



ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS OF MSMEs TO DRIVE MSMEs IN BOGOR CITY TO RISE DURING POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

It was recorded that there were 65,000 MSMEs in the city of Bogor which were registered in the MSME Service Office data, which experienced a significant decline in sales during the Covid-19 pandemic. The role of accounting for MSMEs is to assist in financial control, operations, reporting, and planning. This study aims to determine the business conditions of MSME actors during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The results of the study revealed that the business conditions of MSME actors in the city of Bogor during the Covid-19 pandemic experienced a decline in sales turnover, some even had to terminate their employment. The role of MSME financial accounting standards during the Covid-19 pandemic has not helped much, only to facilitate administration in obtaining government stimulus assistance and tax incentives, to assist in obtaining government capital loans and other financial institutions, and assisting in making business decisions during the pandemic and post-pandemic.

Keywords: Financial Accounting, Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs, MSMEs, Economic Recovery, MSME Rise

INTRODUCTION

The global Covid-19 outbreak in early 2020 around the world, including in Indonesia, significantly impacted various business lines, especially the MSME business. The spread of Covid-19 harms the inhibition of MSME business growth where the movement of MSME businesses that require promotional space is hampered by physical distancing and movements to limit the scope of movement, namely social distancing to

prevent rapid virus transmission and inhibit the spread of this viral diseases in Indonesia (Marlinah, 2020).

Indonesian MSMEs were affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic by as many as 163,713 and cooperatives as many as 1,785 units. Where MSME actors are most affected by the food and beverage sector, creative industry, and agricultural industry (Thaha, 2020). It is not wrong if there are concerns from MSME actors that there will be a decline in the economy in Indonesia. Minister of Cooperatives and SMEs Teten Masduki explained that MSMEs had become one of the pillars of the national economy. At least 64 million MSME units account for 97 percent of the total workforce and 60 percent of the national GDP. This figure shows the huge role of MSMEs in the national economy. Therefore, if half of MSMEs go out of business or close, it is feared that it will significantly impact the national economy, so quick action is needed to restore the Indonesian economy (Thaha, 2020).

Based on research in April 2020, it was reported that MSMEs experienced a decrease in turnover income obtained from selling the impact of the Pandemic by 56 percent, then on capital and obtaining credit financing that had difficulty getting it by 22 percent, with 15 percent experiencing problems. In the merchandise distribution, the remaining 4 percent reported difficulty finding materials classified as raw materials (Syamsudin, 2020).

The method used in handling this virus where the Police Brief expert team in the field of economics under the auspices of DISTP UI has sparked the formulation of 7 Police Briefs in the form of recommendations aimed at the government dividing two main focuses on the economic side, namely short term and urgent (emergency response: disaster relief). process lives first) Recommendations include focusing on minimizing the addition of Covid-19 patients by suppressing the health sector stimulus and helping communities affected by Covid-19. The following recommendation for the medium term (minimizing recession) is to focus on the industry, including MSME players affected by the virus, so the economy stops. In the banking sector affected by congestion in the credit process with liquidity problems, the government must provide solutions to liquidity pressures in the form of pension funds due to retirement insurance terminated (Thaha, 2020).

The government did various things to ease the burden on banks by placing cheaper interest funds to restructure or reduce new loans for MSME actors. Besides that, there was also a social assistance fund of Rp. 2.4 million, the interest subsidy program for people's business loans so that MSME actors can pay their installments, is one of the government's contributions to MSMEs (Liputan6.com, 2020).

The government's efforts to save MSMEs during a pandemic include providing social assistance in several categories, including the family of hope program, basic food packages, direct cash assistance programs to the community, and free or reduced. Electricity rates. Pre-employment card program. There are also several programs the government provides for MSMEs, such as the MSME tax incentive program, the relaxation program, and the restructuring of MSMEs with working capital assistance. Ministry institutions, MSME assistance, and local governments serve as buffers in the early stages of business consolidation recovery for the survival of MSME actors in Indonesia (Agustian, 2020).

There are 65,000 MSMEs in Bogor City, recorded in the data from the Bogor City Cooperatives and MSMEs Office, which experienced a significant decline in sales due to the closure of shops and shopping centers during the Covid-19 Pandemic. The

economic paralysis will automatically impact the Bogor City Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). The reason is that since the Covid-19 Pandemic occurred in mid-March 2020, Bogor's Original Regional Revenue has decreased significantly (Liputan6.com, 2020).

