806,500	1,360,000	3,060,000	7,522,800	8,600,000	7,425,000	13,450,000	-	153,595,133
Petty Cash	7,932,000	17,800,000	19,320,000	13,245,150	22,094,000	7,405,000	9,940,000	18,530,000	9,724,700	21,686,000	8,286,800	23,715,300	179,678,750
Other Expenses	2,068,500	12,844,150	3,672,000	987,500	3,223,750	9,471,675	25,180,500	2,052,000	5,451,000	20,098,900	35,689,050	17,022,425	137,761,450
BPJS Contribution	342,042	342,042	342,042	342,042	342,042	342,042	342,042	342,042	342,042	342,042	342,042	342,042	4,104,504
Administrative Expense	21,364	22,770	24,374	25,389	25,932	26,350	27,214	27,984	17,500	-	-	21,036	239,913
Sales Administration	527,269	165,410	263,169	37,374	134,583	5,000	130,832	140,791	155,749	366,290	118,375	266,824	2,311,666
Total Expenses	82,786,182	106,957,344	143,248,285	144,273,431	129,769,651	77,629,957	86,762,309	77,423,061	80,104,849	102,738,212	120,302,888	109,190,183	1,261,186,352
Net Profit / (Loss)	39,526,520	101,382,916	28,188,943	(27,826,653)	69,309,958	68,808,698	140,366,123	18,153,028	28,237,436	104,267,333	156,555,377	56,831,461	783,801,140

Based on the income statement of PT. Graha Kardopa Hotel for 2022, the company demonstrated relatively strong financial performance with total net revenue amounting to IDR 2,044,987,492 and net profit reaching IDR 783,801,140 during the January–December 2022 period. The largest source of revenue came from room rentals amounting to IDR 1,396,359,210, indicating that the accommodation sector remained the company's primary revenue source. In addition, revenue from events and banquets totaling IDR 618,433,500 also made a significant contribution to the hotel's overall revenue. This condition indicates that Hotel Graha Kardopa does not solely rely on lodging services but also develops revenue streams from additional services such as events, restaurants, and other supporting facilities.

The revenue structure reflects the characteristics of the hospitality industry, which possesses diverse operational revenue sources. According to (Machmury et al., 2021) the complexity of revenue sources in the hotel industry requires companies to classify revenues appropriately so that

financial statements accurately reflect the company's economic condition. In practice, Hotel Graha Kardopa has systematically separated room revenue, event and banquet revenue, Food and Beverage revenue, and other additional revenues. This separation demonstrates that the hotel has implemented revenue recognition principles in accordance with PSAK 72, in which each type of service is identified as a distinct performance obligation.

Based on the monthly data, the highest revenue occurred in November, amounting to IDR 276,858,265, while the lowest revenue occurred in August, amounting to IDR 95,576,089. The high revenue in November was influenced by increased event and banquet activities reaching IDR 157,816,000, along with increased hotel room transactions. This condition reflects the presence of seasonality within the hospitality industry, where occupancy rates and customer activities tend to rise during certain periods. According to (Hasibuan et al., 2023) the hotel industry has a perishability characteristic, meaning that unsold rooms during a specific period result in permanently lost revenue opportunities. Therefore, promotional strategies and service diversification become important factors in maintaining hotel revenue stability.

From the expenditure perspective, the hotel's total operating expenses during 2022 reached IDR 1,261,186,352. The largest expense component was employee salaries amounting to IDR 317,420,044, reflecting the labor-intensive nature of the hotel industry. In addition, electricity costs, material and supplies expenses, petty cash expenses, and building maintenance costs also represented significant expenditure components. The high operational costs indicate that hotel operations require substantial facility support and service quality to maintain customer satisfaction. Fachreza et al. (2023) explain that the hospitality industry requires continuous 24-hour service, causing operational costs to be relatively higher than those in other service sectors.

Although the company was able to generate a substantial net profit overall, the income statement shows that the hotel experienced a loss of IDR 27,826,653 in April. This loss was caused by operational expenses exceeding the revenue generated during that period. This condition highlights the importance of operational cost control in the hospitality industry to maintain company profitability. According to agency theory, company management has the responsibility to manage corporate resources effectively in order to provide maximum benefits to company owners. (Jensen & Meckling, 2019) explain that effective supervision and reporting systems are necessary to minimize opportunistic managerial behavior and ensure operational efficiency.

