

## Pattern of micro enterprises accounting records and the barriers

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### ABSTRACT

*This study focuses on the micro-scale enterprises. The motivation of this study is to assist the parties in direct contact in order to know how the pattern of accounting records that had been done by the practitioners of SMEs is and what barriers they had experienced related to the production of financial statements simple. This study included in the exploratory study, collected data through interview, observation and documentation. The results of the study at 38 micro business unit showed 58% had evidence of financial transactions, but only 28% who take records of these transactions either into the cash book and the sales book. Some of the obstacles faced by entrepreneurs include difficulty separating personal wealth and their business interests, evidence of transactions forget to be stored, for trade and manufacturing businesses having problems calculating inventory and cost of sales.*

### ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini berfokus pada usaha mikro. Motivasi penelitian ini adalah membantu pihak-pihak yang berhubungan langsung dengan UMKM, untuk mengetahui bagaimana pola pencatatan akuntansi yang telah dilakukan oleh pelaku UKM dan hambatan yang mereka hadapi terkait dengan pembuatan laporan keuangan mulai dari yang sederhana. Penelitian ini termasuk dalam penelitian eksplorasi, pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian pada 38 unit usaha mikro menunjukkan 58% memiliki bukti transaksi keuangan, namun hanya 28% yang mencatat transaksi ini baik ke dalam buku kas maupun buku penjualan. Beberapa kendala yang dihadapi pengusaha termasuk kesulitan memisahkan kekayaan pribadi dan kepentingan bisnis mereka, bukti transaksi lupa disimpan, bisnis dengan karakteristik dagang dan manufaktur memiliki kendala khususnya dalam menghitung persediaan dan harga pokok penjualan.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Now, there has been an increasingly rapid development of the world economy, but very vulnerable to the crisis. Business people work to maintain its business in all circumstances, whether favorable or that discourage the scope of the industry. Moreover, by now begun implementation of the ASEAN Economic Community, or what is now known in Indonesia by the term MEA (*Masyarakat Ekonomi ASEAN*), various types of industry must be able to compete with foreign products. The era of free trade not only in terms of products, but also services such as investment

banking, to the influx of foreign labor-power to Indonesia.

The growing industry as a whole today is the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). In the countries of South Africa, the development of small-scale enterprise business has a very important role in creating jobs with a large number of workers absorbed. However, there are several factors that also need to be considered good or bad financial performance of small businesses are especially a lower scale again that micro businesses (Rankhumise and Rugimbana, 2010).

SMEs in Indonesia is also experiencing

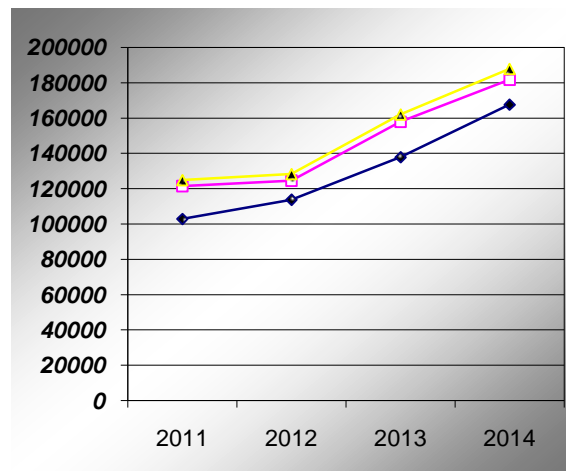
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substantial growth, regardless of the economic crisis. It is the only sector that has proved resilient during the economic crisis of 1998, because they can survive the destruction of the economy at that time, while other larger sectors have collapsed by the crisis (Luciana et al., 2013). However, it does not mean in this era of AFTA, the small and medium businesses do not prepare. SMEs should also be able to adapt to the development of the economic climate at home and abroad. As presented by Aunur Rofiq, a politician as well as business practitioners, companies in the ASEAN 96 percent are small and medium industries. The data revealed that SMEs that use domestic labor 50 percent to 95 percent; contributes 30 per cent to 53 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP); and contribute 19 percent to 31 percent of exports. While the Indonesian SMEs accounted for 99.98 percent of its Indonesian unit, accounted for 57 percent of national GDP and more than 97 percent of domestic employment (Aunur Rofiq, 2015).

