



The Impact Of Digital Transactions In The Reconciliation Process And Preparation Of Financial Reports Of Culinary Msmes In Palembang City

Widarti ¹⁾; Yeni Alfiana²⁾; Della Wandira ³⁾

^{1,2,3)} Tamansiswa University Palembang

Email: ¹⁾ widarti@unitaspalembang.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to determine The Impact Of Digital Transactions In The Reconciliation Process And Preparation Of Financial Reports Of Culinary Msmes In Palembang City. The method used is The descriptive analysis method is a statistical technique that describes and describes data as it is collected, without trying to draw any generalizations or conclusions. In this research, the data that has been collected will be classified based on relevant categories, such as online sales, online payments, online deliveries, reconciliation processes and financial reports. Data will be analyzed descriptively to provide a clear picture. This involves the use of descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, and means. This research was conducted on culinary MSMEs in the city of Palembang. This research processed data from 30 respondents, namely women dominated with a percentage (67%). Respondents with an age range of 41-50 years dominate with a percentage (36%). Then the level of education dominates SMA/SMK and D3/S1/S2/S3 with the same percentage, namely (15%).

INTRODUCTION

MSME is the abbreviation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. This term refers to a category of companies based on the scope or size of their operations. MSMEs are often identified based on criteria set by governments or financial institutions, which may vary from country to country. MSMEs can adapt to changes in the market and economic situation. MSMEs are often able to adapt to challenges and have the ability to handle difficult economic conditions.

According to Hidayah et al., (2022) in this era of globalization, the development of information technology is increasingly advanced. The development of information technology requires developing countries to immediately follow developments in information technology with adapting conditions. Information technology has changed the accounting process, from traditional accounting to information technology accounting. This development refers to changes in accounting processes that affect accounting and control systems through new methods.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have an important role in the Indonesian economy. One of the roles played by MSMEs is as a means of equalizing the economic level of middle to lower class people. Apart from that, MSMEs are also a means of alleviating poverty in society. The level of labor absorption by MSMEs is considered high, so that it can open up employment opportunities for people in need. However, even though they have an important role, MSMEs also have challenges that must be faced in order to continue to develop and make a greater contribution to the Indonesian economy (diskopukm.palembang.go.id, 2023)

The success of MSMEs is a reference for economic growth in Indonesia. One of the factors that shows this success is the easy access to finance obtained by MSME players (Octaviana & Rita, 2021). Apart from that, the Covid-19 pandemic era also requires MSME players to prepare payment methods that are relatively safe, namely without cash and physical interaction.

There are several obstacles from Human Resources (HR) which are still simple in the process of recording and preparing financial reports for each MSME (Widiastoeti & Sari, 2020). In fact, with MSME financial reports you can find out whether their business is running with income that has the potential for profit or loss. Especially in the current digital era, most MSMEs still don't know the uses of accounting. According to Munawir (2014) financial reports are the result of an accounting process which can be used as a communication tool between financial data or activities of a business and parties who have an interest in the data or business activities.

Not only financial reports, the reconciliation process also helps in the process of success of MSMEs by controlling finances, accuracy in recording, detecting fraud, etc. In digital transactions, transaction data can be recorded directly in the system, thereby reducing the risk of human error. This can increase the accuracy of financial reports and minimize reconciliation errors. By carrying out a regular reconciliation process, for example monthly or quarterly, to ensure that MSME financial records remain accurate and up to date.

Reconciliation is one of the main keys in efforts to prepare accountable financial reports, because its role is very important in minimizing the occurrence of differences in recording which have an impact on the validity and accuracy of the data presented in the financial reports. Reconciliation is also a process of matching financial transaction data processed with several different systems/sub systems based on the same source document (djbp.kemenkeu.go.id). Meanwhile, according to Putri (2022), digital transactions are a type of non-cash payment that is made virtually via an application or website on a smartphone or other device. Meanwhile, according to Nasution et al., (2021) digital transactions are behavioral actions carried out using instruments in the form of computers, computer networks and other electronic media with the aim of making it easier for people to live their daily lives.

Based on data registered by the UKM assisted by the Department of Cooperatives and UKM in the city of Palembang in 2019, there were a total of 289 UKM registered and there were 166 UKM in the culinary business sector. The city of Palembang plans the main theme of Palembang city government to be "CREATIVE CITY 2019" in the culinary subsector (Apriadi, 2022). This is the reason for this researcher to raise the culinary sector as a research topic by looking at digital transactions in the reconciliation process and preparation of financial reports for culinary MSMEs in the city of Palembang.