The income statement of Hotel Graha Kardopa also demonstrates that the company has implemented a systematic and transparent financial recording system. All revenue and expense transactions are recorded in detail through a cloud-based accounting information system integrated with the Yanolja platform. According to (Bushman et al., 2004) financial reporting transparency is strongly influenced by the quality of information systems capable of providing relevant and reliable data. Through the integrated recording system, Hotel Graha Kardopa is able to produce more accurate financial statements while minimizing the risk of recording errors and financial data manipulation.

From the perspective of legitimacy theory, the presentation of transparent income statements represents the company's effort to maintain social legitimacy and stakeholder trust. (Suchman, 1995) states that companies must demonstrate that their operational activities and financial reporting practices align with societal norms and expectations in order to obtain public support. In this context, Hotel Graha Kardopa seeks to maintain corporate credibility through the presentation of financial statements that comply with accounting standards and are supported by effective internal control systems. This also supports the objectives of the United Nations Sustainable

Development Goals (SDG) 16, which emphasizes the importance of building effective, accountable, and transparent institutions.

Overall, the income statement of PT. Graha Kardopa Hotel demonstrates that the company achieved relatively strong financial performance with the ability to generate positive profits throughout most of the 2022 period. The diversified revenue structure, systematic operational cost management, and implementation of a digital-based accounting information system indicate that the company has implemented sound financial governance practices. These practices not only support improvements in company profitability but also strengthen the transparency and accountability of financial reporting as a form of support for the implementation of PSAK 72 and the achievement of SDG 16.

Analysis of PSAK 72 Implementation through the Five-Step Model

The implementation of PSAK 72 at Hotel Graha Kardopa demonstrates that the company has attempted to align its revenue recognition and measurement processes with the transfer of control approach as regulated under the latest accounting standards. PSAK 72 emphasizes that revenue must be recognized when an entity satisfies its performance obligations to customers through the five-step model, namely contract identification, identification of performance obligations, determination of transaction price, allocation of transaction price, and revenue recognition when performance obligations have been fulfilled.

At the stage of identifying contracts with customers, Hotel Graha Kardopa has implemented principles consistent with PSAK 72. Contracts occur when customers make reservations and complete the check-in process, evidenced by invoices or receipts generated through the Yanolja system. According to (Martani et al., 2021) contracts must involve approval from both parties, identifiable rights and obligations, and clear commercial substance. The practices at Hotel Graha Kardopa fulfill these elements because every guest transaction is systematically recorded within the hotel's cloud-based system. In addition, the existence of a deposit policy strengthens the contractual commitment between customers and the hotel. These findings are consistent with the study by (Siddik et al., 2021) which states that the implementation of PSAK 72 in the hospitality industry requires clear contract identification to avoid revenue recognition errors, especially in reservation transactions and additional services.

At the stage of identifying performance obligations, Hotel Graha Kardopa has separated each type of service as a distinct obligation. Room rentals, extra bed services, restaurant services, and laundry services are treated as service components with distinguishable benefits for customers. This is consistent with the PSAK 72 principle stating that entities must identify distinct goods or services as separate performance obligations. According to (Anggraini & Setiawan, 2025) separating performance obligations is essential in bundling contracts so that revenue is not distorted within a single service segment. The characteristics of the hotel industry, which possesses diverse revenue sources, further reinforce the importance of accurately identifying performance obligations. (Machmury et al., 2021) explain that the complexity of hotel revenue requires companies to exercise caution in allocating revenue across each service unit. Therefore, the practices at Hotel Graha Kardopa demonstrate compliance with accounting standards because the hotel is capable of distinguishing room service revenue from Food and Beverage revenue separately.

At the transaction price determination stage, Hotel Graha Kardopa uses room rates and service packages that have been predetermined within the Yanolja system. Transaction prices are categorized as fixed consideration and are influenced by customer segmentation such as

Corporate, Government, and individual customers. PSAK 72 states that transaction prices are determined based on the amount of consideration expected to be entitled to the entity after considering contractual terms and the company's business practices. In practice, the hotel does not recognize deposits as part of revenue because they are temporary in nature and may be refunded to customers. This treatment is consistent with the accrual basis concept and the prudence principle in accounting. According to Jusup (2017), revenue must be measured based on the fair value of consideration received or receivable by the company. These findings also support the research by (Balqis & Khaddafi, 2022) which states that the implementation of PSAK 72 encourages companies to distinguish more carefully between actual revenue and contract liabilities.

