

Determination of the implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This research aims to find Determination of the implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM.

Methodology: The sample in this study was 65 Food and Beverage MSMEs in Sidoarjo District using convenience sampling techniques. Tech The data analysis used is analysis multiple linear regression with SPSS 27.

Findings: Based on t test results show that perception MSME actors have no influence to implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM, meanwhile socialization of SAK EMKM and levels education owner influential to implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM.

Practical implications: The practical implications of this research can be used as a reference in planning and implementing SAK EMKM in MSMEs. MSME players should train their skills in the field of financial accounting, as well as provide supporting facilities to help implement SAK EMKM. Regulators who experience problems in planning and implementing SAK EMKM for MSMEs can consider factors such as performance expectations, expectations of the business world, and supporting facilities.

Originality/value: This research initiates the use of additional indicators from previous research as additional measuring tools in measuring readiness to implement SAK EMKM. This makes the assessment of MSME readiness in implementing SAK EMKM more comprehensive.

Keywords: Financial Reports; Owner's Education Level; Perception MSME; Socialization of SAK EMKM.



INTRODUCTION

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According to Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Micro Enterprises are a type business productive assets owned by individuals or business entities owned by appropriate individual _ criteria business micro as has been regulated in law. Small Business is a type business economy productive, stand -alone business This type is managed by an individual or a business entity that is not a subsidiary company or non- branch companies owned, controlled, or directly part of business type medium or large-scale businesses big. Medium Business is a type business economy productive, stand -alone business This type is managed by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries company or branch company owned, controlled, or become part from business small or scale business big with amount riches net or result sale annual regulated in law.

MSMEs themselves are not something foreign to Indonesian society. The role of MSMEs is very helpful in development and the economy in Indonesia. Apart from that, the role of MSMEs is also very helpful in reducing the problem of unemployment. The growth of MSMEs also makes sector this industry as source growth labor and resources income. Even according to data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises, MSMEs contributed amount product domestic gross national (GDP) amounted to 62.57 percent in 2016. Apart from that, according to data from the Ministry, the number of MSMEs in 2016 alone reached 58,000,000 SMEs ([Asmawati et al., 2017](#)) . Based on information above, reflects that MSMEs have Lots potential that can be developed and increased to contribute to this country ([Tuti & Dwijayanti, 2015](#)) .

MSME type businesses are considered capable absorb sufficient workforce a lot, so that may help government to reduce the problem of unemployment. But in running business there are definitely some constraint. This also includes MSMEs, usually in running his business often MSME managers face problems that make it difficult for MSMEs themselves to progress. According to previous research compiled by ([Sukma et al., 2020](#)) put forward that there is four problem The main problems faced by MSME players in Indonesia include: problems in preparing financial reports, related problems with business capital , problems related on mastery technology , as well as related issues on marketing product or services produced by MSMEs.

From the fourth problems that have been mentioned above, the problem is still there MSME actors often face capital for development MSME businesses. If the capital small then MSMEs can only afford it survive in a small market share. To overcome this problem the government has provides MSME financing programs in the form of People's Business Credit (KUR) which aims to help MSMEs improve their businesses. However, KUR realization in 2015 alone was less achieve the target. This happens because in applying for KUR to banks that have appointed, the financial statements become important requirements for MSME players to be able to access loan from banking ([Azra, 2019](#)) .

However, in reality, MSME actors also lack understanding and understanding about preparation and management of good financial reports as requirements for applying for KUR. According to ([Corner A, 2018](#)) , in its

statement put forward that financial statements are a document business owned by the company in it contains a results report activity company for one period to something group that has interest with company. This is proven by research conducted by (Azra, 2019) who said that Still Many MSMEs do not experience this progress in performance his finances. This incident cannot be ignored from low awareness of MSME players about function and use from management of financial reports. Because good financial management is aspect an important assessment for the development of MSMEs themselves.

The financial reports prepared are also useful as guidelines for owners in calculating how much profit or profits earned, as well as information addition about how much capital is achieved (Restiani Widjaja et al., 2018) . Financial reports are also used as one of the form accountabilities on management of company finances, apart from that a financial report must be have quality because financial reports will also be used as material consideration in taking something decision. Therefore, the information will be presented in the financial statements must be good as well have quality. In preparation a good financial report as well quality, it must be fulfilling several characteristics in SAK including, relevant, reliable, understandable and comparable. But in reality, financial reporting for MSMEs is classified as low. Bookkeeping carried out by MSMEs is usually very simple and not detailed. This is what makes it difficult MSME actors to access loan banking (Larasdiputra & Suwitari, 2020) .