Currently, MSMEs involve the use of digital technology and online platforms to carry out various types of transactions. Like MSMEs, they can receive payments from customers via various methods such as credit cards, bank transfers, digital wallets and other platforms. MSMEs have also implemented social media by selling on E-Commerce such as Shopee, Tokopedia, and so on, which makes it easier for MSME owners to practically implement sales in two ways, namely online and offline (customers come directly).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Digital Transactions

According to Sia (2022) digital transactions are a type of payment that is made virtually using devices such as applications or service provider websites. Digital transactions are modern payment transactions using technology and offering the convenience of making transaction payments without using banknotes or coins.

As time goes by, digital transactions are now widely used by MSME players, including by making non-cash payment transactions easier for consumers and business people, digital transactions also follow the movements of the modern era. This digital transaction is also generally carried out using an internet or network connection.

Online Sales

According to Susilo et al., (2018) online selling is carrying out sales activities that start with searching for potential customers to provide goods while using an online network which is supported by a number of technological devices such as connecting to an online network.

According to Qothrunnada (2022) there are several ways to increase online sales as follows:

1. Recognize the target market's preferences, in this introduction make the best choice regarding the product and marketing campaign that will be carried out.
2. Choosing the right e-commerce, e-commerce is the practice of doing business online through websites or applications that connect customers and sellers.
3. Choose responsive design, the goal is to render the website correctly on smartphone devices. Customers can easily purchase goods using other gadgets in this way.
4. Simplify the checkout process, the goal is so that customers do not fill the buyer information section.
5. Implement SEO (Search Engine Optimization) techniques. SEO is a website that uses methods to get high rankings in internet search results.

Online Payment

According to Yustisia (2022) online payments are digital payments made by utilizing a payment system that operates online and via a network called the internet. Online payment systems typically use services from banks and other financial institutions as well as e-commerce sites and other payment destinations.

According to Ibnu (2022) there are several types of online payment systems as follows;

1. Banking cards, in Indonesia the use of banking cards such as debit cards and credit cards has been implemented as a payment method.
2. Digital wallet, an online payment system using this method, namely carrying cash in digital form.

3. Pos terminal, a terminal that uses a web-based application to process payments is a terminal that functions using a smartphone or tablet and a virtual POS system.
4. Internet banking, a method that uses bank websites for payments which can help certain bank customers to carry out transaction activities.
5. Mobile banking, transaction activities carried out via mobile devices or bank mobile applications can mostly be used on customers' smartphones, tablets or computers.
6. Micro ATM, BC or Business Correspondents device to provide services as a micro ATM to carry out transactions efficiently.

Online Delivery

Online delivery is an exchange of electronic documents and transfer of data related to product delivery. By replacing paper documents, which can be lost or damaged, with digital information that can be stored electronically, this type of distribution eliminates the need for paper documents (Dfreight.org, 2022).

There are 5 important things in choosing the right online shop goods delivery service according to Shipper.id (2022), including the following:

1. Save time and costs, here you only need to arrange delivery with the courier service and they will take care of everything until the package is received by the buyer
2. Timely delivery, the package delivery service can also guarantee delivery on time or according to the promised delivery duration.
3. Product safety, shipping can now offer the option of insurance for goods so that buyers can make a claim if the goods are damaged when received.
4. Expanding market reach, this can help expand the market because it can send to more places from within the city and outside the city.
5. Increase customer loyalty, although on time and security of delivery is the performance of the delivery service, this can have an impact on the online shop that we manage. Because if the delivery is late or the goods are damaged on the road, the buyer will actually file a complaint with the online shop as the seller.

METHODS

Descriptive Analysis

The descriptive analysis method is a statistical technique that describes and describes data as it is collected, without trying to draw any generalizations or conclusions (Sugiyono, 2014).

In this research, the data that has been collected will be classified based on relevant categories, such as online sales, online payments, online deliveries, reconciliation processes and financial reports. Data will be analyzed descriptively to provide a clear picture. This involves the use of descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, and means.

