

# SAK EMKM Implementation in Practice: Designing Financial Statements for MSMEs Using Excel-Based Tools (A Case Study of PT Satya Utama Abadi)

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## ABSTRACT

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a vital role in national economic growth; however, many still fail to implement proper financial reporting in accordance with applicable accounting standards. PT. Satya Utama Abadi, as an MSME entity, faces challenges in preparing its financial statements due to the absence of a well-structured and documented accounting system. This study aims to design financial reports based on the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM), enabling the company to produce accurate and relevant financial information.

The research employs a descriptive method with a field study approach through observation, interviews, and direct work practice at the company. The results of this study show that the implementation of a structured Excel-based system enabled PT. Satya Utama Abadi to prepare complete financial statements in accordance with SAK EMKM, including an opening trial balance, general journal, four-column ledger, trial balance, adjusting journal, income statement, statement of financial position, and closing journal. This design not only improved the accuracy and reliability of financial reporting but also provided practical templates that can be directly adopted by the company. It is expected that this financial report design can serve as a reference for the company in improving the quality of its financial information and supporting more accurate decision-making.



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## INTRODUCTION

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are a type of independent, productive business established by individuals or business entities across various economic sectors. Micro enterprises are owned by individuals or sole proprietorships. Meanwhile, small and medium enterprises are run by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of medium or large businesses, either directly or indirectly (Susiani, Yusuf, Ilyas, Agustina, & Apriliana, 2024).

MSMEs play a crucial role in driving economic growth and creating job opportunities. They also contribute to the equitable distribution of development outcomes. MSMEs have proven to be resilient during crises. When Indonesia was hit by the monetary crisis in 1997–1998, MSMEs were the only sector that remained firmly standing (Rachman, Rachmawati, Lizwaril, Dianita, & Barus, 2022).

Based on data from a survey conducted by the Indonesian MSME Association, 70% of MSMEs still face difficulties in financial record-keeping, which leads to inaccurate financial reports and hinders business expansion (Hafiz, 2025).

Based on Government Regulation Number 7 of 2021, which is an update of Law Number 20 of 2008 regarding the criteria for MSMEs, the quantitative range used to determine MSME classifications is as follows:

- a. Micro Enterprises have a business capital of up to a maximum of IDR 1,000,000,000 (one billion rupiah), excluding land and buildings used for business activities;
- b. Small Enterprises have a business capital of more than IDR 1,000,000,000 (one billion rupiah) up to a maximum of IDR 5,000,000,000 (five billion rupiah), excluding land and buildings used for business activities; and
- c. Medium Enterprises have a business capital of more than IDR 5,000,000,000 (five billion rupiah) up to a maximum of IDR 10,000,000,000 (ten billion rupiah), excluding land and buildings used for business activities.

MSMEs need to prepare financial statements as part of their economic responsibilities within an institution. In accordance with PSAK No. 1, financial statements are structured reports that reflect an organization's financial position and financial performance. The preparation of MSME financial statements requires competence, including the ability to present information clearly and transparently in order to accurately depict the company's financial condition (Tarmidi, et al., 2024).

Based on Government Regulation Number 7 of 2021 regarding MSME criteria, PT. Satya Utama Abadi falls into the MSME category. The company operates in the cleaning service sector. Over time, PT. Satya Utama Abadi has shown significant growth and is able to compete with similar businesses. However, the company faces challenges in preparing its financial statements due to the absence of a well-documented recording system. The company only records the general ledger using a T-account table and posts it directly to the financial statements without detailed transaction records. This can lead to errors in decision-making due to skipped recording steps, potentially resulting in cash flow problems, loss of trust from investors and creditors, and a decline in reputation and credibility.

These challenges are not unique to PT. Satya Utama Abadi but are also widely experienced by many MSMEs in Indonesia. The lack of standardized and structured financial recording practices often hinders MSMEs from accessing bank loans, attracting investors, and achieving sustainable growth. While several studies have focused on training or providing general guidelines for MSMEs in financial reporting, limited research has explored the design of practical, Excel-based financial reporting systems tailored to the needs of service-oriented MSMEs in line with SAK EMKM. Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap by designing a structured financial reporting system for PT. Satya Utama Abadi, which not only improves the company's internal reporting quality but also offers a replicable model that can be adopted by other MSMEs in Indonesia to enhance transparency, accountability, and competitiveness.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

In the process of designing financial statements, the method used is the descriptive method, which aims to describe the current conditions or problems. This process is carried out through stages of data collection, data presentation, and data analysis, in order to obtain a clear picture of the issues being studied and to enable the author to draw objective conclusions (Pratiwi & Octavia, 2021).

