ANALYSIS OF SMEs READINESS IN IMPLEMENTING FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARD MICRO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTREPRISES

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ABSTRACT

SMEs has an important role in economic development in Indonesia. In this development, SMEs has several obstacles. One of them is the preparation of financial statements that are not in accordance with accounting standards in Indonesia. SAK ETAP is a standard for SMEs in preparing financial statements. However, many studies have suggested that the majority of SMEs in Indonesia have not been able to implement SAK ETAP because the standard are too complex. Therefore DSAK IAI publishes new financial accounting standard for SMEs which is SAK EMKM effective on 2018. The new standard is intended to assist the needs in the preparation of financial statements. The result of this research shows the level the readiness of SMEs in implementing SAK EMKM. In conducting this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. The researcher collects the data of this research from the interview and documentation. The analysis is done by data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. The results of this research shows that two SMEs in Malang are ready in applying SAK EMKM.

Keywords: SMEs, The Readiness, SAK EMKM

INTRODUCTION

In order to face the Asian Economic Community in 2015, all economic actors must be “international”. It means that the products they produce, either in the form of goods or services, must be able to compete with other Asian products that freely entered Indonesia without any filter, including Small/Medium/Micro-Enterprise (SMEs). SMEs that make an extraordinary contribution to the economy of Indonesia must be able to not only survive domestically but also compete in the wider market, throughout Asia. Therefore, from all sides, SMEs must improve themselves in order to become international.

However, the development of SMEs not always runs smooth. Barriers are often confronted by SMEs actors, such as limited capital, low awareness, marketing difficulties, limited supply of raw materials, lack of skills or experience, inappropriate business locations and other problems. In addition, SMEs are also faced with various challenges in this global era, such as wide-open market opportunities, new technology entry, efficiency and productivity, and very tight competition with new players. These factors make SMEs empowerment not only a concern of the government, but also other sectors, such as Higher Education.

There are still many SMEs that are not yet fully aware of the usefulness of accounting. In fact, accounting is very beneficial for business development such as helping small businesses in taking a decision, facilitating in obtaining credit from creditors, and providing accurate and timely information. So that, any decision taken by the leader in developing the business will be based on the complete financial statements and which in fact is not just based on assumptions alone. Managing a company is not easy, no exception to SMEs The more complex a company's operational activities, the more important the preparation of financial statements to apply. The result of the preparation of the financial statements is in the form of information that can be used to indicate the company's financial condition (Suhairi, 2014).

In preparing standardized financial statements, the system must be revamped by the company itself first, because a good system will facilitate the implementation. The Institute of Indonesia Chartered Accountant has authorized the Exposure Draft of Financial Accounting Standards of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in its meeting on May 18, 2016 and became effective as of January 1, 2018. Exposure Draft of Financial Accounting Standards of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are a way simpler financial accounting standard compared with the Financial Accounting Standards of Entities without Public Accountability. The issuance of the Financial Accounting Standard for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises aims to be implemented in micro, small and medium enterprises as defined in the Financial Accounting Standards of Entities without Public Accountability, which meet the definitions and criteria of micro, small and medium enterprises as regulated in the prevailing laws in Indonesia.

The role of Higher Education is very important in the development of society. Effendi (2013) stated that currently the community trusts higher education as educational institution that still has the moral power to be the role model for society in the transformation towards global community. It is inevitable that higher education has a huge role in empowering SMEs. In his research, Rasyid (2017) states the need for SMEs empowerment activities conducted by Higher Education with the assistance of government and related parties, so that SMEs can function as a driving force of populist economy. Therefore, Higher Education is expected to make new findings in the field of science and innovation that can improve the progress of society in terms of economy. Related to link and match between Higher Education and SMEs, there should be mutual cooperation, in which Higher Education serves as learning resources and SMEs serve as partners in developing science and technology. The role of Higher Education is not in providing capital but rather in fostering the capabilities of SMEs, thus Higher Education is encouraging SMEs’ ability to access capital.
Departing from the problems of SMEs that have been stated above, it can be concluded that in the attempt of Higher Education to empower SMEs through community service programs that involve lecturers and students, appropriate and relevant models are required. Living Laboratory Model Development needs to be created by making cooperation between Higher Education and government through Department of Cooperatives and SMEs, as an effort to empower SMEs. The development of Living Laboratory model begins with research activities to examine the problems faced by SMEs actors in the real life. The results of this research will be used as a starting point for the development of educational materials for the empowerment of SMEs. The purpose of Living Laboratory Model Development is to contribute in a practical way by involving parties, in this case is Higher Education, in realizing the community service program, especially for the lecturers and students through education on SMEs. On the other hand SMEs get science and technology transfer that are expected to be useful to overcome their business problems. The development of this model is expected to be used for reference model for profession work lecture which is currently applied as an elective course (Real Work Lecture) in Faculty of Economics at Universitas Negeri Malang. This research aims to explain the readiness of SMEs in applying financial accounting standard Micro Small Middle Entities.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Financial Statement Preparation based on SAK EMKM