The allocation of transaction prices to performance obligations at Hotel Graha Kardopa is carried out using the standalone selling price approach. The Yanolja system automatically separates revenue between room services and the Food and Beverage department when the hotel offers promotional or bundling packages. This practice complies with PSAK 72, which requires entities to allocate transaction prices to each performance obligation based on the proportion of standalone selling prices. According to (Suharto & Sudiarti, 2022) accurate transaction price allocation can improve the reliability of financial statements because each revenue component reflects the contribution of the services provided. Through this automated system, the risk of manipulation or revenue classification errors becomes lower, thereby enhancing financial reporting transparency.

At the stage of revenue recognition when performance obligations are fulfilled, Hotel Graha Kardopa recognizes revenue when services have been delivered to customers, particularly when guests complete the check-out process. Substantively, this recognition occurs over time because customers enjoy lodging services throughout a specific period; however, administratively, final recognition is conducted at the end of the service contract. This practice is consistent with the revenue realization principle described by (Kieso et al., 2014) which states that revenue is recognized when the entity has completed its obligations and economic benefits can be measured reliably. The use of a real-time system at Hotel Graha Kardopa also strengthens the accuracy of revenue recognition because every transaction is directly recorded into the central system, thereby minimizing premature revenue recognition. These findings support agency theory proposed by (Jensen & Meckling, 2019), which states that the implementation of strict accounting standards can reduce information asymmetry and minimize opportunities for earnings management by company management. Furthermore, from the perspective of legitimacy theory, the implementation of PSAK 72 represents the hotel's effort to maintain public trust through transparent and standards-compliant financial reporting.

Overall, the implementation of PSAK 72 through the five-step model at Hotel Graha Kardopa demonstrates a strong level of compliance with applicable accounting theories and standards. The implementation of a cloud-based accounting information system not only helps the company improve the effectiveness of revenue management but also strengthens the transparency and accountability of financial statements. This indicates that the implementation of PSAK 72 functions not merely as a technical accounting obligation but also as a strategic instrument in creating better corporate governance and supporting the establishment of strong institutions in accordance with the principles of United Nations SDG 16.

Revenue Recognition at Graha Kardopa Hotel

Revenue recognition at Hotel Graha Kardopa demonstrates conformity between the company's accounting practices and the transfer of control principle regulated under PSAK 72. Based on the research findings, the hotel recognizes revenue when performance obligations have been fulfilled, namely when customers have enjoyed the services provided. In operational practice, revenue recognition is finalized when guests complete the check-out process, at which point all services entitled to the customer have been delivered and the hotel has obtained the right to economic benefits arising from the transaction. This practice indicates that Hotel Graha Kardopa applies the accrual basis method in recognizing revenue. According to (Kieso et al., 2014) revenue is recognized when it has been earned and is realizable, namely when the entity has fulfilled its obligations to customers and the economic benefits can be measured reliably.

The implementation of the accrual basis at Hotel Graha Kardopa is also consistent with the revenue recognition concept under PSAK 72, which emphasizes that revenue is not necessarily recognized when cash is received, but rather when performance obligations have been satisfied. In cases involving room reservations with deposits, the hotel does not immediately recognize the cash receipt as revenue. Instead, the deposit is treated as a contract liability or unearned revenue until the customer actually utilizes the promised services. This treatment reflects the application of prudence principles and economic substance in accounting. According to (Balqis & Khaddafi, 2022) revenue recognition must be based on the substance of transactions rather than merely cash receipts so that financial statements can more accurately reflect the company's economic condition.

