

The Challenges of Implementation Accounting Standards for Entities without Public Accountability on Small and Medium Entreprises

HENDRA ADITYA*

AGUNG PRAPTAPA

CHRISTINA TRI SETYORINI

Universitas Jenderal Soedirman

Abstract: *The low level of understanding of the owner of Small and Medium Enterprises about standart in preparing the financial statements, a challenge for the accountant profession in the drafting of standards that have been put in place so as to require an analysis of whether standards have been made too high so it is still not understood by business people of Small and Medium Entreprises. However, later the owner of Small and Medium Entreprises implemented SAK ETAP so that it will beneficial in their business. The objective of this research is to find out the extent of the implementation of the preparation financial reports according to SAK ETAP on medium enterprises in Kebumen Regency.*

This research used qualitative methods. The data used were primary data obtained from informant interviews with the owners or administrators of the object of research and also with informant of Department of Cooperative and Micro, Small, and Medium Entreprises in Kebumen Regency. Method of analysis used was Miles and Huberman.

The result of this research indicates that so far the most medium enterprises in Kebumen Regency have not implemented SAK ETAP in the preparation of the financial statements. It is because the understanding of SAK ETAP is still low, so they the need mentoring and socialization from the Government.

This research contributes to the development of accounting for Small and Medium Entreprises in implemening SAK ETAP and advise the accountant profession to evaluation of the standards that have been made so that the SAK ETAP can be applied full-on Small Medium Enterprises

Keywords: *the challanges, implementation, financial accounting standard for entities without public accountability (SAK ETAP), small and medium enterprises*

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

In the era of free trade and competition, the role of Small and Medium businesses needs to be enhanced in order to be able to compete with foreign products. The SMEs sector gives a huge role in economic growth and able to support national economy. SMEs in Indonesia are generally using its own capital, and utilize raw material in the vicinity so that more SMEs resistant to economic crises or crisis of currency, and even become the saviour of the economy in crisis. However, there are still so

many obstacles faced by the Small and Medium Entrepreneurs. Businesses feasibility, financial aspect, marketing aspect, and human resources aspect (labor) are the problems experienced by the Bank (Bank Indonesia in Andriani 2014). One of the important problems is that most of Small and Medium Entrepreneurs still do not make financial report of their businesses. Whereas, financial report is highly needed to support capitalization either at the time proposing for loan (KUR) or aid from the government. The present phenomenon by 2015 namely started the establishment of the Asean economic community where trade and transactions of goods and services across countries in Southeast Asia as well as increased import export activities committed by perpetrators of SMEs in order to support the activities of the accounting standards for SMEs especially in Indonesia must be already refers to a predetermined standard SAK ETAP.

With an adequate accounting, Micro, Small and Medium entrepreneurs will be able to fulfill requirements in applying for loan, such as financial reporting. However, the implementation of bookkeeping is the hardest thing for small and medium businesses because the limitation of knowledge of accounting, the difficulty of accounting, and the perception that financial report is not important for Small and Medium businesses. The implementation of SAK give evidence that Accounting Standard which becomes the guidance in financial report making is overload (burdening) for Micro, Small and Medium businesses (Suhairi and Williams, Chen and Tearney in Sofiah, 2014).

Related to the situation above, to ease Micro, small, and medium businesses in arranging financial report therefore in 2009, Financial Accounting Standard Board has legalized SAK ETAP and this standard was applied effectively on January 1st 2011. The entity that allowed to use this standard is entity without public accountability, which is entity that does not own significant public accountability as well as entity that issues its financial report for General purpose for external user. With the existence of SAK ETAP, expected in the future that micro, small and medium businesses will be able to conduct accounting bookkeeping by presenting a more informative financial report with the aim to ease investors of creditors to give fund for Micro, Small and Medium Entrepreneurs (Andriani et all, 2014).

This research motivated by research conducted by Afrianto (2014) that examine the implementation concerning the SAK ETAP on Primary Cooperatives in Kabupaten Banyumas. This

research studied about how far the implementation of SAK ETAP applied on Small and Medium businesses after the regulation has been effectively implemented in January 2011 until today, therefore it can give positive impact after the analysis of SAK ETAP implementation. This research was different from the previous research because this research emphasized more on analysis in existed financial report recording whether referring to SAK ETAP or no. The object in this research was Medium businesses with various businesses fields therefore further there were characteristics diversity studied.

1.2. Research Question

- a. How is the implementation and recording practice conducted by Medium Entrepreneurs after the implementation of SAK ETAP?
- b. How is the understanding of Medium businesses entrepreneurs on accounting information based on Entity Without Public Accountability?
- c. How is the role of the agency Department of Cooperation, Micro, Small, and Medium on the implementation of SAK ETAP for Small and Medium businesses entrepreneurs?

1.3. Research Objectives

- a. To find out the implementation and recording practice conducted by Medium businesses entrepreneurs after the implementation of SAK ETAP.
- b. To find out the level of understanding of Medium businesses entrepreneurs on the information of accounting based on SAK.
- c. To find out the role of related agency on the implementation of SAK ETAP.

2. Theoretical Framework and Hypothesis Development

Small and Medium businesses in Indonesia has a huge role in economic growth and supports above 50% of PDB (GDP) in Indonesia. The definitions of UKM (Small and Medium businesses) are: According to *UU No. 20 Tahun 2008*, Small and Medium businesses is and independent productive economy businesses, conducted by individual or businesses entity which is not a subsidiary or a branch of owned company, controlled, or being the part either directly or indirectly

with Small businesses or big businesses with the amount of net worth or annual selling result as arranged in this law.