The data collection techniques used in this study include:

### **1. Field Research**

Several methods were applied in the field research technique, including:

- a. **Interview** – conducted by directly asking questions to the commissioner and other staff members to clarify and complete the data that had been collected.
- b. **Observation** – carried out by directly participating in company activities to observe and record the processes of bookkeeping and evaluation related to the research object, thereby ensuring the accuracy of the data firsthand.
- c. **Internship** – the researcher participated in practical work at PT. Satya Utama Abadi in order to obtain the necessary information to support the design process of financial statement preparation.

After the data was grouped, the Financial Statement Design was then developed.

During the fieldwork, several limitations were encountered. First, access to historical financial data was limited because some transaction records were incomplete, requiring reconstruction through interviews with staff. Second, the company's financial staff had limited accounting literacy, which demanded additional guidance in applying multi-step recording procedures. Third, there was initial resistance to adopting a new, structured financial reporting system, as the company was accustomed to simple manual methods. Fourth, the observation period was relatively short, so the designed system has not yet been tested across a full annual accounting cycle. Finally, because this study applied a case study approach to a single service-oriented MSME, the findings may not be fully generalizable to other MSMEs in different sectors.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Based on the research conducted by the author through observations at PT. Satya Utama Abadi, several key elements were identified that the company needs in order to prepare the required financial statements, namely the Statement of Financial Position and the Income Statement. To prepare these financial reports, the author went through several stages in the preparation and development process, which include:

### **1. Closing Journal for the Previous Year**

One of the main reasons PT. Satya Utama Abadi faces difficulties in preparing financial statements is the absence of closing entries for the previous fiscal year. This affects nominal account balances such as revenue, expenses, and withdrawals (prive), which do not reset to zero. These accounts should be closed to avoid carrying them into the next period and mixing them with new transactions, which ultimately leads to inaccurate financial statements.

### **2. Post-Closing Trial Balance**

After performing the closing process for the previous fiscal year, the author created a post-closing trial balance format to serve as the opening balance for the following period.

### **3. Inventory Card Format**

PT. Satya Utama Abadi experienced difficulties in determining the final value of inventory. Often, the physical inventory count did not match the company's calculations. Upon observation and interviews with procurement staff, it was revealed that this issue stemmed from a lack of monitoring of incoming and outgoing goods and the absence of real-time, well-structured recordkeeping. One reason for the lack of recordkeeping was the staff's unfamiliarity with the appropriate inventory recording system and format. To address this, the author developed an inventory card format to assist PT. Satya Utama Abadi in recording inventory, as inventory value has a direct impact on financial statement accuracy.

### **4. Depreciation**

Company assets had not been depreciated since 2023, the year PT. Satya Utama Abadi transitioned from a CV to a PT. Although the company had a complete asset list, no depreciation had been applied. Observing this, and after completing the inventory card format, the author proceeded to calculate depreciation on the company's assets by creating an additional table next to the asset data and applying the straight-line depreciation method. Depreciation is essential as it is a key component in financial statement preparation.

### **5. General Journal**

One of the company's challenges in preparing financial statements is the lack of knowledge regarding the appropriate formats and what needs to be created. As a result, PT. Satya Utama Abadi did not have a format for preparing a general journal, which is a vital part of financial recording. The author addressed this by creating a general journal format for the company.

### **6. Four-Column Ledger**

PT. Satya Utama Abadi had been keeping a general ledger, but only using the T-account format. Based on observations and interviews with finance staff, it was found that the existing format made bookkeeping more difficult. The author proposed a four-column ledger format, which was later adopted by the staff who found it easier to use. This format has since become the company's standard.

#### **7. Trial Balance**

The next step after preparing the general ledger was to detail the accounts and their balances in a trial balance, to facilitate the creation of financial statements. PT. Satya Utama Abadi previously did not prepare a trial balance due to a lack of knowledge and the absence of a proper format.

