Journal of Economics and Social Sciences (JESS)
Vol. 4, 2 (July - December, 2025), pp. 1127-1141
EISSN: 2830-5264, DOI: 10.59525/jess.v4i2.1032

Empirical Study on MSME Compliance with SAK ETAP in Boyolali City

Rosita Dwi Hapsari[1], Haris Ihsanil Huda[2], Ratnaningrum[3]

[1] College of Economics of Modern Economic Studies; rositadwihapsari7@gmail.com
[2] University of Computer Science and Technology; haris@stekom.ac.id
[3] College of Economics of Modern Economic Studies; ratnaningrumsolo@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

MSMEs;
SAK-ETAP;
Educational background;
Business age;
Socialization.

Article history:

Received 2025-09-11
Revised 20251-10-13
Accepted 2025-10-15

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the factors influencing the compliance of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) with the application of Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability (SAK-ETAP) in Boyolali City. The background of this research lies in the low awareness and capability of MSME owners in preparing financial statements based on accounting standards, which may affect business management and access to financing. The variables examined include educational background, business age, and socialization or training received by MSME owners. This research employed a quantitative approach with a survey method conducted on 100 MSME respondents across three districts in Boyolali City. Data were analyzed using multiple linear regression. The results reveal that educational background, business age, and socialization positively and significantly affect MSME compliance with SAK-ETAP implementation. Simultaneously, these three variables contribute 80.8% to the application of SAK-ETAP. The findings highlight the importance of enhancing competencies through formal education and training, business experience, and government support in the form of socialization and assistance, enabling MSMEs to prepare financial reports in accordance with accounting standards. Therefore, implementing SAK-ETAP can promote transparency, increase business credibility, and strengthen the sustainability of MSMEs in Boyolali City.

Corresponding Author:
Rosita Dwi Hapsari
College of Economics of Modern Economic Studies; rositadwihapsari7@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

The economic crisis in 1998 led to the collapse of the national economy, especially Indonesia being one of the countries that experienced it. Many large-scale business actors from various sectors, including the trade and service industries, have stagnated and even gone out of business as a result of the impact of the economic crisis. However, at that time, the small-scale industrial sector such as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) was able to survive and became one of the tools to recover from the economic crisis in 1998 (Mukoffi et al., 2022). MSMEs were able to survive during the economic crisis in Indonesia, but their growth tended to slow down. According to digital economy observer Yudi Candra, there are several factors that cause the growth of MSMEs to be relatively slow, namely the first in terms of business capital, the second in terms of human resources (HR) and the third target market (Okezone, February 12, 2019). Therefore, the government is making various efforts aimed at increasing the development of MSMEs in Indonesia. However, it is not enough for a business to rely solely on outside assistance to develop its business field. But a group of people involved in the business must be able to think and take the best steps to overcome the problem in order to develop the business.

One of the consequences that will be caused if MSME actors do not have good financial records, such as uncontrolled cash flow where there is no clear picture of their financial income and expenditure. Many MSMEs are not aware of the importance of accounting or financial statements in their business because they focus too much on the production and operational processes. Moreover, the form of MSMEs that is more dominated by individual ownership results in a lack of need to make financial statements that comply with accounting standards. This form of business also causes financial separation for the business owner's personal self with his business activities often not carried out. As a result, it is sometimes very difficult to know for sure the development of the business (Alfianti, 2019). The Indonesian Institute of Accountants has prepared a SAK (Financial Accounting Standard) for MSMEs called SAK-ETAP (Entities Without Public Accountability) which has been officially enforced effective January 1, 2011. Limited knowledge is one of the factors in the non-implementation of financial statement recording according to SAK-ETAP standards (Siagian & Indra, 2019). MSME actors consider that the implementation of accounting training for recording financial statements for MSMEs is a complicated matter and there is an assumption that financial statements are not important for business sustainability. The purpose of accounting recording training for MSMEs is that the management used by the training tends to produce more statutory accounting information, budgets and additions in accordance with the SAK-ETAP standard rules.

