

ANALYSIS OF THE APPLICATION OF ACCOUNTING BASED ON SAK EMKM TO UMKM FEBRI STORES IN SIMPANG EMPAT DISTRICT

Nurlela¹, Muharsyah Hafiz^{2*}, Ita Purnamasri Br Sitepu³

Politeknik LP3I Medan

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E-mail:

nurlela.hafizah28@gmail.com
muharsyah_hafiz@yahoo.com
ipurnamasari137@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Febri stores is an UMKM owned by Mr. Suratman Sembiring has his address in Kec. Intersection 4 Kab. Karo, this UMKM, is engaged in the basic food trade sector. This business has been established for more than 8 years, but Mr. Suratman has not made financial reports in accordance with SAK EMKM rules. This study aims to assist the application of accounting, namely making financial reports based on SAK EMKM using the Excel For Accounting application. The type of data used in this research is primary data, the data source used is internal data. Data collection techniques used were observation interviews, interviews and documentation, while the data analysis method used was a quantitative descriptive method. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the total profit of UMKM Toko Febri when SAK EMKM was applied was more accurate because all assets, capital, and financial transactions were recorded chronologically and systematically. The resulting financial reports can describe the business conditions of the Febri Toko UMKM in detail. This condition is also facilitated by the use of the Excel For Accounting application so that it can complete the accounting cycle to financial reports accurately.

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1. INTRODUCTION

UMKM are productive business units that stand alone and are run by the community as an effort to contribute to economic development in Indonesia. The rapid development of UMKM shows that there is great potential for a country's economy. In the process of managing and developing UMKM, the role of accounting is inseparable, because accounting is useful for the development and financial condition of businesses. However, many UMKM find it difficult to process accounting records and many UMKM actors feel that accounting records are not important due to a lack of understanding of accounting. Indonesia has stipulated regulations that require small businesses to keep accounting records, namely the implementation of Law No. 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. SAK EMKM is approved by the government as a financial standard for business sectors that are categorized as entities without public accountability. In SAK EMKM, the entity's financial statements are prepared using accrual basis assumptions, as practiced by Micro, Small and Medium Entities and using the concept of a business entity. The existence of SAK EMKM makes it easier for UMKM to make financial reports because SAK EMKM

is simpler compared to SAK ETAP and can provide a simpler explanation regarding accounting records for UMKM actors. In SAK EMKM only requires at least an Income Statement and Balance.

Based on previous research conducted by Niswatun Mujahidah [1] with her thesis entitled analysis of the Application of Accounting Based on Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) in Small and Medium Enterprises CV. Ilham Lestari Medan "the conclusion was obtained that CV. Ilham Lestari Medan has implemented accounting but the recording of financial reports is still done manually and is very simple and the application does not follow the provisions in SAK EMKM. Financial reports made by CV. Ilham Lestari is only in the form of a profit and loss statement while a statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements do not yet exist. The difference between this research and previous research is the object of research and the use of the Excel For Accounting application as a recording tool or medium.

In this study, the author took an object at the Febri Store UMKM, located on Jl. Nangbelawan Berastepu Kec. Simpang 4 Karo Regency. This business is an UMKM that has been established for more than 3 years, Febri's shop is a small business scale because it has an income of more than Rp 300,000,000 per year and has a net worth of more than Rp 50,000,000 excluding land and buildings. This business is owned by Mr. Suratman Sembiring, based on the results of pre-research conducted by the author, Febri stores still record financial statements related to cash in and cash out which are done manually, so that UMKM owners of Febri Stores have difficulty knowing the amount of profit or loss owned during one period, because of the above conditions, the author is interested in conducting research with the title "Analysis of Accounting Application Based on SAK EMKM in Micro Enterprises. Small and Medium Febri Shop in Simpang 4 Subdistrict

According to R. Lubis [2], Accounting is the art of recording, grouping or endeavoring, and reporting presented in financial statements that contain sources of economic information that are useful for decision making for interested parties. Along with the development of accounting, many accounting experts provide definitions according to their views, so that many different definitions of accounting are found but have the same purpose. According to the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) (in Vinesya)[3] Accounting is a service activity that provides quantitative information that is then used for economic decision making. Accounting, which functions systematically, trustworthily and originally in recording, classifying, processing, making overviews, analyzing, interacting with all transactions and events and financial characteristics that occur in the company's operations, as a responsibility for its performance

Accounting has a cycle that starts from the analysis of transactions to the preparation of financial statements. This is supported by Muslichah [4] who stated that the accounting cycle is the stages ranging from transactions, recording, posting to the general ledger, summarizing through balance sheets, adjustment journals, balance sheets after adjustment, financial statements, journals and balance sheets after the settlement and reversing journals. According to Wiratana Sujarweni [5], financial statement analysis is an analysis carried out to see in a company's financial situation the company's past, current success and predictions in the future. The analysis of financial statements will be used as a basis for decision making by interested parties.

Financial statements are an accounting process that can be used as a tool to communicate financial data or company activities to interested parties. Financial statements will show the company's financial health condition and company performance, because the financial statements not only include company assets but also company debts and also the amount of company capital.

According to Racmanti (In Liasari) [6] explains that financial reports are the main medium for an entity to communicate financial information through management to stakeholders such as shareholders, creditors, labor unions, government agencies and management. Meanwhile, according to Kasmir (2018) (in Sujarweni) [5] Financial statements are reports prepared by companies that describe the company's financial condition at a certain period. According to Hery (2015) (in Sujarweni) [5], financial reports are the end result of a series of processes starting from recording and summarizing business transaction data which can be used as a tool that contains information on financial data or company activities to parties who have an interest. In other words, financial reports are a summary of a process of recording and grouping, based on accounts summarizing financial transactions in accordance with predetermined standards which are processed into financial information to describe the condition and financial activities

of the company and used by parties who have an interest in and used as a consideration tool to determine the direction of company policies and decisions.

