The Use of Qris as a Payment Transaction That Facilitates the Financial Recording Process in an Effort to Increase the Accountability of MSMEs in Denpasar City, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT: Financial Statement Standards for MSMEs are regulated by the Indonesian Institute of Accountants in the Financial Accounting Standards of Micro, Small, and Medium Entities abbreviated as SAK EMKM. Although there are many benefits obtained when MSMEs record financial statements according to standards, there are still some obstacles, including 65.7% admitting that they do not have a good financial record, and 83.7% rely more on personal funds to finance their business than getting loans from banks (12.7%), relatives (3%), or investors (0.6%). Several researchers have conducted research on the phenomenon of recording financial statements in MSMEs and researchers use these results to develop a research model by trying to explain the indirect relationship between the use of Qris as a payment transaction to the level of accountability through financial recording. This research method uses a Partial Last square (PLS) model with a population of 97,277 MSMEs and a sample of 100 respondents was taken. The results of this study explain that the use of Qris has a direct or indirect effect on Accountability through financial recording. The next suggestion for researchers to test other variables is because from the test results there are still several variables that are able to explain this accountability relationship by 45% when viewed from the R Square Adjusted value.

KEYWORDS: QRIS, Financial Recording, Accountability, MSMEs

INTRODUCTION

The economy in Indonesia is inseparable from Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises or often shortened to MSMEs. MSMEs are an important pillar in the economy in Indonesia as quoted from the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia in press release number HM.4.6/103/SET. M.EKON.3/05/2021 on May 5, 2021 Based on data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, the number of MSMEs currently reaches 64.2 million with a contribution to GDP of 61.07% or worth 8,573.89 trillion rupiah. The contribution of MSMEs to the Indonesian economy includes the ability to absorb 97% of the total existing workforce and can collect up to 60.4% of the total investment(Limanseto, 2021). MsMEs in BALI Province are no exception, most of whose MSMEs are in Denpasar City, which amounts to 32,000 MSMEs (Bank Data Kota Denpasar, 2020)

MSMEs have the goal of growing and developing their businesses in order to build a national economy based on an equitable economic democracy. One of the principles of MSME empowerment is the realization of transparent, accountable, and fair public policies in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia NUMBER 20 OF 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 20 Tahun 2008, 2008). Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), as the main pillar of the Indonesian economy, have proven to be vulnerable to the economic crisis that occurred due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To help MSME actors overcome the obstacles experienced due to the pandemic, the government has launched various assistance in the National Economic Recovery (PEN) program policy and it can be seen that the majority of assistance launched by the PEN program is directed at bankable MSMEs, namely MSMEs that already have banking credit exposure, precisely in the fund placement program, interest subsidies, and MSME credit guarantees, with a funding target of more than 80% of the total target of the entire program (Putri & Saputra 2022). Meanwhile, assistance that is not credit-oriented (including unbankable MSMEs) is distributed through productive banpres programs and cooperative investment financing (Ahmad et al., 2020). From the entire program, the government seems to still rely heavily on banks as program distribution agents, both aimed at bankable and unbankable MSMEs, with more than 96% of the total funding channeled through banks (OJK-BCG, 2020). However, data from the Indonesian Joint Funding Fintech Association (AFPI) shows that the majority of domestic MSME players still do not have access to credit. AFPI data shows that out of a total of around 60 million MSMEs, 46.6 million or 77.6 percent of them cannot reach access to banking or fintech credit (Ramli, 2021).

According to the Head of Bank Indonesia (BI) DKI Jakarta Representative Office Onny Widjanarko, the implementation of digital payments with QRIS at MSME outlets is important to be more eligible or qualified in obtaining loans from banks and non-banking

financial institutions. "Based on experience in various countries, digital payments to MSMEs can increase the eligibility of MSMEs to get financing from banks and non-banks," said Onny in a webinar with the theme "Wholesale MSME Products with Contemporary Payment Methods" which was broadcast virtually, Tuesday (22/2/2022)(Jatmiko, 2022). Digital payments through QRIS can accurately record all sales transactions so that they can become substitute data for MSMEs to get financing (Priliandani et al., 2020). Moreover, the current credit and financing facilities to MSMEs not only consider collateral guarantees, but also based on transactions through digital payments. In addition to being a faster, easier, efficient and safer payment method, QRIS digital payments can minimize the risk of virus transmission. In fact, BI DKI Jakarta recorded the growth of merchants who implemented the QRIS payment system reaching 191 percent since 2020.

