

ANALYSIS OF THE APPLICATION OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS FOR MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTITIES (SAK-EMKM) IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS IN BUSINESS

MABEL LIA PERABOT

Ayu Sufi Lestari¹, Vidya Fathimah²

^{1,2}Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Manajemen Sukma Medan

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
SAK-EMKM,
Financial Statement Recording
System,
MSMEs.

E-mail:
Ayusufi363@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is how is the analysis of the application financial accounting standads for micro, small and medium entities (Sak-emkm) in the preparation of financial statemens for the mabel lia furniture business. The research was conducted using a qualitative method that leads to the description and application of SAK-EMKM based financial records by conducting interviews and talking financial reports to be processed to comply with SAK-EMKM. The results of the study show is Mabel Lia Perabot business does not apply SAK-EMKM in preparing its financial statements, the owner considers that the recording is clear and effective, constraints faced by these UMKM lack of owner knowledge about SAK-EMKM, there is no professional accounting staff, and owners do not understand the importance of recording and preparing reports.

Copyright © 2023 Economic Journal. All rights reserved.
is Licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License \(CC BY-NC 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)

1. INTRODUCTION

Many businesses managing small, micro and medium enterprises find it difficult to record what happens to their business. This difficulty concerns the activity and assessment of the result achieved by each effort. Especially if it has to be done measurement and assessment of the activities that occur in business activities. Many businesses still bookkeeping cash basis so that in practice there are many errors in the revenue account, recorded as a cash account which causes the income statement to cause losses.

Even though financial reports are such an important tool that information can be obtained about a company's financial position and the results achieved by a company from its business activities. And it can also be said to be a benchmark tool for business owners in considering the profit earned, knowing the additional capital achieved, and can also find out how the balance of rights and obligations they have. All decisions taken by business owners in developing their business are based on a fully reported financial condition, not based solely on profits. This is to help UMKM in accordance with the development of UMKM in reporting their finances, which have now issued the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK-EMKM). The issuance of SAK-EMKM is a form of support [1] as a professional accountant organization, in increasing the enforcement of transparency and accountability of entity financial reporting, as well as encouraging the growth of the UMKM sector in Indonesia. In SAK-EMKM the entity's financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis and going concern assumptions, as used by entities other than micro, small and medium entities, and using the concept of a business entity. The entity's financial statements consist of: (a) statement of financial position, (b) statement of profit and loss, and (c) notes to the financial statement.

Several previous studies discussing the Application of SAK-EMKM as the Basis for Preparing UMKM Financial Statements state that financial reports have not been prepared according to the rules that every UMKM entity is required to present a financial report according to SAK-EMKM standards and rules [2].

Another previous study conducted by [3] entitled Application of Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK-EMKM) in financial Reports states that UMKM experience problems in preparing financial reports due to lack of human resources who have skills in accounting.

Another previous study conducted by [4] entitled Analysis of the Application of SAK-EMKM in micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Kab. Luwu Utara Farhan Cake's stated that the financial recording system is done manually and is still very simple, the reason for making simple records is because the owner still does not understand how to prepare financial reports according to standards and because of time constraints so that to prepare financial reports according to SAK-EMKM is still not yet applied.

Analysis Of The Application Of Financial Accounting Standards For Micro, Small And Medium Entities (SAK-EMKM) In The Preparation Of Financial Statements In Business Mabel Lia Perabot. Ayu Sufi Lestari, et al

In previous research conducted by [5] entitled “Application of Micro, Small and Medium Entity Financial Accounting Standards (SAK-EMKM) on Sukma Cipta Cramic Dinoyo” The results of this study indicate that the Cipta Cramic financial recording system is recorded manually and still simple, the reason for making simple records is because the owner still does not understand how to prepare financial reports in accordance with the standards and time constraints so that to prepare financial reports based on EMKM is still not implemented.

This research was conducted at UMKM Mabel Lia Perabot which is located at Serumpun Bambu Pasar 1, Kel Seantis, Kec. Percut Sei Tuan. Regency Deli Serdang, North Sumatra Province, established in 2005 is one of the businesses engaged in the furniture sector.

Mabel Lia Perabot also has sales that continue to increase every month. However, it is not certain that Mabel Lia Perabot has recorded and prepared financial reports in accordance with the accounting standards that apply in the continuity of her business. Then the authors income statements, reports of changes in equity and statements of financial position.

