

THE READINESS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SAK EMKM ON SMES IN BANYUMAS REGENCY

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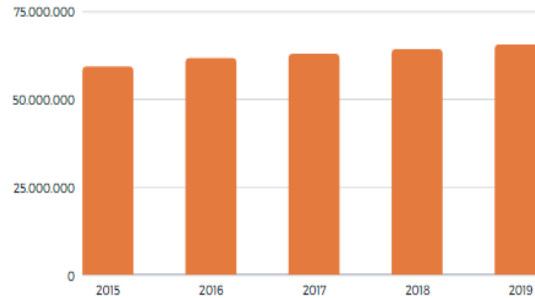
ABSTRACT

The purposes of this research are (1) to find out how the readiness for implement SAK EMKM on SMEs in Banyumas Regency and (2) to find out determine the factors that affect the readiness to implement SAK EMKM. This research is a qualitative research using primary and secondary data. Respondents in this study is the owners and the employees of the part a business that focuses on the beverage sector. The data is taken from the results of observations, interviews, and documentation. Analysis of the data used using the Miles and Huberman charity model. The results of the research conducted on 3 SMEs in Banyumas felt that they were not ready to implement SAK EMKM, it was found that of the three SMEs that were the object of research, only Milkmax Management was ready to implement SAK EMKM. This is because Milkmax Management already has accounting employees to run it, and when asked about the financial statements in accordance with SAK EMKM Milkmax Management agreed and judging from the financial statements made only a few accounts. Meanwhile, Kopi Kebon and Kopi Susu Indonesia are not ready to implement SAK EMKM. This is because they have not taken care of the bookkeeping department, then do not know what SAK EMKM is, and see that the financial statements made are not in accordance with existing financial accounting standards, especially SAK EMKM.

Keywords: Readiness, SAK EMKM, UKM

1. Introduction

MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) are businesses owned by individuals and business entities, which give a big role to the Indonesian economy. One of the roles given by MSMEs is to provide foreign exchange income for the country and then an important role in the economy in Indonesia, seen from the jobs that are formed and from the number of existing businesses. The rapid development of MSMEs in Indonesia can be seen in the data shown by the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia.



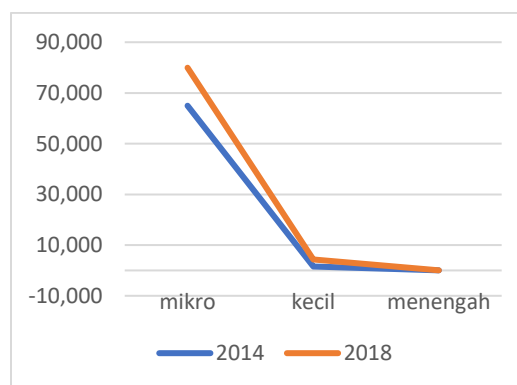
Source: kemenkopukm.go.id

Figure 1. Data on the development of MSMEs in Indonesia based on the number of units from 2015-2019

The development of MSMEs in Indonesia based on the total number of units has increased each year, amounting to 59,267,759. The total number of units in 2015, until 2019, reached 65,465,497 the total number of units. The high enthusiasm of MSME players can play a big role in the economy in Indonesia, and not only that, but MSMEs can also create jobs to reduce the current unemployment rate. Based data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs of the Republic of Indonesia (2016) shows that MSMEs provide up to 99% of total employment.

The amount of Gross Domestic Product has also increased each year. In 2015 the amount of GDP reached 10,000,000 and experienced a significant increase in 2019 reached 15,500,000. It is concluded that the development of MSMEs each year has increased both in the total number of units and the amount of Gross Domestic Product given by MSMEs to state revenue. Data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs of the Republic of Indonesia (2016) shows that MSMEs contribute 60.34% of the total national GDP. MSMEs provide a big role in economic growth in Indonesia.

