

# Analysis of Review of Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities at "Kopi Kampus" Jember

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## ABSTRACT

Financial Reports are records of financial information from a company in an accounting period. The existence of financial reports can be used to describe company performance, especially in the financial sector. The aim of this research is to determine the extent of implementation of SAK EMKM in MSMEs, analyze MSME financial reports, and identify the advantages and disadvantages of recording financial reports at the Kopi Kampus cafe. The research method used is descriptive qualitative, by interviewing business owners and analyzing financial reports that have been prepared for Kopi Kampus. The research results provide information that Kopi Kampus has not fully implemented SAK EMKM, but has used an Accounting Information System in the form of the Microsoft Excel application. In recording financial reports, business owners ask for help from personnel whose professional level is unknown, so that there are irregularities in their financial reports in the form of taxes. Overall, Kopi Kampus has been quite detailed in recording its financial reports even though it has not fully implemented SAK EMKM.

**Keywords:** *SAK EMKM, Profit, Margin*

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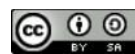
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**Received:** September 16, 2023

**Revised:** September 27, 2023

**Accepted:** November 20, 2023

**Published:** January 01, 2024



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

One important sector for a country is the country's economy. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are an important aspect in driving economic growth, creating new jobs, and reducing poverty rates in Indonesia. MSMEs, which continue to develop, unfortunately still face one challenge, namely a lack of understanding of financial management and the importance of preparing financial reports based on the Financial Accounting System for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM).

Financial reports based on SAK EMKM provide a complete picture of assets, liabilities, equity, income, and costs related to MSME operations. These reports consist of a balance sheet, profit and loss report, change in equity report, and cash flow report. In MSME financial reports, there is special emphasis on disclosures that are simple, clear, and easy to understand. The importance of financial reports in the context of MSMEs should not be ignored. Accurate and reliable financial reports can help MSMEs make better decisions in their financial planning, resource allocation, and business strategy. Apart from that, well-prepared financial reports can also increase the trust of stakeholders, such as potential investors, business partners, and financial institutions, which in turn can open up new opportunities for MSME growth.

Although the importance of financial reports has been recognized, MSMEs in Indonesia often face challenges in preparing accurate and up-to-date financial reports. Many MSMEs

still lack access to the knowledge and resources needed to understand and produce financial reports that comply with applicable accounting standards.

Based on the background previously presented, researchers will conduct research on one of the problems of MSMEs that have not yet prepared financial reports based on SAK EMKM, namely Kopi Kampus. Furthermore, this research takes the title Analysis of Review of Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities at "Kopi Kampus" Jember. The aim of this research is to analyze the preparation of financial reports for Kopi Kampus MSMEs, apply Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities in preparing financial reports for "Kopi Kampus" Businesses, and analyze the advantages and disadvantages of recording financial reports for Kopi Kampus Businesses.

## 2. METHODS

The method used in this research is a descriptive method using qualitative and quantitative approaches. Qualitative, namely by explaining various phenomena experienced by researchers from various literature sources. Quantitative, namely coming from recorded sales reports and financial reports that have been prepared by Kopi Kampus. The limitation of this research is the financial reports that have been prepared by Kopi Kampus, after which the researcher explains various theories about how to prepare financial reports. The place where the MSME financial reports were researched was Kopi Kampus which is located on Jalan Tlogo Wetan, Tawangmangu, Jember. The time to research this financial report is one month, namely March 2023.

Data Types Sugiyono (2010:7) states that data types are divided into two types, namely quantitative data and qualitative data. The types of data used in this research are quantitative data and qualitative data. Qualitative data in this research is data obtained from within the company which is not in the form of numbers but in verbal or written form, such as a brief company profile and the recording procedures carried out. Meanwhile, the quantitative data in this research are sales reports and financial reports that have been prepared by Kopi Kampus.

The data sources in this research are primary data sources and secondary data sources. According to Sugiyono (2017:104), primary data sources are data sources obtained directly from the subjects studied. Primary data in this research is in the form of direct interviews with the owners of Kopi Kampus. Secondary data is a data source that does not directly provide data to data collectors (Sugiyono, 2017:104). Secondary data sources are in the form of documentation, data, and tables related to the topic studied, namely previous research journals and documents held by Kopi Kampus related to its financial reports.

The method used in this research is descriptive research. The aim of this descriptive research is to create systematic, factual, and accurate descriptions, images, or paintings regarding the facts, characteristics, and relationships between the phenomena being investigated.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A Brief Profile of Kopi Kampus

Kopi Kampus is one of the MSMEs operating in the cafe sector. Kopi Kampus was founded on March 19 2023 with the complete address at Jalan Tlogo Wetan, Tawangmangu, Kec. Summersari, Jember, East Java. It has a vision, namely Jember Kopi Kampus as a leading style coffee brand that is loved by all groups and as a place and taste to be remembered by coffee lovers. Meanwhile, Kopi Kampus's mission is

1. Maintain standardization in providing food and drinks.
2. Creating a relaxed atmosphere with supporting facilities for consumer comfort.
3. Providing excellent service in presentation.
4. Prioritize consumer satisfaction.