Bond Indonesian Accountants (IAI) as the drafting body financial accounting standards as well as the financial accounting standards board has compile regulations to help MSMEs, regulations issued This is SAK ETAP (Entity Without Public Accountability) which came into effect on January 1 2011. With the existence of SAK ETAP is expected will assist MSME actors in carrying out recording financial reports (Umami, 2019) .

In SAK ETAP itself, actually fill from standard this is no different Far with fill from IFRS for SME's (International *Financial Reporting Standards for Small Medium Enterprises*) because actually has adopted from the IFRS. However, in reality SAK ETAP cannot be reached by MSMEs in Indonesia, because MSME actors still Many people consider SAK ETAP too complicated and difficult understood. Apart from that, many MSME entrepreneurs who are the target of using SAK ETAP are unable to apply and use it.

Actually, MSME actors admit that with presence something standards that regulate, really help them in carrying out top accounting recording and reporting his business. However, MSME actors feel that in its implementation so far SAK ETAP is considered to have not changed anything in their business. This is due to because SAK ETAP is considered too difficult and complicated to apply MSME actors, apart from that, are factors Education also influences the application of SAK ETAP.

Following up will matter the then IAI issues something standard latest special intended for MSME players, namely SAK EMKM (Financial Accounting Standards Entities Micro, Small and Medium) which came into effect on January 1 2018 or will come into effect this year. SAK EMKM itself is a

accounting standards whose application is simpler when compared with SAK ETAP.

One of city in Indonesia, which is known as Indonesia 's MSME city is Sidoarjo City, also known as nickname city thousand SMEs due to part big its people Work as MSME actors. The number of MSMEs in this city reaches 171,264 units which business is divided become business big as many as 16,000 business units, 154,891 business unit's micros as well as business small intermediate as many as 154 business units. In addition, there are 82 centers medium industry grow as well as plus around 11 business villages.

MSMEs in Sidoarjo in practice, MSME actors when preparing financial accounting still own Lots weakness (Wahdini and Suhairi , 2006). The same thing also happens to most MSMEs in Sidoarjo Not yet apply good financial reporting . Apart from that, there are also weakness Among other things, this is due to low education owner, perception MSME actors regarding financial reports, and their lack thereof SAK-EMKM socialization. The low-level education happens because most entrepreneurs only graduate from high school or equivalent vocational school, even though the level education in managing MSMEs also has an influence in preparing good MSME financial reporting.

Perception MSME actors regarding financial reports are also problem when want to present financial reports that have quality, this is due Because everyone has method different view about benefits and importance use of financial reports, not only that the owner usually will willing create quality financial reports based on necessary needs. Then, in order to improve the ability to prepare financial reports, it is necessary exists socialization regarding SAK-EMKM because this is very important to do related with information disseminated through counseling and to provide understanding to community, especially for MSME players. Moreover, SAK-EMKM was only implemented as of January 1 2018.

There have been many studies examining it regarding financial reports based on SAK EMKM including those carried out by (Pakpahan, 2020) said that MSME actors are used respondents confess that perception MSME actors can change original thoughts consider difficult prepare financial reports something easy thing , meanwhile socialization can support MSME actors understand How method use of the SAK-EMKM.

Badria (2017) state that exists influence positive perception MSME actors and socialization of SAK EMKM to the implementation of finance based on SAK EMKM is good simultaneous nor in a way Partial.

Wandini & Budiasih (2017) results show that if the taller level education owner, then knowledge the accounting will too the taller about importance implementation of SAK ETAP. For experience manager have influence positive on the implementation of SAK ETAP in cooperatives save borrow Denpasar City and this indicates that with many accountings experience, then ability manager in use accounting information will also getting better and better insight into management cooperative. Whereas utilization technology influential accounting information positive on the implementation of SAK ETAP in cooperatives save borrow Denpasar City. This indicates that exists utilization technology in a organizations can help employees in completing tasks so that performance employment may increase.

Nugroho (2017) show If Information and Socialization has a significant and positive effect to MSME understanding of SAK ETAP. There were gaps in previous research, some said it had an effect, some said it had no effect, resulting in inconsistencies in previous research. Need done There is further research that would be useful to find out results findings that if applied to the condition's different environments and times, because of the above phenomena and also previous research Still produce inconsistent finding. Therefore, this research will identify factors which influences the implementation of SAK EMKM based financial reports using periods different times and objects from previous research, so it will give the results of research are also different from research previous.

