

IMPLEMENTATION OF FINANCIAL REPORTS BASED ON PSAK 45

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Abstract

Objective: This research aims to analyze the implementation or application of the annual financial reports of non-profit organizations based on Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 45. **Methodology:** This research uses qualitative descriptive with sampling related to annual financial report data ending 31 December 2022 at the office Dompot Dhuafa Foundation using data collection techniques through documentation and interviews with informants as supporting material. The data analysis used is descriptive by analyzing it to draw conclusions. **Results:** The results of this research indicate that the Dompot Dhuafa has complied with the PSAK 45 by paying attention to each component contained in the statement. **Limitations:** This research cannot update the period or year of annual financial report data as research data, and the research object only focuses on one object, as well as narrow variables. **Contribution:** This research are expected to broaden the knowledge horizons of readers, especially for future researchers who wish to research related to the research focus raised, in this case regarding the financial reports of non-profit organizations based on PSAK 45 as part of public sector accounting science. **Practical Implications:** This research are certainly expected for companies, especially those operating in the field of non-profit organizations, so that through this research company management can take careful suggestions or considerations regarding PSAK 45 in the process of presenting their financial reports. **Novelty:** Referring to the researcher's point of view, the novelty of this research is that it obtain result in accordance with existing theory.

Keywords: *PSAK 45, Non-profit Organizations, Financial Reports*

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of non-profit organizations in Indonesia is at a fairly rapid development status, especially in the fields of religion and advocacy. This of course cannot be separated from the role of public sector organizations as one of the standards that regulate these non-profit organizations. Public sector organizations themselves are organizations whose core or main objective is to focus solely on the quality of public services by providing goods and services, as well as achieving efficient and effective performance. This is also conveyed by Mahsun (2019) in his book, that a public sector organization is something related to the public interest and as an organization providing goods or services whose funding sources are obtained from state taxes or other income from that country. In contrast to public sector accounting, this branch of science defines that public sector accounting is the process of identifying, measuring, recording, and even financial reporting from a public organization which is used as a means in the decision-making process for its users (Majid, 2019). This means that public sector accounting is a systematic process which is the nature of the accounting procedures themselves of a public sector organization which is used for efficient and effective decision making for parties with an interest in it.

Public sector accounting, especially organizations that are oriented towards public service, in this case non-profit organizations, of course does not just flow, but there are regulations that bind this matter. The development of regulations related to non-profit organizations, one of which is regulations regarding foundations. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2001 in conjunction with Number 28 of 2004 concerning Foundations, stipulates that " *legal bodies consist of wealth and are separated and used to achieve certain goals in the social, religious and humanitarian fields* " (Indonesia, 2001). A part from the State Law which regulates the designation of non-profit organizations as organizations that are not profit-oriented, there are also accounting standards as the legal umbrella that regulates non-profit organizations. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards

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(PSAK) 45 regulates organizations operating in the non-profit sector. The most basic objective of PSAK 45 is to provide relevant financial information to meet the needs or interests of suppliers of funding sources or related parties who provide resources and funds to non-profit organizations. In addition, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 45 states the form of financial reporting for non-profit entities, including financial position reports at the end of the period, activity reports, cash flow reports, and notes to the financial statements of non-profit entities. (Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan, 2011). The financial position report in PSAK 45 emphasizes the classification of assets and liabilities, namely presenting each total net asset based on restrictions by resource suppliers, in this case permanently/temporarily bound or not tied at all. The fund activity report in PSAK 45 emphasizes the classification of income, expenses, profits and losses which presents total income and expenses on a gross basis unless otherwise regulated by other SAK or SAK ETAP.