#### **8. Income Statement**

The income statement is one of the most essential reports required by the company. In preparing it, the company had difficulties determining the correct account placement and the appropriate figures to include. To assist with this, the author created a template to help the company understand how to properly structure the income statement.

#### **9. Statement of Financial Position**

The statement of financial position is the second main report required by the company. The author provided a format to serve as a reference for PT. Satya Utama Abadi in preparing this report.

### **Financial Statement Design Process of PT. Satya Utama Abadi**

#### **1. Closing the Books for the Previous Period**

This step was the initial stage in the preparation of financial statements carried out by the author. PT. Satya Utama Abadi had not previously closed its books due to a lack of understanding of the book-closing process. In this stage, the author performed two steps: the preparation of closing journal entries and the post-closing trial balance.

##### **a. Closing Journal for the Previous Year**

The closing journal was prepared by collecting data from the previous period and verifying the actual values recorded at the end of that period. Once the data aligned with the company's actual figures, the author proceeded to prepare the closing journal entries.

##### **b. Post-Closing Trial Balance**

The next step after preparing the closing journal was to transfer the balances to the post-closing trial balance. This trial balance would serve as the opening balance for the 2024 period, which the author would use to prepare the financial statements.

#### **2. Inventory Card Preparation**

Before this format was created and handed over to PT. Satya Utama Abadi, it was first explained to the employees to ensure their understanding of how to properly record inventory using the new format.

PT Satya Utama Abadi  
Nama Barang  
Satuan

Metode  
No. Kartu  
No Barang

**KARTU PERSEDIAAN BARANG**

Tanggal	No Bukti	IN			OUT			SALDO		
		Unit	Harga	Jumlah	Unit	Harga	Jumlah	Unit	Harga	Jumlah

**Figure 1.** Inventory Card Format

The author created the inventory card format with the hope that it would assist PT. Satya Utama Abadi in recording inventory accurately and help prevent discrepancies between the actual and recorded ending inventory values.

**3. Depreciation of Company Assets**

In performing depreciation, the author used the straight-line method as instructed by the company, with the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Acquisition Cost} - \text{Residual Value}}{\text{Useful Life}}$$

In this case, the author requested the complete asset data owned by the company and applied the straight-line method to depreciate the assets approved by the company.

The details of the depreciated assets are as follows:

**Table 1.** Depreciation Detail of PT. Satya Utama Abadi

No.	Asset	Depreciation Value as of December 2024
1.	Furniture	Rp 2.974.166,67
2.	Computer	Rp 1.899.583,33
3.	Laptop	Rp 1.083.333,33
4.	Printer	Rp 458.333,33
5.	Polisher Machine	Rp 2.236.666,67
6.	Vacuum Cleaner	Rp 641.666,67
7.	Jet Sprayer	Rp 201.666,67
8.	Hand Polisher	Rp 192.500,00
9.	Rope Access Equipment	Rp 3.070.833,33
10.	Equipment	Rp 4.825.258,33

**4. Designing Financial Statements in Excel**





In this sheet, the author created a four-column general ledger format, as this format is the easiest for the company to understand.

PT. Satya Utama Abadi  
Buku Besar  
Periode 20xx

Nama Akun		Kas di Bank			No Akun		xxx	
Tanggal	Keterangan	Ref	Debet	Kredit	Saldo		Debet	Kredit
					yyy			
yyy				xxx		xxx		
yyy				xxx		xxx		
yyy				xxx		xxx		
yyy				xxx		xxx		

The following is the general ledger after recording the subsequent entries from the previous general journal transactions.

