

Analysis of financial statements in small and medium enterprises based on SAK - ETAP

Marsaulina P. L. Pasaribu^{1*} & Asep Suherman²

^{1,2}Universitas Pamulang, Indonesia

*Email: marsaulinapasaribu94@gmail.com¹, dosen02438@unpam.ac.id²

Received: 22 December 2021

Accepted: 28 February 2022

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55942/pssj.v2i2.137>

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to 1) find out the obstacles faced by the DRM Workshop in presenting financial reports, and 2) Assist the DRM Workshop in presenting financial reports based on SAK ETAP. The presentation of financial statements in a company is very important to do, because from these financial statements we can find out that our company is making a profit/loss. The research method used is descriptive analysis method, which is a writing method that utilizes qualitative data and is described descriptively, and the data used is primary data, because the data is obtained directly from the results of interviews with the DRM Workshop owner, namely in the form of information on the presentation of the DRM Workshop financial statements. The DRM workshop recording financial statements is still very simple, only limited to the total of expenses and income. The DRM workshop has not recorded financial statements in accordance with SAK ETAP. Constraints that affect the DRM Workshop have not implemented financial reports according to SAK ETAP, namely because of educational background, DRM Workshop considers financial reports to be less important, and there is still a mix of business and personal finances.

Keywords: Financial Reports, SMEs, SAK-ETAP.

1. INTRODUCTION

Over time, many businesses were established, ranging from small, medium, and even large businesses. Small and Medium Enterprises in this study or abbreviated as UKM is a term that refers to the type of small business that has a net worth of at most Rp. 200,000,000 excluding land and buildings for business premises, and independent businesses. SMEs are one of the economic activities carried out by most of the Indonesian people. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) have an important and strategic role for the country's economic growth, both developing and developed countries.

Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) have an active role in the post-crisis era and are able to create jobs so that they can function as a safety valve for labor problems. In carrying out their business activities, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) often find it difficult to record what happens in their business operations. Most SME actors record only by counting incoming and outgoing money, regardless of whether the money is spent from

business or non-business activities. Most small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) only count their assets to the extent of the cash they hold.

They do not understand that the meaning of property is broader than just cash (Son Suryo: 2006). According to Ariefiansyah and Miyosi Margi Utami (2013; 10) explain that SAK ETAP is an accounting standard for entities that have small to medium scale, such as SMEs (does not have public accountability). This SAK ETAP is a solution to the problem that makes SME players view that the accounting process is not too important to be established, so that the management of financial statements within the company seems as it is. Unwittingly this has an influence on the successful management of SMEs and makes it difficult for SMEs to control their accounting information. This is a problem for SMEs, especially in the financial sector, and even becomes an obstacle in the development of SMEs in Indonesia.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Financial statements

Financial Statements are files containing financial records, namely reports containing transactions involving money, either purchase of cash or credit, or sales of cash or credit. This report is usually made within a certain period according to company policy, made every month or once a year or even both. According to Accounting Standards PSAK No.1 (IAI, 2004:04) suggests "Financial reports are periodic reports prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles regarding the financial status of individuals, social or business organizations consisting of balance sheets, profit/ loss, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows, and notes to financial statements. Financial Report is a tool used by a company to describe how the company's financial condition in a certain period. According to book I (first) Principles Financial Statements are reports prepared for users after transactions are recorded and summarized.

According to the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (2009:3) the purpose of financial statements is to provide information regarding the financial position, performance, and changes in the financial position of a company that is useful for a large number of users in making economic decisions.

According to Irham Fahmi in his book entitled Analysis of Financial Statements (2011), the purpose of financial statements is to provide financial information that includes changes in the elements of financial statements that are addressed to other parties with an interest in assessing the financial performance of the company in addition to the company's management.

