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IMPLEMENTATION OF ACCURATE ACCOUNTING SOFTWARE IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO EVALUATE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AT UD TUNAS UNGGUL MSMEs

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Abstract

This study aims to implement the Accurate Accounting application in preparing financial statements and measuring financial performance with financial ratio analysis and identifying the procedures for using Accurate Accounting at UD Tunas Unggul MSMEs. This applied research employed business processes and financial bookkeeping results of interview and observation as the primary data, and documentation as the secondary data. Financial performance analysis was carried out using four main ratios comprising liquidity ratio, profitability ratio, solvency ratio and activity ratio. The results of this research revealed that the Accurate Accounting application is proven to facilitate the calculation of the cost of goods produced and prepare financial reports. The calculation of financial ratios for the November-December 2024 period showed that the liquidity and solvency ratios were in good condition because the value of the liquidity ratio was above the standard but the solvency ratio was below the standard. However, the profitability and activity ratios need to be improved due to the understandard values.

Keywords : Accurate Accounting; Financial Performance; Financial Ratios; Financial Statement.

INTRODUCTION

The increasingly competitive development of the business world requires enterprises to implement proper business governance. One important aspect of business management is financial management, which conceptually is equivalent to financial administration (Wardi et al., 2020). Good financial management encompasses planning, expenditure control, and decision-making related to finance. It is essential for MSMEs to achieve long-term financial goals by maximizing the management of financial resources effectively and efficiently (Ompusunggu & Irenetia, 2023). Management can be carried out by separating business assets from personal assets, planning and managing expenses, as well as evaluating expenditures. Financial management is necessary for the consistent and comprehensive recording of transactions, which serves as the basis for preparing financial statements (Gendalasari & Riyadi, 2022).

Financial statements reflect a company's financial condition and are used by stakeholders as a basis for decision-making (Fadhilah et al., 2022). In practice, most MSMEs do not record transactions consistently and only maintain simple bookkeeping (Prasetyo et al., 2020). MSMEs practitioners tend to face difficulties in preparing financial statements due to limited human resources, as well as a lack of awareness and knowledge regarding the importance of financial statements in reviewing business progress (Mutiah, 2019).

The Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI) has issued the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) to help MSMEs improve accountability. SAK EMKM is intended to facilitate MSMEs in preparing financial statements that are useful for monitoring business growth (Afriansyah et al., 2021). SAK EMKM stipulates the income statement, statement of changes in equity, and statement of financial position as the reports that must be prepared by MSMEs (Manehat & Sanda, 2022).

The advancement of digital technology has now penetrated the field of accounting, where transaction recording, transaction classification, and the preparation of financial statements can be carried out automatically, thereby enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of business financial management with real-time results (Novitasari et al., 2023). One of the software specifically designed for small and medium enterprises with affordable pricing and high quality is Accurate Accounting (Cahyani & Nurabiah, 2024). Accurate Accounting is trusted and widely recommended by its users due to its advantages, particularly its user-friendly operation, even for those without an accounting background (Maghfirotuzzahro et al., 2023). This condition is in line with the results of previous research Alabiyyi & Nasution, (2024) which states that the implementation of Accurate Accounting software in the preparation of financial statements can facilitate data processing and financial reporting within a relatively shorter time and with more accurate results.

The method used in assessing financial performance is financial ratio analysis, which involves comparing figures in the financial statements by dividing one figure by another to produce ratios that reflect financial performance and assist management in making business decisions (Purwanti, 2021). Financial ratios include liquidity ratios, solvency ratios, activity ratios, and profitability ratios.

UD Tunas Unggul was selected due to its uniqueness as an MSME engaged in manufacturing, producing skewers in various sizes, and has not yet implemented an accounting system because of limited knowledge and the perception of complexity in production calculations. The skewer production process utilizes bamboo as the main raw material, which depends on its natural availability and requires cooperation with bamboo farmers. This research differs from previous studies and is important to conduct because it applies Accurate Accounting software, which simplifies the recording and calculation processes automatically. Moreover, it not only prepares financial statements using Accurate Accounting software but also analyzes the financial statements to support decision-making by assessing financial performance.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Financial Statements

Financial statements are documents that present information regarding a company's financial condition, which are used to illustrate the company's financial performance. This information covers various aspects relevant to the analysis and evaluation of financial performance (Pratiwi et al., 2022).