Unconsciously, SMEs actually quite an important role in the economy, especially in Indonesia. But the government, banking, and policy makers are less able to optimize the

empowerment of SMEs for competitiveness in a globalized world. I Wayan Dipta, Deputy UMKMK Resource Assessment, Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs RI revealed the weakness of government support, as shown by the lack of synchronization of the programs and policies of central and local government, weak infrastructure, and there is still hampered by bureaucratic processes are inefficient.

The banking sector has proven to provide support for SMEs who want to expand their business, by providing an injection of funds. Data from Bank Indonesia on the development of SME loans starting in 2011 to the 3rd quarter of 2015 for the outstanding SME loans and net credit expansion indicates an increasing trend. Such improvements into line with the increasing Non Performing Loan (NPL) for SMEs, which means that the credit risk for the Bank is also higher. The increasing lending, it turns out most SMEs do not take advantage of it. Ease of loans banks and microfinance institutions, has not been thoroughly socialized mainly related to the procedures and requirements are determined primarily related to the financial reporting requirements.



Source: [www.bi.go.id](http://www.bi.go.id). Data processed.

**Figure 1**  
**Development of SME Credit Graph**

Policy-makers lack the power to force SMEs to report its financial condition. Until now the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs do not have regulations as requirements. Unlike Bank Indonesia enforceable to require banks in Indonesia to periodically report its financial condition or that Bapepam has the power to govern the financial reporting system for companies that go public. Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs is also

constrained by a factor of human resource conditions that are owned by small industries. Research Elisabeth et al (2012) showed that the barriers to SMEs in the application of accounting that is the educational background, has never participated in accountancy training, and there is no need for the application of accounting.

In addition to the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, policy makers related to accounting

standards also contributes to the ability of SMEs in the financial reporting system. SAK ETAP issued since May 2009 has been reserved for entities without public accountability, beyond the standard three others, namely the Financial Accounting Standards IFRS-based, Islamic Accounting Standards (SAS), and the Government Accounting Standards (SAP). Classification of businesses including SMEs in ETAP is expected to be able to apply these accounting standards. However, after so many years running SMEs still find these accounting standards is difficult for them to follow, so that businesses require external parties to help prepare financial statements. This was revealed in the research Hermon and Elisabeth (2012).

SAK ETAP has not been fully executed by SMEs. However, businesses still must have good administration. Administration managed properly will be a bank of data and information for planning, decision making and control. Especially the financial administration is a vital resource not only for the sake of the implementation of operational activities, but also for the financial planning long-term investments (Sri Hartati, 2013). Efforts to curb the financial administration, which first must be understood is a business entity concept. The concept shows that a business or businesses should be separated by a personal interest owners. While on SMEs, the concept is very difficult to implement. The majority of SMEs ranging from individual capital, together with the location of the business is still private homes, vehicles used can't be separated from family purposes. So it's also thought to be a factor that causes difficulty in administering the MSMEs finance business that has been mixed with personal interests or purposes of their families.

Party Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI) is working to develop financial accounting standards simpler than SAK ETAP. However, as a standard setter, IAI also need to identify and understand the patterns and barriers that had occurred in the SME accounting standards so that later made really able to be applied by them. The study on the accountability of SMEs through the financial statements conducted by Rodhiyah (2013) showed that SMEs need to be grown habit to create a simple financial records in accordance with accounting systems, so it can be used for accountability to all parties (stakeholders).

Dyt and Halabi (2014) states that micro businesses rely more on manual methods in the accounting records, has not been able to use a computerized system. In terms of the accounting

reporting, as many as 65% of micro-businesses that create income / loss and almost no one was able to make statements of financial position or balance sheet. Berge, Bjorvatn, and Tungodden (2013) in his research that talks about the importance of financial capital and human resources shows that the long-term financial investment is a major obstacle for microentrepreneurs. In the study Luciana et al. (2013) one of the instruments of research on the administrative and financial management. According to interviews with the business owners associated with the obstacles faced by SMEs is 54% expressed a lack of capital, 43% higher interest charges, 28% of production costs continue to rise, and 26% weak or absence of financial records.