Basically, the purpose of financial reports is to provide relevant financial information for a company that can be used as a means of decision making by the user. Even though a business entity has different business fields and characteristics from one another, in general, financial reports are prepared with the same objective. According to the Indonesian Association of Accountants [7] the purpose of financial reports is to provide information regarding the financial position, performance, and changes in financial position of a company that is useful for a large number of uses in making economic decisions. For this purpose, it meets the common needs of most users. However, financial reports do not provide all the information that all users may need in making economic decisions because they generally describe the financial effects of past events, and are not required to provide non-financial information. To get an overview of the performance carried out by management, or management's responsibility for the resources that have been entrusted to them. Users wishing to assess what has been done or the accountability of management do so so that they can make economic decisions.

According to the Indonesian association of Accountants [7] Micro, small, and medium entities [EMKM] are entities without significant public accountability, as defined in SAK ETAP, which meet the definitions in the UMKM criteria as stipulated in the prevailing laws and regulations in Indonesia, at least two years in a row. The Financial Accounting Standards Board of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (DSAK IAI) ratified the SAK EMKM effective from January 1, 2018. SAK EMKM is structured to meet the financial reporting needs of micro, small and medium-sized entities. SAK EMKM is used as a standard accounting guideline for the preparation of financial statements for small and medium-sized businesses engaged in various types of businesses.

SAK EMKM is the simplest financial standard when compared to other SAKs because it regulates general transactions carried out by MSMEs. The basis of measurement is the use of historical costs, so that MSMEs simply record assets and liabilities as much as their acquisition costs. EMKM is a micro, small and medium entity that has been regulated by the prevailing laws and regulations in Indonesia.

Based on the Indonesian association of Accountants [7], the minimum financial statements consist of: balance sheet, income statement, notes of financial statement additional and details of certain relevant posts). UMKM financial reporting has been prepared in detail at SAK EMKM. The presentation must meet the consistent criteria in order to present information to achieve the following objectives:

- a. Relevant i.e. the information listed can be useful for decision making.
- b. Precise representation is information that is presented precisely and free from material errors.
- c. Comparability, i.e. the information in the financial statements of the entity can be compared between periods to identify the tendency of the position and financial performance.
- d. Familiarity, that is, the information presented can be understood easily by users.

financial statements UMKM are simpler than the financial statements of companies whose categories are large, which refers to SAK ETAP. The method of completing financial statements has been prepared in detail at the EMKM ED where the presentation must meet the consistency criteria, competitive and complete financial information, a complete form of financial statements according to SAK EMKM, namely if the financial statements consist of, income statements, cash flow statements, Notes to financial statements, which contain details of reviled accounts.

Based on the Indonesian association of Accountants [7] financial statement, UMKM consists of at least 3 types, which are:

- a. Balance sheet

The balance sheet presents information about assets, liabilities and equity at the end of the reporting period. According to SAK EMKM, the minimum financial position report includes cash accounts, receivables, inventories, fixed assets, accounts payable, bank debt and equity. The entity presents the account and part of the above account in the financial position statement if such presentation is relevant to understanding the entity's financial position.

- b. Income Statement

The income statement contains income and expenses over a certain period. According to SAK EMKM, the entity's income statement may include accounts:

1. Revenue
2. financial burden.
3. tax burden.

The entity presents the account in the income statement if the presentation is relevant to understand the entity's financial performance. The income statement includes all income and expenses recognized in a period.

c. Notes of Financial Statement

According to SAK EMKM, the notes to the financial statements must include:

A statement that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with SAK EMKM
Overview of accounting policies

Additional information and specific account details that describe important and material transactions so that it is useful for users to understand the financial statements.

b. Income Statement

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c. Notes of Financial Statement

According to SAK EMKM the notes to the financial statements must include:

1. A statement that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with SAK EMKM
2. Overview of accounting policies
3. Additional information and specific account details that describe important and material transactions so that it is useful for users to understand the financial statements.

The type of information presented depends on the type of business activity carried out by the entity. Notes to financial statements are presented systematically as long as they are practical.

According to the Indonesian association of Accountants [7] there are several posts in the preparation of financial reports that must have provisions in order to be recognized in financial statements, namely as follows:

a. Asset

Assets are recognized in the financial position statements when their future economic benefits can be ensured to flow into the entity and these assets have costs that can be reliably measured.

b. Liabilitas

Liabilities are recognized in the statement of financial position if the expenditure of resources containing economic benefits is ensured to be carried out to settle the obligations of the entity and the amount to be completed can be reliably measured.

c. Income

Income is recognized in the income statement if an increase in future economic benefits relating to an increase in assets or a decrease in liabilities has occurred and can be reliably measured.

d. Expense

Expense is recognized in the income statement if a future decline in economic benefits relating to a decrease in assets or an increase in liability has occurred and can be reliably measured.

According to Abdurrohman [8] UMKM is defined as productive business units that stand alone, which are carried out by individuals or business entities in all sectors of the economy, including the trade, processing, agriculture, plantation, animal husbandry, fisheries, and service sectors.