Financial Statement Analysis

Financial statement analysis is made to provide an overview or progress report periodically carried out by the management of the company concerned. Financial statement analysis includes a systematic evaluation and interpretation process or past performance, current conditions, the possibility of achieving results in the future. The analysis is mainly intended to produce information that may be able to assist interested parties in making economic decisions related to the company.

The objectives of Financial Statement Analysis in the company are:

1. Helping assess performance, financial statement analysis can be used as a benchmark or reference to see the performance of a company in one period.
2. Exploring financial information, financial statement analysis can also dig up company financial information because financial statements record every transaction and company financial flow.
3. Knowing report errors, financial statement analysis can find errors in financial statements.
4. Comparing companies, financial statement analysis can compare the condition of the company, both with other companies and with the company's condition in previous

years.

The techniques of Financial Statement Analysis are as follows:

1. Comparative technique, this technique is done by comparing the financial statements for several periods of two or more.
2. Analysis technique, this technique aims to determine the tendency of the financial condition of the company to increase, stay, or decrease.
3. Common size statement technique, this technique aims to determine the percentage of investment in each asset or total assets.
4. Index time series technique, this technique analyzes what is happening behind the trend figures.

Small and Medium Enterprises

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) is a type of business that is run on a small and medium scale and is not a subsidiary or branch of any company. Indirectly, the notion of SMEs is a small business that has an income below 300 million with a number of workers under 20 people. Meanwhile, medium-sized businesses with income below 500 million with the number of employees under 30 people.

Internationally SMEs are a remarkable measure not only because of their large number, but especially because of their contribution to employment. However, the role of SMEs in the economy is often underestimated because the image is formed so that they have a reduced role in economic activity, in relation to big business, especially multinational companies, but it is also difficult to estimate their number. The general characteristic of SMEs is that they are not exclusive, or by definition owned by individuals or a small group of people who carry out managerial roles and business financing because fundraising is usually difficult. In addition, SMEs are labor intensive, have inadequate distribution networks and market information, lack a skilled workforce, do not exist or have a limited role.

Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability

The Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability (SAK ETAP) are intended for use by entities without public accountability. An entity without public accountability is an entity that Does not have significant public accountability and Issuing general purpose financial reports for external users (owners not directly involved in business management, creditors, and credit rating agencies).

SAK ETAP has the following characteristics:

1. Does not have significant public accountability.
2. Publish financial reports for general purposes, for external users.
3. Using the IFRS reference for Small Medium Enterprises.
4. More simply, intangible fixed assets use cost.
5. Subsidiaries are not consolidated but as investments using the

method.

6. Refer to the accounting practices currently used.
7. Quality of information in financial statements, understandable, relevant, materiality, reliability, comparable, timely, balance between costs and benefits.

3. METHODOLOGY

The object of research is a Small and Medium Enterprise that was established in 2017 in Teluk Jambe, West Karawang, DRM Workshop is a business engaged in motorcycle repair services, such as: Disassembling the body cover, replacing inner and outer tires, replacing brake linings, Replacing wheel bearings front or rear, or light service.

Interviews with business owners by asking questions about the general description of the business, management, and presentation of financial statements according to SAK-ETAP is a method of collecting data in this research. The method used is descriptive analysis method, which is a writing method that utilizes qualitative data and is described descriptively. Descriptive writing is one type of writing whose purpose is to present a complete picture of a social setting or is intended to explore and clarify a phenomenon or social reality. Here the data will be collected first, compiled, then interpreted, after that it is analyzed to produce complete information about the problems at hand.

4. RESULTS

A. Business Description

Bengkel DRM is a privately owned company having its address at Teluk Jambe, West Karawang. The DRM Workshop business was founded by Roy Manik, established in 2017. The establishment of this DRM Workshop was pioneered by Mr. Roy's hobby who likes to disassemble machines and is interested in the automotive world, with the opening of this DRM Workshop, not only can Mr. Roy's hobby be channeled but also help the family finances and create jobs for others, currently Mr. Roy employs 5 men as employees. From the results of observations and interviews that have been carried out, it was found the obstacles experienced by Bengkel DRM in compiling financial reports, namely:

1. Educational background, which resulted in the lack of knowledge of DRM Workshop actors on accounting,
2. The workshop operators consider the financial statements to be less important, so they do not make financial reports according to SAK-ETAP.
3. There is still a mix between business finances and Mr. Roy Manik's personal finances. So it is difficult to distinguish finance for business needs and personal needs.