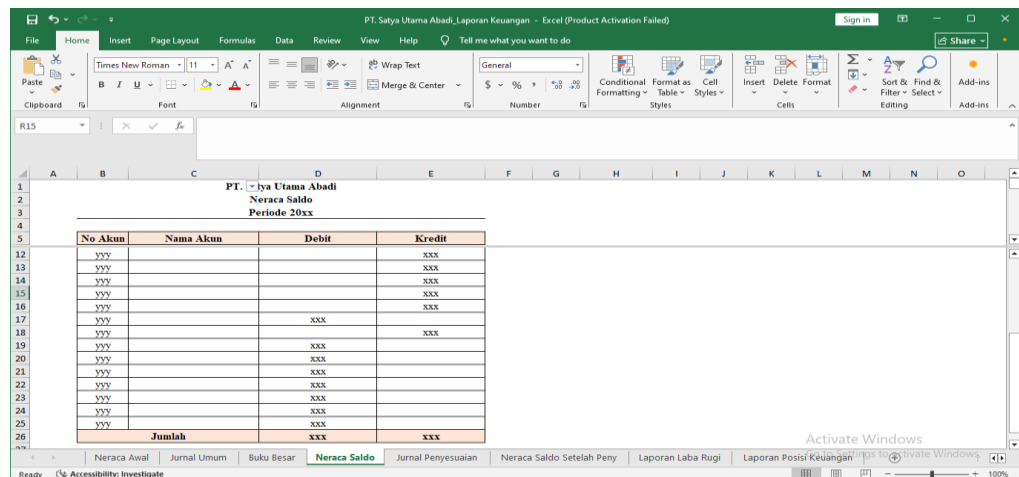
PT SATYA UTAMA ABADI  
Buku Besar  
Periode Februari 2025

Nama Akun		Kas di Bank			No Akun		xxx		
Tanggal	No. Akun	Keterangan	Ref	Debet	Kredit	Saldo		Debet	Kredit
						Saldo Awal			
05 Februari 2025		Pendapatan Sejahtera Abadi		xxx			xxx		
07 Februari 2025		Biaya Gaji			xxx		xxx		
10 Februari 2025		Peralatan Rope Acces			xxx		xxx		
21 Februari 2025		Biaya MR			xxx		xxx		
28 Februari 2025		Biaya Admin			xxx		xxx		
							xxx		

**Figure 4. 1** Buku Besar 4 Kolom

**d. Trial Balance**

The next step is creating the trial balance sheet. The format used in this trial balance is the same as the opening trial balance format, as well as the adjusted and post-closing trial balance formats.



**Figure 4. 2** Sheet Neraca Saldo

After posting to the general ledger, all accounts are grouped in the trial balance along with the detailed amounts from the general ledger.

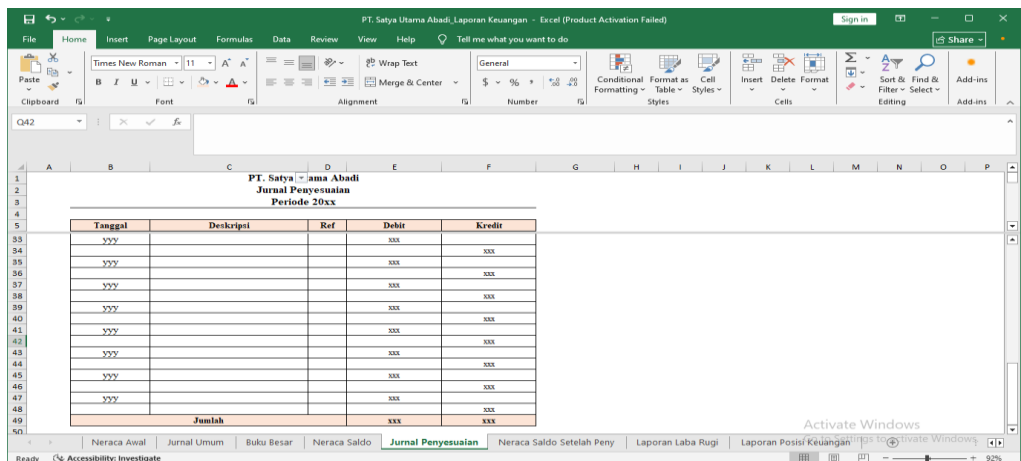
**PT SATYA UTAMA ABADI**  
**Neraca Saldo**  
**Periode Februari 2025**

No Akun	Nama Akun	Debit	Kredit
xxx	Kas di Bank	xxx	
xxx	Peralatan Rope Acces	xxx	
xxx	Pendapatan Sejahtera Abadi		xxx
xxx	Biaya MR	xxx	
xxx	Biaya Gaji	xxx	
xxx	Biaya Admin	xxx	
<b>Jumlah</b>		<b>xxx</b>	<b>xxx</b>

**Figure 4. 3** Format Neraca Saldo

**e. Adjusting Journal Entries**

The format for the adjusting journal entries was created by the author to match the general journal format, but without the description column.