Tracing back from the Government Regulations in the Law to the accounting standards that regulate non-profit organizations or entities, in this case the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 45, then what about the real evidence that occurs in the field, do all non-profit organizations refer to PSAK 45 or even have other legal umbrellas. Research conducted by Mutmainnah, Yulinartati, & Nastiti (2019) with the research title Application of Financial Reports for Non-Profit Organizations Based on PSAK 45 at the Siti Masyitoh Besuki Situbondo Orphanage Foundation, stated that the Orphanage Foundation has not presented financial reports in accordance with PSAK 45, where the financial information presented only presents the receipt and expenditure of funds in cash or using *cash accounting*. This research is in line with research conducted by Rahayu, Silalahi, & Ovami (2021) with the title study Analysis of the Application of Financial Reports for Non-Profit Organizations Based on PSAK No. 45 At the Jihadul Ilmi Medan Development and Education Foundation that the Foundation has not fully implemented PSAK No. 45 in the financial report because the components in PSAK 45 with the foundation which is the object of research are not suitable, where the foundation only presents three components of the financial report, namely the financial position report, activities and cash flow report, while the notes to the financial report are not presented.

The results of other studies also state that the implementation or applications related to the financial statements of the research object are not in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 45, because the introduction or information related to the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 45 has never been provided or there is minimal knowledge on the part of the parties. the mosque management regarding these accounting guidelines. Despite this, the mosque management has provided accountability and transparency to the community by recording the receipt and disbursement of their cash funds, even though the recording carried out is still quite simple. (Rahayu, Halim, & Nuha, 2019). Also present were research conducted by Ayu N, Yulinartati, & Suwarno, (2019) with the study title "Reconstructing the Financial Reports of Educational Institutions Based on PSAK 45", the results of the study or research provide an explanation that the implementation of financial reports presented by educational institutions for the object of their research, is said to be not in accordance with what is contained in the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 45, resulting in a reconstruction of the results of the financial statements presented. (Ayu N, Yulinartati, & Suwarno, 2019). Based on the existing background and case studies in previous research, this research needs to review how the financial statements of non-profit entities are implemented based on PSAK 45 with different research objects and samples, namely the Dompot Dhuafa Foundation, South Sulawesi. Of course, the aim of the research is to analyze or find out the implementation or application of non-profit organization financial reports based on PSAK 45 at the foundation. The benefit of this research is that it provides scientific insight regarding Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 45 which discusses the financial reports of non-profit entities.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Non-Profit Organizations

Topic for public attention with a commercial mission, without seeking *profit*. Non-profit (Mutmainnah, Yulinartati, & Nastiti, 2019) organizations are also usually referred to as *non-profit organizations*. If we look at the term "non-profit", we can see that these non-profit entities are made up of non-business or business activities to seek benefits for their investors (Atufah, Yuliarti, & Puspitasari, 2018). Referring to these two definitions, a non-profit organization is an organization consisting of several people whose main goal is public service and not for profit whose financial information is presented to the public and other related users. These two things are in sync with Bagia's opinion, (2023) that non-profit organizations are significantly different from organizations or companies that are financially (profit) oriented. Non-profit organizations are not only limited to making a profit, even though they have a " *not for profit* " principle, this does not mean that non-profit organizations do not experience losses or profits. On the other hand, the surplus or deficit obtained or produced by the organization must be reused for the benefit of society, without relying on the principle of enriching the owner.

2.1.2 Characteristics or Nature of Non-Profit Organizations

The fundamental characteristics of a non-profit organization can be seen in terms of its users, ownership and sources of funds. Firstly, in terms of users, non-profit organizations have different entity sectors, where the owners or users are the public and/or the community, benefactors or donors, and self-promotion or *self-promotion* get tax exemption or flexibility and/or can be taxed. Second, in terms of ownership, ownership in non-profit organizations cannot be transferred, replaced as in business entities or organizations in general, or even sold. Third, in terms of resources, non-profit entities generally obtain resources from gifts or donations from members and other donors, who should not expect any ransom from the donations they distribute. Meanwhile, if a non-profit organization obtains the surplus it produces, then the organization must reuse it for the benefit of society, without relying on the principle of enriching its owner (Jamaluddin, 2019). This is of course in line with Bagia's opinion, (2023) in his book entitled "Public Sector Accounting". Every organization or company, whether non-profit or other business entity, must have the same vision, namely *sustainability*. This may be taken by an organization or company, but a relatively effective way or method is needed, one of which is applied to each company, especially to public sector organizations, namely the principles of *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG) or "Governance Good Company".