The purpose of preparing financial statements is to provide relevant data concerning the performance, cash flows, and financial position of an entity. Such information is expected to benefit users in the context of making economic decisions as well as evaluating the entity's ability to manage its financial aspects.

The components of financial statements, which contain financial information, consist of the income statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of financial position at the end of the period, cash flow statement, and notes to the financial statements.

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

SAK EMKM is specifically designed for use by micro, small, and medium entities. These entities are defined as those without significant public accountability, in accordance with the definition provided in the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability. Such entities must meet the definition and criteria of micro, small, and medium enterprises as regulated in the prevailing laws and regulations in Indonesia, for at least two consecutive years. In its presentation, the minimum financial statements consist of a statement of financial position at the end of the period, an income statement for the period, and notes to the financial statements containing additional information and details of certain relevant items (IAI, 2024:1).

The purpose of SAK EMKM is to assist MSMEs in preparing financial statements that are accurate and useful for stakeholders such as creditors, investors, customers, suppliers, and the government. By preparing financial statements in accordance with SAK EMKM, entities are able to provide information about their financial condition, thereby supporting economic decision-making and ensuring transparency and accountability in business management (Putri et al., 2023).

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Based on Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, the criteria for micro, small, and medium enterprises include various aspects such as business capital, turnover, net worth indicators, annual sales results, or investment value. In addition, these criteria also take into account incentives and disincentives, the application of environmentally friendly technology, the use of local raw materials, and the number of employees in accordance with the standards set for each business sector.

Government Regulation No. 7 of 2021 concerning the Ease, Protection, and Empowerment of Cooperatives and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises further specifies the criteria for MSMEs, categorizing them based on business capital or annual sales results.

Financial Ratios

Financial ratios are a method designed to evaluate a company's performance through the calculation of ratios derived from financial statements (Setiyani et al., 2022). The types of financial ratios are as follows:

1. Liquidity ratios, measured using the Current Ratio.
2. Profitability ratios, which include Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE).
3. Solvency ratios, which include the Debt to Asset Ratio (DAR) and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER).
4. Activity ratios, which include Receivable Turnover and Inventory Turnover.

Financial Performance

Financial performance can be defined as the level of success, achievement, or operational capability of a company in creating value for the entity or shareholders through efficient and effective methods (Rahayu 2020:7). Financial performance serves as a key indicator of a company's success. Evaluation of financial performance can be carried out by analyzing financial data and comparing data before and after a particular event. The following are the average industry standards (see Table 1), which include among others:

Table 1
Standard of Ratio Analysis

No	Types of Ratios	Industry Standards	Categories	
			Good	Less Favorable
1.	**Liquidity Ratios**			
	Current Ratio	200%	>200%	<200%
2.	**Profitability Ratios**			
	Return on Assets	15%	>15%	<15%
	Return on Equity	40%	>40%	<40%
3.	**Solvency Ratios**			
	Debt to Asset Ratio	35%	<35%	>35%
	Debt to Equity Ratio	80%	<80%	>0%
4.	**Activity Ratios**			
	Receivable Turnover	15 times	>15 times	<15 times
	Inventory Turnover	20 times	>20 times	<20 times

Source: Processed Data (2024)

Software Used

Accurate Accounting is an accounting software developed by PT Cipta Piranti Sejahtera (CPSSoft), which has been recognized and trusted by various business sectors in Indonesia. Accurate Accounting offers multi-industry, comprehensive, and affordable solutions for business management with advanced features (Accurate.id, 2024). This software facilitates financial data management such as transaction recording, stock opname management, asset details, accounts payable, and accounts receivable, thereby generating financial statements. Accurate Accounting is considered suitable and appropriate for application in financial data management and the preparation of financial statements for MSMEs, given the relatively low complexity of MSME transactions and its ease of use for beginners.