2.1. Statement of Financial Accounting Standard Based Entities Without Public Accountability (SAK ETAP)

National development aims to realize an equally just and prosperous society materially and spiritually based on Pancasila and Indonesian Constitution of 1945. Micro, Small and Medium businesses is a businesses activity which able to extend employment and give wide economic services to the society, and can play a role in equalization process and increasing income, encourage economic growth and play a role in realizing national stability.

SAK ETAP becomes a standard financial solution for small and medium businesses in Indonesia, if PSAK-IFRS based is difficult to be applied for small and medium businesses considering the determination of fair value requires not cheap cost and complicated in its implementation such as the case of PSAK 50 and PSAK 55 although it has been legalized in 2006 however the implementation was delayed even in 2010 there was PSAK 50 (revision). Other than that using principle based therefore requires many professional judgement, documentation and a strong IT (Martani, 2011).

Indonesian Accountant Institutes has issued Financial Accounting Standard for Entity without Public Accountability (SAK ETAP). This SAK ETAP applied effectively for the arrangement of financial statement which started on or after January 1st 2011, early implementation allowed. In several matters SAK ETAP gives many easiness for an entity compared to general SAK with a more complex reporting requirements. According to the scope of SAK ETAP, this standard aims to be used by entity without public accountability. Entity without public accountability meant is entity which doesn't have significant public accountability and issues financial report for public for the use of external users. The examples of external user are owner that doesn't involve directly in managing the businesses , creditor, and credit range agency. (<http://www.iaiglobal.or.id>)

2.1 Financial Report According to Financial Accounting Standard Entities Without Public Accountability

The purpose of financial report is to provide financial position information, financial performance, and cash flow report of an entity which benefits most of the users in economic decision making by anyone which is not in the position in asking special financial report to fulfil certain information needs. In fulfilling its purpose, financial report also shows what was been conducted by the management (stewardship) or the accountability of management on the resources trusted to him. SAK ETAP which legalized by Financial Accounting Standard Board on May 19th 2009 contains 30 chapters and terms list (IAI, 2009).

2.2 The Role of Accounting for Small and Medium businesses

Accounting information has an important role to achieve businesses goals, including for small businesses (Magginson et al. in Auliyah 2012). Accounting information could be a reliable foundation for economic decision making in the management of small businesses, such as the decision on market development, price fixing and etc. Accounting information provision for small businesses also needed especially to access subsidy from the government and additional capital access for small businesses from creditor (Bank). Accounting execution obligation for small businesses has been implied in small businesses Bill number 9 year 1995 in Taxation Bill. Either the government or the accounting community has emphasised the importance of recording and accounting execution for small businesses (Auliyah, 2012).

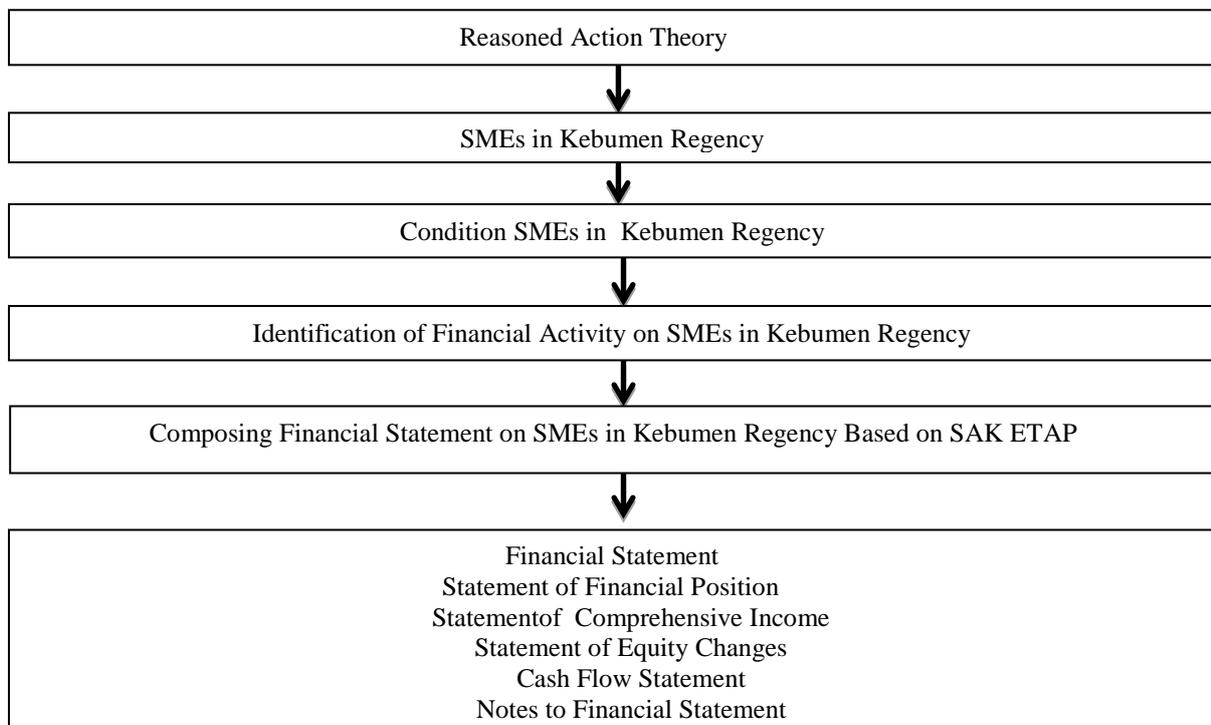
2.3 Theory of Reasoned Action

This theory is developed by Azjen and Martin Fishbein in Jogiyanto (2007). This theory claims that a person can conduct or not conduct on behaviour depends on his purpose. This theory connects belief, attitude, intention and behaviour. Intention is the best predictor of behaviour, this means if want to find out what will a person do, the best way is to find his intention. However, a person can make a consideration based on extremely different reasons (does not always based on intention). Important concept in this theory is focus of the attention, that is considering something considered as important. Intention determined by behaviour and subjective norm.

