



An Evaluation of the Preparation Financial Reports for BUMKal Agung Sejahtera Yogyakarta

Poly Endrayanto Eko Christmawan^{1.a)}, Frida Aini Nastiti²⁾, Bella Madiana Sumadi³⁾,
Andre Kussuma Adiputra⁴⁾, Veronika Wiratna Sujarweni⁵⁾

¹*Department of Accounting, Respati University Yogyakarta, Indonesia*

²*Department of Accounting, Respati University Yogyakarta, Indonesia*

³*Department of Accounting, Respati University Yogyakarta, Indonesia*

⁴*Department of Accounting, Respati University Yogyakarta, Indonesia*

⁵*Department of Accounting, Respati University Yogyakarta, Indonesia*

^{a)}Corresponding author: polychristmawan@respati.ac.id

Abstract. This research aims to evaluate the preparation of financial reporting at BUMKal Agung Sejahtera Yogyakarta by considering several aspects, including the compliance of financial statements with applicable accounting standards, the understanding of financial staff regarding those standards, as well as the process and quality of data in the preparation of reports. The method used is qualitative case study, which explores phenomena within the context of real life. The research results show that BUMKal Agung Sejahtera has prepared financial statements in accordance with SAK EMKM, applied the principles of recognition and measurement on an accrual basis, and separated business transactions from the owner. The recognition of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses is carried out based on clear criteria, ensuring the relevance and understandability of the information presented. The financial position report and the income statement are prepared with the appropriate classifications, providing an accurate picture of the entity's performance. Thus, BUMKal Agung Sejahtera meets the SAK EMKM requirements, providing useful information for decision-making by stakeholders.

Keywords: An Evaluation, Preparation of Financial Reports, BUMKal

INTRODUCTION

On Thursday, January 7, 2021, BUMDes/BUMKal Agung Sejahtera in Sumberagung Moyudan conducted its inaugural fish seed distribution. The event was attended by the Moyudan Panewu along with his staff, the Sumberagung village head and village officials, representatives from the BPD, the director and management of BUMDes, and the BUMDes supervisors. Yuswanto, as the director, is requesting support from all parties, especially the Government of Sumberagung Village and all BUMDes administrators, so that BUMDes can operate and develop well. Yuswanto stated that the targeted market share is for consumption fish and fish seeds because this market segment is still open and has potential. In terms of capital, the Sumberagung Village Government is committed to providing equity participation. Furthermore, Duljiman requested that the planned fisheries efforts be implemented properly and are expected to improve the welfare of the Sumberagung community. Arifin, as the Panewu of Moyudan, believes that choosing fish farming is the right decision because the demand for fish, both nationally and in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), remains quite high. He hopes that the fisheries business of BUMKal Agung Sejahtera will thrive and become the largest fish market in the western Sleman region. I request that BUMKal does not monopolize the economic activities of the community; rather, the presence of BUMKal should contribute to the development of the community's economy according to Panewu Moyudan. On that occasion, fish seeds of tilapia were also distributed, totaling 106,400 individuals, consisting of 26,400 seeds measuring 2-3 cm and 80,000 larvae. The Village-Owned Enterprise of Agung Sejahtera, or BUMKal Agung Sejahtera, located in Sumberagung Village, Gedongan Hamlet, Moyudan District, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta, was established on December 18, 2022.

The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises states that Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises aim to grow and develop their businesses in order to build the national economy based on a just economic democracy. Empowerment is an effort made by the Government, Local Government, the Business World, and the community in a synergistic manner in



the form of fostering a climate and developing businesses for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, so that they can grow and develop into resilient and independent businesses. The government and local governments foster a business climate by establishing laws and policies that encompass the following aspects: (a) funding; (b) facilities and infrastructure; (c) business information; (d) partnerships; (e) business licensing; (f) business opportunities; (g) trade promotion; and (h) institutional support. The business world and society actively participate in helping to foster a business climate.

