



## SIMPOSIUM ILMIAH AKUNTANSI 6

### ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNTING UNDERSTANDING AND DISSEMINATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ON THE APPLICATION OF EMKM SAK

Delima Sahara<sup>1</sup>, Jalilah Ilmiha<sup>2</sup>, Sri Elviani<sup>3</sup>,  
Heny Triastuti Kurnianingsih<sup>4</sup>, Lusi Elviani Rangkuti<sup>5</sup>

*Faculty of Economics and Business, Islamic University of North Sumatra, Medan Indonesia*

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##### Corresponding Author:

Jalilah Ilmiha

Islamic University of North Sumatra

Medan Indonesia

[jalilah.ilmih@fe.uisu.ac.id](mailto:jalilah.ilmih@fe.uisu.ac.id)

#### ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the understanding of accounting and dissemination of financial statements in the application of SAK EMKM. This research is based on the fact that MSMEs often do not apply SAK EMKM because they do not know or understand the rules and the benefits for their business. Owners of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the Warkop King Kuphi food and beverage industry in Deli Serdang, who have not received financial statement socialization, were collected to obtain key data through various methods, including documentation, interviews, and surveys. Qualitative descriptive analysis is used for data analysis. The results showed that the Warkop King Kuphi MSME franchise did not understand accounting and the application of SAK EMKM in the preparation of financial statements. In addition, there is a lack of instructions on the socialization of Warkop King Kuphi's MSME financial statements. This incomprehension is caused by the lack of understanding of human resources about SAK EMKM.

#### INTRODUCTION

For many years, it has been known that micro, small and medium enterprises, also known as MSMEs, serve as the core of the national economy. A small economic sector (MSME) is a type of small economic activity that can be carried out by an individual, organization, or group of people with a certain amount of capital and aims to make a profit by using the ability to develop flexible business processes. MSMEs engaged in the real sector focus on developing domestic industries, and have a significant impact on the national economy. (Kurni & Wardayani, 2023).

For the most part, MSMEs start from family businesses. In a sense, the business owner himself and his family start and develop this business, and then, when the business becomes bigger, the business owner will hire people around him (Nayla, 2014). In reality, most people have chosen micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) as a way out of existing social problems. In addition, MSMEs provide employment and considerable income for the Indonesian people, so that it can be one of the efforts to overcome the problem of unemployment in Indonesia (Tasum, 2020).

So far, MSMEs in Medan, which are supervised by the Medan City SME Cooperative Office, have not used accounting information such as SAK ETAP and SAK EMKM in managing their business. As a result, they are unable to give an adequate answer when asked about the amount of assets they own. For example, the Regar welding workshop, which has been operating since 1993 and is included in the category of medium enterprises in Medan Denai District, has not fully implemented financial reporting standards in accordance with SAK EMKM for MSMEs. In interviews, they only use money-in and money-out notes. Another example is Roti Bakar Di Jamin, a business located in Medan City, especially in Medan Tembung District. In interviews regarding the understanding of SAK EMKM, the owner has not implemented financial reporting in accordance with the SAK EMKM standard due to lack of understanding of the standard (Hutapea & Hasibuan, 2022).

In Deli Serdang, there are many small and medium MSMEs, one of which is Warkop King Kuphi. This is a type of business that sells different types of food and drinks. This business has been

around for a long time and still has many customers. Researchers chose Warkop King Kuphi as the subject of research because this culinary business, which was established in 2021, has many enthusiasts because of the various types of food and drinks made by him. Warkop King Kuphi only records all expenses and income, salaries, debts, and electricity costs during its operations.

However, financial accounting standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) have not been implemented. Due to lack of socialization and lack of knowledge about proper financial administration, Warkop King Kuphi's financial statements were made in a way that was not in accordance with the applicable SAK EMKM, and the reports could not be accounted for, leading to inaccurate records. In fact, Warkop King Kuphi must have financial statements that are in accordance with SAK EMKM to support entities in the transition process from their financial reporting to their financial reporting. This might also help Warkop King Kuphi earn more money from the banking industry. Based on the background above, the researcher wants to conduct research that discusses the **Analysis of Accounting Understanding and Financial Statement Socialization on the Application of SAK EMKM in the Warkop King Kuphi Franchise in Deli Serdang.**

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### **Theory of Planned Behaviour**

The theory underlying this research is the *Theory of Planned Behavior*, which is a development of the *Theory of Reasoned Action*. According to Ajzen's theory, attitudes toward a behavior are essential for predicting activity, but it is necessary to take into account individual attitudes when assessing personal habits and assessing the impact of perceptions of that individual's character.

