

Accounting Treatment of Bitcoin and Its Potential as A Strategic Asset in Financial Reporting

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the accounting treatment of Bitcoin and assess its potential as a strategic asset in corporate financial reporting in Indonesia. Using a qualitative approach with a case study method, this study combines semi-structured interviews with accounting practitioners and academics, as well as analysis of company reports and domestic regulations related to crypto assets. The results show that the absence of specific accounting standards has led companies to generally classify Bitcoin as an intangible asset, even though its economic characteristics often resemble those of an investment asset. The main challenges arise in the areas of recognition, fair value measurement, and disclosure, mainly due to price volatility and regulatory limitations. Other findings indicate that Bitcoin has strategic potential as an instrument for diversification, risk mitigation, and a symbol of a company's innovative capabilities, reinforced by the Resource-Based View and Signaling Theory perspectives. However, its use as a strategic asset still depends on clear accounting guidelines and strengthened national regulations. This study recommends the development of cryptocurrency asset accounting standards to improve the consistency, relevance, and transparency of financial reporting.

Keywords: Bitcoin, Accounting Treatment, Strategic Assets, Cryptocurrency Assets, Financial Reporting.

Perlakuan Akuntansi Bitcoin Dan Potensinya Sebagai Aset Strategis Dalam Pelaporan Keuangan

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis perlakuan akuntansi terhadap Bitcoin serta menilai potensinya sebagai aset strategis dalam pelaporan keuangan perusahaan di Indonesia. Menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus, penelitian ini memadukan wawancara semi-terstruktur dengan praktisi dan akademisi akuntansi, serta analisis dokumen pelaporan perusahaan dan regulasi domestik terkait aset kripto. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa belum adanya standar akuntansi khusus menyebabkan perusahaan umumnya mengklasifikasikan Bitcoin sebagai aset tidak berwujud, meskipun karakteristik ekonominya sering kali menyerupai aset investasi. Tantangan utama muncul pada aspek pengakuan, pengukuran nilai wajar, dan pengungkapan, terutama akibat volatilitas harga dan keterbatasan kerangka regulasi. Temuan lain menunjukkan bahwa Bitcoin memiliki potensi strategis sebagai instrumen diversifikasi, mitigasi risiko, dan simbol kapabilitas inovatif perusahaan, yang diperkuat melalui perspektif Resource-Based View dan Signalling Theory. Namun, pemanfaatannya sebagai aset strategis masih bergantung pada kejelasan pedoman akuntansi serta penguatan regulasi nasional. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan pengembangan standar akuntansi aset kripto untuk meningkatkan konsistensi, relevansi, dan transparansi pelaporan keuangan.

Kata Kunci: Bitcoin, Perlakuan Akuntansi, Aset Strategis, Aset Kripto, Pelaporan Keuangan.