

Understanding Transparency: Interpretation of ISAK 35 in the Presentation of LKSA Robbani Financial Reports

Sekar Arum Arifa¹, Ana Sopanah^{2*}, Khojanah Hasan³

^{1,2,3} Department of Accounting, Universitas Widyagama, Indonesia

Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the financial reporting of Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial Anak (LKSA) Robbani, a non-profit organization focusing on social services and welfare for needy children. Non-profit organizations typically prioritize social welfare over financial gains, often leading to neglect of their financial reports. However, Financial Accounting Standards (FAS), particularly Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS) 35, provide guidelines for non-profit financial reporting. Using a qualitative descriptive analysis approach, this research examines the financial reports of LKSA Robbani over the past year to assess the extent to which it adheres to the guidelines outlined in IFAS 35 in financial reporting. The findings indicate that LKSA Robbani's financial reports only include information on income and expenses, without considering other aspects mandated by IFAS 35. Therefore, it is concluded that LKSA Robbani's financial reporting is not fully compliant with the provisions of IFAS 35. It is hoped that the findings of this research will enhance understanding of the extent to which LKSA Robbani complies with relevant accounting standards in presenting its financial reports. Additionally, this study may serve as a guide for similar non-profit organizations to improve transparency in their financial reporting, thereby enhancing the trust of stakeholders such as donors and those involved in the social activities conducted by LKSA Robbani.

Article Info

Keywords:

Financial Report,
Institutions,
Interpretation of Financial
Accounting Standards

JEL Classification:

G30, H83, L26

Corresponding Author:

Ana Sopanah
(anasopanah@widyagama.ac.id)

Received: 15-02-2024

Revised: 18-03-2024

Accepted: 23-03-2024

Published: 28-04-2024



1. Introduction

Accounting is a study that discusses the quantitative presentation of financial information for various units and organizations within a country (Monteiro & Cepêda, 2021; Muraina & Dandago, 2020). According to research by Sopanah et al. (2023) accounting involves a series of assumptions, frameworks and methodologies for applying financial reporting principles. Accounting is the process of identifying, processing, and analyzing financial data to produce information used in organizational decision making, as explained by Haerudin and Napisah (2018), AICPA, and APB. Accounting theory functions as a logical basis in evaluating and guiding accounting practices. Within the framework of accounting theory, there are two main sectors, namely the public sector and the private sector. Even though the two have differences in goals, funding sources, accountability, organizational structure and accounting systems, they also have similarities in several aspects. Organizations in the public sector tend to emphasize non-profit transactions, while organizations in the private sector prioritize activities that generate profits.

Public sector accounting is accounting whose activities are related to efforts to produce public goods and services (Sopanah et al., 2023). Public sector accounting can overcome problems regarding scarce resources in public organizations so that public organizations can be managed more effectively, efficiently and economically (Yuan & Gasco-Hernandez, 2021). There are several forms of organizations in Indonesia and of course with different goals according to the type of organization, for example social organizations or non-profit organizations (Soelton et al., 2021).

Organizations in Indonesia, including social or non-profit organizations, have a variety of goals. Organization, derived from the Greek word "organ", is described as a forum for groups of people who work together in a structured manner to achieve common goals. A non-profit organization is a public organization that has the main target for a non-commercial purpose, without any intention of seeking profit (Sopanah et al., 2017). Accounting is an integral part of non-profit organizations, helping in their accountability and accountability. Financial reports are important in evaluating the performance and accountability of administrators or management for the duties and obligations they carry out (Roslan et al., 2017).

Foundations are a form of non-profit organization established with humanitarian aims and do not prioritize profit. The establishment process is relatively simple without requiring government approval, in accordance with Law Number 16 of 2001. Foundations such as the Robbani Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) focus on child care and family education. The establishment of a foundation must be efficient so that it can be managed well. Foundation economic development requires accounting services that comply with the principle of accountability. Financial reports are used to monitor the foundation's financial activities and financial planning. ISAK No. 35 is an accounting standard for non-profit organizations, such as foundations. Foundation financial reports such as comprehensive income and cash flow reports are important to fulfill responsibilities and ensure transparency.

A financial report is a summary of an organization's financial information in a certain period, highlighting the entity's performance and financial situation (Bondar t al., 2020). Its purpose is to provide data about an entity's financial position, performance and cash flows to support economic decisions. PSAK No.1 of 2022 Paragraph 9 stipulates that the purpose of financial reports is to provide information about the financial position, financial performance and cash flow of an entity to users of financial reports. Non-profit financial reports aim to present financial information clearly, transparently and accountably to stakeholders, such as donors and organizational members.