Research results Atmika and Sulindawati (2020) In researching the application of this program in the punia fund system, especially in Jagatnatha Temple, Singaraja did not provide a significant increase in the accountability of punia fund management at Jagatnatha Temple. Based on previous research studies and existing empirical data, this study will take the topic of Using Qris as a Payment Transaction That Facilitates the Financial Recording Process in an Effort to Improve MSME Accountability in Denpasar City.

Based on the background description above, the researcher formulates the formulation of the problem in the form of a question as follows;

1. Does the Use of QRIS as a Payment Transaction affect the MsME Financial Registrar Process in Denpasar City?
2. Does the use of QRIS as a Payment Transaction indirectly affect the accountability of MSMEs in Denpasar City?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholder theory is the basis used in understanding the company's business practices, including MSMEs. This theory views the relationship / correlation between interested parties that influence each other in the company. According to Freeman (2010) stakeholder theory is any group or individual who can affect or is affected by the achievement of the organization's objectives. Meanwhile, according to Huang and Kung (2010) stated that stakeholder theory is an activity carried out by a company influenced by individual / group interests. This theory states about how shareholders and managers create value. Associated with this research, stakeholder theory is very appropriate in explaining the function of financial statements in MSMEs as a source of accounting information. Stakeholders have the right to obtain information related to company activities carried out by management. The stronger the stakeholder relationship, the better the company's business will be. Without the support of interested parties, the company cannot develop continuously. For this reason, accounting information is needed in the company as a solution in instilling trust in interested parties so that a good relationship is established between the company's management and interested parties (Saputra et al., 2019). Sufficient accounting information regarding past and future changes and the emergence of problems and problems is very important for the company's planning process and decision making.

QR Code Indonesian Standard (QRIS)

 Quick Response Code Indonesian Standard or commonly abbreviated as QRIS (read KRIS) is the unification of various kinds of QR from various Payment System Service Providers (PJSP) using QR Codes. QRIS was developed by the payment system industry together with Bank Indonesia so that the transaction process with QR Codes can be easier, faster, and maintained security. All Payment System Service Providers who will use a Payment QR Code are required to apply QRIS . Currently, with QRIS, all payment applications from any organizer, both banks and nonbanks used by the public, can be used in all stores, merchants, stalls, parking, tourist tickets, donations (merchants) with the QRIS logo, although QRIS providers at merchants are different from application providers used by the public. Merchants only need to open an account or accounts with one of the QRIS organizers who have been licensed by BI. Furthermore, merchants can already accept payments from the public using QR from any application of the organizer (BI.go.id, 2022).

Micro, Small, And Medium Enterprises

In accordance with Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Micro Enterprises are productive businesses owned by individuals and/or individual business entities that meet the criteria for Micro Enterprises as stipulated in this Law. Small Business is a productive economic business that stands alone, which is carried out by an individual or business entity that is not a subsidiary or not a branch of a company that is owned, controlled, or is part either directly or indirectly of a medium-sized business or large business that meets the criteria for Small Business as referred to in this Law (Murti et al., 2018). Medium Enterprises are productive economic enterprises that stand alone, which are carried out by natural persons or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of companies that are owned, controlled, or part either directly or indirectly with Small Businesses or large businesses with the amount of net worth or annual sales proceeds as stipulated in this Law (Saputra et al., 2022). Medium Enterprises are productive economic enterprises that stand alone, which are carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of companies that are owned, controlled, or part either directly or indirectly with Small

The Use of Qris as a Payment Transaction That Facilitates the Financial Recording Process in an Effort to Increase the Accountability of MSMEs in Denpasar City, Indonesia

Businesses or large businesses with the amount of net worth or annual sales proceeds as stipulated in this Law. The criteria for micro, small and medium enterprises are as follows.

