


The Influence of Financial Experience, Education Level and Accounting Understanding on the Preparation of Financial Reports of Msmes Based on EMKM SAK for UMKM Actors in Medan City

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords: Accounting Comprehension, Educational Level, Financial Experience, Financial Reporting MSMEs, SAK EMKM.</p>	<p>This study aims to examine the influence of financial experience, educational level, and accounting comprehension on the preparation of financial statements of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) based on SAK EMKM (Financial Accounting Standards for MSMEs) in the city of Medan. The research employed a quantitative approach with 100 respondents selected using purposive sampling. Data were collected through questionnaires and analyzed using multiple linear regression. The results indicate that financial experience and accounting comprehension have a positive and significant influence on the preparation of financial statements. Educational level also has a significant influence, though to a lesser extent. Simultaneously, all three variables significantly affect the quality and compliance of MSME financial reporting with SAK EMKM standards. These findings suggest that enhancing MSME actors' financial experience and accounting knowledge, supported by an adequate educational background, can improve their ability to produce standardized, accurate, and reliable financial reports.</p>
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INTRODUCTION

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are one of the many economic sectors run by the Indonesian people. MSMEs are small-scale economic activities of the people, small, managed by a group community or family, and stand independently. MSMEs have a very important role in the national economy, because it is able to absorb unemployment in large numbers and contribute significantly to Product Domestic Gross (GDP) (Astuti et al., 2022).

See the large contribution made by MSMEs, attention is needed more from government to develop and maintain potential mainstay of MSMEs. MSMEs have an important role in increasing income society, encouraging economic growth, and making MSME actors more independent (Ardila et al., 2022). This also makes the community become more active and creative in generating new ideas for development business. In Medan City, the rapid development of MSMEs is increasing level competition, which requires entrepreneurs to be able to survive and develop. Increasing the development of MSMEs is also reflected from increasingly better financial reports (Dahrani et al., 2022).

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Bond Indonesian Accountants (IAI) is organization that prepares and establishes Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SAK EMKM) to assist MSMEs in achieving good and transparent financial management. SAK EMKM is a more comprehensive accounting standard. simple Compared to SAK ETAP, which was previously used by MSMEs, SAK EMKM was specifically designed to suit the characteristics and needs of MSMEs in preparing financial statements. (Ardila & Nisa, 2024).

It is hoped that the EMKM SAK can make things easier presentation financial reports to economic institutions. Financial reports prepared based on SAK EMKM are more easy understood because it uses simple guidelines, is not too complicated, and facilitates interest various stakeholders interests. However, it is still Lots MSME actors who do not understand the EMKM SAK well and have difficulty in recording their finances independently, so that this makes it difficult for them to obtain loan business (Rismawandi et al., 2022).

Retrieval decision investment is an important process that involves election alternative investment taking into account risk and return. In the context of capital markets, the decision investment very influenced by the individual characteristics of investors, including financial experience, level of education and understanding to accounting information.

Investors who have more financial experience height usually has experienced various different market situations, so that better able to assess risks and potential profit from A instrument investment. Meanwhile, the level of education can influence ability individuals in analyzing financial information and making data-driven decisions. On the other hand, understanding accounting provides the ability to read financial reports, understanding financial ratios, and assess condition company, which became important basis in fundamental analysis.

Medan City as one of the big cities in Indonesia show development the participation of retail investors is quite rapid. This makes This city is the right location to study factors that influence taking decision investment in the capital market. Objective The purpose of this research is to test and analyze the influence of financial experience, level education and understanding accountancy to taking decision investment in capital market investors in Medan City.

METHOD

Types and Approaches of Research

This type of research is quantitative with an approach associative. This approach is used to find out relationships and influences between variables independent (financial experience, level of education and understanding accounting) to variables dependent (taking decision investment).

Population and Sample

The population in this study is all capital market investors in Medan City. The sampling technique sample used was purposive sampling, with the following criteria:

- a. Active investor domiciled in Medan City.
- b. One year experience in investing in the capital market.

- c. Amount The sample used in this study was 100 respondents.

Data collection technique

Data is collected through distribution in-person and online questionnaires. Questionnaires arranged using a Likert scale of 1–5 to measure perception respondents to every indicator variable.

