

**ANALYSIS OF THE PREPARATION OF MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM  
ENTERPRISE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS BASED ON SAK EMKM  
(CASE STUDY OF SAUNG ALAM RAYA CAFE, TANAH JAWA DISTRICT,  
SIMALUNGUN REGENCY)**

<sup>1</sup>**Mayliza Putri, Program Studi Akuntansi, Universitas Simalungun**

email: meyliza@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup>**Wico Jontarudi Tarigan, Program Studi Akuntansi, Universitas Simalungun**

email: ico180285@gmail.com

<sup>3</sup>**Djahotman Purba, Program Studi Akuntansi, Universitas Simalungun**

**ABSTRACT**

*This research aims to determine the application of preparing financial reports for Saung Alam Raya Cafe Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) based on SAK EMKM and explain the obstacles faced in its implementation. This research is descriptive qualitative research using a case study approach. Data collection was carried out through interviews. The research results show that the financial reports prepared are still not in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM). Then, the information in the financial reports is still simple and still uses cash in and cash out calculations. The obstacles experienced by owners in preparing financial reports are the owner's lack of understanding of financial reports and lack of time allocation*

*Keyword: Financial Reports, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), SAK EMKM*

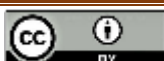
**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penerapan penyusunan laporan keuangan Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah (UMKM) Kafe Saung Alam Raya berdasarkan SAK EMKM dan menjelaskan kendala yang dihadapi dalam penerapannya. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dengan menggunakan pendekatan studi kasus. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa laporan keuangan yang di buat masih belum sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Entitas Mikro Kecil Menengah (SAK EMKM). Kemudian, informasi yang ada di laporan keuangan masih sederhana dan masih menggunakan perhitungan kas masuk dan kas keluar. Kendala yang dialami pemilik dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan adalah kurangnya pemahaman pemilik tentang laporan keuangan dan kurangnya alokasi waktu yang dimiliki

**Kata Kunci: Laporan Keuangan, Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah (UMKM), SAK EMKM**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia as a developing country is inseparable from business activities carried out by individuals and groups, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Micro Enterprises are an activity that is carried out by many Indonesian people, MSMEs play a very important role in creating jobs, as well as helping the government in reducing the existing unemployment rate. MSME activities are inseparable from accounting activities which are very useful for showing development or financial conditions so that the survival of MSMEs can be recorded and become material for evaluation (Hendrawan, 2019). Currently, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) activities are growing very rapidly. Many business actors are in the business world. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises



(MSMEs) must know their role in addition to playing a very big role in the resilience and formation of Indonesia's economic growth, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) also play an important role in creating jobs in the country. Research Director of the Center of Reform on Economics (Core) Indonesia, Piter Abdullah said MSMEs play an important role in creating jobs in the country. If in total, both micro, small, and medium enterprises, the total labor absorption is almost 97 percent, while when viewed from the total addition of Indonesia's labor force which reaches 3 million people per year, MSMEs can absorb half of it (Rezky, 2023).

The high potential of MSMEs in economic development is not balanced with the quality of MSMEs. Recording and financial management which is one of the successes of MSMEs. The most basic problem for MSMEs is inadequate recording and preparation of financial statements. This is because MSMEs are constrained by various factors, including a lack of knowledge about accounting records. MSME reporting generally records the number of goods received and issued, the number of goods purchased and sold, the amount of receivables and debts, without using existing financial accounting standards, it does not reflect the actual financial information. MSME actors must understand how the accounting recording system, what must be prepared, and how to implement the accounting recording system, what must be prepared and how to implement the accounting recording system so as to produce adequate financial reports because the financial information is the final result in accounting recording used by interested parties for business development. Aware of this situation and conditions, innovation is needed in the preparation of financial statements in accordance with financial accounting standards.

To help MSMEs meet their financial reporting requirements, Financial Accounting Standards Board of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (DSAK IAI) compiled and approved the Financial Accounting Standards for Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) in 2016. The issuance of SAK EMKM is a form of IAI's support as a professional accounting organization that aims to increase the transparency and accountability of the company's financial reporting while encouraging the growth of the Indonesian MSME sector. SAK EMKM is effective on January 1, 2018, but early implementation is recommended. In SAK EMKM, the entity's financial statements are prepared using the basic assumption of accrual and business continuity, as used by entities other than micro, small, and medium entities, and using the concept of business entities. The entity's financial statements consist of: statement of financial position, statement of income and loss, and, notes on financial statements

Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is one of the financial accounting standards set to make it easier for MSMEs to compile and present financial reports that are simpler and easier to understand for investors and creditors to provide financing assistance for MSME entrepreneurs. The Saung Alam Raya Café business has been established for a long time and has adequate business activities, but has not been able to implement SAK EMKM properly. This background is interesting to study related to the implementation of SAK EMKM. The resulting accounting information is useful in decision-making, so that the basis for consideration includes: purchasing raw materials and production tools, determining prices, submitting financing applications to banks, and developing human resources and adding business assets. Systematic financial information in financial statements can make it easier for MSME business actors to evaluate business conditions so that they can make it more qualified.