Boyolali Regency is one of the districts in the province of Central Java with its capital being Boyolali sub-district. Boyolali Regency is famous for one of the largest fresh cow's milk production centers in Central Java. Not only fresh cow's milk, but the community has many food processing businesses from cow's milk such as milk dodol. MSMEs in Boyolali City are stagnant and rarely develop into large industries. This is because the main problem for MSMEs is the financial factor. Capital is the main factor in the failure of an MSME. Minimal capital and poor financial management will certainly hinder the development of these MSMEs. One of the ways that can be used by MSMEs in managing their finances is to implement SAK-ETAP compliance during the process of recording financial statements. However, in reality, many MSMEs do not implement SAK-ETAP due to difficulties or lack of understanding of the preparation process.

There are several phenomena that occur in MSME holders, namely many MSME actors who do not have formal education in the field of accounting or finance, so they do not understand the importance of recording financial statements in accordance with SAK-ETAP, this will risk inaccuracy of financial statements that can affect business decision-making in the future. In addition, newly established businesses often do not have structures and facilities that meet standards, such as limited

human resources. In businesses that are newly established in financial recording matters, it tends to be done directly by the owner even though they lack compliance regarding the recording of financial statements according to SAK-ETAP. In addition, many MSMEs do not obtain sufficient information related to the implementation of SAK-ETAP. Socialization from the government is often limited or does not benefit all MSMEs, especially small-scale businesses. As a result, business actors do not know the importance of recording financial statements in accordance with SAK-ETAP standards. Therefore, this study will examine the factors that affect compliance with the implementation of SAK-ETAP in MSMEs, namely educational background, business age and socialization or training. Therefore, the researcher uses the title "Factors Affecting Compliance with the Implementation of Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability (SAK-ETAP) by MSMEs in Boyolali City"

2. METHOD

This research is included in the research that uses a quantitative approach. This research is designed as a survey research model, where this survey research is used to obtain or collect data from certain natural (not artificial) places, but the researcher performs treatment in data collection, for example by distributing questionnaires, structured interview tests and so on (Sugiyono, 2018b).

In this study, two research data sources were used, namely primary and secondary data sources. Primary data sources are data sources that are directly obtained by data collectors. The primary data sources were obtained by the author from direct observation and documentation activities on each resource person related to the research topic, namely the factors that affect compliance in the implementation of SAK-ETAP in MSMEs in Boyolali City (Sugiyono, 2018a).

Population is a generalized area of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by the researcher to be studied and then drawn conclusions (Sugiyono, 2018a). The population in this study is 8,000 MSMEs in Boyolali City, precisely in Teras sub-district, Boyolali sub-district and Mojosongo sub-district. A sample is a fraction of the number and characteristics that the population has (Sugiyono, 2018a). To determine the sample to be used in the research, there are various sampling techniques that can be used. One of the sampling techniques used in this study is purposive sampling. According to Sugiyono (2018), purposive sampling is a technique for determining samples that are carried out randomly from members of the population without considering the level in the population. The sampling of the number of samples in this study uses the formula in the Slovin method, which is as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{n = \frac{N}{1 + (N\ x\ e^2)}}$$

Information:
n : Number of samples
N : Total population
e : Fault tolerance limit (10%)
So the number of samples that can be taken from this study are:

$$\boldsymbol{n = \frac{8010}{1 + (8010\ x\ 0.01^2)} = 98\ sampel}$$

Based on the results of the calculation of the formula above, it shows that the total number of samples that can be studied is rounded to 100 respondents.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Characteristics of Respondents

Respondent characteristics are important to analyze because data on respondent characteristics can show certain behavioral traits. The characteristics of the respondents analyzed in this study were gender, age, last education and education major. Data was obtained by distributing questionnaires to MSMEs in Boyolali City, precisely in Teras sub-district, Boyolali sub-district and Mojosongo sub-district, which amounted to 100 MSME business actors. The data of the characteristics of the respondents in this study are described as follows:

3.1.1 Characteristics of Respondents by Gender

Analysis of respondents based on gender was conducted to find out a more complete demographic picture and understand its influence on the research results. The gender composition of the respondents is presented in the following table:

Table 3.1
Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Man	53	53%
Woman	47	47%
Total	100	100%

Source: SPSS data output, 2025

Based on the table above, the characteristics of respondents based on gender showed that of the 100 respondents who were sampled, there were 53 people or 53% male and 47 people or 47% female. So it can be concluded that the majority of respondents in this study are male.

3.1.2 Characteristics of Respondents by Age

An analysis of respondents based on age was conducted to find out a more complete demographic picture and understand its influence on the research results. The age composition of the respondents is presented in the following table:

Table 3.2
Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
20 - 30 Years	20	20%
31- 40 Years	54	54%
> 40 years old	26	26%
Total	100	100.0%

Source : SPSS data output, 2025.