Based on description background above, then writer want to do research with take sample of Food and Beverage MSMEs in Sidoarjo Regency. The underlying reason back researcher choose the object of this research, because there are many MSME units of this type in the city of Sidoarjo. Then the MSMEs in question, their products are also known to many people. Apart from that, the author also wants to find out whether the financial reports in this MSME have been prepared well, because it is appropriate related transactions with MSME production is recorded in accordance with correct accounting guidelines (PABU) and to find out whether the owner has prepared financial reports based on SAK-EMKM.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theory of planned behavior

The theory of planned behavior is a development of the theory of reasoned action (theory of reasoned action) put forward by Icek Ajzen and Martin Fishbein. The theory of reasoned action was modified and developed by Icek Ajzen into the theory of planned behavior, which states that the theory of reasoned behavior can only be used for behavior that is completely under the individual's control and is not appropriate if used to explain behavior that is not completely under the individual's control due to factors others which may hinder or support the achievement of an individual's intention to behave (Ajzen, 2011). The theory of planned behavior states that behavior will arise because of the intention to behave. A person's intention to behave can be predicted by three things, namely attitude towards behavior (attitude towards behavior), subjective norms (subjective norms), and perceived behavioral control (perception of self-control). Attitude towards behavior is a person's overall evaluation regarding the positive or negative aspects of displaying a certain behavior. Subjective norms are a person's beliefs regarding demands from other people that are considered important for him or her to be willing to display or not display a certain behavioral demand. in accordance with Perceived control is a person's behavioral perception of their ability to display a certain behavior (Ajzen, 2011).

Perception

perception is a related process entry A information into the brain humans through their senses, for later produce reaction or response on information the to the status of the object certain. This is possible influence individual in

giving evaluation on something matter certain and also influencing individual in behavior (Badria, 2017) .

Indicator Perception MSME actors

In terms of perceptions of MSME actors towards a financial report with apply financial accounting standards , there are 3 (three indicators) namely : perception to benefits of financial reports, perceptions to comparison costs and benefits of financial statements, as well perception to willingness organize financial reports ([Badria , 2017](#)) .

Socialization

socialization is a process of acculturation or a process of enculturation , which is an individual process of obtaining formation attitude , character , study habits , whims in demand public Where He live , as well is adapt to other individuals living in society surroundings ([Nugroho & Kurnia, 2020](#)) .

Indicator Socialization

There are 5 (five) things that happen indicators in socialization including : Development effort , Necessary exists socialization , Wear EMKM standard , simpler compared to SAK ETAP, and makes it easier manage business ([Dewi, 2017](#)) .

Level of education

level Education is a process of change to use develop the potential that exists in him through level formal education that has been determined by the government and ratified by the Board of Education.

Education Level Indicator

Tiers education according to ([Rusmanto et al., 2019](#)) differentiated based on levels certain , such as :

- a. The earliest basic education is mandatory taken for 9 (nine) years, which consists of from elementary school/ equivalent and junior high school/ equivalent.
- b. Continuing education consisting of from education secondary school, a maximum of around 3 (three) years, such as high school/ equivalent as well as college tall includes diplomas, bachelors, masters, doctorates and specialists held by universities tall.

SAK EMKM

SAK EMKM itself is long from Entity Financial Accounting Standards Micro, Small and Medium. This standard itself came into force on January 1 2018. This standard was designed in a way specifically for use as benchmark standards in preparing financial reports for MSME players. This standard actually is having ratified by DSAK IAI (Financial Accounting Standards Council Association Indonesian Accountant) in 2016, as efforts in support progress economy in Indonesia.

is hoped that SAK EMKM can encourage and contribute significantly for MSME players to want to prepare financial reports in accordance with standard and so that the development of MSMEs in Indonesia is more advanced. SAK EMKM contains easier and simpler accounting settings compared to SAK ETAP because arrange common transactions carried out by

MSMEs and for basic purposes the measurement purely on cost historical. So that there are enough MSMEs record assets and liabilities as big as cost just the gain.

Additionally, entities that have fulfil requirements for using SAK EMKM also still need to consider whether the existing provisions regulated in SAK EMKM are appropriate and fulfilled need financial reporting of the entity concerned.

Hypothesis Development

The influence of MSME actors' perceptions on the implementation of financial reports based on EMKM SAK

According to (Utama, 2019), the perception of MSME actors is very influential because perception can change the thinking of someone who previously thought it was difficult to prepare financial reports into something easy, so that this will make MSME actors obedient in preparing their financial reports in accordance with standards. All kinds of information obtained by a person will influence that person in making a perception. Apart from that, conveying information in a different and unique way will produce a different perception of what is being conveyed. So, conveying good and correct information will influence a person's perception of something. Agreeing with the statement above, (Badria, 2017) concluded that the perceptions of MSME actors have a positive and significant influence on the implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM. From the two explanations above, the perception variable of MSME owners can be used as a basis for use in decision making and also as material for consideration, including in the process of making decisions to use financial reports that are good and correct and in accordance with standards. Therefore, perceptions influence the decisions of MSME owners in preparing financial reports that comply with standards.