Accurate Accounting provides several modules to simplify its application, including: settings menu, company menu, general ledger menu, cash and bank menu, sales menu, purchase menu, inventory menu, fixed assets menu, manufacturing menu (specifically for manufacturing businesses, requiring system installation), SmartLink Tax menu, and report list menu.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The type of research used in this study is applied research by implementing Accurate Accounting to prepare financial statements, which serve as the basis for examining financial performance through the calculation of financial ratios. The data sources in this study consist of primary data obtained through interviews with the owner of UD Tunas Unggul and direct observation, as well as secondary data obtained from business documentation, including asset data, accounts payable and receivable data, inventory data, customer and supplier data, and sales and purchase transaction data.

The data analysis process was carried out through the following steps: 1. Data Collection – Primary and secondary data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation. Interviews were conducted with the MSME owner. In addition, observations of ongoing business processes were carried out, and relevant data were collected and documented for the preparation of financial statements; 2. Data Reduction – Selecting relevant information for the preparation of financial statements. In this process, interview results were transcribed into written form, then summarized and categorized as needed, such as the accounting system applied, challenges in financial statement preparation, and the implementation of Accurate Accounting. Relevant observation and documentation results were also selected for integration into the Accurate Accounting application to generate financial statements; 3. Data Processing – Results from interviews, observations, and documentation were processed by preparing financial statements using Accurate Accounting. This involved inputting company information into the database, entering initial data as master data, and recording financial transactions; 4. Data Analysis – Presented using excerpts from relevant interview results to provide a more comprehensive overview; 5. Data

Presentation – Displayed in the form of figures and descriptions of the process of preparing financial statements using Accurate Accounting; 6. Financial Performance Measurement – Conducted using financial ratio analysis, including liquidity ratios, solvency ratios, profitability ratios, and activity ratios; 7. Evaluation – The results of financial performance measurement were evaluated using financial ratio analysis; 8. Reporting – The results of financial statement preparation and financial performance measurement were presented to the owner of UD Tunas Unggul.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Data

UD Tunas Unggul is an MSME engaged in manufacturing, specifically in the production of skewers. This MSME was established in 2016 in Blitar Regency, East Java Province. The business initially started as a trading activity in skewer sales and eventually, in March 2020, expanded into a manufacturing business for skewer production as a development of the previous trade.

Over the past four years, UD Tunas Unggul has produced four types of skewers. Various problems have arisen due to limited knowledge and the perception of complexity in calculating the cost of goods manufactured and preparing financial statements. In its operations, UD Tunas Unggul records raw material purchases manually with very simple bookkeeping, only recording the general flow of goods such as the date raw materials arrive at the factory, the quantity of raw materials, and the quantity of finished products. However, sales records have been maintained using Microsoft Excel as a supporting tool, although its function is limited to recording the number of goods sold and the value of sales. Such recording practices during business operations have led to inefficiencies in time management and a lack of data accuracy.

UD Tunas Unggul also does not prepare financial statements, making it difficult to accurately determine business profit/loss and to identify the total production costs incurred. Several problems arise due to manual and non–real-time recording processes, including miscalculations, errors in entering transaction amounts, and damage or loss of transaction evidence.

Raw material procurement is sourced from bamboo farmers in the form of bamboo bundles (locally called bunduhan). Each bundle varies in size, meaning there is no fixed standardization of the number of products produced, as the age and growing location of the bamboo also affect its characteristics. Bamboo from lowland areas tends to have better quality than that from highland areas. The selection of raw materials is not only about physical quality but also about optimal profitability. It is evident that the lower price of highland bamboo does not always provide greater benefits, whereas bamboo from the lowlands, though more expensive, often results in higher profit margins.

The production process requires up to seven working days to produce ready-to-sell products. The process begins with bundles of bamboo delivered to the factory, followed by sulfur fumigation, oven-drying, cutting, polishing, sharpening, re-polishing, and finally sorting and packaging.

Throughout its operations, UD Tunas Unggul has not implemented accounting practices due to limited knowledge, nor has it recorded or calculated production costs because bookkeeping is considered too complex and confusing. Product selling prices are determined solely by surveying general market prices and competitor prices, then applying a simple markup to estimate production costs and expected profits. The sales system at UD Tunas Unggul is conducted directly from finished goods stock available in the warehouse. Customers are not required to place prior orders but can directly obtain the products when needed.

