

# Implementation of ISAK 35 as A Manifestation of Amanah in Non-Profit Organizations to Support SDGs

Mila Indriastuti<sup>1\*</sup>

mila\_indriastuti@uhamka.ac.id\*

Universitas Muhamadiyah Prof DR. HAMKA, Jakarta, Indonesia<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract.** The objective of this research is to both examine and explore the process of preparing the financial report of the Rumah Qur'an NI using ISAK 35 standards and uncovering the role of accountability of non-profit organizations to support SDG programs. A qualitative narrative approach was used in this research through in-depth interviews. The management of Rumah Qur'an NI has prepared detailed financial reports, but the financial reporting does not fully follow ISAK 35 in terms of report format and account names. In addition, the nature of trust is reflected in the process of preparing financial reports which is carried out transparently, professionally, in detail, and systematically. Furthermore, accountability has an impact on maximum funding for NPOs. By getting adequate financing, NPOs can carry out activities that are more useful and have a wider effect on SDG. Research that explores the application of ISAK 35 to non-profit organizations in the field of non-formal education and its contribution to achieving SDGs in the field of education is still very limited. While the objects that have been carried out in a lot of research are places of worship

**Keywords:** ISAK 35, SDG's, NPO, Financial Statement, Trustworthy

## 1 Introduction

Non-profit organizations (NPOs) are part of the community that has a potential impact on society in various parts of the world. Rebetak & Bartosova (2020) argue that the purpose of building this community is to make society better. In addition, non-profit organizations provide various services that are neither provided by the government nor available on the market (Haeffele & Storr, 2019; Rebetak & Bartosova, 2020). In a broader context, this non-profit organization supports one of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) following the UN mandate in terms of ecology, education, and social and economic matters (Šebestová et al., 2021). According to SDG Index data, Indonesia is ranked 75th out of 166 total countries in the world, far below neighboring countries Vietnam and Singapore (sdgindex.org, 2023). SDG's index data (2023) also states that the quality of education in Indonesia has a yellow indicator, in other words, it is still stagnant as in previous years. This indicator specifically refers to the

level of education of people who have graduated from primary and secondary school levels (sdgsindex.org, 2023). Therefore, non-profit organizations, especially in the educational sector, will continue to exist in society even though they are not intended to seek financial profit.

The noble goals of non-profit organizations to support SDG's programs cannot be realized without the right strategy. One of the things that needs attention in managing non-profit organizations is how they can identify existing opportunities (Haeffele & Storr, 2019). Apart from that, non-profit organizations also need to pay attention to allocating resources appropriately (Haeffele & Storr, 2019). Here there is a role for financial reports to present reliable information in formulating strategies for the progress of the organization. There are certain challenges in preparing financial reports for non-profit organizations. On the one hand, the presentation of financial reports of non-profit organizations is required to uphold aspects of professionalism (Diviana et al., 2020a). However, sometimes due to relying too much on trust between administrators or managers, the level of professionalism in preparing financial reports is reduced (Diviana et al., 2020a). The emergence of the aspect of trust in the preparation of financial reports for non-profit organizations is based on the nature of trust which is in the context of Islamic teachings. Researchers have begun to connect the concepts of Islamic teachings with practices that occur in real life since the 80s (Rippin, 2014; Triyuwono, 2017). Trustworthiness is one of the characteristics of the Prophet Muhammad that Muslims must emulate in living their lives in the world. The nature of trust refers to the nature of integrity, responsibility, and honesty in carrying out an obligation (Mohamad et al., 2019). In the organizational world, this characteristic is very important to gain the trust of stakeholders (Yahya, 2020).

When speaking in the organizational realm, trust is closely related to accountability. For this reason, presenting financial reports according to standards and transparent financial management is essential for an entity to maintain its credibility, whether it is a profit-oriented or non-profit organization (Berger, 2018; Flood, 2018). Therefore, the Financial Accounting Standards Council (DSAK) issued ISAK 35 which requires non-profit organizations to present financial reports following ISAK 35 which is effective as of January 1, 2020. Research states that many non-profits or foundations operating in the religious sector such as mosques do not present their financial reports by the latest standards (Diviana et al., 2020b; Dwikasmanto, 2020; Setiadi, 2021; Ula et al., 2021). Setiadi (2021) stated that the lack of knowledge about the standardization of financial reports is the basis for non-profit institutions to implement the following ISAK 35. However, non-profit institutions in the higher education sector such as universities can prepare financial reports following ISAK 35 because their financial systems are already structured following ISAK 35. good (Wardayati & Sayekti, 2021). Non-profit organizations with Islamic nuances in Indonesia operate in various sectors, including education. The education sector has an important role in the development of a country in terms of economic, social, and human resources (Kuncoro & Pratama, 2017). Without exception, non-formal education provides more added value for the younger generation to be able to develop

values, skills, and competencies compared to formal education (Debarliev et al., 2022; Grajcevcic & Shala, 2016; Ivanova, 2016).

The object of this research is a non-profit organization operating in the field of non-formal education, namely the Rumah Qur'an Nurul Ilmi Foundation (Yayasan NI). This foundation was formed on October 14 2018 with the main program being Tahfidz Qur'an. This foundation is less than five years old, but the management has presented financial reports regularly since its founding. Apart from that, foundation management is also active in presenting these reports, both on the website, and social media, and also to stakeholders directly. This is in line with the statement (Carroll, 2018) that the characteristic of non-profit organizations is that they continue to provide financial information even though stakeholders do not require this. The owner of the Foundation is also committed to accommodating students with special needs through its vision, namely, a quality institution that makes the Qur'an a guide to life and a source of happiness for the people. (Hege, et al, 2018) stated that non-profit organizations have a specific role and have a direct contribution to the SDGs through the projects they carry out either alone or in partnership with the government. to communicate the role of the SDGs to the wider community.

