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Implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM at the convection Tembung

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study aims to analyze the implementation of Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) at Sahabat Convection Business located in Pasar IV Tembung and to identify the factors that support and hinder its implementation.

Methodology/approach: This study chose a qualitative descriptive approach using the case study method. Data was generated from direct interviews with business owners, observations of financial recording processes, and documentation of transaction evidence.

Findings: The results of the study show that the level of conformity of SAK EMKM implementation at Sahabat Convection Business reached 68%, which is categorized as fairly compliant with the applicable standards. The remaining 32% was not included in the financial statements.

Practical and Theoretical contribution/Originality: There are inhibiting factors in preparing financial statements, such as a lack of accounting knowledge and understanding, the absence of dedicated administrative, and financial records that are still simple. The solutions to these inhibiting factors include participating in simple accounting training and education, using MSME bookkeeping applications.

Research Limitation: This study recommends increasing socialization, training, and assistance for MSME actors, as well as implementing simple bookkeeping technology so that the quality of financial statements becomes more compliant with applicable accounting standards.

Keywords: Convection; Financial Reports; SAK EMKM.



INTRODUCTION

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Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has a strategic function for the Indonesian economy, whether as a driver of national economic development or as a provider of employment opportunities. MSMEs are economic activities largely carried out by Indonesians, and their management can be carried out by community groups, families, or individuals ([Sari et al., 2023](#)). However, the main obstacle still faced by most MSMEs is the minimal application of accounting practices based on existing standards, particularly in the preparation of relevant and reliable financial reports. To address this, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (DSAK) of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI) ratified the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) on 2016, which officially came into effect on January 1, 2018 ([Berry, 2023](#)).

Law No. 20 of 2008 concerns MSMEs. This law regulates various aspects related to MSMEs, including definitions, principles, objectives, criteria, development, financing, guarantees, partnerships, and coordination of MSME empowerment ([Shinduprinata, 2022](#)). Meanwhile, according to the Directorate General of Treasury (DPJb), only 22.5% of MSMEs in Indonesia understand how to prepare financial reports, while 77.5% either do not have financial reports or are not familiar with them ([Fresiliasari & Tyas Utami, 2025](#)). This ratio indicates that many still lack the definition of the formation of financial statements. This is where the government should play a role in supporting MSMEs by providing outreach and training for MSMEs in preparing financial reports. Meanwhile, financial reports play a crucial role because they can be used by the government in determining the amount of tax payable by MSMEs. In addition, MSMEs can also use these financial reports for the audit process when their business starts to grow, and can also be used as a requirement for applying for credit from banking institutions ([Rahmat Putra Robiur, 2022](#)). MSMEs often only prepare financial reports when required by external parties (for example, for credit applications), rather than as a routine part of business management. There is a gap between the theory of the SAK for MSMEs, which emphasizes the ease and importance of standard financial reports, and the reality on the ground, which demonstrates limitations in understanding, resources, and application of these standards by MSMEs, particularly garment businesses ([Andriani Yayuk, 2022](#)).

The Indonesian Accounting Standards (SAK) for MSMEs is a simplified standard because controlling general transactions from MSMEs and utilizing historical funds is the basis for measurement, allowing MSMEs to simply record their assets and liabilities at cost ([Setiawan Aris, 2024](#)).

The Indonesian Accounting Standards (SAK) for MSMEs designed to simplify the preparation of financial reports for MSMEs, with a more concise and easy-to-understand structure while still providing relevant information to stakeholders ([Fauziah, F. 2020](#)). Implementation of this standard is expected to improve the quality of MSME financial reports and encourage broader access to external financing and build trust among business partners ([Manchat Yunarti Beatrix, 2022](#)). However, the implementation of the SAK for MSMEs in the field still faces various challenges, particularly in business sectors lacking adequate accounting background.