The data obtained from interviews, observations, and documentation include:

1) Company Profile Data
2) Opening Balances of Cash, BCA Bank, Accounts Receivable, and Accounts Payable
3) Supplier List
4) Customer List
5) Inventory List
6) Fixed Assets List
7) Direct Labor Cost List
8) Factory Overhead Cost List
9) Purchase Transactions for November–December 2024
10) Sales Transactions for November–December 2024
11) Other Transactions

Based on the description above, UD Tunas Unggul needs to record all transactions, calculate the cost of goods manufactured, and prepare financial statements automatically using Accurate Accounting in accordance with the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM).

Implementation of Accurate Accounting Software

UD Tunas Unggul welcomed the researcher's proposal to use Accurate Accounting software. The implementation of this software aims to facilitate the recording of all transactions, the calculation of the cost of goods manufactured, and the preparation of financial statements automatically. The implementation mechanism of Accurate Accounting is carried out through the following steps:

1) Creating an Accurate Accounting account
2) Creating a new database
3) Preparing business data
4) Importing chart of accounts
5) Importing initial data of goods & services, customers, and suppliers
6) Importing fixed asset data
7) Defining materials and costs in the goods & services feature
8) Recording purchase transactions
9) Determining standard production costs
10) Creating a production formula

11) Creating a production plan
12) Creating a work order
13) Recording raw material issuance
14) Preparing raw materials
15) Completing finished goods
16) Recording sales transactions
17) Recording other transactions
18) Allocating production costs
19) Conducting end-of-month process
20) Presenting cost of goods manufactured
21) Presenting financial statements

1) Balance Sheet (see Figure 1)

Based on the statement of financial position (see Figure 1) automatically generated by Accurate Accounting, it can be seen that as of November 30, 2024, the cash balance amounted to IDR 34,511,133, which increased to IDR 39,706,466 as of December 31, 2024, indicating an improvement in cash liquidity. Meanwhile, the balance of the BCA bank account decreased from IDR 9,221,000 on November 30, 2024, to IDR 7,971,000 on December 31, 2024. Despite the decrease, the total cash and cash equivalents still increased due to the higher cash balance. Accounts receivable remained at IDR 38,050,000 during both periods, indicating that no collections from customers had been made. There was a significant increase in finished goods inventory from IDR 98,882,756.19 to IDR 135,351,085.91, which shows that UD Tunas Unggul held a considerable amount of stock in its warehouse. Similarly, accounts payable remained unchanged at IDR 22,201,000 during November–December 2024, indicating that obligations to suppliers had not been settled until the end of the year (December 2024). The growth in equity from IDR 361,059,139.19 to IDR 398,226,418.58 shows that UD Tunas Unggul successfully generated higher revenue compared to its operating expenses.

2) Income Statement (see Figure 2)

The income statement (see Figure 2) shows that revenue in December 2024 amounted to IDR 122,025,000, an increase of 8.8% compared to November 2024, which recorded IDR 112,153,000. This increase was driven by a rise in sales volume. The revenue growth was also followed by an increase in net profit, as the December 2024 net profit amounted to IDR 37,167,279.38, representing a 39.36% increase compared to November 2024 net profit of IDR 26,670,505.86. In the income statement generated by Accurate Accounting, the profit recorded already includes all operating expenses, including depreciation of fixed assets (which is non-cash in nature) as well as a detailed breakdown of the cost of goods manufactured. However, in the company's day-to-day operations, UD

Tunas Unggul does not account for depreciation since it does not involve direct cash outflows, nor does it calculate production costs in detail. This creates a difference between the profit reported in Accurate Accounting and the manually calculated profit by UD Tunas Unggul. As a result, the profit presented in Accurate Accounting is lower than the manually calculated profit, which excludes depreciation and detailed production costs.