Imam Subki Arifi (2019) in his research titled "Evaluation of Accountability in the Management of Village Funds in Sumber Salak Village, Ledokombo District, Jember Regency." The results of the analysis and discussion concluded that the evaluation of village fund management in the financial management process of Sumber Salak Village, Ledokombo District, Jember Regency in 2017 was carried out well and in accordance with applicable regulations. Ravika, Aprilia, Rizki, and Aznedra (2022), in their research titled "Evaluation of the Implementation of Financial Reporting for Micro Enterprises Based on SAK EMKM: A Case Study at Balabo Scrap." The results of the research and evaluation conducted on the financial statements of Balabo Scrap can be summarized as follows: (1) The owner's understanding of the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities is still very low. The recording and preparation of bookkeeping reports are still very simple and aligned with the needs and understanding of the owner; (2) Balabo Scrap has not yet prepared financial statements in accordance with the applicable SAK EMKM. Desi Nur Kholifah and Priyastiwati (2023) conducted a study titled: Evaluation of the Implementation of Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) in MSMEs in Bantul. The results of this study are: (1) The majority of MSMEs in Bantul have implemented the preparation of financial statements based on SAK EMKM; (2) Limited knowledge about the preparation of financial statements and technology.

To evaluate the preparation of financial reporting at BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera Yogyakarta, the researcher considers the following key issues: (1) Are the financial statements of BUMKAl in accordance with the applicable accounting standards?; (2) What is the level of understanding and application of accounting standards by BUMKAl's financial staff?; (3) How is the process of preparing financial statements carried out?; (4) What is the quality of the data used in the preparation of financial statements?; (5) To what extent is there transparency and accountability in BUMKAl's financial reporting?; (6) How are the financial statements communicated to stakeholders? (misalnya, masyarakat desa, pemerintah daerah).

This research aims to evaluate the preparation of financial reporting at BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera Yogyakarta by using several questions outlined in the main issues mentioned above. Based on several similar studies, the evaluation of financial report preparation at Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMKAl) involves analyzing business processes and transactions, as well as applying applicable accounting standards. This research is a replication of the study by Ravika, Aprilia, Rizki, and Aznedra (2022), with differences in the research subjects and the year of the study.

METHODS

This research is a case study, a research method that delves into phenomena within the context of real life. According to Yin (2018), a case study is an empirical investigation that examines phenomena in their real-life context, especially when the boundaries between the phenomenon and its context are not clear [7]. The main objective of a case study is to gain a deep and detailed understanding of a specific phenomenon. Merriam (1998) states that case studies aim to provide an in-depth understanding of a case through data collection [8]. The type of research used in this study is qualitative research in the form of a case study. Qualitative research is a study that explains how a company reaches the data needed to prepare financial statements in accordance with the SAK EMKM.

This research method uses a qualitative approach. According to Stake (1995), qualitative case studies focus on understanding the meanings that research subjects attribute to their experiences. Case studies are often conducted in real-world contexts, providing relevant insights. Flyvbjerg (2006) emphasizes the importance of context in case studies, stating that case studies help us understand the complexities in real-life situations [9]. Data in the case study is analyzed to identify patterns and themes. As stated by Creswell (2013), case study analysis involves organizing data and seeking meaning from the information obtained [10].

Research Design. The evaluation of financial report preparation can be conducted through several research methods that vary depending on the objectives and scope of the evaluation. Here are some methods used in this research: (1) Literature Review, (2) Document Analysis, (3) Interview, and (4) Case Study.



Researchers are directly involved in explaining and concluding the data obtained using the applicable SAK EMKM. Qualitative data processing is carried out through 5 (five) stages, namely: (1) Data Collection, (2) Data Reduction, (3) Analysis, and (4) Conclusion [5].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BUMKAL AGUNG SEJAHTERA

The Village-Owned Enterprise of Agung Sejahtera or BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera is located in Sumberagung Village, Gedongan Hamlet, Moyudan District, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta, and was established on December 18, 2022. The village of Sumberagung has several assets in the form of fishponds, which were previously a Fish Seed Center. Until now, these ponds are used for tilapia cultivation in an effort to improve the economy of the Sumberagung community.