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One of the growing The MSME sector in Indonesia, namely garment industry. Sahabat Konveksi, located in Pasar IV Tembung, is an example of a micro-enterprise operating in the ready-to-wear clothing industry, targeting the local market. In practice, this business maintains financial records, but does not fully adhere to formal accounting standards. Therefore, an analysis of Sahabat Konveksi's implementation of SAK-based financial

reporting for EMKM is necessary to determine the extent of its understanding and application, as well as the challenges encountered in the process.

This phenomenon demonstrates a gap between the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI)'s (SMEs) SAK regulations, issued by the IAI in 2016, and their implementation at the small business level ([Nurzanah et al., 2023](#)). Previous studies generally have not implemented the MSME SAK optimally, without measuring the level of conformity and without identifying in detail the indicators of unmet standards. This study presents a novelty by quantitatively measuring the level of conformity of the MSME SAK implementation and analyzing implementation gaps based on the MSME SAK indicators.

Previous study on the implementation of the EMKM SAK in MSMEs has generally been descriptive and normative in nature and has only stated low levels of compliance without empirically measuring the level of conformity or identifying indicators of unmet standards. Furthermore, existing studies have not linked this non-compliance to specific business sector characteristics, particularly garment MSMEs, which have complex inventory and production assets. Methodologically, the absence of measurable SAK EMKM indicator-based evaluation instruments makes research results difficult to classify and replicate, thus opening up space for this study to present a more systematic and contextual evaluative approach.

Sahabat Konveksi, an MSME operating in the clothing industry, serves as a concrete example of this phenomenon, where financial reporting is still carried out in a simplistic manner, even based solely on manual records, without reference to standards. This occurs due to various obstacles, such as limited accounting knowledge, minimal external assistance, and the perception that preparing standardized financial reports is only necessary for large businesses.

This situation complicates financial decision-making, access to formal funding, and business accountability. So, it is necessary to analyze how SAK EMKM is implemented in this business, the obstacles encountered, and the efforts that can be made to encourage compliance with established standards ([Fernandes et al., 2022](#)).

The financial records maintained by Sahabat convection are classified as Simple Financial Recording. The business owner only records financial transactions manually, such as writing reports in a diary without separating personal assets from business assets ([Novitasari et al., 2023](#)). There are no formal financial reports or the absence of periodic preparation of financial statements such as balance sheets, profit and loss report, as well as cash flow report. This aspect is due to the lack of insight regarding SAK EMKM among the Sahabat convection business owners, their lack of awareness of the existence of Financial Accounting Standards for EMKM (SAK EMKM), and their lack of training in accounting or financial report preparation. The technical and resource constraints experienced include limitations in human resources, the use of technology (computerization), and the lack of software-based bookkeeping, which are the main obstacles in preparing standard financial reports ([Lumban Aritonang et al., 2023](#)). This is also caused by a reliance on personal judgment; business decisions are still heavily dependent on the owner's intuition, rather than structured financial data. This complicates business evaluations and capital applications to financial institutions.

Relevant research includes Sari and Wibowo's (2020) study, which found that most MSMEs have not prepared financial reports based on SAK for MSMEs due to a lack of knowledge and training. Rahmawati (2021) studied MSMEs in the culinary sector and found that financial reports were still simple and did not adhere to applicable standards. Yuliana (2019) studied MSMEs in urban areas and concluded that although the Indonesian Financial

Accounting Standards (SAK) for MSMEs has been socialized, its implementation remains low.

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According to the background and phenomena described above, this study aims to evaluate the compliance of the financial reports prepared by Usaha Konveksi Sahabat with the provisions of the Indonesian SAK for MSMEs and to identify supporting and inhibiting factors in their implementation. The finding of this analysis are wish could play a role efforts to improve the quality of MSME financial reporting in general and provide input for relevant agencies in formulating more effective mentoring strategies.

