



ETAP SAK IMPLEMENTATION IN SME IN TABANAN REGENCY

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Abstract

SAK ETAP is a standard that refers to SMEs specific business financial statements or entities that do not have significant public accountability, where financial statements are made not public. SAK ETAP is effective as of January 1, 2011. This study aims to determine the implementation of SAK ETAP in SMEs in Tabanan Regency in terms of entrepreneur education, length of business, business credit, information technology and perception of SME entrepreneurs. The sample in this study consisted of 94 units of SMEs registered in DISPERINDAG, Tabanan Regency. Sampling in this study uses purposive sampling method, and uses the Slovin formula to determine the minimum sample size. Data collection methods with questionnaires and interviews. Data analysis used in this study is logistic regression analysis. The results showed that the level of education, the number of business loans and information technology had a positive effect on the implementation of SAK ETAP. While the business duration and perceptions of entrepreneurs do not affect the implementation of SAK ETAP.

Keywords: *Business Characteristics, Perception of Entrepreneurs, SME, SAK ETAP*

I Introduction

It is recognized that micro, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) play a very vital role in development and economic growth. Not only does the business group absorb the most labor force so that it becomes a source of employment or income growth, but also in many countries its contribution to the formation or growth of gross domestic product (GDP) is very large (Tambunan, 2009). In 2016, SMEs that have high resilience will be able to sustain the country's economy, even during the global crisis. In 2016 the number of SMEs in Indonesia reached 57.89 million business units and still continues to grow, spread throughout Indonesia. SMEs in Bali Province have increased from year to year, from the data of the Bali Provincial Office of



Cooperatives and SMEs, the number of SMEs in 2015 reached 265,558 units consisting of the informal sector 203,119 units and the formal sector 61,648 units. The high growth of SMEs in Bali has a positive impact in terms of employment, even distribution of development, especially in the economic field and an increase in Gross Regional Domestic Income (Sutandra, 2015).

But behind the glorious achievements shown by the existence of these SMEs, in reality there are still various problems and constraints faced by SMEs, including classic obstacles namely the quality of human resources (HR), weak business networks and market penetration capabilities, the mentality of SME entrepreneurs, lack of transparency between the early generation of SME builders for the next generation, legality, and financial problems (Handayani, 2009). In the research of Tihomola (2013) proved that there are several problems that cause failure in SME. These problems include low levels of education and lack of training, poor marketing, bank reluctance to provide loans to SMEs, the use of business assets for personal use, the amount of security costs (illegal fees), and the lack of support from the government.

From the data on the number of SMEs in Bali, there are in Tabanan Regency the number of SMEs reached 8591 units. However, SMEs in Bali, especially Tabanan Regency, still face various obstacles to the weak market network, low quality of human resources, production and technology problems and capital problems. until now there are many financing programs for SMEs both from the government and banking. To overcome obstacles in meeting capital for SMEs the Provincial Government of Bali established the Regional Credit Guarantee Company (Jamkrida) Bali, which is expected to overcome the problem of lack of business capital for SMEs whose businesses are feasible but have difficulty accessing credit due to limited collateral (Sutandra, 2015).

Along with the rapid development of businesses in Indonesia, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (DSAK) has ratified the Entity Financial Accounting Standards without Public Accountability (SAK ETAP), aimed at business entities that do not have public accountability, such as SME entities. SAK ETAP is effective as of January 1, 2011 but the application before the effective date is permitted (IAI, 2009: 166). Entities without public accountability are entities that do not have significant public accountability and issue



financial statements for purposes but (general purpose financial statements) for external users such as owners who are not directly involved in business management, creditors, and credit rating agencies (IAI, 2016). The presence of SAK ETAP is expected to provide convenience for SMEs in presenting financial statements. SAK ETAP provides convenience for an entity compared to the General SAK with more complex reporting provisions (Hayadi, 2010).

According to the Financial Accounting Standards of Entities without Public Accountability, the purpose of the financial statements of micro, small and medium entities is to provide information on financial position, performance and cash flow statements of an entity that is beneficial to a large number of users in making economic decisions by anyone who is not in a position to request a report special finance to meet certain information needs (IAI: 2009). Financial reports have an important role to achieve business success, including for small businesses (Ervillia, 2009). Financial statements can be a reliable basis for decision making in the management of micro, small and medium enterprises, including for pricing decisions, market development, including for investment decisions (Prastowo, 2009).