2. METHOD

2.1 Types and Data Sources

Data Type

The types of data used are primary data and secondary data. There are 2 types of data, namely : [6]

- a. Primary Data is original data collected by researchers themselves to specifically answer their research problem.
- b. Secondary data is data that comes from existing records at the company and other sources.

Data Source

This data is obtained from the result of direct observations and interviews with the parties involved in Mabel Lia Perabot, such as business owners, persons in charge of finance, and parts concerned with processing financial data, so that the necessary information can be obtained in connection with the problem under study, namely the implementation accountancy.

2.2 Analysis Method

As for the data method, the author uses is descriptive quantitative [7] qualitative descriptive is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism used to research on natural object conditions (as apposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument. Data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization.

Where is the research method that seeks to explain the analysis of the preparation of financial reports based on SAK-EMKM on UMKM Mabel Lia Perabot.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the result of interviews, observations and documentation of Mabel Lia Perabot, as the author has alluded to above, the recording carried out at UMKM Mabel Lia Perabot is very simple, where the recording and preparation of book keeping reports is still not in accordance with accounting science, because the recording is done by Mabel Lia Perabot. Does not show the stages as there are in the accounting cycle and records can only be understood by the business owner himself. So that researchers make financial reports in accordance with SAK-EMKM which are based on financial reports obtained from UMKM Mabel Lia Perabot.

The following is the format of financial reports that are made according to the characteristics and conditions of UMKM and refer to SAK-EMKM are as follows:

1. Income statement

This income statement was prepared to show the financial performance of UMKM Mabel Lia Perabot for a period and there are several elements in it, namely sales, cost of goods sold, expenses and taxes. Basically in the calculation of COGS = beginning inventory + purchases – ending inventory. The following is a profit and loss report for UMKM Mabel Lia Perabot.

Tabel 1 Income Statement Mabel Lia Perabot August, 31 2022

INCOME	
Sale	Rp 122.350.000
Net Income	Rp 122.350.000
Cost of goods sold	

Analysis Of The Application Of Financial Accounting Standards For Micro, Small And Medium Entities (SAK-EMKM) In The Preparation Of Financial Statements In Business Mabel Lia Perabot. Ayu Sufi Lestari, et al

Initial inventory	Rp 4.700.000
Purchase	Rp 6.000.000
Goods available for sale	Rp 2.000.000
Ending inventory	Rp 5.000.000
Cost of goods sold	Rp 17.700.000
Gross profit	Rp 104.650.000
Burden	
Salary expense	Rp 80.000.000
Rental expenses	Rp 2.500.000
Electricity token load	Rp 200.000
E-toll card load	Rp 50.000
Transportation load	Rp 400.000
Equipment load	Rp 500.000
Load amount	Rp 83.650.000
Profit before tax	Rp 21.000.000
Tax	Rp 400.000
Profit after tax	Rp 20.600.000

2. Statement of changes in equity

The report on changes in equity made for UMKM Mabel Lia Perabot knows the condition of the initial capital plus the current year's profit to produce the final capital.

Table 2 Statement Of Changes In Equity Mabel Lia Perabot August, 31 2022

Initial Capital	Rp 199.400.000
Curren year profit	Rp 20.600.000
Final Capital	Rp 178.800.000

3 Statement of Financial Position

This report of financial position was created for UMKM Mabel Lia Perabot in a statement of financial position which includes accounts such as cash and equivalents, receivables, inventories, fixed assets, trade payables and euity.

SAK-EMKM does not determaine the order or format of asset accounts based on liquidity order and liquidity accounts based on maturity.

Table 3 Statement of Financial Position Mabel Lia Perabot August, 31 2022

ASSET	
Current Assets	
Cas and cash equivalents	Rp 100.000.000
Accounts Receivable	Rp 50.000.000
Equipment	Rp 12.000.000
Total current assets	Rp 162.000.000
Fixed assets	
Soil	Rp 200.000.000
Building	Rp 50.000.000
Vehicle	Rp 75.000.000
Equipment	Rp 15.000.000
Fixed total assets	Rp 340.000.000
Accumulated depreciation	
Soil	Rp 20.000.000
Vechile	Rp 15.000.000
Quipment	Rp 5.000.000
Total accumulated depreciation	Rp 40.000.000
Total assets	Rp 420.000.000
Liability and equity	
Short term obligation	
Accounts payable	Rp 100.000.000
Long term obligation	

Bank debt	Rp 100.000.000
Equity	
Owner's capital	Rp 199.400.000
Current year profit	Rp 20.600.000
Total equity and liability	Rp 420.000.000

DISCUSSION

The results of the research show that the accounting system used in Mabel Lia Perabot business is still not in accordance with SAK-EMKM because the recording of financial reports is not in accordance with the accounting cycle and does not apply SAK-EMKM in preparing financial reports.