In the MSMEs in Bogor City, there are three problems, first is the capital, second is management assistance, and third is promotion. In addition, Bank DKI provides provisions for MSME actors in Bogor City, namely providing capital materials and making good financial reports. The Mata Pena foundation provides marketing materials. According to Sales and Distribution Bank DKI, the weakness of MSME actors is in recording financial reports (Adminonline, 2019).

The results of previous studies concluded that the factors causing the failure of MSMEs were a lack of managerial ability and a lack of operational skills (Suci, 2017). Limited capital and a shared understanding of developing and maintaining a business in the business world are also internal obstacles for SMEs in running their business (Ariani & Utomo, 2017). It must be overcome, considering that currently, SMEs are faced with challenges, especially those caused by the rapid development of economic globalization and trade liberalization along with the rapid pace of technological progress. Financial management is something that MSMEs often overlook. New financial management can be carried out if all financial activities are recorded and recognized in financial statements prepared following applicable accounting standards (Sixpiria et al., 2013).

Constraints and challenges faced by MSME entrepreneurs in implementing the implementation of Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs are that many have never received socialization on how to prepare Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs based financial reports, and MSME actors do not understand the contents of Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs. The level of education does not support either the team/person making financial reports or the absence of a special team/person who understands the making of Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs based financial reports. The lack of socialization from the local government regarding the understanding of Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs to MSME actors in Cibinong, Raya Region, and Bogor Regency, and the absence of continuous assistance in training on the preparation of Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs based financial reports (Wahyuni & Sutomo, 2021).

The use of financial reports for external parties such as banking, according to Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 14/22/PBI/2012 article 5, the condition for granting credit is MSME accounting information. For internal parties, financial reports are helpful in business evaluation and planning.

The role of accounting is to participate in accounting practices and all reports generated during the administration of a country's government. Accounting includes indicators of the success of a country's economic development, namely accountability, transparency, and the use of accounting techniques or systems. Accounting plays a broad role in national activities. The most critical role of accounting practice is financial control. Accounting has complete and detailed data, accompanied by intense and responsible evidence, which can be used to formulate information on the economic development of a country. In addition to the role of financial control, a country's accounting practices also have an operating, reporting, and planning role. In all these aspects, both have the same elements as indicators or measuring tools for the success of a country's economic development (Iskandar, 2018).

Necessary research continues to be carried out to examine the extent to which the implementation of Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs can encourage the MSMEs of Bogor City to rise after the Covid-19 Pandemic. What is the Business Condition of MSMEs during the Covid-19 Pandemic? Is the national economic recovery program able to restore MSMEs, Is the application of Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs able to encourage MSMEs in Bogor City to rise after the Covid-19 Pandemic?

Financial accounting is an accounting field that provides information in the form of financial reports for external parties (investors, creditors, government, workers and unions, suppliers and customers, as well as the public) as a basis for decision-makers (Purwaji et al., 2016). Supported by an explanation according to Martani et al. (2016), this explanation shows that financial accounting is reported for external parties. External parties have specific objectives, which allow financial statement writers to use principles and assumptions in preparing financial statements. Therefore, we need an accounting standard that reports preparers and financial statement readers can be used as a guide. Reports produced by financial accounting adopt the form of general financial statements.

Financial statements are reports that notify all accounts that have been classified and processed in the accounting system. Financial statements result from an accounting process and can be used to communicate financial data or company activities to interested parties. Then the purpose of the financial statements themselves is to provide information about the financial status and financial performance of entities that are not entitled to demand a large number of users. Anyone makes economic decisions with certain financial statements to satisfy information needs. These users include resource providers for entities such as creditors and investors (Martani et al., 2016). To achieve its objectives, financial statements also show management's responsibility for the resources entrusted to it (IAI, 2018).

According to the Indonesian Institute of Accountants in Indonesian GAAP (IAI, 2016), Financial Accounting Standards are statements. They are issued by the Standards Board of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants, the Sharia Standards Board of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants, and capital market regulator regulations. For entities under its supervision, the benefits of Financial Accounting Standards are increasing the comparability of financial statements, providing high-quality information on international capital markets, and removing barriers to international capital flows. It could be done by reducing differences in financial reporting requirements and financial reporting costs. It could be used for multinational entities as well as costs. For financial analysis for analysts, as well as some of the objectives of preparing Financial Accounting Standards, financial reports are integrated, relevant, and accessible reliable. Using standardized guidelines facilitates the preparation of financial reports, thereby minimizing prejudice compiler, making it easier for auditors to audit, and making it easier for readers of financial statements to interpret and compare financial statements from various sources entity. Also, users of financial statements involve many parties, so the compiler cannot explain to everyone.