This research is related to efforts at the micro or medium scale, where Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are required to compile financial statements to facilitate financial management and provide positive expectations for the receipt of financial statements that include all information owned by MSMEs. Therefore, this theory can be used to explain individual decisions when considering whether or not to make financial statements (D. Lestari, 2023).

### **Accountability Theory**

The term accountability is closely related to accounting, or more commonly known as bookkeeping, semantically. The reign of William I, some ten years after the Norman conquest of England in 1066, is where the concept of accountability emerged. In 1085, William asked all property owners in his territory to draw up an inventory. These calculations were carried out by royal agents and stored in the "Domesday Books". This document records all the king's possessions, including the landowner's oath of allegiance to a powerful king. Based on these historical events, many scholars then try to understand accountability as the relationship between the executor (subject) and the sovereign holder (sovereign). It can also be referred to as the relationship between principals and agents, or forums and actors.

### **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)**

The definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is contained in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2008. A business is declared a micro enterprise if the business owned by the individual or business entity has operated productively in accordance with the micro business criteria as stipulated in the law. Small business is an economic business that stands alone and is not a subsidiary, part of medium or large enterprises either directly or indirectly that are carried out productively by meeting the criteria of small businesses stipulated in this law. Meanwhile, a medium business is a business that is not related to large or small businesses either directly or indirectly but stands alone by individuals or business entities not subsidiaries that run productively with a total net worth or annual sales proceeds as stipulated in the law (Ariawan, 2022).

In fact, the growth of small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia still faces many challenges. Capital is a major problem often faced by MSMEs. In addition, there are other issues related to finance such as (Cahya et al., 2021):

- a. transaction fees are very high due to complex, time-consuming, and limited amounts of credit,
- b. finding funds is difficult because banks do not exist in remote areas and there is not enough information,

- c. many MSMEs do not understand the principles of financial management and do not have management and financial skills.

### **Financial Statements**

Entities may use financial statements to communicate important information to internal and external related parties. Financial statements also help revive investments and show that unpaid wealth claims may contain risks that could hurt spending. This is another part of spending money (Winarso & Yuniarto, 2023).

Financial statements are usually made with the following objectives (Dharma et al., 2023):

- a. provide reliable information about company assets and liabilities,
- b. provide reliable information about how a company's net worth changed as a result of its operations,
- c. provide reliable information about changes in non-operating net worth,
- d. provide information that helps users of financial statements assess an entity's performance in earning profits,
- e. convey information about other relevant matters according to the needs of its users.

### **Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability (SAK ETAP)**

Financial Accounting Standards (IFRS) are protocols used when creating financial statements to ensure that all financial information is presented in the same manner. SAK for Entities Without Public Accountability (ETAP) is created specifically for entities that do not have the responsibility to present their financial statements publicly. SAK ETAP is usually used by small and medium enterprises (PKM) that are not registered in the capital market. According to IAI (2018), the purpose of SAK ETAP is to provide entities with the ability to compile their own financial statements, conduct audit processes, and obtain audit opinions, thereby increasing their access to funding (Anisykurillah & Rezjika, 2019)

In Indonesia, accounting standards (SAK) are based on various existing accounting standards, such as IAS, IFRS, ETAP, and GAAP. General IFRS, which is based on IFRS, is intended for organizations that have significant public responsibility and that are engaged in international activities. (Ariesta & Nurhidayah, 2020).

### **Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM)**

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) and Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards (ISAK) made by the Standards Board of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (DSAK IAI) and the Sharia Standards Board of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (DSAS IAI) as well as capital market regulation rules applicable to entities supervised by Financial Accounting Standards (SAK) (D. Lestari, 2023). Meanwhile, micro, small and medium entities (EMKM) refer to entities with micro, small or medium scale, whether already legal entities or not, in accordance with the definition stipulated in the Law (Sari, 2021).