The administrative staff of the Robbani Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) reported that the financial reports were prepared only using the Ms. Excel because they create financial reports in a simple form, only covering cash receipts and disbursements. Considering the importance of financial reports for non-profit organizations, a more in-depth study of the implementation of ISAK No. 35 in the financial reporting of the Robbani Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) is required. This is important to ensure that the non-profit organization complies with applicable accounting standards and maintains transparency in the presentation of its financial reports.

Non-profit organization financial reports, as regulated in ISAK No. 35, presents financial information about the entity's position, performance and cash flows. Replacement of PSAK No. 45 with ISAK No. 35 occurred due to the convergence of IFRS and the preparation of PSAK 1 regarding the presentation of financial statements of non-profit entities. Even though there are differences in terms, the presentation of financial statements does not differ significantly between the two standards. The following are the elements in presenting financial reports of non-profit organizations in accordance with ISAK 35 accounting standards (Ikatan Akuntansi Indonesia, 2020):

- a. Financial Position Report
This report contains information about the financial position of the non-profit organization at the end of the reporting period, namely the total assets, liabilities and equity of the non-profit organization.
- b. Comprehensive Income Report
Comprehensive Income Report (LPK) is a financial report that presents information about an organization's income in a certain time period.
- c. Report on Changes in Net Assets
The preparation of financial reports based on the interpretation of financial accounting standards (ISAK 35) reports on changes in net assets presents net asset information without restrictions from resource providers.
- d. Cash Flow Statement

In preparing financial reports based on interpretations of financial accounting standards (ISAK 35), this report contains information about the cash inflow and outflow of non-profit organizations during the reporting period.

e. Notes to Financial Reports

Notes to a nonprofit's financial statements are additional information included in the financial statements to provide further explanation or detail about certain transactions or events that occurred during the reporting period.

2. Methods

This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. In qualitative descriptive research, researchers seek to understand the context and subjective meaning of the phenomenon being studied. Researchers also seek to understand how participants see and experience the phenomenon. This research was carried out at a social foundation called the Robbani Children's Social Welfare Institution (LKSA) located in the Bumi Mondoroko Raya Housing Block BA. 01 Singosari District, Malang Regency, East Java.

Determining informants in qualitative research is the process of selecting appropriate and relevant participants or research subjects to be interviewed or observed. Selecting the right informants is very important to obtain accurate and reliable information, as well as to ensure that research results are reliable. Therefore, it is important for researchers to pay attention to the criteria and strategies for selecting appropriate informants in qualitative research design. The informants who will be researched are:

- a. Head of LKSA Robbani
- b. Treasurer of LKSA Robbani
- c. Secretary of LKSA Robbani
- d. Daily Manager of LKSA Robbani
- e. Society.

This research uses 3 collection techniques starting from observation or observations carried out in the field, interviews with several informants and then taking documentation. In this research, the data analysis technique used is using the ideas of Miles and Huberman, namely data analysis which includes 3 simultaneous activities, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions/verification (Sugiyono, 2018).

The validity of the data or trust in data that has been collected and analyzed since the beginning of the research will ensure that the results obtained from the research will be correct and precise based on the research focus. Triangulation is a technique for checking the validity of data by utilizing something other than the data for checking or comparing the data in question. The most widely used triangulation technique is checking the validity of data through other sources.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

Rabbani Child Social Welfare Institute (LKSA), a charity organization in Bumi Mondoroko Raya Blok BA/01 RT.01 RW.12 Watugede Village, Kec. Singosari Malang, has been operating since 2007 with the building built in 2012. Received approval from the Minister of Law and Human Rights on 07 August 2007 and an operating permit from the Regent of Malang on 11 May 2012. LKSA Rabbani has been accredited (A) by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia with number LKS.088.2014. This organization aims to advance children's future and provide various social assistance, including social service programs in small villages.

In carrying out its roles and responsibilities, the Rabbani Child Social Welfare Institution (LKSA) has the following vision and mission:

- a. LKSA Rabbani Vision: This vision emphasizes improving the social function of children, families and communities who receive social services from this institution.

b. LKSA Robbani Mission:

- Increasing the competency of human resource managers to achieve optimal performance.
- Optimizing fund collection and institutional business growth.
- Building partnerships and synergies with other institutions to achieve goals more efficiently.

