



ANALYSIS OF RAW MATERIAL INVENTORY RECORDING AND VALUATION METHODS BASED ON SAK EMKM FOR BUSINESS CONTINUITY AT THE SUPER SUMBER SARI TOFU AND TEMPE FACTORY IN GORONTALO CITY

ANALISIS PENCATATAN PERSEDIAAN BAHAN BAKU DAN METODE PENILAIAN BERDASARKAN SAK EMKM UNTUK KEBERLANJUTAN BISNIS PADA PABRIK TAHU DAN TEMPE SUPER SUMBER SARI DI KOTA GORONTALO

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the methods of recording and valuing raw material inventories based on the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) and their relation to business continuity at the Super Sumber Sari Tofu and Tempe Factory in Gorontalo City. This research employed a descriptive qualitative method with data collection techniques including observation, interviews, and documentation. The results indicate that the Super Sumber Sari Tofu and Tempe Factory in Gorontalo City has not implemented inventory recording in accordance with SAK EMKM. The business has not determined an inventory valuation method and does not calculate inventory values at the end of the accounting period. This condition causes the financial statements prepared to be unable to accurately reflect the business condition, particularly in determining inventory values and cost of goods sold. However, in terms of inventory expense recognition, the factory has applied it by recognizing damaged raw material inventories as expenses in the period incurred. This is due to the fact that raw materials are purchased from regular suppliers, making damaged materials non-returnable. The main factor contributing to the absence of inventory recording in accordance with SAK EMKM is the limited accounting knowledge of the owner and business managers, who are more focused on production and sales activities. Therefore, the implementation of inventory recording in accordance with SAK EMKM is expected to assist the business in preparing better financial statements and supporting business continuity.

Keywords : Inventory, SAK EMKM, MSMEs, Business Continuity.



Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis metode pencatatan dan penilaian persediaan bahan baku berdasarkan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Entitas Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah (SAK EMKM) serta kaitannya dengan kelangsungan usaha di Pabrik Tahu dan Tempe Super Sumber Sari Kota Gorontalo. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data meliputi observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Pabrik Tahu dan Tempe Super Sumber Sari di Kota Gorontalo belum menerapkan pencatatan persediaan sesuai dengan SAK EMKM. Bisnis belum menentukan metode penilaian persediaan dan tidak menghitung nilai persediaan pada akhir periode akuntansi. Kondisi ini menyebabkan laporan keuangan yang disusun tidak dapat mencerminkan kondisi bisnis secara akurat, terutama dalam menentukan nilai persediaan dan harga pokok penjualan. Namun, dalam hal pengakuan beban persediaan, pabrik telah menerapkannya dengan mengakui persediaan bahan baku yang rusak sebagai beban pada periode terjadinya. Hal ini disebabkan bahan baku dibeli dari pemasok tetap, sehingga bahan yang rusak tidak dapat dikembalikan. Faktor utama yang berkontribusi terhadap tidak adanya pencatatan persediaan sesuai dengan SAK EMKM adalah terbatasnya pengetahuan akuntansi pemilik dan pengelola bisnis, yang lebih fokus pada kegiatan produksi dan penjualan. Oleh karena itu, penerapan pencatatan persediaan sesuai dengan SAK EMKM diharapkan dapat membantu bisnis dalam menyusun laporan keuangan yang lebih baik dan mendukung keberlangsungan bisnis.

Kata Kunci : Persediaan, SAK EMKM, UMKM, Keberlangsungan Bisnis.

1. INTRODUCTION

The increasingly dynamic business environment, along with rapid technological development and rising competition, requires business entities to have effective management systems, particularly in financial management. Intense business competition encourages entrepreneurs to optimally utilize available opportunities in order to maintain business sustainability and improve performance. In addition, rapid population growth has led to increasing and diverse consumer needs, requiring companies to be more adaptive in carrying out their operational activities (Wahyuni, 2019).

One important aspect of financial management is inventory. Inventory plays a strategic role because it is directly related to the continuity of the production process and profit determination. Proper inventory recording and valuation systems can produce accurate information that supports managerial decision-making and serves as an internal control tool. Accurate inventory recording and valuation significantly affect the fairness of financial statements, especially in presenting inventory values and calculating the cost of goods sold (Rahmawan et al., 2017).

