



The Influence of the Application and Understanding of SAK EMKM-Based Accounting on the Financial Statements of UMKM Pempek in Palembang City

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the influence of the application and understanding of accounting based on SAK EMKM on the financial statements of Small and Medium Enterprise. The data sources were primary data and data collection techniques were observation and questionnaires filled out by 50 units of Small and Medium Enterprise. The data were processed using multiple linear regression analysis. The application and understanding of SAK EMKM-based accounting have a positive effect on financial statement variables.

Keywords: accounting application, understanding of accounting, financial reports, SAK EMKM, small and medium enterprise

1. Introduction

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Indonesia have an important role in the movement of the country's economy because they are able to absorb workers and increase national economic growth. The number of MSMEs in Indonesia is approximately 57.8 million units or 99.9% of all business units and absorbs a workforce of approximately 114.4 million or 96.99% of the entire workforce (Mubiroh & Ruscitasari, 2020). Some of the advantages of MSMEs according to (Hani, 2017) include: (a) easy to adapt to ups and downs and market demand; (b) create jobs more quickly; and (c) able to contribute significantly in exports and trade. Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 20 of 2008 MSMEs are business activities that are able to expand employment and provide broad economic services to the community, play a role in the process of equity and increase economic growth and realize national economic stability. However, not a few MSMEs in Indonesia are still experiencing problems in accessing funding, both from banks and other financial institutions. Banks and financial institutions are one source of funding for MSMEs but other banks and financial institutions face difficulties in assessing loans from MSMEs that do not have proper financial records. One reason is that the ownership structure of SMEs is usually in the form of individuals or family members. So there is no public accountability, lack of supporting regulations, no audit of financial reports and lack of resources (Mubiroh & Ruscitasari, 2020). Another obstacle is the low understanding of accounting practice due to the low understanding of Financial Accounting Standards from business owners. This happens because there are no regulations that require the preparation of financial reports for MSMEs, limited knowledge of accounting books, the complexity of the accounting process and the view that financial reports are not important for MSMEs (Pratiwi & Hanafi, 2016).

Therefore, to develop quality and facilitate the financial reporting needs of MSMEs in Indonesia, the Indonesian Accounting Association Board (IAI) approved the exposure draft of Micro, Small and Medium Entity Financial Accounting Standards (SAK-EMKM) at a meeting on 18 May 2016, officially ratified on 24 October 2016 and became effective on January 1, 2018. SAK EMKM is a simpler financial accounting standard compared to SAK ETAP,



because it regulates general transactions carried out by MSMEs. SAK EMKM is intended for entities that do not or have not been able to meet the accounting requirements stipulated in SAK ETAP and do not provide criteria for micro, small and medium entity groups. Based on research conducted by (Pratiwi & Hanafi, 2016) states that most MSMEs present financial reports still using very simple records. This is because there are still many difficulties in presenting complete financial reports based on SAK ETAP, lack of adequate accounting knowledge and do not know the importance of preparing financial reports for the continuity of their business. Therefore, with the existence of SAK EMKM it is hoped that it will provide convenience to MSMEs in compiling financial reports and in solving internal company problems.

Based on the description above, the formulation of the problem in this research is how to influence the application and understanding of SAK EMKM-based accounting on MSME financial reports. The purpose of this research is to determine the effect of applying and understanding SAK EMKM-based accounting on MSME financial reports.

2. Method

The scope of this research is a case study with a specific object, namely Pempek Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Palembang City. The data collection technique is by distributing questionnaires (questionnaire). The results of distributing the questionnaires will be processed by measuring the scale of measurement using multiple linear regression statistical calculations assisted by using the SPSS Version 22 application. This study used a descriptive quantitative research method. Descriptive quantitative according to Sugiyono, (2017) is a type of research whose specifications are systematic, planned and structured, clearly from the start to the creation of the research design. The research was conducted on pempek SMEs registered with the Cooperative Service, and SMEs in Palembang City. This research was carried out over a period of 3 months from October to December 2020. In this study, the population was Pempek MSME actors registered at the Cooperative Service, and Palembang City UKM, namely 100 Pempek UMKM. The sampling technique used purposive sampling method and in determining the amount in the sample using the slovin formula. Based on the above calculations, the sample respondents in this study were 50 Pempek MSME units or around 50% of all Pempek UMKM registered at the Palembang City Cooperative and UKM Office.