Financial Reports Of Robbani Children's Social Welfare Institution (LKSA)

The financial report of the Robbani Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) prepared by the treasurer I is a simple financial record that only records income and expenditure reports. LKSA Robbani's income is compiled predominantly from donor contributions, scholarships for the poor and orphans, and business profits. Meanwhile, the dominant expenditure comes from LKSA Robbani's operational costs. This report was prepared manually and still uses paper based, MS.Excell. This is because the report is made only for notes and will later be evaluated by the foundation's supervisors so it is only made simple.

Table 1. LKSA Robbani Financial Reports For 2022

Beginning balance	39,663,600
Donor	275,370,200
Kencleng Robbani	1,024,000
Duafa and Orphan Scholarship	49,131,500
YDSF Mentors	4,500,000
YES SA	19,900,000
business profits	16,099,000
Funds from IMANI	6,678,000
JATIM Prop Social Service	3,300,000
DAWIS Arisan	2,300,000
Remaining Activities	4,564,200
Total Income	422,530,500
Expenditure	
Food	34,578,000
Non Food	18,998,500
Education	79,267,500
Health	1,250,000
Equipment	26,620,500
Maintenance	7,130,000
Equipment	10,256,000
General activities	18,931,300
Guiding Kafalah	98,962,500
Development	21,593,000
YDSF Scholarship	18,719,000
YASA Scholarship	3,250,000
Sacrifice	47,490,000
Total Expenditures	387,046,300
Balance As Of December 2022	35,484,200

Source: Data Processed (2024)

LKSA Robbani's financial income report in 2022 consists of the initial balance from January to December amounting to IDR. 374,412,700, and there are other incomes such as from kencleng robbani in January with a total of Rp. 1,024,000, donors with a total of Rp. 275,370,200, YDSF poor and orphan scholarship with a total of IDR. 49,131,500, YDSF Mentor with a total of Rp. 4,500,000, Yasa with a total of Rp. 19,900,000, business profits totaling Rp. 16,099,000, funds from Dr. Imani with a total of IDR 6,678,000, East Java Prop social services with a total of IDR. 3,300,000, Arisan Dawis with a total of Rp. 2,300,000, and also the remaining activities with a total of Rp. 4,564,200.

LKSA Robbani's financial expenditure report in 2022 consists of food from January to November amounting to IDR. 34,578,000, non-food from January to November with a total of IDR. 18,998,500, education with a total of Rp. 79,267,500, health in June with a total of Rp.

1,250,000, equipment totaling Rp. 26,620,500, maintenance totaling Rp. 7,130,000, equipment totaling Rp. 10,256,000, general activities with a total of Rp. 18,931,300, guiding kafalah with a total of Rp. 98,962,500, construction with a total of Rp. 21,593,000, YDSF scholarship with a total of IDR. 18,719,000, YASA scholarship in September with a total of IDR. 3,250,000, and also Qurban in July and November with a total of IDR. 47,490,000

Evaluation Of LKSA Robbani's Financial Statements

The analysis carried out by researchers after looking at the data received from the institution, provided several problems that could trigger several cases at the institution, including:

- a. The absence of a Financial Position Report which functions to provide information about the financial position at the end of the reporting period, namely information on the amount of assets, liabilities and equity owned by the institution, the absence of a Financial Position Report can trigger total budget errors.
- b. There is no report on changes in net assets which functions as information. Financial reports show changes in the institution's net assets during a certain period. Net assets in context refer to funds available to support an organization's activities in fulfilling its objectives, such as charitable or social activities, therefore the absence of a Change in Net Assets Report causes errors or inaccuracies in providing financial asset information to report users such as donors or candidates. donor.
- c. There is no comprehensive income report or cash report which functions to provide information about the organization's income in a certain time period. Comprehensive Income Reports are very important for donors to assess the organization's overall financial performance. The absence of a Comprehensive Income Report can trigger a lack of trust from potential donors or donors because they cannot provide clear information.
- d. There are no notes to the financial reports that provide additional information included in the financial reports to provide further explanation or details about certain transactions or events that occurred during the reporting period and help users of the financial reports to better understand the financial information contained in the reports financial statements, the absence of notes on financial reports can trigger misunderstandings by users of financial reports regarding several transactions or assets they own.

