

Preparation of Financial Statements for Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) Based on Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM)

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Abstract

Preparation of Financial Reports for Village-Owned Enterprises (Bumdes) Based on Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small Entities and Intermediate (SAK EMKM). This study aims to determine the presentation of financial statements based on the Financial Accounting Standards of the Minasa BUMDes Entity, Tamasaju Village, North Galesong District, Takalar Regency and compare it with the Financial Accounting Standards (SAK) of Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM). This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method, which is a research method that utilizes qualitative data and is described descriptively. The results showed that the preparation of the financial statements of the Minasa BUMDES in Tamasaju Village was not fully in accordance with SAK EMKM, this can be seen from the comparison of recognition, measurement, presentation and financial reporting. BUMDES financial reports are prepared very simply consisting of a profit and loss statement and a balance sheet, while the financial statements according to SAK EMKM consist of a profit and loss statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to financial statements (CALK).

Keywords

Laporan Keuangan; BUMDES;
SAK; EMKM



I. Introduction

Law Number 6 of 2014 Article 1 Paragraph 6 which states that: Village-Owned Enterprises, hereinafter referred to as BUMDes are business entities whose entire or most of the capital is owned by the village through direct participation originating from village assets which are separated to manage assets services, and other businesses for the welfare of the village community (Purnomo, 2020). Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) were established based on Article 23 of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, which states that villages can establish village-owned enterprises in accordance with the needs and potential of the village. Village Potential Data for 2019 shows that there are 60,911 BUMDes units spread across 58.28% of villages throughout Indonesia. The rest, as many as 41.72% of villages, do not yet have BUMDes. Although the number of villages that already have BUMDes is relatively high, the government is faced with the problem that there are still many BUMDes that are not operating properly. Meanwhile, the number of BUMDes in South Sulawesi for 2019 is 2,463 BUMDes.(Asmanto, Dewi, Leiwakabessy, Maulana, & Sutikno, 2020).

The problems experienced by BUMDes to date affect the speed of development of BUMDes. One of the problems that often occurs in terms of financial management and preparation of financial statements. Compiling financial reports is an obligation that must be done to see how much potential it has to become a business unit that will be run in contributing to the welfare of the villagers.

Through financial reports, BUMDes management can formulate strategies in developing BUMDes by reflecting on what is experienced by their business units. In addition, compiling an accountability report at the end of the period is something that should not be forgotten. Through the accountability report, the public can see and measure the performance of the BUMDes management and can be used as a reference in formulating development strategies and work programs in the next period.

Financial statements are basically a source of information for investors as one of the basic considerations in making capital market investment decisions and also as a means of management responsibility for the resources entrusted to them (Prayoga and Afrizal 2021).

Based on the needs of BUMDes in compiling financial reports and accountability, therefore, it can be said that in carrying out these preparations, it requires sufficient knowledge related to the bookkeeping of the preparation of financial statements. So there needs to be an increase in understanding related to the preparation of financial statements and accountability (Meravi, 2020). Minasa BUMDes located in Tamasaju Village was established on January 25 2016 with initial capital sourced from the participation of the Tamasaju village government financing of Rp. 50,000,000 and the asset position from its initial year of establishment until now is in 2016 Rp. 51,924,500, in 2017 Rp. 52,924,500 (Uncategorized, 2020), in 2018 there is no activity (management vacuum) and the 2019-2020 year is in process. The delay in the 2019-2020 financial statements occurred because there was a change in management and the management accountability report had not been carried out in village meetings (Sijaya, 2021).

The relationship with the presentation of the Minasa BUMDes financial statements, from direct observations by paying attention to the year-end financial statements, providing information explaining that the financial statements have not been presented as stipulated in SAK EMKM, so it is deemed necessary to make it based on SAK EMKM because to facilitate the final accountability report year in Minasa BUMDes.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board of the Indonesian Accounting Association (DSAK IAI) issued the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) designed as a simple accounting standard that can be used for micro, small and medium entities, so that MSMEs can prepare financial reports for accountability and decision-making. The financial statements can also be used by the entity to obtain funding from other parties as well as tax reporting attachments.