Based on his table on the characteristics of respondents based on age, which shows that of the 100 respondents who were sampled, there were 20 people or 20% aged 20 - 30 years. Respondents aged between 31 - 40 years old were 54 people or 54%. Respondents over 40 years old were 26 people or 26%. So it can be concluded that in this study, the most respondents were 31 - 40 years old.

3.1.3 Characteristics of respondents based on last education

Analysis of respondents based on recent education was conducted to find out a more complete demographic picture and understand its influence on research results. The composition of the respondents' last education is presented in the following table:

Table 3.3
Distribution of Respondents by Last Education

Education	Frequency	Percentage
High School/Vocational School	21	21%
D3	54	54%
S1	25	25%
Total	100	100,0%

Source : SPSS data output, 2025.

Based on the table above, the characteristics of respondents based on their last education showed that of the 100 respondents who were sampled, there were 21 people or 21% who had the last education status at the high school/vocational level. Respondents who have the last educational status at the D3 level are 54 people or 54%. Respondents who have the last educational status at the S1 level are 25 people or 25%. So it can be concluded that in this study, the most respondents have the last education status at the D3 level (Diploma).

3.1.4 Characteristics of Respondents by Education Department

Analysis of respondents based on the Department of Education was carried out to find out a more complete demographic range and understand its influence on the research results. The composition of the respondents' Education majors is presented in the following table:

Table 3.4
Distribution of Respondents by Education Department

Education Department	Frequency	Percentage
Accounting, Financial Management and Economics	72	72%
Other Majors	28	28%
Total	49	100%

Source : SPSS data output, 2025.

Based on the table above, the characteristics of respondents based on education majors showed that of the 100 respondents who were sampled, there were 72 people or 72% majoring in accounting, financial management and economics education. Meanwhile, respondents who have education majors other than accounting, financial management and economics are 28 people or 28%. So it can be concluded that in this study, the most respondents have majors in accounting, financial management and economics education.

3.2 Test Research Instruments

In this study, two instrument tests were used to ensure that the instruments in the form of statement items in the questionnaire were valid and reliable. The instrument tests used in this study are validity tests and reliability tests.

3.2.1 Validity Test

The Validity Test will test each variable used in this study, where the entire research variable contains 31 statements that must be answered by the respondent. The criteria used in this study are R-table 100 Sig 0.05 = 0.1966 (r-table is obtained from the number of respondents, which is 100 - 2 = 98), so it is seen in the r-table with a significance of 0.05. If r is greater than the r of the table and the value of r is positive then the question item is said to be valid. Based on the analysis that has been carried out, the results of the validity test can be seen in the table below.

Table 3.5
Validity Test Results

Variabel	Item	r count	R table	Ket.
Educational background (X1)	X1.1	0,590	0,196	Valid
	X1.2	0,538	0,196	Valid
	X1.3	0,549	0,196	Valid
	X1.4	0,566	0,196	Valid
	X1.5	0,435	0,196	Valid
	X1.6	0,500	0,196	Valid
	X1.7	0,438	0,196	Valid
	X1.8	0,510	0,196	Valid
	X1.9	0,453	0,196	Valid
Business Age (X2)	X2.1	0,831	0,196	Valid
	X2.2	0,827	0,196	Valid
	X2.3	0,852	0,196	Valid
Socialization (X3)	X3.1	0,586	0,196	Valid
	X3.2	0,646	0,196	Valid
	X3.3	0,631	0,196	Valid
	X3.4	0,650	0,196	Valid
	X3.5	0,554	0,196	Valid
	X3.6	0,662	0,196	Valid
	X3.7	0,505	0,196	Valid
	X3.8	0,668	0,196	Valid
	X3.9	0,510	0,196	Valid
Implementation of SAK-ETAP (Y)	Y1.1	0,686	0,196	Valid
	Y1.2	0,712	0,196	Valid
	Y1.3	0,553	0,196	Valid
	Y1.4	0,492	0,196	Valid
	Y1.5	0,573	0,196	Valid
	Y1.6	0,627	0,196	Valid
	Y1.7	0,626	0,196	Valid
	Y1.8	0,552	0,196	Valid

	Y1.9	0,506	0,196	Valid
	Y1.10	0,565	0,196	Valid

Source: SPSS data output, 2025.