UD Tunas Unggul

Neraca (Multi Periode)

Dari Periode November 2024 s/d Desember 2024

Mata Uang : Indonesian Rupiah

Deskripsi	30 Nov 2024	31 Des 2024
ASET		
ASET LANCAR		
Kas dan Setara Kas		
Kas	34.511.133	39.706.466
Bank BCA	9.221.000	7.971.000
Jumlah Kas dan Setara Kas	**43.732.133**	**47.677.466**
Piutang Usaha		
Piutang Usaha IDR	38.050.000	38.050.000
Jumlah Piutang Usaha	**38.050.000**	**38.050.000**
Persediaan		
Persediaan Bahan Penolong	1.314.000	1.807.200
Persediaan Barang Jadi	98.882.756,19	135.351.085,91
Jumlah Persediaan	**100.196.756,19**	**137.158.285,91**
Aset Lancar Lainnya		
Jumlah Aset Lancar Lainnya	**0**	**0**
Jumlah Aset Lancar	**181.978.889,19**	**222.885.751,91**
ASET TIDAK LANCAR		
Nilai Histori		
Mesin	184.000.000	184.000.000
Kendaraan	175.000.000	175.000.000
Jumlah Nilai Histori	**359.000.000**	**359.000.000**
Akumulasi Penyusutan		
Akumulasi Penyusutan Mesin	-93.916.666,67	-95.833.333,33
Akumulasi Penyusutan Kendaraan	-63.802.083,33	-65.625.000
Jumlah Akumulasi Penyusutan	**-157.718.750**	**-161.458.333,33**
Jumlah Aset Tidak Lancar	**201.281.250**	**197.541.666,67**
Aset Lainnya		
Jumlah Aset Lainnya	**0**	**0**
JUMLAH ASET	**383.260.139,19**	**420.427.418,58**
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS		
LIABILITAS		
LIABILITAS JANGKA PENDEK		
Utang Usaha		
Utang Usaha IDR	22.201.000	22.201.000
Jumlah Utang	**22.201.000**	**22.201.000**
Kewajiban Jangka Pendek Lainnya		
Jumlah Kewajiban Jangka Pendek Lainnya	**0**	**0**
Jumlah Kewajiban Jangka Pendek	**22.201.000**	**22.201.000**
LIABILITAS JANGKA PANJANG		
Jumlah Kewajiban Jangka Panjang	**0**	**0**
Jumlah Kewajiban	**22.201.000**	**22.201.000**
EKUITAS		
Equitas Saldo Awal	334.388.633,33	334.388.633,33
Laba Tahun Ini	26.670.505,86	63.837.785,24
Jumlah Ekuitas	**361.059.139,19**	**398.226.418,58**
JUMLAH LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS	**383.260.139,19**	**420.427.418,58**

ACCURATE Accounting System Report

Figure 1.

Balance Sheet

(Source: Accurate.id. 2025)

UD Tunas Unggul

Laba/Rugi (Multi Periode)

Dari Periode November 2024 s/d Desember 2024

Cabang : [Semua Cabang], Mata Uang : Indonesian Rupiah

Deskripsi	November	Desember	Total
PENDAPATAN			
Penjualan	112.153.000	122.025.000	234.178.000
Jumlah Pendapatan	**112.153.000**	**122.025.000**	**234.178.000**
BEBAN POKOK PENJUALAN			
Beban Pokok Penjualan	86.892.915,81	83.098.142,29	169.991.058,09
Selisih Biaya Produksi	-9.600.005	-8.580.005	-18.180.010
Jumlah Beban Pokok Penjualan	**77.292.910,81**	**74.518.137,29**	**151.811.048,09**
LABA KOTOR	**34.860.089,19**	**47.506.862,71**	**82.366.951,91**
BEBAN OPERASIONAL			
Beban Wifi	300.000	450.000	750.000
Beban Gaji Admin	1.500.000	1.500.000	3.000.000
Beban Bensin	950.000	1.350.000	2.300.000
Beban Penyusutan Mesin	1.916.666,67	1.916.666,67	3.833.333,33
Beban Penyusutan Kendaraan	1.822.916,67	1.822.916,67	3.645.833,33
Jumlah Beban Operasional	**6.489.583,33**	**7.039.583,33**	**13.529.166,67**
PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL	**28.370.505,86**	**40.467.279,38**	**68.837.785,24**
PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN NON OPERASIONAL			
Pendapatan Non Operasional			
Jumlah Pendapatan Non Operasional	**0**	**0**	**0**
Beban Non Operasional			
Beban Lain-lain	1.700.000	3.300.000	5.000.000
Jumlah Beban Non Operasional	**1.700.000**	**3.300.000**	**5.000.000**
Jumlah Pendapatan dan Beban Non Operasional	**-1.700.000**	**-3.300.000**	**-5.000.000**
LABA BERSIH	**26.670.505,86**	**37.167.279,38**	**63.837.785,24**

ACCURATE Accounting System Report

Tercetak pada 9 July 2025 - 00:39

Halaman 1 dari 1

Figure 2.