The application used in implementing accounting based on SAK EMKM is Microsoft Excel. According to Kania and Irawan [9] Microsoft Excel is a spreadsheet program or data processor. This Microsoft Excel

worksheet is in the form of a table that is used to facilitate use in the process of importing data. Microsoft Excel serves for number processing and can be used to process data related to numbers, especially in the field of administration. Microsoft Excel is known for using formulas or formulas in its worksheets. The correct use of formulas will make it easier to create job reports.

As stipulated in Law No.20 of 2008 [10], there are several characteristics of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, namely as follows:

1. Based on Assets or Capital
 - a) Micro Enterprises are businesses that have a maximum net worth of Rp 50,000,000 (fifty million rupiah) excluding land and buildings for business premises.
 - b) A small Business is a business that 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.
 - c) Medium enterprises are businesses that have 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.
2. Based on Turnover
 - a) Micro Enterprises have annual sales of at most Rp300,000,000 (three hundred million rupiah).
 - b) Small Businesses 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).
 - c) Medium enterprises have 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).Some types of companies within the scope of UMKM include:
 - a) Service companies, namely companies whose products are non-physical, by provide services in the form of services to consumers.
 - b) Trading companies, namely companies that buy goods to other businesses and then resell to consumers, both raw and finished goods.
 - c) Manufacturing companies, that is, companies that buy raw materials and then process them into ready-made finished products.

2. METHOD

This research was conducted at the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Febri shop which is located at Jl. Nangbelawan Berastepu, Simpang 4 District, Karo Regency, North Sumatra. The type of data used in this study is primary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from the company and the data must be processed first to become clear information. The data source used is internal data obtained directly from the Febri Store UMKM. Internal data is data that describes activities that occur within a business or institution where research is conducted. Data collection methods carried out by researchers, namely field research and data collection techniques, are carried out by means of interviews, observations, documentation.

The method used in this research is a quantitative descriptive method. According to Sudana and Setianto [11], descriptive studies are often designed to collect data that describes the characteristics of people, events or situations. This involves the collection of quantitative data such as satisfaction levels, production volumes, sales volumes, or demographic data, but descriptive studies also require the collection of qualitative information. Descriptive methods can help researchers to understand the characteristics of groups in certain situations. For example, describing specific market segments, thinking systematically about aspects in certain situations, for example, factors related to job satisfaction, then this method can provide ideas for further investigation or research and descriptive methods can also help make certain simple decisions, such as decisions related to users of all special communications depending on customer profiles, hours of operation, cost reductions, etc. According to Suryani dan Hendryadi [12], quantitative research is research that uses data analysis in the form of numerations/numbers. According to Hermawan and Yusran [13] Quantitative research is an objective research approach that includes the collection and analysis of quantitative data and uses statistical testing methods.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

UMKM Febri store is a business that runs in the field of basic necessities such as rice, oil, soap, snacks, beverages, LPG gas and so on. After conducting research at Toko Febri, it can be seen that this business has been established for more than 8 years but does not have financial reports, at least clear income and expenditure reports and does not also record the inventory of merchandise, so that researchers obtain data using physical recording methods and also from the results of interviews with Febri store owners, resulting in the following data:

a. Assets

Assets are assets owned by UMKM for use in normal activities and can be utilized within a period of more than one accounting period. Based on the provisions set by IAI on SAK EMKM assets, some have a form, while some do not have a form, but nevertheless, the form of assets is not essential to determine the existence of assets. MSMEs Toko Febri has current assets and fixed assets. Here are the details of assets owned by Febri store: the following is a breakdown of assets owned by Febri store:

Tabel 4. Asset UMKM Febri store

No	Nama Aset	Nilai
1	Equipment	
	Cupboard	Rp 1.000.000
	Table	Rp 700.000
	Chair	Rp 200.000
	Weight 5 KG	Rp 200.000
	Mug 2 Liter	Rp 60.000
	Calculator	Rp 50.000
2	Building	Rp 100.000.000
3	Vehicle	Rp 65.000.000

Source: UMKM Febri store (2022)

c. Payable

Payable is an obligation owned by Febri store MKM that must be repaid or paid within a certain period of time. Debt often occurs if the purchase of merchandise is not directly paid, but the owner of the UMKM Toko Febri store tries to minimize the existence of debt to other parties. In February and March, the febr store has no debt to other parties because, at the end of 2021 the owner of the UMKM febr store has paid off all kinds of obligations.

d. Income

UMKM The febr store assesses income from the amount of merchandise sales on a daily basis.

e. Expense

UMKM The febr store has several expenses such as electricity loads, water loads, and transportation costs for selling merchandise. The Febri store owner pays electricity and water bills along with paying the house water and electricity bills, because the store is joined with the owner's residence.

f. Account Receivable

Account Receivable is a sale that is not paid by the customer but will be paid within a predetermined time. The UMKMFebri store collects receivables for customers at the time of the next purchase of merchandise. The following is the current asset data of Febri Store:

Tabel 4. 1 Current Assets UMKM Febri store February and March 2022

Aset	Nilai	
	February	March
Cash	Rp 120.000.000	Rp 100.000.000
Account Receivable	Rp 1.943.000	Rp 15.909.000

Merchandise Inventory	Rp 102.474.500	Rp 92.135.500
Supplies	Rp 55.000	Rp 55.000

Source: UMKM Febri store (2022)

Sources While fixed assets are tangible assets that can be used in the process of running a business to support business continuity. The fixed assets owned by UMKM Toko Febri store are equipment, namely cabinets, tables, chairs, scales, 2-liter rice mugs and calculators, buildings and vehicles. The following is the depreciation of fixed assets processed by the author on a fiscal basis regulated in Income Tax Law (PPh Law) article 11 using the Straight Line method:

Tabel 4. 2 Depreciation Expense Of Fixed Asset UMKM Febri store

No	Asset Name	Value	Description	EA	Rates	Depreciation Expense	Depreciation Expense / Month
1	Equipment						
	Cupboard	Rp 1.000.000	Kel 1	4	25%	Rp 250.000	Rp 20.833
	Table	Rp 700.000	Kel 1	4	25%	Rp 175.000	Rp 14.583
	Chair	Rp 200.000	Kel 1	4	25%	Rp 50.000	Rp 4.167
	Weight 5 KG	Rp 200.000	Kel 1	4	25%	Rp 50.000	Rp 4.167
	Mug 2 Liter	Rp 60.000	Kel 1	4	25%	Rp 15.000	Rp 1.250
	Calculator	Rp 50.000	Kel 1	4	25%	Rp 12.500	Rp 1.042
2	Building	Rp 100.000.000	Permanent	20	5%	Rp 5.000.000	Rp 416.667
3	Vehicle	Rp 65.000.000	Kel 1	4	25%	Rp 16.250.000	Rp 1.354.167

Source: Processed Data (2022)

The following is an explanation of the table above, which is included in group 1 are assets that have a 4-year useful life with a straight-line rate of 25% and permanently have a 20-year useful life with a straight-line rate of 5%. Merchandise Inventory

UMKM Febri store does not count incoming merchandise inventory or outgoing merchandise, therefore researchers compile trade inventory in February and March using physical methods obtained from invoices for purchasing goods and from interviews with UMKM Febri store owners.

Tabel 4.5 Merchandise Inventory UMKM Febri store Februari and March 2022

Name of Product	Februari			March		
	Unit	Price	Total Price	Unit	Price	Total Price
Surya 12	30	Rp 185.500	Rp 5.565.000	20	Rp 185.500	Rp 3.710.000
Surya 16	20	Rp 250.500	Rp 5.010.000	20	Rp 250.500	Rp 5.010.000
Ten Kretek	15	Rp 66.500	Rp 997.500	15	Rp 66.500	Rp 997.500
Sapoerna mild 16	20	Rp 242.000	Rp 4.840.000	15	Rp 242.000	Rp 3.630.000
Sampoerna mild 12	20	Rp 182.000	Rp 3.640.000	15	Rp 182.000	Rp 2.730.000
234-Refil	20	Rp 183.000	Rp 3.660.000	10	Rp 183.000	Rp 1.830.000
Ten Mild	20	Rp 171.500	Rp 3.430.000	20	Rp 171.500	Rp 3.430.000
Dji Sam Soe	20	Rp 162.500	Rp 3.250.000	15	Rp 162.500	Rp 2.437.500
Gudang Garam Merah 12	20	Rp 123.000	Rp 2.460.000	15	Rp 123.000	Rp 1.845.000

Source: Processed Data (2022)

The following are the steps for making financial reports in accordance with the SAK EMKM on the Febri Store MSMEs using the Excel For Accounting application.

1. Account List The first stage is to create an account list on an Excel For Accounting Sheet.

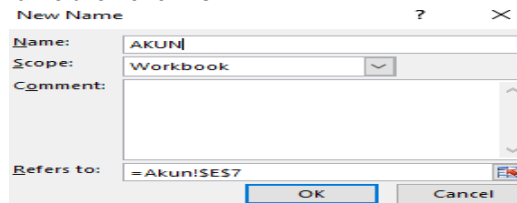
Tabel 4.7 Account List

UMKM Toko Febri
Daftar Akun

No	Akun
100-000	Current Assets
100-011	Cash
100-012	Cash in Bank
100-013	Account Receivable
100-014	Merchandise Inventory
100-015	Supplies
120-000	Fixed Assets
120-016	Equipment
120-017	Accum. Dep. - Equipment
120-018	Building
120-019	Accum. Dep. - Building
120-020	Vehicle
120-021	Accum. Dep. - Vehicle

Source: Processed Data (2022)

Next, change the name of the range table with the account name. By the way, block all account name, tables starting from No to the last account name, then go to the formula menu, then click define name, then fill in the name, with the account name then click "OK".



Source : Data Processed 2022

2. General Journal

The first stage creates a general journal to record transactions that occur at UMKM the Febri Store for one period. The preparation of this general journal is based on invoices obtained from the Febri Store. Here's a general journal for February and March.

In the general journal, in February there were 15 transactions and in March there were 24 transactions. The calculation of the general journal was carried out with the Excel For Accounting application with the following stages:

- The date column is filled in manually by entering the date on the invoice.
- In the table, accounts are filled in using the formula =VLOOKUP(C5; ACCOUNTS;2) VLOOKUP serves to search for data. C5 shows the column that contains the account number, while Account shows the accounts that are in the list of accounts that have been created in the previous excel file and 2 shows the truth.
- In the Ref table, it is filled in manually, then the account table will display the names of the accounts that have been created in the previous excel file.
- The debit and credit tables are filled in manually, judging from the existing invoices.
- In the debit and credit amount column, use the SUM formula to sum the entire nominal.