**Figure 4. 4** Sheet Jurnal Penyesuaian

The format is as follows:

**PT. Satya Utama Abadi**  
**Jurnal Penyesuaian**  
**Periode 20xx**

Tanggal	Deskripsi	Ref	Debit	Kredit
yyy			xxx	
				xxx
yyy			xxx	
				xxx
yyy			xxx	
				xxx
yyy			xxx	
				xxx
yyy			xxx	
				xxx
<b>Jumlah</b>			<b>xxx</b>	<b>xxx</b>

**Figure 4. 5** Format Jurnal Penyesuaian

**f. Adjusted Trial Balance**

The next step is the creation of the adjusted trial balance sheet. The format used is the same as the other trial balances.



<b>PT. SATYA UTAMA ABADI</b> <b>LAPORAN LABA RUGI</b> <b>PERIODE 20xx</b>		
<b>PENDAPATAN</b>		
Pendapatan Sejahtera Abadi Tjokro	xxx	
Pendapatan Hutanika	xx	
Pepndapatan Maison	xxx	
Pendapatan Dinas Lingkungan Hidup	xxx	
Pendapatan Zest Hotel	xxx	
Pendapatan Dwiyasa Cipta	xxx	
Pendapatan Dinas Koperasi	xxx	
<b>TOTAL PENDAPATAN</b>		<b>xxx</b>
<b>HARGA POKOK PENJUALAN</b>		
Harga Pokok Penjualan Zest Hotel	xxx	
Harga Pokok Penjualan Hutanika	xxx	
Harga Pokok Penjualan Dwiyasa Cipta	xxx	
Harga Pokok Penjualan Sejahtera Abadi Tjokro	xxx	
Harga Pokok Maison De La Sol	xxx	
Harga Pokok Penjualan Dinas Lingkungan Hidup	xxx	
Harga Pokok Penjualan Dinas Koperasi	xxx	
<b>TOTAL HARGA POKOK PENJUALAN</b>		<b>xxx</b>
<b>LABA KOTOR</b>		<b>xxx</b>
<b>BEBAN</b>		
Biaya Gaji	xxx	
Biaya Gaji Area	xxx	
Biaya MR	xxx	
Biaya Insentif	xxx	
Biaya Maintenance Alat	xxx	
Biaya Komisi	xxx	
Biaya Buku Bank	xxx	
Biaya Meterai	xxx	
Biaya Adm Bank	xxx	
Biaya Entertainment	xxx	
<b>TOTAL BEBAN</b>		<b>xxx</b>
<b>LABA BERSIH</b>		<b>xxx</b>

**Figure 4. 8** Format Laporan Laba Rugi

The accounts included by the author in the format are common accounts that frequently appear in the company's activities.

**h. Statement of Financial Position**

The final sheet created by the author in Excel is the statement of financial position. In preparing this sheet, the author held discussions with the company owner regarding the design to be created, as well as the common account names to be included in the format of the statement of financial position. The display of the sheet created by the author is as follows:

Figure 4. 9 Sheet Laporan Posisi Keuangan

PT. SATYA UTAMA ABADI LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN PERIODE 20xx			
<b>AKTIVA</b>			
<b>AKTIVA LANCAR</b>			
Kas di Bank	xxx		
Kas di Tangan	xxx		
Piutang Usaha	xxx		
Biaya Dibayar Dimuka	xxx		
<b>TOTAL AKTIVA LANCAR</b>	<b>xxx</b>		
<b>AKTIVA TETAP</b>			
Peralatan	xxx		
Akumulasi Penyusutan Peralatan	xxx		
Furniture	xxx		
Akumulasi Penyusutan Furniture	xxx		
Komputer	xxx		
Akumulasi Penyusutan Komputer	xxx		
Laptop	xxx		
Akumulasi Penyusutan Laptop	xxx		
Printer	xxx		
Akumulasi Penyusutan Printer	xxx		
Mesin Polisher	xxx		
Akumulasi Penyusutan Mesin Polisher	xxx		
Vaccum Cleaner	xxx		
Akumulasi Penyusutan Vaccum Cleaner	xxx		
Jet Sprayer	xxx		
Akumulasi Penyusutan Jet Sprayer	xxx		
Hand Polisher	xxx		
Akumulasi Penyusutan Hand Polisher	xxx		
Peralatan Rope Acces	xxx		
Akumulasi Penyusutan Peralatan Rope Acces	xxx		
<b>TOTAL AKTIVA TETAP</b>	<b>xxx</b>		
<b>TOTAL AKTIVA</b>	<b>xxx</b>		
<b>KEWAJIBAN DAN EKUITAS</b>			
<b>KEWAJIBAN</b>			
Utang Gaji		xxx	
Utang Usaha		xxx	
Utang Pajak		xxx	
Utang Lain		xxx	
<b>TOTAL KEWAJIBAN</b>		<b>xxx</b>	
<b>EKUITAS</b>			
Modal		xxx	
Prive		xxx	
Laba/Rugi ditahan tahun sebelumnya		xxx	
Laba/Rugi ditahan tahun ini		xxx	
<b>TOTAL EKUITAS</b>		<b>xxx</b>	
<b>TOTAL KEWAJIBAN DAN EKUITAS</b>		<b>xxx</b>	