MSMEs in Banyumas also experience an increase every year and experience rapid development. According to data obtained from the Cooperative Office with a recap of data on the number of UMKM in Banyumas Regency in 2014 and 2018, it can be seen in the following figure:



Source: Dinas Koperasi

Figure 2. Development of UMKM Banyumas in 2014 and 2018

The developments in Banyumas itself, with the number of MSMEs in 2014 as many as 66,553 business units. In micro-businesses with a total of 64,957 business units, in small businesses with a total of 1,551 business units, and medium enterprises with a total of 25 business units. In 2018 the number of MSMEs was 84,350 business units. In micro-businesses with 79,944 business units, small businesses with a total of 4367 business units, and medium enterprises with 39 business units. From 2014 to 2018, the addition of a total business unit was 17,797, the development of MSMEs in Banyumas can be said to be fast.

In this research, the object of research is Milkmax Management, Kopi Susu Indonesia, and Kopi Kebon. The three SMEs are focused on the beverage sector, on the other hand, looking at the history of each object which is a pioneer and also an initiator in doing new things such as Milkmax Management which is the initiator of Milkshakes which has been viral in its era until now, Kopi Kebon which is also the initiator of the Coffee shop. Dipurwokerto which has lasted up to 15 years, and also Kopi Susu Indonesia which is the initiator of Rubisca coffee in Purwokerto, while other coffee shops use Arabica for their coffee beans. On the other hand, the rapid development in Purwokerto in the industrial sector can be seen in the number of coffee shops in Purwokerto and also Milkshakes selling on the roadside.

One of the most important factors for the growth of SMEs is government policies that are pro with SMEs. When the Covid-19 pandemic hit, it was very felt for SMEs in running their business, such as sales of turnover that did not match the target, loss of customers due to Covid-19, and the impact of large-scale social restrictions or commonly referred to as PSBB. The impact of covid-19 is difficult for MSMEs who have to endure business challenges due to covid-19. At times like this, the government does not remain silent, seeing the deterioration of SMEs in running their business. The government also provides direct cash assistance or BLT to SMEs targeted at micro-entrepreneurs to run their businesses again due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

The government will provide direct cash assistance in 2020 to help SMEs so that SMEs in Indonesia can survive or survive with the existing conditions during the pandemic. Meanwhile, one of the requirements for obtaining a loan from a bank is the opening by looking at the financial reports made by SMEs, whether it is following the existing SAK Standards or not. Here it can be seen how the readiness of SMEs who receive direct cash assistance whether they have carried out bookkeeping according to the SAK EMKM standards.

Business capital assistance is also very much needed by SME players in Indonesia. With the existence of business capital, they can run their business operations. Some things need to be considered, one of which is borrowing business capital at the bank. When wanting to borrow business capital at a bank, SMEs actors need to prepare requirements and procedures that must be carried out and fulfilled. The result showed from the previous study that the reason SMEs were not ready to implement SAK EMKM is not prepared financial report (Sholikin & Setiawan, 2018). Financial data is one of the requirements that must be provided by MSME actors when they want to borrow capital from credit providers.

Many SME players have not carried out their financial reporting according to standards due to the lack of human resources who understand accounting. The research from Lestari (2019) said that

as long as MSME actors never do bookkeeping, they do not have competent human resources in the accounting field. The low level of education for SMEs is a challenge for the government in improving the quality of human resources for SMEs. Heny Hendrayati (2020) said, many small and medium business actors have not regularly recorded transactions due to a lack of adequate human resources or understanding of standardized financial recording.

The phenomenon that occurs above shows that the inability of business actors to carry out financial records following financial accounting standards as seen in previous research. In this study, want to see the financial statement or bookeping that SMEs make and then making comparasion with readiness indicator. Therefore, the researcher wanted to examine how the readiness for implementation of SAK EMKM on SME in Banyumas Regency.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Readiness Theory

According to the psychological dictionary, readiness is a point of maturity in accepting and practicing a particular behavior. According to Slameto (2003), readiness is the overall condition of a person that makes the individual ready to respond in a certain way based on the conditions faced. In this case, readiness seen in individuals in doing new things or has never been done before to do something. According to Arikunto (2004:50) readiness is readiness have from the individuals so he has adequate readiness to do something.

The condition of a person affects the readiness given to that person. Readiness is essential to start an activity or job because it can be handled smoothly and get good results with job readiness, so it needs sound physical and mental. As stated by Dalyono (2005), "readiness is the ability to manage physically and mentally well. Physical readiness can be insufficient energy and physical health, while mental readiness can be in the form of interest and motivation to do something". This is same as what Oemar Hamalik (2008:94) said, readiness is a person’s development process with levels that must be achieved such as levels of mental, physical, social and emotional growth.