Azjen in Jogiyanto (2007) said that attitude influences behaviour through a thorough decision making process and reasonably and its impact limited on three things: First, behaviour is not determined much by general attitude in specific attitude on something. Second, behaviour influenced not only by attitude but also by objectives norm that is our belief on what other people want us to do. Third, attitude on a behaviour altogether with subjective norms form an intention to behave in certain way. ([http://digilib.unila.ac.id/3531/17/BAB II.pdf](http://digilib.unila.ac.id/3531/17/BAB%20II.pdf))

From the expert argument can be concluded that behaviour theory is reasonable to be the basic of theory in this research because whether in conducting financial recording or reporting depends on the intention of someone and also his belief, attitude, and behaviour.

Gambar 1. Conceptual Framework



3. Research Method

3.1. Research Type

The method used in this research is qualitative method. Qualitative method influenced by Weberian naturalistic-interpretative paradigm, post-positivistic perspective of critical theory group

and also post-modernism such as developed by Baudrillard, Lyotard and Derrida (Cresswell in Somantri, 2005).

According to Bogdan & Biklen, S in Rahmat (2009) explained that qualitative research is one procedure that generates descriptive data in verbal or writing and the behavior of people that observed. Qualitative approach expected to generate a deep explanation on utterance, writing and or behavior that observed from an individual, group and or certain organization in a certain context setting which studied from complete, comprehensive and holistic point of view.

The purpose of qualitative research is to obtain General understanding on social reality from participants perspective. That understanding is not determined in the beginning, but obtained after analysing social reality which becomes the focus of the research. Other than that, qualitative research related to idea, perception, argument or belief of people that being studied and all of that cannot be measured in number.

3.2. Data Source

Data source that used in this research is medium businesses entrepreneurs in Kebumen Regency. This research chooses medium businesses rather than small businesses because estimated already implemented financial report recording. Informants chosen work in accounting or administration division and also informants of related agency that is agency of Department of Cooperation, Micro, Small, and Medium Entreprises in Kebumen Regency.

This research sets the informant because accounting or administration division is the concerned party on financial reporting, understands financial standard that used as basic used to conduct reporting. Other than that, The agency that is agency of Department of Cooperation, Micro, Small, and Medium Entreprises gives socialization about SAK ETAP.

3.3. Research Object

Objects in this research based on the criteria which has ben set in advance which is net worth more than Rp 500.000.000 until Rp 10.000.000.000, land and building excluded. There are five medium enterprises in Kebumen Regency which being the object of this research those are Banana Bakery, Bag producer Einstein, UD Kopi Djempol, AKAS, and Malindo Group.

3.4. Data Collection Technique

Data collection technique is the main step of a research, because the main purpose in this research is to obtain data. In this research include primary and secondary data as follow. First primary data collection technique, this technique is conducting collection directly on the object and research location. Then doing collection with observation. According to Nasution in Sugiyono (2009), observation is the basic of all science. Scientists can only work based on data, that is facts on the reality world which obtained through observation. This research uses honest observation, meaning that in the data collection states honestly to the informants that is conducting a research and the last Data Collection With Interview. It is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through question and answer, so it can be constructed meaning in a particular topic to find issues to be observed and to know things from informants deeper.

3.5. Data Analysis Technique

In qualitative research, the data analysis technique is clear, which is directed to answer the problem formulations or to test the formulated hypothesis in the proposal. Data obtained from many sources, by using data collection technique which is various, and been conducted continuously until the data is saturated. This reasearch use analysis during in the field Model Miles and Huberman. Analysis data in qualitative research, conducted while data collection is ongoing and after the data collection is done in certain period. Miles Huberman in Sugiyono(2009) stated that activity in qualitative data analysis conducted interactively and continuously until finished, therefore the data is saturated. Activities in data analysis include: Data Collection, Data Reduction, Data Presentation, and drawing conclusion.

3.6. Validity Test.

In validity test, qualitative research method uses different term with quantitative research. Sugiyono(2009:458) stated that data validity test in qualitative research includes test: Credibility Test conducted by: Observation Extension, Increasing Persistence, Triangulation, Negative Cases Analysis, Using References, Performing Member Check. Then Transferability test is an external validity in qualitative research. This transfer value is related to the questions, up to the research result can be applied in different situation. Dependability or called reliability conducted by conducting audit

on whole research processes, conducted by independent auditor, or guide to audit the whole research activities. Confirmability Test A research is considered as objective if the result has been agreed by many people.

4. Results

Data and information in this study obtained through direct observation of enterprises is the source of data besides that, it is done by interviews with informants structurely and relaxed as possible in order to dig up more information more accurately so that the data generated is easy to analyze. Questions posed to the informant not only fixated on the question list has been prepared but there is a combination of a business carried on in accordance with the feedback from informants.