Knowledge in the implementation of financial statements is very helpful for SMEs in conducting business activities. But the limitations faced by SMEs are the education of entrepreneurs who do not know accounting or bookkeeping, lack of discipline in recording financial transactions, to the absence of sufficient funds to employ accountants or buy accounting software to facilitate accounting accounting (Rudiantoro and Siregar, 2011). provide perception and understanding of financial statements, these perceptions will affect the use of financial statements, namely SAK ETAP. Previous research conducted by Tuti and Febrina (2015) found that the level of education did not significantly influence the understanding of SMEs in preparing financial statements based on SAK ETAP. But in the research Sariningtyas and Diah (2013) found that there was a positive influence between the level of owner's education on the needs of SAK ETAP for SMEs. Malini (2015) found that the level of education had a positive effect on the application of SAK ETAP.

In addition, businesses that have older ages have more experience in managing their business and financial statements (Rudiantoro and Siregar, 2011). With adequate accounting, SME entrepreneurs can meet the requirements in applying for credit in the form of financial



statements, evaluating performance, knowing financial position, calculating taxes and other benefits (Warsono, 2009). Research conducted by Rudiantoro and Siregar (2011) found that the length of standing effort had a negative effect on the perception of SMEs in implementing SAK ETAP. Tuti and Febrina (2015) found that business duration had a positive influence on the understanding of SMEs in preparing financial statements based on SAK ETAP.

Many government or private financial institutions such as banks channel credit to SMEs with certain conditions, one of the conditions is a business financial report that is used as material for analysis in lending and in credit applications business financial statements are needed. In the research of Rudiantoro and Siregar (2011) the low quality of financial reports negatively affects credit received by SMEs. Malini (2015) found that the quality of financial statements has a positive effect on credit received by SMEs.

Understanding information technology provides knowledge and ease in presenting financial statements. Accounting standards that can accommodate entrepreneurs can help SMEs in providing quality financial information. SMEs with good business development generally make financial statements based on SAK ETAP, in the financial statements can be seen whether the business is developing or not, thus the entrepreneur can determine the next step for the business. Sariningtyas and Diah (2013) found that there was a positive influence between understanding information technology, on the needs of SAK ETAP for SMEs.

SME entrepreneurs can have different information in interpreting the value of accounting information. Real experience will shape the right perception of accounting information. With the learning process or experience understanding financial information systems based on IFRS ETAP can change the perception of entrepreneurs (Ikshan and Ishak, 2005: 57). Previous research conducted by Anggara (2012) found that there was a significant positive effect between the perception of SMEs about SAK ETAP on behavior in the presentation of financial statements. Rudiantoro and Siregar (2011) found that the perception of SME had a positive effect on financial statements. Sofiah and Murniati (2014), Auliyah (2012), Tarmizi and Bugawati (2013) and Malini (2015) found that the perception of SME had a positive effect on information from SAK ETAP, where respondents considered it very important to have



financial accounting information based on SAK ETAP. So that the important things examined in this study are "whether the level of education, length of business, size of business credit, understanding of business information technology and the perception of SME entrepreneurs influence the implementation of IFRSs?"

II Theoretical Basis

Perception Theory

A person's perception of something arises because of some stimulus that affects perception. SME entrepreneurs can have different information in interpreting the value of accounting information. Real experience will shape the right perception of accounting information, with the learning process or experience understanding the SAK ETAP-based financial information system can change the perception of entrepreneurs. So the better the perception of SMEs towards the understanding of SAK ETAP, the higher the implementation of SAK ETAP in the business financial statements.

Compliance Theory

Financial Accounting Standards (2009) explain that financial statements are part of the financial reporting process that aims to provide information about the financial position, performance, and management of the company that is useful for users to make economic decisions, thus employers must be consistent and compliant with the making of financial statements based on accounting standards that have been used. Entrepreneurs, especially SMEs, must abide by the use of accounting standards in the delivery of financial statements, namely compliance with the behavior of SME entrepreneurs in making financial statements based on SAK ETAP, because SAK ETAP is specifically used for entities without public accountability such as SMEs.

