

ANALYSIS OF MSME READINESS IN IMPLEMENTING SAK EMKM

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ABSTRACT

The point of this consider is to choose the affect of the level of bookkeeping information and readiness of MSME's in actualizing the money related bookkeeping guidelines for micro, small and medium enterprises (SAK-EMKM) in Pekalongan City. This ponder businesses quantitative ask approximately procdures with the people of MSMEs selected at the Pekalongan City. The Slovin condition is utilized to calculate tests, totaling 100 MSMEs. The clear quantifiable examination, information quality test, classical assumption test, and different direct relapse examination are utilized to be data examination procedures in this think about.

The conclusions from this consider are that the level of accounting knowledge and readiness of MSME actors at the same time and somewhat impact the execution of SAK EMKM in Pekalongan City. Based on the coefficient of determination test, it can be concluded that the factors of accounting knowledge level and readiness of MSME actors contribute 52.5% impact on the SAK EMKM standards variable.

Keywords: accounting knowledge, readiness of MSME, implementation, SAK-EMKM

INTRODUCTION

Over time, Indonesia's economic development has experienced ups and downs. One of the government's key aims to improve Indonesia's economy is through the micro, small and medium enterprise sectors. MSMEs play a hugely important mass role as they can increase job numbers and aid the government in reducing high unemployment in Indonesia.

The pivotal role of MSMEs in the nation's economy has prompted greater government attention to MSMEs. This includes assistance, financing, and providing taxation-related facilities. All facilities delivered by the government have basic prerequisites, namely MSME actors should be able to prepare financial reports on the businesses they operate. These financial reports are hoped to facilitate objective assessments of MSME business performance.

A financial report is a report on the performance of a business over a period of time in the form of financial information. Financial Reports describe the performance of an MSME through financial records for an accounting period (Malindar et al., 2023). They represent responsibilities to external parties like the government and creditors, as well as internal parties, such as management, employees or investors (Mustarini & Fathah, 2023).

MSMEs face capital problems relating to development. Bank Indonesia noted many MSMEs struggle accessing credit from banks due to limited ability preparing financial reports measuring creditworthiness. MSMEs do not separate

personal and business expenses in reports. They have limitations preparing financial reports and minimal accounting knowledge affects report quality.

The Indonesian Accounting Association (IAI) established regulations effective on January 1st 2018 regarding SAK-EMKM for MSME activities. SAK EMKM simplifies MSME financial report preparation by only regulating general transactions and recording asset or liability acquisition prices. Wealth and businesses turnover must separate in SAK EMKM (IAI, 2016).

MSME player accounting knowledge greatly influences financial report quality. Based on research from As'adi & Chalim (2020), shows the owner's level of accounting knowledge level influences MSME report readiness under SAK EMKM. This is supported by research from Adriansyah et al. (2023) which showed that accounting knowledge had a significant positive influence on the preparation of financial reports. Some MSMEs are struggling in reporting assets. Company's assets are not recorded because they are still considered to be the personal property of MSMEs for purchasing and depreciation purposes (Wulandari, 2024).

Pekalongan City has quite developed and numerous MSMEs. Many MSMEs have started to establish themselves, thereby increasing the amount of MSMEs in Pekalongan City. The fashion business sector has the largest number of businesses compared to other MSME sectors. Based on the background of the problem mentioned above, researchers are interested to conduct a research with the title "**Analysis of MSME Readiness in Implementing SAK EMKM**"

LITERATURE REVIEW

Human Capital Theory

There are 3 concepts that define this theory, namely: (1) Human Capital Theory as an individual aspect, it is the ability which includes the knowledge and skills that exist in an individual. (2) Human Capital Theory, it states that through education knowledge and skills will be obtained. (3) According to Rosen (1999), Human Capital Theory when viewed from a production orientation perspective it is an increase in economic productivity through investment in human resources (Nurkholis, 2016). Human Capital Theory is related to the level of accounting knowledge of MSME players because good accounting knowledge is required in preparing financial reports to also produce high-quality financial reports. Investment in human resources by increasing the productivity of human resources who possess accounting knowledge can aid and support the implementation of Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK-EMKM) in business operations. This theory can explain how the level of understanding of accounting knowledge among MSME players influences the application of SAK EMKM in the financial reports of the businesses they operate.