In production activities, the availability of raw materials is a crucial factor for business continuity. Poor management of raw material inventory may disrupt the production process, reduce sales opportunities, and decrease business profitability. Therefore, companies need to manage inventory in a planned manner to ensure that inventory levels remain optimal (Pogaga et al., 2019).

For Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), inventory management is regulated under the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM). SAK EMKM provides simpler guidelines for inventory recording and valuation to



facilitate implementation by MSME actors. According to SAK EMKM, inventory is defined as assets held for sale in the ordinary course of business, in the production process, or in the form of materials and supplies to be consumed in production. Inventory valuation may be conducted using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method or the weighted average method (Pratiwi).

However, in practice, many MSMEs have not yet implemented inventory recording and valuation in accordance with SAK EMKM. Errors in inventory recording and valuation may have significant impacts on the statement of financial position and the income statement. Inaccurate inventory values affect the calculation of cost of goods sold and the profits generated by the business (Barchelino, 2016).

Problems in inventory management are generally caused by limited accounting knowledge among business owners, particularly in home-based industries. Many MSMEs still apply simple recording practices without standardized methods, and some do not maintain inventory records at all. As a result, the financial information produced does not accurately reflect the actual business condition. In fact, proper inventory control is essential to maintain business sustainability and continuously meet customer demand (Pratama, 2020).

Pabrik Tahu dan Tempe Super Sumber Sari Kota Gorontalo is an MSME engaged in the soybean-based food processing industry. Based on preliminary observations and interviews with the business owner, it was found that the enterprise has not implemented inventory recording and valuation in accordance with SAK EMKM. Inventory recording is still carried out in a simple manner without a clear inventory valuation method. In addition, the business does not calculate ending inventory values and does not systematically maintain transaction documents.

Several previous studies indicate that similar problems are also experienced by other MSMEs. Research conducted by (Mesta & Rachmat, 2021) found that inventory recording at village-owned enterprises (BUMDes) was not in accordance with SAK EMKM due to the absence of standardized inventory valuation methods. Another study by Ruth Setia Hutabarat and Thetty Surlenty Rajagukguk showed that simple inventory recording increases the risk of errors and inventory fraud. These findings indicate that the implementation of SAK EMKM in inventory management remains a challenge for MSMEs.

Based on these phenomena, this study aims to analyze inventory recording methods based on SAK EMKM and their implications for business sustainability at Pabrik Tahu dan Tempe Super Sumber Sari Kota Gorontalo. This research is expected to provide a clear overview of inventory recording practices among MSMEs and serve as a basis for recommendations to improve inventory management in supporting business sustainability.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. This approach was selected because the study aims to gain an in-depth understanding of inventory recording practices applied by business actors and to compare them with the provisions of the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) (Nugraha, 2025).



The descriptive method is used to systematically, factually, and accurately describe actual conditions in the field based on the phenomena under investigation (Sugiyono, 2011).

a. Research Object and Location

The object of this study is the raw material inventory recording method at Pabrik Tahu dan Tempe Super Sumber Sari Kota Gorontalo. The selection of this research object is based on preliminary findings indicating that the enterprise has not implemented inventory recording and valuation in accordance with SAK EMKM. The research was conducted at Pabrik Tahu dan Tempe Super Sumber Sari located in Gorontalo City.

b. Data Sources

The data sources in this study consist of primary data. Primary data were obtained directly from the business owner and parties involved in business management through interviews and observations. The collected data relate to raw material purchasing processes, inventory recording, raw material storage, and the business owner's understanding of the implementation of SAK EMKM.

c. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques in this study include interviews, observation, and documentation. Structured interviews were conducted with the business owner to obtain information regarding inventory recording practices. Observations were carried out by directly examining raw material inventory management activities, from receipt to usage in the production process. Documentation was used to collect supporting data such as purchase records, transaction receipts, and other documents relevant to inventory management.

d. Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis was conducted using an interactive analysis model consisting of data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Data obtained from interviews, observations, and documentation were reduced to select information relevant to the research focus. The data were then presented in descriptive narrative form to facilitate understanding of inventory recording practices. The final stage of analysis involved comparing inventory recording practices found in the field with the provisions of SAK EMKM Chapter 9 to draw research conclusions (Miles & Huberman, 2014).