Under PSAK 72, the first stage of revenue recognition begins with the identification of contracts with customers. Hotel Graha Kardopa has implemented this provision through the use of invoices or transaction receipts issued during reservations and check-in processes. Every contract established between the hotel and customers contains the rights and obligations of each party and therefore can serve as the basis for revenue recognition. According to (Martani et al., 2021) contracts with customers must contain clear agreements and commercial substance in order to be recognized within the accounting system. Through the use of the Yanolja system, which automatically records all customer transactions, the hotel is able to ensure that every recognized revenue item has a valid contractual basis and is well documented. These findings are consistent with the study by (Siddik et al., 2021) which states that clarity in customer contracts within the hotel industry is crucial for the effective implementation of PSAK 72.

At the stage of identifying performance obligations, Hotel Graha Kardopa has also demonstrated compliance with PSAK 72 provisions. The hotel distinguishes revenue based on the types of services provided to customers, such as room service revenue, Food and Beverage revenue, and other additional services. PSAK 72 requires entities to identify each distinct good or service as a separate performance obligation. According to (Anggraini & Setiawan, 2025) separating performance obligations is particularly important in service industries involving bundling transactions so that revenue is not concentrated within a single service category. In practice, Hotel Graha Kardopa has successfully identified and allocated each type of revenue according to the services provided to customers. The following table presents a comparison between the revenue recognition practices at Hotel Graha Kardopa and the provisions of PSAK No. 72:

Table 1. Comparison of Revenue Recognition Criteria at Hotel Graha Kardopa and PSAK No. 72

PSAK No. 72	Hotel Graha Kardopa	Conclusion
Revenue under PSAK 72 is interpreted as income arising during the entity's normal activities and recognized using the accrual basis method.	Based on the accounting system implemented by Hotel Graha Kardopa, revenue recognition is carried out using the accrual basis method.	The hotel's revenue recognition practices are consistent with PSAK No. 72.
Identifying contracts with customers: Entities record contracts when parties approve the contract and commit to fulfilling their respective obligations.	Contracts form the basis of revenue recognition. Once signed, each party agrees to fulfill obligations and obtain rights stated in the agreement.	The hotel clearly identifies each revenue item based on agreed contractual arrangements.
Identifying performance obligations: Entities identify promises to transfer distinct goods or services to customers.	Every revenue item is identified and distinguished between service products and goods. Room revenue is recognized as service revenue, while food and beverage revenue is identified as goods revenue.	The hotel clearly identifies and distinguishes each type of revenue in accordance with PSAK No. 72.
Revenue recognition from contracts with customers may occur over time or at a specific point in time.	The hotel recognizes revenue once services have been delivered to customers.	Contracts at Hotel Graha Kardopa are categorized as over time. Revenue recognition follows the realization principle when performance obligations have been fulfilled.

Source: Processed primary data, 2026.

Revenue recognition at Hotel Graha Kardopa can also be categorized as over time recognition because customers enjoy hotel services throughout the duration of their stay. However, administratively, final recognition is conducted at the check-out stage as the completion of the service contract. This practice is consistent with PSAK 72, which states that revenue recognition may occur gradually throughout the contract period or at a specific point when performance obligations are completed. According to (Utan et al., 2023) the accrual basis method enables companies to recognize revenue according to the period in which economic transactions occur without waiting for cash flows to be received. Therefore, revenue recognition at Hotel Graha Kardopa properly reflects the revenue realization principle because revenue is recognized when services have actually been delivered to customers.

From the perspective of agency theory, the implementation of PSAK 72-based revenue recognition at Hotel Graha Kardopa helps reduce the potential for information asymmetry between management and company owners. (Jensen & Meckling, 2019) explain that strict accounting standards can minimize opportunistic managerial behavior, such as revenue manipulation or earnings management. Through revenue recognition based on the fulfillment of performance obligations and supported by a cloud-based accounting information system, all revenue transactions

can be recorded transparently and become more difficult to manipulate. This is also consistent with legitimacy theory, where companies seek to maintain social legitimacy and stakeholder trust through the presentation of honest and standards-compliant financial statements.

Overall, the implementation of revenue recognition at Hotel Graha Kardopa demonstrates a strong level of compliance with PSAK 72. The use of the accrual basis method, clear identification of customer contracts, separation of performance obligations, and revenue recognition based on service completion indicate that the hotel has properly implemented revenue recognition principles. These practices not only improve the quality of the company's financial statements but also strengthen institutional transparency and accountability in supporting sound corporate governance and aligning with the objectives of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 16.