BUMKAl Sumber Agung has a Director and a Treasurer who prepare financial reports. Below are the duties of each:

1. Duties and Responsibilities

- Develop and implement strategic plans to achieve the long-term goals of BUMKAl.
- Oversee all business operations, including production, marketing, and distribution of fishery products.
- Make important decisions related to investments, product development, and market expansion.
- Oversee financial management, including budgeting, expenditures, and revenues.
- Lead and motivate the team to achieve optimal performance.
- Build and maintain relationships with stakeholders, including the government, investors, and the local community.
- Ensure that all business operations comply with applicable regulations and standards.

2. Treasurer

- Managing and monitoring cash flow, including receipts and expenditures.
- Preparing monthly, quarterly, and annual financial reports in accordance with applicable accounting standards.
- Accurately and timely recording financial transactions.
- Overseeing and controlling the budget to ensure efficient use of funds.

An overview of BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera from the interviews with the Director and Treasurer of BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera can be summarized as follows:

1. The accounting records used by BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera.
Accrual accounting records transactions when revenue is earned or expenses are incurred, regardless of when cash is received or paid.
2. The main purpose of preparing financial statements.
The main objectives of preparing financial statements at BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera include:
 - a. Providing Financial Information. Financial reports provide a clear picture of the organization's financial position and performance, assisting management and stakeholders in decision-making.
 - b. Facilitating Planning and Control. With accurate information, management can plan business strategies and control operations to be more efficient.
 - c. Increasing Transparency. Well-prepared financial reports will enhance transparency for stakeholders, including investors, creditors, and regulators.
 - d. Supporting Performance Analysis. Financial reports enable the analysis of an organization's performance over time, assisting in the identification of trends and areas that need improvement.
 - e. Fulfilling Legal and Regulatory Obligations. The preparation of financial statements aims to meet the legal obligations and regulations in force in Indonesia.
 - f. Supporting Investment Decision-Making. Investors and creditors use financial statements to assess the viability of investments and the risks associated with the organization.
 - g. Assessing Financial Health. Financial reports assist in evaluating the financial health of an organization, including liquidity, solvency, and profitability.
3. Who is involved in the process of preparing financial statements? The Director and the Treasurer each have job responsibilities as outlined above.
4. Several stages involved in the preparation of financial reports:



- a. Data Collection. Gathering all financial information and data from various sources, such as ledgers, transaction reports, and other supporting documents.
 - b. Data Classification. Organizing data into relevant categories, such as assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, and expenses.
 - c. Transaction Recording. Record all transactions in the accounting journal in accordance with applicable accounting principles.
 - d. Preparation of the General Ledger. Transferring data from the journal to the ledger, which reflects the overall account balances.
 - e. Preparation of the Trial Balance. Creating a trial balance to ensure that total debits equal total credits, which indicates that the recording has been done correctly.
 - f. Journal Adjustments. Making adjustments to record transactions that have not been recorded or that need to be recognized in the relevant accounting period.
 - g. Preparation of Financial Statements: Preparing the main financial statements, namely:
 - Income Statement
 - Balance sheet
 - Cash Flow Statement
 - Statement of Changes in Equity
 - h. Presentation of Reports. Presenting financial reports to stakeholders, such as directors, village heads, and the community.
5. The accounting standards applied in the preparation of the financial statements of BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera are the Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities (EMKM) in Indonesia.

2. THE PROCESS OF PREPARING FINANCIAL REPORTS AT BUMKAL AGUNG SEJAHTERA

The process of preparing financial reports at BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera can be described as follows:

1. BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera can gather the necessary data for the financial report through the following steps:
 - a. Daily Transaction Recording. Every financial transaction, whether income or expenditure, is routinely recorded by the treasurer. This includes product sales, cash receipts, debt payments, and operational costs.
 - b. Use of Transaction Evidence. Data is obtained from transaction evidence, such as:
 - Sales Note: To record revenue from sales.
 - Cash Receipt: To record cash income.
 - Cash Out Receipt: To record cash expenditures.
 - Invoice: For the purchase of goods or services.
 - c. Data Classification. Classifying transactions into specific accounts, such as income, expenses, assets, and liabilities, to facilitate the preparation of financial statements.
 - d. Data Collection from Other Sources. In addition to transaction evidence, data is also collected from other relevant sources, such as inventory reports, production reports, and sales data.
 - e. Storage and Archiving. Storing all transaction evidence and supporting documents to facilitate access when needed, especially during the preparation of financial reports.
2. BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera faces several challenges in the process of preparing financial statements, including:
 - a. Human Resource Limitations: A lack of trained staff in accounting and finance can hinder the process of preparing accurate and timely financial reports.
 - b. The Lack of an Organized Recording System: Without a good recording system, transaction records can become inconsistent, leading to difficulties in preparing reports.
 - c. Technological Limitations: Limited access to or use of information technology, such as accounting software, can slow down data processing and the preparation of financial reports.
 - d. Data Accuracy: Errors in transaction recording or data collection can affect the accuracy of financial reports, which can lead to incorrect decisions.
 - e. Compliance with Regulations: Ensuring that financial reports meet applicable accounting standards and regulations can be a challenge, especially if team members do not have a deep understanding of these matters.



- f. Time Constraints: The process of preparing financial statements, which can be time-consuming, can pose a challenge, especially if the reports need to be compiled in a short timeframe.
- g. Internal Communication: The lack of effective communication between the managers, treasurer, and village officials can lead to incomplete or incorrect information.

3. POLICIES AND STANDARDS IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL REPORTS FOR BUMKAL AGUNG SEJAHTERA

The policies and standards for the preparation of financial reports for BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera can be described as follows:

- A. BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera follows several accounting policies in the preparation of financial statements, particularly in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities. (SAK EMKM). Here are some accounting policies that are followed:
 - 1. Measurement Basis: Using an accrual basis, where revenues and expenses are recognized when transactions occur, not when cash is received or paid.
 - 2. Revenue Recognition: Revenue is recognized when goods or services have been delivered to the customer and economic benefits will flow to the local government-owned enterprise.
 - 3. Expense Recognition: Expenses are recognized in the same period as the revenue generated, following the matching principle. (matching principle).
 - 4. Presentation of Financial Statements: The financial statements are presented in a format that complies with SAK EMKM, including the statement of financial position, income statement, and statement of changes in equity.
 - 5. Measurement of Assets and Liabilities: Assets and liabilities are measured at cost, with adjustments made for any impairment in the value of assets.
 - 6. Depreciation of Fixed Assets: Fixed assets are depreciated over their useful life using an appropriate method, such as the straight-line method or the declining balance method.
 - 7. Presentation of Additional Information: The financial statements are accompanied by notes to the financial statements that provide additional information and necessary explanations.
 - 8. Compliance with Accounting Principles: Adhering to generally accepted accounting principles and the provisions of SAK EMKM to ensure transparency and accountability.
 - 9. Consistent Presentation of Financial Statements: Using consistent accounting policies from year to year to facilitate the comparison of financial statements across periods.
- B. BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera can ensure that the financial statements comply with the applicable accounting standards, particularly SAK EMKM, through the following steps:
 - 1. Staff Training and Education: Providing training to staff responsible for preparing financial reports to ensure they understand the principles and provisions of SAK EMKM.
 - 2. Implementation of Clear Accounting Policies: Establish accounting policies that comply with SAK EMKM and ensure that all staff adhere to these policies in every transaction.
 - 3. Use of Accounting Software: Utilizing accounting software that supports SAK EMKM to facilitate the recording and presentation of financial reports in accordance with standards.
 - 4. Systematic Preparation of Reports: Preparing financial reports systematically, following the format specified in SAK EMKM, such as the statement of financial position and the income statement.
 - 5. Preparation of Comprehensive Notes: Providing notes to the financial statements that explain the accounting policies used, the estimates applied, and relevant additional information.
 - 6. Application of the Principle of Transparency: Ensuring that financial reports are prepared with the principle of transparency, so that all relevant information is presented clearly and can be understood by stakeholders.

