

Digitalization of Financial Reports Based on SAK EMKM Through the LAMIKRO Application at Salsabilla Leather Bag

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Abstract. This research aims to provide awareness of the importance of preparing financial reports in Salsabila Leather Bags MSME. The Salsabila MSME is a leather bag business in the city of Denpasar Bali. The financial records that have been carried out by Salsabila MSME are still very simple. The proposed solution is to provide training and assistance in preparing financial reports according to SAK EMKM through the LAMIKRO application. Providing material concepts, preparing and completing the accounting cycle related to transactions in file format, and finally monitoring and evaluation. The results showed that participants were able to understand more than 75% of the accounting material taught. MSME owners are happy and feel that accounting records based on SAK EMKM through the LAMIKRO application are very effective and will be sustainable. The results of mentoring in the field show that partners can compile asset, debt, and equity reports that are useful in making business decisions.

Keywords: Financial Report, LAMIKRO, MSMEs, SAK EMKM

1 Introduction

The Salsabila MSME is a leather bag business in the city of Denpasar Bali. The financial records that have been carried out by Salsabila MSME is still very simple. Owners do not make records according to standards because they feel they do not have good accounting knowledge and personal perceptions that accounting is complicated. On October 24, 2016, the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI) made a financial accounting standard for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) that will be effective from January 1, 2018 (Ikatan Akuntansi Indonesia., 2018). The issuance of SAK EMKM aims to help MSMEs in Indonesia prepare standardized financial reports so that MSME players can more easily access financing (Dwijayanti et al., 2023). SAK EMKM is designed as a standard that is concise and easy to understand. This standard-based report contains only an income statement, balance sheet, and notes (Irawan, 2021) SAK EMKM is prepared more simply than

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SAK ETAP. The Indonesian Accounting Association (IAI) states that Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2008 concerning Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) can be used as a reference to identify and help MSMEs understand the importance of using SAK EMKM (Ikatan Akuntansi Indonesia, 2018).

Advances and changes in information systems technology will have an impact on the development of accounting processes in a company (Dabbous, 2023). The SAK EMKM-based LAMIKRO application is intended to help MSME owners input transactions and report on their business activities (Irawan, 2021). LAMIKRO is an acro-nym for Report Micro Business Accounting. LAMIKRO can change the recording process is carried out manually with a more systematic recording system and efficient. Changes in data processing are increasingly evident from manual systems to computerized systems. Growing accounting software is expected to increase the effectiveness of MSME operations (Apriyanti, 2021).

As the results of surveys and interviews with Dinas Koperasi UMKM Denpasar City related parties are not aware of the existence of applications according to SAK EMKM standards. SAK EMKM was established in 2018 to provide uniformity for MSME financial reporting. SAK EMKM has 3 types of reports, namely, profit and loss statements, statements of financial position, and notes to financial statements. Currently, the development of the digital era supports the change of manual work to internet-based digital. In the accounting process, financial reports are made manually can be done through digital technology. Many applications are available to support accounting records such as si Apik and Moca Pos. However, the novelty in this research is the use of applications that follow SAK EMKM standards, namely the LAMIKRO Application. MSMEs no longer have an excuse for not recording using accounting software due to the unavailability of funds. This is because the LAMIKRO Application used in this study can be accessed for free both through mobile and webbased applications.

2 Methodology

This research was conducted at the Salsabila Leather Bag MSME in Denpasar City, using a qualitative method of Field Research approach (Sugiyono, 2022). Data collection was conducted through interviews, both formal and informal. Observation and triangulation were conducted to obtain data validity and an overview of the production mechanism, sales system, purchasing system, and employee payroll. The subject in the study is a key informant, namely Mr. Eric Zaenal as the owner of the Salsabila Leather Bag MSME. This was done because Erik Zaenal as the owner of MSMEs must know the condition of his business. Data analysis techniques are data collection, data reduction, verification, and conclusion drawing. For the data in qualitative research to be accounted for as scientific research, it is necessary to test the validity of the data. The data validity test carried out in this study is the source triangulation test, namely MSME owners and employees. Triangulation techniques through interviews and documentation. Data sources used primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained from interviews and secondary data from journals,

transaction evidence, and theoretical studies. Qualitative research does not formulate hypotheses but conducts in-depth analysis. The findings come from the research objectives outlined by the researcher and the findings that arise are directly analyzed from the data in the field (Sugiyono, 2022).