Based on the explanation above, presenting financial reports following applicable standards is very important for non-profit entities. However, in reality, many non-profit organizations do not follow existing standards (Diviana et al., 2020b; Dwikasmanto, 2020; Setiadi, 2021; Ula et al., 2021). The objects that have been carried out in a lot of research are places of worship for both Muslims and non-Muslims (Diviana et al., 2020b; Dwikasmanto, 2020; Setiadi, 2021; Ula et al., 2021,) and among these studies links the nature of trust with accounting concepts ((Septian et al., 2021; Septiana & Tarmizi, 2015; Waluya & Mulauddin, 2020). Not many studies have been found that explore the application of ISAK 35 in non-profit organizations in the field of non-formal education and its contribution to achieving SDG in the field of education. Therefore, the author is interested in examining the conformity of the financial reports of the Rumah Qur'an Nurul Ilmi Foundation with ISAK 35 standards. Second, this research will explore the process of preparing the foundation's financial reports as a form of manifestation of the nature of trust. Third, what is the role of accountability of non-profit organizations in the non-profit education sector? formal to support SDG's programs.

## **Literature review**

### ***Institutional Theory***

#### *The Concept of Trust in Accounting*

Trustworthiness is one of the characteristics of the Prophet Muhammad that Muslims must emulate in living their lives in the world. A trust is a deposit and something that is entrusted to an individual or an entity. The context of jurisprudence states that amanah means trust given to an individual regarding property (Saifullah, 2011). Trust can also be interpreted as safeguarding the rights and entrustments of other people and we are obliged to return them (Amer, 2007). Islam as a divine teaching that teaches knowledge universally and comprehensively emphasizes the importance of the mandate stated in the Al-Qur'an Surah Al-Anfal verse 27:

*“[Hence,] O you who have attained to faith, do not be false to God and the Apostle, and do not knowingly be false to the trust that has been reposed in you.”*

This verse provides guidance for Muslims regarding good moral values such as honesty, truth, and accountability which are the keys to trust. So (Triyuwono, 2004) concluded that trust is a symbol of divinity in the context of accounting practice.

Honesty (al amin) is a basic characteristic of trustworthiness or in a broader context, this is the essence of accounting principles (Amer, 2007)). The core principles of accounting teach trustees to safeguard the assets entrusted to them manage them and report them honestly to stakeholders. Apart from being honest, accounting reporting must also comply with the code of ethics that applies in a region or country. The nature of trust has an important role in resolving ethical problems that often occur in accountants (El-Halaby & Hussainey, 2015). The embodiment of trustworthiness refers to the characteristics of integrity, responsibility, and honesty in carrying out an obligation (Mohamad et al., 2019). If you adhere to the principle of trust, cases like Enron where management collaborated with accountants to manipulate financial reports even though they still adhered to accounting principles and standards, would not be possible because Islam prohibits fraudulent acts (Amer, 2007).

### ***Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards (ISAK) 35***

#### ***Background to ISAK 35***

The background to the formation of ISAK is based on several things, such as the characteristics of non-profit entities which are different from commercial entities. The main difference lies in the way non-profit-oriented entities obtain the resources needed to carry out their various operational activities (IAI, 2020). Non-profit entities obtain resources from resource providers or donors without expecting repayment or economic benefits proportional to the amount of resources provided (IAI, 2020).

Furthermore, users of financial reports of non-profit-oriented entities have an interest in assessing how management carries out its responsibilities or mandates. Apart from that, donors also need information regarding the financial position, financial performance, and cash flow of the entity which is useful in making economic decisions (IAI, 2020). On this basis, the Financial Accounting Standards Board of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (DSAK IAI) approved ISAK 35 which contains the rules or format for presenting financial statements of non-profit oriented entities on April 11, 2019. ISAK 35 published by DSAK IAI is an interpretation of PSAK 1: Presentation of financial statements paragraph 05 which provides examples of how non-profit operating entities make adjustments (IAI, 2020). IAI (2020) states that these adjustments include the first two things, adjustments to the descriptions used for certain items in the financial statements themselves. Second, adjusting the description used for the financial report itself.

ISAK 35 replaces Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 45 (PSAK 45). The basic difference between the two lies in the net asset classification. ISAK 35 reduces the complexity of reporting on net asset classification by combining permanently restricted net assets and temporarily restricted net assets into net assets with restrictions. Apart from that, changes in unrestricted net assets become net assets without restrictions.

### *Scope of ISAK 35*

The scope of ISAK 35 according to IAI (2020) includes three things, the first is that the interpretation applies to non-profit-oriented entities regardless of the entity's legal entity form. Next is the interpretation applied by non-profit-oriented entities that use financial accounting standards for entities without public accounting (SAK ETAP). The third scope, interpretation is applied specifically to the presentation of financial statements.

### *Interpretation of ISAK 35*

The interpretation in PSAK 35 is arranged in four paragraphs as follows (IAI, 2020):

Paragraph 9. The presentation of financial reports for non-profit-oriented entities is prepared by taking into account the requirements for presenting financial reports, the structure of financial reports, and the minimum requirements for the contents of financial reports as regulated in PSAK 1: Presentation of Financial Reports.

Paragraph 10. Non-profit-oriented entities can make adjustments to the descriptions used for several items contained in the financial statements. For example, if resources received by a non-profit-oriented entity require the entity to fulfill conditions attached to those resources, the entity can present the amount of those resources based on their nature, namely the presence of restrictions (with restrictions) or the absence of restrictions (without restrictions). by resource providers.

Paragraph 11. Non-profit-oriented entities may also adjust the descriptions used for the financial statements themselves. For example, adjustments to the use of the title 'report of changes in net assets' rather than 'report of changes in equity'. Adjustments to the title of the financial report are not limited as long as the use of the title reflects a function that is more appropriate to the content of the financial report.

Paragraph 12. Non-profit-oriented entities must still consider all relevant facts and circumstances in presenting their financial reports, including notes to the financial reports, so as not to reduce the quality of the information presented in the financial reports.

### *Non-Profit Institutions (LNP)*

A non-profit organization/non-profit institution (LNP) is generally defined as an entity formed to serve the interests of society and is not subject to tax (Carroll, 2018). BPS (2021) states that the LNP has an important role in Indonesia, namely as a government partner in overcoming various problems such as law enforcement, consumer protection, poverty alleviation, and environmental preservation. Non-profit activities that empower communities have existed since before independence. Budi Oetomo was founded in 190, Sarekat Islam (1912) and the Taman Siswa organization (1926) were pioneering LNPs formed by Indonesian fighters with a passion for improving human resources at that time (BPS, 2021).