In this research, researchers analyzed the extent which is the implementation of accounting in financial statements in the medium scale enterprises as well as how the conditions that occur in the field of implementation of accounting has been applied to the business entrepreneurs. This research combines implementation of the accounting records of financial statements into a general description that does not produce good and bad sight and also right and wrong then make conclusions from the financial statements that have been made about SAK ETAP.

4.1. Business Profile and Informant

Data late 2014 Diskop and UMKM Kebumen regency, there are 40 medium-scale enterprises in Kebumen. This research only took five sample from a population of fourty medium-scale enterprises are there to serve the research sample. Fifth business is eligible to be sampled in this research. Table 1 shows the demographics of medium scale Enterprises Kebumen were used as a source of research data.

Tabel 1. Profile data sources

No	Business Name (SMEs)	Type of business
1	Banana Bakery	Producer of breads
2	Kopi Djempol	Producer of processing coffes
3	Einstein	Producer of bags
4	Akas	Craftman of husk palm
5	Malindo Group	Resto, boutique, cafe

In this research, the data used is qualitative data so that, it is required informant as a source of data, while the informants were selected, from employees in the accounting department, if there have not then the owner who made the informant. Researchers choose employee in the accounting department because the employee who handles bookkeeping, directly involved in the financial reporting and considered to know the standards used as guidelines for the preparation of financial statements.

Tabel 2. Data of informant

No	Business Name	Informant	Position	Education	Period of work
1	Banana Bakery	Hendro Hartanto, MM	Owner	S2	10 years
2	Kopi Djempol	Agusta Viryanto	Owner	SMA	20 years
3	Einstein	Wiwin	Administrator	SMK	3 years
4	Akas	Siswati	Owner	SMA	15 years
5	Malindo Group	Andreas, SE	Administrator	S1	5 years

Source: Transcript of interview that has been processed

In addition to retrieving data from informants entrepreneurs, researchers also took the official informant from Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kebumen is Head of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Researcher choose head of SMEs as an informant for the shaded areas of micro small and medium enterprises as well as to know about accounting for SMEs and the provision relating to SMEs socialization.

4.2. Description of Implementation Financial Reporting Standards on Medium Scale Enterprises in Kebumen

4.2.1 Preparation of Financial Statements

The response of informant during the interview that four of the five sources of data states are preparing financial statements, although still simple such as, Banana Bakery, Einstein, AKAS, and Malindo Group while Kopi Djempol currently not prepare financial statements because of the limited resources so that only matching invoices only. This is because of the limited resources that are owned by Kopi Djempol did not do bookkeeping.

The following table preparation of financial statements which got from interviews with informants:

Tabel. 3 Intervie Result of Financial Statements Preparation

No	Data Source (SMEs)	Informant
1	Banana Bakery	Compose
2	Kopi Djempol	Did not compose
3	Einstein	Compose
4	Akas	Compose
5	Malindo Group	Compose

Source: Transcript of interview that has been processed

References in other studies also showed the same thing, although already preparing financial statements, but still simple. As research conducted Andriani (2014) examined regarding the implementation of SAK ETAP, the conclusions of these studies are records done by Peggy Salon until 2013, is still very simple and still done manually. Implementation of financial records only to be used in determining employee bonuses. Another research conducted by Auliyah (2012) examines implementation of SAK ETAP on Batik SMEs also show the same thing. The conclusion of the study showed that in 2012 most of the data sources also prepares financial statements simply. It was seen from simple bookkeeping that they have, but there are businesses that do not do the bookkeeping.

The information obtained from SMEs head of Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kebumen Regency, most businesses in Kebumen have implemented a simple bookkeeping, there is also not implement bookkeeping. It was revealed from interviews with informants as follows :

"Specifically in Kebumen the businessman still traditional, some of them have not made the books despite being nurtured, trained as inconsequential to always make. But some are already preparing financial statements because, the financial statements for their interests and also an optional"

As previously disclosed Head of SMEs, the results of interviews with informants businesses, partly already implemented bookkeeping though still simple, some are already implemented with the help of accounting software bookkeeping, and some businesses are not implementing bookkeeping. Various ways have been conducted by Department of cooperative and to support the preparation financial statements of SMEs in Kebumen one of them sent representatives of SMEs that have been developed to follow workshop about preparing financial statement in Semarang.

4.2.2. Periodization of Composing Financial Statements

Based on interviews that have been done to the informant, the period of preparation financial statements for each SME is the source of data is largely doing the preparation of financial statements every month.

Tabel 4 Periodization of Preparing Financial Statements

No	Data Source (SMEs)	Informant Response
1	Banana Bakery	Montly
2	Kopi Djempol	Not yet
3	Einstein	Montly
4	Akas	Montly
5	Malindo Group	Montly

Source: Transcript of interview that has been processed

From the table it is known that the majority of medium-scale enterprises in Kebumen is the source of data every month prepare financial statements such as Banana Bakery, Einstein, Akas, and Malindo group. While Kopi Djempol is not necessarily the periodicity preparation of financial statements. Besides preparing financial statement monthly, the owners of SMEs Banana Bakery reveals the reasons to prepare financial statements every month in order to facilitate business owners in decision-making, especially in terms distribution of dividends to investors.

The preparation of financial statements are consistently required to know the development efforts undertaken in addition to that required for various things like decision making in the effort. Appropriate accounting guidelines also explained that the preparation of the financial statements according to accounting period must be consistently applied and not changeable so as not to confuse

4.2.3. Distribution of Financial Statements in Business

This research examined the distribution of the financial statements prepared by businesses, these results revealed from interviews with informants.