Figure 4. 10 Format Laporan Posisi Keuangan

i. Closing Journal Entries

Figure 4. 11 Sheet Jurnal Penutup

Example of closing journal entries based on transactions in the general journal.

PT SATYA UTAMA ABADI  
Jurnal Prnutup  
Periode 2024

Tanggal	No. Akun	Deskripsi	Ref	Debit	Kredit
31 Desember 2024	xxx	Pendapatan Sejahtera Abadi		xxx	
	xxx	Ikhtisar Laba Rugi			xxx
31 Desember 2024	xxx	Ikhtisar Laba Rugi		xxx	
	xxx	Biaya MR			xxx
	xxx	Biaya Gaji			xxx
	xxx	Biaya Admin			xxx
31 Desember 2024	xxx	Ikhtisar Laba Rugi		xxx	
	xxx	Modal			xxx
<b>Jumlah</b>				<b>xxx</b>	<b>xxx</b>

Figure 4. 12 Jurnal Penutup

j. Post-Closing Trial Balance

Figure 4. 13 Sheet Neraca Saldo Setelah Penutupan

PT SATYA UTAMA ABADI  
Neraca Saldo  
Periode Februari 2025

No Akun	Nama Akun	Debit	Kredit
xxx	Kas di Bank	xxx	
xxx	Peralatan Rope Acces	xxx	
xxx	Modal		xxx
<b>Jumlah</b>		<b>xxx</b>	<b>xxx</b>

Figure 4. 14 Neraca Saldo Setelah Penutupan

From the series of formats created by the author above, the final result is the income statement of PT. Satya Utama Abadi for the 2024 period, which was prepared over the course of one year. This income statement is the final result after discussions with the company owner. The following is the income statement of PT. Satya Utama Abadi for the 2024 period:

PT. SATYA UTAMA ABADI LAPORAN LABA RUGI TAHUN 2024		
<b>PENDAPATAN</b>		
Pendapatan Sejahtera Abadi Tjokro		xxx
Pendapatan Hutanika		xxx
Pepndapatan Maison		xxx
Pendapatan Dinas Lingkungan Hidup		xxx
Pendapatan Zest Hotel		xxx
Pendapatan Dwiyasa Cipta		xxx
Pendapatan Dinas Koperasi		xxx
<b>TOTAL PENDAPATAN</b>		<b>xxx</b>
<b>HARGA POKOK PENJUALAN</b>		
Harga Pokok Penjualan Zest Hotel		
Harga Pokok Penjualan Hutanika		
Harga Pokok Penjualan Dwiyasa Cipta		
Biaya Gaji	xxx	
Biaya MR	xxx	
Biaya Maintanance Alat	xxx	
Harga Pokok Penjualan Sejahtera Abadi Tjokro		
Harga Pokok Maison De La Sol		
Harga Pokok Penjualan Dinas Lingkungan Hidup		
Pembelian Bahan/Barang Dagangan	xxx	
Harga Pokok Penjualan Dinas Koperasi		
Biaya Upah	xxx	
Biaya Mr	xxx	
Biaya Operasional	xxx	
<b>TOTAL HARGA POKOK PENJUALAN</b>		<b>xxx</b>
<b>LABA KOTOR</b>		<b>xxx</b>
<b>BEBAN</b>		
Biaya Gaji	xxx	
Biaya Gaji Area	xxx	
Biaya MR	xxx	
Biaya Insentif	xxx	
Biaya Buku Bank	xxx	
Biaya Meterai	xxx	
Biaya Adm Bank	xxx	
Biaya Rekening Koran	xxx	
Biaya Keamanan	xxx	
Biaya Parkir Kendaraan	xxx	
Biaya Lead	xxx	
Biaya Jasa Plastik Pagar	xxx	
Biaya Cicilan Pembelian Peralatan Kantor	xxx	
Beban Operasional	xxx	
Biaya Minuman Office	xxx	
Biaya Bensin	xxx	
BPJS Ketenagakerjaan	xxx	
BPJS Kesehatan	xxx	
Biaya ATK	xxx	
Biaya Fotocopy	xxx	
Biaya Pemindahbukuan	xxx	
Fee Pajak	xxx	
Biaya Angkut Mesin	xxx	
Biaya Internet	xxx	
Biaya Listrik	xxx	
Biaya Pengembalian Modal	xxx	
Beban Inventaris Kantor	xxx	
Beban Transport	xxx	
Biaya Pembayaran Pajak	xxx	
Biaya Kartu Nama	xxx	
Biaya Perubahan Akta Notaris	xxx	
Biaya Perbaikan Laptop	xxx	
Biaya Tenaga Kerja	xxx	
Biaya Sarung Tangan Orange	xxx	
Biaya Penyusutan	xxx	
Biaya Sewa Alat	xxx	
Biaya Perlengkapan	xxx	
Biaya Sewa Bangunan	xxx	
<b>TOTAL BEBAN</b>		<b>xxx</b>
<b>LABA BERSIH</b>		<b>xxx</b>