Previous research

Some previous researchers have already conducted studies with this phenomenon. considering that some researchers have obtained results that QRIS has no effect on accountability and in this study will provide additional research models using intervening variables of financial records to see their indirect influence and research objects on MSMEs in Denpasar City. to illustrate the researcher's journey in this study can be seen in figure 1.
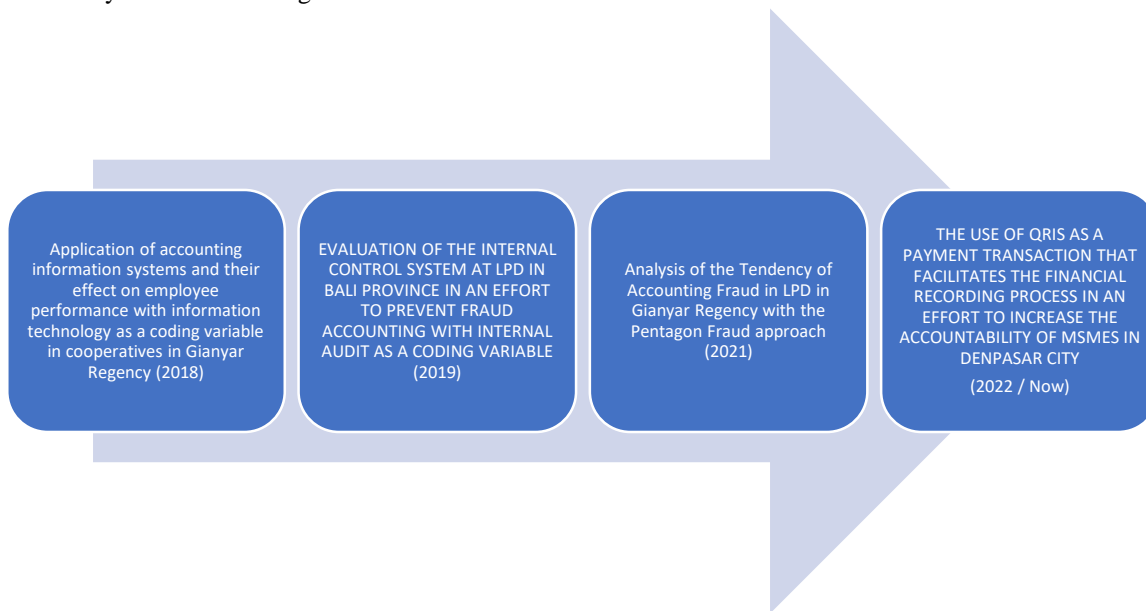

Hypothesis

Based on the description of the background of the problem, the researcher formulates the hypothesis as follows

H^{1} : The use of QRIS as a Payment Transaction has a positive effect on the MSME Financial Registrar Process in Denpasar City

H^{2} : Indirectly, the use of QRIS as a Payment Transaction has a positive effect on the accountability of MSMEs in Denpasar City

METHODS

This study will describe the level of preparation of MSME financial statements in Denpasar City and test the hypothesis proposed with the Partial Least Square (PLS) model. The stages of the process to be carried out in this study are depicted in the flow chart in figure 2 as follows.
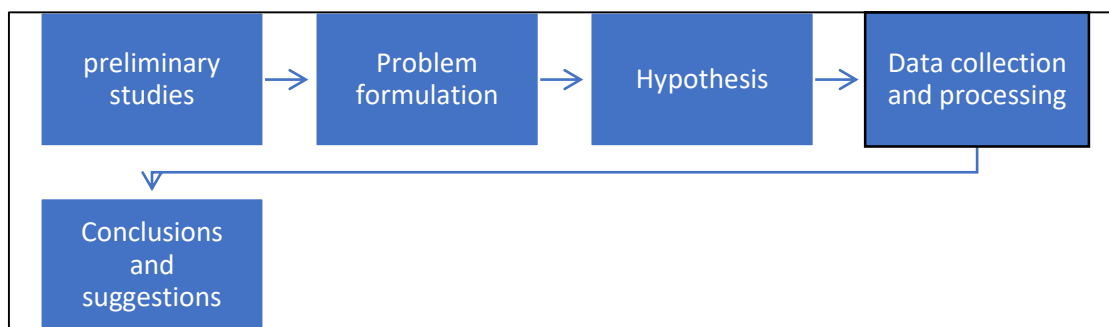
Data Collection Methods