According to I. Nyoman (2005:50) and Lena Setiawati et. al (2005:84) in Syofyan's book, (2021) entitled " *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG)" that there are several principles used in good corporate governance, including the first, namely recognition and transparency, where recognition and transparency regarding any matter that is urgent for the performance of the organization or company, investors, as well as the interests of other parties related to the company (*stakeholders*), is deemed necessary to pay attention to. Second is *transparency* and accountability (*accountability*), in GCG, the organization or company must be able to provide accountability for the performance of the organization or company in a transparent manner. This is considered urgent to create a company that is well managed, measurable and in accordance with the interests of the company while still paying attention to shareholders and other stakeholders. Apart from this, accountability also needs to be paid attention to by organizations or companies because it is a necessary pre-requisite for achieving sustainable and sustainable performance. Of course, as a public sector organization, the focus of the government's goal is to provide prosperity or peace for the community. Good and efficient government practice or performance is a pre-requisite for the government or organization in realizing the hopes or goals of society in achieving the mission or goals it wants to achieve (Nurafifah, Haliah, & Nirwana, 2022).

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2.1.3 Nonprofit Organization Techniques

According to Yuesti, Dewi, & Pramesti, (2020) The techniques used in non-profit organizations are as follows:

2.1.2.1 Identify and meet stakeholders

Thing that must be considered is the stakeholders, not only employees or other members who manage the non-profit organization being implemented, but other parties who will also be influenced by the success of an organization in the work program.

2.1.2.2 Setting and Prioritizing Goals

The next technique is to establish the program mission. Every need of stakeholders or *stakeholders* is very urgent for organizations or companies, so it is necessary to determine its implementation well, such as *goals* or objectives, and so on.

2.1.2.3 Create a Program Activity Schedule

Next, create a schedule of activities for each program. This schedule is used to determine tasks or activities that must be completed immediately.

2.1.2.4 Identifying Problems or Issues and Completeness of Risk Analysis

Of course, no program or company will be free from risks, so with this step the company or organization can identify an issue and complete analyzes related to the risks that will arise.

2.1.2.5 Submit the Program Plan to Stakeholders

As previously explained, *stakeholders* certainly have great needs and desires for the success achieved by non-profit organization programs .

2.2 Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 45 Concerning Financial Reports of Non-Profit Entities

Financial report components. Financial reports presented by non-profit entities consist of financial position reports, activity reports, cash flow reports, and notes to financial reports.

2.2.1. Classification of assets and liabilities.

Non-profit entities present groups of assets and liabilities based on their respective classifications. Asset group consisting of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, other securities and other related fixed assets. The liability group presents short and long term liabilities.

2.2.2. Classification of net or unrestricted assets.

Non-profit entities present financial reports with the total of each net asset based on the presence or absence of donor restrictions.

2.2. 3. Changes in net asset groups.

This information is presented by non-profit entities in the activity report with the revised total of permanently restricted, restricted and totally unrestricted net assets in a period.

2.2.4. Classification of income, expenses, profits, and losses.

This information is presented by non-profit entities in the activity report by recognizing income or receipts as an addition to unrestricted net assets, and recognizing expenses as a deduction from unrestricted net assets. Donations are presented as additional unrestricted, permanently restricted or temporarily restricted net assets. The activity report presents legitimized gains and losses from investments and other assets or liabilities as additions to or deductions from unrestricted net assets.

2.2.5. Service provision information.

This information is presented by non-profit entities in activity reports or notes to financial reports which present information regarding expenses according to functional and related groups.