The benefits of Financial Accounting Standards are explained by Bahri (2019) in the book Introduction to Accounting based on Accounting Standard for Non Publicly Accountable Entities and IFRS. Namely, the benefits for Financial Accounting Standards users are increasing the comparability of financial statements, providing high-quality information about international capital markets, and eliminating barriers to international capital flows by reducing differences in financial reporting requirements. It

also reduces financial reporting costs for multinational entities and costs for financial analysis for analysts.

According to Bahri (2019), the purpose of Financial Accounting Standards is first as an integrated, relevant, and reliable financial report. Second, standard guidelines facilitate preparing financial statements, thereby minimizing the compiler's bias. Third, make it easier for auditors to audit. Fourth, it makes it easier for readers of financial statements to interpret and compare the financial statements of various entities. Fifth, users of financial statements involve many parties, so the compiler cannot explain to each user.

The first pillar of Financial Accounting Standards is General Financial Accounting Standards, which is based on IFRS. This financial accounting standard regulates the accounting treatment of transactions carried out by entities with significant public responsibilities, such as issuers on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The second pillar of Financial Accounting Standards, namely the Accounting Standard for Non Publicly Accountable Entities. Non Publicly Accountable Entities are intended to be used as entities that do not have significant public accountability and publish general-purpose financial reports for external users. The purpose of Accounting Standard for Non Publicly Accountable Entities is to create flexibility in the implementation process and is expected to provide easy access for Non Publicly Accountable Entities to funding from banks. Accounting Standard for Non Publicly Accountable Entities is an independent Financial Accounting Standards and does not refer to General Financial Accounting Standards, mainly using the cost concept; to regulate transactions conducted by Non Publicly Accountable Entities, a more straightforward form of arrangement in terms of accounting treatment. It is a more straightforward arrangement and has remained relatively unchanged. The third pillar of Financial Accounting Standards, namely Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs, is prepared to meet the financial reporting needs of micro, small and medium entities. SME Law No. 20 of 2008 can be used as a reference in defining and regulating quantitative ranges. Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs applies to entities that cannot or cannot fulfill the accounting requirements set by Accounting Standard for Non Publicly Accountable Entities (IAI, 2016).

IAI (2018) states that micro, small, and medium-sized entities are entities that do not have significant public responsibilities, as defined in the Accounting Standard for Non Publicly Accountable Entities. These entities meet the definition and standards of micro-enterprises, small and medium, specified following the prevailing laws and regulations (applicable in Indonesia) for at least two consecutive years. If the authority allows an entity to prepare financial statements based on Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs, then entities that do not meet the definition and standards of Accounting Standard for Non Publicly Accountable Entities can use Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs (IAI, 2018).

The primary purpose of Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs is to facilitate MSMEs in meeting their financial reporting needs. The issuance of Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs is one form of support provided by IAI as a professional accounting organization that aims to increase transparency and accountability of financial reporting entities and encourage the development of the Indonesian MSME sector.

Pervasive concepts and principles of Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs contained information about the financial position and information about the financial

performance of the entity, including information about income and expenses during the reporting period and included in the income statement. The concept of recognizing elements of financial statements is establishing accounts in the statement of financial position or statement of financial position. Profit or loss, concepts and principles of measuring elements of financial statements through determining the number of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses that should be recognized; it could be recognized in the financial statements, concepts, and principles of materiality, basic assumptions, and offsetting.

Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs consists of 3 financial statements, namely the statement of financial position at the end of the period, the income statement for the current period, and notes to the financial statements, which contain additions and details of certain relevant accounts.

The condition of MSME actors and an explanation of the policies taken to revive the weak performance of MSMEs during the Covid-19 Pandemic, namely Indonesia's economic growth rate as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2020, experienced a significant contraction. Alternatively, decrease, turnover and type of business have changed. When the Indonesian economic sector was affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic, various measures and policies such as the National Economic Recovery Program became the government's guidelines in the hope of helping to revive community activities, especially for MSME actors during the economic period, the crisis due to the Pandemic (Soleha, 2020).