Bandung Barat, 30 April 2025



Shintya Andriyani

The Statement of Financial Position prepared for the period is as follows:

PT. SATYA UTAMA ABADI LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN PERIODE DESEMBER 2024		PT. SATYA UTAMA ABADI LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN PERIODE DESEMBER 2024	
<b>AKTIVA</b>		<b>KEWAJIBAN DAN EKUITAS</b>	
<b>AKTIVA LANCAR</b>		<b>KEWAJIBAN</b>	
Kas di Bank	xxx	Utang Gaji	xxx
Kas di Tangan	xxx	Utang Usaha	xxx
Piutang Usaha	xxx	Utang Pajak	xxx
Biaya Dibayar Dimuka	xxx	Biaya yang Masih Harus Dibayar	xxx
		Utang Lain	xxx
<b>TOTAL AKTIVA LANCAR</b>	<b>XXX</b>	<b>TOTAL KEWAJIBAN</b>	<b>XXX</b>
<b>AKTIVA TETAP</b>		<b>EKUITAS</b>	
Peralatan	xxx	Modal	xxx
Akumulasi Penyusutan Peralatan	xxx	Prive	xxx
Furniture	xxx	Laba/Rugi ditahan tahun sebelumnya	xxx
Akumulasi Penyusutan Furniture	xxx	Laba/Rugi ditahan tahun ini	xxx
Komputer	xxx		
Akumulasi Penyusutan Komputer	xxx		
Laptop	xxx		
Akumulasi Penyusutan Laptop	xxx		
Printer	xxx		
Akumulasi Penyusutan Printer	xxx		
Mesin Polisher	xxx		
Akumulasi Penyusutan Mesin Polisher	xxx		
Vaccum Cleaner	xxx		
Akumulasi Penyusutan Vaccum Cleaner	xxx		
Jet Sprayer	xxx		
Akumulasi Penyusutan Jet Sprayer	xxx		
Hand Polisher	xxx		
Akumulasi Penyusutan Hand Polisher	xxx		
Peralatan Rope Acces	xxx		
Akumulasi Penyusutan Peralatan Rope Acces	xxx		
<b>TOTAL AKTIVA TETAP</b>	<b>XXX</b>	<b>TOTAL EKUITAS</b>	<b>XXX</b>
<b>TOTAL AKTIVA</b>	<b>XXX</b>	<b>TOTAL KEWAJIBAN DAN EKUITAS</b>	<b>XXX</b>

Bandung Barat, 30 April 2025



Shintya Andriyani  
Direktur

The implementation of the Excel-based financial reporting system resulted in the successful preparation of complete financial statements, including an opening trial balance, general journal, four-column ledger, trial balance, adjusting journal, income statement, statement of financial position, and closing journal.