Three aspects affect readiness according to Slameto (2015):

- Physical, mental and emotional conditions.
- Needs and goal motives.
- Skills, knowledge, and understanding that have been learned

Readiness can be seen when there is an action taken by an individual or someone in doing something new. Kuswahyuni's research (2009:27) shows that readiness is an action taken by an individual to design something. According to Slameto (2010:15), several principles of readiness include:

- All aspects of development interact (mutually influence each other).
- Maturity in both physical and spiritual form is necessary to benefit from the Experience.
- Experience has a positive influence on readiness.
- Basic readiness for certain activities is formed in specific periods during the formation and development period.

It can be identified by carrying out regular financial records and understanding financial accounting standards in implementing financial accounting standard, readiness, readiness assessment (T. Rahmawati & Puspasari, 2017). In this study, readiness is seen from how SME actors' readiness will change the previous financial accounting standards to become SAK EMKM. The readiness of SMEs can be seen in the readiness indicators as follows:

Table 1. Readiness Indicators

No	Indicators	Information
1.	Understanding of Accounting	If the SME actors understand what accounting is, they are considered ready to apply SAK EMKM. If, on the other hand, the SMEs cannot understand what accounting is, then he is considered not ready to apply the SAK EMKM.
2.	Have carried out financial records following the Financial Accounting Standards	If the SMEs have carried out financial records according to the Financial Accounting Standards, then considered ready to apply SAK EMKM. If, on the other hand, the SMEs has not made financial records according to financial accounting standards, then it is considered not ready to apply SAK EMKM.
3.	Understanding of SAK EMKM	If the SMEs already know what SAK EMKM is, then it is considered ready to apply SAK EMKM. If, on the other hand, the SMEs does not know what SAK EMKM is, then it is considered not ready to apply SAK EMKM.
4.	Have adequate human resources, understand financial reporting by SAK EMKM standards.	The availability of human resources here is the existence of human resources owned by SMEs and understand the preparation of financial reports. Financial reports in SAK EMKM, which consist of 1. Financial position reporting, 2. Profit and loss reports, and 3. Financial position reports. If SMEs have adequate human resources, they are considered ready to implement SAK EMKM. On the other hand, SME actors do not have adequate human resources, and they are considered not ready to implement SAK EMKM.

2.2 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises or MSMEs are businesses run by business entities or individuals that meet the business criteria regulated by law. In this study, the criteria for micro, small, and medium enterprises use PP 7 of 2021, which grouping MSMEs based on business capital or annual sales results. The business criteria applied to new MSMEs will build groups before the PP MSMEs apply, and the annual sales criteria are used to group existing MSMEs

before the PP MSMEs come into effect. In business capital, it means own capital and credit capital for conducting business activities.

The criteria for MSMEs based on article PP 7 of 2021 are as follows:

- **Micro business**
Micro-enterprises have a business capital of up to a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000,000 (one billion rupiahs) excluding land and buildings for business premises. Furthermore, for annual sales, annual sales results are up to a maximum of Rp. 2,000,000,000 (two billion rupiah).
- **Small business**
Small businesses have a business capital of more than Rp. 1,000,000,000 (one billion rupiahs) up to a maximum of Rp. 5,000,000,000 (five billion rupiahs) excluding land and buildings for business premises. Moreover, for annual sales having annual sales of more than Rp. 2,000,000,000 (two billion rupiahs) up to a maximum of Rp. 15,000,000,000 (fifteen billion rupiah).
- **Medium business**
Medium-sized businesses have a business capital of more than Rp5,000,000,000 (five billion rupiahs) up to a maximum of Rp10,000,000,000 (ten billion rupiahs). Moreover, for annual sales having annual sales results of more than Rp. 15,000,000,000 (fifteen billion rupiahs) up to a maximum of Rp. 500,000,000 (fifty billion rupiahs).