4. THE USE OF FINANCIAL REPORTS OF BUMKAL AGUNG SEJAHTERA

The main users of the financial reports of BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera are:

- 1. Village Head: As the leader of the village, the village head needs to understand the financial reports to oversee the performance of the village-owned enterprise and make strategic decisions.
- 2. Sub-district Head: Assists the head of the sub-district in decision-making and requires financial information to support the policies implemented.



3. Village Device: Other members of the device also need access to financial reports to understand the use of resources and the results achieved by the BUMKAl.
4. BUMKAl Managers: Those who are directly responsible for the operations of BUMKAl need financial reports to manage the budget, plan activities, and evaluate performance.
5. Treasurer: As the party managing the finances, the treasurer must understand financial reports to ensure accurate recording and reporting.
6. Production Department: The production team needs to understand the financial reports to comprehend costs and revenues, as well as to plan efficient production.
7. General Public: The surrounding community is also a user of financial reports, as they have the right to know how the local government-owned enterprises manage resources and their impact on the community.

5. DISCUSSION

The following discussion is based on SAK EMKM, as follows: [11]

1. The Principle of Pervasive Recognition and Measurement

BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera prepares financial statements using the accrual basis. Under the accrual basis, accounts are recognized as assets, liabilities, equity, income, and expenses when they meet the definitions and recognition criteria for each of those accounts.

Business Continuity. When preparing financial statements, management uses ED SAK EMKM to assess the entity's ability to continue its operations in the future (business continuity). Entities have business continuity.

Business Entity Concept. Entities prepare financial statements based on the business entity concept. Business entities, whether they are sole proprietorships, unincorporated businesses, or incorporated entities, must be clearly separated from their owners as well as from other entities. Transactions related to the business must be distinguishable from the owner's transactions and from transactions of other entities.

2. Recognition in Financial Statements

Assets. Assets are recognized in the statement of financial position when their future economic benefits are expected to flow into BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera and the costs of the assets can be measured reliably. Assets are not recognized in the statement of financial position if their economic benefits are deemed unlikely to flow into the entity, even if expenditures have occurred. As an alternative, the transaction results in the recognition of expenses in the income statement.

Liabilities. Liabilities are recognized in the financial position report of BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera when the expenditure of resources that contain economic benefits has been made to settle the entity's obligations, and the amount to be settled can be measured reliably.

Income. Income is recognized in the profit and loss statement of BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera when an increase in future economic benefits related to an increase in assets or a decrease in liabilities has occurred and can be measured reliably.

Burden. The burden is recognized in the income statement of BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decline in assets or an increase in liabilities has occurred and can be measured reliably.

3. Presentation of Financial Statements

The presentation of the financial statements of BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera can be seen in Table 1 Balance Sheet and Table 2 Income Statement. BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera has fairly presented its financial statements in accordance with the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (EMKM) and has provided complete financial reports. The fair presentation of financial statements has provided information to achieve the following objectives:

- a. **Relevant:** the information produced by BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera can be used for decision-making by users.
- b. **Accurate representation:** the information in the financial statements has accurately represented what it is supposed to represent and is free from material misstatement and bias.
- c. **Comparability:** information in an entity's financial statements can be compared across periods to identify trends in financial position and performance. Information in an entity's financial statements can also be compared across entities to evaluate financial position and performance.



