

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MSMEs AT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTITY (SAK EMKM)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to encourage SMEs that do not yet have a record of financial statements to apply their financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities, in presenting simple reports with an accounting financial report preparation system that can help and simplify. The study was conducted on the MSME business of Nasi Pecel Food Stall Madiun Dika Bolo. The method used is descriptive qualitative method. As well as collecting data by means of interviews, documentation and direct observation. This study was conducted to analyze the preparation of financial statements in accordance with the statement of SAK EMKM. It is known that Warung Nasi Pecel Madiun Dika Bolo has problems in preparing financial statements, including the lack of manpower and bookkeeping to make financial reports, only recording income and expenses in order to find the profit side due to lack of knowledge related to how to make financial reports so that according to SAK EMKM.

Keywords: MSMEs, Financial Statements, SAK EMKM

INTRODUCTION

SAK EMKM as the financial accounting standard for MSMEs which was enforced to coincide on January 1 2018, the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI) produced the Financial

Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, Medium Entities (SAK EMKM). In this case, MSME implementers get a description in preparing financial reports. So it will be easy in the preparation and presentation of financial statements.

With the SAK EMKM, MSMEs are required to make financial reports using IFRS-based universal SAK and SAK ETAP. In some respects SAK EMKM provides many conveniences for MSMEs because SAK EMKM contains simpler accounting arrangements than SAK ETAP. Although SAK EMKM is stated to be simpler and easier to implement compared to SAK Universal based on IFRS and SAK ETAP, it is not as easy as said because to practice SAK EMKM in the financial reporting process of course requires a more detailed description.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the financial statements of SMEs at the level of application of SAK EMKM. And with the emergence of this research, it is hoped that MSME implementers will be able to apply the correct rules. To be able to improve the quality of financial reports and make it easier for MSME implementers to increase access to capital from banks if needed.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Understanding Financial Statements

Financial statements are part of the accounting cycle. The description of the accounting cycle is as follows: Transaction → Making Evidence → Journal → Ledger → Adjusting Balance → Financial Statements → Closing Journal → Trial Balance after Closing Journal. The main financial statements generated from the accounting process consist of a balance sheet, Profit/Loss Statement, a Statement of Changes in Capital and a Cash Flow Statement (Haryono Jusup in Kirowati & Amir, 2019:52).

Financial statement analysis is to describe financial statement items into small units of information and see significant and meaningful relationships with one another from both quantitative and non-quantitative data with the aim of knowing a deeper financial condition and very important in the process. produce the right decisions (Harahap in Suherti & Fernos, 2019:5).

Purpose of Financial Statements

The purpose of financial statements according to (Financial Accounting Standards in

Putranto, 2018:6) is as follows:

1. Provide a data concerning the financial position, performance and turnover of financial position in an industry that is useful for several parties in making economic decisions.
2. The financial statements also show what management is trying to do with the energy resources entrusted to it.

Understanding SMEs

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are business activities that can expand employment opportunities and provide broad economic services to residents. MSMEs can function in the process of equity and increase the income of citizens, and urge economic development and function in realizing national stability. Sourced on Law No. 9 of 1999 concerning Small Business as changed to Law Number. 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, until the interpretation of MSMEs in Article 1 is as follows:

1. Micro Enterprises are productive businesses owned by individuals and/or individual business entities that meet the criteria for Micro Enterprises as regulated in this Law.
2. Small Business is a productive economic business that stands alone, which is carried out by individuals or business entities that are not industrial subsidiaries or industrial branches that are owned, understood, or become part of either directly or indirectly from Medium Enterprises or Large Enterprises that fulfill Small Business criteria as defined in this Law.
3. Medium Enterprises are productive economic businesses that stand alone, which are carried out by individuals or business entities that are not industrial subsidiaries or industrial branches that are owned, understood, or become part of either directly or indirectly with Small Businesses or Large Businesses with total assets. net or annual sales results as regulated in this Law.
4. Large Business is a productive economic business that is attempted by a business entity with a net worth or annual sales income greater than that of a Medium Enterprise, which includes national or private owned businesses, joint ventures, and foreign businesses carrying out economic activities in Indonesia. Chapter 9 MSMEs and Intellectual Property Rights 159
5. The Business World is a Micro Business, Small Business, Medium Business, and Large Business that carries out economic activities in Indonesia and is domiciled in Indonesia.