Revenue Measurement at Graha Kardopa Hotel

Revenue measurement at Hotel Graha Kardopa is carried out based on the fair value of consideration received or receivable in accordance with the rates established within the Yanolja system. In practice, the hotel determines transaction prices based on room types and service categories selected by customers, such as Standard rooms priced at IDR 533,000, Deluxe rooms at IDR 629,000, and Junior Suites at IDR 2,000,000. These amounts represent the compensation entitled to the hotel after deducting hotel service taxes and other service charges, if applicable. This practice indicates that Hotel Graha Kardopa has implemented revenue measurement principles in accordance with PSAK 72, which emphasizes that revenue must be measured based on the amount of consideration expected to be entitled to the entity. According to (Martani et al., 2021) revenue is measured based on the fair value of consideration received or receivable by the company for goods or services provided to customers.

The implementation of revenue measurement at Hotel Graha Kardopa also demonstrates conformity with the transaction price concept under PSAK 72. The hotel determines transaction prices based on rates agreed upon at the beginning of contracts with customers. These prices are fixed considerations and are adjusted according to customer segments such as Corporate, Government, and individual customers. According to PSAK 72, entities must consider contractual terms and customary business practices in determining transaction prices so that recognized revenue reflects actual economic conditions. Through the Yanolja system, all room rates and additional services are automatically integrated, thereby facilitating consistent and accurate revenue measurement by the company.

From the perspective of revenue measurement theory, (Jusup, 2017) explains that revenue should be measured based on the fair value of consideration received in the form of cash or cash equivalents. The practices implemented by Hotel Graha Kardopa indicate that revenue measurement is conducted based on the amount of payment received from customers according to the rates specified within service contracts. This demonstrates that the hotel has applied the principle of objectivity in revenue measurement because the values used can be verified through transaction evidence and the company's digital recording system. In addition, systematic measurement practices assist management in producing more reliable and relevant financial statements for both internal and external stakeholders.

The following table presents a comparison between the revenue measurement practices at Hotel Graha Kardopa and the provisions of PSAK No. 72:

Table 2. Comparison of Revenue Measurement Criteria at Hotel Graha Kardopa and PSAK No. 72

PSAK No. 72	Hotel Graha Kardopa	Conclusion
When (or as) performance obligations are satisfied, entities recognize revenue in the amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations.	The amount recognized is the amount agreed upon at the beginning of the contract. In this case, the room rates provided by the hotel to customers serve as the unit for measuring company revenue.	The determined price represents the compensation received by the company in accordance with the agreement between the company and the customer.
Entities consider contractual terms and customary business practices in determining transaction prices. The nature, timing, and amount of promised consideration affect the estimation of transaction prices.	Revenue is measured based on the cash payments received when guests make payments, calculated according to the rates agreed upon in the contract.	This statement is consistent with PSAK No. 72, which states that revenue is measured based on prices agreed upon in the contract.
Entities allocate transaction prices to each performance obligation in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be entitled to the entity in exchange for transferring goods or services to customers.	Every revenue received is allocated according to the type of transaction that occurs. When customers make payments, all revenue is directly recorded into journals (Excel) according to the transaction type.	This statement is aligned with PSAK No. 72, whereby entities may allocate prices to each performance obligation that has been fulfilled. Each revenue item received is allocated into its respective account category.

Source: Processed primary data, 2026.

In its implementation, Hotel Graha Kardopa has also applied transaction price allocation based on the types of services provided to customers. Revenue from rooms, Food and Beverage services, laundry, and other additional services is recorded separately according to the type of transaction involved. This practice is consistent with PSAK 72, which requires entities to allocate transaction prices to each performance obligation based on standalone selling prices. According to (Anggraini & Setiawan, 2025) appropriate allocation of transaction prices is particularly important in bundling transactions so that each service unit receives proportional revenue recognition and financial statement distortion can be avoided. Through the automated recording system provided by Yanolja, Hotel Graha Kardopa is able to separate each revenue component more accurately and transparently.

From the perspective of agency theory, implementing revenue measurement in accordance with PSAK 72 can help reduce potential information asymmetry between management and company owners. (Jensen & Meckling, 2019) state that clear and measurable accounting standards can minimize opportunities for financial statement manipulation by management. Through revenue measurement based on valid tariffs and transaction evidence, Hotel Graha Kardopa is able to produce more objective and trustworthy financial information. Furthermore, from the perspective of legitimacy theory, transparent revenue measurement practices represent the company's

commitment to maintaining stakeholder trust and preserving its social legitimacy within the business environment.