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is carried out in several stages:

- a. Validity and Reliability Test: to ensure that valid and reliable research instruments trusted.
- b. Assumption Test Classical: Includes normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity tests.
- c. Analysis Multiple Linear Regression: To test influence simultaneous and partial from variables independent to variables dependent.
- d. t-test and F-test: The t-test is used to test partial influence, and the F test to test simultaneous influence.
- e. Coefficient Determination (R^2): To see how big is the variable independent able to explain variables dependent.

RESULTS AND DISCCUSION

Research Results

Description Research Object

This research was conducted on Culinary Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Medan Selayang District and Medan Sunggal District, which are registered with the Department of Cooperatives and MSMEs in Medan City in 2022-2024.

Description Characteristics Respondents

Characteristics respondents analyzed to understand their diversity with the aim of providing a clear picture of the respondents' conditions. This study conducted a distribution questionnaire in data collection. Questionnaire shared to 30 MSMEs in Medan Selayang District and Medan Sunggal District as respondents in this study. Based on the questionnaires that have been received, the researcher identify characteristics respondents by type gender and last education.

Respondents by Type Sex

Table 1. Respondent Identity Data Based on Gender

Identity	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Woman	23	76.67%
Man	7	23.33%
Total	30	100%

Source: Questionnaire Processing Results (2025)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that 23 (76.67%) of the respondents were female and 7 (23.33%) were male. This indicates that the majority of respondents were female.

Respondents based on Last Education

Table 2. Respondent Identity Data Based on Last Education

Identity	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Elementary School	3	10%
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	4	13.33%
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	18	60%
S1	5	16.67%
Total	30	100%

Source: Questionnaire Processing Results (2025)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that respondents with the highest education level of elementary school were 3 (10%), respondents with the highest education level of junior high school were 4 (13.33%), respondents with the highest education level of high school were 18 (60%), and respondents with the highest education level of bachelor's degree were 5 (16.67%). This shows that the majority of respondents had the highest education level of high school.

Data Quality Test

Validity Test

Validity test used to measure to what extent a questionnaires are able to reveal data that should be measured (Ghozali, 2018). A questionnaire is said to be valid if the questions in it are able to measure what to do measured. The criteria used in this test are to compare the calculated r value with the table r (two-sided test with a significance of 0.05). If the calculated $r >$ table r , then the question is declared valid. Conversely, if r count $<$ r table, then the question is declared invalid.

Table 3. Validity Test Results

Variables	Statement Items	Rtable	Pearson Correlation	Sig.	Information
<i>Financial Experience (X1)</i>	X1.1	0.361	0.687	0.001	Valid
	X1.2	0.361	0.830	0.001	Valid
	X1.3	0.361	0.605	0.001	Valid
	X1.4	0.361	0.591	0.001	Valid
	X1.5	0.361	0.533	0.001	Valid
	X1.6	0.361	0.435	0.001	Valid
Education Level (X2)	X2.1	0.361	0.756	0.001	Valid
	X2.2	0.361	0.665	0.001	Valid
	X2.3	0.361	0.781	0.001	Valid
	X2.4	0.361	0.727	0.001	Valid
	X2.5	0.361	0.687	0.001	Valid
	X2.6	0.361	0.458	0.001	Valid
	X2.7	0.361	0.854	0.001	Valid
	X2.8	0.361	0.839	0.001	Valid
	X3.1	0.361	0.866	0.001	Valid

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Variables	Statement Items	Rtable	Pearson Correlation	Sig.	Information
Understanding Accounting (X3)	X3.2	0.361	0.705	0.001	Valid
	X3.3	0.361	0.438	0.001	Valid
	X3.4	0.361	0.728	0.001	Valid
	X3.5	0.361	0.817	0.001	Valid
	X3.6	0.361	0.897	0.001	Valid
	X3.7	0.361	0.605	0.001	Valid
	X3.8	0.361	0.881	0.001	Valid
	X3.9	0.361	0.805	0.001	Valid
	X3.10	0.361	0.857	0.001	Valid
	X3.11	0.361	0.885	0.001	Valid
	X3.12	0.361	0.726	0.001	Valid
	Compilation MSME Financial Reports Based on MSME SAK	Y.1	0.361	0.576	0.001
Y.2		0.361	0.806	0.001	Valid
Y.3		0.361	0.567	0.001	Valid
Y.4		0.361	0.690	0.001	Valid
Y.5		0.361	0.803	0.001	Valid
Y.6		0.361	0.687	0.001	Valid

Source : SPSS Data Processing 29.00 (2025)

validity test results presented in the table above, the r table value for 30 respondents with a significance level of 0.05 is 0.361. All statement items in the variables above have a calculated r value > r table, so that can concluded that all statement items declared valid.