Entity without Public Accountability Financial Accounting Standards (SAK ETAP)

The Indonesian Institute of Accountants on 17 July 2009 has launched SAK ETAP. However, considering the definition of SME itself often changes, then to avoid confusion, this standard is named SAK ETAP. SAK ETAP is effective as of January 1, 2011 but early application as of January 1, 2010 is permitted (IAI, 2009: 166). Companies that comply with SAK ETAP requirements must choose whether to keep compiling financial statements using PSAK or switch to using SAK ETAP. If the company uses SAK ETAP, the auditor who



conducts audits at the company will also refer to SAK ETAP. According to Daniel (2003) in the Financial Accounting Standards module for Entities without Public Accountability, namely:

- 1) Entities that do not have significant public accountability;
- 2) Entities that publish financial statements for general purposes (general purpose financial statements);
- 3) Entities with significant public accountability may use SAK ETAP if permitted by the competent authority.

With the existence of SAK ETAP, small and medium-sized companies can prepare their own financial statements and can be audited to get an audit opinion. Simple financial information but provides reliable information. Providing information about the financial position, performance and cash flow of the entity that is useful for broad users who are not in a position to request reports to meet certain information needs, for example given to: Banks, Owners and Funders. SAK ETAP was prepared by adopting IFRS for SME with modifications in accordance with Indonesia's conditions (Daniel, 2013).

Difference between PSAK and SAK ETAP

- 1) Presentation of PSAK Financial Statements, namely the statement of financial position, information presented in the statement of financial position, differentiation of current and non-current assets and short-term and long-term liabilities, current assets, short-term liabilities, information presented in the statement of financial position or notes financial statements (changes in terms in PSAK 1: Balance Sheet into Statement of Financial Position, Liability (liability becomes liability), while with SAK ETAP the same as PSAK, except for information presented in the balance sheet, which eliminates items such as: financial assets, investment properties measured at fair value (ED PSAK 1), biological assets measured at fair cost and value (ED PSAK 1), long-term interest bearing liabilities, deferred tax assets and liabilities, non-controlling interests.
- 2) Profit and Loss Statement, in the PSAK comprehensive income statement: information presented in the statement of comprehensive income, profit or loss over the period, other comprehensive income over the period, information presented in the statement of comprehensive income or notes to financial statements. In the same SAK ETAP, PSAK uses the statement



- of comprehensive income statement, SAK ETAP uses the term profit and loss statement.
- 3) Presentation of Changes in Equity in PSAK with SAK ETAP are the same, except for a number of things related to other comprehensive income.
 - 4) Notes to Financial Statements, in the PSAK Notes to financial statements, structure, disclosure of accounting policies, sources of estimation of uncertainty, capital (ED PSAK 1), and other disclosures. SAK ETAP is the same as PSAK except for capital disclosures.
 - 5) Statement of Cash Flows, in PSAK of operating assets cash flows: direct and indirect methods, cash flows of financing activities, foreign currency cash flows, interest cash flows and dividends, income tax, non-cash transactions. In SAK ETAP is the same as PSAK, except for cash flows operating activities: indirect method, and cash flows of foreign currencies are not regulated.
 - 6) Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, in the PSAK requirements for the presentation of consolidated financial statements, special purpose entities, consolidated procedures, separate financial statements, combined financial statements. The SAK ETAP is not regulated.
 - 7) Accounting, estimation and error policies, in PSAK 25: Net income or loss for the current period, fundamental misdeeds, changes in accounting policies, selection and application of accounting policies, consistency, and changes in accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates, errors, outposts normal, profit or loss from normal activities, non-continued operations, changes in accounting estimates, application of a financial accounting standard, changes in other accounting policies. In SAK ETAP has advanced one step compared to PSAK (there is no "fundamental error" and "extraordinary profit or loss").
 - 8) Basic Financial Instruments, in the scope of SFAS: financial assets and liabilities, basic financial instruments, classified at fair value through profit or loss, held to maturity, available for sale, loans and loans granted, impairment uses incurred loss concept, derecognition, hedging and derivative, scope:



- investment in certain securities, classification of trading, held to maturity, and available sales.
- 9) Inventories, in inventory measurement SFAS, inventory costs, purchase costs, conversion costs, other costs, inventory costs of providing services, cost measurement techniques, net realizable value, recognition as expenses for disclosure. Presentation of inventories in SAK ETAP is the same as PSAK.
 - 10) Investments in associated companies and subsidiaries, in SFAS scope: associate accounting method, cost method, equity method, fair value model (ED PSAK 15). Scope: associates and subsidiaries, accounting methods, associated entities: cost method, subsidiaries. On SAK ETAP presents the equity method.
 - 11) Investments in associated companies and subsidiaries, in PSAK Jointly controlled operations, assets, and entities, accounting methods, proportional consolidation methods, equity methods, fair value models (ED PSAK 12: PBA / PBO / PBE). In SAK ETAP is the same as PSAK except for the accounting method using only the cost method.
 - 12) Property Investment, in the accounting method PSAK namely the fair value model, the cost model. In SAK ETAP, the accounting method is the cost model.
 - 13) Fixed Assets in the presentation of SFAS using a comparative approach, measurement using a cost model or revaluation model, measurement of acquisition costs, recognition of subsequent expenditures, depreciation, no need to review residual values, depreciation methods, and useful life at the end of each reporting period, but if there are indications just change. In SAK ETAP is the same as PSAK unless it does not use the compoundization approach. Revaluation is permitted if done based on Government Regulations. This refers to PSAK 16 (1994). No need to review residual values.
 - 14) Intangible Asset in the presentation of the general principle PSAK for recognition, initial recognition, subsequent measurement, amortization over the useful life or 10 years, impairment. SAK ETAP is the same as PSAK, except for intangible assets obtained from a business combination.
 - 15) Leases in the presentation of PSAK governing agreements containing leases, principle based classification, lessee financial



- statements and not governing agreements containing leases (ISAK 8), lessors, estimated liabilities, contingent liabilities, contingency assets. In SAK ETAP classification of leases: combination of IFRS for SMEs and SFAS 13, financial statements of lessees and lessors using PSAK 30 (1990): Accounting for Leases. The liability is the same as PSAK.
- 16) Equity in the explanation of equity accounting for non-PT business entities, equity accounting for materials in the form of PT, reorganization, difference in revaluation. SAK ETAP is the same as PSAK, except: reorganization, difference in revaluation.
 - 17) Revenue from PSAK presents sales of goods, sale of services, construction contracts, interest, dividends and royalties, attachments to case of income recognition (ED PSAK 23). The presentation of SAK ETAP is the same as PSAK.
 - 18) Borrowing costs for the presentation of PSAK, namely components, recognition and capitalization of borrowing costs. In SAK ETAP, borrowing costs are directly charged.
 - 19) Impairment of Asset Value in PSAK, namely a decrease in the value of inventories, a decrease in the value of non-inventories, a decrease in the value of goodwill. The presentation of SAK ETAP is the same as PSAK, except for space which includes all types of assets. Does not regulate the impairment of goodwill. There is an additional decrease in value for loans and receivables that use PSAK 31: Banking Accounting.
 - 20) Employee benefits in the presentation of SFAS, namely short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits, for definite benefits using PUC, other long-term benefits, termination benefits. In the presentation of SAK ETAP is the same as the PSAK, except for the definite benefits of using PUC and if it cannot, using a simple method.
 - 21) Pph in the presentation of PSAK using deferred tax concept, recognition and measurement of current tax, deferred tax recognition and measurement, using taxpayable concept, no deferred tax recognition and measurement.
 - 22) Reporting currency in the presentation of PSAK, namely currency recording and reporting, functional currency, determination of initial balance, comparative presentation, currency changes in recording and reporting. In the presentation of SAK ETAP the same as PSAK, namely



- functional currency, reporting of foreign currency transactions in functional currency, changes in functional currency (same principle).
- 23) Events after the end of each reporting on PSAK namely events that require adjustment, and events that do not require adjustment. The presentation of SAK ETAP is the same as PSAK.
 - 24) Special party disclosures in the presentation of PSAK, namely the understanding of parties that have special relationships and disclosures. The presentation of SAK ETAP is the same as PSAK.
 - 25) Special activities in the presentation of PSAK, namely accounting, oil and gas accounting, general mining accounting, securities company accounting, mutual fund accounting, banking and insurance accounting. The presentation of SAK ETAP is not regulated.
 - 26) Transitional provisions on the presentation of SAK ETAP are retrospective or prospective (if not practical) applied prospectively (impact to retained earnings) and transfers from and to SAK ETAP.
 - 27) Effective date on the presentation of SAK ETAP, which is effective for financial statements beginning on January 1, 2010, early application January 1, 2010.