- d. Comprehensibility:** the information presented can be understood by the users. Reporting Frequency. Consistent Presentation, Financial Reports, and Identification of Financial Reports BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera has fully presented the financial reports at the end of each reporting period. The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements across periods of the entity have been prepared consistently. The financial report of BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera consists of: (a) Statement of financial position at the end of the period; (b) Income Statement. BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera has also clearly identified each financial report presented, including: (a) The name of the entity that prepares and presents the financial statements; (b) The date of the end of the reporting period and the financial reporting period; (c) Rupiah as the presentation currency; and (d) Rounding of figures used in the presentation of the financial statements.
- 4. Financial Position Report Information Presented**
The financial position report of BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera may include the following accounts: (a) cash and cash equivalents; (b) receivables; (c) inventory; (d) fixed assets; (e) accounts payable; (f) bank loans; (g) equity. BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera presents accounts and parts of accounts in the financial position report if such presentation is relevant for understanding the entity's financial position.
- 5. Classification of Assets and Liabilities**
BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera can present current assets and non-current assets as well as short-term liabilities and long-term liabilities separately in the statement of financial position. BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera classifies current assets if: (a) they are expected to be realized or held for sale or use within the normal operating cycle of the entity; (b) they are held for trading; (c) they are expected to be realized within 12 months after the end of the reporting period; or (d) they are cash or cash equivalents, unless their use is restricted from exchange or used to settle liabilities for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera classifies all other assets as non-current. If the normal operating cycle of an entity cannot be clearly identified, then the operating cycle is assumed to be 12 months. An entity also classifies liabilities as current liabilities if: (a) they are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle of the entity; (b) they are held for trading; (c) the obligations will be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period; or (d) the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liabilities for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period. The entity classifies all other liabilities as long-term liabilities.
- 6. Income Statement**
Scope. BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera has presented a profit and loss statement that reflects the financial performance of the entity for a specific period. The entity's profit and loss statement includes the following accounts: (a) revenue; (b) financial expenses; (c) tax expenses. The entity also presents accounts and parts of accounts in the profit and loss statement if such presentation is relevant for understanding the financial performance of the entity. The income statement includes all revenues and expenses recognized during a specific period.

CONCLUSIONS

The following is a conclusion from the discussion above:

1. BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera has prepared financial statements that comply with the SAK EMKM standards by applying the principles of recognition and measurement on an accrual basis. This financial report reflects the entity's going concern and separates business transactions from its owner's transactions, in accordance with the business entity concept.
2. The recognition of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses is carried out based on clear criteria, ensuring that all elements of the financial statements are recognized only if their economic benefits can be measured and assured. The presentation of financial statements is done fairly, relevantly, and understandably, with information that can be compared across periods and among entities.
3. The financial position report and the income statement are prepared with appropriate classifications between current and non-current assets, as well as short-term and long-term liabilities. This allows stakeholders to obtain an accurate picture of the entity's financial position and performance. Thus, BUMKAl Agung Sejahtera has met all the requirements set forth in SAK EMKM, providing useful information for decision-making.



References

- [1] moyudan.slemankab.go.id, *Tebar Benih Ikan BUMDES Agung Sejahtera*, Yogyakarta: <https://moyudan.slemankab.go.id/tebar-benih-ikan-bumdes-agung-sejahtera/>, 2021.
- [2] T. K. UMBY, *KKN-PPM XLII 2023 Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta Terapkan Digital Marketing dan Peningkatan Operasional Kesekretariatan BUMKAL Agung Sejahtera*, Yogyakarta, 2023.
- [3] Republik Indonesia, *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 20 Tahun 2008 Tentang Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah*, 2008.
- [4] I. S. Arifi, *Evaluasi Akuntabilitas Pengelolaan Dana Desa Sumber Salak Kecamatan Ledokombo Kabupaten Jember*, vol. 3, *International Journal of Social Science and Business*, 2019, pp. 230-236.
- [5] A. M. R. E. P. A. Ravika Permata Hati, *EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PREPARATION OF MICRO BUSINESS FINANCIAL REPORTS BASED ON SAK EMKM CASE STUDY ON BALABO SCRAP*, vol. 1, 2022, pp. 351-356.
- [6] d. P. Desi Nur Kholifah, *EVALUASI IMPLEMENTASI STANDAR AKUNTANSI KEUANGAN ENTITAS MIKRO KECIL DAN MENENGAH (SAK EMKM) PADA UMKM DI BANTUL*, 1 ed., vol. 3, *STIE Widya Wiwaha*, 2023, pp. 70-78.
- [7] R. K. Yin, "Case Study Research and Applications: Design and Methods," Sage Publications, 2018.
- [8] S. Merriam, "Qualitative Research and Case Study Applications in Education," Jossey-Bass, 1998.
- [9] F. B., *Five Misunderstandings About Case-Study Research*, *Qualitative Inquiry*, 2006, pp. 219-245.
- [10] Creswell, in *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches*, Sage Publications, 2013.
- [11] I. A. Indonesia, "SAK Entitas Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah," 2024.