

INTERNAL FACTORS INFLUENCING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SAK EMKM AMONG MSMES IN SURAKARTA CITY

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Abstract

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a strategic role in driving national economic growth; however, the implementation of the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) among the majority of MSMEs remains suboptimal. This situation suggests the presence of internal factors influencing the application of accounting standards in financial statement preparation. Small and medium-sized businesses in Surakarta City use SAK EMKM, and this usage is affected by factors like their sales volume, how long they've been operating, and their business size. This study employed a quantitative research approach. The sample included 100 MSME owners who were chosen using purposive sampling. Data was gathered using questionnaires and then looked at using multiple linear regression analysis. The findings show that the age of the business and the owner's education level have a positive and important influence on implementing SAK EMKM. However, the business's sales volume and size do not play a major role. All the different factors together have a big impact on how well SAK EMKM is done. The Adjusted R-Square value is 0.600, which means the model explains 60% of the differences in how SAK EMKM is carried out. The findings suggest that the business owner's experience and education level are more decisive factors than business characteristics—such as turnover and size—in fostering the adoption of SAK EMKM. Therefore, continued efforts in education, training, and accounting assistance for MSME owners are essential to support more optimal SAK EMKM implementation.

Keywords: implementation of SAK EMKM; MSMEs; business turnover; business age; education level.

Introduction

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a vital role in the Indonesian economy by absorbing labor, boosting community economic activity, and supporting sustainable national development. The continuous annual growth of MSMEs has garnered significant government attention as a means to strengthen the economy and maintain economic stability (Sanglise & Banjarnahor, 2019). However, the growth in the number of MSMEs has not been matched by the adoption of Financial Accounting Standards; the

majority of business owners remain unable to prepare financial statements in accordance with applicable standards. MSME financial reporting is the process of presenting accurate and complete financial information regarding the enterprise's activities and performance (Ratu Safitriani, 2025).

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a vital role in supporting Indonesia's economy. Beyond their capacity to absorb labor, MSMEs contribute to economic growth and the improvement of public welfare. For these businesses to develop sustainably, MSME operators require support in effective financial management. A key aspect of such management is the preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting standards, ensuring the resulting information can serve as a basis for decision-making and meet the needs of external parties. To support MSMEs in preparing financial statements, the The Institute of Indonesia Chartered Accountants (IAI) launched the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM), and these standards started being used on January 1, 2018. These standards are easier to apply compared to other accounting rules, which helps small business owners create financial reports that more accurately reflect their unique business situation. Nevertheless, the implementation of SAK EMKM among MSMEs remains suboptimal, as many business owners have yet to adopt financial record-keeping practices that align with the applicable standards.

Various studies have been conducted to identify the factors influencing SAK EMKM implementation. Most of these studies employ quantitative methods utilizing multiple linear regression analysis. Desmiranda et al. (2022) found that business turnover influences SAK EMKM implementation, whereas business age and education level do not. Research by Rahmalia and Rahman (2024) indicated that business age affects SAK EMKM implementation, while education level does not. Meanwhile, Salma Afifah et al. (2023) stated that business size and education level influence SAK EMKM implementation. These differing results suggest that the impact of internal factors on SAK EMKM implementation remains inconsistent, warranting further study. This research utilizes the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) as its theoretical framework. This idea says that a person's actions depend on how they feel about something, what they think other people think, and how easy they feel it is to do that action. In this study, turnover, business age, business size, and education level are viewed as internal factors that can influence the decisions of MSME operators regarding the implementation of SAK EMKM. The better the capabilities and resources possessed, the greater the likelihood that business operators will prepare financial statements in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Surakarta City was selected as the research site due to its substantial and diverse population of MSMEs. However, studies are being done on how to actually apply the SAK EMKM (Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities) in Surakarta City—specifically examining the simultaneous influence of turnover, business age, business size, and education level—remains limited. This situation indicates a research gap that warrants further investigation to provide insight into the internal factors influencing

SAK EMKM implementation among MSMEs in Surakarta City. Addressing this issue, this study aims to analyze the impact of turnover, business age, business size, and education level on the implementation of SAK EMKM among MSMEs in Surakarta City. The study employs a quantitative approach using a survey method—distributing questionnaires to MSME owners—followed by analysis using multiple linear regression. The findings are expected to provide empirical evidence regarding the factors influencing SAK EMKM implementation and offer valuable insights for both MSME owners and local government authorities to improve the quality of financial report preparation.