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) Analysis

According to Elfaroby (2020) Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) is a method in the form of multivariate statistical analysis. SEM makes it possible to detect contributing factors and causal relationships (direct and indirect) on observable variables or constructs, the size of the construct can be estimated from its formation. In this

research, an SEM model is created that reflects the relationship between existing constructs, so that the relationship will be more accurate, complete and informative.

Partial Least Squares (PLS)

In this research, a quantitative analysis approach was used to adopt Partial Least Square (PLS). According to Abdullah (2015) Partial Least Square (PLS) is a powerful analysis method because it is not based on many assumptions. Apart from that, there are advantages to the PLS method, including that the data must have a multivariate normal distribution, the sample size does not have to be large, and PLS can not only be used to confirm theories, but can also be used to explain whether or not there is a relationship between latent variables. In accordance with the hypothesis that has been formulated, this research uses inferential statistical data analysis.

According to Sugiyono (2013) inferential statistics (inductive statistics or probability statistics) is a statistical technique used to analyze sample data and the results are applied to the population. Then it is measured using SmartPLS starting from hypothesis testing.

Outer Model (Measurement Model)

This model clarifies the causality of the relationship between latent variables, both endogenous and exogenous, with indicators or measurements in existing variables. According to Ghozali (2016), the outer model is known for 2 types of indicator relationships in the construct, so testing is carried out according to the form of the indicators, namely reflective indicators and formative indicators.

The equation for the reflection indicator model can be written as follows:

$$x = \lambda_x \xi + \delta$$

$$y = \lambda_y \eta + \varepsilon$$

Where x and y are indicators for exogenous (ξ) and endogenous (η) latent variables. then λ_x and λ_y are loading matrices which describe like simple regression coefficients that connect latent variables and their indicators. The residuals measured by δ and ε can be interpreted as measurement error or noise.

According to Meiryani (2021), an inner model is a structural model used to estimate causal ties (cause-effect relationships) between latent variables or variables that cannot be measured directly. The equation model is as follows:

Where γ_{jb} (in matrix form denoted by Γ) is the path coefficient that connects the endogenous latent variable (η) with the exogenous (ξ), while β_{ji} (in matrix form denoted by β) is the path coefficient that connects the endogenous latent variable (η) with the endogenous (η); for ranges i and b . Parameter ζ_j is an inner residual variable. The structural model was evaluated using R-squares for dependent constructs, Stone-Geisser Q-square test for predictive relevance and t test as well as the significance of the structural path parameter coefficients.

a. R-Squares (R^2) or Coefficient of Determination

In structural assessment, starting by looking at the R-squares (R^2) value, it can be used to explain the influence of certain exogenous latent variables on endogenous latent variables to see whether they have a substantive influence. R-squares values of

0.75, 0.50 and 0.25 can be concluded that the model is strong, moderate and weak (Hair et al., Ghazali & Latan, 2015). The results of PLS R-squares represent the amount of variance of the construct explained by the model (Ghozali & Latan, 2015). The higher the R² value means the better the proposed prediction model and research model.

b. Q² Predictive Relevance

Apart from looking at the R-square size, PLS model evaluation can be done with Q² predictive relevance or predictive sample reuse to represent synthetic cross-validation and fitting functions with predictions from observed variables and estimates from construct parameters. A Q² value > 0 indicates that the model has predictive relevance, while a Q² value < 0 indicates that the model lacks predictive relevance (Ghozali & Latan, 2015). Q² measures how well the observation values are produced by the model and also the estimated parameters.

RESULTS

Discriminant Validity (Discriminant Validity)

Discriminant validity defines the cross loading value of factors which can be used to find out whether a construct has adequate discriminants, namely by comparing the loading value on the targeted construct which must be greater than the value on the other. The standard value for each construct must be greater than 0.7. It can be seen in table 4.18 that the cross loading value for each construct has a value of more than 0.7. In this case, it shows that the manifest variables in this research have correctly explained the latent variables and proven that all the items are valid.