Entering the democratic era, LNP continues to grow and develop, whether founded by individuals, communities, government, or business circles. Each institution has a different background and vision. The Indonesian Red Cross, the Dharmais Foundation, and the Indonesian Cancer Foundation are examples of institutions founded based on humanity and love. Meanwhile, other institutions were established to improve the welfare of society, such as orphanages, community institutions, and non-governmental organizations (BPS, 2021). Apart from that, LNPs which were founded to improve the quality of education in Indonesia include the Lingkar Pena Forum, an Indonesian literacy school initiated by INOVASI and wallet dhuafa and LINUMERATIVE.

### *Characteristics of Nonprofit Organizations*

The main characteristic of NLPs is that they cannot or are not allowed to pay profits to their founders (Carroll, 2018). The difference between business or commercial organizations and NLP is that when there is profit, the commercial organization can distribute it to investors, owners, and shareholders, while NLP cannot do so (Carroll, 2018). Apart from that, NLP has stakeholders but does not have stockholders. These stakeholders include individuals who receive direct and indirect benefits from NLP. This does not mean that NLP is not allowed to experience profits (income greater than costs), but rather that all profits obtained must be used for NLP purposes.

### *Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's)*

In June 1992, the Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro which was attended by more than 178 countries. This meeting adopted agenda 21 which contains a comprehensive plan to build partnerships or cooperation agreements in terms of sustainable development to improve human living standards and protect the environment (<https://sdgs.un.org/goals>). Several decades have passed, and countries that are members of the UN have made SDG commitments at the global and national levels to improve the welfare of society. This commitment includes 17 goals, namely (1) no poverty (2) no hunger (3) a healthy and prosperous life (4) Quality Education; (5) Gender Equality; (6) Clean Water and Adequate Sanitation; (7) Clean and Affordable Energy; (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth; (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; (10) Reducing Inequality; (11) Sustainable Cities and Settlements; (12) Responsible Consumption and Production; (13) Handling Climate Change; (14) Ocean Ecosystem; (15) Land Ecosystem; (16) Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; and (17) Partnership to Achieve Goals (<https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/sekilas-sdgs/>).

### *SDG's Education Sector*

Education has an important role in managing human resources in the future as well as the basic rights that humans must have. The SDG's targets in Indonesia include seven points ranging from guaranteed completion of basic education for all children to gender equality and respect for cultural diversity. To achieve this target, Indonesia has outlined three specific guidelines, such as building child-friendly educational facilities, providing scholarships, and increasing the supply of qualified teachers (<https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/besar-4/>). In the international realm, in 2015 through the latest development report of the UN development program, Indonesia was ranked 110th out of 187 countries in the Human Development Index (HDI). Meanwhile, overall performance covering 17 SDG goals according to the 2023 sustainable development report, Indonesia is ranked 75th out of 166.

## **2. Method**

This research uses a narrative paradigm to explore the experiences of the sources (Creswell & Poth, 2018). Through this approach, interviews and observations do not only focus on a person's personal experiences but explore their social, cultural, language, family, and institutions from which they come and even include their expressions (Creswell & Poth, 2018). This research method was chosen to examine information regarding the implementation of ISAK 35 as well as the process of preparing the financial reports for the Rumah Qur'an Nurul Ilmi Foundation. The data collection methods used in this research were interviews and literature study. The

interview was conducted by the owner of the non-profit organization (NGO) Nurul Ilmi Foundation (NI), namely Eri Fahrunis. This resource person was chosen because apart from being the owner of the Foundation, this financial report is under the direct responsibility of the owner. Apart from that, Mrs. Eri, who is an Undip accounting alumnus, was also deemed adequate to answer questions regarding PSAK. Interviews were conducted over three days on April 1-3 2023 at 11.00 using Zoom. The second resource person in this research is the chairman of SDG's PKN STAN. Through these SDG experts, several questions will be explored related to the role of non-profit institutions (NGOs) in accelerating SDG's goal point 4. The interview with the SDG's chairman was conducted on August 1 2023 using Zoom.

Meanwhile, in the literature study, the documents analyzed are financial report documents starting in 2021. The selection of the year for this document is based on the year ISAK 35 became effective, namely the financial year period starting on January 1, 2020. Apart from financial reports, other evidence is also available. explored, such as journaling, creating ledgers, invoices, etc. to understand the process of recording financial reports completely and comprehensively. After all the evidence has been collected, the next stage is verification and comparing the data with the standards that apply in ISAK 35. Verification needs to be done because the name of the account, the presentation of the amount in the account, and the components of the financial report that must be reported in ISAK 35 are different from ordinary financial reports.

To ensure validity in this research, the triangulation technique applied includes data source triangulation, method triangulation, and theory triangulation. The triangulation of data sources used comes from the Foundation's financial documents, PSAK documents, and other research documents related to ISAK 35. After the analysis and conclusions are carried out, the interview results will then be verified for approval and correction. The use of the above techniques is expected to increase the credibility and validity of qualitative research.

### **3. Results and Discussion**

#### ***Description of Research Objects***

Rumah Qur'an Nurul Ilmi Foundation was formed on October 14 2018 by the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number AHU-0018567.AH.01.12 with Business Identification Number (NIB): 0220001170243. Rumah Qur'an Nurul Ilmi took over the non-formal education pathway in the education sector with the main program being Tahfidz Qur'an. This non-formal institution has a noble vision, namely to become a quality institution that makes the Qur'an a guide to life and a source of happiness for the people. The location of the foundation's secretariat is in Tlogosari Village 004/001 Tlogowungu, Pati, Central Java. This foundation grew rapidly so that in its third year it was able to establish a branch of Rumah Qur'an specifically for female students.