2.2 SAK EMKM

SAK EMKM is a financial accounting standard made by the Indonesian Accounting Association (IAI) for MSME, which is made much simpler so that it is easy to understand and implement by MSME players. The Financial Accounting Standards Board has ratified the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities on May 18, 2016, issued by IAI. On January 1, 2018, SAK EMKM was effective for the preparation of financial statements.

SAK EMKM makes it easier for SMEs to make their financial reporting following standards. So far, based on previous research, there are still many who are not ready to implement SAK EMKM on the UMKM actors themselves. So this is one of the highlights of the readiness of UMKM actors in Banyumas Regency itself.

2.2.1 Concept and Principles in SAK EMKM

The purpose of financial reports is to present financial information and financial performance in an entity that is beneficial to external and internal users in making decisions to meet information needs. Financial reports in fulfilling their objectives are to show management accountability to external users entrusted to them.

- **Financial Position**
The financial position consists of information relating to assets, liabilities and equity at a predetermined date and presented in the statement of financial position.
- **Measurement of the element of financial statements**
Measurement in the financial statements by determining the amount of money to recognize assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Historical cost forms the basis of measurement presented in the financial statements in SAK EMKM. The historical cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents used to acquire the asset when it was acquired. Then at historical cost, liability is the amount of cash or cash equivalents received or the amount of cash paid to settle the liability.
- **Basic Assumptions**
The basic assumptions when preparing the financial statements consist of:
 - a) **Accrual basis**
On the accrual basis, assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses are recognized when they meet the definition and recognition criteria.
 - b) **Business Continuity**
The ability of a business to continue its business in the future (business continuity) in assessing its ability when preparing financial reports using SAK EMKM.
 - c) **Business Entity Concept**
The concept of a business entity can be fulfilled when it can separate the owner's business entity from other entities. Also, transactions related to the business must be separated from other entities.

2.2.2 Financial report components based on SAK EMKM

The income statement is intended to see whether the business is in a condition that results in profit or loss in a certain period. The period for which the income statement is determined is usually monthly, quarterly, even annually. The income statement is presented based on the relevant accounts to understand the entity's financial performance in a particular period.

The income statement includes accounts such as;

- Income
- Financial burden
- Tax Expense

Statement of Financial Statement a information presented in the statement of financial position includes information about the entity's assets, liabilities and equity at the end of the reporting period. In presenting the statement of financial position, there is no specific requirement and format in how the order is presented. The statement of financial position presents assets, financial liabilities and equity. The function of the financial position report is to make more appropriate financial decisions for the company, reduce the risk of loss and control cash flow.

The statement of financial position includes accounts such as;

- Cash and cash equivalents

- Accounts Receivable
- Stock
- Fixed assets
- Accounts payable
- Bank debt
- Equity

Information in the notes to financial statements is presented depending on the business activity carried out by an entity. The notes to financial statements are presented systematically to the practical extent. Notes to financial statements include accounts such as;

- The financial statements have been prepared following SAK EMKM
- Overview of accounting policies
- Certain account information and details describing important and material transactions

2.2.3 Accounting Policies, Estimates, and Errors

In preparing and presenting its financial statements, an entity needs to apply certain principles, principles, conventions, rules, and practices according to accounting policies. An bIf it is to change its accounting policies, such changes must be under SAK EMKM so that the information in the financial statements produces reliable and relevant information.

Changes in accounting estimates are recorded for assets or liabilities that adjust to the recorded amounts resulting from new information and not from corrections errors. Suppose a change in accounting estimates changes the assets and liabilities associated with an account in the entity.

Adjustments can be made directly or indirectly (retrospectively) to correct past period errors. In order to make it easier for MSME players in preparing their financial reports, they can use direct adjustments by correcting errors by changing the profit balance for the current year. Meanwhile, if using retrospectively or indirectly as referred to in Indonesian GAAP, correcting the error by determining the effect of the error in the specific period in which the error occurred.

2.3 Research Framework

Conceptual framework was created based on the readiness theory. Readiness can be seen when there is an action taken by an individual or someone in doing something new and designing something. Then it can be seen based on the physical and mental readiness possessed by that person or individual. Therefore, this theory underlies that the actions taken and produced by SMEs on how the readiness to implement SAK EMKM is based on that person's readiness.