The information of business entity's financial position consists of information about the assets, liabilities and equity of the business entity at a certain date; it is presented in the statement of financial position. These elements are defined as follows (SAK EMKM, 2016): (a) Assets are resources which are controlled by an entity as a result of past events; economic benefits are also expected to be obtained by the entity in the future, (b) Liabilities are current obligation of an entity, which arise from past events and whose settlement resulted in an outflow of entity resources containing economic benefits, (c) Equity is the residual right to the entity's assets after deducting its entire liabilities.

The information of entity's performance consists of information on earnings and expenses during the reporting period, and is presented in the income statement. (a) Income is the increase in economic benefits during the reporting period in the form of cash inflows or increases in assets, or decreases in liabilities which result in an increase in equity not originating from the contribution of investors; (b) Expenses are the decrease in economic benefits during the reporting period in the form of cash outflow or decrease in assets, or an increase in liabilities resulting in a decrease in equity not caused by distribution to investors.

Basic measurement of elements of financial statements in SAK EMKM is historical cost. The historical cost of an asset is the amount of cash or cash equivalent paid to acquire the asset at the time of acquisition. The historical cost of a liability is the amount of cash or cash equivalent received or the amount of cash expected to be paid to meet liabilities in the normal course of business.

Recognition of elements of the financial statements is the process of establishing a post in the financial statements or the income statement that meets the following criteria: (a) The economic benefits associated with assets, liabilities, income and expenses will surely flow into or out of the entity; (b) These items have measurable and reliable costs.

Disclosure is required when compliance with certain conditions in SAK EMKM is inadequate for the user to understand the effects of transactions, events and other conditions on the entity's financial position and performance. Fair presentation of financial statements requires the business entity to present relevant information, appropriate representation, comparability, and comprehension.

The business entity presents the financial statements comprehensively at the end of each reporting period. The financial statements at least consist of: (1) Statements of financial position at the end of the period; (2) The income statement for the period; and (3) Notes to the financial statements containing additional and relevant details of relevant posts.

The entity's financial statements include the following positions: (a) Cash and cash equivalents, (b) Accounts receivable, (c) Inventories, (d) Fixed assets, (e) Accounts payable, (f) Bank debts, and (g) Equity. The income statement of business entity includes the following items: (a) Income, (b) Financial burden, and (c) Tax expense. Notes to the financial statements include: (a) A statement that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with SAK EMKM, (b) Summary of accounting policies, and (c) Additional information and certain details explaining important and material transactions which will be useful for users to understand the financial statements.

2. Accrual Basis

Accrual basis is as a recording technique that recognizes transactions even though cash receipts and cash disbursements have not yet occurred or new cash is received and issued in the future. Financial statements on accrual basis recognize the existence of debts and receivables. The recognition of revenues and expenses on the financial statements on an accrual basis, the information will be more relevant to every transaction that occurs (Rahayu, 2015).

Based on SAK EMKM (2016) the EMKM financial statements are arranged based on the assumption of an accrual basis. DSAI IAI decides to maintain the accrual basis assumptions because the basic assumptions are consistent with the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and consistent with the basic assumptions used in other SAKs. The financial statements that arranged on the accrual basis will produce financial information that better represents the conditions and business activities of the entity in a certain period.
Based on the explanation above, the level of readiness of SMEs in implementing SAK EMKM can be assessed from its financial recording system. If SMEs in a financial recording is based on the accrual basis, the SMEs are considered ready in implementing SAK EMKM. So that SMEs will find it easier to implement SAK EMKM. However, if SMEs in financial recording use a cash basis, SMEs are considered not ready to implement SAK EMKM. Firstly, the cash-based financial statements must make adjustments in advance of cash to the accrual basis.