MSME Criteria

Further explained in Article 6 of Law No. 20 of 2008 concerning the criteria for MSMEs in the form of capital are as follows:

The criteria for Micro Enterprises are as follows:

1. Has a very large net worth of IDR 50.000.000,00 (fifty million IDR) does not include land and buildings where the business is located; or
2. Have annual sales results very much IDR 300.000.000, 00 (three hundred million IDR).

The criteria for Small Business are as follows:

1. Have a net worth of more than IDR 50.000.000,00 (fifty million IDR) up to a maximum of IDR 500.000.000,00 (five hundred million IDR) not including land and buildings for business; or
2. Have annual sales of more than IDR 300.000.000,00 (three hundred million IDR) up to a very large amount of IDR 2.500.000.000,00 (two billion five hundred million IDR)

The criteria for Medium Enterprises are as follows:

1. Have a net worth of more than IDR 500.000.000,00 (five hundred million IDR) up to a maximum of IDR 10.000.000.000,00 (ten billion IDR) not including land and buildings for business; or
2. Have annual sales of more than IDR 2.500.000.000,00 (two billion five hundred million IDR) up to a maximum of IDR 50.000.000.000,00 (fifty billion IDR).

MSME Goals

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) aim to be able to provide business motivation as well as grow and develop these businesses in building a national economy based on the principles of equitable economic democracy.

Definition of SAK EMKM

SAK EMKM is an abbreviation of Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities which is specially designed as a benchmark for financial accounting standards for MSMEs. This Financial Standard was prepared and ratified by the Indonesian Institute of

Accountants as a professional organization that houses all accountants in Indonesia.

The purpose of SAK EMKM

The purpose of SAK EMKM is to help EMKM in preparing financial statements to provide data on the financial position and performance of an entity that is useful for most users in making economic decisions by anyone to fulfill the needs of these data. These users include providers of energy resources to entities, such as creditors or investors. In meeting its objectives, the financial statements also show management's responsibility for the energy resources entrusted to it. To support the arrangement of financial reports at EMKM, SAK EMKM was made.

Presentation of Financial Statements According to SAK EMKM

Minimum MSME financial statements consist of a statement of financial position at the end of the period, a profit and loss statement throughout the period, as well as notes to the financial statements containing bonuses and details of certain relevant items. Although SAK EMKM only controls 3 components of financial statements, it is always allowed if you want to compile other components of financial statements such as cash flow reports and equity turnover reports, and other reports to fulfill the EMKM financial statements (SAK EMKM in Pertiwi et al., 2020: 39).

RESEARCH METHODS

Based on the research objectives, the research method used is qualitative research with a case study at the Nasi Pecel Madiun Dika Bolo food stall in Sidoarjo. This research is a descriptive qualitative research approach, namely descriptive research research carried out by collecting, managing and presenting data so that it is easy to understand and get a picture or information about the object of research in the form of sentences. As well as finding out a description of the analysis of the application of the financial statements and solving the problem.

The research method used in this study is a field survey method where research is carried out by directly visiting the intended research place to obtain the necessary data. In this study, reviewing and processing data in the form of income, sales and applying it in the financial statements of SAK EMKM during December 2020.

Population and Sample

Population is a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain characteristics that have been applied by researchers so that they can be studied and then drawn

conclusions. The sample is part of the population to be studied.

Variable Operational Definition

The research conducted at the Nasi Pecel Food Stall Business in Madiun Dika Bolo was to investigate how the preparation of financial reports had been implemented by the food stall owners. The financial statements prepared by the owner so far have not been in accordance with SAK EMKM, due to limited knowledge of financial statements in accordance with SAK EMKM and limited personnel to record good and detailed financial statements.

Data Source and Collection

1. Primary data

The primary data sources in this study were through interviews and observations. Which interview is a data collection technique aimed directly at business owners and employees.