Studies such as those conducted by (Purba et al., 2021) shows that most MSMEs in Indonesia still experience difficulties in understanding and adopting SAK EMKM due to limited human resources and financial literacy. The study has not yet addressed specific sectors such as cafes in rural areas. Research on the implementation of SAK EMKM is more often carried out in urban areas or areas with higher education levels, such as Surabaya or Bandung (Setiawan & Dewi, 2020). However, there have not been many studies that evaluate how MSMEs in rural areas such as Tanah Java District, Simalungun, can implement this standard, given the geographical constraints and access to formal accounting training. Previous research, such as that conducted by (Wahyuni, 2022), focusing on the theoretical benefits of implementing SAK EMKM, such as increasing the credibility of financial statements. However, there is still a lack of discussion about practical approaches or real case studies that help MSME actors understand and compile financial reports based on SAK EMKM independently.

Most studies on SAK EMKM do not consider local characteristics, such as business culture, the level of education of the owners, and the typical financial management patterns of a particular region (Utami, 2021). The case study on Saung Alam Raya Cafe provides an opportunity to identify the unique challenges faced by local MSMEs in Simalungun Regency. Accounting literacy is one of the main obstacles in the implementation of SAK EMKM. Some research, as conducted by (Handayani et al., 2021), highlighting the need for accounting literacy training for MSME owners. However, the study did not explain specifically how this training could be applied to the café sector or similar businesses in rural areas

This research has the potential to answer some of the gaps in the existing literature, namely by providing a specific case study on Saung Alam Raya Cafe in rural areas (Tanah Jawa District), which has not been widely explored as a practical approach to help MSMEs understand and compile financial statements based on SAK EMKM as well as contextual analysis that considers local characteristics and specific challenges faced by MSMEs in rural areas

## II. THEORETICAL STUDIES

### Financial Report

Financial statements describe transactions classified into several large groups according to their economic characteristics. This large group is an element of financial statements. Elements directly related to the measurement of financial position are assets, liabilities, and equity, while elements related to performance measurement in the income statement are income and expenses. The statement of changes in financial position usually reflects various elements of the income statement and changes in various elements of the balance sheet. Thus, this basic framework does not specifically identify the elements of the report on changes in financial position (Syaharman, 2021). The Company's management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Company's financial statements. Financial statements are information and are needed by interested parties (Bahri, 2016). The financial statements contain financial records, estimated salary proclamations, and reports of changes in value. The organization's resources, obligations, and values over a given period of time are depicted in monetary notes. While salary explanation estimates reveal the organization's long-term results and costs, capital change announcements distinguish the source, use, or purpose behind capital changes (Aprilia, 2023.).

### Financial Position Report

According to (IAI, 2018), The company's assets, liabilities, and equity are presented in the balance sheet at the end of the reporting period. The company's position report contains cash and cash equivalents, receivables, inventories, fixed assets, accounts payable, bank debt and Equity. An entity includes a heading, or part of a heading, on its balance sheet if the presentation helps to understand the financial condition of the entity. The posts organized by SAK EMKM do not specify either the format or the order. On the other hand, companies can sort their assets by liquidity and liabilities by maturity. A company's balance sheet can include equity, receivables, inventory, fixed assets, accounts receivable, bank loans, and bank deposits and receivables

### Income Statement

According to (Bahri, 2016), An income statement is a financial statement that is prepared systematically based on accounting standards that contain operating results for one year or accounting period. This report shows the source from which income is earned as well as the expenses incurred as company expenses, systematically being a report on income, expenses, and profit or loss. A company's income statement can contain the following items: Revenue, Financial expenses, Tax expenses. Since the company presents several lines in the income statement, this presentation is important to understand the company's financial results. The income statement includes all revenues and expenses recorded for a given period, unless SAK EMKM states otherwise (Aprilia, 2023).

### CaLK

CaLK are information about the posts in the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement. Notes on the financial statements must be prepared by the Company together with other financial statements, and must be presented systematically (Bahri, 2016). According to Government

Accounting Standards (SAP) No. 04, Notes on Financial Statements are a form of unstructured reports, so how to understand them is easier for people or society in general. Therefore, if the Notes on this Financial Statement can contain adequate and complete aspects, it will be able to be used as a source of information that is very relevant for decision-making for general users

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

MSMEs are a type of individual-owned business, the business entity is a legal entity or a non-legal entity. This business entity is not only independent and is not a subsidiary or branch of the company that is owned, controlled or affiliated either directly or indirectly (Mutiah, 2019). Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are businesses that have an important role in the economy of the Indonesian country, both in terms of jobs created and in terms of the number of businesses. MSMEs stand for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises. Basically, MSMEs are the meaning of businesses or businesses carried out by individuals, groups, small business entities, and Indonesian households as developing countries making MSMEs the main foundation of the community's economic sector, this is done to encourage the ability to be independent in developing in the community, especially in the economic sector. Micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are a large part of the country's economy, because they play a very important role in improving the community's economy. The existence of MSMEs is very important in the country's economic growth and can be useful and distribute people's income (Vinatra, 2023).