The readiness of SAK EMKM can be seen in the indicator of readiness for implementation by looking at the first, understanding of accounting, the second has carried out financial records according to financial accounting standards, the third knows what SAK EMKM is, and the last has HR (human resources) who are adequate, understanding of financial reporting under SAK EMKM standards. The following is the framework in this study which is described in the form of an image created by the researcher as follows:

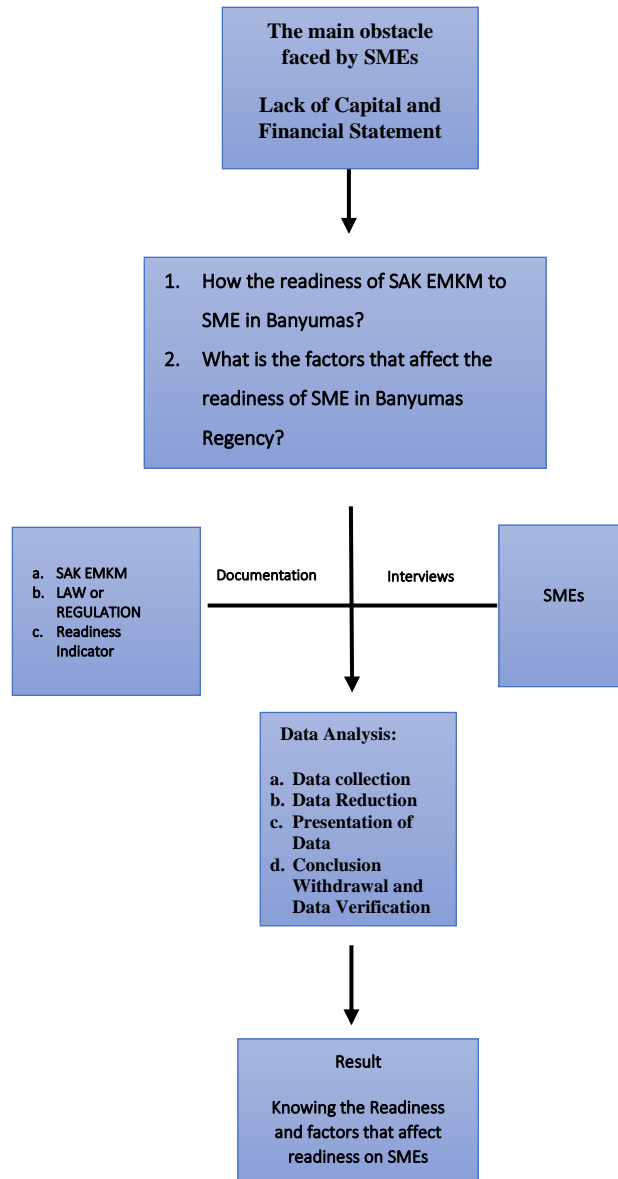


Figure 3. Research Framework

3. Research Methodology

This research uses qualitative research with a case study approach. Case studies are part of descriptive analysis research, which means that research is focused on a particular case to observe and analyze carefully until a case is completed, case studies are used to understand a problematic issue (Creswell, 2007: 73).

Using the case study to digging deeply the information from respondent. Also in case study research approach involves a detailed description of the case (Yin, 2003). Here, it is necessary to

do an in-depth analysis of the factors related to the problems that occur to get the right and accurate conclusions (Sutedi, 2009: 61).

In conducting the research, researcher using primary and secondary data. In primary data researcher use data obtained by interviewing directly with related parties, namely Milkmax Management, Kopi Susu Indonesia and Kopi Kbeon. And for the secondary data the researcher use of supporting data that can be obtained through books, journals, and supporting data such as documents, archives and various reports from three SMEs. The location in this research is Banyumas Regency.

Data collection techniques in this research used in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. For the data analysis in this research according to the Miles & Huberman in Sugiyono (2010: 37) related to this study, the analytical method that will be used is the model of interaction analysis or interactive analysis model with started from data collection, data reduction, presentation of data, conclusion withdrawal and data verification.

The validity of the data used is triangulation, in triangulation usually check data using various sources, techniques, and time. The various resources in question use more than one source to ascertain whether the data is correct or wrong (Nusa Putra, 2012: 189). Triangulation is also interpreted as collecting data by combining various data collection techniques and previous sources (Sugiyono, 2015: 83).