#### ***Conformity of the Rumah Qur'an Nurul Ilmi Foundation's Financial Reports with ISAK 35***

Various studies state that non-profit organizations do not apply ISAK standards (Diviana et al., 2020b; Dwikasmanto, 2020; Setiadi, 2021; Ula et al., 2021). This research carried out observations and collected financial report data from the NI Foundation. The financial reports

we obtain are in the form of balance sheets or comprehensive income reports and profit and loss statements as follows.

**Conformity of the NI Foundation Financial Position Report with the ISAK 35 Standard Format**

The NI Foundation provides financial position report data for 2021 as shown in Table 1 below.

**Table 1.** Statement of Financial Position

**YAYASAN RUMAH QUR'AN NURUL 'ILMI  
DESA TLOGOSARI 4/1 TLOGOWUNGU PATI**

**NERACA  
Per 31 Desember 2021**

I. Aktiva		<b>106.300.932</b>
<b>I.1. Aktiva Lancar</b>		
I.1.1. Kas Tunai	1.357.000	
I.1.2. Bank	2.494.682	
I.1.3. Perlengkapan	0	
I.1.4. Piutang	0	
<b>I.2. Aktiva Tetap</b>		
I.2.1. Inventaris	113.832.500	
Akm. Penyusutan	11.383.250	
Nilai Buku	102.449.250	
II. Passiva		<b>106.300.932</b>
<b>II.1. Hutang</b>		<b>0</b>
II.1. 1. Hutang Usaha	0	
II.1. 2. Hutang Bank	0	
II.1. 3. Hutang Pajak	0	
<b>II.2. Modal</b>		<b>106.300.932</b>
II.2.1. Modal Akhir Tahun	106.300.932	
II.2.2. Laba Tahun berjalan	0	

Pati, 31 Desember 2021



Eri Fahrunnisa, SE  
Ketua

Source: Results of interviews with sources

Meanwhile, according to ISAK, there are two financial position report formats, namely financial position report format A and financial position format B as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Financial Position Report Format Based on ISAK 35

Contoh Laporan Posisi Keuangan (Format A)			Contoh Laporan Posisi Keuangan (Format B)		
ENTITAS XYZ Laporan Posisi Keuangan per 31 Desember 20X2 (dalam jutaan rupiah)			ENTITAS XYZ Laporan Posisi Keuangan per 31 Desember 20X2 (dalam jutaan rupiah)		
	20X2	20X1		20X2	20X1
<b>ASET</b>					
<i>Aset Lancar</i>					
Kas dan setara kas	XXXX	XXXX	Kas dan setara kas	XXXX	XXXX
Piutang bunga	XXXX	XXXX	Piutang bunga	XXXX	XXXX
Investasi jangka pendek	XXXX	XXXX	Investasi jangka pendek	XXXX	XXXX
Aset lancar lain	XXXX	XXXX	Aset lancar lain	XXXX	XXXX
<b>Total Aset Lancar</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>Total Aset Lancar</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>
<i>Aset Tidak Lancar</i>					
Properti investasi	XXXX	XXXX	Properti investasi	XXXX	XXXX
Investasi jangka panjang	XXXX	XXXX	Investasi jangka panjang	XXXX	XXXX
Aset tetap	XXXX	XXXX	Aset tetap	XXXX	XXXX
<b>Total Aset Tidak Lancar</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>Total Aset Tidak Lancar</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>
<b>TOTAL ASET</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>TOTAL ASET</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>
<b>LIABILITAS</b>					
<i>Liabilitas Jangka Pendek</i>					
Pendapatan diterima di muka	XXXX	XXXX	Pendapatan diterima di muka	XXXX	XXXX
Utang jangka pendek	XXXX	XXXX	Utang jangka pendek	XXXX	XXXX
<b>Total Liabilitas Jangka Pendek</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>Total Liabilitas Jangka Pendek</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>
<i>Liabilitas Jangka Panjang</i>					
Utang jangka panjang	XXXX	XXXX	Utang jangka panjang	XXXX	XXXX
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	XXXX	XXXX	Liabilitas imbalan kerja	XXXX	XXXX
<b>Total Liabilitas Jangka Panjang</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>Total Liabilitas Jangka Panjang</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>
<b>Total Liabilitas</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>Total Liabilitas</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>
<b>ASET NETO</b>					
<i>Tanpa pembatasan (without restrictions) dari pemberi sumber daya</i>					
Surplus akumulasi	XXXX	XXXX	Surplus akumulasi	XXXX	XXXX
Penghasilan komprehensif lain*)	XXXX	XXXX	Penghasilan komprehensif lain*)	XXXX	XXXX
<i>Dengan pembatasan (with restrictions) dari pemberi sumber daya (catatan B)</i>					
<b>Total Aset Neto</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>Total Aset Neto</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITAS DAN ASET NETO</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>TOTAL LIABILITAS DAN ASET NETO</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>

Source: IAI

There are several differences between the NI Foundation's financial position report and the ISAK 35 format which are briefly presented in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Statement of Financial Position Comparison

Statement of Financial Position NI Foundation	Statement of Financial Position ISAK 35 Format
--	---

1. Bring up a capital account so that it is more suitable for commercial entities	1. There is no capital account but instead uses an account called net assets
2. Displays the profit account for the current year, even though the value is 0	2. There is no profit account for the current year but instead uses an accumulated surplus account and other comprehensive income. An entity presents other comprehensive income information according to its net asset class

Source: Processed by the Author

The results of observations found that the financial management of the NI Foundation had detailed and included funds originating from donors with different purposes (with restrictions and without restrictions) and reported them in a separate Excel report as in the data in Table 4 below.