The influence of socialization of SAK EMKM on the implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM

According to (Nugroho, 2017), socialization is believed to increase the owner's insight into the importance of using standards and the results of these financial reports can be used in decision making. Moreover, MSME entrepreneurs have begun to realize the importance of using financial reports. Apart from that, socialization also greatly influences the business owner's decision to make good and correct financial reports in accordance with established standards. Agreeing with the statement above, (Badria, 2017) concluded that socialization has a positive and significant influence on the implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM. Based on the description explained above, the socialization variable is the basis used by MSME actors, because socialization really supports MSME actors in understanding how to make a good and correct financial report. Apart from that, socialization can help MSME players to understand how to use SAK EMKM.

According to (Marthen & Suwarti, 2023), the owner's education level has an influence on the application of SAK ETAP in preparing MSME financial reports. Because the higher the owner's education level, the owner's insight into the importance of using financial reporting that is in accordance with standards will also be higher, and this will also change the owner's thinking to start using financial reports that comply with standards. Agreeing with the statement above, (Dewi, 2017) concluded that the level of education has a positive and significant influence on the implementation of financial reporting based on SAK ETAP. Based on the description explained above, the owner's education level variable is used as a basis for creating a financial report that complies with standards. Because the higher the owner's education level, the higher the knowledge of the importance of financial reporting in accordance with standards.

METHODS

This research uses a quantitative type of research with primary data as data source. This research uses 3 variables, namely the perception of MSME owners, socialization of SAK EMKM, and the owner's education level as independent variables and the implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM as the dependent variable.

Table 1. Research Variables and Operational Definitions of Variables

Variable	Indicator	Variable Measurement
Perception of MSME Owners (X1)	1. Perception of the benefits of financial reports	Interval with a Likert scale of 1 to 5 Number 1 (Strongly Disagree)
	2. Perceptions of the comparison of costs and benefits of financial reports	Number 2 (Disagree) Number 3 (Quite Agree) Number 4 (Agree) Number 5 (Strongly Agree)
	3. Perception of willingness to provide financial reports	
Socialization of SAK EMKM (X2)	1. There needs to be socialization	Interval with a Likert scale of 1 to 5 Number 1 (Strongly Disagree)
	2. Follow if there is socialization	Number 2 (Disagree)
	3. Makes it easier to manage your business	Number 3 (Quite Agree) Number 4 (Agree) Number 5 (Strongly Agree)
	4. Business development	
Owner's Education Level (X3)	1. Level of education	Interval with a Likert scale of 1 to 5 Number 1 (Strongly Disagree)
	2. Suitability of Majors	Number 2 (Disagree)
	3. Compensation	Number 3 (Quite Agree) Number 4 (Agree) Number 5 (Strongly Agree)

Implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM (Y)	1. Understanding of accounting	Interval with a Likert scale of 1 to 5
	2. Implement accounting	Number 1 (Strongly Disagree)
	3. Data processing	Number 2 (Disagree)
	4. Recording according to SAK	Number 3 (Quite Agree)
	5. Recording	Number 4 (Agree)
	6. Educational background	Number 5 (Strongly Agree)
	7. More than 5 years' experience	

In order to obtain the data needed to conduct this research, the researcher chose a location or research location, namely the Food and Beverage MSMEs located in Sidoarjo Regency.

The population in this study was 168 Food and Beverage MSMEs in the Sidoarjo Regency area. The population in this research is Food and Beverage MSMEs in Sidoarjo Regency which have been registered with the Sidoarjo Regency Cooperative and Micro Service, totaling 168 MSMEs. In this research the author narrows down the population by calculating the sample size to be used (Sugiyono, 2018). As for research using the Slovin technique in sampling, the number must be *representative* so that the research results can be generalized and the calculation does not require a sample number table, but is carried out using simple formulas and calculations.

Slovin's formula for determining samples is as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Information:

n = Sample Size/Number of Respondents

N = Population Size

E = percentage of sampling allowance that can still be tolerated, e = 0.1

In the Slovin formula there are the following provisions:

The value of e = 0.1 (10%) for large populations

The value of e = 0.2 (20%) for small populations

So the sample range that can be used from the Slovin technique is between 10-20% of the research population.

$$n = \frac{168}{1 + 168(10\%)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{168}{2,68} = 62,7, \text{ adjusted by researchers to 65 respondents.}$$

Based on the calculations above, the sample that will be used as respondents in this research was adjusted to 65 people from the total Mamin MSMEs in Sidoarjo Regency, this was done to make data processing easier. Meanwhile, the sampling technique used is the *incidental sampling technique*, which is the determination of samples based on chance, that is, anyone who coincidentally meets the researcher can be used as a sample, if it is felt that the person, they happen to meet is suitable as a data source.