Theory of Planned Behaviour

The Theory of Planned Behavior relates to MSME actors readiness as preparing business financial reports is necessary as an evaluation tool and to provide information to report users. A good report is a financial report that can provide detailed and clear information to financial report users (Wulandari & Fitri, 2022). MSME actors intend to do bookkeeping confidently as they recognize benefits. Subjective norms explain confidence in bookkeeping decisions. Control stems from acquired accounting knowledge influencing willingness to implement SAK EMKM. This theory explains willingness to use SAK EMKM for reports. (Wulandari & Fitri, 2022).

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

MSMEs importantly improve Indonesia's economy. According to Muhamad Abid (2021:86), Small Micro and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) runs business activities both small and micro in scope which are run by individuals or in the form of business entities. Based on The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2008, MSMEs are categorized as beneficial businesses possessed by both people and trade substance that meet the criteria for micro, small and medium enterprises.

Accounting Knowledge

According to Salmiah et al. (2018), knowledge relates to compliant SAK EMKM report presentation involving measurement, classification and summarization. According to Kusuma, I.C., & Lutfiany (2018), understanding bookkeeping enables business progress and development. Sufficient knowledge includes accounting record and financial report preparation understanding. Understanding MSME players properly use reports for decisions.

MSME Actors Readiness

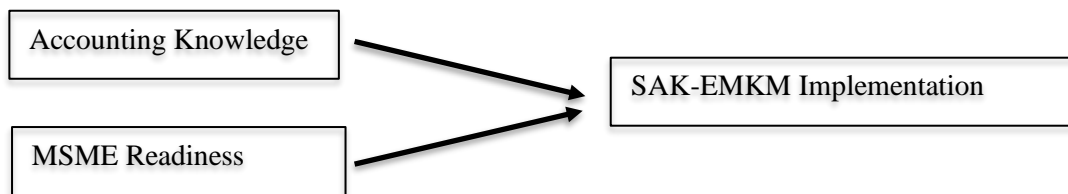
Readiness is the level of a person's identity based on ethics, development, and obtained capacities and is considered to provide benefits if carried out (Fatia, 2019). The level of preparation of MSME players can be seen from the degree of their eagerness to apply EMKM Monetary Bookkeeping Benchmarks in detailing and recording MSME monetary reports. According to Purnomo A. & Adyaksana (2021), the readiness of MSME in applying SAK-EMKM Financial Accounting Standards can be seen from the availability of MSME performing artists in making records and bookkeeping utilizing built up rules.

SAK- EMKM

SAK EMKM or Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Substances may be a compliance standard planned and confirmed by the Indonesian Accounting Association (IAI) which points to streamline for MSMEs to plan or make greatrectifymoney related reports. In SAK EMKM, there must be a separation between the resources of trade owners and the continues from deals of MSMEs. SAK EMKM can be utilized by MSME actors who still don't or are incapable to meet the standard necessities of SAK ETAP (IAI, 2016). The desired budgetary reports that must be made by MSMEs as clarified in SAK EMKM are in the form of a report on the money related position at the conclusion of the MSME period, a profit and loss report for MSMEs, and notes to the financial reports containing significant data and additional accounts.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework of this study is as below



Influence of Accounting Knowledge

The level of information is the arrange of an person in knowing the extent of infromation arround a specific thing. Accounting knowledge may be a person's understanding of accounting records or planning one's monetary reports. The level of information is related to a person's level of understanding of something. According to Kusuma, I.C., & Lutfiany (2018), someone is said to have information of accounting when they get it accounting knowledge, both bookkeeping and preparing MSME financial reports.

H1 : Accounting Knowledge influenced positively toward SAK-EMKM Implementation.

MSME's Readiness

The readiness of MSME actors is an activity in confronting the usage of SAK EMKM in commerce monetary reports. The readiness of MSME actors can be seen from the extent to which they are prepared and willing to apply these bookkeeping guidelines in recording and detailing progressing trade.