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

Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) is a standard used by micro, small and medium entities (SAK EMKM, 2016). In 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (DSAK IAI) issued the SAK Entities Without Public Accountability (ETAP) for small and medium entities to prepare their financial statements. However, as MSMEs develop, they need simpler standards due to the limited human resources owned by MSMEs (Mardiasmo, 2016). In 2016 DSAK IAI ratified SAK EMKM which has a simpler accounting arrangement than SAK ETAP where the basis of measurement is purely using historical costs (Pinnarwan, 2016). SAK EMKM is effective as of January 1, 2018 so that starting in 2018 MSMEs can prepare their financial statements using this standard.

The implementation of SAK EMKM aims to increase the transparency and accountability of MSMEs through standardized financial statements. This report is an important basis for business actors to obtain access to financing, both from banking institutions and investors. However, this study also reveals that most MSME actors still have difficulty in understanding and implementing this standard due to limited accounting knowledge (Uno, Kalangi, & Pusung 2019). The implementation of SAK EMKM among MSMEs is still in its early stages. Many MSME actors do not understand the basic concepts of accounting, so the preparation of financial statements is often carried out without following standards. This is exacerbated by the lack of socialization and assistance from related parties, such as the government and professional organizations (Rosyidah, Ariningsih & Wijayanti, 2022)

In addition to improving the quality of financial reports, this standard helps MSMEs manage their finances better, which in turn supports business sustainability. Standardized financial statements also increase the credibility of MSMEs in the eyes of stakeholders, such as business partners and financial institutions (Sari & Pratama, 2020). Research (Kalangi & Pusung, 2019) is that education and training play a key role in the successful implementation of SAK EMKM. Intensive assistance, especially for MSMEs in the regions, can reduce the obstacles faced by business actors. With the right training, MSMEs can understand basic accounting principles and prepare financial statements according to standards

The purpose of the Small and Medium Entity Financial Accounting Standards (SAK EMKM) is to produce financial statements that provide information about the financial position and performance of a company that is useful for many users in its financial readiness. A decision that a person takes to meet an information need. These users include corporate resource providers such as creditors, investors, and financial institutions (Rahayu, 2020). SAK EMKM was established to support the preparation of EMKM financial statements. According to the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI, 2018), the



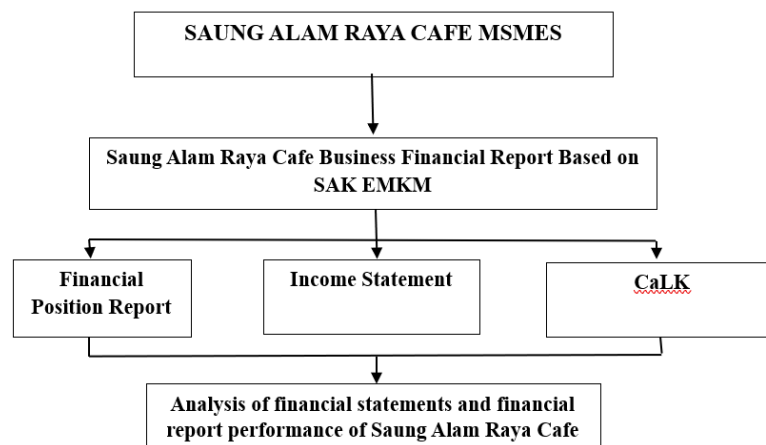
benefits and objectives of SAK EMKM are to develop accounting standards that meet the requirements of. In addition, SAK EMKM also functions as an accounting guideline for EMKM in running its business so as to provide wide access to financing from external parties and the banking industry.

The characteristics of SAK EMKM are as follows (Rahayu et al., 2020):

1. Independent accounting standards (not related to the "General Financial Accounting Standard").
2. Most use the concept of historical costs.
3. Only regulates transactions that are commonly carried out by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)
4. Simpler setup compared to general financial accounting standards.

Research conducted (Sari, Yulianis & Pamenan, 2022), Preparation of Financial Statements for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Based on SAK EMKM on Karak Kaliang Marisa Business The result of the research is that financial recording at Karak Kaliang Marisa Business is recorded manually and is still very simple, the reason for making simple records is because the owner still does not understand how to make financial statements in accordance with standards and because of time limitations so that financial statements in accordance with SAK EMKM are still not implemented. Research (Purnamasari, 2023) Analysis of the Preparation of Financial Statements for Batik Sariwarni MSMEs Based on the results of the SAK-EMKM, Batik Sariwarni has not applied financial accounting standards in recording transactions, as well as SAK EMKM in the preparation of financial statements.

Meanwhile, the research (Manaroinsong, 2022), Analysis of the Financial Reporting System According to SAK EMKM in De Harvest Tomohon MSMEs with the results of the study that financial reporting in De Harvest MSMEs is not the same as SAK EMKM because the owner has not understood SAK EMKM and there has been no socialization from related agencies and lack of regulations related to the implementation of SAK EMKM. Research (Rahmadani, Candra, Amor, 2022), Preparation of Financial Statements Based on Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) in the Bika Bakar Santi Business, with the results of the research The results of the research found a financial position report with total assets of Rp.54,986,417 and equity of Rp.54,986,417 while the liabilities of Bika Bakar Santi MSMEs do not exist