Analysis Techniques is *Statistical Package for Social Science* version 27 software. There are several tests carried out including Data Quality Test (Validity Test and Reliability Test), Classic Assumption Test (Normality Test, Multicollinearity, Heteroscedasticity, Autocorrelation), Hypothesis Testing (Significant Test of Individual Parameters (T Statistical Test and Determinant Coefficient) and Regression Test Double Linear (Ghozali, 2018).

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

1) Data Quality Testing

a. Validity test

The validity test in this research was carried out by looking at the correlation value, if it is above 0.3 then the instrument for this variable can be declared valid.

**Table 2. Validity Test Results of Independent Variables
Perceptions of MSME Owners**

No.	Question	Total Correlation	Information
1.	P1	0.536	Valid
2.	P2	0.606	Valid
3.	P3	0.764	Valid
4.	P4	0.466	Valid
5.	P5	0.706	Valid
6.	P6	0.739	Valid
7.	P7	0.653	Valid
8.	P8	0.748	Valid
9.	P9	0.563	Valid
10.	P10	0.628	Valid

Source: processed primary data

**Table 3. Validity Test Results of Independent Variables
Socialization of SAK EMKM**

No.	Question	Total Correlation	Information
1.	P1	0.570	Valid
2.	P2	0.740	Valid
3.	P3	0.453	Valid
4.	P4	0.524	Valid

Source: processed primary data

**Table 4. Validity Test Results of the Independent Variable
Education Level Owner**

No.	Question	Total Correlation	Information
1.	P1	0.629	Valid
2.	P2	0.703	Valid
3.	P3	0.716	Valid
4.	P4	0.690	Valid
5.	P5	0.600	Valid
6.	P6	0.569	Valid
7.	P7	0.526	Valid
8.	P8	0.705	Valid
9.	P9	0.765	Valid
10.	P10	0.348	Valid

Source: processed primary data

Table 5. Validity Test Results of Independent Variables for Implementing Financial Reports Based on SAK EMKM

No.	Question	Total Correlation	Information
1.	P1	0.740	Valid
2.	P2	0.750	Valid
3.	P3	0.562	Valid
4.	P4	0.461	Valid
5.	P5	0.773	Valid
6.	P7	0.398	Valid
7.	P8	0.439	Valid

Source: processed primary data

From the table above, it shows that all instruments for these variables have a correlation value greater than 0.3, so it can be said that all the questions asked can be declared valid and suitable for use as research measuring tools.

b. Reliability Test

Table 6. Reliability Test Results

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Information
Perception of MSME Players (X1)	0.758	Reliable
Socialization of SAK EMKM (X2)	0.697	Reliable
Owner's Education Level (X3)	0.755	Reliable
Implementation of Financial Reports Based on SAK EMKM	0.735	Reliable

Source: processed primary data

Based on the table above, it shows that all the variables used as instruments in this research are declared reliable and can then be used in research because they show a high level of reliability. This can be proven by each variable having a *Cronbach's alpha value* greater than 0.50 and none of them being less than 0.50.

c. Test Assumptions Classic

1. Normality test

The following are the results of the normality test in this study:

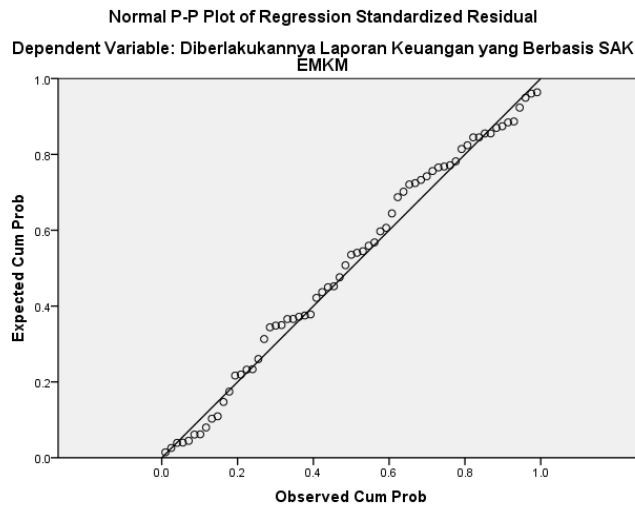


Figure 1. Normality Test Results

Source: SPSS Output Results

From the test results shown in the image above, it is known that the data is spread out and follows the direction of the diagonal line. In this regard, in this research it can be seen that the data is normally distributed.