SAK EMKM will be used by Entities without Public Accountability (ETAP) that meet the definition of MSMEs in accordance with regulations. The definition of MSME is an abbreviation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. MSMEs are regulated based on Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The following is an illustration of the contents of Law Number 20 of 2008 namely micro-enterprises are productive businesses owned by individuals and or business entities in the form of CV, firm or limited liability company that meet the criteria for Micro-enterprises as stipulated in Law Number 20 of 2008 which has a net worth of at most Rp. 50,000,000 (fifty million rupiah), excluding land and buildings for business premises and having annual sales of a maximum of Rp. 300,000,000 (three hundred million rupiah). Small Business is a productive economic business that stands alone, which is carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or not branches of companies that are owned, controlled, or become a part either

directly or indirectly of a medium or large business that meets the business criteria. small as regulated in Law Number 20 of 2008 which has a net worth of more than Rp. 50,000,000 (fifty million rupiah) up to a maximum of Rp. 500,000,000 (five hundred million rupiah), excluding land and building for business premises and having annual sales of more than Rp 300,000,000 (three hundred million rupiah) up to a maximum of Rp 2,500,000,000 (two billion five hundred million rupiah) .

Meanwhile, medium-sized businesses are productive economic businesses that stand alone, which are carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of companies that are owned, controlled, or become part of either directly or indirectly with Small Businesses or Large Businesses with total net assets. or annual sales proceeds that meet the criteria as stipulated in Law Number 20 of 2008 namely having a net worth of more than Rp. 500,000,000 (five hundred million rupiah) up to a maximum of Rp. 10,000,000,000 (ten billion rupiah), excluding land and buildings for business premises and having annual sales of more than Rp. 2,500,000,000 (two billion five hundred million rupiah) up to a maximum of Rp. 50,000,000,000 (fifty billion rupiah). According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has reached 64 million. This figure reaches 99.9 percent of all businesses operating in Indonesia. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the MSME sector has been the most affected. Many of these entrepreneurs had to go out of business because of the lack of demand. "During this pandemic, to be honest, many businesses have stopped, about 30% of which have their businesses disrupted. Meanwhile, those who are disturbed but create creative innovations are around 50-70%, even though they are affected," said Secretary of the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs Rully Indrawan to Liputan6.com, Friday (4/9/2020) the MSME sector is the most affected. Many of these entrepreneurs had to go out of business because of the lack of demand. "During this pandemic, to be honest, many businesses have stopped, about 30% of which have their businesses disrupted. Meanwhile, those who are disturbed but create creative innovations are around 50-70%, even though they are affected," said Secretary of the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs Rully Indrawan to Liputan6.com, Friday (4/9/2020) the MSME sector is the most affected. Many of these entrepreneurs had to go out of business because of the lack of demand. "During this pandemic, to be honest, many businesses have stopped, about 30% of which have their businesses disrupted. Meanwhile, those who are disturbed but create creative innovations are around 50-70%, even though they are affected," said Secretary of the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs Rully Indrawan to Liputan6.com, Friday (4/9/2020) (Santi, 2020).

The use of accounting can support the progress of MSMEs, especially in terms of finance. Increase in profit can also be planned using accounting. With an increasing level of profit, the development of MSMEs will be better so that MSMEs will truly become one of the solutions to economic problems in Indonesia. The existence of financial reports is one form of conveying accounting information to both business owners and investors, so that it can be seen how the company's financial performance is. The various obstacles or weaknesses of MSME actors in the process of preparing or presenting financial statements are due to the lack of knowledge and training on preparing financial reports in accordance with SAK EMKM.

Based on the situation experienced by MSME actors to help reduce difficulties in recording financial statements, the government establishes financial reports in accordance with regulations so that the MSME industry sector can use the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM). The Indonesian Accounting Association has ratified the Exposure Draft of Financial Accounting Standards for Micro,

Small and Medium Entities (ED SAK EMKM) which was convened on 18 May 2016 and became effective on 1 January 2018. The application of DSAK IAI accounting standards explains that changes in SAK EMKM are a simpler form of SAK compared to SAK ETAP. SAK EMKM is an alternative to financial accounting standards applied by MSMEs in Indonesia so that it can be easier to understand then it is hoped that the actors will be able to utilize the existing SAK EMKM with the aim of national economic recovery.

Villages basically have assets that can be utilized to maintain and accelerate economic recovery. Since the launch of the village fund, each village is required to establish a business entity which is expected to be an economic driver so that the village has its own source of income to finance various activities. The main obstacle in One of the problems faced in the preparation of these financial statements is that the Human Resources (HR) of the Minasa BUMDes do not understand well the accounting process and the accounting cycle so that the preparation of financial statements is not in accordance with the permitted standards. To find out more about the preparation of the BUMDes financial statements and how the problems until the financial statements have not been presented based on SAK UMKM, further research needs to be carried out which then becomes one of the choices for the title of the final project, namely "Preparation of Financial Reports for Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) Based on Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM)".