Table 1. Cross Loading Value

	Kode item	Y2	X2	X3	X1	Y1
X2	BEO2	0.433	0.781	0.425	0.390	0.350
	BEO3	0.458	0.768	0.479	0.387	0.437
	BEO4	0.470	0.812	0.504	0.486	0.468
	BEO5	0.469	0.810	0.522	0.162	0.751
X1	JUO1	0.127	0.394	0.292	0.727	0.474
	JUO2	0.286	0.259	0.322	0.715	0.350
	JUO3	0.171	0.224	0.156	0.718	0.230
	JUO4	0.190	0.346	0.089	0.774	0.217
X3	KIO3	0.263	0.383	0.747	0.130	0.497
	KIO4	0.405	0.518	0.881	0.362	0.564
	KIO5	0.549	0.616	0.888	0.298	0.613
Y2	LK1	0.785	0.423	0.258	0.074	0.201
	LK10	0.791	0.589	0.380	0.240	0.495
	LK2	0.741	0.264	0.166	0.128	0.114
	LK6	0.844	0.367	0.335	0.318	0.307
	LK7	0.786	0.442	0.515	0.261	0.328
Y1	LK9	0.832	0.536	0.561	0.209	0.488
	PR1	0.417	0.653	0.672	0.284	0.871
	PR2	0.266	0.602	0.629	0.258	0.836
	PR4	0.305	0.569	0.370	0.443	0.769
	PR5	0.335	0.487	0.527	0.533	0.848
	PR6	0.429	0.391	0.418	0.435	0.719
	PR7	0.456	0.554	0.629	0.405	0.889

Source: SmartPLS 4.0.9.5 processed data

Composite Reliability

Composite Reliability is used to measure the reliability of a construct in PLS-SEM with the SmartPLS application in two ways, namely with Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability. However, assessment using Cronbach's alpha can give a lower value so it is recommended to use composite reliability and the value must be more than 0.7.

Based on table 4.19 below, it can be seen that all variable values in reliability testing using both Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability have values above 0.7 and in validity testing using AVE with values more than 0.5. Therefore, it can be concluded that the variables tested are valid and reliable, so that structural model testing can be carried out.

Table 2. Construct Reliability and Validity

	<i>Cronbach's alpha</i>	<i>Composite reliability</i>	<i>Average Variance Extracted (AVE)</i>
Financial Report_(Y2)	0.889	0.913	0.636
Online Payment_(X2)	0.807	0.871	0.629
Online Delivery_(X3)	0.793	0.878	0.707
Online Sales_(X1)	0.723	0.823	0.539
Reconciliation Process_(Y1)	0.905	0.927	0.679

Source: SmartPLS 4.0.9.5 processed data

Structural Model Evaluation (Inner Model)

The inner model evaluation aims to predict the relationship between latent variables based on substantive theory. The structural model is evaluated using R-Square for the dependent construct.

R-Square (R²) or Coefficient of Determination

This R-Square is used to measure the predictive power of the structural model. R-square explains the influence of certain exogenous latent variables on whether endogenous latent variables have a substantive influence. R-Squares values of 0.67, 0.33 and 0.19 indicate a strong, moderate & weak model (Chin et al., 1998 in Ghazali & Latan, 2015). The following is Table 3 R-Square, using the SmartPLS v 4.0.9.5 analysis tool.

Table 3. R-Square

	R-square	R-square adjusted
Laporan Keuangan_(Y2)	0.368	0.295
Proses Rekonsiliasi_(Y1)	0.580	0.531

Source: SmartPLS 4.0.9.5 processed data

Based on Table 3 above, it shows that the R-Squares values are 0.368 and 0.580. This shows that the value of these variables, namely online sales, online payments, online delivery, is able to explain 36.8% of the financial reports and the remaining 58% of the reconciliation process is explained by other variables not used in this research.

Hypothesis testing

In hypothesis testing, to find out whether a hypothesis is accepted or rejected, it can be done by paying attention to the significance values between constructs, t-statistics and p-values. In this method, measurement estimates and standard errors are no longer calculated using statistical assumptions, but are based on empirical observations. It can be seen in table 4.20 the model after the bootstrapping calculation process.