3. Results and Discussions

Characteristics of respondents in this research activity consisted of based on gender, age, Respondents based on gender, last education, and position. The following is the respondent's data based on the characteristics of the respondents

Table 1. Respondents' descriptive by gender

Gender	Number	Percentage (%)
Man	15	30
Woman	35	70
Total	50	100

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that the number of male respondents is 15 people with a percentage value of 30% and the number of female respondents is 35 people with a percentage value of 70%, so that the total number of respondents is 50 people and the total percentage value is 100% .



Table 2. Respondents' Descriptive by Age

Age (Years)	Number	Percentage (%)
< 29 years	10	20
30 – 39 years	9	18
40 – 49 years	17	34
> 50 years	14	28
Total	50	100

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that the number of respondents aged < 29 years was 10 people with a percentage value of 20%, respondents aged 30-39 years were 9 people with a percentage value of 18%, respondents aged 40 - 49 years were 17 people with a percentage value of 34% and respondents aged > 50 years as many as 14 people with a percentage value of 28%.

Table 3. Respondents' descriptive based on last education

Education	Number	Percentage (%)
SMP	1	2
SMA/SMK	25	50
D3	11	22
S1	10	20
S2/S3	3	6
Total	50	100

Based on Table 3, it can be seen that the number of respondents with the last education background in junior high school was 1 person with a percentage value of 2%, the respondents with the last education background in SMA/SMK were 25 people with a percentage value of 50%, the respondents with the last education background in D3 were 11 people with a percentage value of 22%, 10 respondents with an undergraduate education background with a percentage value of 20% and 3 respondents with a Masters educational background with a percentage value of 6%.

Table 4. Respondents' descriptive based on position status

Status	Number	Percentage (%)
Pemilik	39	78
Karyawan Bag. Keuangan	11	22
Total	50	100

Based on Table 4, it can be seen that the number of respondents who have position status as owners is 39 people with a percentage value of 78% and respondents who have position status as employees in the finance department are 11 people with a percentage value of 22%.

Table 5. Respondents' descriptive based on monthly income

Income	Number	Percentage (%)
< Rp.1.200.000	8	16



Rp.1.200.000 - Rp.2.200.000	15	30
Rp.2.200.000 - Rp.3.200.000	11	22
Rp.3.200.000 - Rp.4.200.000	2	4
> Rp.4.200.000	14	28
Total	50	100

Based on Table 5, it can be seen that the number of respondents who have income per month < Rp. 1,200,000 is 8 people with a percentage value of 16%, respondents who have income per month Rp. 1,200,000 - Rp. 2,200,000 are 15 people with a percentage value of 30%, respondents who have a monthly income of Rp.2,200,000 - Rp.3,200,000 are 11 people with a percentage value of 22%, respondents who have a monthly income of Rp.3,200,000 - Rp.4,200.000 as many as 2 people with a percentage value of 4% and respondents who have income per month > IDR 4,200,000 as many as 14 people with a percentage value of 28%.

Table 14. Partial Test Results (t test)

Model	t	Sig.
1 (Constant)	-2,221	,0,31
Penerapan Ak. SAK EMKM	3,706	,001
Pemahaman Ak. SAK EMKM	2,273	,028

Source: Processed by the author using SPSS V22, 2020

The variable of implementing SAK EMKM-based accounting has a tcount (3.706) > ttable (2.011) and a significance value of 0.001 < 0.05, which means that the application of SAK EMKM-based accounting has an influence on the financial statements of MSME Pempek in Palembang City. Thus, the hypothesis which states that the alleged application of SAK EMKM-based accounting to the financial statements of UMKM Pempek in Palembang City is accepted as true.

The EMKM SAK-based accounting understanding variable has a tcount value (2.273) > ttable (2.011) and a significance value of 0.028 < 0.05 which means that EMKM SAK-based accounting understanding has an influence on the financial statements of MSME Pempek in Palembang City. Thus, the hypothesis which states that the alleged understanding of accounting based on SAK EMKM on the financial statements of UMKM Pempek in Palembang City is accepted as true.

4. Conclusions

Based on the results and discussion of the research that has been conducted regarding the application and understanding of SAK EMKM-based accounting for the financial statements of UMKM pempek in Palembang City, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Based on the results of partial testing (t test) the application of SAK EMKM-based accounting obtains a tcount of 3.706 and a significance value of 0.001 > 0.05 so it can be concluded that the variable application of SAK EMKM-based accounting has an effect on the financial statements of UMKM pempek in Palembang City .

2. Based on the results of partial testing (t test) understanding of accounting based on SAK EMKM gets a tcount of 2.273 and a significance value of 0.028 < 0.05 so it can be concluded



that the variable understanding of accounting based on SAK EMKM has an effect on the financial statements of UMKM pempek in Palembang City.

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