The results of this research indicate that the financial records of the Robbani Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) which were previously attached, are not fully in accordance with ISAK (Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards) 35. So far the Robbani Child Social Welfare Institution (LKSA) is still presenting financial reports or notes finance uses a cash basis and still uses a single bookkeeping system (single entry method) in recording its operational activities. This is certainly not in accordance with the provisions in ISAK (Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards) 35 concerning the presentation of financial reports of non-profit oriented entities.

The following are some of the consequences that may occur if an organization does not follow the applicable standards or ISAK 35:

- a. Inaccuracy of Financial Reports: Presentation of financial reports that are not in accordance with standards can result in inaccurate financial information. This can provide an inaccurate picture of an organization's financial health and performance.
- b. Non-transparency and Lack of Information: Accounting standards are designed to provide consistent and understandable information to stakeholders. Non-compliance can result in unclear presentation of information, reduce transparency, and make it difficult for external parties to understand the organization's financial condition.
- c. Legal and Reputational Risks: Non-compliance with accounting standards can lead to legal risks, especially if the organization is subject to regulations or laws that require compliance with certain standards. In addition, it can harm the organization's reputation in the eyes of stakeholders.

Over time, implementing consistent and accurate accounting standards can help build stakeholder trust, and manage financial and reputational risks. Therefore, it is important to

understand and comply with the accounting standards that apply in the organization's environment and sector.

LKSA Robbani Financial Statement Recommendations Based On ISAK 35

Every financial report presentation has applicable standards. As is the case in presenting the financial reports of non-profit organizations, there are standards, namely ISAK (Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards) 35. According to ISAK 35, a non-profit entity, in this case the institution, must prepare 5 financial reports, namely; Financial Position Report, Comprehensive Income Report, Report on Changes in Net Assets, Cash Flow Report, and finally Notes to the Financial Statements. However, in reality, LKSA Robbani's financial report only presents income and expenditure reports. Therefore, in this research, the researcher tried to compile a Robbani LKSA which refers to ISAK 35.

a. Financial Position Report

By preparing financial position reports in accordance with ISAK 35, the Robbani Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) can see detailed financial information. The following is a report on the financial position of the Robbani Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) for 2022:

Table 2. Report Of LKSA Robbani's Financial Position Based On ISAK 35

LKSA ROBBANI	
Financial Position Report	
for the year ending December 31, 2022	
(in rupiah)	
ASSET	
Current assets	
Cash	332.395.800
Equipment	20.502.500
Furniture	1.140.000
Total current assets	354.038.300
Non-Current Assets	
Equipment	3.000.000
Total non-current assets	3.000.000
Total Assets	357.038.300
LIABILITIES	
0	
NET ASSETS	
No restrictions	357.038.300
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	357.038.300

Source: Data Processed (2024)

It can be seen that the total liabilities and net assets on December 31, 2022 are 357,038,300 Rupiah. Total current assets obtained from adding up the final cash balance with receivables and equipment amounted to 354,038,300. Meanwhile, the total non-current assets obtained from the value of fixed assets are 3,000,000, which if you add up the total current and non-current assets is 357,038,300. This shows that all assets owned by the LKSA ROBBANI organization are their own, without any obligations or debts that need to be repaid to other parties at that time.

b. Comprehensive Income Report

The Comprehensive Income Report will provide information about the income and expenses incurred to run the institution, both with and without restrictions. The following is the comprehensive income report of the Robbani Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) for 2022:

Table 3. LKSA Robbani Comprehensive Income Report Based On ISAK 35

LKSA ROBBANI	
Comprehensive Income Report	
for the year ending December 31, 2022	
(in rupiah)	
Without Limitations From The Resource Provider	
Income	
Kencleng Robbani	1.024.000
Donor	262.175.200
Scholarship	49.131.500
YDSF Mentors	4.500.000
YES SA	19.900.000
LKSA Robani business profits	16.099.000
Funds from IMANI	6.678.000
JATIM Prop Social Service	3.300.000
DAWIS gathering	2.300.000
Remaining Activities	4.564.200
Total income	369.671.900
Burden	
Food	34.578.000
Non Food	18.998.500
Education	79.267.500
Health	1.250.000
Equipment	26.620.500
Maintenance	7.130.000
Equipment	10.256.000
General activities	18.931.300
Guiding Kafalah	98.962.500
Development	21.593.000
YDSF Scholarship	18.719.000
YASA Scholarship	3.250.000
Sacrifice	47.490.000
Total load	387.046.300
Surplus (deficit)	(17.374.400)

Source: Data Processed (2024)