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Understanding Accounting

Definitions from the American Accounting Association in (Sadeli, 2000) Accounting is the process of identifying, measuring, and reporting economic information to make judgments and make decisions that are appropriate for users of that information. In accounting knowledge, there are two foreign terms, accountancy and accounting. In terms of terminology, these terms are commonly translated into Indonesian into Accounting.

Accountancy is a methodology and a collection of knowledge relating to information systems from economic units of whatever form, which is divided into two parts. First, accounting is knowledge concerning the process of carrying out bookkeeping in a broad sense. Second, auditing is knowledge concerning the examination and assessment of the results of the bookkeeping implementation process.

2.2 Financial Accounting Standards (SAK)

In Indonesia, the notion of Financial Accounting Standards or SAK is a standard or standard basis for accounting practices used in Indonesia. The making of accounting standards is compiled and published by an accounting standards board, namely Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI). This standard regulates the process of making, compiling, and presenting financial statements in Indonesia. SAK originated from accounting standards initiated by the Indonesian Institute of Accountants in 1973. In that year the Indonesian Institute of Accountants created a procedure or standard called the Indonesian Accounting Principles (PAI). The making of Indonesian Accounting Principles was initiated after seeing the development of the capital market in Indonesia which was starting to grow.

2.3 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Based on Law Number 20 of 2008 Article 3, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises aim to grow and develop their business in the context of building a national economy based on

just economic democracy. Therefore, every MSME actor is deemed necessary to make financial reports in order to find out the profit or loss of the business they are doing.

The definition and criteria for MSMEs based on Law Number 20 of 2008 are: Micro-enterprises are productive businesses owned by individuals and/or business entities in the form of CV, firm or limited liability company that meet the criteria for Micro-enterprises as stipulated in Law No. 20 of 2008 which has a net worth of at most Rp. 50,000,000 (fifty million rupiah), excluding land and buildings for business premises and having annual sales of at most Rp. 300,000,000 (three hundred million rupiah).

Small Business is a productive economic business that stands alone, which is carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of companies that are owned, controlled, or become part of either directly or indirectly from Medium Enterprises or Large Businesses that meet the Business criteria. Small as regulated in Law Number 20 of 2008 which has a net worth of more than Rp. 50,000,000 (fifty million rupiah) up to a maximum of Rp. 500,000,000 (five hundred million rupiah), excluding land and buildings for business premises and have annual sales of more than Rp 300,000,000 (three hundred million rupiah) up to a maximum of Rp 2,500,000,000 (two billion five hundred million rupiah).

Table 1. SAK EMKM 1

| Report Finance | posts which include |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Statement of financial position | An entity's financial statements may include the following accounts: a. Cash and cash equivalents b. Receivables c. Stock d. Fixed assets e. Accounts payable f. bank debt g. Equity |
| Income statement | An entity's income statement may include the following accounts: a. Income b. Financial burden c. Tax expense |
| Notes to Financial Statements (CALK) | CALK includes a narrative explanation or details of the numbers listed in the Budget Realization Report (LRA), Changes in Budget Balance Report (SAL), Operational Report (LO), Changes in Equity Report (LPE), Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Report (LAK). |

2.4 Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes)

Village-Owned Enterprises, hereinafter referred to as BUMDes, are business entities whose entire or most of the capital is owned by the village through direct participation from village assets which are separated in order to manage assets, services and other businesses for the greatest welfare of the village community. What is meant by "separated village wealth" is that the balance sheet and accountability for the management of BUMDes are separate from the balance sheet and accountability of the village government. This means that the

management of BUMDes is separate from the management of the village government. The Village Head in this case, only acts as an advisor whose position is *ex officio* with the obligations and authorities as stipulated in the BUMDes Regulations regulated in Article 213 paragraph 1 of Law no. 32 Year 2004 (Purnomo, 2020).

BUMDes regulations are regulated in article 213 paragraph 1 of Law no. 32 of 2004, that Villages can establish Village-Owned Enterprises in accordance with the needs and potential of the village. In addition, it is also regulated in Government Regulation Number 72 of 2005 concerning Villages, and finally in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 39 of 2010 concerning Village-Owned Enterprises.