**Figure 1. Thinking Framework**

### III. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is qualitative research. According to (Moleong, 2019) Qualitative research is research that produces analytical procedures that do not use statistical analysis procedures or other quantitative methods. It is clear that this definition contradicts qualitative research with quantitative research, namely by emphasizing that any quantification effort does not need to be used in qualitative research. In this study, the author will collect data through interviews or surveys to

respondents so as to produce data. The author will manage the data so that it becomes a financial report and provide suggestions related to this research entitled Analysis of the Preparation of Financial Statements for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Based on SAK EMKM (Case Study on Saung Alam Raya Cafe in Tanah Java, Simalungun Regency)

#### **IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

##### **Recording of financial statements at Saung Alam Raya Cafe**

Saung Alam Raya Cafe has a very simple financial recording system which the owner has been doing for approximately 7 years. This business only makes daily reports on sales made every day. As the results of the interview conveyed by the owner of the Saung Alam Raya Cafe. In the interview, the preparation of the financial statements of Saung Alam Raya Cafe was only to his knowledge, due to the ignorance of financial statements that are in accordance with accounting science, so until now

Saung Alam Raya Cafe only records financials manually and according to its own understanding. As the results of the interview conveyed by Mrs. Sinta that recording income and expenses is only because we do not understand complete financial statements, and sometimes we also do not have time to make complete financial reports. The owner of Saung Alam Raya Cafe only records the expenses and income made in this business, the distribution, which is done to buy food and drinks, and others. For shopping, this café has set an expenditure fee of Rp. 1,500,000 for a day's shopping, not including impromptu costs that are not yet known when it will be needed. The owner already has simple records such as recording income and expenses, this is done to find out the total total income, expenses, and debts that will later be managed again for the purchase of merchandise and the payment of employee salaries at the end of the month.

The conclusion of the interview above is that the report owned by Saung Alam Raya Cafe only includes the calculation of profit or loss and simple financial records that only report the income of expenses such as salary expenses for one month and simple financial records. Saung Alam Raya Cafe has not taken into account the assets it owns such as kitchen utensils, in other words the owner only records according to his needs. In accordance with Law No. 20 of 2008 that business units with an income of 50,000,000 to 500,000,000 per year are classified as micro business units, therefore Saung Alam Raya Cafe is included in the micro business group

##### **Preparation of Financial Statements based on SAK EMKM at Saung Alam Raya Cafe**

Based on the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM), it is explained that the concept of business entity entities, namely accounting records, must be used separately from other entities. In the observation, the researcher revealed that a business entity can stand alone and run on its own name to separate the owner's personal property and the company's property. SAK EMKM is also an accounting standard for micro, small and medium entities where with SAK EMKM it is hoped that MSMEs will be more independent and more advanced such as MSMEs who can compile records on their business financial statements in order to improve accounting information which has an important role in achieving business success for MSMEs.

Saung Alam Raya Cafe knows SAK EMKM but is still confused about its uses and methods as said by Mr. Yusuf "at that time there was a socialization about SAK EMKM, we were taught about SAK EMKM, its uses and benefits, but we were confused about how to use it".

Not only that, the owner also experienced obstacles in the preparation of SAK EMKM such as they did not understand how to make financial reports based on SAK EMKM, and the owner also thought that the recording he had done so far was enough to find out the financial condition of his business. Therefore, the researcher will prepare financial reports based on SAK EMKM from a collection of interview and observation results. From the interview with the owner of Saung Alam Raya Cafe, the financial reports that have been carried out can be continued and continued to prepare financial reports based on SAK EMKM because they have done simple recording. The benefits of preparing financial statements based on SAK EMKM can certainly also have a positive impact if Saung Alam Raya Cafe implements it, so that its business can grow

The preparation of financial statements based on SAK EMKM is a simple provision, one of which can be useful for financial borrowing at banks. Of course, from this explanation there is no impossible word for Saung Alam Raya Cafe to develop, but back to the owner still using the old recording or starting to record its finances based on SAK EMKM. Because the results of interviews and observation of the records used by Saung Alam Raya Cafe can be forwarded to prepare financial reports based on SAK EMKM.

### Discussion and Findings

Based on the results of data analysis conducted by researchers through observation techniques, interviews, and documentation in the field with the title Analysis of the Preparation of MSME Financial Statements based on SAK EMKM (Case Study of Saung Alam Raya Cafe in Tanah Java, Simalungun District), it is necessary to hold a discussion of the findings. The results of data analysis will be studied with existing theories to determine the interest of both in order to answer the formulation of the problems in this study

### Recording of Financial Statements of Saung Alam Raya Cafe

Based on the results of observations, interviews, and documentation that have been carried out during the research. Saung Alam Raya Cafe prepares financial reports that are still not in accordance with the financial statements of MSMEs in general and are still based on their own knowledge. The implementation of financial statement recording can be said to be incomplete, as evidenced by the existence of the Saung Alam Raya Cafe financial record book on the attachment page. The recording is only in the form of cash in and cash out, but in the preparation of the financial statements it is simple because it only refers to understanding. From the results of these observations, it can also be determined that Saung Alam Raya Cafe is a micro business with evidence that its income < Rp. 500,000,000 for a year