2. Multicollinearity

The results of the multicollinearity test in this study are as follows:

Table 7. Multicollinearity Test Results

Model	Unstandardize		Standardize		Collinearity		
	d Coefficients		d Coefficients		Statistics		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	Q	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	1,235	1,872		,660	,512		
Perception MSME actors	,066	,036	,093	1,825	,073	,994	1,006
Socialization of SAK EMKM	1,413	,090	,856	15,701	,000	,878	1,139
Owner's Education Level	,092	,035	,144	2,637	,011	,877	1,140

a. Dependent Variable: Implementation of Financial Reports Based on EMKM SAK

Source: processed primary data

Based on the results of calculations using the SPSS program above, the results obtained are that the *tolerance value* is greater than 0.01, while the VIF value is less than 10. Thus it can be seen that the regression model in this study avoids symptoms of multicollinearity.

3. Heteroscedasticity

The results of the heteroscedasticity test in this study are as follows:

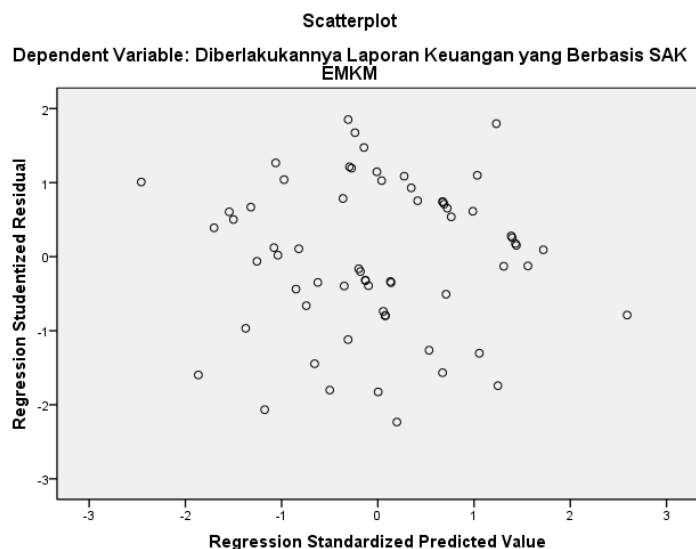


Figure 2. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Source: SPSS *Output* Results

From the image above, *the scatter plot* shows that the points are spread randomly and there is no tendency to form a particular pattern, so there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

4. Autocorrelation

The results of the autocorrelation test in this study are as follows:

Table 8. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
dim 1	,917 ^a	,841	,833	1.75682	2,097

a. Predictors: (Constant), Owner's Education Level, Perception MSME Actors , Socialization of SAK EMKM

b. Dependent Variable: Implementation of Financial Reports Based on EMKM SAK

Source: processed primary data

table above, it is known that the *Durbin-Watson value* is 2.097 or less than 5. Thus it can be seen that the regression model does not have autocorrelation.

2) Hypothesis testing

a. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Calculations were carried out using the SPSS version 27 program and the following results were obtained:

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Table 9. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1,235	1,872		,660	,512
	Perception MSME actors	,066	,036	,093	1,825	.073
	Socialization of SAK EMKM	1,413	,090	,856	15,701	,000
	Owner's Education Level	,092	,035	.144	2,637	.011

a. Dependent Variable: Implementation of Financial Reports Based on EMKM SAK

Source: processed primary data

Based on the table above, the regression equation that can be created is as follows:

$$Y = 1.235 + 0.066$$

This research shows that all independent variables have signed coefficients, so the explanation for this equation is:

- 1) The constant value shows a value of 1,235 which states that if the value of X₁, X₂ and X₃ is 0, then the value of Y is 1,235 .
- 2) The coefficient value of 0.066 states that if the perception of MSME owners increases by 1, then the effect of implementing financial reports based on SAK EMKM will increase by 0.066.
- 3) The coefficient value of 1.413 states that if the socialization of SAK EMKM increases by 1, then the influence in implementing financial reports based on SAK EMKM will increase by 1.413 .
- 4) The coefficient value of 0.092 states that if the owner's education level increases by 1, then the influence in implementing financial reports based on SAK EMKM will increase by 0.092 .

b. Individual Parameter Significance Test (t Statistical Test)

Decision Making Criteria:

1. H₁ is accepted if <0.05
2. H₁ is rejected if > 0.05

Table 10. Individual parameter significance results (t test)