Financial reports are official documents that present the financial information of an entity (such as a company or MSME) for a specific period, including the entity's financial condition, operating results, and cash flow (Agustina, 2019). According to experts such as Kasmir, Munawir, and Sujarweni, financial reports is the final result between the accounting stages and acts as a means of communicating financial information to stakeholders (Fauziah, 2020). Financial reports are a management tool for communicating useful information to interested parties. The purpose Financial reporting is to produce useful information for investors, potential investors, creditors, and potential creditors (Ansari et al., 2023).

The implementation of accounting standards, particularly in MSMEs such as garment factories, faces challenges in terms of financial literacy, limited human resources, and business owners' awareness of the importance of financial reporting. Effective implementation requires training, mentoring, and the use of technology that is user-friendly for small businesses. The analytical framework of this study begins with the real-world financial recording practices of garment MSMEs, which are still simple, manual, and cash-based. These practices are then analyzed by comparing these practices to the normative provisions of the SAK for MSMEs, which include the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure aspects of financial statements (Ningdiyah et al., 2024). This comparison is used to systematically measure the level of compliance with SAK for MSMEs through standard indicators, resulting in a compliance classification in the form of a percentage of compliance and revealing unmet standard components. These quantitative findings are then interpreted qualitatively to explore the inhibiting and supporting factors for implementation, including the owner's accounting literacy, human resource availability, business operational focus, and the use of financial recording technology. Through this analytical flow, the study not only captures the level of compliance with SAK for MSMEs, but also explains the relationship between structural limitations of MSMEs and gaps in standard implementation, which then becomes the basis for formulating contextual and applicable implementation solutions.

METHOD

Indicators	Suitability
Highy Suitable	90-100%
Suitable	80-89%
Moderately Suitable	50-79%
Less Suitable	20-49%
Not Suitable	0-19%

Table 1.
The
Percentage
Of
Suitability
Indication

This study chose a qualitative descriptive approach based on cases study analysis, namely to describe in depth the application of SAK EMKM in a particular entity. This qualitative approach was chosen so researchers could gather information directly from business owners in a real-world context. This study was conducted at Sahabat Convection Business, located in Pasar IV Tembung, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province.

This research is a 2024-2025 financial report based on SAK EMKM at Sahabat Convection Business, to obtain correct information the researcher asked two informants related to the research, where the object of this research is the convection financial report and the subjects are the business owner (owner) and the finance department (interviews with business owners and financial staf). Data collection techniques include interviews with business owners, observation: recording and bookkeeping activities, documentation: proof of transactions, purchase records, sales. The percentage of suitability indicators is shown in the table below.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of Sahabat Konveksi Business

Sahabat Konveksi Business is a MSME located in Pasar IV Tembung, Deli Serdang Regency. This business produces ready-to-wear clothing, such as school uniforms, sportswear, and everyday wear, targeting the local market. The business owner is fully responsible for operational activities, from production and sales to financial records.

The financial record-keeping system used is still manual, using a daily notebook. The business owner records every transaction without distinguishing between personal and business assets. Formal financial reports such as balance sheets, profit and loss statements, or notes to the financial statements, as stipulated in the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM), are not yet available.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Conformity} &= \frac{\text{Total answers to SAK EMKM}}{\text{All SAK EMKM indicators}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{13}{19} \times 100\% \\ &= 68\% \end{aligned}$$

After analyzing the conformity of the financial statements of Sahabat's convection business in Tembung IV Market based on SAK EMKM, it was found that the conformity of Sahabat's convection business to SAK EMKM was approximately 68%, indicating that the conformity indicator was quite appropriate.