2.5 Empirical Overview

This research is inseparable from previous studies that are used as a reference in writing the thesis, including the following:

Table 2. Previous Research

| No | Author/Topic/Article | Title Study | Type Study | Results Study |
|-----|---|---|-------------|---|
| 1. | Ketut Ari Warsadi, Nyoman Trisna Herawati, I Putu Julianto (2018) | Implementation of Standard-Based Financial Reporting in Small and Medium Enterprises Entity Financial Accounting Micro, Small and Medium At PT. Mama Jaya | Qualitative | The results show that SMEs in preparing financial reports are still very simple and manual because SMEs only record income and expenses in order to obtain profit information only. |
| 2.. | Mortigor Afrizal Purba (2019) | Analysis of the Application of SAK EMKM in the Preparation of MSME Financial Reports in Batam City | Qualitative | The results of this study conclude that MSMEs only compile reports on business activities which they consider as financial statements. The report is used to regulate management finances, however, MSME management always pays attention to order and accuracy in transactions with the issuance of transaction notes. |
| 3. | Jilma Dewi Ayu Ningtyas | Preparation of MSME Financial | Qualitative | The results of the research show that |

| No | Author/Topic/Article | Title Study | Type Study | Results Study |
|----|--|---|-------------|---|
| | (2017) | Reports Based on Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) Case study in Bintang Malam MSMEs | | the financial statements of Bintang Malam SMEs are very simple and tend to ignore standard financial administration rules. |
| 4. | Rochmad Judianto, ismunawan, Arief Nugroho Rahman (2018) | Implementation Compilation MSME Financial Report Based on Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK-EMKM) at MSME Davin Decor Surakarta. | Qualitative | The results of this study reveal that the financial reporting of SMEs is still very simple not in accordance with SAK EMKM. This happens because of the lack of support from the owner of the company, educational background, and also caused by the still less than optimal role of the government and institutions in charge of SMEs in conducting socialization and training on the part of MSME business actors. |
| 5. | Amilia risk, Noor Shodiq Askandar, Junaidi (2019) | Analysis of the Application of Accounting Standards in the Financial Statements of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Pasuruan Regency. | Qualitative | The results of this study are that the financial statements of MSMEs are declared not in accordance with SAK-EMKM, because basically the making of financial reports by MSMEs in Pasuruan Regency is still based on the knowledge of the owner and is in fact the financial |

| No | Author/Topic/Article | Title Study | Type Study | Results Study |
|----|----------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | controller in his business. |

The difference between this research and previous research is that it refers to the research entitled Analysis of Financial Statement Presentation Based on Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Case Study of MSME Penguin Laundry and Dry Cleaning) is the place, time, and research locations. This study aims to determine the presentation of financial statements in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities in MSMEs in BUMDes, Minasa Village, Tamasaju.

III. Research Method

This type of research is a type of study descriptive qualitative is a research method that utilizes qualitative data and is described descriptively. This type of qualitative descriptive research is often used to analyze social events, phenomena, or circumstances. Types of research descriptive qualitative is a combination of descriptive and qualitative research. This type of qualitative descriptive research displays the results of the data as they are without any manipulation process or other treatment (Sendari, 2019). These data are used to analyze and evaluate data related to the application of SAK EMKM in financial statements. Data were obtained directly from BUMDes actors in Tamasaju Village.

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1. Business Unit and Capital

Minasa BUMDes currently has 6 types of business units, including the following:

- a. Saltfis business unit
- b. Bike credit business unit
- c. Cart rental business unit
- d. Fish Kiosk business unit
- e. Fish Processing and Sales Business Unit
- f. Laundry House Business Unit

To run the business unit, the village government of Tamasaju budgeted in post-financing from village funds of Rp. 105,000,000,- The amount is distributed for working capital of BUMDes Unit as follows:

Table 3. Minasa BUMDes Working Capital

| No. | Business unit | Total (Rp.) | % |
|-----|------------------|-------------|------|
| 1 | Treasury | 8.860.000 | 8% |
| 2 | Saltfis | 35.000.000 | 33% |
| 3 | Bike Credit | 25.000.000 | 24% |
| 4 | Dried Fish Stall | 2.000.000 | 2% |
| 5 | Cart rental | 4.140.000 | 4% |
| 6 | Fish management | 10.000.000 | 10% |
| 7 | Laundry business | 20.000.000 | 19% |
| | Total | 105.000.000 | 100% |