Overall, the implementation of revenue measurement at Hotel Graha Kardopa demonstrates conformity with the principles of PSAK 72. The use of clear transaction rates, measurement based on fair value consideration, and revenue allocation according to service types indicate that the hotel has implemented an accurate and systematic revenue measurement system. These practices not only improve the quality of the company's financial statements but also support the creation of corporate transparency and accountability in achieving sound business governance and supporting the objectives of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 16.

Financial Statement Transparency in Supporting SDG 16

The implementation of PSAK 72 at Hotel Graha Kardopa, supported by an integrated accounting information system, demonstrates the company's commitment to creating transparency and accountability in financial reporting. This practice is aligned with the objectives of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 16, which emphasizes the importance of building effective, transparent, and accountable institutions to support sustainable development. From an accounting perspective, financial reporting transparency is an important element in reducing information asymmetry, minimizing fraudulent practices, and increasing stakeholder trust in the company. According to (Wicaksono, 2023) the implementation of sound financial reporting standards is one of the primary instruments in supporting the creation of strong institutions free from corrupt practices.

Based on interview and observation results, the implementation of PSAK 72 at Hotel Graha Kardopa has created stricter and more systematic revenue reporting standardization. Every recognized revenue item must have a clear contractual basis as well as evidence of actual fulfillment of service obligations. This practice is consistent with the core principle of PSAK 72, which emphasizes that revenue recognition is based on transfer of control and the completion of performance obligations to customers. (Martani et al., 2021) explain that PSAK 72 was designed to improve the quality of revenue recognition and disclosure so that financial statements can more accurately reflect the company's economic reality. Therefore, the implementation of PSAK 72 at Hotel Graha Kardopa not only improves the accuracy of revenue recognition but also strengthens the integrity of financial information presented to stakeholders.

Financial reporting transparency at Hotel Graha Kardopa is further strengthened through the use of the cloud-based Yanolja system, which automates transaction recording in real time. This system enables every customer transaction, ranging from reservations and additional service usage to the check-out process, to be permanently recorded within the company's database. According to Bushman et al. (2004), financial reporting transparency is highly influenced by the quality of information systems capable of providing relevant, timely, and verifiable data. Through the integrated digital system, the risks of data manipulation and recording errors can be minimized because every transaction possesses a clear audit trail. This also supports agency theory proposed by (Jensen & Meckling, 2019) which states that effective control and reporting systems can reduce information asymmetry between management and company owners.

In addition to the use of digital technology, Hotel Graha Kardopa also implements checks and balances mechanisms or cross-departmental audits as part of the company's internal control system. One example is the synchronization of room occupancy data with operational reports from the laundry department. If discrepancies arise between the number of guests staying and the usage

of laundry facilities, the system provides indications of potential transaction irregularities. According to (Ditya et al., 2025) the quality of financial reporting transparency is influenced not only by the accounting standards used but also by the effectiveness of the company's internal monitoring system. Through these layered monitoring mechanisms, Hotel Graha Kardopa is able to create a stronger control environment to minimize risks of fraud, data manipulation, and abuse of authority.

From the perspective of legitimacy theory, the implementation of transparent financial reporting at Hotel Graha Kardopa represents the company's effort to maintain social legitimacy and gain public trust. (Suchman, 1995) states that organizations must demonstrate that their operational activities are conducted in accordance with societal norms and expectations in order to obtain stakeholder support. In this context, the presentation of transparent financial statements in accordance with PSAK 72 serves as a communication tool showing that business operations are conducted honestly and accountably. (Ghozali & Chariri, 2020) also emphasize that companies use financial information disclosure as a tool to strengthen corporate image and maintain positive relationships with stakeholders.

The implementation of PSAK 72 at Hotel Graha Kardopa also demonstrates a tangible contribution toward achieving SDG target 16.6, which emphasizes the development of effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels. According to (Adhariani, 2022) the implementation of honest and transparent accounting standards is not merely a technical obligation for companies but also part of the business sector's contribution toward creating a fair and sustainable economic ecosystem. In practice, Hotel Graha Kardopa has successfully integrated accounting standards, information technology, and internal control systems to create a more reliable financial reporting system. Through this integration, the company is able to generate credible financial information that can be accounted for to all stakeholders.