The interview with one of the owners of micro enterprises, Mr Tommy from UD. Mulya said the importance of accounting records. Especially when viewed in terms of its benefits. With good financial administration, a business will be able to determine its financial condition and its business plan, especially in relation to the loan application to the bank. Although the recording of financial transactions on his own only in the form of receipts of purchase and sale, as a business owner he wanted to know how much actual profit earned. Obstacles encountered are often forget to keep evidence of transactions was also difficult to separate personal or family finances with business finances.

Based on the above descriptions, this study focuses on micro-scale enterprises especially those requiring assistance in managing administrative accounts. So with this research, micro business owners and begin an orderly helped gather evidence to start doing the transaction accounting records produce financial statements that simple. The study also had the motivation to assist the parties in direct contact with industrial SMEs to know how the pattern of accounting records that had been done by the perpetrators of SMEs as well as what they experienced barriers associated with creating a simple financial statement that should they able to put them together. So the formulation of research problems are: (1) What is the pattern of its accounting records on the type of micro-scale enterprises? (2) What are the barriers faced by micro businesses related to policing administration and prepare financial statements?

## **2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **Research Legacy**

*It describes the previously related studies as the primary sources. The study Nedsal, Titi, and Tolerance*

(2014), entitled "Implementation of SAK ETAP in the Process of Accounting and Financial Statements at SMEs" using a qualitative approach to the object of study of SMEs in the area of Depok and surrounding areas. The results of research related to the perception of SMEs regarding the urgency of the existence of the financial statements indicate that SMEs do not require accounting information and stated that it is difficult to perform the accounting records with any limitations. Moreover, the need in the organization of accounting records is considered a waste of time and cost.

All respondents never received training simple bookkeeping and preparation of financial statements. Respondents recognized the importance of the accounting process and the preparation of financial statements in support of the sustainability of the company, but have not applied in accordance with SAK ETAP due to various constraints, among others: the limitations of SME managers regarding accounting knowledge, the number of managers of SMEs is still limited, the amount of capital and assets are still limited. SMEs in the area of Depok has not held the appropriate accounting standards and has not been used optimally accounting information in the management of its business.

The study Elisabeth, Easter, and Chandra (2012), entitled "Application of Accounting at the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises" took 51 SMEs in Salatiga with convenience sampling method. The results showed that the majority of SMEs in Salatiga already keep records of sales, purchasing, inventory, payroll costs and other expenses. While reporting statements made include sales, purchasing, inventory and payroll. Obstacles that hamper SMEs in the application of accounting include the educational background, has never participated in accounting training and there is no need for the application of accounting.

The study Kwaning and Ebo (2011), entitled "Accounting and Control Systems Practiced by Small and Micro Enterprise Owners within the Cape Coast Metropolitan Area of Ghana" surveyed 207 business owners in Ghana. Research findings that 52% of business in resolving the accounting records do not basically makes itself but request outside help more qualified. Their beliefs to those more expert, leads to lack of control over their accounting system. So that it becomes a significant factor as the cause of bankruptcy, loss of assets, as well as the business reported losses. 4. Rennie and Senkow (2009) The study, titled "Financial Reporting for Private Companies: The Canadian

Experience" reveals that small companies and / or private companies need for simpler accounting standards in its financial reporting. Small companies / private to prepare financial statements in accordance with accounting standards with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in trouble, because these standards are relatively complex and resource factors are inadequate for their efforts. Moreover, the research also showed that the differences between the financial statements produced by companies without public accountability with Canadian GAAP.

### **Business Entity Concept**

The importance of the principles of generally accepted accounting principles (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles-GAAP) in preparing the financial statements so that the stakeholders or parties interested in a business enterprise can compare conditions with one another. GAAP impact on how companies create reports and what they report. GAAP are now used in Indonesia, no longer based on US GAAP compiled by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), but more to the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) developed by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Dwi Martani et al (2012: 15) revealed today two accounting standards that are widely used as a reference or adopted in the world and is now a process of adjustment between IFRS and US-GAAP so that less difference between the two. While the accounting standards in Indonesia consists of four pillars, namely SAK, SAK ETAP, SAK Sharia, and SAP.