e. Data Validity

Data validity in this study was ensured through source and technique triangulation. Triangulation was performed by comparing the results of interviews, observations, and documentation to ensure data consistency. In addition, member checking with informants was conducted to confirm that the information obtained accurately reflects actual conditions in the field (Sugiyono, 2011).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study indicate that Pabrik Tahu dan Tempe Super Sumber Sari Kota Gorontalo has not implemented raw material inventory recording and valuation in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities (SAK



EMKM). Based on observations and interviews with the business owner, inventory recording is not conducted systematically and does not apply standardized inventory recording or valuation methods.

In practice, the business owner only records raw material purchases in a simple and non-continuous manner. The recording is carried out globally, for example by noting the total amount of raw material purchases within a certain period without recording material usage, remaining inventory, or ending inventory values. In addition, the business does not properly maintain supporting documents such as purchase and sales receipts, resulting in insufficient information to prepare financial statements in accordance with accounting standards.

These findings show that the inventory recording method applied is still very basic and does not meet the principles of inventory recognition and measurement as stipulated in SAK EMKM Chapter 9. According to SAK EMKM, inventory should be recognized at acquisition cost and entities are required to apply consistent valuation methods, such as the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method or the weighted average method. However, Pabrik Tahu dan Tempe Super Sumber Sari does not determine a specific inventory valuation method, causing inventory values to be unreliable.

Furthermore, the results also indicate that the business does not calculate ending inventory values at the end of the accounting period. Product selling prices are determined based on the most recent raw material purchase price without comprehensive cost calculations. This practice may lead to inaccuracies in determining the cost of goods sold and the resulting business profit. Errors in inventory recording and valuation can cause misstatements in the statement of financial position and the income statement, particularly in inventory and cost of goods sold components (Barchelino, 2016).

This condition is consistent with the view of (Rahmawan et al., 2017), who state that inventory is one of the most active assets and is highly prone to recording errors. Inaccurate inventory management directly affects a company's financial performance. In addition, limited accounting knowledge among business owners is a major factor contributing to the lack of implementation of inventory recording in accordance with accounting standards. Business owners tend to focus more on production and sales activities than on financial recording.

The findings of this study are also consistent with previous research conducted by Eka Sevita Mesta and Ryan Al Rachmat, which found that MSMEs have not implemented inventory recording in accordance with SAK EMKM due to the absence of standardized inventory valuation methods. Similar results were reported by Ruth Setia Hutabarat and Thetty Surienty Rajagukguk, who showed that simple inventory recording increases the risk of inventory errors and fraud.

From a business sustainability perspective, inventory management that does not comply with accounting standards may hinder long-term business continuity. Inventory plays an important role in ensuring smooth production processes and meeting customer demand. According to Nurlaila, proper inventory control is essential for businesses to survive and remain competitive. Therefore, the implementation of inventory recording in accordance with



SAK EMKM is expected to help MSMEs produce more accurate financial information and support better decision-making.

Overall, the results of this study indicate that the implementation of inventory recording and valuation based on SAK EMKM remains suboptimal at Pabrik Tahu dan Tempe Super Sumber Sari Kota Gorontalo. Therefore, increased understanding and awareness among business owners regarding the importance of standardized inventory recording are needed to support business sustainability.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that Pabrik Tahu dan Tempe Super Sumber Sari Kota Gorontalo has not implemented inventory recording in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM). The business has not determined an inventory valuation method and does not calculate ending inventory values at the end of the accounting period. Inventory recording practices remain simple and do not systematically record inventory movements.

These inconsistencies in inventory recording result in financial statements that do not accurately reflect the actual business condition. The absence of inventory movement records causes inventory asset values to be unreliable, leading to inaccuracies in the preparation of the statement of financial position and the calculation of the cost of goods sold (COGS). This condition potentially affects the quality of financial information used in business decision-making.

The main factor contributing to the lack of implementation of inventory recording in accordance with SAK EMKM is the limited accounting knowledge of the business owner and managers. Business activities are primarily focused on production and sales, causing the preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting standards, particularly those related to inventory, to remain a low priority..

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