Preliminaries or Related Work or Literature Review

Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM)

On May 18, 2016, the Institute of Indonesia Chartered Accountants (IAI) launched the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM), and these standards were officially approved by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (DSAK-IAI). SAK EMKM started being used to help prepare financial statements for small and medium businesses on January 1, 2018. Financial statements give information about a company's money situation and how well it is doing. This helps people make smart choices about money, especially those who don't have personalized financial reports made just for them (Wulandari & Arza, 2022). In practice, however, many MSME operators have not optimally implemented SAK EMKM due to limitations in knowledge and experience, as well as specific business characteristics.

The Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB)

This study employs the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) as its theoretical framework. The idea is that the actions a person takes are based on the reasons they have for doing them, which are shaped by their emotions, the influence of others, and how easy they think the action is. In this study, revenue, business age, business size, and education level are viewed as internal factors that may influence the decisions of MSME owners regarding the implementation of SAK EMKM. Previous research indicates a gap in the literature concerning the impact of these four factors on SAK EMKM implementation. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the influence of these factors on the implementation of SAK EMKM among MSMEs in Surakarta City. The findings are expected to provide additional empirical evidence regarding the factors influencing SAK EMKM implementation in MSMEs.

Previous Research and Research Novelty

Previous studies have yielded varying results regarding the factors influencing SAK EMKM implementation. Desmiranda et al. (2022) found that business turnover influences SAK EMKM implementation, whereas business age and education level do not. In contrast, research by Rahmalia and Rahman (2024) indicated that business age influences SAK EMKM implementation, while education level does not. Meanwhile, Salma Afifah et al. (2023) stated that business size and education level have a positive effect on SAK EMKM implementation. These divergent findings indicate a lack of consensus regarding the impact of internal factors on SAK EMKM implementation. Furthermore, as most prior

studies employed different combinations of variables and were conducted in different locations, the findings warrant further examination.

Materials and Method

The quantitative approach used in this study focuses on the impact of variables such as business revenue, business age, business size, and educational level on the implementation of Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) in MSMEs located in Surakarta City. The study population consists of 10,907 MSMEs, based on 2023 data from the Surakarta City Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The sample was selected using a purposive sampling technique, with criteria requiring MSMEs to be actively operating and to have a monthly turnover exceeding IDR 10,000,000. Based on calculations using the Slovin formula with a 10% margin of error, a sample of 100 respondents was obtained. The study collects information straight from people by asking them to complete questionnaires. The research tool was made following instructions for each variable : business turnover (X_1), business age (X_2), business size (X_3), education level (X_4), and SAK EMKM implementation (Y). All statement items were measured using a five-point Likert scale to capture respondent feedback regarding each research indicator.

The data that was gathered was looked at using IBM SPSS Statistics. The analysis started by checking some basic numbers to better understand the data, and then it made sure the research tools were reliable and produced the same results each time. After that, tests were done to check important assumptions like normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity before performing hypothesis testing with multiple linear regression analysis. Hypothesis testing used different tests such as t-tests, a general test known as the F-test, and the R squared value to check how much each independent variable influenced the implementation of SAK EMKM, as well as how all the variables together affected it.

Research Model

The relationship between the independent and dependent variables is examined using a multiple linear regression model, which is written in this way:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + e$$

Description:

Y = Implementation of SAK EMKM

α = Constant

β_1 – β_4 = Regression coefficients

X_1 = Business turnover

X_2 = Business age

X_3 = Business size

X_4 = Education level

e = Error

Results and Discussion

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

The descriptive statistical analysis in this study aims to detail the data results, encompassing respondents' responses to the provided statements using a rating scale.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistical Analysis Results

Variable	N	Min	Maks	Average	Standard Deviation
Revenue	100	8	20	15.46	2.337
Business age	100	4	15	11.08	2.255
Business size	100	6	15	11.96	2.399
Level of education	100	8	20	15.47	2.721
Implementation of SAK EMKM	100	10	25	19.19	3.454

Source: data processing results, 2026.

Descriptive statistical results indicate that all research variables have mean values exceeding their standard deviations, suggesting a relatively homogeneous data distribution. The turnover variable (X1) has a mean of 15.46 (SD = 2.337); business age (X2), 11.08 (SD = 2.255); business size (X3), 11.96 (SD = 2.399); and education level (X4), 15.47 (SD = 2.721). Meanwhile, the implementation of SAK EMKM (Y) shows a mean value of 19.19 with a standard deviation of 3.454.

Validity Test

Validity testing is conducted to determine whether each statement item in the questionnaire accurately measures the variable under study. A statement item is considered valid if the calculated correlation value (r) is greater than the value found in the r-table and the significance level is less than 0.05.