It can be seen that the unlimited income from resource providers is worth IDR. 369,671,900,- while expenses without restrictions are worth IDR. 387,046,300,-. So overall the non-profit entity, in this case LKSA Robbani, suffered a loss of Rp. 17,374,400.

c. Report on Changes in Net Assets

The following is the report on Changes in Net Assets of the Robbani Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) for 2022 which is in accordance with ISAK 35:

Table 4. Report Of Changes In LKSA Robbani's Net Assets Based On ISAK 35

LKSA ROBBANI	
Net Asset Change Report	
for the year ending December 31, 2022	
(in rupiah)	
Net Assets Without Limitations From Resource Providers	
Beginning balance	374.412.700
Current year deficit	(17.374.400)
Net assets that are exempt from restrictions	-
Ending balance	357.038.300
Other Comprehensive Income	-
Ending balance	357.038.300

Source: Data Processed (2024)

From the report above, it can be seen that the LKSA ROBBANI organization experienced a current year deficit of (17,374,400) Rupiah during 2022, which resulted in a decrease in their net assets from an initial balance of 374,412,700 to an ending balance of 357,038,300 at the end of the year.

d. Cash Flow Statement

The following is the Robbani Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) Cash Flow report for 2022 which is in accordance with ISAK 35:

Table 5. LKSA Robbani Cash Flow Statement Based On ISAK 35

LKSA ROBBANI	
Cash flow statement	
for the year ending December 31, 2022	
(in rupiah)	
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES	
Kencleng Robbani	1.024.000
Donor	262.175.200
Scholarship	49.131.500
YDSF Mentors	4.500.000
YES SA	19.900.000
business profits	16.099.000
Funds from IMANI	6.678.000
JATIM Prop Social Service	3.300.000
DAWIS gathering	2.300.000
Remaining Activities	4.564.200
Food	(34.578.000)
Non Food	(18.998.500)
etc	1.229.800
Total operating cash flow	317.325.200
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	
Purchase of equipment	(3.000.000)
Total investment cash flow	(3.000.000)
FUNDING ACTIVITIES	
Development investment	(21.593.000)
Total funding cash flow	(21.593.000)
Beginning balance	39.663.600
Addition	292.732.200
Ending balance	332.395.800

Source: Data Processed (2024)

From the report above, it can be seen that the total cash flow from operating activities is IDR 317,325,200, while the total cash flow from investing activities is IDR (3,000,000), which shows that expenditure is greater than receipts from investment activities and cash flow from financing activities. is IDR (21,593,000), which shows expenditures greater than receipts from funding activities. So the cash balance at the end of 2022 is IDR 332,395,800.

e. Notes to Financial Reports

The following are notes on the financial report of the Robbani Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) which contains a general description of the foundation and a detailed explanation of the items in the financial report:

Table 6. Notes To LKSA Robbani's Financial Statements (CALK) Based On ISAK 35

Robbani Child Social Welfare Institution (LKSA).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2022

1. General

The Robbani Child Social Welfare Institution (LKSA) is an organization or social foundation that operates in the field of social welfare, where the Robbani Child Social Welfare Institution has a role in upholding social welfare around the area, specifically in Singosari District. The Robbani Child Social Welfare Institution (LKSA) is located in Bumi Mondoroko Raya Blok BA/01 RT.01 RW.12 Watugede Village, District. Singosari Malang. The Robbani Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) has been established for 16 years, namely in 2007, but only had a building in 2012.

2. Accounting Policies

- a. Financial Accounting Standards used to prepare financial reports
Accounting Standards in financial reporting use the non-profit-oriented Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards (ISAK) 35 at the Robbani Child Welfare Institution (LKSA)
- b. Current year Recording Period
The financial reporting period reported by the Robbani Child Social Welfare Institute (LKSA) starts from 1 January – 31 December 2022.
- c. Cash and cash equivalents
The initial balance of cash and cash equivalents presented in the Statement of Financial Position for this period was IDR 374,412,700
- d. Income
The total balance of Income has a source, namely Income without limitation from the resources presented in this period, as follows:
Without Restrictions:
Total income was IDR 369,671,900
- e. Fixed assets
There were equipment purchases during this year's period which had a value of IDR 10,256,000
- f. Costs
Costs incurred in the current year period as of December 31, 2022, amounted to IDR 387,046,300

Source: Data Processed (2024)

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis carried out at the Robbani Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) and the discussion described above, it can be concluded that the financial reports prepared by the Robbani Child Social Welfare Institution (LKSA) have not used the applicable standards, namely ISAK 35, because the financial reports prepared by The Robbani Child Social Welfare Institution (LKSA) only consists of total income and total expenditure. The Robbani Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) presents financial reports in 3 forms, namely annual income reports, annual expenditure reports and monthly reports. The income of the Robbani Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) which is compiled predominantly comes from donor contributions, Scholarships for the Poor and Orphans, Business Profits. Meanwhile, the dominant expenditure comes from the operational costs of the Robbani Child Welfare Institution (LKSA).

Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards (ISAK) Number 35 is a standard that regulates accounting treatment for non-profit oriented entities which aims to provide relevant information, transparency and accountability to meet the interests of interested parties such as benefactors, contributors, donors, members of organizations, creditors, as well as other parties who are resources for the survival of non-profit organizations. Preparation of financial reports for the Robbani Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) which are prepared based on ISAK No. 35 produces financial reports that are more structured and more detailed, not just regarding cash in and cash out

Researchers especially recommend that the Robbani Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) be able to continue to follow developments in financial report presentation regulations, especially in the presentation of financial reports based on ISAK No. 35, in this case adjustments to several posts as suggested in ISAK No. 35 which are more relevant to make it easier for donors and

users to understand financial reports. For the administrators of the Robbani Child Welfare Institution (LKSA) with this research, it is hoped that they will further improve their financial reports by implementing ISAK No.35 as a whole, not only regarding financial income and expenditure, but also consistency in publishing their financial reports both through the media and websites. in accordance with ISAK No.35.

References

- Bondar, M., Iershova, N., Tkachenko, M., Garkusha, V., & Yavorsky, S. (2020). Financial decisions taking into account management reporting of enterprise. *Financial and credit activity problems of theory and practice*, 2(33), 84-92. <https://doi.org/10.18371/fcaptp.v2i33.206532>
- Haerudin, H., & Napisah, L. S. (2018). Analisis Pengaruh Sistem Informasi Akuntansi terhadap Peningkatan Kualitas Pelayanan (Studi pada Klinik Mitra Sehati Cibiru Bandung). *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Dan Bisnis*, 4(2), 1-11.
- Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia. (2020). Pelaporan Keuangan Organisasi Nirlaba. Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (PSAK) Nomor 45. Ikatan Akuntansi Indonesia. Retrieved 3 April 2021 from <http://iaiglobal.or.id/v03/standar-akuntansi-keuangan/pernyataan-sak-32-psak-45-pelaporan-keuangan-organisasi-nirlaba>
- Monteiro, A., & Cepêda, C. (2021). Accounting information systems: scientific production and trends in research. *Systems*, 9(3), 67. <https://doi.org/10.3390/systems9030067>
- Muraina, S. A., & Dandago, K. I. (2020). Effects of implementation of International Public Sector Accounting Standards on Nigeria's financial reporting quality. *International Journal of Public Sector Management*, 33(2/3), 323-338. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJPSM-12-2018-0277>
- Roslan, N., Arshad, R., & Pauzi, N. F. M. (2017). Accountability and governance reporting by non-profit organizations. In *SHS Web of Conferences* (Vol. 36, p. 00041). EDP Sciences.
- Soelton, M., Noermijati, N., Rohman, F., & Mugiono, M. (2021). Improving the performance NON-profit organizations?. *Academy of Strategic Management Journal*, 20, 1-13.
- Sopannah, A., Harnovinsah, H., Sulistyan, R. B., & Mulyono, M. (2023). Job Relevant Information: Model Partisipasi Penyusunan Anggaran, Kinerja Manajerial Dan Budgetary Slack. *Jurnal Reviu Akuntansi dan Keuangan*, 13(1), 18-34. <https://doi.org/10.22219/jrak.v13i1.25321>
- Sopannah, A., Hasan, K., Putra, S. K., & Rusdianti, I. S. (2023). *Akuntabilitas publik organisasi nirlaba*. Scopindo Media Pustaka.
- Sopannah, A., Meldona, M., Safriliana, R., & Harmadji, D. E. (2017). Public participation on local budgeting base on local wisdom. *International Journal of Management and Applied Science*, 3(11), 10-18.
- Sugiyono. (2018). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & D*. CV. Alfabeta.
- Yuan, Q., & Gasco-Hernandez, M. (2021). Open innovation in the public sector: creating public value through civic hackathons. *Public Management Review*, 23(4), 523-544. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14719037.2019.1695884>