Overall, financial reporting transparency at Hotel Graha Kardopa reflects the implementation of good corporate governance through the adoption of PSAK 72 and an integrated accounting information system. This practice not only helps the company improve the quality of its financial statements but also strengthens corporate institutions through increased accountability, internal supervision, and data integrity. Therefore, the implementation of PSAK 72 at Hotel Graha Kardopa can be regarded as a strategic step in supporting the creation of transparent, credible, and sustainable business institutions in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 16.

CONCLUSION

This study examined the implementation of PSAK 72 in revenue recognition and measurement practices at Graha Kardopa Hotel and explored its implications for financial transparency. The findings indicate that the hotel has generally implemented the five-step model of PSAK 72 through the utilization of the cloud-based Yanolja accounting information system. Revenue recognition is performed when performance obligations are fulfilled, while transaction prices are recorded and measured systematically through the integrated system. The implementation of PSAK 72 contributes to improving the consistency, traceability, and reliability of financial reporting processes within the organization.

Beyond technical compliance, this study suggests that the application of PSAK 72 may support transparency and accountability practices by facilitating better documentation of customer contracts, transaction records, and inter-departmental data synchronization. These findings extend

the discussion of PSAK 72 from a financial reporting perspective to a broader governance context, highlighting its potential relevance to the transparency principles promoted under SDG 16.

However, this study has several limitations. First, the research was conducted in a single hotel, which limits the generalizability of the findings to other hospitality organizations with different operational characteristics. Second, the study relied primarily on qualitative data obtained from interviews, observations, and internal documents, which may be influenced by organizational perspectives and information accessibility. Third, the study focused on the implementation process of PSAK 72 and did not quantitatively examine its impact on financial performance, earnings quality, or stakeholder trust.

Future research is encouraged to employ comparative studies across different hotel categories and regions, as well as quantitative or mixed-method approaches to examine the relationship between PSAK 72 implementation, financial reporting quality, and organizational transparency. Such studies may provide broader evidence regarding the role of accounting standards in supporting accountable and transparent institutional practices.

REFERENCES

- Adhariani, D. (2022). *Akuntansi keberlanjutan: Suatu pengantar*. Universitas Indonesia Publishing.
- Anggraini, C., & Setiawan, H. (2025). Tinjauan atas pengakuan, pengukuran, dan pelaporan pendapatan berdasarkan PSAK 72 pada PT Eca Indonesia. *Jurnal Aplikasi Bisnis Kesatuan*, 5(2). <https://doi.org/10.37641/jabkes.v5i2.1922>
- Azura, N., Ananda, G., Ndolu, F. Y., & Fatia, N. E. (2026). Analisis penerapan PSAK 72 dan PSAK 16 berbasis teori akuntansi terhadap kualitas pelaporan keuangan perusahaan publik di Indonesia (Studi kasus PT Telkom Indonesia (Persero) Tbk). *RIGGS: Journal of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Business*, 4(4), 11722–11728.
- Balqis, Z., & Khaddafi, M. (2022). Analisis penerapan PSAK 72 terkait pengakuan pendapatan kontrak dengan pelanggan pada PT PLN (Persero) Kota Lhokseumawe. *Jurnal Sistem Informasi, Akuntansi, dan Manajemen*, 2(1), 194–203.
- Bushman, R., Chen, Q., Engel, E., & Smith, A. (2004). Financial accounting information, organizational complexity, and corporate governance systems. *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 37(2), 167–201.
- Ditya, N. T., Puspitasari, S., Harahap, A. R., Syakirah, N., & Ikhsan, S. (2025). Peran akuntansi dalam meningkatkan transparansi dan kinerja keuangan perusahaan. *Jurnal Akademik Ekonomi dan Manajemen*, 2(2), 631–636.
- Fachreza, M. F., Ridwan, M., & Kusmilawaty, K. (2023). Perbandingan metode tradisional dan activity based costing dalam menentukan harga sewa kamar hotel (Studi kasus pada Hotel Madani Syariah Medan). *Journal of Student Development Informatics Management*, 3(2), 396–403.
- Ghozali, I., & Chariri, A. (2020). *Teori akuntansi: International financial reporting systems (IFRS)*. Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.
- Hasibuan, I. M., Mutthaqin, S., Erianto, R., & Harahap, I. (2023). Kontribusi sektor pariwisata terhadap perekonomian nasional. *Jurnal Masharif Al-Syariah: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Perbankan Syariah*, 8(2).
- Jensen, M. C., & Meckling, W. H. (2019). Theory of the firm: Managerial behavior, agency costs and ownership structure. In *Corporate governance* (pp. 77–132). Gower.