Reliability Test

Reliability test aims to assess consistency and accuracy something research instruments, so that can reliable in stable data collection from time to time. This test is used to determine whether a questionnaire as an indicator variables have levels good reliability (Ghozali, 2018). A question is stated reliable if the value *Cronbach's Alpha* ≥ 0.60 . If the value *Cronbach's Alpha* < 0.60 , then the question considered unreliable.

Table 4. Reliability Test

Variables	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items	Information
Compilation MSME Financial Report Based on MSME SAK (Y)	0.764>0.6	6	Reliable
<i>Financial Experience</i> (X1)	0.652>0.6	6	Reliable
Education Level (X2)	0.853>0.6	8	Reliable
Understanding Accounting (X3)	0.934>0.6	12	Reliable

Source : SPSS Data Collection 29.00 (2025)

the reliability test presented in Table 4.4, it is known that that all statement items in a variable have a value *Cronbach's Alpha* > 0.60 . This means that all statement items the stated reliable.

Statistical Test Descriptive

Descriptive testing is a method for analyzing data by means of describe or depict the data that has been collected as is, without intending to draw conclusions that apply generally or generalize (Sugiyono, 2022). Statistical tests descriptive in this study includes calculation of the average (*mean*), minimum value, maximum value, and standard deviation.

Table 5. Statistical Test Results Descriptive

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE (X1)	30	22	30	26.77	2.700
TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN (X2)	30	28	40	34.97	3.882
PEMAHAMAN AKUNTANSI (X3)	30	32	60	51.83	7.135
PENYUSUNAN LAPORAN KEUANGAN UMKM BERDASARKAN SAK EMKM (Y)	30	21	30	26.53	2.713
Valid N (listwise)	30				

Source : SPSS Data Land Survey 29.00 (2025)

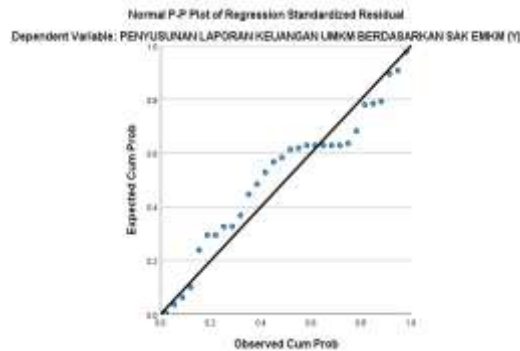
Based on statistics descriptive in the table above, can explained statistics descriptive The research variables are as follows:

1. *Financial Experience*
 From the results of statistical tests descriptive, known that minimum value of 22, value maximum of 30, the average value (*mean*) is 26.77, and the standard deviation is amounting to 2,700.
2. Education Level
 From the results of statistical tests descriptive, known that minimum value of 28, value maximum of 40, the average value (*mean*) is 34.97, and the standard deviation is amounting to 3,882.
3. Understanding Accountancy
 From the results of statistical tests descriptive, known that minimum value of 32, value maximum of 60, the average value (*mean*) is 51.38, and the standard deviation is amounting to 7,135.
4. Compilation MSME Financial Reports Based on MSME SAK
 From the results of statistical tests descriptive, known that minimum value of 21, value maximum of 30, the average value (*mean*) is 26.53, and the standard deviation is amounting to 2,713.

Assumption Test Classic

Normality Test

Normality Test aims to find out whether the distribution a data follows or approaches normal (Juliandi, 2018)distribution. Data normality is the important thing is that if the data is normally distributed then the data considered can represent population.



Source : SPSS Data Collection 29.00 (2025)

Normality Test

Based on figure 1. *normal probability plots* seen that the dots spread out around diagonal lines and follow direction diagonal line, so that can concluded that residue normally distributed and regression model. So, the normality requirements have been met

Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity Test It means variables independent variables contained in the regression model have a perfect or nearly perfect linear relationship. perfect (Juliandi, 2018). The cutoff value that is generally used to indicate the presence of multicollinearity is that it does not occur. symptom multicollinearity, if the Tolerance value ≥ 0.10 and the VIF value < 10 . Based on the SPSS output results, the VIF value and *tolerance value* are can seen in the table below.