Based on the results of the validity test on each statement item with a total of 13 statements, the variables of work life balance (X1) and employee performance (Y) have a calculated r value greater than the r table. Therefore, it can be concluded that all variable statement items on the questionnaire are declared valid and can be used for the next stage of testing, namely the reliability test.

3.2.1 Validity Test

Reliability test is a tool used to measure a questionnaire which is an indicator of a variable. The reliability of the questionnaire in this study is to use the Alpha Cronbach coefficient formula by comparing the Alpha value with the standard. The reliability of a variable construct is said to be good if it has a Cronbach's Alpha value above 0.60. Based on this description, the results of data processing can be presented as follows:

Table 3.6
Reliability Test Results

Variabel	Cronbach's Alpha	Critical Values	Information
Educational background (X1)	0.637	0.60	Reliabel
Age of business (X2)	0.770	0.60	Reliabel
Socialization (X3)	0.775	0.60	Reliabel
Implementation of SAK-ETAP (Y)	0.793	0.60	Reliabel

Source: SPSS data output, 2025.

Based on the table above, it is known that the results of the reliability test of each variable of educational background (X1) the value of Cronbach's Alpha is 0.637 which is greater than 0.60. In the business age variable (X2) Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.770 which is greater than 0.60. In the socialization variable (X3) the value of Cronbach's Alpha is 0.775 which is greater than 0.60. In the SAK-ETAP (Y) application variable, Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.793 which is greater than 0.60.

3.3 Classical Assumption Test

3.3.1 Normality Test

The normality test aims to test whether in the regression model the bound variable and the independent variable or both have a normal distribution or not. A data can be said to be normal if the kolmogrov smirnov value > 0.05. The following can be seen the results of the normality test in the table below:

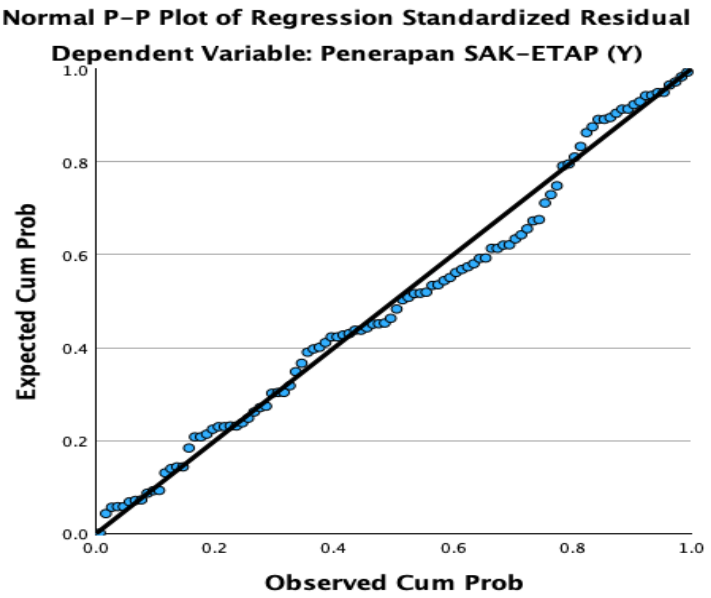
Table 4.7
Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		100
Normal Parametersa,b	Mean	.0000000
	Hours of deviation	1.91520062
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.077
	Positive	.077
	Negative	-.055
Test Statistic		.077
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)c		.155
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		

Source: SPSS data output, 2025.

Based on the one sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test table, it can be seen that the normality test for the above data shows that the linear regression model made has followed the normal distribution. This can be seen from the value of Asym sig (2 Tailed) of 0.155 > 0.05, thus it can be concluded that the data used in this study is normally distributed data. This is supported by the results of the p-plot test which was carried out to find out that this study is normally distributed and suitable for use for future tests. Where in the image below it can be seen that the dots follow a diagonal line which indicates that the data is distributed normally.

Figure 4.1
P-Piot Test Results



Source: SPSS data output, 2025.

3.3.2 Heterogeneity Test

A good regression model is one that does not contain heterogeneity problems. The Heterokedasticity Test with the Glejser Test method is as follows:

Table 3.8
Hetorokedacity Test Results

Variabel	Itself.	Standard	Information
Educational background (X1)	0.890	0.05	No symptoms of heterokedasticity occur
Age of business (X2)	0.351	0.05	No symptoms of heterokedasticity occur
Socialization (Y)	0.619	0.05	No symptoms of heterokedasticity occur

Source: SPSS data output, 2025.