More importantly, the structured system significantly improved the accuracy of financial reporting. By following sequential steps—from journal entries to the general ledger and then to the trial balance—errors caused by skipping recording stages could be minimized. This ensured that every transaction was properly documented and traceable, thereby reducing the risk of misstatements and omissions that had previously occurred in the company’s manual process.

The new system also enhanced the reliability of information for decision-making. With clearer classifications of income, expenses, assets, and liabilities, management could evaluate the company’s financial performance more objectively. Accurate and timely financial statements enabled managers to identify cash flow issues earlier, assess cost efficiency, and plan for future operational strategies. Furthermore, the improved reporting transparency increased the company’s credibility with external stakeholders, including creditors and potential investors.

Thus, beyond providing a technical reporting framework, the designed system directly contributed to strengthening PT. Satya Utama Abadi’s internal control, supporting better managerial decision-making, and offering a model that can be replicated by other MSMEs facing similar challenges.

## **DISCUSSION**

The findings of this study highlight that implementing a structured, Excel-based financial reporting system can significantly improve the accuracy and reliability of financial statements at PT. Satya Utama Abadi. This result directly addresses one of the most persistent challenges faced by MSMEs in Indonesia: the lack of standardized financial reporting practices. As indicated by previous surveys, the majority of MSMEs struggle with incomplete record-keeping, limited accounting literacy, and reliance on simplified bookkeeping methods, which often lead to inaccurate reports and hinder access to financing.

By successfully applying a step-by-step recording framework, this study demonstrates that even small enterprises with limited resources can adopt a more systematic approach to financial reporting. The implication is that the designed system has potential scalability beyond PT. Satya Utama Abadi. MSMEs in other service sectors—or even in trade and manufacturing—could replicate the model by adjusting account classifications to their operational contexts. The low cost and accessibility of Microsoft Excel further enhance the practicality of scaling this system, making it an affordable alternative to more complex accounting software that is often beyond the reach of smaller businesses.

Moreover, the improved accuracy and transparency of financial reports not only benefit internal decision-making but also strengthen external credibility. This has important implications for MSMEs at large, as transparent financial statements are a prerequisite for accessing credit facilities, attracting investors, and complying with regulatory requirements. Therefore, the adoption of structured, Excel-based reporting systems could serve as a transitional solution for many MSMEs, bridging the gap between informal bookkeeping practices and full implementation of digital accounting applications.

In this way, the findings of this study contribute to a broader understanding of how practical, low-cost financial reporting innovations can enhance the sustainability and competitiveness of MSMEs in Indonesia.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the field work practice (PKL) that has been carried out, the author conducted the financial statement design process in accordance with the actual needs and conditions of the company. This activity included the preparation of closing journal entries for the previous fiscal year as the initial step in the accounting process, followed by the development and implementation of a more systematic and structured financial reporting system. This system was designed to assist the company in recording, processing, and presenting financial information more accurately and efficiently, and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. With this system, the company is expected to improve the quality of its financial reporting, support managerial decision-making, and meet the information needs of both internal and external parties.

Beyond providing a technical reporting framework, the system significantly enhanced the accuracy, transparency, and reliability of financial information, thereby strengthening PT. Satya Utama Abadi's internal control and increasing its credibility with external stakeholders. The implications of this research also extend to a broader context: the structured, Excel-based system offers a practical and replicable model for other MSMEs in Indonesia that face similar challenges in financial reporting. By adopting such a system, MSMEs can reduce reporting errors, improve access to financing, and enhance their overall competitiveness.

For future development, further research could focus on applying the system across a full annual accounting cycle to evaluate its long-term effectiveness. Moreover, expanding the design into more advanced digital platforms or integrating it with accounting software would further support scalability and efficiency, enabling MSMEs across sectors to transition gradually from manual bookkeeping to standardized and technology-driven financial reporting practices.

## **SUGGESTIONS**

The financial reporting system designed by the author has so far provided convenience for the company in recording and preparing financial information in a more structured manner. However, the system still has limitations, particularly because it is based on Microsoft Excel. The use of Excel carries a relatively high risk of data loss due to operational errors, file corruption, or hardware failure.

In light of this, the author recommends that the company regularly back up its financial report data. Backups can be stored on external storage devices or through cloud-based storage services to ensure the security and continuity of the company's essential data.

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