No	Indicators	Yes	No
1	Recognition of elements of financial statements		
	a. Assets	✓	
	b. liability	✓	
	c. income	✓	
	d. burden	✓	
2	Measurement of elements of financial statements	✓	
3	Basic assumptions (accrual basis)	✓	
4	Fair presentation	✓	
5	Compliance with EMKM SAK		✓
6	Frequency of financial reports	✓	
7	Consistent presentation	✓	
8	Comparative information	✓	
9	Complete financial statements		
	a. statement of financial position		✓
	b. income statement	✓	
	c. notes to the financial statements		✓
10	Financial Statement Identification		
	a. Name of the entity preparing and presenting the financial statements at the end of the reporting period and the reporting period	✓	✓
	b. Rupiah as the transaction medium (no foreign currency)		✓
	c. Rounding of figures in the financial statements		
11	Supply	✓	
12	Income tax report		✓
	Total	13	6

Table 2.
Table
Observation
s and
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Analysis of the Implementation of SAK EMKM in Sahabat's Convection Business

- a. Recognition of Financial Statement Elements
In implementing financial statement elements, the business has recognized some key transactions, such as revenue from sales and raw material costs. However, the recognition of assets and liabilities has not been systematic. For example, production equipment is not recorded as a fixed asset but is instead considered a purchase expense.
Measurement of Financial Statement Elements
- b. Transaction measurement is still carried out simply based on cash inflows and outflows. There is no historical cost-based measurement process or recording of asset depreciation, as recommended in the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards (SAK) for MSMEs. This indicates that business owners' understanding is still limited to recording cash inflows and outflows.
- c. Basic Accounting Assumptions
SAK for MSMEs uses the accrual basis of accounting as its underlying assumption, but in the case of Konveksi Sahabat, accounting is still based on the cash basis. Transactions are recorded only when cash is obtained or disbursed, so profit and loss information does not reflect the true economic conditions.
- d. Presentation and Compliance with MSME Financial Accounting Standards
From interviews and observations, it was discovered that Konveksi Sahabat does not fully understand the content and objectives of MSME Financial Accounting Standards. The financial statements provided are not conform to the standard format. They only provide simple recording, without a statement of financial position, profit and loss statement, or notes to the financial statements.
- e. Frequency and Consistency of Reporting
Financial reports are not prepared periodically. The business owner only records transactions when necessary, for example, to determine remaining capital or when applying for a loan. The recording is also not done in the same format over time, resulting in a lack of consistency.
- f. Comparative Information and Report Completeness
No financial reports were found that could be compared between periods. The lack of historical data makes it difficult to analyze business performance. Based on the conformity indicator, Konveksi Sahabat's financial report only meets 68% of the criteria set by the SAK for MSMEs, which is categorized as fairly conformity.

Discussion

Implementation of Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (SAK EMKM) and Compliance with Financial Statements at Konveksi Sahabat Business

Study findings indicate if implementation of SAK EMKM at Konveksi Sahabat Business is still at a fairly appropriate level, with a percentage of 68%. Although there is awareness of the need to record financial transactions, the recording system used does not fully comply with applicable standards. This condition indicates significant inequality between the two theory and practice in the field. Meanwhile, another 32% do not have financial statements, such as: 1). The financial position report, which is often called a balance sheet, is a financial report that indicates the financial condition of an entity at a certain time, namely assets, liabilities and equity. 2). Notes to the Financial Statements (CaLK) are an integral part of the financial statements that contain detailed explanations, detailed lists, or analyses of items in the main financial statements. Their purpose is to provide additional information to help

readers understand the context and background of the financial data, thereby creating greater transparency and accountability.

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This gap can be caused by a number of aspects such as lack of insight and understanding of MSME Financial Accounting Standards, limited resources, and a lack of adequate training and mentoring. Therefore, efforts are needed to improve the implementation of SAK MSME to improve quality of financial reports and forming increasingly accurate business decisions ([Maria Rosalina Menge, 2024](#)).