2.2.6. Income and expense information.

This information is presented by non-profit entities in activity reports by listing total revenues and expenses on a gross basis. Meanwhile, investment income can be presented on a net basis provided that related expenses are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2.2. 7. Classification of cash receipts and payments.

The cash flow report is presented in accordance with PSAK 2 with additions such as financing activities and disclosure of information related to investment activities and other related financing.(Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan, 2011).

3. Methodology

A research method is a series of activities in finding truth or facts from a research study, which begins with an idea or knowledge that formulates a research problem so that it later gives rise to a temporary answer (hypothesis), and is supported by the results of previous research, so that the research study can be collected then identified and the final stage provides conclusions from the results of the research (Sahir, 2021). So, this research method is a systematic series starting from thinking about an idea or insight, then formulating the problem, to determining the research results and conclusions through analysis of the data obtained. Apart from this understanding, there are also types of research methods commonly used by researchers, one of which is qualitative research methods.

Qualitative research discusses the habits of a group of people and analyzes or identifies methods or techniques for developing the behavior of the community or group of people in each era . This research method also pays attention to the response or behavior of a community and its contribution to these activities so that it forms one of the main elements of data collection (Fauzi, et al., 2022). This study itself uses a qualitative descriptive method. According to Hardani, et al., (2020)descriptive research is research or research that is expected to provide a situation or event in a regular and validated manner, related to a number of people or communities in a certain area.

A research variable is a completeness or characteristic of a person or object that has a form determined by the researcher to be studied and analyzed, the final stage of which is to draw a conclusion from the variable (Abubakar, 2021). The variables of this research are the financial reports of non-profit organizations based on PSAK 45, where these variables are measured using the aspects contained in PSAK 45, namely all components of annual financial reports by non-profit entities which include financial position reports, activity reports, cash flow reports and notes. on financial reports. Meanwhile, the population in this study is all data related to the annual financial reports of non-profit entities at the Dompot Dhuafa Foundation, South Sulawesi, and the sample taken is data related to the annual financial reports at the Dompot Dhuafa Foundation, South Sulawesi for 2022.

Qualitative research methods are usually applied to obtain *grounded theory results* , where the theory arises naturally from data obtained through facts from the field, not from temporary answers or hypotheses as used in quantitative research (Nasution, 2023). According to Abubakar, (2021)a collection technique is a method applied or used by researchers in collecting data related to the research focus and is needed in solving a study problem. This data collection research technique can be in the form of observation, interviews, questionnaires and documentation. Data collection techniques were carried out through documentation related to the research focus and supported by interviews with informants at the Dompot Dhuafa Makassar Foundation. Documentation techniques are a method of collecting data through investigation or study of written sources such as reports, meeting minutes, books, daily notes and the like which contain the information needed by the researcher (Abubakar, 2021). The application of this qualitative descriptive method uses several methods or techniques in analyzing the data that has been collected, namely by data reduction, data presentation, and data conclusions or verification (Sahir, 2021). Data analysis in this research uses analysis in the form of qualitative descriptive by describing natural phenomena in the research object, namely presenting data,

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data reduction or identification, and data verification to draw conclusions from research results in the data processing process.

4. Results and Discussion**4.1 Research Results****4.1.1 Components of the Statement of Financial Position**

The financial position report presented by the Dompot Dhuafa South Sulawesi Foundation describes the condition of assets, liabilities and fund balances for the period ending December 31 2022. Asset items present current assets and fixed assets, current assets are presented in the cash account, fund receivables, prepaid expenses, other valuables, investments, while fixed assets are presented in the net assets under management and accumulated depreciation accounts. Liability accounts also present debt accounts and other long-term liabilities. The equity post presents fund balances, namely the balance of waqf funds which are permanently bound, the balance of zakat funds, bound infaq, humanitarian funds which are bound funds. The balance of unrestricted funds, namely operational funds and free and thematic infaq.