**Table 4.** Details of Funds from Donors with Different Purposes

12/11/2021	D	Donatur	100.000		2.903.000
12/11/2021	R	Donatur	1.000.000		3.903.000
12/11/2021		mutasi donasi pembangunan dr bsm ke kas pembangunan XXI		1.300.000	2.603.000
12/11/2021	M	Uang Operasional		300.000	2.303.000
12/11/2021	M	Beras 10kg		90.000	2.213.000
13/11/2021		Tarik Tunai Biaya Operasional dan pembangunan	1.001.000		3.214.000
15/11/2021	D	Donatur	10.000		3.224.000
17/11/2021		Donasi Pembelian Al Qur'an MRO		600.000	2.624.000
18/11/2021	ATK	Print kwitansi wakaf		7.000	2.617.000
18/11/2021	D	Donatur	54000		2.671.000
18/11/2021	ATK	Print Rapor Ghali		6.000	2.665.000
18/11/2021	BB	Terima Barbekah baju	37000		2.702.000
18/11/2021	M	Beras 15kg		127.500	2.574.500
22/11/2021		Perbaikan atap bocor		150.000	2.424.500
23/11/2021	M	Belanja bulanan untuk menu desember		205.000	2.219.500

Source: NI Qur'an House Foundation

The data in Table 4 above shows that financial managers separate donors according to the following two objectives:

First, for donors who donate to all activities at the NI Foundation without a period, this income will be intended for operational activities and buying necessities.

Second, donors donate with a specific purpose and period, for example purchasing MRO Al-Qur'an and special fast-breaking in the month of Ramadan.

So, based on the results of the observations and data above, it can be concluded that the format of the NI Foundation's financial position report does not follow the ISAK 35 format, but is close to the two existing formats. The institutional theory developed by (Meyer and Rowan 1977, and Euske, 1991) states that organizations develop in an institutional environment that has complex rules and ultimately they develop structures to comply with these rules. The use of accounting standards in non-profit organizations is considered difficult, due to various challenges. As (Euske, 1991) states, institutional theory helps us understand that non-profits have limited technological capabilities and resources.

**Conformity of the NI Foundation Profit and Loss Report with the ISAK 35 Standard Format**  
The NI Foundation's profit and loss report at the end of 2021 is presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Income Statement

**YAYASAN RUMAH QUR'AN NURUL 'ILMI  
DESA TLOGOSARI 4/1 TLOGOWUNGU PATI**

**LAPORAN LABA RUGI  
Untuk Laporan Yang Berakhir 31 Desember 2021**

I. Pendapatan		<b>208.614.614</b>
1. Penerimaan donasi	203.454.597	
2. Penerimaan lain-lain	5.160.017	
II. Biaya Umum dan Administrasi		
1. Beban Operasional	27.116.900	
2. Beban ATK dan peralatan	3.886.500	
3. Beban Perlengkapan	14.107.550	
4. Beban Administrasi	435.803	
5. Beban Gaji	27.565.114	
6. Beban Lain-lain	135.502.746	
	Jumlah Biaya	<b>208.614.613</b>
	Laba	<b>0</b>

Pati, 31 Desember 2021

  
Eri Fahrunnisa, SE  
Ketua

Source: Results of interviews with sources

Meanwhile, the format for the profit and loss report or comprehensive income report according to ISAK 35 consists of two formats as shown in Table 6 below.

**Table 6.** Income Statement Format Based on ISAK 35

Contoh Laporan Penghasilan Komprehensif (Format A)			Contoh Laporan Penghasilan Komprehensif (Format B)					
ENTITAS XYZ Laporan Penghasilan Komprehensif untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 20X2 (dalam jutaan rupiah)			ENTITAS XYZ Laporan Penghasilan Komprehensif untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 20X2 (dalam jutaan rupiah)					
	20X2	20X1	20X2			20X1		
			Tanpa Pembatasan dari Sumber Daya	Dengan Pembatasan dari Sumber Daya	Jumlah	Tanpa Pembatasan dari Sumber Daya	Dengan Pembatasan dari Sumber Daya	Jumlah
<b>TANPA PEMBATAAN DARI PEMBERI SUMBER DAYA</b>								
<b>Pendapatan</b>								
Sumbangan	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
Jasa layanan	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	-	XXXX	XXXX	-	XXXX
Penghasilan investasi jangka pendek (catatan D)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	-	XXXX	XXXX	-	XXXX
Penghasilan investasi jangka panjang (catatan D)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	-	XXXX	XXXX	-	XXXX
Lain-lain	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	-	XXXX	XXXX	-	XXXX
<b>Total Pendapatan</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>
<b>Beban</b>								
Gaji, upah	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
Jasa dan profesional	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
Administratif	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
Depresiasi	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	-	XXXX	XXXX	-	XXXX
Bunga	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	-	XXXX	XXXX	-	XXXX
Lain-lain	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	-	XXXX	XXXX	-	XXXX
<b>Total Beban (catatan E)</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>
Kerugian akibat kebakaran	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
<b>Total Beban</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>
<b>Surplus (Defisit)</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>
<b>DENGAN PEMBATAAN DARI PEMBERI SUMBER DAYA</b>								
<b>Pendapatan</b>								
Sumbangan	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
Penghasilan investasi jangka panjang (catatan D)	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
<b>Total Pendapatan</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>
<b>Beban</b>								
Kerugian akibat kebakaran	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
<b>Surplus (Defisit)</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>
<b>PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN</b>								
	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	-	XXXX	XXXX	-	XXXX
<b>TOTAL PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>	<b>XXXX</b>

Source: IAI

Based on the two data above, there are several differences between the foundation's report and ISAK 35. The first difference lies in the title, where the foundation uses the title of the profit and loss report so that it is similar to a business entity report. Meanwhile, ISAK 35 contains the title of comprehensive income report. Furthermore, in the content section, the foundation arranges its format like a business entity where in the final balance there is a profit or loss. The contents of the ISAK format are more representative of a non-profit entity, where the excess or deficiency of income and expenses is written as a surplus (deficit). Apart from that, in both ISAK formats, there are two lanes, namely 'lanes without restrictions from resource providers' and 'lanes with restrictions from resource providers, wherein each lane there is a surplus (deficit) balance. This difference in presentation does not affect the final balance of the foundation, but only the format must be changed according to ISAK 35.

The use of the ISAK 35 format in presenting financial reports for non-informal organizations is very minimal. This is in line with various studies which state that many non-profits or foundations operating in the religious sector such as mosques do not present their financial reports following the latest standards, namely ISAK 35 (Diviana et al., 2020a; Dwikasmanto, 2020; Setiadi, 2021; Ula et al., 2020a; Dwikasmanto, 2020; Setiadi, 2021; Ula et al., 2020a; al., 2021). In contrast to this, the NI Foundation will find it easier to apply financial reports

according to ISAK 35 because previously it had a simple financial system and neat and systematic recording.