3. The Concept of Business Entity

According to Jusup (2011), the concept of a business entity is when the entity stands alone as a separate entity. Its concept is to make it easier to find out whether an entity is developing or even vice versa. SAK EMKM describes the concept of a business entity as one of the basic assumptions. In arranging financial statements based on SAK EMKM, an entity must be able to separate the owner’s wealth from the entity’s assets and its results. DSAK IAI confirms that if an entity does not meet the basic assumptions of the concept of a business entity, so it has the option of not applying SAK EMKM (SAK EMKM, 2016).

Based on the statement above, the level of readiness of SMEs in implementing SAK EMKM will be assessed from the concept of business entities. If the SMEs have not separated personal assets from their business, the entity does not fulfill the business entity concept. It can be said that the entity will be judged not ready in implementing SAK EMKM. SMEs that have separated personal assets from the business means that they have fulfilled the concept of business entities so that they are considered ready in implementing SAK EMKM.

4. Human Resources

According to Hariandja (2012), Human Resources is one of the most important factors in a company besides other factors such as capital. Therefore human resources must be managed properly to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the organization. Meanwhile, according to Hasibuan (2013) Definition of Human Resources is an integrated ability of the power of thought and physical power possessed by individuals. The actors and their characteristics are carried out by their generation and environment, while their work performance is motivated by the desire to fulfill their satisfaction.

The human resources in this study are those who know financial accounting standards in Indonesia. It is they that can arrange financial reports by financial accounting standards. As in SAK EMKM, the arrangement of financial statements includes a minimum statement of financial position, income statement, and notes to the financial statements. Then the assessment in the readiness of SMEs in implementing SAK EMKM can be seen from adequate human resources. If the SMEs have adequate human resources, it can be said that it is ready in implementing SAK EMKM. Conversely, if the SMEs do not have adequate human resources, then it is considered not ready in the implementation of SAK EMKM.

5. Small/Medium/Micro-Enterprise (SMEs).

The criteria of Small/Medium/Micro-Enterprise (SMEs) have been regulated under the umbrella of Law Number 20 Year 2008 regarding SMEs; they classified based on total assets and turnover owned by a business entity as presented in Table 1 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Business Entity</th>
<th>Asset</th>
<th>Turnover</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Micro Enterprise</td>
<td>50 millions IDR at most</td>
<td>300 millions IDR at most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Small Enterprise</td>
<td>&gt;50 millions IDR – 500 millions IDR</td>
<td>&gt;300 millions IDR – 2.5 billions IDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Medium Enterprise</td>
<td>&gt;500 millions IDR – 10 billions IDR</td>
<td>&gt;2.5 billions IDR – 50 billions IDR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, 2012

METHODOLOGY

1. Type of Research

The type of research used was descriptive qualitative. Qualitative descriptive research aims to explain, summarize the various conditions, various situations, or variables that arise in the society that becomes the object of the study based on what is happening, and then raise them to the surface of the character or description of the condition, situation, or variable (Bungin, 2010, p.36).

2. Determination of Research Informant

The informants who were taken in this study came from the company; they helped the researchers find out how the management of family company. Internal element of the company in question is the element of the company that has a role in the operational activities of the company directly or just as a supervisor of the company. The informants were taken using snowball sampling.

3. Place and Time of Research

The research was conducted from April to August 2019 at the location of the partner SMEs in Malang City: 1) Ingkung Chicken Restaurant, 2) Almira Handmade, 3) Sari Rasa Tempe Chips, 4) Furniture Trading Business of Lestari Jaya, 5) Creative Cantuka, 6) Peanut Pecel Sauce Putri Srikandi.
4. Data Collection Technique

In this research, the data collection method used was as follows:

a. Interview: It is data collection where the researcher has prepared a written plan containing questions focused on answering the research problem (Kuncoro, 2012). The type of interview used was semi-structured interviews (no pre-determined questions), except in very early stages as starting an interview by asking general questions in the study area (Daymon and Holloway, 2008, p.264). Interviews were conducted directly face-to-face with the research informants.

b. Documentation: It is in form of company’s documents containing company’s profiles and photographs of observations in the field.