Based on the table above with the heterokedasititis test of the glejser method, it can be seen that the significance value of the educational background variable (X1) is 0.890 which is greater than 0.05. In the business age variable (X2) of 0.351 which is greater than 0.05. In the socialization variable (X3) it is 0.619 which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that in this study there were no symptoms of heterokedasticity in the regression model.

3.4 Uji Hypothesis

3.4.1 Analysis of the Return Linier Berganda

Multiple regression analysis was used to analyze whether independent variables, namely educational background, business age, and socialization, could affect the bound variable, namely the implementation of SAK-ETAP. This study uses a multiple linear regression formula with the spss program presented in the table below:

Table 4.9
Hassil Regresi Analysis Linier Berganda

Coefficientsa						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Itself.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	6.404	1.967		3.256	.002
	Educational Background (X1)	.209	.096	.190	2.167	.033
	Business Age (X2)	.740	.223	.249	3.316	.001

	Socialization (X3)	.522	.086	.523	6.076	<,001
a. Dependent Variable: Implementation of SAK-ETAP (Y)						

Source: Output, SPSS data, 2025.

Based on the results of the analysis in the table above, the following multiple linear regression equations have been obtained:

$$\mathbf{Y = 6.404 + 0.209X1 + 0.740X2 + 0.522X3}$$

From the formula above, the results of the research can be described, namely:

α = 6,404 (constant value) means that if the educational background, business age and socialization are 0, then the implementation of SAK-ETAP is 6,404

β1 = 0.209 (regression coefficient) means that when it is assumed that the variable of educational background increases by 1 variance. It can have an increased effect on the implementation of SAK-ETAP by 0.209 variance to a significance of 0.033

β2 = 0.740 (regression coefficient) means that when it is assumed that the business age variable increases by 1 variance. So it can have an increased effect on the implementation of SAK-ETAP by 0.740 variance to a significance of 0.001

β3 = 0.522 (regression coefficient) means that when it is assumed that the socialization variable increases by 1 variance. So it can have an increased effect on the implementation of SAK-ETAP by 0.522 variance to a significance of 0.033

3.4.2 Partial Test (t-test)

Table 4.10

Test Results t

Coefficientsa						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Itself.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	6.404	1.967		3.256	.002
	Educational Background (X1)	.209	.096	.190	2.167	.033
	Business Age (X2)	.740	.223	.249	3.316	.001
	Socialization (X3)	.522	.086	.523	6.076	<,001
a. Dependent Variable: Implementation of SAK-ETAP (Y)						

Source: SPSS data output, 2025.

The significance value of the educational background variable (X1) is 0.033 which is less than 0.05. Meanwhile, the calculated t value of 2,167 is greater than the t of the table 1,984 (100-3 = 97). This indicates that the variables of educational background have an influence on the implementation of

SAK-ETAP, so in this study H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected. The business age variable (X2) is 0.001 which is less than 0.05. Meanwhile, the calculated t value of 3,316 is greater than the t table of 1,984. This indicates that the business age variable has an influence on the implementation of SAK-ETAP, so in this study H2 is accepted and H0 is rejected. In the socialization variable (X3) it is 0.001 which is less than 0.05. Meanwhile, the calculated t value of 6,076 is greater than the t of table 1,984. This indicates that the socialization variable has an influence on the implementation of SAK-ETAP, so that in this study H3 is accepted and H0 is rejected.

3.4.3 Simultaneous Test (Test f)

Table 3.11

Test Results f

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Itself.
	Regression	1582.659	3	527.553	139.468	<.001b
	Residual	363.131	96	3.783		
	Total	1945.790	99			
a. Dependent Variable: Implementation of SAK-ETAP (Y)						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Socialization (X3), Business Age (X2), Educational Background (X1)						

Source: SPSS data output, 2025.