### Preparation of Financial Statements Based on SAK EMKM

Based on the results of observations, interviews, and documentation carried out during the study, simple recording was carried out by the owner because the owner did not know the preparation of financial statements based on the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) due to knowledge factors and personal busyness. In this study, it was also found that financial statements can continue if the owner wants to prepare financial statements based on SAK EMKM as evidenced by researchers who have prepared financial statements based on SAK EMKM with references to notes from financial statements in the form of cash in, cash out, and a number of interviews with café owners. The existence of SAK EMKM's financial statements makes it easier for business owners in terms of preparing financial statements and can have a positive impact on the progress of their business

Financial statements for MSMEs can be prepared based on the SAK EMKM which has 3 components, namely, financial position statements, profit and loss statements, and notes on financial statements. Therefore, this study provides a format for financial report drafts that are in accordance with SAK EMKM so that it can be used by Saung Alam Raya Cafe to make its own financial reports.

### Financial Position Report

A financial position statement or known as a balance sheet is a list that shows a financial position, namely the amount of assets, liabilities, and certain equities on a certain date

**Table 1**

### Report on the Financial Position of Saung Alam Raya Cafe

KAFE SAUNG ALAM RAYA Financial Position Report As of January 31, 2024	
<b>Assets</b>	
Cash	Rp. 62.470.000
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>Rp. 62.470.000</b>
<b>Liabilitas</b>	

<b>Equity</b>		
Capital	Rp. 47.000.000	
Current year profit	Rp.15.470.000	
<b>Total equity</b>		<u><b>Rp. 62.470.000</b></u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>Rp. 62.470.000</b>

Source: Processed by researchers, 2024

The Saung Alam Raya Cafe Financial Position Report for the January 2024 period reflects the stable financial position of the business with total assets of IDR 62,470,000. All company assets are in the form of cash, without any investment in the form of fixed assets such as equipment, inventory or other property. This shows that Kafe Saung Alam Raya has high flexibility in managing its operational needs, including the ability to pay obligations or fund business growth without liquidity constraints.

On the liability side, this report does not record any obligations or debts. The absence of liabilities reflects that Kafe Saung Alam Raya is completely free from debt burden in this reporting period, which can be an advantage in maintaining business sustainability. In the context of MSMEs, the absence of liabilities is often an indication that the business is run with careful financial management, avoiding excessive risks related to interest charges or payment obligations.

Saung Alam Raya Cafe's equity comes entirely from two main components, namely initial capital paid up of IDR 47,000,000 and profit for the year of IDR 15,470,000. This profit shows the success of the business in generating income that is greater than its total operating expenses. With total equity of IDR 62,470,000, this business has the capacity to manage growth or even reinvest to expand its operations in the future.

#### **Explanation of the Financial Position Report Based on SAK EMKM**

SAK EMKM requires asset recognition based on the economic benefits that will be received in the future. In this report, the total assets of Saung Alam Raya Cafe are all cash amounting to IDR 62,470,000. Cash represents liquid assets available to meet future operational or investment needs. The absence of non-liquid assets, such as property or equipment, indicates that the business is completely dependent on current assets to support operational activities. This financial position report shows that Saung Alam Raya Cafe has no liabilities (debt) in the reporting period January 2024. The absence of liabilities reflects sound and independent financial management, where all business needs are fully financed through equity without debt burden. This is in accordance with the characteristics of micro and small businesses which often avoid external funding in order to reduce financial risks.

Equity in this report consists of two main components: Initial Capital: Capital paid up by the business owner is IDR 47,000,000, which is the main basis for initial business financing. Profit for the Year: Net profit generated in January 2024 is IDR 15,470,000. This profit increases total equity to IDR 62,470,000. SAK EMKM regulates that current year profits must be recorded as part of equity, because these profits reflect the increase in owner ownership of the business's net assets. In this statement of financial position, total equity and liabilities reached IDR 62,470,000, which is equivalent to total assets. The balance between assets and equity shows that there is no dependence on third parties (debt), so the financial position of Kafe Saung Alam Raya is very stable.

#### **Income statement**

The profit and loss report is a report that provides performance information about the Company in carrying out its operational activities within a certain period of time. An entity's income statement may include the following accounts:

- a) Income
- b) Cost

In making a profit and loss financial report, the data needed includes: Data on all revenues at Saung Alam Raya Cafe starting from sales and revenue

1. Data on all costs incurred for the business interests of Saung Alam Raya Cafe such as equipment costs, electricity costs, and employee salary costs as well as costs related to the business.
2. The income statement is described as follows:



Table 2

Saung Alam Raya Cafe Profit and Loss Report

KAFE SAUNG ALAM RAYA Income Statement As of January 2024	
<b>Income</b>	
Operating income	Rp. 69.070.000
Miscellaneous income	-
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>Rp. 69.070.000</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
Business Operational Costs	Rp.46.600.000
Salary costs	Rp. 6.000.000
Electricity Costs	Rp. 1.000.000
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>Rp. 53.600.000</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>Rp. 15.470.000</b>

Source: Processed by researchers, 2024

From table 2 above, it can be concluded that the revenue of Saung Alam Raya Cafe recorded a total revenue of IDR 69,070,000 in January 2024. All of this income comes from the main business activity, namely business income, without any contribution from other income. This shows that the café is completely dependent on its main operations, such as food and beverage sales, in generating revenue. Revenue of this amount reflects a fairly good sales performance, considering market conditions and potential customer demand. On average, Saung Alam Raya Cafe earns around Rp 2,225,000 per day, assuming the café operates for 31 days in the month. This figure can be a reference for further evaluation regarding operational efficiency and the potential for increased revenue.