Source: LPJ BUMDes Minasa: 2021

The table above shows that the total capital investment from the Village Government is Rp. 105,000,000,- distributed for operational capital of BUMDes Minasa which consists of cash amounting to Rp. 8.860.000,- (8%), Saltfis unit Rp. 35.000.000,- (33%), Bike Credit Rp. 25,000,000 (24%), dried fish stall Rp. 2.000.000,- (2%), basket rental Rp. 4.140.000,- (4%), Fish management Rp. 10,000,000, - (10%) and laundry business Rp. 20,000,000,-(19%).

4.2. Minasa BUMDes Financial Report

Based on the 2020 management accountability report, the financial statements presented are the profit and loss financial statements (Calculation of operating results) and the balance sheet ending in 2020. The profit and loss statement data are as follows:

Table 4.Income statement

| A. | INCOME: | Amount |
|-----------|--|---------------|
| 4.01 | YDB loan profit sharing | Rp.0 |
| 4.02 | Share the results of dried fish units | Rp.3.058.240 |
| 4.03 | Share the results of the bicycle credit unit | IDR 1.000.000 |
| 4.04 | Share the results of filet fish units | Rp.1,927,980 |
| 4.05 | Share the results of the basketball rental unit | Rp.1.396.000 |
| 4.06 | Profit sharing from the sale of dried fish | Rp.0 |
| 4.07 | Share the results of the laundry house business unit | Rp. 906,000 |
| 4.08 | Other income | Rp. 60603 |
| | Total income | Rp.8,348,823 |
| B. | COST COST | |
| 5.01 | Stationery Fee | Rp.1.123.000 |
| 5.02 | Consumption cost | Rp.0 |
| 5.03 | Official travel expenses | Rp.377,000 |
| 5.04 | Management's welfare fee | Rp.0 |
| 5.05 | Training fee | Rp.0 |
| 5.06 | Management meeting fee | Rp.0 |
| 5.07 | Inventory depreciation cost | Rp.0 |
| 5.08 | Annual meeting fee | Rp.0 |
| 5.09 | Management and employee salaries | Rp.1.200.000 |
| 5.10 | Cost of advertising/billboards/advertising | Rp. 140,000 |
| 5.11 | Electricity cost | Rp.0 |
| 5.12 | Call charges | Rp.0 |
| 5.13 | THR fee | Rp.0 |
| 5.14 | Bank admin fee | Rp. 20,120 |
| 5.15 | Miscellaneous expense | Rp. 196,000 |
| | Total cost | Rp.3.056.120 |
| | Remaining Operating Results | Rp.5,292,703 |

Source: Secondary data: 2021

Based on the business operational reports from January to December 2020, the profit and loss statement table above shows that from the table it can be explained that the total operating income sourced from revenue sharing from each business unit is Rp. 8,348,823 with details consisting of revenue sharing for fish units. Rp. 3,058,240 for dry goods, Rp. 1,000,000 bicycle credit units, Rp. 1,927,980, for fish filet units, Rp. 1,396,000 for basketball rental units, Rp. 906,000 for laundry units and Rp. 60603. While the costs incurred from January to December amounted to Rp.3,056,120 which consisted of stationery fees of Rp.1,123,000, official travel expenses of Rp.377,000, salaries of administrators and employees of Rp.1,200,000, advertising costs in the amount of Rp.140,000,

The amount of profit or operating results for the year ending 2020 provides information that the village-owned enterprise (BUMDes) Minasa Desa Tamasaju obtained the table above shows