Tabel 5. Distribution of year-end financial statements on Medium Scale Entreprises in Kebumen

No	Data Source (SMEs)	Internal	Eksternal
1	Banana Bakery	Yes	Yes
2	Kopi Djempol	Yes	No
3	Einstein	Yes	No
4	Akas	Yes	No
5	Malindo Group	Yes	No

Source: Transcript of interview that has been processed

Most informants are the source of the data revealed that the financial statements have been prepared only for internal use only and not distributed to external parties as a business is not related to

external parties except Banana Bakery are also preparing the financial statements for external purposes ie to shareholders in annual shareholders meetings. In addition, SMEs informant suggested that the financial statements of business is highly confidential / private so it should only be seen by people who are interested only as it relates to financial transactions of business. The informant also revealed that if the business will apply for credit, the financial statements are not required to be included because it is only used as a guarantee of credit terms and survey the location of the business.

4.3 Financial Reporting Condition Medium-Scale Enterprises in Kebumen

4.3.1 Type of Financial Statements of SMEs

Unconsciously or not a lot of benefits when an attempt to prepare financial statements. Due to the financial statements presented in the financial position that can be used as a basis for decision making. From the results of interviews conducted with informants either owners or employees of accounting department has prepared the financial statements disclose although still in a simple appropriate knowledge, but there are some who do not prepare financial statements because lack of resources that the business have.

Tabel 6. Type of Financial Statements prepared Cooperative Medium Scale Enterprises

No	Source of Data (SMEs)	Financial Statement Type				
		Balance Sheet	Compre. Income	Equity Changes	Cash Flow	Notes To Fin. State.
1	Banana Bakery		✓		✓	
2	Kopi Djempol					
3	Eisntein				✓	
4	AKAS		✓		✓	
5	Malindo		✓		✓	

Source: Transcript of interview that has been processed

Referring to the Financial Accounting Standards Entities Without Public Accountability (SAK ETAP) minimum component in financial statements consist of Balance Sheet, Statement of Comprehensif Income, Statement of Equity Changes, Cash flow statement, and Notes to Financial Statements. The table shows that in part medium scale enterprises into a new data source compiling reports the results of operations and cash flows. From five data sources only Banana Bakery, AKAS, and Malindo already prepared a report of comprehensif income statement, while the Kopi Djempol and Einstein have not been compiled. In another part only four businesses already preparing a cash

flow statement that Banana Bakery, Einstein, AKAS, and Malindo while Kopi Djempol not prepare cash flow statements.

Various response expressed informants that not at all prepare balance sheet, statement of equity changes and notes to the financial statements because the report is less frequently used. As a response Siswati as informants of AKAS that are not yet prepared a report on the Balance Sheet as yet know how to calculate it. From informant SMEs answer can be concluded that the majority of SMEs in Kebumen not comply with SAK ETAP in recording financial statement so that it is needed necessary assistance from government as a regulator of that policy

4.3.2. Compliance owners of the Standards or Guidelines for Preparation of Financial Statements of Business

From the results of research through interviews with informants, the financial statements prepared according to the informant was simple but had to follow the appropriate standard of understanding informant. Standards are used as references in preparing the financial statements obtained from accounting books, or when the informant in formal education.

Table 7. Compliance business owners of the Standards or Guidelines for Preparation Financial Statements of Business

No	Data Source (SMEs)	Informant Response
1	Banana Bakery	According to standart
2	Kopi Djempol	Not according to standart
3	Einstein	According to standart
4	Akas	According to standart
5	Malindo Group	According to standart

Source: Transcript of interview that has been processed

The table shows that four of five businesses that became source data revealed already preparing financial statements. Reference from standards used in preparing financial report diverse. As Banana Bakery, standard financial statements as basic accounting standards generally. Informants SMEs Banana know the standards currently studying in Master degree so applying it to the preparation of financial statements in the business being operated. The other thing is expressed by informant Einstein and Malindo Group, the informant revealed a standard that is used in reference to the accounting books in general because it is easy to understandable. Informant Kopi Djempol revealed

have not yet compiled the standards for financial statements. But the future Kopi Djempol will also compile financial statements according to the applicable standard.

4.3.3 *Understanding SMEs Informant against SAK ETAP*

Results of the interviews that have been made against five informants obtained proof that all informants have not understood SAK ETAP in full due to various factors. The following statements are obtained from the informant:

Tabel 8. Understanding the informant about SAK ETAP

No	Source of Data(SMEs)	Informant Response
1	Banana Bakery	Not understand
2	Kopi Djempol	Not understand
3	Eisntein	Not understand
4	Akas	Not understand
5	Malindo Group	Not understand

Source: Transcript of interview that has been processed

From the table above all informants into the data source not yet understand SAK ETAP is due to not having socialisation from Government or related department. In addition the understanding and knowledge of informant in accounting is still low because not all informants have background accounting education. Besides that, factor of time also become an obstacle not yet understand SAK ETAP for focusing more on production processes than in the preparation of the financial statements.

Refers to research conducted by Sagala (2014) examines the Implementation of Accounting based on the SAK ETAP Case study on Home Industry Otak-Otak Bandeng Mulya Semarang, the conclusions of such research are the informant not yet understand SAK ETAP because of limited human resources owned and still lack of understanding informant regarding the preparation of the financial statements which refers to SAK ETAP. From these conclusions indicate that not only SMEs in the Kebumen Regency have yet to understand the preparation of financial reports according to SAK ETAP but there are also yet to understanding fully.