Table 2. Validity Test Results

Variable	Items	Calculated r	Information
Revenue (X1)	X1.1	0,534	Valid
	X1.2	0,667	Valid
	X1.3	0,668	Valid
	X1.4	0,470	Valid
Business age (X2)	X2.1	0,758	Valid
	X2.2	0,768	Valid
	X2.3	0,708	Valid
Business size (X3)	X3.1	0,636	Valid
	X3.2	0,775	Valid
	X3.3	0,770	Valid
Level of education (X4)	X4.1	0,628	Valid
	X4.2	0,569	Valid
	X4.3	0,723	Valid
	X4.4	0,647	Valid

Implementation of SAK EMKM (Y)	Y1	0,612	Valid
	Y2	0,732	Valid
	Y3	0,860	Valid
	Y4	0,706	Valid
	Y5	0,779	Valid

Source: data processing results, 2026.

Reliability Test

Reliability testing is done to check how consistently a research tool can measure a variable. A variable is reliable if its Cronbach's Alpha score is above 0.60. The results from the reliability test are listed here:

Table 3. Reliability Test Results

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Information
Revenue	0,711	Reliabel
Business age	0,799	Reliabel
Business size	0,789	Reliabel
Level of education	0,748	Reliabel
Implementation of SAK EMKM	0,788	Reliabel

Source: data processing results, 2026.

Normality Test

A normality test is performed to determine whether the research data follows a normal distribution. Data is considered normally distributed when the significance value (Asymp.) is higher than the critical value. Sig.) is greater than 0.05. The table below shows the results of the normality test:

Table 4. Descriptive Statistical Analysis Results

Variable	N	Kolmogorov-Smirnov Statistic	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	Information
Regression Residual	100	0,057	0.200	Normal

Source: data processing results, 2026.

Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity assessment is carried out to determine whether there is a significant correlation among the independent variables within a regression analysis. A proper regression model should not exhibit multicollinearity, and the evaluation looks at the Tolerance and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) metrics to assess this. A regression model is considered devoid of multicollinearity when its Tolerance value exceeds 0.10 and its VIF value remains under 10. The findings from the multicollinearity assessment are presented in the table below:

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	Tolerance	VIF	Information
Revenue	0,872	1.146	Free from Multicollinearity
Business age	0,628	1.593	Free from Multicollinearity
Business size	0,700	1.429	Free from Multicollinearity
Level of education	0,501	1.998	Free from Multicollinearity

Source: data processing results, 2026.

Heteroskedasticity Test

The goal of the heteroscedasticity test is to evaluate whether the regression model displays varying levels of residual variance across the different observations. A robust regression model is one characterized by constant residual variance—meaning it is free from heteroscedasticity. The Glejser test is employed for this purpose by examining the significance value (Sig.) of each independent variable; if the significance value exceeds 0.05, the regression model is considered free from heteroscedasticity. The findings from the heteroscedasticity examination are shown below:

Table 6. Heteroskedasticity Test Results

Variable	Sig. (2-tailed)	Information
Revenue	0,497	Free from heteroskedasticity
Business age	0,598	Free from heteroskedasticity
Business size	0,274	Free from heteroskedasticity
Level of education	0,606	Free from heteroskedasticity

Source: data processing results, 2026.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The influence of independent variables—such as revenue, business age, business size, and education level—on the dependent variable (namely, the implementation of SAK EMKM) can be revealed through statistical test results. The results of the multiple linear regression analysis in this study are as follows:

Table 7. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Model	Coefficient Regression	Sig.	Information
(Constant)	1,449	0,369	
Revenue	0,119	0,240	Not supported
Business age	0,692	0,000	Supported
Business size	0,159	0,149	Not supported

Level of education	0,406	0,000	Supported
R Square = 0,616			
Adjusted R Square = 0,600			
Calculated F = 38,155			
Significance F = 0,000			

Source: data processing results, 2026.

According to the findings from the multiple linear regression assessment, the resulting regression formula is as follows:

$$Y = 1.499 + 0.119X_1 + 0.692X_2 + 0.159X_3 + 0.406X_4 + e$$

Partial Test (t-test)

The results of the partial test (t-test) indicate that, among the four variables examined, only business age and education level have a positive and significant effect on the implementation of SAK EMKM, as their significance values are less than 0.05. Conversely, business turnover and business size do not significantly affect SAK EMKM implementation, as their significance values exceed 0.05. These findings suggest that the implementation of SAK EMKM is influenced more by the business experience and education level of MSME operators than by the magnitude of turnover or business size.