***Process of Preparing Financial Reports for Rumah Qur'an Nurul Ilmi Foundation as a Manifestation of Trustworthiness to Support the Government's SDG Program***

The Rumah Qur'an Nurul Ilmi Foundation was built with the spirit of advancing Al-Qur'an-based education targeting orphan families and families of the poor. The legality for the establishment of this foundation was issued on October 14, 2018. This foundation continues to transform to become an accountable and trustworthy non-profit organization. The process of preparing financial reports for this Foundation is made in detail as follows from our interview with the Foundation management:

*"We have two things to record, there is cash and there is a bank account, we make it in Excel. The operational report is cash and next to it there is a banknote or transfer from the bank originating from the donor."*

Based on excerpts from interviews and observations, the process of preparing the Foundation's financial reports can be described in the following infographic:



**Fig. 1.** Infographics of the Accounting Recording Process

Information :

First, the recording is made in two columns in Excel, namely the column entitled Cash and the column entitled bank

Second, the column entitled cash is used to record the foundation's income received from donors in cash. This income is recorded in detail, including the date, amount of donation, and name of the donor. This income is used for cash expenses such as purchasing gas, monthly shopping, and other operational expenses.

Third, the column entitled bank is used to record income originating from donors who make transfers. The income is detailed according to account mutations per date, transfer amount, and donor name. Income from this transfer line is used for administration or operational activities that require funds from the account.

Fourth, validation is carried out every month so that all records must follow reports according to the bank and cash register

Fifth, after validation is carried out, the recordings in these two columns are then outlined in the financial report with the output of the balance sheet and profit and loss report.

The document display for recording the two cash and bank lines which will later be included in the annual financial report can be seen in Attachment 1. The Excel report is made every month and in the title section, the balance amount for each line is included. The report maker does not forget to create an account code for each transaction as well as a description of the account type written at the end of the report.

Managing non-formal institutional foundations is not easy, this is as conveyed in the following interview excerpt:

*"There are no difficulties, maybe it is related to the sobbing format which we have not been well informed about. "Then, when this donor transfers and there is no code, this becomes our challenge."*

Apart from that, the desire to become an accountable and developing institution is also the dream of the founder of this foundation, as stated in the following review:

*"The format according to ISAK 35 is important, but because there are no special demands for non-informal institutions, especially NI, NI has not yet implemented it. Taxes also do not require a report format following ISAK 35. God willing, if this is for the improvement and development of NI in the future, then we must follow this format and it is hoped that it will become an accountable and truly trustworthy institution following the guidance of the Prophet, moreover we must follow developments era."*

There are two challenges in the process of preparing this financial report, firstly, financial managers' knowledge and understanding regarding the ISAK 35 format. Second, when there are donors who make donations without purpose and a name. The solution taken by financial managers to overcome the first challenge is to study the correct format following the draft ISAK 35. The NI Foundation management hopes that after gaining an understanding of the correct format they will use reports following ISAK 35. Furthermore, related to the second challenge, management will announce this information both via WhatsApp status and the NI Foundation's social media. When the results are nil or the anonymous donor does not confirm, the funds will be used for the benefit of the NI Foundation, both for operations and for other funding.

Based on the data and observations above, the NI foundation has carried out a transparent, professional, detailed, and systematic transaction recording process. This recording is a form of

the foundation's responsibility to its stakeholders (Carroll, 2018) as well as a manifestation of the trustworthiness of Rasulullah SAW. The establishment of the NI foundation in the community and its professional management will inspire other communities to spread goodness. This is in line with Rebetak & Bartosova (2020) that the aim of building non-profit organizations is to make society better. In a broader context, communities such as the NI Foundation support one of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) following the UN mandate in terms of ecology, education, and social and economic matters (Šebestová et al., 2021).

### ***The Accountable Role of Non-Profit Organizations in the Non-Formal Education Sector to Support SDG's Programs***

Non-profit organizations in the education sector have a contribution to fulfilling SDG's targets. Interviewee 2 conveyed the same thing as follows:

*"Globally, the SDGs are designed until 2030, the presence of 2 years of Covid greatly reduces between 10 - 15 years from the initial plan. For this reason, it is estimated that the SDG's target will be achieved in 2050 - 2060 because there is a development loss impact from COVID-19. If we compare between the presence of NGOs and the absence of NGOs, then the presence of NGOs causes SDG's achievement to increase."*

The Indonesian National Committee report to UNESCO stated that the achievements of SDG 4 were less than optimal. According to BAPPENAS data (2023), the higher the level of education, the lower the school completion rate with sequential proportions starting from elementary school, middle school to high school of 97.73%; 88.88%, and 65.94%. The existence of a non-profit operating in the education sector helps the government in increasing SDG targets. This is in line with the facts presented by (Permatasari et al., 2023); (Hashim & Firdaus, 2018); and resource person 2 that the existence of NGOs will cause SDG's achievement to increase. Hege & Demailly (2018) also stated that NGOs play an important role in encouraging the creation of new advocacy coalitions between NGOs and the government so that they can increase the achievement of SDG targets.