4.4 *Factors that determine the application of Financial accounting standards on Medium Entrepreneurs in Kebumen*

Results of the interviews have been conducted with the informant found a wide range of factors that affect the application of accounting standards For small and Medium Businesses in the District of Kebumen.

4.4.1. The Use of Accounting Software

In an era technological sophistication, many of the emerging accounting software that can assist in the preparation of the financial statements to make it more efficient. In addition to the required cost is also quite affordable for small and medium businesses that want to make use of them because the profit obtained later, too much use of the software. Some commonly used accounting software such as Zahir Accounting, Bee Accounting, MYOB, and several others. Do not close the possibility in the small medium enterprises also uses accounting software that integrated with other Department and can help in decision making.

Results of interviews with informants, there are some businesses that are using the software in drawing up the financial statements, but its use is still insufficient, resulting in less efficient.

Table 9 The Use Of Accounting Software

No	Source of Data (SMEs)	Informan Response
1	Banana Bakery	Use accounting software
2	Kopi Djempol	Doesn't use accounting software
3	Einstein	Use accounting software
4	AKAS	Use accounting software
5	Malindo Group	Doesn't use accounting software

Source: Transcript of interview that has been processed

From the table above shows that the efforts data sources only three of five businesses that already use accounting software such as Bakery Bakery, Einstein, and AKAS. Although already using financial support in software but users still not optimally operate it. For example, Einstein has been using software Retail management professional but using them only for calculating the salary of employees and in the checkout section of the sale of goods. While on Banana Bakery used software at the cash register sale only.

Whereas there is software that can be integrated into other sections in order to facilitate the calculation and preparation of financial statements. While Kopi Djempol and Malindo is not yet using accounting software in the preparation of the financial statements. But it does not cover the possibility in the futurefore, Malindo Group are planning to use the accounting software in the preparation of the financial statements along with the development of the business is run.

4.4.2. Training accounting for small and Medium Enterprises

The results of research that has been done shows that majority of informants have yet to follow training or workshops on accounting because the informant was not invited if any socialization about the accounting of related Departmen or indeed no socialization which is held.

Table 10 Participation of informant in training and accounting workshop

No	Source of Data (SMEs)	Informan Response
1	Banana Bakery	Never
2	Kopi Djempol	Never
3	Eisntein	Never
4	AKAS	Never
5	Malindo Group	Never

Source: Transcript of interview that has been processed

Other research results obtained from *Kabid UMKM Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kebumen Regency*, Mr. Drs. H. Akhmad Sudiyono as the informant noted that organizing socialization of Accounting in preparing financial statements based on SAK ETAP is held if there is a budget from Centre Government, and as long as there has been no budget for implementation of the socialization, following interview with informant:

"Yes, it's done every year there is a name for accounting business coaching in the level fist level APBD there have, we sometimes send some representatives. From a fellow interpreter consultants also provide such services. We monitor the efforts already underway, later selected potentially but haven't had the ability to be able to manage its business with the correct bookkeeping. If the Department of cooperatives and Small Medium Enterprises Kebumen hosted the socialization of accounting in accordance with the budget just. If there is a budget for the implementation of such activities Yes we conducted "

From interviews with informant officials from Department of Cooperatives and Small Medium Enterprises in Kebumen, the District also has an Integrated Public Service Center (PLUT) as well as having a business consultant can help principals of Small Medium Enterprises in kebumen regency, which has problem in regards to his efforts. Business consultants can also help businessmen who have difficulty in preparing financial statements.

4.5. *Financial Reporting Standards such as what can be implemented by Medium Business Enterprises of Kebumen and give Benefit to the development of Enterprises*

4.5.1. *The benefits of preparing the financial statements for Businessmen*

The answers obtained from various informants about the benefits of preparing the financial statements. In era of financial transparency and accountability of financial reporting is already usual should be presented in an undertaking, even though the venture is individual. To know the development effort as well as a rotation of money into the closest thing many leveled from informants about the benefits of preparing the financial statements.

Table 11. Benefits of Enterprise financial report

No	Source of Data (SMEs)	Informan Response
1	Banana Bakery	As financial control, knowing profits, knowing development effort and progress of the effort, knowing turnover of money
2	Kopi Djempol	Make easier in correction and quickly know business profit for decesion making
3	Eisntein	As Financial control
4	Akas	Knowing turnover of money, as financial control, to know inventory of goods
5	Malindo Group	To make it professional in the business term of financial control

Source: *Transcript of interview that has been processed*

Informants from the Department of cooperatives and SME officials also gave the same response regarding the benefits of preparing the financial statements. One of the benefits that can control the finances and turnover in an attempt, so obviously for the purposes of what money is used as well as knowing well the advantages obtained as feedback from the businesses to run. The answer from the informant as follows:

"Actually a lot of benefits in the preparation of financial reports for small and medium businesses. One of them to control the financial condition of the business, so find out out the influx of money to what for. But most of the principals of Small Medium Enterprises in kebumen haven't realized the benefits of drafting financial statements"

Moreover, in an era of financial transparency of financial statements is very necessary because the financial picture reflective from the business conditions. In addition to that in the face of Asean Economic Community (MEA) and get additional capital has also become a requirement for filing a credit as well as help from the Government.

4.5.2. The Implementation of SAK ETAP on Medium Entreprises in Kebumen

Responses from informants about implementation of SAK ETAP on medium enterprises in Kebumen get various response. Most of the informants said implementation SAK ETAP in medium enterprises may be implemented so long as the Government gives a clear socialization as well as firmness in the implementation SAK ETAP himself.