The following is a look at the general journal of UMKM Febri Store in February and March 2022:

UMKM FEBRI STORE				
General Journal				
Period February 2022				
Date	Account	Ref	Debit	Kredit
01/02/2022	=VLOOKUP(C5;Akun;2)	11100	Rp 120.000.000	
	=VLOOKUP(lookup_value; table_array; col_index_num; [range_lookup])			000.000
02/02/2022	Purchase	66100	Rp 46.939.500	
	Cash	11100		Rp 46.939.500
04/02/2022	Account Receivable	11300	Rp 1.943.000	
	Sales	55100		Rp 1.943.000
UMKM FEBRI STORE				
General Journal				
Periode March 2022				
Tanggal	Keterangan	Ref	Debit	Kredit
01/03/2022	=VLOOKUP(C5;Akun;Maret;2)	11100	Rp 100.000.000	
	=VLOOKUP(lookup_value; table_array; col_index_num; [range_lookup])			Rp 100.000.000
02/03/2022	Purchase	66100	Rp 14.160.000	
	Cash	11100		Rp 14.160.000
04/03/2022	Account Receivable	11300	Rp 2.413.000	
	Sales	55100		Re 2.413.000

Gambar 4.4 The General Journal of UMKM Febri Store in February and March 2022
Source : Data Processed 2022

3. General Ledger

After creating a general journal, then create a general ledger that serves to separate the accounts on the financial statements

UMKM FEBRI STORE					
General Ledger					
Period February 2022					
Date	Account	Ref	Debit	Kredit	
01/02/2022	Cash	11100	Rp 120.000.000		
02/02/2022	Cash	11100		Rp 46.939.500	
09/02/2022	Cash	11100	Rp 40.000.000		
13/02/2022	Cash	11100	Rp 12.070.000		

UMKM FEBRI STORE					
General Ledger					
Periode March 2022					
Tanggal	Keterangan	Ref	Debit	Kredit	
01/03/2022	Cash	11100	Rp 100.000.000		
02/03/2022	Cash	11100		Rp 14.160.000	
07/03/2022	Cash	11100	Rp 6.337.000		
09/03/2022	Cash	11100	Rp 20.000.000		

Figure 4.6 General Ledger UMKM Febri Store in February and March 2022
Source : Data Processed 2022

General ledger created by using sub-totals with the following steps:

- Copy the general journal to new sheet and copy the Adjustment Journal, then tidy up the data.
- Next block from the date until the transaction ends, then select copy and then right-click on the cursor and select paste special, then check the value and number formats and skip blanks and click OK.
- Furthermore, shorten these transactions based on the date and name of the account.
- Then click the Data menu and click Sub totals on the top right, then at each change in select Ref and use function select Sum, then add subtotal to check Debit and Credit, then click OK, then automatically the balance appears on each account, both debit and credit.

4. Trial Balance

After compiling the ledger, the next stage is to create a balance sheet. The preparation of the balance sheet refers to the results of the previous ledger

UMKM FEBRI STORE				UMKM FEBRI STORE			
TRIAL BALANCE				Trial Balance			
Period February 2022				Periode March 2022			
Ref	Account	Debit	Kredit	Ref	Akun	Debit	Kredit
11100	=VLOOKUP(A5;AkunMaret;2;0)	Rp 291.883.900		11100	=VLOOKUP(A5;AkunMaret;2;0)		
11200	C VLOOKUP(lookup_value; table_array; col_index_num; [range_lookup])			11200	C VLOOKUP(lookup_value; table_array; col_index_num; [range_lookup])		
11300	Account Receivable	Rp 1.943.000		11300	Account Receivable	Rp 15.909.000	
11400	Merchandise Inventory	Rp 102.474.500		11400	Merchandise Inventory	Rp 92.135.500	

Figure 4.8 Trial Balance UMKM Febri Store in February and March 2022
Source : Data Processed 2022

The trial balance sheet is prepared using several stages as follows:

- In the Ref table, it can be filled in manually and if it has been filled in then the Account column will display the account that has been created in Microsoft Excel before.
- In the table, the accounts are filled with the formula =VLOOKUP(A5; Account;2;0). VLOOKUP is used to search for data, A5 is the column contained in the account number, Account is the account that has been created in excel, 2 indicates false and 0 if true.
- On the debit and credit table is filled with the formula =Ledger! D19, The ledger is the General Ledger that has been named using the defined name and D19 is the column in the General Ledger account.
- The sum column is populated by using the SUM formula which serves to sum all nominals Adjustment Journal

The next step is to compile adjustment entries that have a function to find out what happens at the end of the period. Here is an adjustment journal of the UMKM feбри stores

UMKM FEBRI STORE ADJUSTMENT JOURNAL Period February 2022				UMKM FEBRI STORE ADJUSTMENT JOURNAL Periode March 2022			
Account	Ref	Debet	Kredit	Akun	Ref	Debet	Kredit
=VLOOKUP(B5;AkunMaret;2)	77500	Rp 46.042		=VLOOKUP(B5;AkunMaret;2)	77500	Rp 46.042	
VLOOKUP(lookup_value; table_array; col_index_num; [range_lookup])		Rp 46.042		VLOOKUP(lookup_value; table_array; col_index_num; [range_lookup])		Rp 46.042	
Depreciation Building Expense	77600	Rp 416.667		Depreciation Building Expense	77600	Rp 416.667	
Accum. Dep.- Building	22400		Rp 416.667	Accum. Dep.- Building	22400		Rp 416.667

Figure 4.10 Adjustment Journal UMKM Feбри Store in February and March 2022

Source : Data Processed (2022)

The adjustment journal is compiled using several stages, as follows:

- In the Ref table, the account is filled with the account number that has been created and after filling in the account table, it will display the accounts that have been created.
 - In the table, the accounts are filled with the formula =VLOOKUP(B5; ACCOUNTS;2). VLOOKUP is used to search for data and A5 is the column contained in the account number. Account is an account that has been created first in the excel file, 2 indicates if it is correct.
 - The debit and credit tables can be filled in manually.
 - The sum column is filled with the SUM formula to sum the grand total.
6. Worksheet

After compiling the adjustment journal, then compile a worksheet

UMKM FEBRI STORE WORKSHEET Period February 2022										UMKM FEBRI STORE WORKSHEET Periode February 2022									
count Num	Account	Trial Balance		Adjustment		count Num	Account	Trial Balance		Adj									
		Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit			Debit	Kredit		Debit	Kredit							
11100	=VLOOKUP(A6;Akun;2;0)	291.883.900	0	0	0	11100	Cash	=VLOOKUP(A6;NS;3)	0	0									
11200	VLOOKUP(lookup_value; table_array; col_index_num; [range_lookup])	0	0	0	0	11200	Cash in Bank	VLOOKUP(lookup_value; table_array; col_index_num; [range_loo	0	0									
11300	Account Receivable	1.943.000	0	0	0	11300	Account Receivable	1.943.000	0	0									
11400	Merchandise Inventory	102.474.500	0	0	102.474.500	11400	Merchandise Inventory	102.474.500	0	0									

UMKM FEBRI STORE WORKSHEET Period February 2022										UMKM FEBRI STORE WORKSHEET Periode February 2022									
Account	Adjustment		Adjusted Trial Balance		Account	Adjustment		Adjusted Trial Balance		Income/Loss									
	Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit		Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit								
Cash	=SUMIF(Ref;A6;DJP)	0	291.883.900	0	Cash	0	0	=IF(C6<50000;G6;0)	0	0	0								
Cash in Bank	SUMIF(range; criteria; [sum_range])	0	0	0	Cash in Bank	0	0	=IF(C6+E6>D6+F6;C6+E6;-D6+F6;0)	0	0	0								
Account Receivable	0	0	1.943.000	0	Account Receivable	0	0	=IF(logical_test; [value_if_true]; [value_if_false])	0	0	0								

Income/Loss				Balance				Income/Loss				Balance			
Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit		
=IF(A6>50000;G6;0)	0	291.883.900	0	0	0	=IF(A6<50000;G6;0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
=IF(logical_test; [value_if_true]; [value_if_false])	0	0	0	0	0	=IF(logical_test; [value_if_true]; [value_if_false])	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	1.943.000	0	0	0	0	0	1.943.000	0	0	0	0	0		

UMKM FEBRI STORE Worksheet Periode March 2022									
No Akun	Akun	Neraca Saldo		No Akun	Akun	Neraca Saldo		Penyesuaian	
		Debit	Kredit			Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit
11100	=VLOOKUP(A6;AkunMaret;2;0)			11100	Cash	=VLOOKUP(A6;NS;3)		0	0
11200	VLOOKUP(lookup_value; table_array; col_index_num; [range_lookup])			11200	Cash in Bank	VLOOKUP(lookup_value; table_array; col_index_num; [range_lookup])		0	0
11300	Account Receivable	15.909.000	0	11300	Account Receivable	15.909.000	0	0	0
11400	Merchandise Inventory	0	92.135.500	11400	Merchandise Inventory	0	92.135.500	0	92.135.500

UMKM FEBRI STORE Worksheet Periode March 2022									
Akun	Neraca Saldo		Penyesuaian		Penyesuaian		Neraca Saldo Disesuaikan		Laba R
	Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit	
Cash	242.695.000	0	=SUMIF(Ref;A6;DJP)	0	0	0	=IF(C6+E6>D6+F6;C6+E6;-D6+F6;0)	0	0
Cash in Bank	0	0	SUMIF(range; criteria; [sum_range])	0	0	0	=IF(logical_test; [value_if_true]; [value_if_false])	0	0
Account Receivable	15.909.000	0	0	0	0	0	15.909.000	0	0

UMKM FEBRI STORE Worksheet Periode March 2022									
Neraca Saldo Disesuaikan		Laba Rugi		Neraca		Laba Rugi		Neraca	
Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit
242.695.000	0	=IF(A6>50000;G6;0)	242.695.000	0	0	=IF(A6<50000;G6;0)	0	0	0
0	0	=IF(logical_test; [value_if_true]; [value_if_false])	0	0	0	=IF(logical_test; [value_if_true]; [value_if_false])	0	0	0
15.909.000	0	0	0	15.909.000	0	0	15.909.000	0	0

Figure 4.11 Worksheet UMKM Feбри Store in February and March 2022

Source : Data Processed (2022)

The preparation of the balance sheet is carried out in several stages, as follows:

- In the table, the account number is filled manually with the account number that has been created and after filling in the description table, it will display the accounts that have been created.
- In the table, the accounts are filled with the formula =VLOOKUP(A6; Account;2;0). VLOOKUP is used to search for data and A6 is the column contained in the account number. An account is an account that has been created first in the excel file. 2 indicates if true and 0 if incorrect.
- In the Debit column, the balance is filled with the formula =VLOOKUP(A6; NS;3) column Credit =VLOOKUP(A6; NS;4) VLOOKUP serves to find data, trial balance is the trial balance that has been created in the previous trial balance file and A6 is the account no column, 3 indicates the 3rd column, 4 indicates column 4.
- In the adjustment table, the discharge column is filled with the formula =SUMIF(RefJP; A6;DJP), SUMIF is used to search for data, RefJP is the account number of the adjustment journal, A6 is the account number that has been filled in and DGT is the account name in the debit column in the adjustment journal, In the credit column filled with the formula =SUMIF(RefJP; A6; KJP) SUMIF is used to search for data, Ref is the account number of the adjustment journal, A6 is the account number that has been filled in and KJP is the account name in the Credit column in the adjustment journal.
- In the debit balance sheet table is filled with the formula =IF(C6+E6>D6+F6;(C6+E6)-(D6+F6);0) and the credit column with the formula =IF(D6+F6>C6+E6;(D6+F6)-(C6+E6);0)
- In the table, the profit and loss debit is filled with the formula =IF(A6>50000; G6;0) and credits =IF(A6>50000; H6;0) and will be filled according to the account included to the profit and loss automatically.
- In the discharge balance table, fill in with the formula =IF(A6<50000; G6;0) and credits =IF(A6<50000; H6;0).Income Statement