B. Financial Report Recording

The financial recording system of Bengkel DRM is still simple, this is revealed by the owner of Bengkel DRM. In the preparation of the financial statements carried out by Bengkel DRM, basically they have not implemented what is stated in the Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability (SAK ETAP), namely financial accounting standards that discuss financial statements without public accountability such as workshops. Due to the lack of existing human resources so that the components of the financial statements made by Bengkel DRM only consist of a profit/loss report, even that is not perfect, only a simple profit/loss report. This is clearly not appropriate based on SAK ETAP which stipulates that each entity must present a financial report consisting of five components, namely: (1) Profit/loss report, (2) Statement of changes in capital (3) Balance sheet, (4) Cash flow report, and (5) Notes to financial statements.

The inconsistency in the accounting records or financial reports of the DRM Workshop with SAK ETAP, according to the problems in the field that the owners and employees of the DRM Workshop reasoned that they did not understand the procedure for recording financial statements according to SAK ETAP.

C. Accounting Recording Process

After collecting data, the process of recording accounting or financial statements starts from the following steps:

1. Recording Transactions in the Journal
Data in the form of transactions that have been collected will be recorded in a general journal.
2. Posting the Journal to the Ledger
Post the journal that has been made to the general ledger. This ledger is created to group similar accounts into one book of transactions that have been recorded in the general journal.
3. Prepare Trial Balance Before Adjustment
After all the accounts in the general journal are posted to the general ledger, the nominal balance is calculated for each similar account.
4. Make adjusting journal entries
In this stage, after calculating the nominal balance for each similar account, adjustments are made to the accounts that need to be adjusted to show the actual value. Such as depreciation, prepaid expenses, and others.
5. Prepare the Trial After Adjustment
The post-adjusted trial balance is the balance in the general ledger after adjusting for the actual value.
6. Compile a balance sheet
At this stage, it is done by moving the account balances on the trial balance into a predetermined column format, which is 10 columns.
7. Prepare Financial Reports Based on SAK ETAP
The financial statements prepared consist of a Profit/Loss Statement, a Statement of Changes in Equity, a Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position), a Cash Flow Statement, and

D. Income Statement

Profit/Loss Statement is a report that shows the results of income and expenses during the accounting period. Profit/Loss Statement at least includes income and expenses.

Table 1. Income Statement

Bengkel DRM		
Income statement (IDR)		
December 31, 2020		
Income		300.565.000
Expenses		
Rental expenses	69.600.000	
Salary expenses	66.000.000	
Electric Expenses	9.000.000	
Others Expenses	25.700.000	
Sum of Expenses		170.300.000
Profit		130.265.000

D. Statement of Owner Equity

Statement of Owner Equity is a report that contains information about the capital owned by a company and what things cause changes in the capital itself, either increasing or decreasing at the end of the accounting period. The statement of changes in equity includes initial capital, profit/loss, private and ending capital.

Table2. Statement of Owner Equity

Bengkel DRM	
Statement of Owner Equity	
December 31, 2020	
Beginning capital	85.000.000
Operating profit	130.265.000
Capital Increase	215.265.000
Prive	50.000.000
Ending Capital	165.265.000

E. Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position)

Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position) is a report that shows the financial condition of a company in the accounting period. The balance sheet includes cash, accounts receivable, assets, payables, and capital.