Table 4. Model After Bootstrapping Calculation Process

	<i>Original sample (O)</i>	<i>Sample mean (M)</i>	<i>Standard deviation (STDEV)</i>	<i>T statistics (O/STDEV)</i>	<i>P values</i>
Penjualan Online_(X1) -> Proses Rekonsiliasi_(Y1)	0.195	0.184	0.182	1.068	0.286
Penjualan Online_(X1) -> Laporan Keuangan_(Y2)	0.007	0.045	0.260	0.026	0.979
Pembayaran Online_(X2) -> Proses Rekonsiliasi_(Y1)	0.337	0.338	0.157	2.150	0.032
Pembayaran Online_(X2) -> Laporan Keuangan_(Y2)	0.432	0.418	0.212	2.039	0.041
Pengiriman Online_(X3) -> Proses Rekonsiliasi_(Y1)	0.397	0.411	0.161	2.465	0.014
Pengiriman Online_(X3) -> Laporan Keuangan_(Y2)	0.233	0.236	0.223	1.044	0.296

Source: SmartPLS 4.0.9.5 processed data

Based on table 4.20, if the T statistic is greater than 1.96 and the P value is less than 0.05, then the hypothesis is accepted and vice versa. So it can be concluded as follows:

1. In the analysis, online sales have no effect on the reconciliation process. This can be seen in table 4.18 where the T statistic value shows a number of 1,068 or (<1.96) and can also be proven by the P value being 0.286 or (>0.05). So it can also be proven that online sales have no effect on the reconciliation process for culinary MSMEs in the city of Palembang
2. In the analysis, online sales have no effect on financial reports. This can be seen in table 4.18 where the T statistic value shows a figure of 0.026 or (<1.96) and can also be proven by the P value being 0.979 or (>0.05). So it can be proven that online sales have no effect on the financial reports of culinary MSMEs in the city of Palembang.
3. In the analysis, online payments affect the reconciliation process. This can be seen in table 4.18 where the T statistic value shows a number of 2,150 or (>1.96) and can also be proven by the P value being 0.032 or (<0.05). So it can be proven that online payments have an influence on the reconciliation process for culinary MSMEs in the city of Palembang.
4. In the analysis, online payments affect financial reports. This can be seen in table 4.18, the T statistic value shows a figure of 2,039 or (>1.96) and can also be proven by the P value being 0.041 or (<0.05). So it can be proven that online payments have an effect on the financial reports of culinary MSMEs in the city of Palembang.

5. In the analysis, online delivery affects the reconciliation process. This can be seen in table 4.18 where the T statistic value shows a number of 2,465 or (>1.96) and can also be proven by the P value being 0.014 or (<0.05). So it can be proven that online delivery has an influence on the reconciliation process for culinary MSMEs in the city of Palembang.
6. In the analysis, online delivery has no effect on financial reports. This can be seen in table 4.18 where the T statistic value shows a number of 1,044 or (<1.96) and can also be proven by the P value being 0.296 or (>0.05). So it can be proven that online delivery has no effect on the financial reports of culinary MSMEs in the city of Palembang.

DISCUSSION

The discussion in this research aims to determine the impact of digital transactions in the reconciliation process and preparation of financial reports for culinary MSMEs in the city of Palembang.

Online Sales Influence the Reconciliation Process

Based on the results in table 4.20, online sales have no effect on the reconciliation process. This shows that the P value is >0.05 (0.286), which means that this research model between online sales and the reconciliation process cannot be used as a prediction model ($P >0.05$) or H1 is rejected. Due to the possible separation of online and offline financial records the reconciliation process may not affect both. This means that data and transactions from the two sales channels do not need to be adjusted or compared in detail. In contrast to the research of Kosadi et al., (2021), the online sales variable influences the reconciliation process, in this case the hypothesis is accepted, there may be differences in several factors, such as the higher the online sales, the slower the reconciliation process, this may be the cause of the hypothesis being rejected, and differences in sample size, differences in research objects, changes in market conditions or business environment and other factors.

Online Sales Affect Financial Reports

Based on the results in table 4.20, online sales have no effect on financial reports. This shows that the P value is >0.05 (0.979), which means that this research model between online sales and financial reports cannot be used as a prediction model (P value >0.05) or H2 is rejected. Due to the possibility of a statement stating that the adoption or use of online sales by MSMEs does not have a significant impact on this aspect of the financial statements. This is like fixed costs and income, if culinary MSMEs have made the transition to online sales, but the costs and income associated with online sales are almost the same as the traditional sales approach, then the impact on the financial statements may not be significant..

Online Payments Affect the Reconciliation Process

Based on the results in table 4.20, online payments have an effect on the reconciliation process. This shows a P value <0.05 (0.032), which means that this research model between online payments and the reconciliation process can be used as

a prediction model (P value <0.05) or H3 is accepted. Due to the possibility that there are several features and characteristics in several online payment platforms that provide an automatic reconciliation feature, which automatically matches payment transactions with the financial records of culinary MSMEs. This feature may help automate the reconciliation process and reduce manual involvement, which can save time and effort for culinary MSME owners. In contrast to the research of Kosadi et al., (2021), the online payment variable has no effect on the reconciliation process, it is possible that there are differences in the data used, such as samples, objects and other factors that determine this variable to be different.