The plan of this research in the validity of the data will use the triangulation data and triangulation technique test because this study will compare the data that has been obtained from the results of observations with the results of interviews and existing documents so that it can reduce the existing bias.

- **Data Triangulation**

Data triangulation was carried out to collect data from several sources at different times (Sekaran & Bougie, 2017). In this study, using documents such as financial reports made for each SME to see how the readiness is in implementing SAK EMKM from reports made previously into reports following SAK EMKM. Not only financial reports but also payment receipts and notes made by each informan.

- **Technique Triangulation**

The triangulation technique is to obtain different data to get data from the same source. This study uses data collection techniques such as observations made at the beginning of the study, followed by interviews with interviewed informants who could provide information on this research, and finally, documentation to ensure the validation of the data obtained to obtain the required data.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Understanding of Accounting

When in business, the most crucial thing is financial statements. When having financial statements, the plot becomes more precise such as retained earnings which can be used to develop the business or other needs needed in the business. Even though they do not understand the accounting process, it is seen that they are already aware of the essential financial statements. Furthermore, in his statement regarding his understanding of accounting for Informant 4, who is a high school graduate, he only answered incoming and outgoing money. When asked about the accounting process, he could not answer. In the results of observations to informant 4, they got accounting when they were in school, even though they already realized that the report was influential in business continuity. In the three SMEs that are the object of research, the following table describes the accounting process they do:

Table 2. Accounting Process

Accounting Process	Kopi Susu Indonesia	Kopi Kebon	Milkmax Management
Collect the transaction proof	✓	✓	✓
Making note	✓	✓	✓
Classified	✓	-	✓
Making financial report	✓	-	✓

Source : Processed Data

In the table above, Milkmax Management and Kopi Susu Indonesia have carried out the accounting process starting from collecting transaction evidence, recording, classifying, and making financial reports. At Kopi Kebon, only collecting transaction evidence and only collecting transaction evidence doing simple records is not routine.

These results indicate that of the three SMEs studied, Milkmax Management and Kopi Susu Indonesia have carried out the accounting process by collecting transaction evidence, recording, classifying, and processing into financial statements. Meanwhile, Kopi Kebon contains transaction evidence, records not making the classification, and makes financial reports. Understanding accounting is the basis for SMEs to make reports according to SAK EMKM. (Sholikin & Setiawan, 2018) One of the reasons affecting MSMEs' readiness to implement SAK EMKM is their lack of experience with financial reporting.

4.2 Have Carried Out Financial Records Following The Financial Accounting Standards

Readiness is a condition that makes people able to accept changes that exist. Doing financial records following financial accounting standards can see the natural conditions in SMEs. From there, we can see how prepared SMEs are in implementing SAK EMKM. The following table shows whether the three SMEs have made financial reports in accordance SAK EMKM:

Table 3. Financial Report in accordance SAK EMKM

Components of the SAK EMKM report	KSI	Kopi Kebon	Milkmax Management
Statement of Financial Position	-	-	✓
Income statement	✓	-	✓
Notes to Financial Statements	-	-	-

Source: Processed Data

In the table above, Kopi Susu Indonesia already has its system regarding financial reporting and has made a profit and loss statement in its financial statements. Kopi Kebon has not made financial reports, only recording incoming and outgoing money. Milkmax Management has made a statement of financial position and an income statement.

The results were none from when SMEs conducted financial records following financial accounting standards. Milkmax Management has made financial statements containing financial position statements and income statements that are routinely made every month.

Kopi Susu Indonesia has also made financial statements but only contains income statements. Kopi Susu Indonesia does its bookkeeping regularly and records its daily transactions regularly. At the same time, Kopi Kebon has not made financial statements, only collecting evidence of transaction receipts and not routinely recording into bookkeeping.

4.3 Understanding of Accounting

In this study, knowing in the context of knowing what SAK EMKM is and the meaning of SAK EMKM, it can be said that they are ready to implement SAK EMKM. The following are statements from sources or informants when asked whether they know what SAK EMKM is.