The purpose of this Financial Accounting Standard for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) is to provide information about the financial position and financial performance of an entity. It can help various users in the economic decision-making process. Since EMKM can operate in a different form of business than a Limited Liability Company (PT), users in this context are not limited to non-management shareholders. Other parties also need this information, such as tax authorities who need clarity in determining tax amounts and facilities, and other government institutions that expect data for coaching purposes in accordance with the law (Rizky, 2021).

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

This research was conducted at Warkop King Kuphi on Jl. Tuntungan II Golf Course. Researchers used primary and secondary data. This research uses qualitative and quantitative data on the condition of Warkop King Kuphi MSMEs. The main source of qualitative data for this research is the owner of Warkop King Kuphi, the current owner of MSMEs. The source of quantitative data for this study comes from manual bookkeeping records of cash receipts and expenditures at Warkop King Kuphi MSMEs in 2023. Observation, interviews, and documentation

are data collection methods used by researchers. In addition, data analysis methods are carried out using a descriptive approach that uses words and language, using various natural methods.

## RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### ***Analysis of Financial Records Conducted at Warkop King Kuphi Franchise***

As a result of interviews conducted with Warkop King Kuphi Franchise employees, researchers found that the company still records its business finances simply and manually. This is incompatible with accounting theory because this record keeping does not show stages such as the accounting cycle, only records the money received and issued on a daily basis. This is due to limited human resources. Human resources cannot provide adequate information about the company's operational activities and business profits.

As for some questions that researchers asked with the owner of the Warkop King Kuphi Franchise:

- a. What is the monthly report on food sales at Warkop King Kuphi Franchise?

**Table 1 :**  
**Food Sales Report Results**

<b>Moon</b>	<b>Amount (Rp)</b>
January	96.930.000
February	96.207.000
March	73.697.000
April	84.785.000
May	77.680.000
June	227.080.000
July	114.388.000
August	202.420.000
September	95.936.000
October	87.930.000
November	204.900.000
December	86.340.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.448.293.000</b>

Source : Warkop King Kuphi Franchise, 2023

Table 1 shows fluctuations in Warkop King Kuphi Franchise food sales every month. This is due to many things, such as seasonal changes that affect consumer tastes, certain holidays and celebrations, and the availability of raw materials that can affect prices and production. Promotional strategies and competition with other businesses also contributed to the decline in monthly sales.

- b. How is the report on beverage sales on the Warkop King Kuphi Franchise per month?

**Table 2 :**  
**Beverage Sales Report Results**

<b>Moon</b>	<b>Amount (Rp)</b>
January	18.230.000
February	13.200.000
March	8.200.000
April	17.560.000
May	12.320.000

June	13.020.000
July	15.032.000
August	11.000.000
September	8.300.000
October	16.720.000
November	20.100.000
December	10.200.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>163.882.000</b>

Source : Warkop King Kuphi Franchise, 2023

Table 2 above shows the increase in Warkop King Kuphi Franchise beverage sales every month. This can be caused by many things, such as seasonal changes, changing market trends, the state of the economy, and competition in the market. Changes in consumer demand can also affect the number of business sales.

- c. What costs are incurred in the *Warkop King Kuphi Franchise*?
- d. How much does it cost to buy raw materials each month?
- e. How is the royalty paid by *Warkop King Kuphi Franchise* calculated?