Table 5. BUMDes Minasa Tamasaju BALANCE
As of July 31, 2020

| No | Assets | Amount | No | Liabilities | Amount |
|------|---------------------------------|----------------|------|--|----------------|
| A. | Current asset | | C. | Current Passive | |
| 1.01 | Cash | Rp. 8.102,220 | 2.01 | Minasata savings | Rp.0 |
| 1.02 | Bank | Rp. 1,285,395 | 2.02 | Futures savings | Rp.0 |
| 1.03 | Loans given | Rp.0 | | Total current liabilities | Rp.0 |
| 1.04 | Dried fish business unit | Rp. 35,000,000 | | | |
| 1.05 | Credit buying and selling units | Rp. 25,000,000 | D. | Long term liabilities | |
| 1.06 | Filet fish business unit | Rp. 10,000,000 | 2.03 | Bank loan | Rp.0 |
| 1.07 | Basketball rental business unit | Rp. 4.140.000 | 2.04 | 3rd party loan | Rp.0 |
| 1.08 | Dried fish sales unit | Rp. 2,000,000 | 2.05 | Other loans | Rp.0 |
| 1.09 | House laundry unit | Rp. 20,000,000 | | Amount of long-term liabilities | Rp.0 |
| | Total fixed assets | Rp.105,000,000 | | | |
| B. | Fixed assets | | E. | Equity | |
| 1.10 | Inventory | Rp. 5.150.000 | 3.01 | Village Fund | Rp.105,384,912 |
| 1.11 | Inventory pen account | Rp.0 | 3.02 | General reserves | Rp.0 |
| 1.12 | Other assets | Rp.0 | 3.03 | Participation | Rp.0 |
| | Total fixed assets | Rp. 5.150.000 | 3.04 | SHU Current year | Rp.0 |
| | | | 3.05 | SHU of the month | Rp. 5,292,703 |
| | | | | Total equity | Rp.110,677,615 |
| | Total assets | Rp.110,677,615 | | Total liabilities | Rp.110,677,615 |

4.3. Comparison of financial reporting conducted by Minasa BUMDes with the concept of financial reporting based on SAK EMKM

| | Information | According to SAK EMKM | According to BUMDes Minasa | Suitability |
|--|-------------|--|---|--|
| | Confession | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets and liabilities are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual terms of those assets and liabilities Inventories are recognized when acquired, at cost Fixed assets are recognized at cost Revenue/sales are recognized when there is a right to payment received or accrued either in the present or in the future Grant income is recognized when the grant is received based on the nominal amount Expenses are recognized when paid | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minasa BUMDes has recorded its assets and liabilities Inventories are recognized and recorded at cost BUMDes has recorded fixed assets at cost Minasa BUMDes recognizes its revenue/sales when payment is received Minasa BUMDes has not recorded grant income but Minasa BUMDes recognizes grant income Minasa BUMDes recognize expenses when they are paid | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In accordance In accordance In accordance In accordance In accordance in accordance |
| | Measurement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets and liabilities are measured at cost Inventories are measured using the standard cost method, or the retail method. Entities can choose the FIFO (first in first out) or weighted average method in determining the cost of inventories The entity measures all fixed assets, except land. Tana is | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minasa BUMDes has recorded asset and liability accounts Inventories are measured at standard cost or retail quantities Minasa BUMDes have recorded their fixed assets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In accordance In accordance In accordance |

| | | | | |
|--|--------------|---|--|--|
| | | measured at cost. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment using the straight-line or declining balance method without taking into account the residual value | | |
| | Presentation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position • Inventories are presented in the group of assets in the statement of financial position • Revenue is presented in the income statement • Expenses are presented in the income statement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minasa BUMDes has recorded assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position • Minasa BUMDes has recorded Inventories in the asset group in the statement of financial position • Minasa BUMDes has recorded revenue in the income statement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In accordance • In accordance • In accordance |
| | Reporting | <p>Statement of financial position</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Current Account Deposit • Fixed assets Accumulated depreciation of fixed assets • Liability Account payable Bank debt • Equity Capital Retain earning <p>Income statement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income Operating revenues Other income • Burden Operating expenses Tax expense Other expenses Notes to financial | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minasa BUMDes has not prepared financial statements based on SAK EMKM, Minasa BUMDes only prepares profit and loss statements and statements of financial position and does not make notes to financial statements • Minasa BUMDes has not made | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not in accordance with • It is not in accordance with |

| | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|---|--|
| | | statements • CALK | notes to the financial statements | |
|--|--|----------------------|---|--|

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion that have been described previously, it can be concluded that: Minasa BUMDes in preparing financial statements has not fully complied with the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM), This can be seen from the recognition, measurement, presentation and financial reporting. Based on a comparison between the financial statements of BUMDES and SAK EMKM, the preparation of the financial statements of BUMDes Minasa reports two types of financial statements consisting of a profit and loss statement and a balance sheet (Statement of financial position), while a complete financial report permitted by SAK EMKM at least consists of a profit/loss report. loss, Statement of financial position, and Notes to Financial Statements (CALK).

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