Online Payments Affect Financial Reports

Based on the results in table 4.20, online payments have an effect on financial reports. This shows a P value <0.05 (0.041), which means that this research model between online payments can be used as a prediction model (P value <0.05) or H4 is accepted. Due to the possibility of online payments making it easier for customers to purchase food or beverage products, with online payments culinary MSMEs can reduce the risk of losing money due to cash transactions that are prone to theft or calculation errors. With online payments, you can automate the administration and bookkeeping process, making it easier to record financial reports.

Online Delivery Affects the Reconciliation Process

Based on the results in table 4.20, online delivery has an effect on the reconciliation report. This shows a P value <0.05 (0.014), which means that this research model between online payments and the reconciliation process can be used as a prediction model (P <0.05) or H5 is accepted. Due to the possibility of data integration and automation that occurs in the delivery process and transaction recording, in online delivery, every time an order is sent, transaction data including information on order quantity, price, delivery costs, and other related information is automatically entered into the recording system MSME finance. This automation reduces the risk of human error in recording and increases the accuracy of data entered into the reconciliation process.

Online Delivery Affects Financial Reports

Based on the results in table 4.20, online delivery has no effect on financial reports. This shows a P value >0.05 (0.296), which means that this research model between online delivery of financial reports cannot be used as a prediction model (P >0.05) or H6 is rejected. Because the possibility of online delivery is more related to the process of delivering products or services rather than recording financial transactions. Online delivery is more related to operational and logistical aspects, while financial reports are related to recording, managing and analyzing the financial aspects of a business. And it is also possible that online delivery is not related to income because it is part of the process of delivering products or services to customers, but does not contribute directly to the income of culinary MSMEs. Revenue is generated from the sale of the product or service itself, not from shipping costs.

CONCLUSION

Digital transactions allow MSMEs to monitor their cash flow and transactions in real-time. Through digital transactions, such as online sales, online payments and online deliveries, we can balance the reconciliation process and financial reports for each MSME. This allows identification of areas where costs can be reduced, helping to improve operational efficiency, and increasing profits.

This research was conducted on culinary MSMEs in the city of Palembang. This research processed data from 30 respondents, namely women dominated with a percentage (67%). Respondents with an age range of 41-50 years dominate with a percentage (36%). Then the level of education dominates SMA/SMK and D3/S1/S2/S3 with the same percentage, namely (15%).

Based on the results of this research, it can be concluded that:

1. Online sales have no effect on the reconciliation process, due to the possibility of separate online and offline financial records. The reconciliation process may not affect both.
2. Online sales have no effect on financial reports, because the higher the online sales, the slower the financial reporting process becomes.
3. Online payments affect the reconciliation process, because there are several features and characteristics of online payments that provide an automatic reconciliation process.
4. Online payments have an effect on financial reports, because online payments can automate the administration and bookkeeping process so that it is easy to prepare financial reports.
5. Online delivery affects the reconciliation process, because the online payment recording system is automatic, thereby reducing the risk of human error.
6. Online delivery has no effect on financial reports, because online delivery is more related to operational and logistical aspects while financial reports are related to recording the financial aspects of the business.

Suggestions

The researcher has several considerations, with suggestions for researchers who will conduct the same research, the suggestions are:

1. Conduct research on different objects. Because by conducting research on different objects you can add references from various objects that have not been researched.
2. Conduct research on the relationship between digital transactions and other variables. This is because currently there is still very little research related to digital transactions.

Apart from that, researchers suggest that culinary MSMEs in Palembang City implement the following things:

1. Improve and find out information in the era of digitalization to make running a business easier.

2. Prepare accounting practices digitally to make it easier to prepare financial reports and process reconciliations precisely and accurately because if the system is sophisticated, it can make it easier to transfer documents automatically.

LIMITATION

The limitations of this research can be seen from the data on the Financial Reports Of Culinary Umkm In Palembang City, sometimes more coordination is needed to obtain appropriate data, and also research time limitations which require quite a long time

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