2. Secondary Data

Sources of secondary data in this study in the form of documentation obtained directly from the company such as documents regarding the company profile.

Data Collection Technique

1. Interview

Interviews can be conducted by researchers to find out a person's condition, according to what is needed in this study.

2. Observation

Observation is research that is carried out systematically and intentionally by using the sense of sight to see an event that is taking place.

3. Documentation

Documentation technique is a technique of collecting data by collecting and analyzing documents, both written, graphic and electronic.

RESLUTS and DISCUSSIONS

Through interviews, data in the form of simple reports from resource persons are managed

in accordance with SAK EMKM, as follows:

Financial statements

Warung Makan Nasi Pecel Madiun Dika Bolo di Sidoarjo			
Laporan Penerimaan dan Pengeluaran			
Periode Tahun Yang Berakhir Desember 2020			
Dalam Satuan Rupiah			
Keterangan	Debet	Kredit	Saldo
Pendapatan	180.000.000		180.000.000
Sambel Kacang		18.400.000	161.600.000
Beras		25.920.000	135.680.000
Peyek		8.420.000	127.260.000
Daging		35.000.000	92.260.000
Bumbu		9.800.000	82.460.000
Sayuran		24.120.000	58.340.000
Biaya Pengiriman Belanja		4.800.000	53.540.000
Biaya Tenaga Kerja		14.400.000	39.140.000
Pembelian Perlengkapan		4.200.000	34.940.000
TOTAL	180.000.000	145.060.000	34.940.000

Fixed assets

WARUNG MAKAN NASI PECEL MADIUN DIKA BOLO SIDOARJO					
ASET TETAP					
PER 31 DESEMBER 2020					
KETERANGAN	TAHUN	HARGA PEROLEHAN	AKM. PENYUSUTAN	NILAI BUKU	
KOMPOR	05-Jan-19	Rp 180.000,00	Rp 120.000	Rp	60.000
MEJA	01-Jan-19	Rp 600.000,00	Rp 480.000	Rp	120.000
KURSI	01-Jan-19	Rp 420.000,00	Rp 280.000	Rp	140.000
TOTAL		Rp 1.200.000,00	Rp 880.000	Rp	320.000

Research result

Factory Overhead Cost

KETERANGAN	JUMLAH
BTKTL	4.800.000
BBP	80.000.000
Biaya Perlengkapan	4.200.000
Biaya LAT	4.800.000
Biaya LPG	2.160.000
TOTAL	95.960.000

Production Cost

KETERANGAN	JUMLAH
BBB	25.920.000
BTKL	14.400.000
BOP	95.960.000
TOTAL	136.280.000

Depreciation

WARUNG MAKAN NASI PECEL MADIUN DIKA BOLO SIDOARJO			
DEPRESIASI 2020			
KETERANGAN	HARGA PEROLEHAN	UMUR EKONOMIS	PENYUSUTAN
KOMPOR	Rp 180.000,00	3	Rp 60.000
MEJA	Rp 600.000,00	5	Rp 120.000
KURSI	Rp 420.000,00	3	Rp 140.000
TOTAL	Rp 1.200.000,00		Rp 320.000

Discussion

Income Statement

WARUNG MAKAN NASI PECEL MADIUN DIKA BOLO SIDOARJO		
LAPORAN LABA RUGI		
UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR 31 DESEMBER 2020		
PENDAPATAN		
Pendapatan Usaha		Rp 180.000.000
Biaya Produksi		Rp (136.280.000)
LABA RUGI KOTOR		
Rp 43.720.000		
Biaya administrasi dan penyusutan		
Penyusutan	Rp 320.000	
Biaya perlengkapan administrasi (Wawancara)	Rp 100.000	
Jumlah Biaya		Rp (420.000)
LABA USAHA		Rp 43.300.000