Income Statement

(Source: Accurate.id. 2025)

Financial Ratio Analysis

The measurement of financial performance can be carried out through periodic financial ratio analysis to minimize errors in decision-making, assess the business's financial health, and improve operational efficiency. As part of business performance evaluation, the following presents a summary of financial ratios reflecting the liquidity, profitability, solvency, and activity of UD Tunas Unggul for the period of November and December 2024 (see Table 2).

Table 2

Summary of Financial Ratio Calculations for UD Tunas Unggul

Period November and December 2024

No	Rasio Keuangan		November 2024	December 2024	Description
1	**Liquidity**	*Current Ratio*	820%	1004%	Good
2	**Profitability**	*Return on Assets*	7%	8,8%	Less Favorable

		Return on Equity	7,4%	9,3%	Less Favorable
3	**Solvency**	*Debt to Asset Ratio*	5,8%	5,3%	Good
		Debt to Equity Ratio	6,1%	5,6%	Good
4	**Activity**	*Receivable Turnover*	2,95	3,21	Less Favorable
		Inventory Turnover	0,82	0,63	Less Favorable

Source: Processed Data (2025)

1) Liquidity Ratios

The current ratio reflects a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations using its current assets. The standard benchmark for the current ratio (see Table 1) is 200%. A current ratio greater than 200% is categorized as good, while a value below 200% is considered less favorable. In other words, the higher the current ratio, the stronger the company's capacity to settle its short-term liabilities. Based on the calculation results (see Table 2), the company's current ratio in November and December 2024 falls into the good category and shows an upward trend. In November 2024, the current ratio reached 820%, which is considered good since it exceeds the standard benchmark. In December 2024, the current ratio increased further to 1004%, again categorized as good as it surpasses the benchmark. Therefore, UD Tunas Unggul is assessed to have strong liquidity and is capable of fulfilling its short-term obligations by utilizing its current assets effectively.

2) Profitability Ratios

Return on Assets represents the ratio that measures net income after tax relative to total assets. The standard benchmark for ROA (see Table 1) is 15%. A value above 15% is categorized as good, while a value below 15% is considered less favorable. Based on the calculation results (see Table 2), it can be seen that during November–December 2024, UD Tunas Unggul generated a return of 7% in November and 8.8% in December. These results fall into the less favorable category, indicating that UD Tunas Unggul has not yet optimized the use of its assets to generate profit. However, the figures show a positive trend, as ROA improved from November to December 2024.

Return on Equity reflects the ratio that indicates a company's efficiency in utilizing its equity to generate profit. The standard benchmark for ROE (see Table 1) is 40%. A value above 40% is categorized as good, while a value below 40% is considered less favorable. Based on the calculation results (see Table 2), it can be seen that during November–December 2024, UD Tunas Unggul generated a return of 7.4% in November and 9.3% in December. These results fall into the less favorable category, indicating that UD Tunas Unggul has not yet optimized the use of its equity to generate profit. Nevertheless, the performance shows an improving trend, as ROE increased from November to December 2024.

3) Solvency Ratios

The Debt to Asset Ratio measures the proportion of a company's debt to its total assets. The standard benchmark for DAR (see Table 1) is 35%. A value below 35% is categorized as good, while a value above 35% is considered less favorable. Based on the calculation results (see Table 2), it can be seen that during November–December 2024, UD Tunas Unggul maintained a healthy financial structure, with a DAR of 5.8% in November and 5.3% in December, both falling into the good category. The downward trend from November to December indicates improvement and growth in the company's assets.