5. Data Analysis Technique

Data was analyzed using interactive analysis model consisting of three components, namely: 1) Data reduction, 2) Data presentation, and 3) Drawing conclusion and verification. (Seiddel in Moleong, 2012, p.248). SMEs Readiness is judged to be ready and not ready according to the indicators below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.  | Issuance of SAK EMKM | 1.1. SMEs are aware of SAK issuance EMKM is then considered ready in implementing SAK EMKM.  
1.2. SMEs do not know about SMEs issuance of SAK EMKM, it is considered not ready in implementing SAK EMKM. |
| 2.  | Financial Recording System | SAEMKM in financial records requires using an accrual basis.  
2.1. The SMEs have implemented a basis accrual in the company's financial records, it is considered ready to implement SAK EMKM.  
2.2. SMEs do not implement accrual basis in the company's financial records, it is then considered not ready in implementing SAK EMKM. |
| 3.  | Business Entity Concept | SAEMKM requires SMEs to apply the concept of business entities.  
3.1. SMEs have applied the concept business entities are then deemed ready for implementing SAK EMKM.  
3.1. Principals of SMEs have not applied the concept then business entities are deemed not ready in implementing SAK EMKM. |
| 4.  | Availability of Adequate Human Resources (HR) | The availability of human resources is the presence of those who have knowledge of financial accounting standards in Indonesia and are familiar with the arrangement of financial statements.  
4.1. SMEs that have sufficient human resources then they are considered ready in implementing SAK EMKM.  
4.2. SMEs that do not have adequate human resources then they are considered not ready in implementing SAK EMKM. |

Data validity test, according to (Sugiyono, 2014), includes the credibility test, transferability test, dependability test, and confirmability test. This study used a credibility test in testing the validity of the data. Data credibility testing would be carried out using triangulation techniques. Data triangulation is defined as checking data from various sources in various ways and times. There are three kinds of triangulation: source triangulation, technical triangulation, and time triangulation. This research will use source triangulation in testing data validity. Source triangulation is to test the credibility of the data carried out by checking the data that has been obtained from various sources. Source triangulation can be done in various ways including; comparing interview data with observations and comparing interview results with the contents of a document. Source triangulation will be conducted during the study, namely the results of interviews, observations, and findings in the form of company documents.

RESULTS

Based on the findings of interviews with SMEs actors and financial transaction recording documents from 6 SMEs actors in the Malang City research location, the results of the study are presented as follows.

1. The Condition of Ingkung Chicken Restaurant

The address of SMEs Ingkung Chicken Restaurant is at Jalan Danau Bratan Blok H1–42 Malang, East Java. Ingkung Chicken Restaurant serves Javanese food and soft drinks and serves both direct and online orders. The owner of a woman with a non-financial tertiary education background and she has a staff member with financial tertiary education background. Ingkung Chicken Restaurant have ever been a partner for the implementation of participation action research for postgraduate students in the Accountancy Masters Program in State University of Malang that it focused on accounting assistance research for micro businesses in 2018 supported with the following results: 1) SMEs actors have gained knowledge about SAK EMKM; 2) SMEs actors succeed in making financial records in an effort to separate the owner's wealth from the wealth itself and company results;
3) SMEs actors have successfully recorded business finances using the Microsoft Excel program; 4) SMEs actors have applied accrual basis in the implementation of their accounting; 5) SMEs actors have succeeded in arranging financial position statements, income statements and have not yet succeeded in making notes on the financial statements; The obstacle that was found was that the owner of the SMEs still had not calculated precisely the cost of every product, the phenomena we know that the restaurant business had a large number of products and drinks.

2. The Condition of Almira Handmade.
Almira Handmade SMEs located at Jalan Sunan Muria II No. 16 Malang, East Java. Creative home of Almira Handmade manufactures a variety of fashion products with hand-embroidered decorations such as veil, cloak and robe. Its products marketing are sold to other regions and oversea. Most products marketing are sold to other regions, especially to West Java and Jakarta. It is still regular to send it to oversea, that are to Malaysia and Hong Kong. The owner of SMEs is a woman with a non-financial tertiary education background who works as a lecturer in the Department of Fashion at the State University of Malang. The SMEs owner have ever been a partner for the implementation of an internship program with a participation action research model in 2018 for 2 undergraduate students in the Accountancy Study Program of the Faculty of Economics and Business, State University of Malang, with the following results: 1) SMEs actors have gained knowledge about SAK EMKM; 2) SMEs actors succeed in making financial records in an effort to separate the owner's wealth from the wealth and company results; 3) SMEs actors have successfully recorded business finances using the Microsoft Excel program; 4) SMEs actors can calculate the exact cost of their products, 5) SMEs actors have not applied accrual basis in the implementation of their accounting; 6) SMEs actors have not yet succeeded in arranging financial reports; The obstacle found is that SMEs owners have not yet succeeded in arranging financial reports according to SAK EMKM on the grounds of limited time, because managing a business is the remaining time from their main job on campus