The specific object of this research is Rumah Tahfidz Qur'an Nurul Ilmi, a non-profit institution that operates in the field of education and entrepreneurship, so the resource person gave the following statement:

*"The object of this research, Rumah Tahfidz Nurul 'ilmi, not only teaches the Qur'an but also trains entrepreneurship, agricultural skills, and crafts. So the contribution from Rumah Tahfidz Nurul Ilmi's activities is not only towards achieving one SDG's goal. starting from input, output, and outcome cannot stand alone. So home Qur'an education is included in SDG number 4, and entrepreneurship skills are included in SDG's economic growth if given agricultural skills then it is related to SDG 2 regarding food security, if it produces then it can reduce poverty (SDG no 1), if agriculture uses an organic system "So regarding SDG's number 7, land environment if the tahfid house pays attention to gender equality then SDG's number 5 if it accommodates people with disabilities it supports SDG's justice (no. 16) if it accommodates funds from various parties then it is included in SDG's 17 (partnership) ..."*

*"For well-established NGOs, you could say that their governance is OK, but if small NGOs are asked to make correct financial reports, they don't even understand them, let alone ones that comply with ISAK. So if small NGOs are forced to follow standards, it is feared that it will disrupt the NGO's performance..."*

Rumah Qur'an Nurul Ilmi has prepared financial reports, but they are not yet following ISAK standards. The idea of creating a non-profit organization is very creative because it can combine all the SDG points into one entity goal. However, because it has not met the accountability targets required by the government, funding only comes from domestic donors. It is impossible to achieve SDG targets without providing maximum funding assistance from both the government and world organizations. As stated by the following source:

*"The role of NGOs in achieving SDGs, because now in the corporate world it is mandatory to make sustainability-based reports, including CSR, companies must support SDG's. This also happens to NGOs, where those that carry the SDG's theme will sell well so it is easy to find funding even abroad ...."*

NGOs that have good accountability will receive greater funding opportunities from both domestic and international sources. This is evident from the procurement notice <https://www.undp.org/> which requires that NGOs wishing to submit funding proposals must have a clear project proposal synopsis and include audited financial reports for the last two years, including management reports and footnotes. accompanying financial reports. Apart from that, the Ministry of Finance also issued an SDG Bond as proof that the world has directed that every activity that supports the SDGs will get a lot of support in terms of funding and human resources.

Various studies state that accountability is a mechanism that can be evaluated in various dimensions and various disciplinary perspectives (Bowen et al., 2017). Although there are different views on the benefits of accountability (Dubnick & Yang, 2015; Heidelberg, 2017; Philp, 2009), Donald & Way (2016) emphasize that accountability has a positive impact, especially for developing countries. For developing countries, without strong monitoring and accountability on the international dimensions of the SDGs, efforts at the national level can quickly break down (Donald & Way, 2016).

#### **4. Conclusion**

This research aims to examine the conformity of the financial reports of the Rumah Qur'an Nurul Ilmi Foundation with ISAK 35 Standards. Research facts state that there are differences between the two in both the financial position report and the comprehensive income report. The reports prepared by the Foundation use a business entity format that displays capital accounts and profits for the current year so that they are more suitable for business entities. Meanwhile, the ISAK 35 format should use net asset and surplus (deficit) accounts. Another difference between the statement of financial position and comprehensive income reports is that there are no accounts with resource restrictions and without resource restrictions. Even though the format is not appropriate, the financial management of the NI Foundation has detailed and listed funds originating from donors with different purposes (with restrictions and without restrictions) and reported them in a separate Excel report. This will make it easier for financial managers to transform previous financial reports into reports that comply with the ISAK 35 format.

The second research objective is to explore the process of preparing accountable NI Foundation financial reports as a manifestation of the nature of trust. The results of this research produced a series of infographics that explain the initial preparation process in the form of raw data containing two columns between cash and bank which are compiled in Excel until it is put into the form of an annual financial report. So it can be concluded that the NI Foundation has carried

out the transaction recording process in a transparent, professional, detailed, and systematic manner. This recording is a form of the foundation's responsibility to its stakeholders as well as a manifestation of the nature of trust possessed by the Prophet Muhammad.

Accountability has a strategic role for non-profit organizations in the field of non-formal education. Accountability can have an impact on maximum funding for NGOs. So with adequate funding, NGOs will be able to carry out activities that are more useful and have a wider impact not only on the 4th SDG point but also across points.

The implication of this research is to present an infographic on the process of preparing financial reports that can be applied to other non-profit organizations. This infographic is important to help non-profit organizations carry out the recording process in an accountable manner to support one of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) in terms of education, and social and economic matters. Meanwhile, the limitation of this research is that it only uses case studies with a very specific scope, namely at one NI Foundation. Suggestions for future research are to use a wider scope and use a mixed method.

#### **Acknowledgements.**

The author would like to thank all related parties for their support and participation in this research activity entitled "Implementation of ISAK 35 as A Manifestation of Amanah in Non-Profit Organizations to Support SDGs". for the support and participation this research can run well.

#### **References**

- [1] S. Amer, "Development of Islamic Accounting Theory: Principle of Amanah and Accountant as Ameen," in 4th International Business Research Conference, 14–15 January 2007, Organized by World Business Institute, Australia, 2007.
- [2] BAPPENAS, "Apa itu SDGs?" [Online]. Available: <https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id>, 2023.
- [3] T. M.-M. Berger, *IPSAS explained: A summary of international public sector accounting standards*. John Wiley & Sons, 2018.
- [4] K. J. Bowen et al., "Implementing the 'Sustainable Development Goals': towards addressing three key governance challenges—collective action, trade-offs, and accountability," *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*, vol. 26, pp. 90–96, 2017.
- [5] BPS, "Neraca Lembaga Non-Profit Yang Melayani Rumah Tangga 2018–2020," [Online]. Available: <https://www.bps.go.id/publication/2021/10/29/47945a6eff3b938738e79af0/neraca-lembaga-non-profit-yang-melayani-rumah-tangga-2018-2020.html>, 2021.