The country's economic condition is significantly threatened. It is evidenced by the many reports from MSME actors throughout Indonesia. The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry confirmed that of the 64.2 million MSMEs in Indonesia, around 50 percent, or the equivalent of 30 million MSMEs, had to temporarily close due to the Covid-19 Pandemic (Pratama & Sukmana, 2020). Based on this data, it was found that MSMEs experienced many problems during a pandemic, including a decline in sales due to reduced community activities; capital difficulties due to capital turnover that is difficult to access due to declining sales levels. There are barriers to product distribution due to restrictions on the movement of product distribution in specific areas; raw materials are complex because MSMEs depend on the availability of raw materials from other industrial sectors.

The national economic recovery plan in an effort for MSMEs to rise from adversity due to the Covid-19 Pandemic is a series of activities carried out to accelerate the recovery of the national economy as the government's response to the 2019 Corona Virus. The Disease pandemic and/or to face the stability of the economy. Also, the state financial system and the threat of rescue of the national economy. The purpose of the national economic recovery is to protect, maintain, and develop the economic capacity of business actors to rise in business. One of the goals of the national economic recovery program is to help MSMEs rise to economic recovery after the Covid-19 Pandemic.

METHOD

In this study, the data source uses purposive sampling. The population to be studied is SMEs in the city of Bogor. The research sample used is 50 SMEs in Bogor who have an entrepreneurial spirit and want to advance their business. Data collection

techniques in obtaining valid and actual data in this study, the authors use data collection techniques, namely questionnaires, documentation, and literature study.

The research method used in this research is descriptive research through a qualitative approach with an interactive analysis method consisting of three components, namely: the first is Data Reduction, namely summarizing and selecting the main content, focusing on important content, finding themes and patterns, and eliminating content that no need. In this study, the questionnaire results, including the answers to the questions, were recorded in detail to make it easier to summarize the results. Second data presentation, after the data is reduced, the next step is data presentation so that what happened is easier to understand than planning. The summary and results of the answers to the questionnaire questions are presented in the table so that the analysis process can be carried out more easily. Furthermore, the third is drawing conclusions and verification. The last step after presenting the data is concluding, namely by analyzing and describing each percentage of the answers to the questionnaire questions in the table. This study does not have statistical trials because this research is qualitative descriptive.

RESULTS

Description of Research Object

The number of MSME respondents in Bogor City who have filled out questionnaires through Google Forms is 50. Of 50 respondents, 35 or 70% types of businesses in the trade/trade sector where most MSME actors sell food, clothing, and accessories. 5 or 10% of MSME actors are engaged in services, including the contractor, catering, tailor, and handicraft services. 1 or 2% are engaged in manufacturing, namely printing. Furthermore, 9 or 18% of MSME actors chose another, where 9 MSME actors had businesses outside the three questionnaire options, namely those engaged in culinary, agricultural, craft, and blogger businesses.

From the latest education data from 50 respondents, 27 or 54% of MSME actors in Bogor City have the latest education in SMA/SMK. At the same time, 6 or 12% of MSMEs in Bogor City with D3, 13 or 26% in Bogor City with a bachelor's degree, 1 or 2% with a bachelor's last education, and another 2 or 4% were the last education in junior high school.

The educational background of the 50 respondents who have filled out the questionnaire is 6 or 12% with an accounting education background for SMEs in Bogor City, 8 or 16% for Bogor City actors with a Management education background, 7 or 14% for Bogor City actors with a management background. Education background in Economics, while 29 or 58% of Bogor City Actors chose others outside of accounting, economics, and management. Of the monthly income of MSMEs in Bogor City, out of 50 respondents, 37 or 74% have a monthly income of Rp. 3,000,000 - Rp. 5,000,000, 8 or 16% earning Rp. 7,000,000 - Rp. 10,000,000, 0 or 0% who do not earn Rp15,000,000-Rp20,000,000 and 5 or 10% monthly income > Rp20,000,000. Thus, most of the SMEs in Bogor City out of 50 respondents have a monthly income of Rp. 3,000,000-Rp. 5,000,000, or if calculated per year, is Rp. 36,000,000-Rp. 60,000,000.