## 5. Committed to forming a solid internal team

Currently, Kopi Kampus sells various types of food, starting from packages of fresh vegetables and rice to snacks that customers can enjoy. This Kopi Kampus only has 20 employees who work every day with one management.

**Research result**

The following are financial reports prepared based on SAK EMKM:

Table 1. Kopi Kampus Profit and Loss Report March 2023

"Kopi Kampus"	
Income statement (Rupiah)	
Period 31 March 2023	
Sale	IDR 661,200,000
<hr/>	
Costs	
Production cost	IDR 506,000,000
Raw material	IDR 90,000,000
Auxiliary Materials	IDR 20,000,000
Labor	IDR 396,000,000
Administrative & General Fees	IDR 57,629,200
Salary expense	Rp -
Electricity cost	IDR 1,500,000
Telephone Costs	Rp -
Water Costs	IDR 1,000,000
Transport fee	Rp -
Maintenance	IDR 500,000
Cost of depreciation	IDR 54,329,200
Advertising and Promotion Costs	IDR 300,000
Total cost	IDR 563,629,200
Gross profit	IDR 155,200,000
Interest Fees	IDR -
Net Profit Before Tax	IDR 97,570,800
Tax	IDR 5,000,000
Net profit	IDR 92,570,800

Source: Data processed by researchers. 2023

Based on the attached profit and loss report, the gross profit obtained as of March 31, 2023, was IDR 155,200,000. Kopi Kampus has administration fees, administrative & general fees of IDR 563,629,200. In this profit and loss report, there is a tax amounting to IDR 5,000,000, the clarity of which is unclear, because the business owner asked for help from other people to record the financial report. So the net profit earned by Kopi Kampus as of March 31 2023 is IDR 92,570,800.

Table 2. Financial Position Report

“Kopi Kampus”  
Financial Position Report  
March 2023 period

<b>ASSET</b>		
Current assets		
Cash	IDR 100,000,000	
Bank cash	Rp -	
Receivables	Rp -	
Raw Material Inventory	IDR 90,000,000	
BDP Supplies	Rp -	
Total Current Assets		IDR 190,000,000
Fixed assets		
Land	IDR 2,000,000,000	
Building	IDR 500,000,000	
Vehicle	Rp -	
Equipment	IDR 21,646,000	
Accumulated depreciation		IDR 54,329,200
Total Fixed Assets		IDR 2,467,316,800
Total Assets		IDR 2,657,316,800
<b>OBLIGATION</b>		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	-	
Debt notes	-	
Total Current Liabilities		Rp -
Long Term Debt		
Bank debt	-	
Bond	-	
Total Long Term Debt		Rp -
Equity		
Owner's Capital		IDR 2,657,316,800
Total Equity		IDR 2,657,316,800

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

Based on the attached financial position report, Kopi Kampus has current assets of IDR 190,000,000 and fixed assets of IDR 2,467,316,800. So the total assets owned by Kopi Kampus are IDR 2,657,316,800. The only liability is in the form of owner's capital amounting to IDR 2,657,316,800, because Kopi Kampus does not have debt transactions. So, the total equity owned by Kopi Kampus is IDR 2,657,316,800.

## Notes to Financial Reports

Table 3. Production Process (Rupiah)

Name of activity	Information
Production process	
a. Stages of the food manufacturing process	: Standard
b. Food manufacturing process requirements	: Standard
c. Average amount of food output per year	: Ranged at Break Even

Source: data processed by researchers, 2023

Based on the DSS (Decision Support System) calculations for Kopi Kampus in its production process, the stages of the food manufacturing process and the requirements for the food manufacturing process are standard. The average annual food output is around the break-even point.

Table 4. Stages in the Production Process

Name of activity	Time	Information
a. Procurement of Raw Materials	3	day
b. Raw Material Storage	5	day
c. Production process	1	day
d. Quality Control	1	day

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

The company does not record the amount of raw materials and auxiliary materials, the company knows the final amount of raw materials and auxiliary materials only at the end of the period by calculating the physical quantity. So the initial balance of raw materials and auxiliary materials cannot be known.

Table 5. Sales Data Sales (Rupiah)

No	Types of products	Sold	Sold (March)	HP Sales	Total Desc. (March)	Total Sales
1	Package A	9860	500	13,000	6,500,000	128,179,000
2	Package B	8160	650	15,000	9,750,000	122,400,000
3	Package C	6558	450	18,000	8,100,000	118,044,000
4	Instant noodles	17549	105	6,000	630,000	105,292,000
5	Kopi Kampus	9667	112	5,000	560,000	48,335,000
6	Greentea Iced Coffee	2947	75	9,000	675,000	26,523,000
7	Campus	14987	65	5,000	325,000	74,935,000

Rice						
8	Grilled sausage	18746	503	2,000	1,006,000	37,492,000
Amount		88474	2460		27,546,000	661,200,000

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

Based on the attached sales table, total sales of Kopi Kampus in March were IDR 27,546,000, and total sales were IDR 661,200,000.