The total cost incurred by the café during January 2024 is IDR 53,600,000, consisting of three main types: Business Operational Costs: The largest cost, amounting to IDR 46,600,000, includes the cost of raw materials, café equipment, and other operational needs. These costs account for about 67% of total revenue. Salary Expenses: Employee salaries are recorded at IDR 6,000,000 or around 9% of total income. This cost reflects the efficiency of labor expenditure that is still under control. Electricity Costs: Electricity costs of Rp 1,000,000 only account for 1.4% of total revenue, showing energy efficiency. Overall, the total cost of the café covers about 78% of the total revenue, which means the café managed to maintain a gross profit margin of 22%. This shows that Cost management is quite good, although there is still an opportunity for further efficiencies, especially in Operational costs.

Saung Alam Raya Cafe's profit before tax was recorded at IDR 15,470,000, or around 22.4% of total revenue. This figure shows that the café is able to generate a significant net profit after deducting all expenses from the operating income. With a fairly high profit ratio, the café is in a favorable financial position, demonstrating effective cost management despite relatively large operating costs.

If a café is subject to a corporate income tax rate of 0.5% (MSME tax rate based on Government Regulation Number 23 of 2018), then the estimated income tax to be paid is Rp 77,350. After tax, the net profit earned by the café is still significant, around Rp 15,392,650. Saung Alam Raya Cafe's Profit and Loss Report shows a healthy financial performance, with revenue that is able to cover all operating expenses and generate significant profits. Business costs, which reach 78% of total revenue, are still within reasonable limits for businesses in the food and beverage sector. However, further evaluation is needed to reduce the largest cost component, namely business operational costs, in order to improve efficiency

**Explanation of Profit and Loss Statement Based on SAK EMKM**

Revenue in the income statement according to SAK EMKM only records elements that are recognized based on simple accounting principles, namely when a transaction occurs that results in an

increase in cash or cash equivalents. In the report of Saung Alam Raya Cafe, the total revenue of Rp 69,070,000 comes entirely from business income, such as the proceeds from the sale of food and beverages. The operational expenses recorded in this report include all expenses directly related to business activities during the period of January 2024: Business Operational Expenses: It is an expense for raw materials, equipment, and other direct costs that support the operation of the café. This cost is the largest component, which is IDR 46,600,000 (about 67% of revenue). Salary Expenses: Includes compensation for employees who work in cafes, with a total of IDR 6,000,000. Electricity Costs: Expenses related to electrical energy for the operational needs of the café are IDR 1,000,000. After deducting the total revenue from the total Cost, a profit before tax of IDR 15,470,000 was obtained. In the context of SAK EMKM, this reflects the final result of operations over a period, without taking into account the influence of income tax

**CaLK**

CaLK Explaining the assumptions and principles of the methods used by the financial statements and income statements, the following are notes on the financial statements at Saung Alam Raya Cafe:

<b>Catatan Atas Laporan Keuangan            KAFE SAUNG ALAM RAYA            Per Januari 2024</b>	
1. Common	
Saung Alam Raya Cafe was established in 2017 located on Jl. Sisingamangaraja Pematang Tanah Java, Simalungun regency. Entities engaged in the culinary sector and are included in the criteria of micro, small and medium entities in accordance with Law Number 20 of 2008.	
2. Overview of important accounting policies	
a. Compliance statement	Financial statements are prepared based on the composition of Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities.
b. Basis for drafting	The basis for preparing financial statements is historical costs and uses the assumption of accrual basis. The currency of presentation used in the preparation of financial statements is Rupiah.
c. Fixed assets	Fixed assets are recorded as the cost of acquisition if the asset is legally owned by the entity. Fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method with no residual value.
d. Recognition of the catch and load	Service revenue is recognized when a bill is issued or an order has been completed and has been taken by the customer.
3. Cash	
Cash	Rp. 62.470.000
4. Profit balance	
Profit balance is the accumulation of the difference between revenue and expenses	
Profit before tax	Rp. 15.470.000
5. Sales revenue	
Income	Rp. 69.070.000
6. Cost	
The cost of op. Effort	Rp. 46.600.000
Salary costs	Rp. 6.000.000
Electricity Costs	Rp. 1.000.000
Total	Rp. 53.600.000

Source: Processed by researchers, 2024

In table 3 above, the assumptions in recording and the use of accounting method principles used in making financial statements and profit and loss statements and contain brief details of Saung Alam Raya Cafe and accounting overview policies

Based on the results of the research, the implementation of SAK EMKM at Saung Alam Raya Cafe was not carried out due to a lack of knowledge and the owners already felt that the recording they had done so far was enough to find out the income and expenses of their business.