Table 6. Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients ^a								
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	5.011	2.507		1.999	0.049		
	FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE (X1)	0.190	0.042	0.238	2.379	0.019	0.595	1.681
	TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN (X2)	0.164	0.067	0.270	2.461	0.016	0.455	2.189
	PEMAHAMAN AKUNTANSI (X3)	0.256	0.108	0.314	2.282	0.031	0.600	1.669

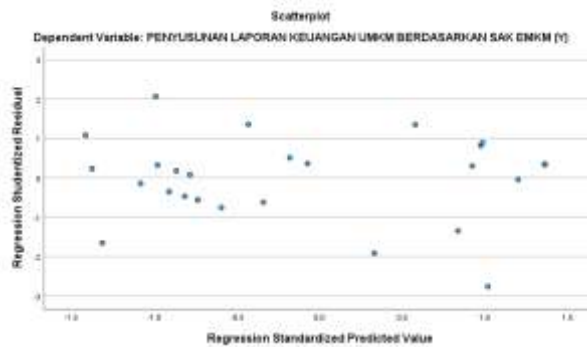
a. Dependent Variable: PENYUSUNAN LAPORAN KEUANGAN UMKM BERDASARKAN SAK EMKM (Y)

Source : SPSS Data Collection 29.00 (2025)

Based on the table 6 show that each variables independent has a tolerance value ≥ 0.10 which means that there is no correlation between variables independent. In the VIF calculation results can also be show the most similar thing, where each variables mark independent can have a VIF value ≤ 10 , then can concluded that there are no symptoms multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity Test is a test that aims to determine whether the regression model happen inequality variants from the residual of observation other (Juliandi, 2018)observations. The regression model that meets the requirements are where there are similarities variants from residual one observation other observations remain or are called heteroscedasticity. Based on the SPSS output results, the scatterplot diagram can be seen in Figure 2 below.



Source : SPSS Data Processing 29.00 (2025)
 Figure 2 Heteroscedasticity Test

Based on the image above, we can see that the random points, both above and below the number 0 on the Y axis and do not show pattern or shape certain. Then assumptions for heteroscedasticity test can concluded that the regression model can used does not occur heteroscedasticity.

Analysis Test Multiple Linear Regression

Multiple linear regression model used to find out influence from independent variable (independent) on variables dependent.

$$Y = a + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \varepsilon$$

Information :

Y = Compilation MSME Financial Reports Based on MSME SAK

a = Constant

β = Coefficient Regression

X_1 = Financial Experience

X_2 = Education Level

X_3 = Understanding Accountancy

ε = Standard Error

The following is a table which is the output of SPSS.

Table 7. Multiple Linear Regression Test

		Coefficients ^a					Collinearity Statistics	
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	5.011	2.507		1.999	0.048		
	FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE (X1)	0.100	0.042	0.228	2.379	0.019	0.595	1.681
	TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN (X2)	0.164	0.067	0.270	2.461	0.016	0.455	2.196
	PEMAHAMAN AKUNTANSI (X3)	0.356	0.108	0.314	3.282	0.001	0.600	1.668

a. Dependent Variable: PENYUSUNAN LAPORAN KEUANGAN UMKM BERDASARKAN SAK EMKM (Y)

Source : SPSS Data Processing 29.00 (2025)

From the table above we can determined equality the regression is based on column B which is coefficient regression on each variable. So the equation the regression is as follows.
 $Y = 5.011 + 0.100X_1 + 0.164X_2 + 0.356X_3 + \varepsilon$

The following is an explanation of the results of the equation regression can implement as follows:

1. Constant value as big as 5.011 shows *Financial Experience*, Education Level and Understanding Accounting is in a fixed state where there is no change or is equal to zero, then Compilation MSME Financial Reports Based on SAK EMKM have a value 5.011.
2. Coefficient value *Financial Experience* as big as 0.100 with direction positive show that *Financial Experience* experience increase so will followed by an increase Compilation Financial Report of MSMEs Based on SAK EMKM amounting to 0.100 assuming variables other independents are considered permanent.
3. Coefficient value Level of education as big as 0.164 with direction positive show that Level of education experience increase so will followed by an increase Compilation Financial Report of MSMEs Based on SAK EMKM amounting to 0.164 assuming variables other independents are considered permanent.
4. Coefficient value Understanding Accountancy as big as 0.356 with direction positive show that Understanding Accountancy experience increase so will followed by an increase Compilation Financial Report of MSMEs Based on SAK EMKM amounting to 0.356 assuming variables other independents are considered permanent.