III Thinking Framework and Hypotheses

Thinking Framework Implementation of SAK ETAP in SME in Tabanan Regency



Researcher (2016)



Hypothesis

The Influence of Education on the Implementation of SAK ETAP

H1: Employer education has a positive effect on the implementation of SAK ETAP

Effect of Business Duration on SAK ETAP Implementation

H2: Duration of business has a positive effect on the implementation of IFRSs ETAP

Effect of Business Credit on the Implementation of SAK ETAP

H3: SME credit has a positive effect on the implementation of SAK ETAP

The Influence of Entrepreneur Information Technology on the Implications of SAK ETAP

H4: Understanding Information Technology has a positive effect on the implementation of IFRS

Effect of Perceptions of Employers on Implications of SAK ETAP

H5: Perceptions of SME entrepreneurs have a positive effect on the implementation of SAK ETAP

IV Research Methods

Research Sites

This research was conducted on SME in Tabanan regency which has a business license or registered with the Department of Industry and Trade (DISPERINDAG) of Tabanan Regency.

Variable Operational Definition

- 1) Use of SAK ETAP in Presentation of Financial Statements (Y)
Measurements use dummy variables or dichotomous variables, where the value is 1 for SMEs implementing SAK ETAP, and a value of 0 for businesses that do not implement SAK ETAP.
- 2) Entrepreneur Education (X1)
Assessment uses a scale of numbers 1 to 4, where number 1 is the lowest level scale and number 4 is the highest level scale, which consists of:

Others(below SMA/SMK)	= 1
SMA/SMK	= 2
S1	= 3
S2	= 4



- 3) Business Age (X2)
This variable is measured through the business life, namely the length of the year the establishment of the business (Rudiantoro and Siregar, 2011).
- 4) Total Business Credit (X3)
The assessment uses a number 1 to 5 scale, where number 1 is the lowest level scale number and number 5 is the highest level scale, which consists of:

Less than Rp 10.000.000	= 1
Rp 10.000.001 – Rp 25.000.000	= 2
Rp 25.000.001 – Rp 50.000.000	= 3
Rp 50.000.001 – Rp 100.000.000	= 4
More than Rp 100.000.000	= 5
- 5) Perception of Information Technology (X4)
Assessment uses a scale of numbers 1 to 4, where number 1 is the lowest level scale and number 4 is the highest level scale, which consists of:

Very unimportant	= 1
Unimportant	= 2
Important	= 3
Very important	= 4
- 6) Entrepreneur Perception (X5)
Assessment uses a scale of numbers 1 to 4, where number 1 is the lowest level scale and number 4 is the highest level scale, which consists of:

Very unimportant	= 1
Unimportant	= 2
Important	= 3
Very important	= 4

Sample Determination Method

The determination of this research sample is based on purposive sampling. The sample in this questionnaire was SME entrepreneurs located in Tabanan district. This study was supported by the interview process and then giving questionnaires to SME entrepreneurs to be answered, and the results will be examined to find out how education, business duration, business credit, and the perception of SME entrepreneurs influence the implementation of SAK ETAP.



Table 4
Research Sample Criteria

No	Sample Criteria	Sample Amount
1	Number of SME in Tabanan regency	8591
2	SMEs that do not have a business license	(6924)
	Total	1667

Source: Primary Data (processed)

The method used to determine the number of samples is to use the Slovin formula with an error tolerance level (10% tolerance) (Umar, 2008: 78 in Rahman, 2013). The number of samples needed in this study is 94 business units spread in Tabanan Regency.