**Table 3 :**  
**Report on Expenses on Warkop King Kuphi Franchise**

Month	Cost of Goods Sold (Rp)	Salary Expense (Rp)	Electrical Load (Rp)	Rental Expense (Rp)	Royalty Expense (Rp)	Wifi Load /Phone (Rp)	Cleaning Load (Rp)	Machine Maintenance Load (Rp)
January	30.450.000	17.000.000	3.000.000	3.200.000	546.900	850.000	300.000	1.750.000
February	14.560.000	17.000.000	2.350.000	3.200.000	396.000	850.000	300.000	
March	22.000.000	17.000.000	3.100.000	3.200.000	246.000	850.000	300.000	
April	20.900.000	17.000.000	3.000.000	3.200.000	526.800	850.000	300.000	1.750.000
May	24.630.000	17.000.000	3.250.000	3.200.000	369.600	850.000	300.000	
June	24.322.000	17.000.000	2.875.000	3.200.000	390.600	850.000	300.000	
July	28.654.000	17.000.000	3.000.000	3.200.000	450.960	850.000	300.000	1.750.000
August	34.678.000	17.000.000	3.000.000	3.200.000	330.000	850.000	300.000	
September	20.355.000	17.000.000	3.300.000	3.200.000	249.000	850.000	300.000	
October	18.763.000	17.000.000	3.100.000	3.200.000	501.600	850.000	300.000	1.750.000
November	17.100.000	17.000.000	3.200.000	3.200.000	603.000	850.000	300.000	
December	20.335.000	17.000.000	2.985.000	3.200.000	306.000	850.000	300.000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>276.747.000</b>	<b>204.000.000</b>	<b>36.160.000</b>	<b>38.400.000</b>	<b>4.916.460</b>	<b>10.200.000</b>	<b>3.600.000</b>	<b>7.000.000</b>

Source: Warkop King Kuphi Franchise, 2023

$$\text{Royalty} = 3\% \times \text{Beverage}$$

### Preparation of Financial Statements Based on SAK EMKM in Warkop King Kuphi Franchise

Financial statements are one of the final results of accounting activities. This report provides information about all transactions, which helps with decision making. As a result of an interview with the owner of the Warkop King Kuphi Franchise, we found that the notes are still very simple and done manually. However, the standard that is used generally to ensure that all financial statements are equal and understandable is the guideline for preparing financial statements.

#### Warkop King Kuphi Franchise Income Statement

The income statement, also called the income statement, is the part of a company's financial statements made during the accounting period. The income statement includes revenues and expenses that have been recognized at one time, unless SAK EMKM stipulates something else. SAK EMKM regulates changes in accounting policies as well as the impact of corrections or errors. As an adjustment to the previous period, this change is shown as part of the profit or loss during the period in which the change occurred. Revenues and expenses are indicated in this income statement. Based on this information, researchers made an income statement of the Warkop King Kuphi Franchise in accordance with SAK EMKM.

**Table 4 :**  
**Income Statement**

<b>WARKOP KING KUPHI FRANCHISE</b>		
<b>INCOME STATEMENT</b>		
<b>DECEMBER 2023 PERIOD</b>		
<b>INCOME</b>		
Food Sales	IDR	1,448,293,000
Beverage Sales	Rp	163.882.000 +
<b>AMOUNT OF REVENUE</b>		<b>IDR 1,612,175,000</b>
<b>COGS</b>		<b>(IDR 276.747.000)</b>
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>		<b>IDR 1,335,428,000</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Electrical Load	Rp	36.160.000
Rental Expense	Rp	38.400.000
Machine Maintenance Load	Rp	7.000.000
Royalty Expense	Rp	4.916.460
Salary Expense	Rp	204.000.000
Wifi/Phone Load	Rp	10.200.000
Cleaning Load	Rp	3.600.000 +
<b>AMOUNT OF LOAD</b>		<b>(IDR 304.276.460)</b>
<b>NET PROFIT</b>		<b>IDR 1,031,151,540</b>

Source : Processed Data, 2024

Researchers found that the Warkop King Kuphi franchise currently only records incoming and outgoing money on paper. Based on previous financial statements, such as revenue and expenditure reports, the company has not applied financial profiteering such as the income

statement above, which is in accordance with SAK EMKM. Every business owner should accurately record their money. As a result, researchers found that the Warkop King Kuphi franchise had a net profit of IDR 1,031,151,540.

### **Warkop King Kuphi Franchise Financial Position Report**

The statement of financial position, also called the balance sheet, is a list of a company's assets, liabilities, and equity. It is arranged in the form of a staffel, which is arranged lengthwise down, with balances placed on the side of the debit and credit columns. This staffel shape is usually referred to as the vertical shape because the shape extends towards the bar. The financial position report of Warkop King Kuphi Franchise has not been prepared in accordance with accounting standards. Warkop King Kuphi franchise owners do not understand accounting and do not consider their wealth and equity because the calculations they use are too simple. Researchers asked several questions to the owner of the Warkop King Kuphi Franchise regarding the rill account, including:

- a. What assets does *Warkop King Kuphi* Franchise have?
- b. How much capital did *the* Warkop King Kuphi Franchise spend to build this business?
- c. Does *the* Warkop King Kuphi franchise have debts and some estimated debts collected?