Hypothesis Testing

t-test (Partial Test)

Partial t-test is a method for assessing significance influence variable X against variable Y individually. This test is used to determine the extent to which the variable independent contribute to explaining variables dependent. In this T-test, the level of general significance The criterion used is 0.05 (or 5%). Some of the criteria used in the T test are as follows:

1. If $t_{count} > t_{table}$ and value significant < 0.05 then the hypothesis is accepted, which means partially variables independent has influence significant to variables dependent.
2. If $t_{count} > t_{table}$ and value significant > 0.05 then the hypothesis is rejected, which means partially variables independent does not have a significant influence to variables dependent

Based on the output results of SPSS 29, the results of the t-test can be seen in table 4.8 below :

Table 8. T-test

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta				Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	5.011	2.507		1.999	0.048		
	FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE (X1)	0.100	0.042	0.228	2.379	0.019	0.595	1.681
	TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN (X2)	0.164	0.067	0.270	2.481	0.016	0.455	2.199
	PEMAHAMAN AKUNTANSI (X3)	0.356	0.108	0.314	3.282	0.001	0.650	1.668

a. Dependent Variable: PENYUSUNAN LAPORAN KEUANGAN UMKM BERDASARKAN SAK EMKM (Y)

Source : SPSS Data Processing 29.00 (2025)

Influence *Financial Experience* To Customer Loyalty

on partial test results influence *Financial Experience* to Compilation Financial Reports of MSMEs Based on SAK EMKM, then obtained mark t_{count} for variables *Financial Experience* is

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2.379 and t_{table} with $\alpha = 5\%$ is 1.708. The variable *Financial Experience* has value t_{count} greater than t_{table} ($2.379 > 1.708$) with the numbers significant $0.019 < 0.05$. This shows that in a partial manner there is a positive and significant influence between *Financial Experience* to Compilation MSME Financial Reports Based on MSME SAK.

1. Influence Level of education To Customer Loyalty

on partial test results influence Level of education to Compilation Financial Reports of MSMEs Based on SAK EMKM, then obtained mark t_{count} for variables The level of education is 2,461 and the t_{table} with $\alpha = 5\%$ is 1,708. The variable Education level has value t_{count} greater than t_{table} ($2.461 > 1.708$) with the numbers significant $0.016 < 0.05$. This shows that in a partial manner there is a positive and significant influence between Level of education to Compilation MSME Financial Reports Based on MSME SAK.

2. Influence Understanding Accountancy To Customer Loyalty

on partial test results influence Understanding Accountancy to Compilation Financial Reports of MSMEs Based on SAK EMKM, then obtained mark t_{count} for variables Understanding Accountancy is 3.282 and the t_{table} with $\alpha = 5\%$ is 1.708. The variable Understanding Accountancy have value t_{count} greater than t_{table} ($3.282 > 1.708$) with the numbers significant $0.001 < 0.05$. This shows that in a partial manner there is a positive and significant influence between Understanding Accountancy to Compilation MSME Financial Reports Based on MSME SAK.

F Test (Simultaneous)

The F test aims to test influence independent variables simultaneously to dependent variable. Based on the SPSS output results, the F test results can be seen in table 4.9 as follows:

Table 9. F test

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	129.869	3	43.290	13.464	<0.001 ^b
	Residual	83.597	26	3.215		
	Total	213.467	29			

a. Dependent Variable: PENYUSUNAN LAPORAN KEUANGAN UMKM BERDASARKAN SAK EMKM (Y)

b. Predictors: (Constant), PEMAHAMAN AKUNTANSI (X3), FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE (X1), TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN (X2)

Source : SPSS Data Processing 29.00 (2025)

From the ANOVA test or F *test*, we can get mark $F_{count} 13.464 > F_{table} 2,759$ with a level of significance 0.001. This shows that simultaneously stated that There is influence significant *Financial Experience*, Education Level and Understanding Accountancy together have an influence to Compilation MSME Financial Reports Based on EMKM SAK.