Simultaneous Test (F-test)

A test was done at the same time to see if factors like business turnover, how long the business has been around, its size, and the education level of the people involved all together affect how SAK EMKM is implemented. The analysis gave a calculated F-value of 38.155 and a significance level of 0.000. Because this significance value is below 0.05, the regression model is considered valid, and all the independent variables together have a significant effect on the implementation of SAK EMKM. These results indicate that the implementation of SAK EMKM is not driven by a single factor but rather by a combination of characteristics inherent to business owners; consequently, variations in SAK EMKM implementation can be collectively explained by business turnover, business age, business size, and education level.

Coefficient of Determination (R²) Test

The coefficient of determination shows how well a regression model explains the changes in the dependent variable. The analysis resulted in an R-squared value of 0.616 and an Adjusted R-squared value of 0.600. The Adjusted R-squared value is used to interpret the model because it takes into account the number of independent variables included. An adjusted R-squared value of 0.600 shows that 60.0% of the changes in how SAK EMKM is implemented can be explained by the factors like business turnover, how long the business has been around, its size, and the education level of the people involved. This suggests that the research model possesses a reasonably good ability to explain changes in SAK EMKM implementation. The remaining 40.0% is influenced by factors outside the scope of this study—such as the level of accounting understanding, the intensity of SAK EMKM dissemination, information technology utilization, human resource

competence, business owner motivation, government support, and other factors potentially affecting SAK EMKM implementation.

Comparison

The Effect of Revenue on SAK EMKM Implementation

The research shows that the amount of revenue does not influence how SAK EMKM is implemented by small and medium businesses in Surakarta City. High revenue does not guarantee that MSME owners will implement SAK EMKM, as preparing financial statements in accordance with standards is not yet a top priority. This finding aligns with Wulandari and Arza (2022), who stated that MSME owners focus more on increasing revenue than on implementing SAK EMKM; however, it differs from the findings of Desmiranda et al. (2022), who found that revenue does influence SAK EMKM implementation.

The Effect of Business Age on SAK EMKM Implementation

The research shows that the age of a business has a positive influence on how well SAK EMKM is implemented. The longer a business has been in operation, the more experience the MSME owner has in financial management, thereby encouraging the implementation of SAK EMKM. This result is consistent with Nadia and Viona (2026) but contradicts Sari and Asiam (2023), who stated that the duration of business operations does not necessarily influence SAK EMKM implementation, as factors such as knowledge and training also play a significant role.

The Influence of Business Size on SAK EMKM Implementation

The research results indicate that business size does not influence the implementation of SAK EMKM. The scale of the business—whether large or small—does not guarantee that MSME owners will adopt SAK EMKM, as the majority still rely on simple financial record-keeping methods deemed sufficient for operational needs. This finding aligns with Sari and Asiam (2023), who stated that business size has no impact on SAK EMKM implementation; however, it differs from the findings of Nadia and Viona (2026), who observed that larger business scales correlate with a higher likelihood of adopting SAK EMKM due to the increased complexity of financial transactions.

The Influence of Education Level on SAK EMKM Implementation

The research results indicate that education level has a positive influence on the implementation of SAK EMKM. Higher levels of education among MSME owners correlate with a greater ability to understand and apply financial reporting practices in accordance with SAK EMKM standards. This finding is consistent with Mutiari and Yudiantara (2021), who stated that education enhances business owners' capabilities in preparing financial reports that meet standard requirements. However, these results differ from the views of Winarso and Yuniarto (2023), who argue that SAK EMKM implementation is influenced not only by education level but also by the business owners' awareness and demands from external parties, such as banks.

Conclusions and Suggestions

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that business turnover and business size do not have a significant effect on the implementation of SAK EMKM among MSMEs in Surakarta City. Conversely, business age and education level have a positive and significant impact on SAK EMKM implementation. These results indicate that the adoption of SAK EMKM is influenced more by the business owners' operational experience and educational background than by the magnitude of turnover or business size.

Based on these findings, MSME owners are encouraged to enhance their understanding of financial statement preparation in accordance with SAK EMKM through training and outreach programs. Government bodies, the Institute of Indonesia Chartered Accountants (IAI), higher education institutions, and support organizations are also expected to continue strengthening education and assistance programs to optimize SAK EMKM implementation. Furthermore, future research is advised to incorporate additional variables influencing SAK EMKM implementation and to expand the geographical scope and sample size to achieve more comprehensive results.

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