Based on the above output, it is known that the Sig. value is 0.001 < 0.05. Therefore, in accordance with the basis of decision-making in the F test, it can be concluded that H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that together the variables of educational background (X1), business age (X2) and socialization (X3) have a significant influence on the implementation of SAK-ETAP (Y). Meanwhile, based on the output table above, it is known that the value of F Calculates is 139,468 because the value of F Calculates > F Table is 2,698 (df = (k; n-k = 3; 100 - 3 = 97). Therefore, as the basis for decision-making in the F test, it can be concluded that H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that together the variables of educational background (X1), business age (X2) and socialization (X3) have a significant influence on the implementation of SAK-ETAP (Y).

3.4.4 Coefficient of Determination (R2)

Table 3.12

Determination Coefficient Test Results (R2)

Model Summaryb				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.902a	.813	.808	1.94490
a. Predictors: (Constant), Socialization (X3), Business Age (X2), Educational Background (X1)				
b. Dependent Variable: Implementation of SAK-ETAP (Y)				

Source: SPSS data output, 2025.

From the table above, it is known that the Adjusted R Square value is 0.808 or 80.8%. This shows that the variables of educational background (X1), business age (X2) and socialization (X3) affect the variables of the implementation of SAK-ETAP (Y) by 80.8%. While the rest are influenced by other variables that are not studied in this study, such as personal, social or cultural factors.

3.5 Discussion

3.5.1 The Influence of Educational Background on the Implementation of SAK-ETAP

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, there is a significant influence between educational background on the implementation of SAK-ETAP on MSME business actors in Boyolali City which is evident from the t-value of 2,167 and the sig value. By 0.033.

Educational background is the first factor that affects financial reporting by MSMEs. Educational background is a process by which a person develops abilities, attitudes and thoughts either through an organization or not through a formal organization. Educational background is an achievement process that can be used to improve the skills possessed. Education provides knowledge to a person in completing his work. Educational backgrounds that do not match their field of work can hinder performance because they work based on experience but not based on their educational background (Lestari et al., 2023). In this study, there are results that MSME business actors in Boyolali City have an average of last education at the diploma level (D3) where out of 100 respondents there are 54 or 54% at the diploma level (D3). In addition, most of the respondents also have majors that are relevant to the use of financial statements that are in accordance with SAK-ETAP. Most of the respondents majored in accounting, financial management and economics education as many as 72 or 72% of people. This is also supported by the majority of respondents who strongly agree with the statement that respondents have a diploma that is in accordance with their current position, where 71 people answered strongly agreed. In addition, there is an average score of 4.64 for the 1st item answer which is included in the very good category. So it can be concluded that in this study most of the MSME business actors in Boyolali City have an educational background that is in accordance with their current position, where most of them also have majors that can support the recording of financial statements in accordance with SAK-ETAP.

In the results of this study, there is a relationship between educational background and the theory of planned behavior. The higher a person's education, the better the understanding of the importance of recording financial statements that are in accordance with the standards of a business. In addition, business actors who have an educational background in the fields of accounting, financial management and economics will more easily understand financial recording in accordance with standards that will help their business development. The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by Sumarni (2024) where there is a significant influence between educational background and the implementation of SAK-ETAP. The study stated that employees who have a background in economics or accounting education will have a better understanding of financial reporting than employees who have an educational background other than economics and accounting.

3.5.2 Effect of Age on the Implementation of SAK-ETAP

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, there is a significant influence between business age on the implementation of SAK-ETAP in MSME business actors in Boyolali City which is evident from the t-value of 3,316 and the sig value. By 0.001.

The age of the business is the length of time the business has been established or operated, the age of the business can show that the company continues to exist and compete. The age of the business is calculated from the time the company is established based on the deed of establishment

until this research is carried out. The age of the business can have a positive and beneficial impact on the mindset of business actors in carrying out their business activities (Firdarini & Prasetyo, 2020). Business actors who have been running a business for a long time, usually these business actors have a lot of experience compared to new business actors, so that these business actors can increase their business.

In this study, the average MSME business actor in Boyolali City has implemented simple financial report recording. This is evidenced by the results of the respondent's answers to the 1st statement item where since the beginning of the business, MSME business actors have done simple financial bookkeeping with an average answer score of 4.57. The longer a business is established and grows, usually begins to implement better and standard financial statement recording.