Table 3. Balance Sheet

Bengkel DRM
Balance Sheet

December 31, 2020			
ASSET		LIABILITIES	
Current Assets		Liability	
Cash	94.265.000	Account payable	15.000.000
Account receivable	32.000.000		
Prepaid lease	48.000.000		
Total	174.265.000		
Fix Assets		Equity	
Peralatan	12.000.000	Capital	165.265.000
Acc of Depreciation Equipment.	(6.000.000)		
Total	6.000.000		
Total Assets	180.265.000	Total Liabilities	180.265.000

F. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flow statements are reports that record cash in and cash out of a company in the accounting period, and are classified according to operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities.

1. Operational activities, namely cash inflows and cash outflows originating from the company's business activities. Such as receiving money from customers, expenses for paying salaries and debts, receiving dividends, and receiving interest, as well as paying taxes.
2. Investment activities, namely cash inflows and cash outflows related to the activities of buying and selling assets. Such as sales of machinery or equipment transactions, purchase transactions of fixed assets.
3. Funding Activities, namely cash inflows and cash outflows originating from funding activities. Such as selling dividend payments, selling bonds, paying off bank loans.

G. Notes to Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements are to explain the general description of the entity's company, the accounting policies used, as well as significant items from the company's financial statements.

1. Making Closing Journal
In this stage, the balances of nominal accounts are journalized which will be zeroed.
2. Prepare Trial After Closing
In the post-closing trial balance, the balances are recorded, and the balances of these accounts will be the beginning balances for the following year or the following period.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the results of research and discussions that have been carried out regarding the presentation of the financial statements of Small and Medium Enterprises (UKM) based on SAK ETAP (Case Study at Workshop DRM), the authors draw the following conclusions:

1. Obstacles affecting the DRM Workshop not yet presenting financial reports in accordance with SAK ETAP, among others:
 - a. Educational background, which results in a lack of knowledge of the DRM Workshop on accounting and financial reports in accordance with SAK ETAP.
 - b. The DRM workshop considers the financial statements to be less important, so it does not make financial reports in accordance with SAK ETAP.
 - c. There is still a mix of business finances with personal finances.
 - d. Not yet organized records that support the data for the preparation of financial reports.
2. The recording system of financial reports carried out by the DRM Workshop is still very simple, only limited to the total of expenses and income, both per day and per month. Workshop DRM has not implemented the presentation of financial statements in accordance with SAK ETAP.

B. Suggestions

From the research that has been done at the DRM Workshop regarding the presentation of the Financial Statements of Small and Medium Enterprises based on SAK ETAP, and the conclusions obtained, the authors try to provide suggestions to the DRM Workshop which can be used as input as follows:

1. The DRM Workshop should compile financial reports based on the applicable SAK ETAP, so that the DRM Workshop financial reports are complete and can find out information about operating profits/profits.
2. It is better to separate the finances between business and personal, making it easier to distinguish between personal and business finances, so that information on profit/loss experienced by Workshop DRM.
3. DRM workshops should increase their participation in seminars on financial reports, and employ employees who know about financial reports.

REFERENCE

Agus, A. (2017). Penerapan Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Berbasis Arus Kas pada Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM) Ardhina Batik Medan.

Andriani, L., Atmadja, A. T., SE, A., & SINARWATI, N. K. (2014). Analisis Penerapan Pencatatan Keuangan Berbasis Sak Etap Pada Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah (UmkM)(Sebuah Studi Interpretatif Pada Peggy Salon). *JIMAT (Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Akuntansi Undiksha)*, 2(1).

Asmayani, N. (2019). *Analisis Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Entitas Tanpa Akuntabilitas Publik (Sak Etap) Dalam*

Penyajian Laporan Keuangan Pada Koperasi Wanita Tawar Sejuk Kabupaten Gayo Lues (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara).