## V. CONCLUSION

The owner of Saung Alam Raya Cafe is aware of the importance of financial reports to measure the progress of his business, but the owner does not understand the preparation of financial reports. Therefore, Saung Alam Raya Cafe only makes simple records in its operations. The recording of financial statements of Saung Alam Raya Cafe can be developed using financial statements based on Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) because in the process of recording SAK EMKM looks at its history, so that Saung Alam Raya Cafe can develop and progress. Saung Alam Raya Cafe does not implement financial statement recording based on SAK EMKM due to lack of knowledge about SAK EMKM and there is no time to record based on SAK EMKM

### Suggestion

For the owner of Saung Alam Raya Cafe in the preparation of the financial statements of Saung Alam Raya Cafe, it should be recorded in its entirety, carefully, and measurably at the end of each period and prepare financial statements using SAK EMKM.

In the preparation of this study, researchers feel that it is still very far from the perfection category. Therefore, the researcher has the desire that this research can be a reference and guide in the preparation of the next researcher, more deeply and better. Especially research related to the phenomenon of financial recording based on SAK EMKM. Therefore, there are still many opportunities for other researchers to carry out the research process with related themes to review with different perspectives or views

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Afriansyah, B., Niarti, U., & Hermelinda, T. (2021). Analisis Implementasi Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Pada Umkm Berdasarkan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Entitas Mikro, Kecil Dan Menengah (SAK EMKM). *Jurnal Saintifik (Multi Science Journal)*, 19(1), 25-30.
- Aprilia, A., Lilianti, E., & Saladin, H. (2023). Analisis Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Berdasarkan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Entitas Mikro Kecil Dan Menengah (SAK EMKM) Pada Dekultur Coffee Di Kota Palembang. *Jurnal Media Akuntansi (Mediasi)*, 6(1), 16-29.
- Awalin, D. K. (2018). Analisis Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Usaha Mikro, Kecil, Dan Menengah Berdasarkan SAK EMKM (Studi Kasus Di Juice Niar, Sari, Dan Cita Rasa Alami, Surabaya). *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa FEB*, 7(1).
- Azzahro, N. (2023). Analisis Penerapan SAK EMKM Pada Usaha Mikro Kecil Dan Menengah Di Kab. Jombang (Studi Kasus UMKM UD. Meubel Ananda) (Doctoral dissertation, STIE PGRI Dewantara Jombang).
- Bahri, S. (2016). *Pengantar Akuntansi Berdasarkan SAK ETAP dan IFRS*. Penerbit Andi.
- Budianto, K. (2022, July). Laporan Keuangan Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah (UMKM) Berdasarkan SAK EMKM. In *Seminar Nasional Riset Ekonomi dan Bisnis (Vol. 1, No. 1)*.
- Candra, H., & Hidayatullah, S. (2024). Analisis Implementasi Sak-Emkm Dalam Meningkatkan Transparansi Keuangan Pada Umkm Sektor Perdagangan Di Tangerang Selatan. *Journal of Social Science and Multidisciplinary Analysis*, 1(2), 49-58.
- Ekasari, R., & Aisyah, S. (2024). Analysis of the Application of SAK EMKM (Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities) in the Preparation of Simple Financial Reports in Tungku Ibu MSMEs. *IQTISHA Dequity jurnal MANAJEMEN*, 6(2), 118-124.