Each standard has different characteristics and uses both sides of the entity, the accounting treatment, and how to use them. Each accounting standards refers to the principles and concepts that underlie the preparation of financial statements. One of the most fundamental accounting concepts is the concept of a business entity (business entity concept). In the concept of a stand-alone business unit is considered as an entity. Business entity must be identified so that an administrator or accountant can determine which economic data that must be analyzed, recorded, and summarized in the report (Warren et al, 2008). Economic data in question ranging from cash, vehicles used for operations, stores or buildings used to run a business, debt, trade receivables up to the capital which has been agreed as the beginning when establishing a business. Thus, business owners need to separate business interests with his personal interests.

**Financial Accounting Cycle**

Accounting accounting cycle or cycles are things you should know by the business before preparing the financial statements. In the entire accounting cycle process undertaken by the entity to process financial data up into useful information for users to make decisions. As described below, the accounting cycle starting from the transaction that is the event or events in the company which has the effect of monetary or financial consequences (Dwi Martani et al., 2012: 64). So that not all events or events are recorded in a journal, only affecting the financial condition of the course.

**Micro Scale Business**

In accordance with Law Number 20 Year 2008 on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs):

**Definition of SMEs**

Micro is a productive enterprise belonging to individuals and / or entities that meet the criteria of individual businesses Micro as stipulated in this Law.

Small Business is an economic enterprise productive stand-alone, conducted by an individual or business entity that is not a subsidiary or branch of the company is not owned, controlled, or be a part either directly or indirectly from medium or large businesses that meet Small Business criteria referred to in this Act.

Medium Enterprises is a productive economic activities that stand alone, carried out by an individual or business entity that is not subsidiaries or branches of companies owned, controlled, or be a part either directly or indirectly by the Small Business or large enterprise with the amount of wealth or annual net sales revenue as stipulated in this Law.

**Criteria for SMEs**

Criteria based on the property that is owned (assets) and the amount / number of sales (turnover) in one year, SMEs are classified as follows:

**Table 1**  
**Criteria for SMEs**

No.	Business Scale	Criteria	
		Asset	Volume
1.	Micro	Max 50billion	Max 300billion
2.	Small	>50 – 500billion	>300billion – 2,5million
3.	Medium	>500billion – 10million	>2,5 – 50million

Source: Republic Indonesia. UU no. 20 year 2008 about Usaha SME.

**Accounting Micro**

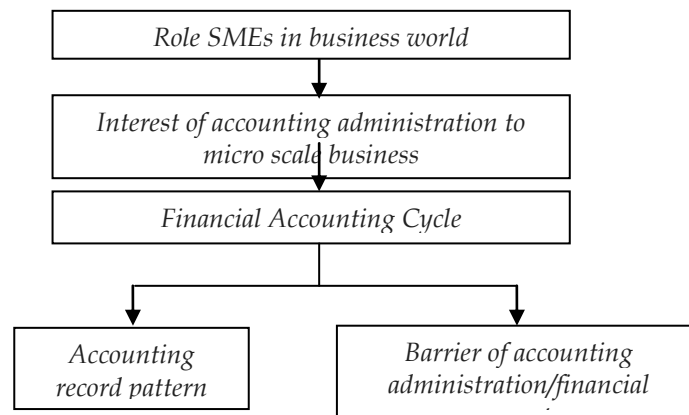
The problem faced by SMEs are also very diverse including the poor management of businesses, including financial management and accounting as well as lack of knowledge of production technology, quality control, marketing and the low quality of human resources. Thompson study, Sian, and Roberts (2006) mentions that the micro business owners have limited knowledge about finances. Even if there is a report, the majority of cash-based transactions or turnover of money they receive / remove.

**Users and Benefits of Reporting**

In the conceptual framework of accounting, the financial statements in general that investors, creditors, suppliers, customers, employees, and

policy makers (government). However, not all the stakeholders concerned with small companies, especially micro-enterprises. Thompson, Sian, and Roberts (2006) in his article as identifying the main users of the financial statements of micro businesses is the bank, the director (manager and owner and / or manager outside of the owner), and the tax authorities (DG taxes and levies local taxes). The bank aims to determine the capacity of payment of the loan, assess the advantages, as well as the liquidity of the business. Business owners take advantage of the financial statements to make a business plan and determine the profit or loss of business being operated. Tax authorities are used for taxes imposed on the owner's income, VAT, and PPH body.