4.1.2 Activity Report Components

The activity report presented by the Dompot Dhuafa South Sulawesi Foundation outlines the receipts, use of funds (distribution) as well as other receipts and costs. Income posts (receipts) are presented on community funds which include zakat, infaq, sacrifice, humanitarian funds and waqf funds, then apart from community funds, funds from profit sharing and other receipts are also presented. Expense items (distribution or use of funds) are presented for distribution of funds through programs, *funding costs* and office operations.

4.1.3 Components of the Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow report presented by the Dompot Dhuafa South Sulawesi Foundation relates to cash inflows and outflows in operating activities, investments, funding, fund activities so that it can provide information regarding the foundation's cash receipts and expenditures.

4.1.3 Components of Notes to Financial Statements

Notes to the financial reports presented by the Dompot Dhuafa Sulse Foundation provide quantitative financial reports with descriptions of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, prepaid expenses, investments, other valuables, liabilities, and other related assets and accounts. In general, the components of the financial statements presented by the Dompot Dhuafa Sulse Foundation are in accordance with and are guided by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 45.

4.2 Discussion

Financial reporting by non-profit entities has been regulated in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 45, therefore presenters of financial information for non-profit entities need to pay attention to the main aspects of the applicable standards, in this case PSAK 45, the most basic aspects or elements regulated in the guidelines This includes:

4.2.1 Classification of assets and liabilities

PSAK 45 states that non-profit entities usually present asset elements in similar groups, namely cash and cash equivalents, receivables, inventory, rent and other prepaid services, securities and related fixed assets. Liability groups are also broken down into short and long term liabilities. The results of this research explain that the Dompot Dhuafa South Sulawesi Foundation has been guided by PSAK 45 as a non-profit entity which still pays attention to the matters regulated therein, where the foundation presents relatively similar current and fixed assets, namely cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and buildings. and related assets. The liability items presented by this institution include current and long-term liabilities.

4.2.2 Classification of net or unrestricted assets

PSAK 45 explains that in this net asset classification, the financial report presents the total of each net asset item whether or not there are donor restrictions (restricted/unbound). The results of this research obtained information that the Dompot Dhuafa Foundation, South Sulawesi, classifies net assets into several similar groups, namely, waqf fund balances are classified as permanently tied, which are balances or endowment funds obtained from certain donors, zakat fund balances, tied donations, humanitarian, THK or distributing sacrificial animals which are classified as restricted, while the balance of free, thematic and operational infaq funds is classified as unrestricted. Comparing the practices carried out by these foundation institutions with PSAK 45, this is in accordance with the elements of net or unrestricted asset classification contained in PSAK 45.

4.2.3 Changes in net asset groups

PSAK 45 regulates changes in the amount of net asset groups by presenting in the activity report related to net assets that are permanently tied, tied and not tied at all in a certain period, in general these elements are in accordance with PSAK 45. The results of this research state that in The Dompot Dhuafa Foundation, South Sulawesi, presents this in its activity and program reports, which include receipts or income, distribution of funds or expenses and then surplus and deficit. Receipts or income from waqf fund balances are included in permanently restricted net assets, balances in zakat funds, restricted donations, humanitarian aid, distribution of sacrificial animals are included in restricted assets, and balances of operational funds, free donations, thematic are included in unrestricted net assets.

4.2.4 Classification of income, expenses, profits and losses

The results of research at the Dompot Dhuafa Foundation show that the classification of Income, Expenses, Profits and losses is in accordance with PSAK No. 45, where the classification of income, namely revenue, consists of community revenues, such as zakat funds, free donations, bound donations, distribution of sacrificial animals, waqf, humanitarian funds, profit sharing receipts and other receipts. Distribution classification (expenses), consisting of program distribution funds, ziswaf socialization, and office operations. In conclusion, this classification shows that the activity report presents gross income and expenses, namely in the activity report of the Dompot Dhuafa Foundation, the amount of income (receipts) and expenses (distributions) has been presented in net amounts and there is a surplus.