The Debt to Equity Ratio measures the proportion of a company's debt to its total equity. The standard benchmark for DER (see Table 1) is 80%. A value below 80% is categorized as good, while a value above 80% is considered less favorable. Based on the calculation results (see Table 2), it can be observed that during November–December 2024, UD Tunas Unggul maintained a sound funding structure, with a DER of 6.1% in November and 5.6% in December, both categorized as good. The declining trend from November to December suggests that UD Tunas Unggul is not dependent on debt to finance its operations and is largely funded through its own equity.

4) Activity Ratios

Receivable Turnover is used to measure how effectively a company manages and collects receivables from its customers. The standard benchmark for Receivable Turnover (see Table 1) is 15 times. A value above 15 times is categorized as good, while a value below 15 times is considered less favorable. In other words, the higher the ratio, the faster the company can collect its receivables. Based on the calculation results (see Table 2), during November and December 2024, the ratio increased from 2.95 times in November to 3.21 times in December. However, the values are still low and fall into the less favorable category, indicating that the company has not yet optimized its receivables collection process.

Inventory Turnover measures how quickly a company sells and replaces its inventory. The standard benchmark for Inventory Turnover (see Table 1) is 20 times. A value above 20 times is categorized as good, while a value below 20 times is considered less favorable. In other words, the higher the ratio, the faster the company sells its finished goods inventory. Based on the calculation results (see Table 2), during November and December 2024, inventory turnover decreased from 0.82 times in November to 0.63 times in December, which is still categorized as less favorable. This indicates that UD Tunas Unggul's sales process is still slow and inventory management has not yet been optimized.

The condition of UD Tunas Unggul needs improvement by transitioning the recording system from manual to digital using Accurate Accounting, which is highly recommended. In addition, financial performance measurement through financial ratio analysis should be conducted. With structured financial statements, the company can more easily determine its profit or loss for a specific period and facilitate the process of applying for business credit. Measuring financial performance through ratio analysis also helps management make informed decisions, improve operational efficiency, and resolve various issues that arise during business operations. Furthermore, UD Tunas Unggul can expand the market share for satay sticks, which presents profitable opportunities, by leveraging social media and marketplaces as promotional channels. However, the entry of imported satay stick products into the domestic market also brings both challenges and significant opportunities for local producers. Imported products, with higher quality and longer durability, are chosen by some consumers despite being relatively more expensive.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

UD Tunas Unggul does not perform the calculation of the cost of goods manufactured and does not apply the accounting process in accordance with the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards (SAK). This results in financial statements that are inaccurate and less supportive of the managerial decision-making process. With the implementation of Accurate Accounting software, the calculation of the cost of goods manufactured (COGM) can be carried out easily. In addition, Accurate Accounting facilitates the preparation of financial statements in real time and automatically in accordance with applicable accounting principles, thereby improving the efficiency and accuracy of the company's financial records.

The condition of the Current Ratio indicates a favorable result because UD Tunas Unggul has assets greater than its current liabilities and is capable of settling its short-term obligations. The condition of the Return on Assets (ROA) shows an unfavorable result because UD Tunas Unggul has not been efficient in utilizing its assets to generate profit. The condition of the Return on Equity (ROE) also shows an unfavorable result since the capital employed by UD Tunas Unggul has not been optimally used to produce profit. The condition of the Debt to Asset Ratio (DAR) indicates a favorable result as most of the company's assets are financed not by debt, meaning the company's financial risk is relatively low. The condition of the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) also shows a favorable result because of the low level of debt compared to equity, which reflects a healthy capital structure and minimal risk of default. The condition of the Receivable Turnover indicates an unfavorable result since UD Tunas Unggul is not selective in granting credit to its customers. The condition of the Inventory Turnover also shows an unfavorable result as merchandise inventory is piling up, thereby requiring marketing strategies and sales personnel to improve sales performance.

Suggestions

UD Tunas Unggul needs to recruit new employees who have knowledge and expertise in using Accurate Accounting to manage accounting records effectively. Based on the calculation results of Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE) which indicate unfavorable conditions, the company needs to optimize asset utilization and improve accounts payable management. Meanwhile, the results of the Receivable Turnover and Inventory Turnover calculations, which also show unfavorable conditions, indicate the need to improve receivable policies, optimize inventory management, and develop marketing strategies. In addition, the company is advised to recruit sales personnel to support the increase in sales volume.

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