## Research Framework



**Figure 2**  
**Research Framework**

### 3. RESEARCH METHOD

Considering the purpose, this study can be said to be the study exploratory (exploratory study) that dig deeper into the problems occurred through interview techniques orally or in writing, observation and documentation (have now, 2006: 156). Meanwhile, according to its kind, this study classified the qualitative research. Moleong (2014: 6) define qualitative research as research bermasud to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subjects of the study such as behavioral perceptions, motivations, actions, holistically, and by way of description in the form of words and language, in a particular context natural and by utilizing a variety of natural methods. Source of data used is primary data, ie data obtained directly from micro business owners who are in Surabaya and surrounding areas (Sidoarjo, Gresik). The sampling technique used in this study is a random sampling.

The instrument of this research is the structured interview following: a). The history of the company b). General overview of the business carried c). Identification of transactions that occur in the company d). Documents owned companies e). Notes owned companies f). The procedure of recording transactions g). The financial statements (if any)

Stages of this research data analysis techniques described as follows:

Catch the qualitative information obtained from history and general description of micro-enterprises, in order to take the essence of the old

business, ownership factors, initial capital, and so on.

Identify the process of accounting records (accounting cycle), start from the understanding on financial transactions, journal entries, general ledger posting, as well as making financial reports. So it can find and infer the pattern of recording made by micro-enterprises.

Digging information is then analyzed barriers / constraints faced any micro enterprises in the discipline nor the administration bookkeeping to prepare financial statements.

Make overall conclusion based on the information obtained.

### 4. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Overview Research Subjects

The study sample as many as 38 units of micro-enterprises located in Surabaya and surrounding areas. Based on data obtained contained 5 attempts from areas Sidoarjo, 2 enterprises of Gresik, and 31 businesses based in Surabaya. Acquisition of data using interview techniques to the owners and employees, which is about the ownership of the business, the business started up, the type of business you run, the experience of business owners, start-up capital, the use of initial capital, and the number of employees who help the business. Then the data obtained by observation or direct observation, such as whether there is evidence of the transaction, the accounting cycle and financial records that have been performed by the business units. Of the two methods, may also be

taken of information on any obstacles or difficulties experienced by owners as well as employees.

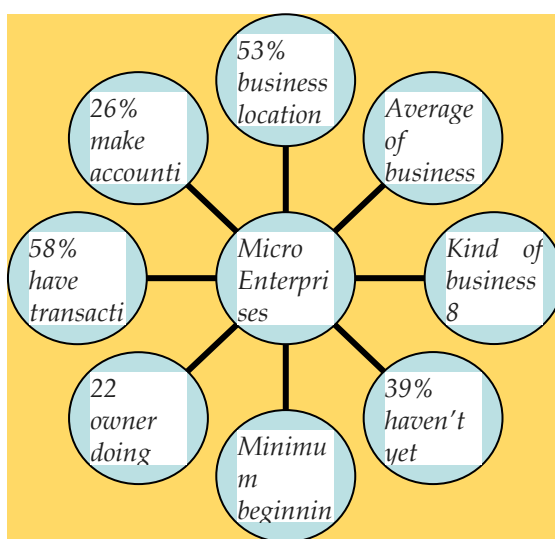
Some things you encountered when collecting data related to qualitative information on the micro-scale enterprises, among others, as shown in Figure 4 will be explained as follows:

The business location is divided into two categories, namely housed in their own home or special place of business that is separate from the owner's residence. The results showed 20 micro businesses (53%), which uses part of the building of his house to run a business.

Old business that has been run, the average age was 11 years. The effort has been running for

less than 5 years old to 13, effort which has gone up to 10 years there is 8, and the remaining 17 businesses that are able to operate more than 10 years.

Judging from the type of business, 50% is a trading company, 29% services and 21% of businesses manufacturing or processing raw materials into finished goods. Businesses that include trade, the majority sell products of various staples / daily, for which engaged in the services of some of them is a laundry business, whereas the manufacturing industry is food vendors and some are running a printing business books or screen printing.



Source: Observation results.