- Jusup, H. (2017). *Dasar-dasar akuntansi (Jilid 2)*. STIE YKPN.
- Kieso, D. E., Weygandt, J. J., & Warfield, T. D. (2014). *Intermediate accounting*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Kurniawati, E., & Sinaga, S. P. (2018). Analisis pengakuan dan pengukuran pendapatan pada PT Anugrah Asmat. *Jurnal Pitis AKP*, 2(2), 5–12.
- Lasalewo, U. A., Sondakh, J. J., & Kalalo, M. Y. (2023). Analysis of accounting treatment of income based on PSAK No. 72 at PT Pegadaian Regional V Manado Office. *Journal of Governance, Taxation and Auditing*, 2(1), 133–141.
- Machmury, A., Jumardi, J., Salam, S., & Mustamin, A. (2021). Pengaruh kompetensi SDM, sistem informasi akuntansi, dan pemanfaatan teknologi informasi terhadap kinerja manajemen divisi keuangan perhotelan. *AKUNTABEL: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Keuangan*, 18(2), 272–283.
- Magung, C. M., Hallan, M. A., & Demu, Y. (2025). Analisis dampak penerapan PSAK 72 terhadap kinerja keuangan pada PT Pakuwon Jati Tbk. *GLORY Jurnal Ekonomi dan Ilmu Sosial*, 6(5), 1429–1437.
- Martani, D., Siregar, S. V., Wardhani, R., Farahmita, A., Tanujaya, E., & Hidayat, T. (2021). *Akuntansi keuangan menengah berbasis PSAK (Buku 2)*. Salemba Empat.
- Prawiranegara, B. (2018). Analisis metode pengakuan pendapatan konstruksi pada perusahaan jasa konstruksi. *Jurnal Wawasan dan Riset Akuntansi*, 3(2), 81–92.
- Siddik, A. S. A., Morasa, J., & Weku, P. (2021). Analisis pengakuan dan pengukuran pendapatan berdasarkan PSAK No. 72 pada Swiss-Belhotel Maleosan Manado. *Jurnal EMBA*, 9(3), 999–1007. <https://doi.org/10.35794/emba.v9i3.35139>
- Suchman, M. C. (1995). Managing legitimacy: Strategic and institutional approaches. *Academy of Management Review*, 20(3), 571–610. <https://doi.org/10.2307/258788>
- Suharto, T., & Sudiarti, S. (2022). TENTIYO SUHARTO ANALISIS JENIS–JENIS KONTRAK DALAM FIQH MUAMALAH. *Mumtaz: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam*, 1(2), 93-104.
- Utan, B. A. L., Menne, F., & Setiawan, A. (2023). Analisis pengakuan dan pengukuran pendapatan berdasarkan PSAK 72 pada PT Bosowa Berlian Motor Cabang Urip Sumoharjo Makassar. *ACCESS: Journal of Accounting, Finance and Sharia Accounting*, 1(2), 78–82. <https://doi.org/10.56326/access.v1i2.2025>
- Veronica, V., Lestari, U. P., & Metekohy, E. Y. (2019). Analisis dampak penerapan pengakuan pendapatan berdasarkan PSAK 72 terhadap kinerja keuangan perusahaan real estat di Indonesia yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia tahun 2018. *Prosiding Industrial Research Workshop and National Seminar*, 10(1), 965–973.
- Wicaksono, A. P. N. (2023). Eksplorasi sustainable development goals (SDGs) disclosure di Indonesia. *Jurnal Akademi Akuntansi*, 6(1), 125–156. <https://doi.org/10.22219/jaa.v6i1.26448>