- H, L., & Noorman, M. (2018). *UMKM (Usaha Mikro, Kecil, & Menengah) & Bentuk - Bentuk Usaha*. Unissula Press.
- Hastin, A. A. (2022). *Analisis Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan UMKM Berdasarkan SAK EMKM (Studi Kasus UMKM Modes Ellis) (Doctoral dissertation, STIESIA Surabaya)*.
- Joni, J., & Manaroinsong, J. (2023). *Analisis Sistem Pelaporan Keuangan Sesuai SAK EMKM Pada UMKM De Harvest Tomohon*. *Jurnal Akuntansi Manado (JAIM)*, 149-156.
- Kadeni, N. S. (2020). *Peran UMKM (Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah) Dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat*. *Equilibrium: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi dan Pembelajarannya*, 8(2), 191-200
- Lestari, A. D., Yulinartati, Y., & Fitriya, E. (2024). *Rekonstruksi Laporan Keuangan Berbasis Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Entitas Mikro, Kecil Dan Menengah*. *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Ilmu Sosial dan Ekonomi*, 1(2), 42-48.
- Moleong, L. J. (2019). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Mutiah, R. A. (2019). *Penerapan Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan pada UMKM Berbasis SAK EMKM*. *International Journal of Social Science and Business*, 3(3), 223-229.
- Murtado, A. (2024). *Penerapan Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Usaha Mikro, Kecil Dan Menengah Berdasarkan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Entitas Mikro, Kecil Dan Menengah (Studi Kasus Umkm Bakso & Mie Ayam Om Gendut Di Kecamatan Bantarbolang Kabupaten Pematang)* (Doctoral dissertation, UIN. KH Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan).
- Nartin, S. E., Faturrahman, S. E., Ak, M., Deni, H. A., MM, C., Santoso, Y. H., ... & Eliyah, S. K. (2024). *Metode penelitian kualitatif*. Cendikia Mulia Mandiri
- Purba, M. A. (2019). *Analisis Penerapan SAK EMKM Pada Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan UMKM di Kota Batam*. *Jurnal Akuntansi Bareleng*, 3(2), 55 - 63.
- Puspitasari, A. (2021). *Analisis Penerapan Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan pada Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah Berdasarkan SAK EMKM (Studi Kasus pada UMKM di Mojokerto) (Doctoral dissertation, STIE Perbanas Surabaya)*.
- Purba, D. S., Sinaga, M. H., & Tarigan, W. J. (2024). *Proyeksi Arus Kas Dan Proyeksi Laporan Laba Rugi Dan Laporan Posisi Keuangan Dalam Memulai Sebuah Usaha Penggemukan Lembu*. *Jurnal Ilmiah Accusi*, 6(1), 133-143
- Rahayu, S. M., Ramadhanti, W., & Widodo, T. M. (2020). *Akuntansi dasar sesuai dengan SAK EMKM*. Deepublish.
- Rezky, M. I. (2023). *Strategi Pengembangan Usaha Mikro, Kecil Dan Menengah (Umkm) Berbasis Financial Technology*. *Journal of Principles Management and Business*, 2(02), 64-77.
- Rosyidah, K. L., Ariningsih, S., & Wijayanti, R. (2022). *Analisis Penerapan Sak-Emkm Pada Pelaku Usaha Kecil, Dan Pelaku Usaha Menengah*. *Jurnal Akuntansi dan Keuangan (JAK)*, 27(1), 66-75.
- Rukhmana, T., Darwis, D., IP, S., Alatas, A. R., SE, M., Tarigan, W. J., ... & S ST, M. M. (2022). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. CV Rey Media Grafika
- Sari, I. P., Yulianis, F., & Pamenan, R. (2022). *Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Usaha Mikro Kecil Dan Menengah Berdasarkan SAK EMKM Pada Usaha Karak Kaling Marisa*. *Jurnal Menara Ekonomi: Penelitian dan Kajian Ilmiah Bidang Ekonomi*, 8(3).
- Septiawan, R. R. (2021). *Analisis Penerapan Laporan Keuangan dengan Akuntansi berbasis SAK EMKM pada UMKM Topi Sidoarjo (Studi kasus pada UD. Putra Delta) (Doctoral dissertation, Stie Mahardhika Surabaya)*.
- Shinta Permata Sari, & Tarigan, W. J. (2022). *Penerapan SAK EMKM Pada UD Rajawali Di Kabupaten Serdang Berdagai*. *Jurnal Ilmiah Accusi*, 4(2), 167–176. <https://doi.org/10.36985/jia.v4i2.446>
- Simanjuntak, N., Sumual, T. E., & Bacilius, A. (2020). *Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan UMKM Berdasarkan SAK-EMKM: Studi Kasus pada UMKM Delli Tomohon*. *Jurnal Akuntansi Manado (JAIM)*, 35-44.



- Sinaga, M. H., Martina, S., & Purba, D. (2024). Pengaruh Modal Kerja, Jam Kerja Dan Tingkat Pendidikan Terhadap Pendapatan UMKM Di Kabupaten Simalungun. *Jurnal Ilmiah Accusi*, 6(1), 151-160
- Sofa, D. M., Djatu, P. F. P., & Surbakti, M. A. (2024). Analisis Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Berdasarkan Sak Emkm Di Lumbung Rejeki Malang. *Jurnal Ecopreneur*. 12, 7(1), 53-60.
- Syahrman, S. (2021). Analisis Laporan Keuangan Sebagai Dasar Untuk Menilai Kinerja Perusahaan Pada Pt. Narasindo Mitra Perdana. *Juripol (Jurnal Institusi Politeknik Ganesha Medan)*, 4(2), 283-295.
- Tarigan, W. J., Sinaga, M. H., & Purba, D. S. (2024). The Effect Of Accounting Training And Business Experience On The Development Of MSMES In Pematang Siantar City. *Jurnal Ilmiah Accusi*, 6(1), 122-132
- Tarigan, V., Saragih, M., & Sagala, A. (2024). Penerapan Pengendalian Internal Terhadap UMKM Toko Jasa Fotokopi Dan ATK Ushima Pematang Siantar. *Jurnal Ilmiah Accusi*, 6(1), 54-65
- Uno, O. O., Kalangi, L., & Pusung, R. J. (2019). Analisis Penerapan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Entitas Mikro, Kecil, Dan Menengah (Sak Emkm) Pada Usaha Mikro, Kecil, Dan Menengah (Studi Kasus Pada Rumah Karawo Di Kota Gorontalo). *Jurnal EMBA: Jurnal Riset Ekonomi, Manajemen, Bisnis Dan Akuntansi*, 7(3).
- Vinatra, S. (2023). Peran Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM) Dalam Kesejahteraan Perekonomian Negara dan Masyarakat. *Jurnal Akuntan Publik*, 1(3), 01-08.
- Widiastiawati, B., & Hambali, D. (2020). Penerapan Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Berdasarkan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Entitas Mikro, Kecil Dan Menengah (SAK EMKM) Pada UMKM UD Sari Bunga. *Journal of Accounting, Finance, and Auditing*, 2(02), 38-48.
- Zahra, S. (2022). Definisi, Kriteria Dan Konsep UMKM. 1, 6–7.