Table 12. The possibility of implementation of SAK ETAP for preparation of financial statements in Medium Entreprises in Kebumen Regency

No	Source of Data (SMEs)	Informan Response
1	Banana Bakery	Probably
2	Kopi Djempol	Probably
3	Einstein	Probably
4	AKAS	Probably
5	Malindo Group	Probably

Source: Transcript of interview that has been processed

From the table above shows that most likely SAK ETAP can be implemented fully in medium enterprises, but needs to be supported by a wide range of the most important is the intentions of owner to impement SAK ETAP in the preparation of financial statements in addition from external parties likes Government as regulator also plays an active role in the success of the implementation of SAK ETAP for small and medium businesses. Not only do socializing but also mentoring for businessmen as well as monitor the development of implementation of SAK ETAP itself.

4.5.3. Advice from Businessmen to Government about setting up Business financial reports

The research results obtained regarding suggestions from informants for the Government in setting up financial statements in particular for small and medium enterprises get various responses. Some answers from informants guided socialisation in order that the perpetrators attempt to understand how the preparation of the financial statements the appropriate standards so that the report would be useful in a variety of ways.

Table 13 The advice and input of related financial report preparation informant effort.

No	Source of Data (SMEs)	Sugestion and Advice
1	Banana Bakery	Choaching from goverment, socialization
2	Kopi Djempol	Directional socialization
3	Einstein	Socialization, workshop in accounting
4	AKAS	Simple Socialization
5	Malindo Group	Socialization from goverment

Source: Transcript of interview that has been processed

The coaching from government is done with the purpose of providing education for businessmen regarding implementation SAK ETAP on the run so that efforts can be beneficial to the development of business. In addition to the coaching routinely and the directional socialization is also expected from businessman because the other party rarely give socializing on the implementation of ETAP SAK except from the Government. Socialization is given contain material which is easily understood by participants due to the participants ' diverse educational background. In addition to socialization and coaching for entrepreneurs that already implelement accounting also needed workshop on a regular basis at a higher level of understanding and knowledge to trade increased so that later can help development efforts and enhance the contribution of regional efforts and the absorption of labor as the development effort.

5. Conclusion, Implication, and Limittation

5.1. Conclusions

This chapter presents the conclusions derived from the research. The conclusions were taken relating to business activities on observation, interviews with informants. In addition as the basis for the withdrawal of the conclusion is also based on documents obtained as well as from other relevant references. Following the conclusions of the research:

a. Implementation of Financial Reporting SAK ETAP on Medium Entreprises in Kebumen Regency

Most medium enterprises that serve the data source in Kebumen Regency already assembles the financial report, although it is still simple. Period of preparation of the financial statements on a medium enterprises in Kebumen Regency varies, mostly compiled financial statements every month. Financial report compiled by medium enterprises are mostly used by internal party, such reports are used to determine the level of development efforts and the turnover in the business during the period. Only Banana Bakery that distributes financial reports to external parties i.e. investors at the time of the division's annual meeting as the basis for the division of dividends. Financial report compiled by medium enterprises in Kebumen Regency are comprehensive income statement and cash flow

statement. The preparation of financial statements by the end of 2014, all enterprises of medium scale in the Kebumen Regency no one implementing SAK ETAP in full. That is because a few things. Level of understanding regarding informant SAK ETAP on medium enterprises in Kebumen Regency is still very low. This is evidenced by still low level of knowledge informant about SAK ETAP.

b. A determining Factor In Implementation of Financial Accounting Standards On Medium Enterprises In Kebumen Regency

Data research results at the fifth attempt in medium scale, there are three things that affect implementation of accounting standards on medium enterprises, namely: Software, accounting software usage according to informants can assist in recording financial statements. Most enterprises that become sources of data already using software in terms of finances, but its use is still not up, as a function of the software has not been used in full.

Training about accounting for small and medium enterprises, nearly all of the informant has never followed a training about accounting in particular for small and medium enterprises, but the benefits of such training was pretty much. Thus in recording financial statements based reference books or experience gained during the informant go through formal education.

Socialization and regulation from the Government, it would be very important to do because it so that the perpetrators of the small and medium enterprises know the standards that are used in recording financial statement, because not all businessmen have a lot of knowledge about accounting. The regulation also played an important role in the success of the passing of a standard that will be applied. The majority of informants have not been following the socialization was held by Department of Cooperatives and Small Medium Enterprises in Kebumen Regency, that is because there has been no budgetary allocation from the Centre to organise the socialization.

c. What kind of Financial Reporting Standards that Can Be Implemented To Enterprises And Provide Benefits For Enterprises Development In Kebumen Regency

On the possibility of implementation SAK ETAP in full for medium enterprises, it was concluded that most of the businesses that made data source States that can be implemented to the SAK ETAP full if you have a clear regulation as well as the existence of socialization that was routed

to the perpetrators of the attempt to understand and implement appropriate recording financial reports based on established standards.