- [6] A. B. Carroll, *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Business Ethics and Society*, R. W. Kolb, Ed. SAGE Publications, Inc., 2018.
- [7] J. W. Creswell and C. Poth, *Qualitative inquiry and research design* (4th ed.). Sage Publications, Inc., 2018.
- [8] S. Debarliev et al., "What can education bring to entrepreneurship? Formal versus non-formal education," *Journal of Small Business Management*, vol. 60, no. 1, pp. 219–252, 2022.
- [9] S. Diviana et al., "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan Entitas Berorientasi Nonlaba Berdasarkan ISAK 35 pada Masjid Baitul Haadi," *Akuntansi Dan Manajemen*, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 113–132, 2020.
- [10] K. Donald and S.-A. Way, "Accountability for the sustainable development goals: a lost opportunity?" *Ethics & International Affairs*, vol. 30, no. 2, pp. 201–213, 2016.
- [11] M. J. Dubnick and K. Yang, "The pursuit of accountability: Promises, problems, and prospects," in *The state of public administration*, pp. 171–186, Routledge, 2015.
- [12] Y. Dwikasmanto, "Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan Masjid Nurul Iman Al-Hidayah Desa Barumanis Berdasarkan Isak 35," *Jurnal Ilmiah Raflesia Akuntansi*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 46–64, 2020.
- [13] S. El-Halaby and K. Hussainey, "A holistic model for Islamic accountants and its value added," *Corporate Ownership and Control*, vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 164–184, 2015.
- [14] J. M. Flood, *GAAP 2018: Interpretation and Application of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. Wiley, 2018.
- [15] A. Grajčevci and A. Shala, "Formal and non-formal education in the new era," *Action Researcher in Education*, vol. 7, no. 7, pp. 119–130, 2016.
- [16] S. Haeffele and V. H. Storr, "Understanding nonprofit social enterprises: Lessons from Austrian economics," *The Review of Austrian Economics*, vol. 32, no. 3, pp. 229–249, 2019.
- [17] A. Hashim and A. N. F. A. Firdaus, "Sustainable development goals and capacity building in higher education in Malaysia and ASEAN," in *Sustainable development goals in Southeast Asia and ASEAN*, pp. 125–142, Brill, 2018.
- [18] E. Hege and D. Demailly, "NGO mobilisation around the SDGs," *Studies*, vol. 1, p. 18, 2018.
- [19] R. L. Heidelberg, "Political accountability and spaces of contestation," *Administration & Society*, vol. 49, no. 10, pp. 1379–1402, 2017.

- [20] IAI, "ISAK 35: Penyajian Laporan Keuangan Entitas Berorientasi Nonlaba," [Online]. Available: <http://iaiglobal.or.id/v03/standar-akuntansi-keuangan/interpretasi-sak-30-isak-35-penyajian-laporan-keuangan-entitas-berorientasi-nonlaba#>, 2020.
- [21] I. v. Ivanova, "Non-formal education: Investing in human capital," *Russian Education & Society*, vol. 58, no. 11, pp. 718–731, 2016.
- [22] A. R. Kuncoro and A. D. Y. Pratama, "Optimalisasi pajak atas yayasan yang bergerak di bidang pendidikan," *\*Jurnal Pajak Indonesia (Indonesian Tax Review)\**, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 31–37, 2017.
- [23] I. S. Maulana and M. Rahmat, "Penerapan Isak No. 35 Tentang Penyajian Laporan Keuangan Entitas Berorientasi Nonlaba Pada Masjid Besar Al-Atqiyah Kecamatan Moyo Utara Kabupaten Sumbawa," *\*Journal of Accounting, Finance, and Auditing\**, vol. 3, no. 01, pp. 63–75, 2021.
- [24] N. Mohamad, M. S. Ishak, and S. M. Rashid, "Kerelevanan Personaliti Usahawan Islam untuk Membentuk Kepercayaan Dalam Mengukuhkan Komitmen dan Kesetiaan Pelanggan [The Relevance of Islamic Entrepreneur Personality to Build Trust in Strengthening Commitment and Customer Loyalty]," *\*Jurnal Islam Dan Masyarakat Kontemporari\**, vol. 20, no. 2, pp. 95–115, 2019.
- [25] I. Permatasari, N. U. W. Nau, and P. Hergianasari, "Peran NGO dalam Mendukung SDGs Pendidikan Berkualitas (Studi Kasus: Project Child Indonesia di Yogyakarta (2018-2022))," *\*Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin\**, vol. 2, no. 04, pp. 19–34, 2023.
- [26] M. Philp, "Delimiting democratic accountability," *\*Political Studies\**, vol. 57, no. 1, pp. 28–53, 2009.
- [27] F. Rebetak and V. Bartosova, "Non-profit organizations in the conditions of Slovakia," *\*SHS Web of Conferences\**, vol. 74, p. 05020, 2020.
- [28] A. Rippin, *\*Muslims: their religious beliefs and practices\**. Routledge, 2014.
- [29] M. Saifullah, "Etika bisnis Islami dalam praktek bisnis Rasulullah," *\*Walisongo: Jurnal Penelitian Sosial Keagamaan\**, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 127–156, 2011.
- [30] J. D. Šebestová, Z. Palová, P. Kantor, and V. Beck, "Non-Profit Organization Involvement Into the Sustainable Development Goals," in *\*Handbook of Research on Novel Practices and Current Successes in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals\**, pp. 158–179, IGI Global, 2021.
- [31] R. L. Septian, A. Wawo, and R. Jannah, "Pengaruh transparansi dan akuntabilitas terhadap pengelolaan keuangan desa dengan sifat amanah sebagai variabel moderasi," *\*ISAFIR: Islamic Accounting and Finance Review\**, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 179–193, 2021.

- [32] I. P. Septiana and M. I. Tarmizi, "Konservatisme Akuntansi, Efektivitas Komite Audit, Konsep Amanah Dan Manajemen Laba," in *\*Simposium Nasional Akuntansi\**, vol. 12, pp. 1–21, 2015.
- [33] S. Setiadi, "Implementasi ISAK 35 (Nir Laba) Pada Organisasi Non Laba (Masjid, Sekolah, Kursus)," *\*Jurnal Bisnis & Akuntansi Unsurya\**, vol. 6, no. 2, 2021.
- [34] I. Triyuwono, "Trust (Amanah), the divine symbol: Interpretations in the context of Islamic banking and accounting practices," in *\*Fourth Asia Pacific Interdisciplinary Research in Accounting Conference\**, pp. 1–19, 2004.
- [35] I. Triyuwono, *\*Akuntansi syariah perspektif, metodologi, dan teori\**. Rajawali Pers, 2017.
- [36] I. D. Ula, M. Halim, and A. S. Nastiti, "Penerapan ISAK 35 pada Masjid Baitul Hidayah Puger Jember," *\*Progress: Jurnal Pendidikan, Akuntansi Dan Keuangan\**, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 152–162, 2021.