The 68% compliance rate for the implementation of the MSME SAK in this study needs to be understood carefully and contextually, considering that most studies of MSMEs in other sectors generally report that accounting implementation is still very limited to recording cash inflows and outflows without systematic evaluation of MSME SAK indicators. Therefore, although this achievement relatively indicates a better level of implementation compared to descriptive findings in many cross-sector MSME studies, this result is not intended as a claim of superiority, but rather as an indication of partial implementation of the standard. At the same time, the 68% percentage also confirms that the implementation of MSME SAK still faces substantial gaps in core components, such as the preparation of the statement of financial position, notes to the financial statements, and the use of the accrual basis, so it cannot be categorized as optimal implementation or fully compliant with the standard.

The main problem in this study the focus is on the application of the SAK EMKM to the Sahabat Convection Business located in Tembung Market IV. Although the SAK EMKM has been ratified and effective since January 1, 2018, be an internal reference preparing financial reports for micro, small, and medium enterprises, in reality, many businesses still have not implemented it optimally ([Arlisa et al., 2023](#)). This situation creates a gap between theory and practice. While the standards are designed to be easy to apply, their understanding and implementation in the field remain very limited. Therefore, this study intends describe How far the implementation of these standards has been carried out by Usaha Konveksi Sahabat in its recording and preparation of financial reports.

Furthermore, this study also aims to measure the level of conformity of the financial statements prepared by Usaha Konveksi Sahabat with the provisions stipulated in the Accounting Standards for MSMEs (SAK EMKM)([Ningdiyah et al., 2024](#)). This conformity assessment is crucial to determine whether the financial statements reflect basic accounting principles, such as recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure, as stipulated in the standards. By identifying this level of conformity, this study can provide a concrete picture of the extent to which SAK EMKM has been implemented in the small business sector, especially on garment industry, which still relies heavily on manual and simple record-keeping ([Putri, 2022](#)). This study also focuses on identifying supporting and inhibiting factors in its procurement of SAK EMKM. Supporting factors include business owners' awareness especially financial reports, a willingness to learn, and support from the surrounding community. Meanwhile, inhibiting factors commonly faced by MSMEs include limited accounting knowledge, a lack of competent human resources, a lack of technological facilities, and the suboptimal government functions as well educational institutions in providing training and mentoring([Rahmat Putra Robiur, 2022](#)).

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the findings of this study indicate if basis for improving accounting literacy, developing a simple bookkeeping system according to Indonesian MSME Financial Accounting Standards (SAK EMKM) ([Manehat Yunarti Beatrix, 2022](#)), and developing more effective mentoring policies for MSMEs in the future.

To improve the implementation of SAK EMKM, several strategies are needed, such as training and technical assistance for business owners and accounting staff, as well as implementation of a simple accounting application that can support the use recording financial transactions and provide financial reports based on SAK EMKM ([Rizki, Indah Dwiyanti, Bima Cininty, 2021](#)). Thus, Usaha Konveksi Sahabat can develop the quality of its financial reports, develop transparency, and make more informed business decisions.

The financial report preparation process for this convection SME did not go through the accounting cycle. This was due to the field conditions that did not allow for recording through the accounting cycle ([Dalimunthe et al., 2023](#)). Therefore, to simplify daily record-keeping, researchers will create a subsidiary ledger format for accounts frequently encountered in convection activities. Based on the SAK for SMEs, the financial reports required by SMEs are the balance sheet, income statement, and notes to the financial statements ([Gelinas et al., 1990](#)). In the research object of Sahabat Convection Business in Pasar IV Tembung, there is a real case of financial recording practices that have been running, but have not been institutionalized in a standard accounting system. Recording is done manually and sporadically, limited to cash inflows and outflows, without going through the accounting cycle, without verification of personal and business finances, and without the preparation of periodic income statements as required by the EMKM SAK. This condition indicates that the income and profit information held by business actors is partial, has the potential to create perception bias, and does not represent the complete economic performance. The main weaknesses of this case lie in the use of a cash basis, the lack of accrual recognition, the absence of asset depreciation recording, and the absence of a systematic classification of expenses, so that business profits cannot be compared across periods cert cannot be used as a basis reliable decision-making. Therefore, the income statement presented in this study is not intended to claim the actual existence of business actors in the EMKM SAK, but rather as the result of the researcher's analytical reconstruction compiled based on evidence of real transactions in the field, with assumptions and methodological limitations consciously applied for evaluative and illustrative purposes. Therefore, researchers will prepare based financial reports the SAK, as follows:

Income Statement

The profit and loss report is a financial report that includes the company's income, expenses and profits and losses for a specific period, such as a month or year. the purpose is to indicate whether it is possible the company is profitable (net profit) or incurring losses and plays a role as a foundation performance evaluation and strategic decision-making ([Yafiz & Daulay, 2023](#)).

Financial Statement Position

Laporan posisi keuangan, maupun neraca, yaitu laporan keuangan yang mengindikasikan aset, kewajiban, serta ekuitas perusahaan di sebuah titik waktu khusus, semisal akhir sebuah periode akuntansi. ([Rahman Shinta Ayudhi, 2020](#). According to PSAK 1 on Presentation of Financial Statement Position, financial statements are reports that present A financial position report, or balance sheet, is a financial report that indicates a company's assets, liabilities and equity at a specific point in time, such as the end of an accounting period. the financial position. This report provides a concise overview The financial condition of a company indicates what the company has, what it owes to others (liabilities), and the net worth of its owners (equity). Below is an overview of the statement of financial position (equity). The following is an example of a statement of financial position.

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INFORMATION	AMOUNT (RP)
Income	
Net sales	100.000.000
Cost of goods sold	
Beginning Inventory	20.000.000
Net Purchases	50.000.000
Ending Inventory	(15.000.000)
Cost of Goods Sold	55.000.000
Gross profit	45.000.000
Operational Expenses	
Administrative Costs	5.000.000
Marketing Costs	3.000.000
Total Operating Expenses	8.000.000
Net Profit	37.000.000

ASSETS		LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	
Current asset		Current Liabilities	
Cash	Xxx	Accounts Payable	Xxx
Inventory	Xxx	Bank Loans	Xxx
Accounts Receivable	Xxx	Total Liabilities	Xxx
Total Current Assets	Xxx	Equity	
Fixed Assets		Capital	Xxx
Equipment	Xxx	Prive	Xxx
Depreciation Acc	Xxx	Retained Earnings	Xxx
Total Fixed Assets	Xxx	Total Equity	Xxx
Total Assets	Xxx	Total Liabilities and Equity	Xxx

Table 4.
Example Of
A Statement
Of Financial
Position

Notes to the Financial Statements

According to the explanation in the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK), notes to the financial statements are reports prepared to present information on the basis for preparing the statements and the accounting policies used, by providing information required by financial accounting standards (SAK) that is not presented elsewhere in the financial statements. According to PSAK 1 on Presentation of Financial Statements, it states that Notes to Financial Statements provide information on the basis for preparing financial statements and important accounting policies, as well as other relevant information. Simply put, notes to the financial statements are a section of the financial statements that provides a more detailed explanation of certain figures in the financial statements, allowing them to be assessed as more comprehensive. Notes to the financial statements serve as a supporting

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document to the existing financial statements and are not separate from them. These notes to the financial statements provide additional information not disclosed in the statement of financial position ([Daffa Ulhaq et al., 2023](#)).

Inhibiting Factors and Solutions in the Implementation of SAK EMKM at Sahabat Konveksi Business

In its implementation, there are certainly inhibiting factors in preparing good and correct financial reports, as below:

- a. **Lack of Accounting Knowledge and Understanding**
Business owners do not understand basic accounting concepts, such as recording transactions, asset recognition, depreciation, expense classification, and preparing financial reports. This lack of accounting literacy makes SAK EMKM difficult to implement.
- b. **Lack of Specialized Administrative or Accounting Staff**
Financial management is carried out directly by the owner, who focuses more on production and serving customers. Because there is no staff to handle bookkeeping, record keeping is often neglected and financial reports cannot be prepared comprehensively.
- c. **Limited Time and Focus on Operations**
The owner prioritizes production activities, such as cutting fabric, sewing, and processing orders. Due to the high operational burden, preparing financial reports is considered non-urgent and is often postponed.
- d. **Financial Recording Remains Simplistic**
Recording still uses traditional methods, such as notebooks, only recording daily income and expenses. The lack of structured recording of assets, liabilities, capital, inventory, and expenses makes implementing SAK EMKM difficult.
- e. **The Perception that Financial Reports Are Unimportant**
Some MSMEs, including Konveksi Sahabat, believe that formal financial reports are unnecessary while the business is still running. This perception creates a psychological barrier that contributes to their low interest in implementing SAK EMKM.
- f. **Lack of Separation of Business and Personal Finances**
Owners often mix personal and business funds. As a result, it is difficult to calculate net profit, capital value, and financial position. This contradicts the accounting principles of SAK EMKM.
- g. **Lack of Accounting Tools and Applications**
Owners have not utilized digital bookkeeping applications, which could simplify record-keeping. The lack of technological facilities also hinders the preparation of standard financial reports ([Wulandari Dewi, 2022](#)).

CONCLUSION

The level of compliance with the implementation of the Indonesian MSME Financial Accounting Standards (SAK) at the Sahabat Convection Business in Tembung IV Market is 68%, categorized as moderately appropriate. The financial recording system is still manual and cash-based, and does not yet comply with the accrual basis as stipulated in the Indonesian MSME Financial Accounting Standards (SAK). The financial report preparation process for this MSME convection business does not go through the accounting cycle, as this is adjusted to the conditions in the field, which do not allow for recording through the accounting cycle. Therefore, to facilitate daily record-keeping, the researcher will create a subsidiary ledger

format for accounts frequently encountered in convection operations. Based on the Indonesian MSME Financial Accounting Standards (SAK), the financial reports that must be prepared by MSMEs are the balance sheet, income statement, and notes to the financial statements.

Inhibiting factors in its implementation are Lack of Knowledge and Understanding of Accounting, Absence of Special Administrative or Accounting Personnel, Limited Owner Time and Focus on Operations, Still Simple Financial Recording, Assumption that Financial Reports are Not Important, Minimal Separation of Business and Personal Finances, Lack of Accounting Facilities and Applications. Meanwhile, the solution is to Attend Simple Accounting Training and Education, Use MSME Bookkeeping Applications, Separating Business and Personal Finances, Recording Assets and Debts in a Structured Way, Making Simple Financial Reports Periodically, Appointing Employees or Bookkeeping Services, Building a New Perception that Financial Reports are Important, Mentoring and Monitoring from Related Institutions.

Business owners are expected to fully implement the MSME SAK, separating personal and business finances, and using simple bookkeeping applications. The government also needs to take action for MSMEs, such as providing socialization programs and training on the MSME SAK. Academics are also advised to expand research to other MSME sectors to strengthen data on the implementation of the MSME SAK. MSMEs are expected to raise awareness of the importance of financial reporting to support business sustainability.

This study has several limitations that need to be considered when interpreting the findings. First, the study used a case study approach in a single garment MSME, so the results are not intended to be statistically generalized to all MSMEs or other business sectors, but rather to provide an in-depth contextual understanding of the application of SAK EMKM in specific circumstances. Second, the primary data were obtained through interviews with business owners and internal parties, thus there is potential for subjective bias in informants, whether in the form of limited memory, personal perceptions, or a tendency to provide answers deemed in line with the researcher's expectations. Although bias mitigation efforts were made through direct observation and review of transaction documents as a form of data triangulation, the possibility of bias cannot be completely eliminated. Therefore, the results of this study need to be understood within the context of these limitations and can serve as a basis for further research with a broader scope of objects and methods.

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