Expectations presented by informant SMES to Government in particular Department of Cooperatives and Small Medium Enterprises, Kebumen Regency advice and input as follows:

a. Coaching and mentoring from the Government concerning the preparation of financial reports according to applicable standards

b. Government should give a directional socialization to businessmen in order to understand the standards that are used in financial reporting.

c. Provide a clear regulatory and evenly across all businesses.

d. Government provides regular coaching and inform to businessman if there is a renewal of the applicable standards

5.2. Research Limitations

Based on the results of the research that has been done, has limitations and drawbacks. The following limitations and shortcomings that exist in this research:

a. There is still an informant does not want to reveal their financial reports, because assumed that financial report is something that is personal and may not be disclosed by the others. For further research, researchers in order to help businessmen in making financial statements that comply with SAK ETAP so that informants could also learn from the researchers.

b. The limitation of the number of data sources because, just take five medium enterprises that turned into the data source. Further research is expected to increase the number of data sources that would answer more varied to strengthen research results.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on dicussion and conclusions of the research on top, so it can be given suggestions as follows:

a. The role of the accountant as the maker of rules and policies should be evaluate on a regular basis against the standard user because until recently most of SMEs owner still do not understand the SAK ETAP in full so that the required evaluation of the standard. does SAK ETAP is too high for

SMEs or Itis still lack of role of the accountant in socializing the standard. so later on all SMEs implemented SAK ETAP on their business

b. Based on the advice from businessmen as a source of data, it should be Department of Cooperative and Small Medium Enterprises in Kebumen Regency held socialization about SAK ETAP so that it can be applied to businesses that run. In addition the Government also could cooperate with the College as a form of tri darma colleges namely outreach to help organize dissemination and assistance to businessmen who are in need.

c. Businesses that already use accounting software in recording of financial statements should be maximize use it because it can help and make ease in recording financial statements, as well as knowing the various existing transactions in the business. If the business has not used accounting software in recording financial statements in order to follow the development of the technology making it easier for businessmen in recording financial statements. Because of many benefits of the financial statements.

References

- Afriyanto, Alan.2014. "*Analisis Penerapan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Entitas Tanpa Akuntabilitas Publik (SAK ETAP) Pada Koperasi di Kabupaten Banyumas*".Skripsi. Purwokerto : Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Jenderal Soedirman
- Andriani, Lilya dkk.2014. "*Analisis Penerapan Pencatatan Keuangan Berbasis SAK ETAP pada Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah (UMKM) (Sebuah Studi Interpretatif pada Peggy Salon)*". Singaraja: Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha. Jurusan Akuntansi Program S1 (Vol: 2 No: 1)
- Auliyah, Iim Ma'rifatul.2012. "*Penerapan Akuntansi Berdasarkan Sak Etap Pada Ukm Kampung Batik Di Sidoarjo*".Artikel Ilmiah. Surabaya:Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Perbanas
- Bank Indonesia.2009. "*Kajian Mengenai Rumusan Standar Minimum Laporan Keuangan dan Business Plan Untuk UMKM*". Direktorat Kredit, BPR dan UMKM. www.bi.go.id
[http://digilib.unila.ac.id/3531/17/BAB II.pdf](http://digilib.unila.ac.id/3531/17/BAB%20II.pdf)
[http://www.iaiglobal.or.id/v02/prinsip_akuntansi/standar.php?cat=SAK 20ETAP&id=71](http://www.iaiglobal.or.id/v02/prinsip_akuntansi/standar.php?cat=SAK%20ETAP&id=71) diakses pada Kamis, 20 November 2014
- Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia.2009. "*Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Entitas Tanpa Akuntabilitas Publik*".Jakarta. DewanStandar Akuntansi Keuangan. 182 hlm
- Jogiyanto, 2007. "*Sistem InformasiKeprilakuan*".Yogyakarta: Penerbit Andi.
- Martani, Dwi. 2011. "*Implementasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan untuk Entitas Tanpa Akuntabilitas Publik (SAK – ETAP)*". Sumber : <https://staff.blog.ui.ac.id/martani/files/2011/.../SAK-ETAP11092013.ppt>. Diakses Minggu 15 Maret 2015
- Rahmana, Arief.2008. "*Keragaman Definisi UKM di Indonesia*". sumber:<http://infoukm.wordpress.com/2008/08/11/keragaman-definisi-ukm-di-indonesia/>.11 Agustus. Diakses Selasa 4 November 2014
- Rahmat, Pupu Saeful.2009. "*Penelitian Kualitatif*".Malang:Universitas Brawijaya. Jurnal Equilibrium, Vol 5, No 9, Januari-Juni
- Sagala, Delviana.2014. "*Penerapan Akuntansi Berdasarkan Sak-Etap Study Kasus Pada Home Industry Otak-Otak Bandeng Semarang*".Semarang:Universitas Dian Nuswantoro. Sumber: http://eprints.dinus.ac.id/8904/2/abstrak_14160.pdf . Diakses Selasa 17 Maret 2015.

- Sofiah , Nurhayati dan Aniek Murniati.2014. "*Persepsi Pengusaha UMKM Keramik Dinoyo Atas Informasi Akuntansi Keuangan Berbasis Entitas Tanpa Akuntabilitas Publik (SAK ETAP)*". Malang:STIE ASIA. Jurnal JIBEKA Volume 8 No 1 Februari
- Somantri, Gumilar Rusliwa.2005. "*Memahami Metode Kualitatif*".Depok:Universitas Indonesia. *Makara, Sosial Humaniora, Vol. 9, No. 2, Desember*
- Sugiyono.2009. "*Metode Penelitian Bisnis*".Bandung:ALFABETA
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 20 Tahun 2008 Tentang Usaha Mikro, Kecil, Dan Menengah
- Warsono, Sony, Endra M. Sagoro, M. Arsyadi Ridha, Arif Darmawan. 2010. "*Akuntansi UMKM Ternyata Mudah Dipahami dan Dipraktikkan*". Yogyakarta: Asgard Chapter