- Celi, D., & Yusuf, Y. (2021). Analisis penerapan dana kas kecil pada PT. Transkom Integrasi Mandiri. In PROSEDING SEMINAR NASIONAL AKUNTANSI (Vol. 4, No. 1).
- Frasawi, J. H., Morasa, J., & Walandouw, S. K. (2016). Analisis Pelaporan Keuangan Berdasarkan Sak Etap Pada Koperasi Unit Desa (Kud) Sejahtera Di Kota Sorong. *Jurnal EMBA: Jurnal Riset Ekonomi, Manajemen, Bisnis dan Akuntansi*, 4(4).
- Napitupulu, D. P., & Yusuf, Y. (2021). Analisis Piutang Tidak Tertagih Berdasarkan Umur Piutang Pada Pt. Transkom Integrasi Mandiri. *Jurnal Penelitian Implementasi Akuntansi (JPIA)*, 2(1), 62-74.
- Norkamsiah, N., Kesuma, A. I., & Setiawaty, A. (2017). Penerapan standar akuntansi keuangan entitas tanpa akuntabilitas publik (sak etap) pada penyusunan laporan keuangan. *AKUNTABEL*, 13(2), 151-163.
- Nurfadilah, M. I. (2018). *Pemahaman dan Penyajian Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Entitas Tanpa Akuntabilitas Publik (SAK ETAP) pada Home Industry Kripik Tempe di Sentra Kripik Tempe Karangtengah Prandon Ngawi (tahun 2015-2016)* (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya).
- Pratama, A. (2014). Rancangan penerapan standar akuntansi keuangan entitas tanpa akuntabilitas publik (SAK ETAP) pada Usaha Kecil Dan Menengah (UKM): studi kasus pada konveksi As-Shaqi Pamulang.
- Pratiwi, A. A., Sondakh, J. J., & Kalangi, L. (2014). Analisis penerapan SAK ETAP pada penyajian laporan keuangan PT. Nichindo Manado Suisan. *Jurnal EMBA: Jurnal Riset Ekonomi, Manajemen, Bisnis dan Akuntansi*, 2(3).
- Rahasia Cepat Menguasai Laporan Keuangan Khusus Untuk Perpajakan & UKM: Cara Tercepat dan Terbaik Untuk Menguasai Laporan Keuangan. (2015). (n.p): Lembar Langit Indonesia.
- Siagian, R. P., & Pangemanan, S. S. (2016). Analisis Penyajian Laporan Keuangan Berdasarkan SAK-ETAP Pada Koperasi Karyawan Bank Sulut Go. *Jurnal EMBA: Jurnal Riset Ekonomi, Manajemen, Bisnis dan Akuntansi*, 4(1).
- Susanto, S., Zarefar, A., & Ali, F. (2020). Analisis Penerapan SAK ETAP pada Penyajian Laporan Keuangan PT. XYZ. *Jurnal Akuntansi Keuangan dan Bisnis*, 13(1), 41-50.
- Telor, P. D. I. Kendala Penerapan SAK ETAP Pada Usaha Kecil Menengah. *UKM, Kelayakan Usaha dan Pengukuran Kinerja*. (2018). (n.p.): Indocomp.
- Wiadnyana, I. P. O., Herawati, N. T., Ak, S. E., Sulindawati, N. L. G. E., & Ak, S. E. (2017). Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Berdasarkan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Entitas Tanpa Akuntabilitas Publik (SAK ETAP) Pada Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah (Studi Kasus UD Adhikari Mandiri). *JIMAT (Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Akuntansi Undiksha)*, 8(2).
- Widyastuti, P. (2017). Pencatatan Laporan Keuangan Berbasis Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Entitas Tanpa Akuntabilitas (SAK ETAP) Pada Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah

(UMKM) di Bidang Jasa. *JOURNAL FOR BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP*, 1(1).

Wijaya, E. (2014). *PENERAPAN LAPORAN KEUANGAN BERDASARKAN STANDAR AKUNTANSI KEUANGAN ENTITAS TANPA AKUNTABILITAS PUBLIK (SAK ETAP) CV. ISTANA KOMPUTER PALEMBANG* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang).