The results of this study are related to the theory of ERG (existense, relatedness and growth). MSME business actors in Boyolali City need existence to achieve the success of a business. One of the ways used to maintain the existence of a business is by implementing good financial strategies such as conducting financial performance analysis, making budgets and managing cash flow correctly. In addition, a business that wants progress certainly needs relationships or cooperation with other parties, one of which is banking for capital assistance for a business. Business actors who have implemented good financial report recording and in accordance with standards will certainly find it easier to get cooperation with 3rd parties. So it can be concluded that the needs of business owners for business existence, relationships with other parties and business development can be met by implementing SAK ETAP (Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability). The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by Titu et al., (2022) where there is a significant relationship between the age of the business and the implementation of SAK-ETAP.

3.5.3 The Effect of Socialization on the Implementation of SAK-ETAP

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, there is a significant influence between socialization on the implementation of SAK-ETAP on MSME business actors in Boyolali City which is evident from the t-value of 6,076 and the value of sig. By 0.001.

Socialization is a person's process of acquiring knowledge and skills transfer with the aim of expanding their knowledge and skills. The government or special training institutions organize socialization with the aim that business actors can do more quality things to achieve their business goals (Eddy & Siti, 2022).

In this study, the average MSME business actor in Boyolali City has implemented simple financial report recording, although there are some who do not have the knowledge to increase financial report recording. This is evidenced by the results of the respondent's answer to the 1st statement item where after participating in socialization activities, MSME business actors can start recording financial statements in accordance with SAK-ETAP standards. The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by Ningdiyah & Yulianto (2024) where there is an influence between socialization and the implementation of SAK-ETAP.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and discussions that the researcher has carried out, it is concluded that the educational background has a positive and significant influence on the implementation of SAK-ETAP on MSME business actors in Boyolali City. This is because the suitability of educational background with a position in the financial sector will improve the ability to understand and apply SAK-ETAP when preparing business financial statements. The business age has positively and significantly influenced the implementation of SAK-ETAP for MSME business actors in Boyolali City.

This is because the longer the business is established and developed, the more structured and in accordance with applicable standards the financial recording process that was initially simple will become. Socialization has a positive and significant influence on SAK-ETAP implementation on MSME business actors in Boyolali City. This is because socialization or training can help business actors who do not have basic finances to be able to understand how the financial recording process is in accordance with SAK-ETAP

REFERENCES

Agustina, R., Ardiana, M., & Anah, L. (2020). Analysis of the Implementation of SAK ETAP and EMKM (Study in the Religious Area of PP Tebuireng Jombang). *Journal of Accounting & Economics FE UN PGRI Kediri*, *5*(2), 45–46.

Ajayi, O. S. (2023). Impact Of Fintech On The Growth Of Small And Medium Scale Enterprises In Nigeria. *Theseus*, *5*(2), 1–46.

Alfianti, P. P. (2019). *Financial Accounting Standards for Non-Public Accountability Entities (SAK ETAP). Board of Financial Accounting Standards, Jakarta*.

Bahri, S. (2020). Introduction to Accounting Based on SAK-ETAP and IFRS - III Edition. Andi Publisher.

Cahyani, I. S., & Basri, Y. Z. (2022). The effect of modernization of the tax administration system on taxpayer compliance is moderated by technology. Journal of Trisakti Economics, 2(2), 2065–2076. Https://Doi.Org/10.25105/Jet.V2i2.14900

Eddy, W., & Siti, K. (2022). The Influence of MSME Actors' Perception and SAK EMKM Socialization on SAK EMKM-Based Financial Statements (Case Study on MSMEs Located at the Binong Jati Knitting Center) (Eddy Winarso; Siti Kustinah). *Journal of Education and Training Management, Jendral Achmad Yani University*, *6*(1), 1–9.

Firdarini, K. C., & Prasetyo, A. S. (2020). The Effect of the Use of Accounting Information and Working Capital Management of MSME Actors on Business Success with Business Age as a Moderation Variable (Case Study on the Creative Industry in Yogyakarta). *STIE SEMARANG JOURNAL*, *12*(1), 19–32. Https://Doi.Org/10.33747/Stiesmg.V12i1.394

Ghozali, I. (2016). *Multivariate analysis application with IBM SPSS program*. Diponegoro University.