Statement of Financial Position

WARUNG MAKAN NASI PECEL MADIUN DIKA BOLO		
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN		
PER 31 DESEMBER 2020		
ASET		
Kas dan setara kas (Wawancara)	Rp	500.000
Piutang Usaha (Wawancara)	Rp	20.700.000
Perlengkapan (Wawancara)	Rp	9.200.000
Sewa dibayar dimuka (Wawancara)	Rp	12.200.000
Aset tetap (Nilai Buku)	Rp	1.200.000
Akumulasi penyusutan aset tetap	Rp	(880.000)
JUMLAH ASET	Rp	43.300.000
LIABILITAS		
Utang Bank (Wawancara)		
Jumlah Liabilitas		
EKUITAS		
Modal		
Laba tahun berjalan	Rp	43.300.000
Jumlah Ekuitas		
JUMLAH EKUITAS DAN LIABILITAS	Rp	43.300.000

Notes to Financial Statements

<p>WARUNG MAKAN NASI PECEL MADIUN DIKA BOLO</p> <p>CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN</p>
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31 DESEMBER 2020

1. UMUM

Entitas bergerak dalam bidang warung makan. Entitas memenuhi kriteria sebagai entitas mikro, kecil, dan menengah sesuai UU Nomor 20 Tahun 2008. Entitas berdomisili di Jl. Letjend Sutoyo No.69D, Kecamatan Waru Kabupaten Sidoarjo dan didirikan pada tahun 2014.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI PENTING

a. Pernyataan Kepatuhan

Laporan keuangan belum disusun menggunakan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Entitas Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah.

b. Dasar Penyusunan

Dasar penyusunan laporan keuangan adalah biaya historis dan menggunakan asumsi – asumsi dasar akrual. Mata uang penyajian yang digunakan untuk penyusunan laporan keuangan adalah Rupiah.

c. Piutang usaha

Piutang usaha disajikan sebesar jumlah tagihan.

d. Persediaan

Entitas tidak memiliki persediaan

e. Aset Tetap

Aset tetap dicatat sebesar biaya perolehannya jika aset tersebut dimiliki secara hukum oleh entitas.

Aset tetap	1.200.000
Akumulasi Penyusutan	<u>(880.000)</u>
Nilai buku	320.000

f. Pengakuan Pendapatan dan Beban

Pendapatan penjualan diakui ketika tagihan diterbitkan atau pengiriman dilakukan kepada pelanggan. Beban diakui saat terjadi.

3. KAS

Kas kecil – Rupiah	500.000
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4. PIUTANG USAHA

Pegawai	17.280.000
Pelanggan-pelanggan	<u>3.420.000</u>
Jumlah	23.190.000
5. BEBAN DIBAYAR DI MUKA	
Sewa	12.200.000
6. LABA TAHUN BERJALAN	
Laba tahun berjalan merupakan selisih penghasilan dan beban untuk tahun yang berakhir 31 Desember 2020, setelah dikurangi pengambilan pribadi.	
Laba Tahun Berjalan	43.300.000
Prive atau Pengambilan Pribadi	<u>(1.000.000)</u>
Kenaikan Modal Akhir Tahun	42.300.000
7. PENDAPATAN PENJUALAN	
Penjualan	180.000.000

CONCLUSION

1. MSMEs at Nasi Pecel Madiun Dika Bolo Food Stalls have not recorded their business financial statements in accordance with SAK EMKM standards.
2. There are two factors that affect MSMEs at Nasi Pecel Madiun Dika Bolo Food Stalls that have not recorded their financial statements based on SAK EMKM, namely the Internal Factors of the MSMEs, the lack of knowledge about SAK EMKM and External Factors, namely the absence of parties who are authorized to supervise and have an interest in making financial reports on SMEs.

SUGGESTION

1. There is a need for a special supervisory body to supervise and evaluate the implementation of SAK EMKM in various regions because MSME actors are very much found in the regions. So that with the existence of this supervisory body in the future all MSMEs in Indonesia can implement financial records based on SAK EMKM.
2. MSMEs at Nasi Pecel Madiun Dika Bolo Food Stalls should make financial records or bookkeeping in accordance with SAK EMKM to process company finances so that they can

know the performance and financial position of the business more accurately and serve as the basis for making economic decisions for companies and MSME actors can also distinguish between personal assets and assets resulting from the business that was initiated.

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