Data Analysis Technique

Hypothesis testing is done using logistic regression, because the dependent variable is data that uses dummy variables or dichotomous variables. The equation of the logistic regression model used is as follows:

$$\ln \left(\frac{P}{1-P} \right) = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \square \dots \dots \dots (4.1)$$

Information: P : Implementation of SAK ETAP

- α : Konstanta
- $\beta_1 - \beta_4$: Regression Coefficient
- X_1 : Entrepreneur Education
- X_2 : Business Age
- X_3 : Business Credit
- X_4 : Perception of Information

Technology

- X_5 : Entrepreneur Preception
- \square : Error term

Vresults and Discussion

This research was conducted on SMEs that have been registered in DISPERINDAG, Tabanan Regency. The results of data collection in the study obtained from the results of questionnaires and interviews conducted by researchers with respondents (SME entrepreneurs), to get more accurate services and facilitate data analysis. The distribution



of questionnaires using a sample of 94 respondents whose results, namely the last formal education taken by respondents was dominated by high school / vocational school graduates as many as 57 respondents, S1 as many as 32 respondents, then under the SMA / SMK 5 respondents. Business duration is dominated by SMEs that have a business life of more than 10 years. Credit received is generally in accordance with the number of submissions made by SME entrepreneurs.

Hypothesis testing

Determination Coefficient (*Nagelkerke R Square*)

The magnitude of the coefficient of determination in the logistic regression model is indicated by the value of Nagelkerke R square. Table 5.4 presents the values of the coefficient of determination (Nagelkerke R Square), as follows:

Table 5.1
Nagelkerke R square Test Result

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	41.134 ^a	.378	.632

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 7 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Source: Processed Data (2018)

Based on the test results shown in table 5.1, Nagelkerke R square value is equal to 0.632 which means the variability of the dependent variable that can be explained by the independent variable is 63.2 percent, while the remaining 36.8 percent is explained by other variables outside the model research.

Models of Formed Logistics Regression and Hypothesis Testing

Logistic regression model is formed to produce regression coefficient and significance. The logistic regression model that is formed can be seen in the parameter estimation value in variables in the equation, as follows:

Table 5.2



Hypothesis Test Results

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95.0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
							Lower	Upper
Step 1 ^a								
X1	1.860	.871	4.560	1	.033	6.427	1.165	35.448
X2	-.033	.040	.697	1	.404	.967	.895	1.046
X3	1.171	.551	4.522	1	.033	3.224	1.096	9.484
X4	1.994	.831	5.753	1	.016	7.344	1.440	37.458
X5	1.116	.712	2.457	1	.117	3.052	.756	12.319
Constant	-19.474	4.524	18.525	1	.000	.000		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: X1, X2, X3, X4, X5.

Source: Processed Data (2018)

Table 5.2 presented above presents the parameter estimation values in variables in the equation, so the logistic regression analysis equation is obtained as follows:

$$\ln \left(\frac{P}{1-P} \right) = -19,474 + 1,860X_1 - 0,033X_2 + 1,171X_3 + 1,994X_4 + 1,116X_5$$

Discussion of Research Results

Influence of Level of Education on Implementation of SAK ETAP

Based on the results of logistic regression test obtained a positive coefficient value of 1.860 with a significance value of 0.033 smaller than α (0.05). This means that the level of education is able to increase the probability of SMEs to implement SAK ETAP and it can be concluded that the first hypothesis is declared acceptable.

Entrepreneurs with a low level of formal education tend not to have adequate preparation and use of accounting information compared to entrepreneurs who have higher formal education. Employer education is an important factor in the presentation of financial statements, especially SAK ETAP, where accounting materials are the basis for preparing financial statements. The higher the level of education of SME entrepreneurs, the higher the implementation of SAK ETAP in the business financial statements because entrepreneurs are aware of the importance of the preparation of financial statements. The results of this study are in accordance with Sariningtyas and Diah (2013) and Malini (2015) who found that the level of education of owners has a positive effect on the needs of SAK ETAP for SMEs.

Effect of Business Duration on SAK ETAP Implementation



Based on the results of logistic regression test obtained a negative coefficient value of -0.033 with a significance value of 0.404 which is greater than α (0.05). This means that the length of effort does not affect the probability of SMEs to implement SAK ETAP and it can be concluded that the second hypothesis is declared rejected.