4.2.5 Service Provision Information

Information on the provision of services carried out by the foundation is in accordance with PSAK No. 45, because it presents the total amount of distribution for each program of the institution, with its main program. In interviews with related informants, "if regarding this matter, an explanation or details of the expenditure of funds from each of our program implementations, in this case whether it is the main program or accompanying programs in the context of providing goods or services, then "We present and disclose this in the CALK report or notes to the institution's financial reports and later also the center which collects it from each branch."

4.2.6 Income and Expense Information

The activity report presents income in the revenue group, this revenue comes from community or donor funds such as zakat funds, donations, sacrifices, humanitarian funds and waqf. Apart from group revenues from the community, the foundation also provides profit sharing and other revenues. Expense information is presented in groups of use or distribution of funds consisting of program distribution funds, *fund raising costs* and office operations. This classification shows that the activity report presents gross income and expenses, that is, in the activity report of the Dompot Dhuafa Foundation, the amount of income (receipts) and expenses (distributions) has been presented in net amounts and there is a surplus. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 45 explains that investment income can be presented on a net basis provided that related expenses are disclosed in the

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notes to the financial statements. However, the dhuafa wallet does not provide informative financial report notes that explain the details of these items.

4.2.7 Classification of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

The institution presents the receipt and expenditure of cash funds from the foundation in a cash flow report, by presenting cash inflows and outflows in operating, investment, funding and fund activities so that cash receipts and expenditures at the institution can be identified. This is also in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 2 which relates to cash flow reports and relevant SAK, taking into account the important elements contained therein.

Table 1. Financial Report Analysis of the Dompot Dhuafa Foundation, South Sulawesi Based on PSAK 45

Element	Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 45	Practices of the Dompot Dhuafa Foundation	Implementation
Financial report components	Non-profit entities present financial position statements, activity reports, cash flow reports, and notes to financial statements	The Dompot Dhuafa South Sulawesi Foundation presents financial position reports, activity reports, cash flow reports and notes to financial reports	√
Classification of assets and liabilities	Non-profit entities present similar groups of assets and short- and long-term liabilities	The Dompot Dhuafa Foundation, South Sulawesi, presents groups of assets and liabilities as well as fund balances according to certain items	√
Classification of net or unrestricted assets	Non-profit entities present financial reports with the total of each net asset based on the presence or absence of donor restrictions	The Dompot Dhuafa Foundation of South Sulawesi classifies net assets into several similar groups, namely, waqf fund balances are classified as permanently bound which are balances or endowment funds obtained from certain donors, zakat fund balances, tied infaq, humanitarian, THK or stocking of sacrificial animals which are classified as tied, while the balance of free, thematic and operational infaq funds is classified as unrestricted	√
Changes in net asset groups	entities present in the activity report the revised total of permanently restricted, restricted and totally unrestricted net	The Dompot Dhuafa Foundation, South Sulawesi, presents it in activity and program reports, which include receipts or income,	√

Element	Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 45	Practices of the Dompot Dhuafa Foundation	Implementation
	assets in a period.	distribution of funds or expenses and then surplus and deficit. Receipts or income from waqf fund balances are included in permanently restricted net assets, balances in zakat funds, restricted donations, humanitarian aid, distribution of sacrificial animals are included in restricted assets, and balances of operational funds, free donations, thematics are included in unrestricted net assets.	
Classification of income, expenses, profits and losses	entities present in the activity report by recognizing income or receipts as an addition to unrestricted net assets, and recognizing expenses as a deduction from unrestricted net assets. Donations are presented as additional unrestricted, permanently restricted or temporarily restricted net assets. The activity report presents legitimized gains and losses from investments and other assets or liabilities as additions to or deductions from unrestricted net assets.	The South Sulawesi Dompot Dhuafa Foundation classifies this in its activity report as presenting gross income and expenses, namely in the activity report of the Dompot Dhuafa Foundation the amount of income (receipts) and expenses (distributions) has been presented in net amounts and there is a surplus.	√
Service provision information	entities present in activity reports or notes to financial reports which present information regarding expenses according to functional and related groups.	The Dompot Dhuafa Foundation, South Sulawesi, presents in its activity report the total distribution to existing main programs. Supporting programs are explained in the notes to the financial statements	√
Income and expense information	entities present in activity reports by listing total income and expenses on a gross basis. Meanwhile, investment income can be	The Dompot Dhuafa Foundation classifies in its activity report the total gross income and expenses, namely in the Dompot Dhuafa	-