Table 6. Additional Package Description

Types of products	Additional information
Package A	Rice, fresh vegetables, chili sauce, crispy chicken, iced tea/orange ice
Package B	Rice, fresh vegetables, chili sauce, grilled chicken, cantaloupe ice/grass jelly ice
Package C	Rice, fresh vegetables, teriyaki chicken, fruit ice/rainbow ice

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

Table 7. List of Employee Salaries (Rupiah)

Description	Unit	Amount	Unit	Sub-Total	Total (one year)
Management	month	1	3,000,000	3,000,000	36,000,000
Employee	month	20	1,500,000	30,000,000	360,000,000

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

Based on the attached salary table, Kopi Kampus has 1 management person with a salary of IDR 3,000,000 per month and 20 employees with a salary of IDR 1,500,000 per month.

Table 8. Depreciation of Fixed Assets (Rupiah)  
Using the Straight Line Method

Account name	Acquisition value	Economic age	Depreciation Value	Residual value
Land	2,000,000,000	0	0	2,000,000,000
Building	500,000,000	10	50,000,000	0
Equipment	21,646,000	75	4,329,200	0
a. 2 Burner Stove	704,000	5	140,800	0
b. 3 kg Gas Cylinder	320,000	5	64,000	0
c. Glass	4,275,000	5	855,000	0
d. Plate	5,250,000	5	1,050,000	0
e. Mug	2,200,000	5	440,000	0
f. Spoon	2,100,000	5	420,000	0
g. Fork	600,000	5	120,000	0
h. Refrigerator	2,537,000	5	507,400	0
i. Full Box Dish Rack	1,800,000	5	360,000	0
j. Cash register	800,000	5	160,000	0



k. Gallon	360,000	5	72,000	0
l. Pan	210,000	5	42,000	0
m. Grill	40,000	5	8,000	0
n. Blender	240,000	5	48,000	0
o. Tray	210,000	5	42,000	0

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2023

Based on the detailed list of depreciation of fixed assets, data was obtained that Kopi Kampus owns land with an acquisition value of IDR 2,000,000,000 and buildings with an acquisition value of IDR 500,000,000. The equipment used is depreciated over an economic life of 5 years.

## Discussion

### Applications Used in Preparing Financial Reports

The application used to compile daily sales and prepare financial reports for Kopi Kampus is Microsoft Excel. Microsoft Excel is used because it is easier and more practical when compared to other accounting applications such as MYOB Accounting.

### Financial Report Preparation Process

In the process of preparing financial reports based on SAK EMKM, the financial reports of Kopi Kampus are not in accordance with SAK EMKM. This is identified on a daily basis where recording is not carried out using special journals such as separation between sales journals, purchase journals, or general journals. The recording carried out only summarizes daily sales results using Microsoft Excel, as well as recording if there are things that are really needed, such as debts and receivables that occur.

This has an impact on the preparation of annual financial reports carried out by Kopi Kampus by only relying on the final data available, for example raw material inventory is not recorded in the initial raw materials, purchases of raw materials, and use of raw materials, so that raw materials are recorded in the financial report. is the final value of raw materials in the warehouse (periodic/physical method).

However the types of financial reports carried out by Kopi Kampus are in accordance with SAK EMKM, namely consisting of profit and loss reports, financial position reports and notes to financial reports.

### Advantages of Kopi Kampus Financial Reports

The financial report that Kopi Kampus has prepared meets the type of financial report that needs to be presented according to SAK EMKM.

### Disadvantages of Kopi Kampus Financial Reports

In preparing the financial reports prepared by Kopi Kampus it was not based on the correct accounting cycle, namely

1. Collect proof of transactions in the form of invoices and financial notebooks.
2. Create a special journal or general journal.
3. Posting each post to the General Ledger
4. Prepare a trial balance.
5. Make adjusting journals.
6. Preparation of financial reports.
7. Make a closing journal.
8. Prepare a final trial balance.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the attached financial position report, Kopi Kampus has current assets of IDR 190,000,000 and fixed assets of IDR 2,467,316,800. So the total assets owned by Kopi Kampus are IDR 2,657,316,800. The only liability is in the form of owner's capital amounting to IDR 2,657,316,800, because Kopi Kampus does not have debt transactions. So, the total equity owned by Kopi Kampus is IDR 2,657,316,800. Kopi Kampus should improve their recording cycle to be in accordance with the correct accounting cycle. Starting from collecting proof of transactions in the form of invoices, to preparing a final trial balance. It would also be better if Kopi Kampus applied accrual-based basic assumptions rather than using cash-based basic assumptions, so that it is more in line with SAK EMKM. Kopi Kampus should also use the help of professional staff to record financial reports considering that the profits obtained are quite large, so that there are no recording irregularities such as the tax amounts above.

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