Hasanah, N., Armeliza, D., Muliasari, I., & Wahyuningrum, I. F. S. (2020). Accounting Application For Small And Medium Enterprises And Compatibility With EMKM Standards: A Case Study In Jakarta, Indonesia. *Journal Of Southwest Jiaotong University*, *55*(5). Https://Doi.Org/10.35741/Issn.0258-2724.55.5.4

Kirani, A. (2023). The Influence Of Work Experience, Educational Background, Organizational Commitment, And Work Assessment On Performance. JIBEMA: Journal of Business, Economics, Management, and Accounting, 1(1), 43–53. Https://Doi.Org/10.62421/Jibema.V1i1.5

Lestari, A., Mulyanto, M., & Afifi, Z. (2023). The Influence Of Education Level, Accounting Understanding, Financial Report Preparation Training And Business Size On Msme Financial Reporting Based On Sak Etap (Empirical Study on Processed Food MSMEs in Demak Regency). Journal of Economics, 2(3), 887–900. Https://Doi.Org/10.55681/Economina.V2i3.422

Mardanugraha, E., & Akhmad, J. (2023). The resilience of MSMEs in Indonesia is facing an economic recession. Journal of Economics and Development, 30(2), 101–114. Https://Doi.Org/10.14203/JEP.30.2.2022.101-114

Masnur, A., Al-W, A., & Rahardjo, S. N. (2023). Peternakan Brawijaya Farm. *Diponegoro Journal Of Accounting*, *12*, 1–13.

Mukoffi, A., Sulistiyowati, Y., Ekasari, L. D., Trihardianto, W., & Wibisono, S. H. (2022). Counseling on taxation of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Dalisodo Village. Studium: Journal of Community Service, 2(1), 13–18. Https://Doi.Org/10.53867/Jpm.V2i1.40

Ningdiyah, E. W., & Yulianto, M. R. (2024). Determination Of The Implementation Of Financial Reports Based On SAK EMKM. 2(1), 57–77. Https://Doi.Org/10.22219/Jameela.V2i1.30443

Nurhayati, S., Indrawati, H., & Asmit, B. (2023). The Influence of Business Age, Product Quality, and Business Motivation on the Success of Tofu and Tempeh Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Bukit Batrem Village, Dumai City. Journal of Economics and Economics Education, 7(2), 466–480.

Samosir, C. S., Triwidatin, Y., & Susandra, F. (2023). Analysis of Factors Influencing the Implementation of Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability (SAK ETAP) in Cooperative Financial Reporting in Parungkuda District, Sukabum Regency. Innovative: Journal Of Social Science Research, 3 (6), 4167–4176.

Sanglise, Y., & Banjarnahor, H. (2019). Factors that affect the implementation of sak etap in MSMEs in Batam City.

Sartika, D. (2020). Looking at Human Attitudes and Behaviors through the Analysis of Planned Behavioral Theory. Journal Of Islamic Guidance And Counseling, 4 (UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi), 51–70.

Setyaningsih, T., & Farina, K. (2021). Financial Reporting Of Msmes Based On Sak Emkm (Case Study On Msmes In Pd Pasar Jaya Kramat Jati). Journal Of Business Lanterns, 10(1), 103. Https://Doi.Org/10.34127/Jrlab.V10i1.415

Siagian, A. O., & Indra, N. (2019). Accounting knowledge of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) on financial statements. 4(12), 1–19.

Sugiyono. (2018a). Qualitative Research Methods: For Exploratory, Enterprising, Interactive and Constructive Research. Alphabet.

Sugiyono. (2018b). Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D Research Methods.

Sugiyono. (2023). Qualitative Quantitative Research Methods and R&D (5th ed.). Alphabet.

Sugiyono, S. (2018c). Quantitative, qualitative, and R&D research methods.

Sumarni, L. (2024). Factors that affect the understanding of the implementation of Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability (SAK ETAP) in cooperatives in Tebing Tinggi District, Meranti Islands Regency. 5(1), 171–182.

Tambunan, T. T. (2018). Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Indonesia: Important Issues. LP3ES.

Titus, Y., Soleiman, I. D., & Londa, Y. (2022). The Influence of Business Scale, Business Age, Organizational Culture and Financial Statement Preparation Training on the Implementation of Financial Accounting Standards for Non-Public Accountability Entities (SAK-ETAP). 3(1), 67–76.

Yusuf, R., Hernawati, E., & Hadiaty, F. (2021). Simple Recording and Preparation of Manual Financial Statements for Convection of Knitting House in Babakan Cianjur Hamlet, Bandung Regency. STRONG: General Finance and Applied Accounting, 3(2), 115–120. Https://Doi.Org/10.31092/Kuat.V3i2.1429