Business Condition of MSME Actors during the Pandemic Covid-19

The Covid-19 Pandemic has made the majority of MSME actors (86%) experience a drastic decline. Consumers prefer to stay home for fear of contracting the

deadly Covid-19 virus. Besides that, several government policies, such as Work From Home (WFH), operations using masks, and Social Distancing, limit consumer activities. On the other hand, 14% of MSME actors show an increase in sales turnover due to the businesses they run. Namely, most businesses for daily needs, such as grocery stores, traders, fruits, drug stores, and home-based foods, operate in the middle of settlements. The Pandemic has made people switch to shopping for MSMEs around their homes and selling daily necessities.

Most MSME actors experienced a decline in sales turnover during the Covid -19 pandemic. As many as 66% of MSMEs were forced to reduce employees by terminating the contract with employees or employees at home to reduce Fix Costs. Furthermore, to stabilize their business finances, namely MSMEs in the batik/clothing trade sector, shoe shops, cafes, restaurants, and hotels. The results of an interview with MSMEs that reduced employees during the Pandemic, namely Husnul (Batik Canting Berlian) in the trade sector, said, "The pandemic period reduced people's buying interest so they could not pay employee salaries". Furthermore, Sisi (Ruto Coffee and Indonesian Ice Tea) in the trade sector said that "because to reduce the burden of fixed costs so too much burden for the owner, so that the income is not too unemotional with the burden.". Meanwhile, 34% of MSMEs during the Pandemic did not reduce employees because their turnover tends to be stable and even increasing. Namely, the business sector that this MSME is engaged in for daily needs such as basic food shops, frozen food, catering, and some with a background in behind his business services in the field of contractors.

Covid -19 Pandemic, most of the MSME actors in the City of Bogor (64%) had time to stop their business due to recommendations from the government for the simultaneous closure of businesses or shops. Moreover, some MSMEs in the City of Bogor from home stopped their business due to reduced product demand. The results of an interview with MSMEs that had stopped operating during the Pandemic, namely Siti Rochmah (Descos) in the handicraft sector, said that "during the Covid-19 pandemic, it had stopped operating due to taking a vacation because there were no fans". And Sisi (Ruto Coffee and Indonesian Ice Tea) in the Indonesian tea sector. Trade said that "yes, it stopped selling because at that time there was a government regulation that ordered it to be temporarily closed at the beginning of the pandemic."

On the other hand, as many as 36% of MSMEs during the Covid-19 pandemic did not affect their business stop operations. Because of these 18 respondents. Consumers needed their businesses for daily needs such as necessities, fruits, and home food such as catering.

With the business slump since the enactment of the social distancing during the Pandemic, most of the MSMEs (76%) made a breakthrough in switching offline sales to online sales so that they could still sell without violating government regulations. Some who sell in the food sector also implement delivery orders free of charge, where orders are via WhatsApp private lines or WhatsApp market groups. Some also join Go-food or Grab. Selling online makes buyers not need to go to stores, makes MSMEs have flexible time, and can still comply with government regulations. Meanwhile, 24% of other MSMEs not significantly affected by the Pandemic continued to operate offline, such as grocery stores, catering, and services.

During the Pandemic, most of the MSMEs (80%) also complained about some rare items being found. So the prices began to rise. These items are very much needed during the Pandemic, such as masks, hand sanitizers, multi vitamin C, red ginger, red

ginger powder drinks, bear milk/bear brand, et cetera. One of these rare items is caused by individuals who take opportunities in adversity to obtain high profits because of high demand. Some also hoard for stock worries because they have been guarded in a lockdown situation. Furthermore, a small proportion of MSMEs (20%) indicated that they did not experience an increase in raw materials for trade goods because most of these MSMEs were engaged in the service and food sectors. It was not affected by the increase in raw materials such as grocery stores, various snacks, and various kinds of food & drink.

The MSMEs experienced an increase in their raw materials or merchandise inventory. Only 20% increased the selling price of their merchandise. Because these items were the main inventory in their business, the increase in the acquisition price was very significant and rare. On the other hand, 80% of MSMEs did not increase their selling prices because some of the MSMEs in Bogor City were not significantly affected by the increase in raw material prices during the Pandemic, such as in the service sector. MSMEs affected by the increase in raw material prices still did not increase their selling prices because they were afraid of selling them.

Moreover, it will continue to decrease. Without any increase, purchasing power is already low. It is done to maintain business during the Covid-19 Pandemic. The results of interviews with MSMEs that did not increase the selling price of their business, namely Faisal (Lordscnd) in the sector of Trade. He said, "It is challenging for things like this. The seller cannot just increase the selling price. It is better if the seller gets a little profit than to lose my customers".