The data collection method in this study is with a questionnaire collection technique which is divided into 2 (two) main parts, namely: data on the general description of the preparation of MSME financial statements in Denpasar City. The data in this study are primary data obtained by distributing questionnaires. The population in this study is MSMEs in Denpasar regency as many as 97,277 (Bali Central Statistics Agency 2020). The size of the sample size that must be taken in a study so that the results of the study are said to be valid, are related to the purpose of sampling (Sekaran, 2006). To get a sample that can describe and reflect the population in this study which amounts to 97,277 MSMEs, the determination of the number of samples uses the Slovin formula:

$$n = \frac{97,277}{1 + 97,277 * 0,01} = 99,89 = 100 \; (Rounded\; corners\; right)$$

The Use of Qris as a Payment Transaction That Facilitates the Financial Recording Process in an Effort to Increase the Accountability of MSMEs in Denpasar City, Indonesia

From the calculation results of the Slovin formula, a sample of 100 MSMEs in the Denpasar Regency area was used. The sampling technique used in this study uses random sampling, which is a way of selecting samples by taking sample members from a population is carried out randomly without paying attention to the strata in a population. This method is done because members of the population are considered homogeneous (Sugiyono, 2017).

Data Analysis Methods
Data Analysis method using Partial Least Square (PLS). PLS data analysis generally consists of 2 parts, namely the measurement model and the structural model (Barclay et al., 1995) in Santosa (2018; 154) (The assessment of the measurement model basically explains the relationship between latent changers and their indicators. The focus of this analysis is to see whether or not the reliability and validity requirements of the data passed by the respondents before being used for subsequent analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Based on testing data as many as a sample, namely 100 respondents with the help of smart PLS software, this study will be discussed the Assessment of Measurement Models (Outer Model) and hypothesis testing as follows. Validity of Convergence, Based on the results of processing data using Smart PLS software can be seen in table 2 of Cronbach's Alpha values above the minimum value of 0.7, it can be concluded that the data in this study is reliable. Validity of Discriminants, The square root of average variance extracted (AVE) value in table 2 shows a value above 0.5. It can be concluded that all indicators in the study were declared valid.

Assessment of Measurement Models (Outer Model)

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	(AVE)	Information
Use of QRIS as a Payment Transaction (X)	0.987	0.974	Valid & Reliable
Financial records (Y1)	0.967	0.911	Valid & Reliable
Accountability (Y2)	0.823	0.849	Valid & Reliable

Hypothesis Testing
Based on the results of data processing, the value of obtaining a significant value below 0.05 can be concluded that the hypothesis proposed in this study is accepted, here is a summary of the significant value of each relationship according to the hypothesis presented in table 5.1

**Summary of the Significant Value of the relationship between variables in the hypothesis**

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values
Financial records (Y1) -> Accountability (Y2)	0.437	0.428	0.139	3.151	0.002
Use of QRIS as a Payment Transaction (X) -> Accountability (Y2)	0.407	0.420	0.136	2.987	0.003
Use of QRIS as a Payment Transaction (X) -> Financial records (Y1)	0.772	0.774	0.056	13.686	0.000

From table, it can be discussed that H1 The use of QRIS as a Payment Transaction has a positive effect on the MSME Financial Registrar Process in Denpasar City and H2: Indirectly the use of QRIS as a Payment Transaction has a positive effect on the accountability of MSMEs in Denpasar City

The use of QRIS as a Payment Transaction has a positive effect on the MSME Financial Registrar Process in Denpasar City
The use of QRIS on MSMEs can be seen displayed at the counter. Some of the respondents in this case are MSMEs in the city of Denpasar Most have QRIS codes to accept digital money payments (the data is presented in table 3). The use of QRIS facilitates the process of recording MSME finances because transaction data is directly recorded in accordance with the number of transactions and MSMEs can focus on selling so that the use of QRIS as a payment transaction will improve the process of recording MSME finances in Denpasar City.