**Table 5 :**  
**Statement of Financial Position**

**WARKOP KING KUPHI FRANCHISE  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
DECEMBER 2023 PERIOD**

<b>ASSETS</b>	
<b>Current Assets</b>	
Cash	IDR 553,200,540
Bank	IDR 218,000,000
Supplies	IDR 325,000,000
Equipment	<u>Rp 20.255.000 +</u>
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>IDR 1,191,738,665</b>
<b>Fixed Assets</b>	
Coffee Machine	Rp 38.000.000
Akm. Penys. Coffee Machine	(IDR 4.750.000)
Speker Audio	Rp 28.000.000
Akm. Penys. Speker Audio	(IDR 3.500.000)
Table	Rp 20.027.000
Akm. Penys. Table	(IDR 2.503.375)
Chair	Rp 21.022.000
Akm. Penys. Chair	(IDR 2.627.750)
Equipment	Rp 34.000.000
Akm. Penys. Equipment	(IDR 4.250.000)
Computer	Rp 17.000.000
Akm. Penys. Computer	(IDR 2.125.000)
Printer Thermal	<u>Rp 1.120.000 +</u>
<b>Amountof Fixed Assets</b>	<b><u>IDR 139,412,875 +</u></b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b><u>IDR 1,331,151,540</u></b>
<b>LIABILITIES &amp;; EQUITY</b>	
<b>Liabilitas</b>	
Accounts Payable	Rp -
Bank Debt	Rp -
Upfront Revenue Received	<u>Rp - +</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b><u>Rp -</u></b>
<b>Equity</b>	
Initial Capital	Rp 300.000.000
Current Year Profit	<u>IDR 1,031. 151.540 +</u>
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>IDR 1,331,151,540</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES &amp;; EQUITY</b>	<b>IDR 1,331,151,540</b>

Source : Processed Data, 2024

### **Notes to Warkop King Kuphi Franchise Financial Statements**

An important part of a company's financial statements are the notes to the financial statements, which provide additional information and in-depth explanations of various financial and operational aspects of the company. The main purpose of notes to financial statements is to provide stakeholders with a better understanding of the company's financial position, performance, and cash flow. Researchers made financial statements based on the information they obtained about the Warkop King Kuphi franchise. The following table corresponds to SAK EMKM:

**Table 6 :**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**

**WARKOP KING KUPHI FRANCHISE NOTES TO  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
DECEMBER 2023 PERIOD**

**1. COMMON**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICY OVERVIEW**

**a. Statement of Compliance with SAK EMKM**

Financial statements are created using Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises.

**b. Basic Drafting**

The basis for the preparation of financial statements uses historical data with the accrual basis recording method, where the basic currency of presentation used for the preparation of financial statements is Rupiah.

**c. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

In the statement of financial position, cash and equivalents are presented in the amount stated in the manual recording of the Warkop King Kuphi Warkopfranchise during the 2023 period.

**d. Supplies**

Inventory is updated regularly to show changes in cost of goods or market value. If the value of the inventory falls, adjustments are made to indicate a lower market value.

**e. Fixed Assets**

Fixed assets are valued based on acquisition costs, which include purchase, shipping, and installation costs. The value of fixed assets is depreciated consistently every accounting period over its economic useful life. The value of fixed assets is reduced by accumulated depreciation to indicate the remaining value of fixed assets over time. With this percentage of fixed asset buildup at 12.5 percent, owners regularly perform maintenance and maintenance to ensure that fixed assets remain in good functioning and have economic value.

**f. Revenue and Expense Recognition**

When invoices are handed over to customers, revenue is recognized, and the amount of revenue can be calculated by physically delivering goods, completing services, or when customers receive benefits from products or services rendered. Costs are recognized at the time they occur and are linked to the revenue generated. The recognition of expenses should indicate the accounting period during which the expense is expected to be profitable.

**g. Income Tax**

Tax follows the applicable tax provisions in Indonesia.