Furthermore, compile a income statement that is useful for helping users of financial statements to evaluate the results of ongoing business. The following are the results of the profit and loss of UMKM Febri store in February and March 2022 which are compiled based on SAK EMKM.

UMKM FEBRI STORE			
INCOME STATEMENT			
Period February 2022			
SALES BRUTO			
55100	=VLOOKUP(A5;Akun;2;0)	Rp	173.826.900
55200	S VLOOKUP(lookup_value; table_array; col_index_num; [range_lookup])		
55300	Sales Discount	Rp	-
NET SALES			Rp 173.826.900
Cost of Goods Sold			
66000	Cost of Goods Sold		
66100	Purchase	Rp	66.115.500

UMKM Toko Febri			
Laporan Laba Rugi			
Periode Maret 2022			
PENJUALAN BRUTO			
55100	=VLOOKUP(A5;AkunMaret;2;0)		
55200	S VLOOKUP(lookup_value; table_array; col_index_num; [range_lookup])		
55300	Sales Discount	Rp	-
PENJUALAN BERSIH			Rp 142.695.000
HARGA POKOK PENJUALAN			
66000	Cost of Goods Sold		
66100	Purchase	Rp	44.328.000

Figure 4.13 Income Statement UMKM Febri Store in February and March 2022
Source : Data Processed (2022)

Income statement to make with some steps, as follows:

- The account number table is filled in manually with the account number that has been created and after filling in the description table, it will display the accounts that have been created.
- In the table the caption is filled with the formula =VLOOKUP(A5; Account;2;0). VLOOKUP is used to search for data and A5 is a column contained in the account number. The account is an account that has been created first in the excel file. 2 indicates if correct and 0 if incorrect.
- In the nominal table using the formula =VLOOKUP(A5;NL;10) VLOOKUP is used to find data and A5 is the column contained in the account number on a worksheet is the account that has been created first on the excel file on 10 indicated in the 10th column in the worksheet.

- d) In the gross profit column, it is filled in by reducing sales and the cost of goods sold.
 - e) In the net profit column, it is filled by reducing the amount of expense and gross profit.
8. Balance

The next step is the preparation of a statement of financial position. A balance sheet is a report that presents assets, liabilities and equity at the end of the period.

UMKM FEBRI STORE			
BALANCE			
Period February 2022			
Current Assets			
11100	Cash	=VLOOKUP(A5;NL;11)	
11200	Cash in Bank	=VLOOKUP(lookup_value; table_array; col_index_num; [range_lookup])	
11300	Account Receivable	Rp 1.943.000	
11400	Merchandise Inventory	Rp 102.474.500	
11500	Supplies	Rp 55.000	
Total Current Assets			Rp 396.356.400
UMKM Toko Febri			
Laporan Posisi Keuangan			
Periode Maret 2022			
Aset Lancar			
11100	Cash	=VLOOKUP(A5;NL;11)	
11200	Cash in Bank	=VLOOKUP(lookup_value; table_array; col_index_num; [range_lookup])	
11300	Account Receivable	Rp 15.909.000	
11400	Merchandise Inventory	Rp -	
11500	Supplies	Rp 55.000	
Jumlah Aset Lancar			Rp 258.659.000

Figure 4.15 Balance UMKM Febri Store In February and March 2022
Source : Data Processed (2022)

Balance to make with some steps, as follows:

- a) The account number table is filled with the account number that has been created and after filling in the description table, it will display the accounts that have been created.
 - b) In the table the caption is filled with the formula =VLOOKUP(A5; Account;2;0). VLOOKUP is used to search for data and A5 is a column contained in the account number. The account is an account that has been created first in the excel file. 2 indicates if correct and 0 if incorrect.
 - c) In the nominal table using the formula =VLOOKUP(A5;NL;11) VLOOKUP is used to find data and A5 is the column contained in the account number, Balance Strip is an account that has been created first in the excel file. 11 shows the columns contained in the previous worksheet.
 - d) In the current asset column using the formula =SUM(C6:C10), SUM is useful for summing kan and C6:C10 is the sum from the cash column to supplies.
 - e) On the number of fixed assets using the formula =sum(C13; C18) is the sum of equipment and accumulation depreciation vehicles
 - f) The table of total assets is filled with current assets and fixed assets
 - g) Total liability is filled with the amount of account payable, equity and prive.
9. Closing entries

The next step is to make closing entries. It will close the accounts of income accounts, expense accounts, prose accounts, and income summary.