The Use of Qris as a Payment Transaction That Facilitates the Financial Recording Process in an Effort to Increase the Accountability of MSMEs in Denpasar City, Indonesia

HAVE A QRIS CODE TO ACCEPT DIGITAL MONEY PAYMENTS

■1 ■2 ■3 ■4 ■5 ■6

28%
2%
1%
7%
10%
52%
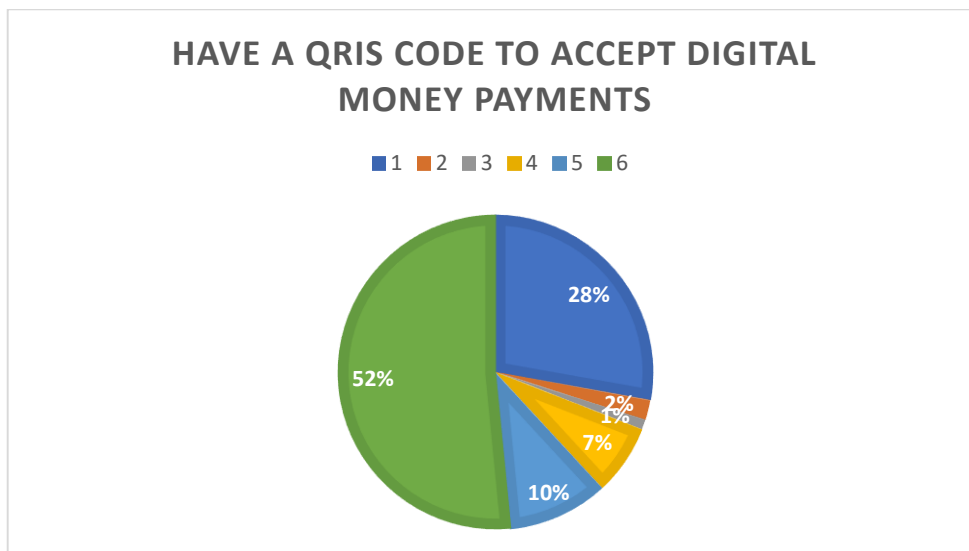
Indirectly, the use of QRIS as a Payment Transaction has a positive effect on the accountability of MSMEs in Denpasar City
The indirect influence can be seen from 2 (two) relationships, namely the influence of QRIS as a Payment Transaction on the Financial Registrar Process and then the influence of the financial recording process on the accountability of MSMEs in Denpasar City. By looking at the analysis in table 5.1, it can be concluded that indirectly the use of QRIS as a Payment Transaction has a positive effect on the accountability of MSMEs in Denpasar City. Based on these results, it can be explained that the use of QRIS in MSMEs can improve the recording process because in QRIS payments are directly recorded in the system and with the recording of financial transactions in the system, MSME accountability also increases because all transaction processes using QRIS can be explained in detail and can be used as information material for management, government and other parties.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
The conclusions in this study can be summarized into 2 (two) points as follows: The use of QRIS as a payment transaction affects the level of accountability of financial statements. The use of QRIS indirectly affects the level of accountability of financial statements through recording financial statements.
Suggestions that researchers can convey from the results of this study are: For the government, especially BANK INDONESIA, the future suggestion that payment transactions with QRIS be maintained because it can increase the accountability of MSME financial statements. For researchers, they can then test other variables that are suspected to be able to explain the relationship between accountability variables because in this study the Rsquare adjusted value is 0.559 which can be interpreted as there are still other variables of 0.441 explained outside of the variabilities in this study.
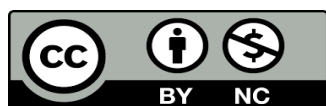
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