H2 : MSME's Readiness influenced positively toward SAK-EMKM Implementation.

METHODOLOGY

This consider employments a quantitative to analyze the populace of MSMEs enrolled in Pekalongan City. Clear factual examination, information quality testing, classical suspicion testing, and different straight relapse investigation are utilized. Deciding the test utilized is a non-probability purposive testing was utilized with certain criteria. Considerations in sampling are MSMEs that operate in the fashion industry, MSME actors who are at least 20 years old, and operating for a minimum of one year. The test measure was decided utilizing the Slovin equation. Based on calculations, the the sample was 99.57 or rounded up to 100 respondents.

This consider employments a different straight examination. This analyze the impact of the variables Level of Accounting Knowledge (X1) and Readiness of MSME Actors (X2) on the variable Implementation of SAK EMKM (Y). The following equation is obtained from these variables :

$$PSE = a + \beta_1 TPA + \beta_2 KPU + e$$

Information:

PSE = Implementation of SAK EMKM

a = Constant

β_1, β_2 = Regression coefficient of the independent variable

TPA = Level of Accounting Knowledge

KPU = Readiness of MSME Actors

e = Error Term

DISCUSSION

Based on the survey information comes about, the taking after expressive measurable examination were gotten. The accounting knowledge level variable has a mean vallue of 30.18, meaning respondents on average rated at 30.18. Meanwhile, the the standard deviation value is 6.87, which means that the data spread from the accounting knowledge variable is 6.87 among the 100 respondents.

The readiness variable for MSME actors includes a least esteem of 30 and a most extreme of 50, the cruel esteem is 39.76, which implies that the normal respondent's appraisal was 39.76. The standard deviation is 4.21, can be concluded that the data spread from the SAK EMKM implementation variable is 4.21 among the 100 respondents.

The EMKM SAK implementation variable has a minimum value of 25 and a maximum of 50, the mean value is 33.44, meaning the average respondent assessment was 33.44. Meanwhile, the standard deviation value is 4.92, which means the data spread from the SAK EMKM implementation variable is 4.92 among the 100 respondents.

The t measurable test will be utilized to see how distant the impact of the autonomous variable clarifies the the subordinate variable. The elective theory (H_a) will be acknowledged on the off chance that the importance esteem is lower than 0.05 (<0.05).

Tabel 4.1

Models	Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.
	Coefficients		Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	8,008	3,283		2,439	,017
Level of Accounting Knowledge	0,406	0,054	0,568	7,505	0,000
MSME Readiness	0,331	0,088	0,284	3,750	0,000

This inquire about points to analyze how factor impacts the level of accounting knowledge and availaability of MSME actors in excecuting SAK EMKM. Based on the table 4.1, the accounting knowledge (X1) variable incorporates a positive relapse coefficient value of 0.456. This implies a 1% increment within the bookkeeping information level altogether impacts SAK EMKM implementation.

Based on the comes about of the t test, it apperared that the preparation variable for MSME actors (X2) incorporates a positive relapse coefficient value of 0.251. This implies a 1% increment in actor readiness will increment within the usage of SAK EMKM by 0.251. The importance level is 0.001 (<0.05), so H2 is accepted, concluding actor readiness significantly influences on the implementation of SAK EMKM.

This aligns with the Theory of Planned Behavior, which states that an individual's belief ini their ability to perform a behavior can highly influence said behavior. As a result of this research illustrates that the higher the readiness of MSME actors, the higher the level of implementation of SAK EMKM.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This research examines the influencing level of accounting knowledge and MSME actors readiness on SAK EMKM implementation in Pekalongan City. Based on the data analysis results: Accounting Knowledge level influence SAK EMKM implementation in Pekalongan City, so H1 is accepted. This proves the higher the of accounting knowledge, the higher SAK EMKM application; MSME actor readiness influences SAK EMKM implementation in Pekalongan City so H2 is accepted. This shows the higher actor readiness in implementing SAK EMKM, the higher SAK EMKM implementation; Accounting knowledge level and actor readiness have a simultaneous influence on SAK EMKM implementation in Pekalongan City.

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