UMKM FEBRI STORE				
CLOSING JOURNAL				
Period February 2022				
Date	Account	Ref	Debet	Kredit
31/02/2022	=VLOOKUP(C5;Akun;2)	55100	Rp 173.826.900	
	Income Summary	44300		Rp 173.826.900
31/02/2022	Income Summary	44300	Rp 70.379.252	
	Purchase	66100		Rp 66.115.500
	Electricity Expense	77100		Rp 300.000
	Water Expense	77200		Rp 30.000
	Freight	77300		Rp 300.000
	Depreciation Equipment Expense	77500		Rp 92.084
	Depreciation Building Expense	77600		Rp 833.334
	Depreciation Vehicle Expense	77700		Rp 2.708.334
UMKM FEBRI STORE				
CLOSING JOURNAL				
Periode March 2022				
Tgl	Akun	Ref	Debet	Kredit
31/02/2022	=VLOOKUP(C5;AkunMaret;2)	55100	Rp 142.695.000	
	VLOOKUP(lookup_value; table_array; col_index_num; [range_lookup])			Rp 142.695.000
31/02/2022	Income Summary	44300	Rp 48.591.752	
	Purchase	66100		Rp 44.328.000
	Electricity Expense	77100		Rp 300.000
	Water Expense	77200		Rp 30.000
	Freight	77300		Rp 300.000
	Depreciation Equipment Expense	77500		Rp 92.084
	Depreciation Building Expense	77600		Rp 833.334
	Depreciation Vehicle Expense	77700		Rp 2.708.334

Figure 4.17 Closing Entries UMKM Febri Store In February and March 2022
Source : Data Processed (2022)

Closing entries to take some steps, as follows:

- a) The account number table is filled manually with the account number that has been created and after filling in the description table, it will display the accounts that have been created.
 - b) In the table, the accounts are filled with the formula =VLOOKUP(C5; Accounts;2). VLOOKUP is used to search for data and C5 is the column contained in the account number, the account is the account that has been created first in the excel file.
 - c) In the debit and credit fields, it is filled in manually.
10. Post - closing trial balance
 Furthermore, make a post closing trial balance containing the entire real balance and made at the end of the reporting period at a company

UMKM FEBRI STORE							
CLOSING TRIAL BALANCE							
Period February 2022							
No Akun	Akun	Adjusted Trial Balance		Closing Journal		Trial Balance After Closing	
		Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit
11100	Cash	=Neraca Lajur/G6		0	0	291.883.900	0
11200	Cash in Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0
11300	Account Receivable	1.943.000	0	0	0	1.943.000	0

UMKM FEBRI STORE							
CLOSING TRIAL BALANCE							
Periode March 2022							
No Akun	Akun	Neraca Saldo Disesuaikan		Jurnal Penutup		Neraca Saldo Setelah Penutup	
		Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit	Debit	Kredit
11100	Cash	=Neraca Lajur/G6		0	0	242.695.000	0
11200	Cash in Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0
11300	Account Receivable	15.909.000	0	0	0	15.909.000	0

Figure 4.19 Post Closing Trial Balance UMKM Febri Store In February and March 2022

Source : Data Processed (2022)

Post Closing Trial Balance to make with some steps, as follows:

- a) The account number table is filled manually with the account number that has been created and after filling in the description table, it will display the accounts that have been created.
 - b) In the table the caption is filled with the formula =VLOOKUP(A6; Account;2;0). VLOOKUP is used to search for data and A6 is the column contained in the account number. The account is the account that has been created first in the excel file.
 - c) In the debit and credit columns in the balance, they are adjusted and copied from the worksheet that had been created before and the closing journal is taken from the closing journal that had been written on the previous sheet.
 - d) The amount on debit and credit on the trial balance after closing is filled in manually by summing the debit and debit columns, subtracting the debit and credit columns, which are on the balance sheet after adjusting and the closing journal.
 - e) In the debit and credit fields, they are typed manually.
11. The Notes of financial Statement

The Notes of Financial Statement provide information about a statement that the financial statements are in accordance with the SAK EMKM, accounting policies, and additional information regarding certain account details that describe important and material transactions so that they are useful for users of financial statements. The following is an overview of the financial statements that researchers can compile in February and March.

- a. Generally, UMKM Toko Febri was established in Nangbelawan, Simpang 4 district in 2018. This UMKM is engaged in the staple food business.
- b. Overview of Accounting Policies
 - 1) Statement of Compliance of UMKM Febri Store has not prepared financial statements so that they do not meet EMKM accounting standards.
 - 2) Accounts Receivable
 UMKM Febri Store has accounts receivable that must be billed at the end of February and March.
 - 3) Inventory
 UMKM Febri Store does not record and calculate the inventory of merchandise in detail each month.
 - 4) Fixed assets
 UMKM Toko Febri does not calculate fixed assets and depreciation.
- c. Revenue Recognition and Revenue expense are recognized when a sale occurs to consumers.

- d. Income tax
MSMEs Toko Febri has not calculated income in detail.
- e. Profit Saldo
Profit saldo represents the accumulated difference in income and expenses after deducting the distribution of owners.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussions that have been carried out regarding the Application of Accounting based on SAK EMKM on UMKM Febri Store, researchers can draw conclusions that UMKM Febri Store are businesses that do not have financial statements and do not calculate the amount of merchandise inventory both physically and perpetually, so that UMKM Febri Store do not know the amount of Profit or Loss experienced every month correctly. So that to compile financial reports, researchers rely on several invoices owned by UMKM Febri Store. After the implementation of accounting based on SAK EMKM using the Excel application for accounting on UMKM Febri Store, the data can be seen and can provide convenience for owners in knowing the advantages and disadvantages achieved by UMKM and the amount of merchandise inventory owned by UMKM every month.

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