**Figure 3**  
**Characteristics of Study Sample**

**Accounting Record**

Business owners very minimal understanding of the accounting cycle. On average they simply assume that crucial business open with marked persistence of the money coming in and money out, with the principal term "money keeps spinning". They also do not realize the importance of keeping the transaction receipt. There are still 42% of micro units that do not save the evidence, when making purchases, sales, payments, and receipt of money. For the remaining 58% own awareness of the importance of proof of the transaction, but is stored only in the form of a bill, invoice, or receipt.

Twenty-two (22) units of micro-businesses that already keep proof of transactions, only 7 of them are continuing to do the recording of transactions into a book deal (mixture), cash book, book sales, or book expenses. While 15 other business units, they

have proof of the transaction but did not proceed to do the recording into a book deal. Some even do not have proof of the transaction, but it can do the accounting records as many as 13% (5 business units) of the 16 who did not keep proof of financial transactions.

The total sample of 38 units of micro-enterprises, only one who has done a complete accounting cycle, namely business services engaged in the repair of industrial equipment. The company was incorporated in the form of a Limited Liability Company (PT) with the name of PT. Duta Light Universe. The business financial transaction records also been computerized. However, not all books have proof of registration or transaction.

The results are consistent with research Nedsal, Titi, and Tolerance (2014) that SMEs are still hard to do the accounting records with any

limitations. However, different in this research that business owners are starting to realize the importance of proof of deposit transactions and know the financial condition of their businesses. In addition, samples of this study demonstrate that their working capital sufficient to cover operational costs as well as businesses purchase raw materials or merchandise, supplies, and equipment required.

#### **Barriers Experienced**

Constraints faced by entrepreneurs in the micro units run their business can be divided into two, namely, the constraints of financial and non-financial. Non-financial constraints usually in the form of technical constraints such operations, the barriers that come from competitors who are engaged in the same business, resulting in orders for goods to be reduced. Then, the problem of the purchase price, sale price, difficult to find raw materials, until supplies run out. But others got overbooked, but limited to the lack of human resources.

Some of the barriers that are financially based on the sequence of the most common are:

- a) Haven't a record on financial transactions related to its business.
- b) Business assets can not be separated from the interests of the owner and his family.
- c) Proof of the transaction are not stored or several missing.
- d) Not able to calculate the cost of goods sold for commercial companies or the cost of production for which engaged in manufacturing.
- e) Haven't a business plan and do not make financial reports, making it difficult to conduct business expansion through the submission of credit to Micro Finance Institutions as well as to the Bank.

Some of the difficulties faced by microenterprises into the sample, due to the majority of employers (66%) has no experience in running a business or have recently set up a new business rather than the business carried previously. In addition, the majority of businesses that do not have the books, because it has no employees or committed alone or with his wife / husband. As disclosed in the research and Senkow Rennie (2009) reveals that small companies and / or private companies need for simpler accounting standards in its financial reporting. Small companies / private to prepare financial statements in trouble, because these standards are relatively complex and resource factors are inadequate for their efforts.

#### **5. CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, SUGGESTION, AND LIMITATIONS**

The sample consists of 38 micro business units located in Surabaya and surrounding areas received evidence that 58% had evidence of financial transactions, but only 28% who take records of these transactions either into the cash book and the book sales. The average micro-businesses that collect evidence of the transaction is in the form of a memorandum of sale, because usually memorandum or a receipt is requested by the customer. So that employers must meet the customer's wishes and they also have a copy of a note.

The pattern of micro business accounting, namely, ranging from transaction evidence directly to the recapitulation of a transaction or a sort of ledger notebook, both specific to the recording out of money or mixtures containing books on a wide variety of transactions. They continue to calculate the profit or loss, but without the expensive items that no entry and exit of money as the cost of depreciation. Of the 38 business units, only one who has the accounting records and they have used computers to record their financial transactions. In addition, these studies show that businesses have a somewhat irregular transaction evidence is kind of a laundry business. Because the business cycle clearly and easily identifiable financial transactions.

Some of the obstacles faced by entrepreneurs include difficulty separating personal wealth and their business interests, evidence of transactions forget to be stored, for trade and manufacturing businesses having problems calculating inventory and cost of sales. This may be because the majority (66%) the entrepreneur has no experience in running a business or have recently set up a new business rather than the business carried previously. In addition, the majority of businesses that do not have the books, because it has no employees or committed alone or with his wife / husband.

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