**3. DISCLOSURE OR ITEMS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

a. Cash	IDR 553,200,540
b. Bank	IDR 218,000,000
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>IDR 771,200,540</b>
c. Supplies	IDR 325,000,000
d. Equipment	IDR 20,255,000
e. Fixed Assets :	
• Coffee Machine	IDR 38,000,000
• Speker Audio	IDR 28,000,000
• Table	IDR 20,027,000
• Chair	IDR 21,022,000
• Equipment	IDR 34,000,000
• Computer	IDR 17,000,000
• Printer Therma	IDR 1,120,000
<b>Number of Fixed Assets</b>	<b>IDR 159,169,000</b>
f. Accumulated depreciation of Fixed Assets:	
a. Akm. Penys. Coffee Machine	IDR 4,750,000

b. Akm. Penys. Speker Audio	IDR	3,500,000
c. Akm. Penys. Table	IDR	2,503,375
d. Akm. Penys. Chair	IDR	2,627,750
e. Akm. Penys. Equipment	IDR	4,250,000
f. Akm. Penys. Computer	IDR	2,125,000

**Amount of accumulated depreciation of fixed assets (IDR 19,756,125)**

g. Debt

*The warkop king kuphi franchise has no debt, either debt to suppliers or bank debt.*

#### 4. RETAINED EARNINGS

Net profit obtained by warkop king kuphi franchise **IDR 1,031,151,540**

#### 5. SALES REVENUE

Food Sales	IDR	1,448,293,000
Beverage Sales	IDR	163,882,000
<b>Sales Amount</b>	<b>IDR</b>	<b>1,612,175,000</b>

#### 6. LOADS

a. Electrical Loadl	IDR	36,160,000
b. Rental Expense	IDR	38,400,000
c. Machine Maintenance Load	IDR	7,000,000
d. Royalty Expense	IDR	4,916,460
e. Salary Expense	IDR	204,000,000
f. Wifi/Phone Load	IDR	10,200,000
g. Cleaning Load	IDR	3,600,000
<b>Number of Loads</b>	<b>IDR</b>	<b>304,276,460</b>

### **Socialization of Financial Statements Based on SAK EMKM on Warkop King Kuphi Franchise**

The results showed that researchers wanted to inform Warkop King Kuphi franchise owners on how to make financial statements based on SAK EMKM. The purpose of this socialization is so that Warkop King Kuphi franchise owners understand and are able to apply correct and appropriate financial statements. In addition to providing training on making financial statements based on SAK EMKM, this counseling is also related to previous reports made by the Warkop King Kuphi Franchise. The essence of this counseling is to provide training and material on socialization of financial statements based on SAK EMKM by providing material to members and owners of the Warkop King Kuphi Franchise directly, providing explanations about the theory and practice of making financial statements based on SAK EMKM.

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the findings and discussion of this study, researchers can make conclusions:

1. The results of the financial records used by the Warkop King Kuphi Franchise show that it only compiles reports on cash receipts and expenditures every month. This is because the human resources of the Warkop King Kuphi Franchise do not understand how to prepare financial statements based on SAK EMKM, which can only be done and understood by the owner of the Warkop King Kuphi Franchise in bookkeeping.
2. The result of using EMKM SAK based financial statements in the presentation of the Warkop King Kuphi Franchise is that the Warkop King Kuphi Franchise does not present income statements, statements of financial position, or notes to financial statements during the financial recording process. This condition may indicate that the information provided to help prepare the financial statements is not being used properly.
3. Financial statements based on SAK EMKM can have a positive impact on the business operations of the Warkop King Kuphi Franchise if the Warkop King Kuphi Franchise understands and understands the importance of SAK EMKM. SAK EMKM can offer benefits such as increasing accounting knowledge, assisting with performance evaluation and

appraisal, improving the quality of human resources, and increasing access to banking capital.

4. After socialization with the owner of the Warkop King Kuphi Franchise, the owner has understood the material about financial statements according to SAK EMKM and is able to compile simple financial statements according to SAK EMKM.

The Warkop King Kuphi franchise is expected to be able to compile financial statements in accordance with SAK EMKM, because the preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting standards is a very important thing to pay attention to. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting standards can be used to assess the performance and financial position of the business more accurately, and can also help support the completeness of disbursements.

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