- a. *no... because I didn't study that much detail (KSI/HW Informant 1, Pos. 2)*
- b. *no, it's still new.. it sounds new hehe (MM/EL Informant 2, Pos. 34)*
- c. *I didn't know at first... but I've been told... hehehe (MM/WS Informant 3, Pos. 2)*
- d. *no, never heard of it.. (KP/PDS Informan 4, Pos. 67)*

It can be seen in the statement above that even someone who has an educational background in accounting does not understand what SAK EMKM is; what about those who do not have a

background in accounting? From here, it can be seen that having a background does not guarantee knowing SAK EMKM.

This study shows that the three SMEs do not understand what SAK EMKM is; accounting employees are practitioners and have an accounting education background. What about the three informants who are not practitioners and have an accounting background. When asked about the training received by the government, the three SMEs answered that they had not received any training or socialization from the local government and had never even heard of the socialization related to accounting standards, especially SAK EMKM.

This needs to be underlined what causes them to have never heard of SAK EMKM, whether the socialization is lacking from the government so that no one knows what SAK EMKM is.

4.4 Have Adequate Human Resources, Understand Financial Reporting by SAK EMKM Standards

Having adequate human resources understanding of financial reporting following SAK EMKM standards is considered to see how SMEs are ready to implement SAK EMKM. If the SME has prepared someone to take care of the finance department, it means that it has prepared itself to do the bookkeeping for its business activities. It is possible to apply financial accounting standards to these SMEs with adequate staff.

This study found that of the three SMEs that were the object of research, only MilkMax Management had adequate human resources who understood bookkeeping and accounting processes. Not only that, employees from Milkmax Management had an educational background in accounting, not only in the accounting department but also in the accounting department. Finance is separated at MilkMax Management. Kopi Kebon and Kopi Susu Indonesia do not have adequate employees or human resources who take care of the finance or bookkeeping department of their business. Informant 3 stated that he had realized that a growing business needed employees who took care of the finance department.

This study shows that of the three SMEs that are the object of research, only Milkmax management prepares adequate human resources for business continuity; it can be seen that the size of the company is a matter of companies that can be said to be starting to develop and will realize their financial reporting so that Milkmax management recruits employees in the accounting department. Not just the financial part.

Kopi Susu Indonesia and Kopi Kebon have not yet prepared employees to take care of their finances. One of the reasons for not preparing adequate human resources is that they are still in the recovery business after the COVID-19 pandemic and additional funds need to be spent when recruiting employees in the finance department. This is similar to the results (Rahmawati & Puspasari, 2017). Many MSMEs still think they do not need employees who take care of the bookkeeping department because they are considered to increase expenses on salaries.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of research, analysis, and discussion on the readiness of the implementation of SAK EMKM in the three SMEs in Banyumas Regency that have been done, it

can be concluded that it is not ready to implement SAK EMKM. The reason is from the three SMEs studied, only one was felt to be able to implement SAK EMKM while the other two SMEs were not ready to implement SAK EMKM. It can be seen in the factors that affect it as follows:

- Kopi Kebon is not ready to implement SAK EMKM, because the factor that causes Kopi Kebon to be considered unprepared include a lack of understanding of accounting and SAK EMKM, a lack of financial report for the business, and doesn't have of adequate employees who understand how to make reports using SAK EMKM.
- SAK EMKM is ready to implement by Milkmax Management. Because of the factor that makes it ready to implement it may be shown in Milkmax Management's financial accounts. When queried about its capacity to prepare financial statements according to SAK EMKM, it stated that it already has sufficient workers familiar with SAK EMKM and accounting
- Kopi Susu Indonesia is not ready to implement SAK EMKM. Because of the factor that make it not ready, doesn't have of adequate employees who understand how to make reports using SAK EMKM, never have heard of SAK EMKM, and have seen that financial statement are not yet compatible with SAK EMKM components.
- It can be seen in the results of the research that several factors are obstacles to the readiness of SMEs in implementing SAK EMKM as follows:
 - a. The lack of knowledge about SAK EMKM owned by the three SMEs.
 - b. The government conducts no training or socialization to SMEs regarding SAK EMKM reporting.
 - c. Limited capital and require more costs to recruit finance employees who understand bookkeeping

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