Business owners know that is important to record financial reports by keeping financial records to find out how much calculate the profit earned and can find out how the business is doing as said during an interview with Mr Budiarto as the owner the Mabel business Lia Perabot.

However, in reality the accounting system carried out by Mabel Lia Perabot business is still very simple and the recording process is still carried out manually and does not comply with SAK-EMKM to small and medium businesses, especially in the Mabel Lia Perabot business, has a positive effect on the company. This shows that the owner of the company already knows that there are accounting standards that are used as guidelines in preparing financial reports for the development of business continuity. Financial reports that are made can be useful for companies and other parties.

The obstacles faced by Mabel Lia Perabot Business in compiling her financial reports :

Mabel lia perabot did not apply SAK-EMKM in preparing her financial reports, this was based on several reasons, namely :

1. lack of knowledge of business owner Mabel Lia Perabot about of financial reports, the manager only keeps simple records.
2. there is professional accounting staff in the Mabel Lia Perabot business. The manager admits that he does not have accounting staff who can represent the owner in the effort to prepare financial reports in accordance with SAK-EMKM.
3. business owner Mabel Lia Perabot admits that she does not consider financial arrangements important. The owner admits that privately managed companies do not need to prepare financial statement in accordance with SAK-EMKM because the important records are notes. Which the owner can understand. Business owner Mabel Lia Perabot also admits that compiling financial reports based on SAK-EMKM only takes time.

Specifically, the obstacle is not implementing the preparation of financial reports in accordance with SAK-EMKM. This is in line with research conducted by the lack of understanding of SAK-EMKM. Based on these results, it can be concluded that education and accounting staff who are experts play an important role in helping companies implement SAK-EMKM to measure the level of development and financial performance.

4. CONCLUSION

Mabel Lia Perabot business does not record business financial reports that are not in accordance with SAK-EMKM, the owner considered that the recording was clear and owner considered that the recording was clear and effective. And Mabel Lia Perabot business constraints in implementing SAK-EMKM are follows the lack of knowledge of the Mabel Lia Perabot business owner about SAK-EMKM and the owner's lack of understanding of the importance of recording and preparing appropriate financial reports based on SAK-EMKM.

REFERENCES

- [1] SAK EMKM, "Ikatan Akutansi Indonesia. Standar Akutansi Keuangan ENTitas Mikro Kecil dan Menengah," *iaiglobal*, 2018. http://iaiglobal.or.id/v03/files/draft_ed_sak_emkm_kompilasi.pdf.
- [2] Amani Tatik, "Penerapan SAK-EMKM Sebagai Dasar Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan UMKM (Studi Kasus di UD Dua Putri Solehah Probolinggo)," *Adv. Opt. Mater.*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 1–9, 2018.
- [3] T. V. Bunyamin, "Penerapan Standar Akutansi Keuangan untuk Entitas Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah (SAK EMKM) pada Bunyamin, T. V. (2017). Penerapan Standar Akutansi Keuangan untuk Entitas Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah (SAK EMKM) pada Laporan Keuangan Toko Bessnat Shoes. Laporan," 2017.
- [4] R. A. Handayani, "Analisis Penerapan Sak Emkm Pada Usaha Mikro Kecil Dan Menengah Di Kab. *Analysis Of The Application Of Financial Accounting Standards For Micro, Small And Medium Entities (SAK-EMKM) In The Preparation Of Financial Statements In Business Mabel Lia Perabot. Ayu Sufi Lestari, et al*

- Luwu Utara (Studi Kasus Umkm Farhan Cake'S)," *Skripsi*, 2018.
- [5] Nurlaila, "Penerapan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Entitas Mikro Kecil dan Menengah (SAK EMKM) Pada Cukma Cipta Ceramic Dinoyo-Malang," *Skripsi*, 2018.
- [6] Suntoyo, *Metode Penelitian Akutansi*. 2016.
- [7] sugiyono, "Data deskriptif kualitatif," *repository.usm.ac.id*, 2016. repository.usm.ac.id.