3. The Condition of Sari Rasa Tempe Chips
SMEs Sari Rasa Tempe Chips is located on Jalan Sanan Gg. III No.168 Malang, East Java. Sari Rasa SMEs is a production to make tempe chips with various flavors (original, cheese, sweet, spicy, salty). Product marketing is in Malang and surrounding areas both directly and indirectly or online. The owner of SMEs is a man that has been DO (dropout) financial college and his current position is as secretary of the Tempe Craftsmen SMEs community in Malang. The owner of the SMEs has ever been a partner for the implementation of an inter ship program with a participation action research model in 2018 for 2 undergraduate students in the Accountancy Study Program of the Faculty of Economics and Business, State University of Malang, with the following results: 1) SMEs actors have gained knowledge about SAK EMKM; 2) SMEs actors succeed in making financial records in an effort to separate the owner's wealth from the wealth and company results; 3) SMEs actors have succeeded in recording business finances manually; 4) SMEs players can calculate the exact cost of their products; 5) SMEs actors have not applied the accrual basis in the implementation of their accounting; 6) SMEs actors have not yet succeeded in arranging financial reports. The obstacle that was found was that the owner of the SMEs had not yet succeeded in compiling financial reports according to SAK EMKM on the grounds of time constraints, because managing the business was the remaining time from the main work of making products and as the secretary of the Tempe Craftsmen SMEs community. The owner of the SMEs still has not managed to keep a record of computerized business finances due to the lack of facilities owned by both computers and laptops.

4. The Condition of Furniture Trading Business of Lestari Jaya
SMEs Furniture Trading Business of Lestari Jaya is located at Jalan Danau Bratan Blok G 5i No. 19, Malang, East Java. The owner graduated from Senior High School that has non-financial education background. Furniture Lestari Jaya SMEs is a household furniture trade business with direct marketing of local products in Malang and surrounding areas. Furniture Trading Business of Lestari Jaya has a finance department staff member who is a lecturer in Accounting at Malang City State University. The owner of the SMEs has ever seen a partner for the implementation of an inter ship program with a participation action research model in 2018 for 2 undergraduate students in the Accountancy Study Program of the Faculty of Economics and Business, State University of Malang, with the following results: 1) SMEs actors have gained knowledge about SAK EMKM; 2) SMEs actors succeed in making financial records in an effort to separate the owner's wealth from the wealth and company results; 3) SMEs actors have successfully recorded business finances with the Microsoft Excel program; 4) SMEs actors can calculate the exact cost of their products; 5) SMEs actors applied the accrual basis in the implementation of their accounting; 6) SMEs actors successfully compile an income statement, statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements; The obstacle found was that SMEs owners still do not have knowledge of online product marketing, arguing that SMEs owners are less interested and have never tried the online marketing model.

5. The Condition of Creative Cantuka
Creative Cantuka is located at Jalan Ikan Tombro No. 56 Malang, East Java. The owner is a woman with a non-financial tertiary education background. Creative Cantuka SMEs recycles diapers / pampers into beautiful, attractive and marketable handicrafts, in the form of flowers, living flower vases, bags and various forms of souvenirs. Product marketing is locally, that is in Malang and surrounding areas both directly and indirectly or online. The owner of the SMEs has ever been a partner for the implementation of the inter ship program with a participation action research model in 2019 for 2 undergraduate students in the Accountancy Study Program at the Faculty of Economics and Business, State University of Malang, with the results as follows: 1) SMEs actors have gained knowledge about SAK EMKM; 2) SMEs actors succeed in making financial records in an effort to separate the owner's wealth from the wealth and results of operations; 3) SMEs actors have succeeded in recording business finances manually; 4) SMEs actors can calculate the exact cost of their products; 5) SMEs actors have not applied the accrual basis in the implementation of their accounting; 6) SMEs actors have not yet succeeded in arranging financial statements; The obstacle found was that SMEs owners have not yet succeeded in arranging financial statements according to SAK EMKM on the
grounds of time constraints, because in their opinion they make financial statement for their business from the remaining time of the main work of making products and provide training for people around and PKK members who need them.

6. The Condition of Peanut Pecel Sauce Putri Srikan

SMEs Peanut Pecel Sauce Putri Srikan is located at Jalan Pemali Timur 32 Malang, East Java. The owner is a woman with a non-financial High School education background. Sambal pecel is a variant of a type of seasoning or peanut sauce. This spice is made from peanuts that have been mashed and packaged in dry conditions so that it can last up to 6 months, this pecel sauce in

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DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be known about the readiness conditions of the 6 SMEs who are the subjects of this research by looking at the contents of table 2 as follows.