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Element	Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 45	Practices of the Dompot Dhuafa Foundation	Implementation
Classification of cash receipts and payments	presented on a net basis provided that related expenses are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.	Foundation's activity report the total income (receipts) and expenses (distributions) have been presented in net amounts and there is a surplus.	
	Non-profit entities present cash flow reports in accordance with PSAK 2 with additions such as funding activities and disclosure of information related to investment activities and other related funding.	The DD South Sulawesi Foundation presents a cash flow report, by presenting cash inflows and outflows in operating activities, investments, funding, fund activities so that cash receipts and expenditures at the institution can be seen.	√

Source: Processed data (2024)

Based on the description above and supported by the classification of each element or component in table form, the results of this research are that in general the implementation of the financial reports of the Dompot Dhuafa Foundation, South Sulawesi is in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 45 regarding the financial reports of non-profit entities, where the institution is has presented a financial position report, activity report, cash flow report and notes to the financial report, taking into account the classifications of each element. However, especially for CALK which is in descriptive form, the author believes that it should also be presented in each branch office to make reporting more efficient and easier to audit finances, especially for users of the report. Of course, from these results, when we refer to previous researchers, there are still some that are not in line, including research conducted by Hartono, Rapini, & Putro, (2020) with the title of the study "Evaluation of the Management and Problems of Financial Reports of Mosques in Ponorogo Regency Based on PSAk 45", the results of the study or research explain that the financial report presented by one of the mosques in Ponorogo, can be categorized as still being in the form of a simple report, namely presentation income and expenditure reports, using various delivery techniques, ranging from information from mosque notice boards, photocopies to direct announcements during Friday prayers. Regarding the recording of funds or the collection of mosque funds, the object of this research uses fund merging techniques, so everything from infaq to waqf funds are combined in one recording and transactions still use virtual transactions. No mosque has yet had its financial reports audited. According to researchers, financial management needs to be audited or examined through *focus group discussions* (FGD) which are carried out periodically based on the presentation of the financial reports of non-profit entities from the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 45

The financial report presented by SMAN 17 Batam is in the form of a fund expenditure report as well as a report on the school's income and expenditure budget plan along with a report on its realization. The researcher said that the school had not implemented the things contained in the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 45, especially the most basic ones, namely the financial report components, where the school did not present all four of the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 45 regarding financial reports. non-profit entities, namely financial position reports, activity reports, cash flow reports, and notes to financial reports. Not only that, the researcher also stated in his article that SMAN 17 Batam did not carry out a fixed asset assessment and calculations, so that the total fixed assets could not present the true value . (Miswati, Rinjani, & Kardi,

2022). Other results also show that the financial reports presented by the Drai Muslimat NU80 TK Institute are in the form of capital change reports, profit and loss reports and financial position reports. According to the author, the institution is not yet fully compliant with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 45 which regulates the financial reports of non-profit entities, where the components of a complete financial report consist of four components, namely reports of financial position, activities, cash flows and notes. on financial reports .(Febrianti, Rosyafah, & Mahsina, 2021). Research that uses an application in managing funds, namely the SIAPM application, thus, this application is not in accordance with what is contained in the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 45 , because there are still two components of the financial report that have not been specifically presented, including namely cash flow reports and notes to financial reports. (Ati & Sukandani, 2021).