Not all SMEs are able to implement SAK ETAP even though they have been running a business for a long time, generally business people who have higher education or SMEs who receive training or coaching from related institutions are better able to implement SAK ETAP, while those who have not received training or guidance cannot yet implement SAK ETAP. Business duration does not have an important role in implementing SAK ETAP on business financial statements, because the experience of SME owners may not be able to provide more and better understanding of the making of financial statements. The younger or the older the business age is not a reference that will make the SME owner's view better related to the importance of accounting or financial reporting based on SAK ETAP. Understanding of IFRSs ETAP is more influenced by the willingness of SME owners to learn and use them in the financial statements of the companies concerned. This study in accordance with Mulyani (2014) found that business duration did not prove to have a significant effect on the quality of financial statements.

Effect of Total Business Credit on the Implementation of SAK ETAP

Based on the results of logistic regression test obtained a positive coefficient value of 1.171 with a significance level of 0.033 which is smaller than α (0.05). This shows that to get a loan in the form of credit, the SME financial statements must be good, so the possibility of SMEs implementing SAK ETAP will increase and it can be concluded that the third hypothesis is accepted.

Business credit is a financial facility that allows a person / business entity to borrow money for business purposes. Many government or private financial institutions such as banks channel credit to SMEs with certain conditions, one of the conditions is business financial statements, which are used as analytical material in lending. The financial statements based on SAK ETAP are easier to understand, because the standard report is made specifically to facilitate SMEs in presenting business financial statements. This research is in accordance with the results of Malini's research (2015).



Influence of Information Technology Perception on SAK ETAP Implementation

Based on the results of logistic regression test obtained a positive coefficient value of 1.994 with a significance level of 0.016 which is smaller than α (0.05). This means that the more often SME owners get an understanding of information technology, then the likelihood of SMEs implementing SAK ETAP will increase and it can be concluded that the fourth hypothesis is declared acceptable.

Information technology understanding is very important and absolute which is expected to have a positive influence on the presentation of SME financial statements, because understanding of information technology provides a lot of knowledge and ease of processing data into information in the presentation of financial statements. Understanding of information technology has an influence on the implementation of SAK ETAP in the presentation of business financial statements. The results of this study are consistent with the results of Sariningtyas and Diah (2013) and Nurmala (2015).

Influence of Entrepreneur Perception on SAK ETAP Implementation

Based on the results of logistic regression test obtained a positive coefficient value of 1.116 with a significance level of 0.117 which is greater than α (0.05). This means that the perception of entrepreneurs does not affect the probability of SMEs to implement SAK ETAP and it can be concluded that the fifth hypothesis is declared rejected.

A person's perception of something arises because of some stimulus that affects perception. SME entrepreneurs can have different information in interpreting the value of accounting information. Perception is not a major factor that can affect the mindset and views of employers on understanding the financial statements based on SAK ETAP. SME business owners argue that there are several obstacles in implementing SAK ETAP-based financial statements, among others, the problem of business busyness that makes the transaction bookkeeping often forgotten and the lack of human resources in the field of accounting. The majority of SMEs have carried out the bookkeeping process, such as documenting transaction evidence such as receipts, invoices, receipts and also carrying out simple transaction bookkeeping processes, such as every sale and purchase of goods recorded in a special note. The results of this study in accordance with the results of research Sari (2014) and Kristanto (2011) found that the



perception of SMEs did not affect the application of financial accounting standards based on SAK ETAP.

VI Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis, the results of the study can be concluded as follows:

- 1) Education levels have a positive effect on the implementation of SAK ETAP, entrepreneurs who have a higher level of education are more likely to implement SAK ETAP.
- 2) Business duration or business age does not affect the implementation of SAK ETAP in SMEs. Understanding of IFRSs ETAP is more influenced by the willingness of SME owners to learn and use them in the financial statements of the companies concerned.
- 3) The number of business loans has a positive effect on the implementation of SAK ETAP in SMEs. The implementation of SAK ETAP in the financial statements can be a benchmark for obtaining business credit from credit channeling institutions.
- 4) Perceptions of information technology have a positive effect on the implementation of SAK ETAP. Understanding of information technology provides a lot of knowledge and ease of processing data into information in the presentation of financial statements.
- 5) The perception of entrepreneurs does not affect the implementation of SAK ETAP. SME business owners argue that there are several obstacles in implementing SAK ETAP-based financial statements, among others, the problem of business busyness that makes the transaction bookkeeping often forgotten and the lack of human resources capable of accounting.

Daftar Pustaka

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