Table 2. SMEs Readiness in SAK EMKM Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>SMEs Name</th>
<th>Readiness Factors in the Implementation of SAK EMKM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ingkung Chicken Restaurant</td>
<td>Knowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Almira Handmade</td>
<td>Knowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sari Rasa Tempe Chips</td>
<td>Knowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Furniture Trading Business of Lestari Jaya</td>
<td>Knowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Creative Cantuka</td>
<td>Knowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Peanut Pecel Sauce Putri Srikan</td>
<td>Knowing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The findings of this study are that the level of education had no effect on the readiness for the implementation of SAK EMKM, if it did not come from a department and financial study program. The implementation of the inter ship program with the participation action research model affected the empowerment of SMEs in each location, although it did not succeed in applying the SMEs to succeed in arranging financial statements in accordance with SAK EMKM. This study has 5 factors used to measure the level of readiness of SMEs in the implementation of SAK EMKM, indicating that adequate human resources are the most influential factors.

This study is in line with previous studies, as follows:

1. Research by Achmad Sholikin and Ade Setiawan, 2018. SMEs Readiness for SAK EMKM, this study uses a qualitative method with research subjects of 2 SMEs in Blora Regency. The results of this research show that the two SMEs in Blora Regency were not ready in applying SAK EMKM. The absence of SMEs has not done the preparation of financial statements.

2. Research by Rochmad Judianto, Ismunawan, and Arief Nugroho Rahman. 2018. Implementation of Arranging of MSME Financial Statements based on SAM EMKM. Study on Davin Décor Surakarta MSE, this study uses a qualitative method with research subjects with 1 (one) SMEs research subjects. The results of the study reveal that financial arrangement on MSEs is still very simple, although not in accordance with the SAK EMKM. It occurs because of the lack of support from the company owner, educational background, and also due to the lack of maximum role of the government and institutions in charge of SMEs in disseminating and training of MSME business actors.

3. Neneng Salmiah Research, Satria Tri Nanda, and Intan Adino. 2018. Understanding of MSME Actors towards SAK EMKM: Survey of MSEs registered in the Department of Cooperatives and Micro Enterprises in Pekan baru, this study uses quantitative methods with 92 SMEs research samples. The results of the study found that the understanding of the MSME. Actors registered with the Pekan baru City Office of Cooperatives and SMEs was still at a sufficient level.

4. Yananto Mihadi Putra's research. 2018. Mapping the Implementation of SAK EMKM at MSMEs in South Tangerang City, this study uses a quantitative method with a sample of 911 SMEs in various business sectors. The results of this study indicate that the perception of the MSME owner or manager considers the importance of understanding the SAK EMKM. However, 80.4% (majority) of MSMEs in South Tangerang City have not implemented the SAK EMKM in their financial statements. This
happened due to several obstacles faced by the owners or managers of MSMEs in South Tangerang City in recording financial statements.

5. Research by I.C. Kusuma, V. Lutfiany. 2018. SMEs Perceptions in Understanding SAK EMKM, this study uses a quantitative method with a sample of 96 SMEs. The result showed that the SAK EMKM socialization, owners educational level, perception actors of MSMEs, and accounting comprehension take positive and significant effect on the implementation of SAK EMKM. Partially shows that all the variables take positive and significant effect on the implementation of SAK EMKM the MSMEs in Bogor city. Contribution amount influence of socialization, owner’s educational level, perception actors of MSMEs, and accounting comprehension on the implementation of SAK EMKM is 57.5%. Accounting Comprehension is the most dominant variable on the implementation of SAK EMKM.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion, so it can be concluded as follows:
1. Readiness in implementing SAK EMKM shows that the Ingkung Chicken Restaurant SMEs and Furniture Trading Business of Lestari Jaya SMEs are ready to implement SAK EMKM. The findings of the research show that adequate human resources are the most influential factor.
2. Several factors that become obstacles to the readiness of SMEs in implementing SAK EMKM is as follows.
   2.1. Awareness of the importance of financial statements is not yet possessed by SMEs.
   2.2. SMEs still have difficulty in applying the accrual basis in the implementation of Accounting in their business.

B. Suggestions
For the government through the Office of Cooperatives and Micro Enterprises, it is expected to create a special program for the development of SMEs in the field of recorded business in the form of training and assistance related to SAK EMKM. So MSMEs will gain new knowledge about the arrangement of financial statements in accordance with financial accounting standards in the recent time.

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