Model	Unstandardized		Standardized		t	Sig.
	Coefficients		Coefficients			
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1 (Constant)	1,235	1,872			,660	,512
Perception MSME actors	,066	,036	,093		1,825	,073
Socialization of SAK EMKM	1,413	,090	,856		15,701	,000
Owner's Education Level	,092	,035	.144		2,637	.011

a. Dependent Variable: Implementation of Financial Reports Based on EMKM SAK

Source: processed primary data

1. calculated t test value < t table is 1.825 < 1.998 for the perception variable of MSME owners with a significance level of 0.073 > 0.05, so Ho is accepted. So, it can be interpreted that partially there is no significant influence on the perception variable of MSME owners (X1) on the implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM.
2. calculated t test value < t table is 1 5.701 < 1.998 for the SAK EMKM socialization variable with a significance level of 0.000 < 0.05 then Ho is rejected. So, it can be interpreted that partially there is a significant influence of the SAK EMKM socialization variable (X2) on the implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM.
3. calculated t test value > t table is 2, 637 > 1.998 for the owner's education level variable with a significance level of 0.011 < 0.05, so Ho is rejected. So it can be interpreted, if partially there is a significant influence of the owner's education level variable (X3) on the implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM.

c. Determinant Coefficient (R²)

Table 11. Determinant Coefficient

Model	R Square		Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
	R	R Square			
dimensi 1 ons	,917 ^a	,841	,833	1.75682	2,097

a. Predictors: (Constant), Owner's Education Level, Perception MSME Actors, Socialization of SAK EMKM

b. Dependent Variable: Implementation of Financial Reports Based on EMKM SAK

Source: processed primary data

The value of the determinant coefficient in the table above shows a value of 0.841, which means that 84.1 % of the dependent variable for implementing financial reports based on SAK EMKM can be explained by the independent variables of perception of

MSME owners, socialization of SAK EMKM and the owner 's education level. together. Meanwhile, 15.9 % is explained by other variables.

d. Hypothesis Test Results

Table 12. Hypothesis Test Results

No.	Hypothesis	Significant Value	Results
1.	H1	0.073 > 0.05	Rejected
2.	H2	0.000 < 0.05	Accepted
3.	H3	0.011 < 0.05	Accepted
4.	H4	0.000 < 0.05	Accepted

Source: Processed data results

Based on the table above, it can be explained that the hypothesis in this research is, H1: the perception of MSME actors has no influence on the implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM, H2: socialization of SAK EMKM has an effect on the implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM, H3: the owner's education level influence on the implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM, as well as H4: perceptions of MSME actors, socialization of SAK EMKM , and the owner's level of education regarding the implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM are declared acceptable.

Discussion

Based on the results of analysis and testing carried out using data research that is adapted to previous research can be explained as follows:

1) First Hypothesis: Perception MSME owners have no influence to implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM

In this research perception interpreted as all kinds of information obtained by someone which will influence that person in making a perception. Apart from that, conveying information in a different and unique way will produce a different perception regarding what is being conveyed. So, conveying good and correct information will influence a person's perception of something. Less subjects experienced or less understand often have perception that financial reports are difficult to prepare, despite the perception to financial reports is useful to obtain information important regarding financial position and results achieved by company. In this research, indicators perception seen from various things, including: perception to benefits of financial reports, perceptions to comparison costs and benefits of financial statements, perceptions to willingness organize financial reports.

Based on results testing in this study, shows that perception MSME actors have no influence to implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM for Food and Beverage MSMEs in Sidoarjo District. It means that perception MSME actors do not influence MSME owners in making financial reports based on SAK EMKM because they prefer to use simple financial reports compared to with financial reports based on SAK which they think this is difficult.

Results of this research supporting research (Badria, 2017); (Dewi, 2017); (Mansyur, 2012);(Utomo, 2018) which states that perception

MSME actors have no influence on MSME Financial Reporting based on SAK EMKM . Perception reasons do not influence the implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM for Food and Beverage MSMEs in K district Sidoarjo because MSME actors think if the financial reports are too complicated to apply to the business small as well as difficult set aside time to study financial reports because they are more concerned about increasing turnover sale.

2) Second Hypothesis: The socialization of SAK EMKM is influential to implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM

In this research, socialization interpreted as something learning process, which is an accommodation process in which individuals hold back and take culture of the surrounding community Then learn it. From the results Data analysis shows that the socialization of SAK EMKM has an influence on the implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM for Food and Beverage MSMEs in Sidoarjo Regency. This means socialization efforts regarding financial reports in accordance with SAK can influence MSME actors will importance use of financial reports in accordance with SAK EMKM for Food and Beverage MSMEs in Sidoarjo Regency. Apart from that, the socialization of SAK EMKM is influence social also participates influence perception MSME owners are related to SAK EMKM so that they can have an influence to implementation of SAK EMKM.