The results of other research, conducted by Yanuar AR & Hanifah, (2020)stated that the institution should use the Financial Accounting Standards Statement (PSAK) 45 as guidelines in its financial reporting, because it allows for more complex uses and sources, both zakat funds and distribution processes. The author also mentions that disclosure of the mosque's financial reports is a matter of urgency, and because the object is also a mosque, the preparation of the financial reports can be separated from PSAK 109.The recording of the presentation of financial reports made by the relevant mosque institutions is not in accordance with what is contained in the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 45 concerning the financial reports of non-profit entities. However, the author states that accounting practices or treatments have been implemented well in relation to the use of public resources, and at the end, the author also invites mosque institutions to be able to re-understand the financial records of mosque institutions carefully.(Sukmana, Hafizi, & Iyah, 2024).

The form of financial reports presented by the research object still uses a simple concept, namely more in the form of expenditure and income with various supporting transaction evidence. The author mentions this as one of the factors, namely the unavailability of special financial management or accountants who manage this. The Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 45 and PSAK 109 are comprehensively presented in the same total . The author also provides an overview of the basic differences between PSAK 45 and PSAK 109, namely that they only differ in the types of fund placement. (Ependi, 2016). The results of other research also state that the authors explain that the research carried out by the authors is expected to provide knowledge or additional insight in carrying out the presentation of financial reports by institutions based on what is contained in the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 45 and be able to understand the process. preparation of financial reports for non-profit entities using the *Microsoft Excel basis* by presenting each component of the financial report correctly as well as groups of assets, liabilities and others in order to provide appropriate financial presentation or accountability and transparency to the public or parties who use the information.(Suci, et al., 2023).

The financial report presented from the Raoudathul Muchlisin Mosque is also still in the form of a simple concept using the form of receipts or income and expenditure, so this is the conclusion of the researcher that the financial report presented from the research object is not yet guided by the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 45 related to the financial statements of non-profit entities. It is believed by the author that one of the main factors for this obstacle is again related to the lack of managers or human resources who then understand the meaning of this, in the sense that there are no accountants who can manage it and the types of financial components are also incomplete. and is not in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 45, so that readers experience difficulties in translating the reports presented .(Novitasari, Yulinartati, & Puspitasari, 2018)

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5. Conclusion

5.1. Conclusion

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 45 regulates the presentation of financial information by non-profit entities, in this statement non-profit entities must present financial position reports, activity reports, cash flow reports and notes to financial reports. Apart from the components of financial reports, there are several things that non-profit entities also need to pay attention to in the process of measuring and recording financial reports so that the reports produced are accountable and transparent. These include, classification of assets and liabilities, classification of net or unrestricted assets, changes in net asset groups, classification of income, expenses, profits and losses, information, provision of services, information on income and expenses, as well as classification of cash receipts and disbursements. The results of this research state that, in general, the implementation or application of each component of the financial report by the Dompot Dhuafa Makassar Foundation is in accordance with or based on PSAK 45, taking into account each element of classification and information regulated in PSAK 45.

5.2. Limitations

The research is far from perfect so there are still many limitations in this research, one of which is that the author has not been able to update the period or year related to the research object's annual financial report data, variables and limited samples.

5.3. Suggestions

For companies, it is hoped that the Dompot Dhuafa Makassar Foundation will maintain the performance of its organization, especially in its financial performance. Moreover, this organization is under the auspices of the Indonesian people, so of course the financial data presented must also be accountable and transparent for the public and other related users. Then, it is also hoped that the note component of the financial report which is descriptive in nature, is considered necessary to present it personally in each branch at the office, even though the central foundation has presented it in its entirety to its branches, because this information is important, especially for the members. users to make it easier to make decisions besides reporting in quantitative form. For future researchers, it is hoped that they will add other related research variables and research objects.

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