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Result

64

Based on the theory of Entity a business entity that operates under its name independently its management is separated from the owner or other people who invest their funds. So that the entity is assumed to have its business continuity. Financial reporting is important as a form of responsibility for managing the resources owned by MSMEs to investors The LAMIKRO application is an application created by the Ministry of Cooperatives and MSMEs to assist MSME players in handling their financial problems. This application contains features in the form of journal entries, journal lists, profit and loss, and balance sheets. Based on the web from LAMIKRO itself, in 2020 there were 24,000 active users from MSMEs so many have implemented this application (Rachmanti et al., 2019; Yuniartini & Sinarwati, 2022). The Salsabila MSME display in the LAMIKRO application is shown in Figure 1.

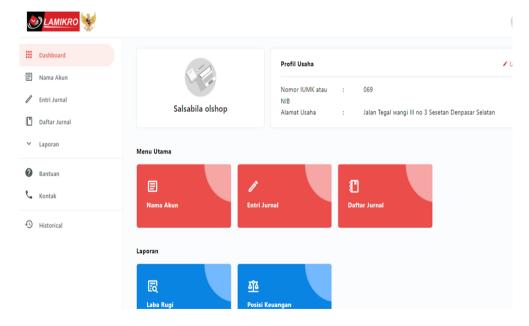


Figure 1. The Salsabila MSME display in the LAMIKRO application (in Indonesia language) Photograph by Ni Made Ayu Dwijayanti, permission by Owner Salsabila Ethnic Leather

The initial steps to use the Lamikro application are to Download the LAMIKRO application via the Google Play Store or the application via the website www.lamikro.com. The LAMIKRO application can be accessed anytime and anywhere, simply through an Android-based mobile phone. In addition, LAMIKRO can also be accessed through the website www.lamikro.com. The application is designed to be flexible with many user-based options. The application is also able to adapt to various budgeting procedures and is powerful enough to replace traditional methods of manual recording. Financial Accounting Standards for MSME (Yuniartini & Sinarwati, 2022). The Salsabila MSME profit and loss report and also balance sheet report in the LAMIKRO application are shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

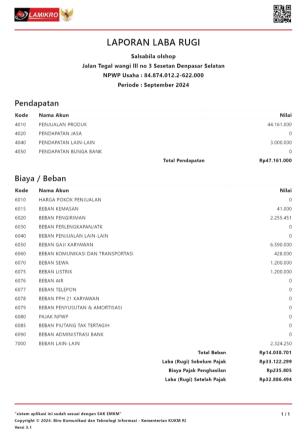
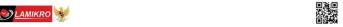


Figure 2. The Salsabila MSME profit and loss report in the LAMIKRO application (in Indonesia language)

Photograph by Ni Made Ayu Dwijayanti, permission by Owner Salsabila Ethnic Leather



LAPORAN LABA RUGI

Salsabila olshop Jalan Tegal wangi III no 3 Sesetan Denpasar Selatan NPWP Usaha : 84.874.012.2-622.000 Periode : September 2024

Nila		Nama Akun	Kode
44.161.00		PENJUALAN PRODUK	4010
		PENDAPATAN JASA	4020
3.000.00		PENDAPATAN LAIN-LAIN	4040
		PENDAPATAN BUNGA BANK	4050
Rp47.161.00	Total Pendapatan		
		ı / Beban	Biaya
Nila		Nama Akun	Kode
		HARGA POKOK PENJUALAN	5010
41.00		BEBAN KEMASAN	5015
2.255.45		BEBAN PENGIRIMAN	5020
		BEBAN PERLENGKAPAN/ATK	5030
		BEBAN PENJUALAN LAIN-LAIN	5040
6.590.00		BEBAN GAJI KARYAWAN	5050
428.00		BEBAN KOMUNIKASI DAN TRANSPORTASI	5060
1.200.00		BEBAN SEWA	5070
1.200.00		BEBAN LISTRIK	5075
		BEBAN AIR	5076
		BEBAN TELEPON	5077
		BEBAN PPH 21 KARYAWAN	5078
		BEBAN PENYUSUTAN & AMORTISASI	5079
		PAJAK NPWP	080
		BEBAN PIUTANG TAK TERTAGIH	5085
		BEBAN ADMINISTRASI BANK	5090
2.324.25		BEBAN LAIN-LAIN	7000
Rp14.038.70	Total Beban		
Rp33.122.29	Laba (Rugi) Sebelum Pajak		
Rp235.80	Biaya Pajak Penghasilan		
Rp32.886.49	Laba (Rugi) Setelah Pajak		
1/:		plikasi ini sudah sesuai dengan SAK EMKM"	cistom an

Figure 3. The Salsabila MSME balance sheet report in the LAMIKRO application (in Indonesia language)

Photograph by Ni Made Ayu Dwijayanti, permission by Owner Salsabila Ethnic Leather

Entities (SAK EMKM) has 3 types of financial statements, namely the income statement, statement of financial position (balance sheet, and notes on financial statements, but the LAMIKRO application only produces 2 financial statements including the income statement and statement of financial position (balance sheet) does not include notes on financial statements, so researchers only present the financial statements provided by the LAMIKRO application (Kirowati, 2019).