In line with research (Badria, 2017); (Dewi, 2017) where socialization has a significant effect on the implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM in Sidoarjo Regency. Socialization regarding SAK EMKM must be implemented and carried out by parties who can provide it Socialization of SAK ETAP, such as the East Java Province Cooperatives and MSMEs Service, and other parties is necessary done to use give understanding to MSMEs regarding SAK EMKM. This can be done with give ongoing training as well as giving module practice to the owner's effort, so with This method is easier to put into practice straight away.

3) Hypothesis Third: Education level owner influential to implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM

In this research level education interpreted something condition about level education possessed by individuals, where _ this is obtained through level formal education is a must passed and done determined by the government as well as has approved by a Board of Education. From the results of data analysis, information was obtained that the level education The owner influences the implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM in Sidoarjo Regency. That is, level education this owner shows that the taller level education owner, then the higher too understanding will importance use of financial reports in accordance with SAK EMKM for MSMEs in Sidoarjo Regency.

In line with research conducted (Wandini & Budiasih, 2017);(Hasanah et al., 2020); (Istinganah & Widiyanto, 2020); (Dewi, 2017) where is the level education The owner has a significant influence on the implementation of financial reports based on SAK

EMKM for Food and Beverage MSMEs in Sidoarjo Regency . Education level can have an influence to owner's accounting knowledge effort, because most accounting material is obtained at the level higher education, more accounting knowledge especially obtained if somebody go through education with accounting major.

CONCLUSION

Based on results research analysis proves If variable perception MSME actors have no influence to implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM. This confirms that perception MSME actors have no influence perpetrator MSME businesses in making a financial report that complies with SAK EMKM because exists difference perception in managing the information received thus influences their perception regarding financial reports that are in accordance with SAK EMKM. Based on results research analysis proves If variable The socialization of SAK EMKM is influential to implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM. This explains it that socialization of SAK EMKM influences perpetrator MSME businesses in making a financial report that complies with SAK EMKM because socialization of SAK EMKM is influence social also participates influence perception MSME owners are related to SAK EMKM so that they can have an influence to implementation of SAK EMKM. Based on results research analysis proves If variable level education owner influential to implementation of financial reports based on SAK EMKM. This explains it that level education the owner can influence perpetrator MSME businesses in making a financial report that complies with SAK EMKM because with the taller level education possessed by MSME actors, then understanding will importance financial reporting in accordance with SAK will the higher too. Besides, increasingly tall level education MSME owners then will the more implementation of SAK EMKM in MSMEs is also high.

The limitation of this research is that in this research, researchers are only limited to using MSME actors in the field business food and drink alone as research subjects, apart from that most owner business many don't want to fill in if not read fill from questionnaire. This research only focuses on three dependent variables, namely perception MSME actors, socialization of SAK EMKM, and level education owner so that the desire or willingness to implement financial reports in accordance with SAK EMKM as an independent variable cannot be fully explained. The data collection used in this research uses a questionnaire, apparently felt not enough effective because respondents in answering question sometimes not enough Serious.

Based on from results conclusions and limitations of the research, then suggestions that researchers can provide the findings are as follows. Based on the research results, it is known that there are still many MSME business actors who have not prepared financial reports based on SAK E MKM due to a lack of awareness of the benefits of implementing this standard. It is hoped that by using resources that have a level of education that is appropriate to their expertise, the perception received from information, as well as following activity socialization about a SAK, expected perpetrator business can make financial reports in accordance with established accounting standards to support the progress of MSME companies. For future researchers, it is recommended to add other dependent variables the felt to be influencing use of SAK EMKM such as motivation, personality, as well culture organization. For researchers furthermore It is hoped that they can use other research methods,

such as interviews and observations, so that they can improve the quality of the data in the future will be obtained.

From the research that has been carried out, there are research implications that can be taken, namely 1. MSME entrepreneurs can increase their awareness of the importance of accounting records/bookkeeping in order to improve the development of their business; 2. For IAI, accounting agencies and the government can assess their efforts and contributions in outreach and training activities to improve the development of MSMEs in Indonesia. Because socialization and training for MSME players is considered very important because it provides the basis for an entrepreneur to sharpen his abilities in improving the development of his business, one of which is by implementing ETAP standard financial report recording. Socialization & training for MSMEs that are appropriate to their field is also needed so that they care more about the business they own. 3. For banks, SAK ETAP financial reporting for MSMEs is used as their assessment as to whether the business is worthy of obtaining loan capital from the bank or not. Because SAK ETAP is expected to provide a solution for banking debtors and provide a way out for MSMEs which, although feasible, have so far been considered unbankable because they do not have adequate collateral. By implementing SAK ETAP, banks can determine the basis and reference for evaluating credit applications submitted by MSMEs more accurately because the evaluation will be based on accounting standards prepared specifically for Entities Without Public Accountability, including MSMEs.

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