Coefficient Tests Determination (R-Square)

According to (Juliandi, 2018) coefficient determination in essence regulates how far in explaining variation variables dependent. another way to see suitability model linear

regression, namely by measuring the contribution made by the independent variable (X) in predicting Y value.

Based on the SPSS output results, the results of the coefficient test determination can be seen in the table below.

**Table 10. R-Square
 Model Summary^b**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	0.780 ^a	0.608	0.563	1.793	1.158

a. Predictors: (Constant), PEMAHAMAN AKUNTANSI (X3), FINANCIAL EXPERIENCE (X1), TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN (X2)

b. Dependent Variable: PENYUSUNAN LAPORAN KEUANGAN UMKM BERDASARKAN SAK EMKM (Y)

Source : SPSS Data Processing 29.00 (2025)

Based on table 10 above, it can be seen that R value = 0.780 for the relationship between variables and *Adjusted R Square* = 0.563 means 56.3% show that ability variables independent, namely *Financial Experience*, Education Level and Understanding Accountancy in explaining variables dependent, namely the compilation The Financial Report of MSMEs Based on SAK EMKM is 56.3%. So that can be concluded that Compilation MSME Financial Reports Based on MSME SAK influenced by *Financial Experience*, Education Level and Understanding Accountancy in explaining product investment gold as big as 54.9%, while the remainder is (100% - 56.3% = 43.7%) which has been influenced by other factors which have not been able to be explained by the variable independent in this research model. This study examines influence Financial Experience, Education Level, and Understanding Accountancy to compilation Financial reports of MSMEs based on SAK EMKM in Medan City. Analysis results show that third variables has an influence partially positive and simultaneous. Here is the explanation :

1. *Financial Experience*

The t-test yields mark $t_{hitung} = 2.379 > t_{tabel} = 1.708$, with significance $0.019 < 0.05$, which means it has an effect positive and significant. MSME actors who have better financial experience tend to more skilled in financial recording and reporting in accordance with SAK EMKM standards. This is in line with the findings Ahmad & Yandari (2024).

2. *Education Level*

The results of the t-test show $t_{hitung} = 2.461 > t_{tabel} = 1.708$, with significance $0.016 < 0.05$, which means it has an effect positive and significant. More education high helps MSME actors understand structure financial reports and basic concepts accounting, such as balance sheets and profit and loss, as put forward by Putri & Merlina (2024).

3. *Understanding Accountancy*

calculated t value = $3.282 > t_{tabel} = 1.708$, with significance $0.001 < 0.05$, indicates influence positive and significant. Understanding accountancy make things easier MSME actors in compiling accurate financial reports in accordance with the principles

of the MSME Financial Accounting Standards (SAK). This is supported by research by Puspitasari & Muslimin (2024).

4. *Influence Simultan*

The results of the F test show $F \text{ count} = 13.464 > F \text{ table} = 2.759$, with significance $0.001 < 0.05$, which means the third variables simultaneously influential significant. The combination of financial experience, education, and understanding accountancy form ability MSME actors in compiling financial reports that are transparent, accountable, and in accordance with applicable standards.

CONCLUSION

Partially there is a positive and significant influence between Financial Experience to Compilation Financial Reports of MSMEs Based on SAK EMKM for MSME Actors in Medan City. Partially there is a positive and significant influence between Level of education to Compilation Financial Reports of MSMEs Based on SAK EMKM for MSME Actors in Medan City. Partially there is a positive and significant influence between Understanding Accountancy to Compilation Financial Reports of MSMEs Based on SAK EMKM for MSME Actors in Medan City. Partially, there is a positive and significant influence between Financial Experience, Education Level and Understanding Accountancy to Compilation Financial Reports of MSMEs Based on SAK EMKM for MSME Actors in Medan City. It is expected more MSME actors increase motivation and desire to continue Study as well as understand compilation financial reports in accordance with SAK EMKM, through non-formal education such as relevant training, workshops, or seminars, MSME actors who have prepared financial reports can maintain and continue increase quality their business financial reports to be better and meet standards. Meanwhile, for MSMEs who have not yet prepared financial reports, it is expected to start learning and understanding importance compilation financial reports in accordance with SAK EMKM, for further researchers to be able to develop this research by adding other potential independent variables influence compilation financial reports of MSMEs based on SAK EMKM. In addition, researchers are also advised to expand research area coverage so that the data obtained more varies and the research results are more representative and accurate.

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