The business conditions of Bogor City MSME actors during the Covid-19 Pandemic showed that 86% of MSMEs experienced a decline in sales turnover, 64% of Bogor City MSMEs had stopped operating, and 66% of Bogor City MSMEs were forced to lay off their employees. As many as 76% of MSMEs in Bogor City switched to online sales, as many as 80% of MSMEs in Bogor City experienced an increase in raw material prices, and 20% of MSMEs increased their selling prices. Similar results were found in the Surabaya City MSME research by Rizal (2021), where the results stated the impacts that occurred during the Covid-19 Pandemic were decreased sales, difficulties in capital, product distribution barriers, job terminations, and business losses. Thus the Covid-19 Pandemic dramatically affects the condition of MSMEs in all their business operational activities.

The National Economic Recovery Program can restore MSMEs

In recovering the national economy from the Covid-19 Pandemic, the Indonesian government is working hard to revive MSMEs that are most affected by this Pandemic. Where MSMEs are a significant milestone in the national economy. The government provides much assistance to MSMEs in the form of 2.4 million cash, delays in bank loan installments, and the interest rate on loans is borne by the government as well as tax incentives and others. However, assistance from the government in the National Economic Recovery Program is only 24% of MSMEs. It can help slightly increase sales turnover, although it is not significant because the funds received are of small nominal value, so their business finances are not affected by the assistance. One of the MSMEs, Mrs. Unarsih (Dapur Bujalu), said, "How do you want to increase your sales turnover? The funds you receive are not enough to cover your losses?". Most MSMEs (76%) even do not affect their business turnover. They state that government assistance is still not sufficient for their business needs to revive during this Pandemic. Even some of the MSMEs did not receive assistance from the government; they did not know the

information and did not understand how to submit it. The government's efforts in assisting MSMEs so that MSMEs rise has not been fully realized evenly, and the nominal value is also too small.

The results of this study reveal that most MSMEs have not been able to recover their business finances from the assistance provided by the government from the national economic recovery program. Since the assistance provided by the government is relatively small compared to the value of losses experienced by MSMEs during the prolonged Covid-19 Pandemic. Similar to the results of Purnomoratih (2021)'s research, implementing the national economic recovery program in South Kalimantan reduced unemployment by 0.45%.

Implementation of Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs to Encourage MSMEs to Rise After the Covid-19 Pandemic

Based on the current research results, MSMEs in the city of Bogor has made rapid progress. The implementation of Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs has been applied by 56% of MSMEs in preparing financial statements in the form of income statements. The implementation of Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs that MSMEs have implemented includes separating personal assets and business assets, recording business operating income and other income, and recording trade receivables at the time of delivery of goods when credit sales transactions occur. Also, record business operating expenses, salary expenses for the owner's involvement in business operations, and expenses that occur in business operations for example, repairing fixed assets and business tax expenses and recording the difference in income and expenses as operating profit/loss. However, most MSMEs still do not accurately understand the implementation of Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs in recording rental expenses, insurance expenses, equipment expenses, tax expenses, and fixed asset depreciation expenses per period.

Implementation of Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs regarding the financial position report only 36% of MSMEs have compiled it. Most MSMEs do not understand several things. Such as the implementation of MSMEs to prepare statements of financial position and identify current assets in the form of merchandise and consignment inventories, update inventory stocks, prepaid record rent, prepaid insurance, and record depreciation on fixed assets. However, most MSMEs have been able to apply Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs to record inventories at cost, separate trade payables and personal debts, how to record direct cash assistance from the government recorded as working capital.

Implementation of Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs has been used by (65%) of SMEs in Bogor City for decision-making when conducting feasibility studies. Such as determining sales locations, fulfilling business requirements, and completing business equipment and equipment for product/business development based on financial statements or accounting information. Habibi (CV Rizki Utama) said, "Because financial statements are information that describes a company's financial condition. Moreover, it serves as a description of the financial performance of a business. It is also a determinant of decision making for a company.". Faisal (Lordsend MSME actor) said that "it is important because from the financial reports it can be known the condition of MSMEs. If the situation is at a loss, we can know what we have to do, right? " The remaining 35% of MSMEs make decisions not based on financial reports because the majority of them do not make reports.

Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs, as a source of accounting information, has been used by 66% of MSMEs for decision-making in determining the selling price, giving sales price discounts to customers, and providing credit payments to customers. The interview results with Ardi (Apex Event Organizer) said, "the financial statements have clear records of the cost of goods and other costs. It will assist in determining the selling price, giving discounts, and giving due payments by looking at financial records and reports, so there is no mistake in making a calculation, and no loss occurs.

The results of this study can be concluded that the implementation of Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs as the basis for recording and compiling business financial statements according to standards is relatively high. Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs standard business financial reports are used as a source of financial information in business decisions, from determining selling prices to increase capital. It is not the same as the results of previous studies Wahyuni et al. (2019) and Wahyuni & Sutomo (2021), which showed that the implementation of Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs in MSMEs in Bogor City and Bogor Regency in carrying out financial records and preparing financial statements of entities was still low. It shows the progress of MSMEs that have implemented Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs in carrying out financial records and preparing financial statements of their entities.

Good MSME business financial records and reports with Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs standards can be used as a source of financial information for operational analysis, feasibility studies, and decision-making efforts. Moreover, during the recovery period due to the Covid-19 Pandemic, MSMEs who experienced losses and thinned capital even ran out to survive the Pandemic. MSMEs were trying to get back up from adversity. 72% of MSMEs that have made financial reports use this financial information to make decisions to increase their business capital so they can get back into operation. Some MSME capital is used to increase business development. However, for MSMEs whose businesses are stable during the Pandemic, they do not increase their capital. They can harm them with loan interest expenses and the risk of idle cash. The results of the interview with Habibi (CV Rizki Utama) said that "When I get a Job Tender whose value is related to Company Finance, then I will look for additional capital so that my company can operate and earn a profit."

MSMEs who compile financial reports according to standards find it easier to get additional capital through banking access, namely People's Business Credit. Supported by the results of research (Wahyuni & Sutomo, 2021), which states that MSMEs that have compiled Financial Statements pass all or 100% for access to bank loans.

The role of the implementation of Financial Accounting Standards of MSMEs is to encourage MSMEs to rise in the post Covid-19 Pandemic. As many as 14% of MSMEs are helped to start resurrecting their businesses and improving them so they can grow even more. Because MSMEs with standardized financial reports can quickly obtain government capital loans through access to banks and other financial institutions, they have sources of financial information that are used for operational analysis, feasibility studies, and in making decisions for the business in the new normal or post-corona Pandemic. MSMEs with financial reports are also easier to administer in obtaining government stimulus assistance and tax incentives to recover MSMEs. In line with the research results of Riyanti et al. (2022), tax incentives have a statistically positive effect on the sustainability of MSME businesses.

CONCLUSION

Overall, the business conditions of the MSME actors in Bogor City during the Covid-19 Pandemic experienced a decrease in sales turnover, stopped operations, and laid off their employees. Overall, the government's national economic recovery program has not been able to restore MSME business finances as expected. Financial Accounting Standards for MSMEs is to encourage MSMEs to rise in the post Covid-19 Pandemic. Not many have been helped to start resurrecting their business, improving it so it can grow even more. MSMEs with financial reports are also easier to administer in obtaining government stimulus assistance and tax incentives for business recovery. MSMEs can also quickly obtain government capital loans through access to banks and other financial institutions. They have sources of financial information that are used for operational analysis, feasibility studies, and in making decisions for the business in the new expected and post-corona Pandemic.

The implementation of Financial Accounting Standards for MSMEs in the post-Covid-19 Pandemic has not helped MSMEs much to start resurrecting their business and improving it so that it can grow even more. It means that what is needed by all MSMEs is that with Financial Accounting Standards for MSMEs. It is hoped that MSMEs will get the ease of stimulus for large enough funds in addition to business capital as well as reserves to cover losses during the new normal and post-corona Pandemic where people's purchasing power is still weak. Because funding assistance, obtaining credit, delaying bank loan installments, and tax incentives can help business cash flow during a pandemic. The implementation of Financial Accounting Standards for MSMEs can be a source of financial information used to analyze operations, feasibility studies, and make business decisions during the new normal and post-corona Pandemic.

All MSMEs should have made financial records and compiled financial reports with Financial Accounting Standards for MSMEs to make it easier for MSMEs to get up and develop their businesses in various situations. The government should be more serious in providing stimulus assistance and tax incentives to MSMEs so that they can be realized equally for all MSMEs in Indonesia, receive assistance, and take advantage of tax incentives.

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