3.2 Discussion

At Salsabila Leather Bags MSME, using the LAMIKRO application can facilitate the preparation of financial reports and can be accessed anytime, anywhere from an Android-based smartphone. In addition, business owners can produce financial reports more quickly and efficiently. Able to produce quality financial reports that are reliable, faster, and more efficient, it is known that standardized financial reports facilitate access to financial institutions.

Researchers also ensure that Salsabila MSME owners have Android smartphones. LAMIKRO can only be run if it is connected to the internet network. So MSMEs are expected to have an adequate internet connection. Features in the LAMIKRO application consist of: (a) Journal Entry; In entering journals in the application, various types of transactions are provided, including 1) Income, 2) Expenses, 3) Payables, 4) Pay Payables, 5) Receivables, 6) Paid Receivables, 7) Add Capital, 8) Withdraw Capital, 9) Asset Transfer and 10) Adjustment. b) Journal list; Accounting transactions are recorded in journal entries to determine the debit or credit position of an account and its amount. c) The income statement; The income statement is prepared to show the financial performance of MSMEs in a period which is a comparison of revenue earned and costs incurred. Expenses are classified according to the type of cost so that MSMEs can easily determine the cost analysis that occurs. Through the income statement, it can be seen the development of the total capital of MSMEs; (d) The balance sheet; The balance sheet shows the total assets, liabilities, and equity at the end of the period. This record is useful for conveying the changes in MSME resources that have occurred (Widya & Adiputra, 2021).

The LAMIKRO helps MSME owners make financial reports following SAK EMKM. MSME owners have responded positively to the existence of the LAMIKRO application. MSME owners want to know more about the LAMIKRO program and use it immediately (Zulfi & Redyanita, 2023). Besides being able to present financial reports in real-time, LAMIKRO also has a weakness, namely transactions that have been inputted cannot be edited again. To correct incorrect transactions and journals, users must delete and create new journals.

The LAMIKRO application as a financial application in the digital era is a form of government responsibility and an effort so that MSMEs can have financial reporting according to SAK EMKM standards. LAMIKRO can be accessed for free and is also user-friendly. The fundamental reasons for the importance of using the LAMIKRO application according to the results of this study are the ease of inputting transactions because the LAMIKRO accounting system can be accessed in the mobile version and web version, financial institutions need to be targeted MSME financial reports to facilitate the provision of capital for MSME business development, low-cost efficiency because MSMEs can check transactions and track payments online. The financial report output from the LAMIKRO application only consists of 2 types of reports, namely the Financial Position Report and the Profit/Loss Statement. This has an impact on MSME owners experiencing problems knowing the position of cash flow and changes in capital. Whereas the cash flow report is important to show the level of liquidity of MSMEs. There needs to be an increased understanding and

socialization of the existence of the LAMIKRO application so that LAMIKRO can be a solution to classic problems for MSMEs.

4 Conclusion

The results show that financial records were not carried out consistently in Salsabila MSMEs. This is due to low accounting knowledge and the absence of financial software based on SAK EMKM. In the Industrial Revolution 4.0, business development using accounting financial reporting software is needed (Angelica, 2024). The provision of mentoring and socialization needs to be improved by involving the role of related governments. Monitoring and evaluation of the activities showed that MSME owners were able to absorb more than 75% of the training materials provided.

Accounting materials and the completion of the transaction cycle can be understood well. MSME owners are satisfied and feel that SAK EMKM training through the LAMIKRO application has an impact on the management of their business activities. The results of activity assistance show that 60% of Salsabila MSMEs can prepare SAK EMKM-based financial reports through the LAMIKRO application. Cash-based recording carried out by the majority of MSMEs can provide a false picture of long-term profitability. For this reason, it is hoped that MSME owners will have the awareness to implement it and start preparing more systematic financial reports. Therefore, the implementation of SAK EMKM is no longer an option, but a prerequisite for the successful management of MSME businesses (Seseli et al., 2023).

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