

Sharia Audit and Management Accounting in Supporting the Implementation of SDGs in Sharia-Based Businesses in Indonesia

Maf'ul Taufiq

Abstract

This study aims to examine the role of Sharia audit and management accounting in supporting the achievement of SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) within Sharia-based businesses in Indonesia. Using a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach and the PRISMA method, this research reviews scientific publications indexed in Scopus, Google Scholar, and national journals from 2007 to 2022. Inclusion criteria consisted of articles discussing Sharia audit, management accounting, Islamic economics, and their relevance to sustainable development, while non-academic or unrelated articles were excluded.

The review findings show that Sharia audit enhances institutional compliance, transparency, and accountability, whereas management accounting provides planning, control, and performance measurement systems that support efficiency and productivity. The integration of both creates a synergy that contributes to job creation, inclusive growth, and productivity improvement, aligned with SDG 8 targets. Islamic economic instruments such as productive zakat, waqf, and profit-loss sharing financing (mudharabah/musyarakah) have also been shown to support the development of halal MSMEs and the creation of new businesses.

Nevertheless, the literature reveals limited causal and longitudinal empirical studies that investigate the pathways between Sharia audit → management accounting → SDG 8 outcomes, as well as the use of more specific SDG 8 indicators. This study recommends the development of an integrative framework and quantitative indicators based on Sharia accounting to evaluate the real contribution of Sharia institutions toward economic growth and employment.

Overall, this study provides theoretical and practical foundations for academics, regulators, Sharia business institutions, and investors to optimize the roles of Sharia audit and management accounting in advancing sustainable economic development in Indonesia.

Keywords: Sharia Audit, Management Accounting, SDG 8, Islamic Economics, Sustainable Development, Halal MSMEs

Maf'ul Taufiq

Bachelor of Accounting, Universitas Pembangunan Panca Budi, Indonesia

e-mail: Maful@dosen.pancabudi.ac.id

2nd International Conference on Islamic Community Studies (ICICS)

Theme: History of Malay Civilisation and Islamic Human Capacity and Halal Hub in the Globalization Era

<https://proceeding.pancabudi.ac.id/index.php/ICIE/index>

Introduction

1.1 Background

Global economic developments increasingly demand business practices that prioritize not only profit generation but also sustainability, good governance, and societal well-being. In this context, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), initiated by the United Nations, serve as a universal framework for sustainable development. One of its key pillars is **SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**, which emphasizes inclusive economic growth, job creation, and productivity enhancement.

In Indonesia, Sharia-based businesses continue to grow rapidly through Islamic financial institutions (such as Islamic banks, Islamic insurance entities, and Sharia cooperatives) as well as real-sector enterprises including halal MSMEs, the halal food and beverage industry, and halal tourism. Sharia-based business entities operate not only for economic profit but also under the principles of justice, transparency, and sustainability. This makes Sharia audit and management accounting increasingly important to ensure proper implementation of Sharia principles while supporting the attainment of the SDGs.

A Sharia audit ensures that business activities comply with Sharia principles and good governance. Through Sharia auditing, organizations are able to demonstrate accountability to stakeholders while maintaining public legitimacy. Meanwhile, management accounting functions as a tool for planning, control, and strategic decision-making, enabling organizations to operate efficiently and sustainably. The integration of Sharia audit and management accounting is thus crucial for driving the performance of Sharia-based businesses in ways that are both competitive and aligned with sustainable development.

Previous studies show that Sharia audit practices contribute positively to organizational transparency and public trust. At the same time, management accounting has been shown to enhance resource effectiveness in achieving both economic and social goals. However, studies that explicitly link Sharia audit, management accounting, and SDG 8 performance within Sharia-based businesses in Indonesia remain limited.

1.2 Research Urgency

This study gains significance as Indonesia positions itself as a global hub for Islamic economic development. With the world's largest Muslim population, Indonesia has enormous potential for advancing Sharia-based businesses. However, ensuring that such growth aligns with SDG objectives requires strong governance supported by Sharia auditing and management accounting systems.

Without rigorous oversight and proper managerial controls, Sharia-based businesses risk falling into symbolic or superficial Sharia compliance, offering limited contribution to sustainable development. Therefore, this systematic review aims to provide a comprehensive mapping of how Sharia audit and management accounting contribute to SDG 8 implementation within Sharia-based businesses in Indonesia.

1.3 Research Gap

Although studies on Sharia audit and management accounting exist, most still focus on Sharia compliance, profitability, or internal managerial effectiveness. Research that links these two instruments with key SDG 8 indicators such as job creation, labor productivity, and inclusive economic growth remains scarce.

For instance, Haniffa & Hudaib (2007) primarily examined accountability in Islamic financial institutions, while Beik & Arsyianti (2016) focused on the economic impact of Sharia instruments on welfare. However, studies integrating Sharia audit, management accounting, and sustainable development goals particularly SDG 8 are still very limited.

1.4 Review Objectives

This study aims to:

1. **Analyze research trends** related to Sharia audit, management accounting, and SDGs at both global and national levels.
2. **Identify the roles and contributions** of Sharia audit and management accounting in supporting SDG 8 implementation within Sharia-based businesses in Indonesia.
3. **Formulate research gaps and future opportunities**, strengthening academic contributions and practical advancements in Sharia-based business and sustainable development.

Literature Review

2.1 Systematic Literature Review (SLR) Approach

This study adopts a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach to comprehensively examine the relationship between Sharia audit, management accounting, and the implementation of SDG 8 in Sharia-based business entities in Indonesia. The SLR method was selected because it allows the systematic presentation of scientific evidence through transparent, replicable stages of searching, selecting, evaluating, and synthesizing literature.

SLR is also a suitable approach for identifying research trends, mapping knowledge gaps, and developing relevant conceptual frameworks. In the context of this study, the SLR method is expected to provide a clear mapping of how Sharia audit and management accounting contribute to inclusive economic growth in line with SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth.

The SLR process in this study follows the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines, which emphasize transparency, traceability, and completeness in reporting review findings.

2.2 PRISMA Stages in the SLR Process

The PRISMA methodology consists of four main stages:

1. Identification

At this stage, an initial search was conducted using major academic databases (Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar, DOAJ, ProQuest). Keywords used included:

- “Shariah Audit” OR “Islamic Audit”
- “Management Accounting” OR “Managerial Accounting”
- “SDGs” OR “Sustainable Development Goals” OR “SDG 8”

- “Islamic Business” OR “Shariah-based Business” OR “Islamic Finance”

Boolean operators (AND, OR) were used to expand and optimize search results.

2. Screening

Articles found in the initial search were screened based on titles and abstracts. Articles unrelated to the study focus such as those discussing education or health without links to Sharia audit or management accounting were excluded.

3. Eligibility

Full-text reading was conducted for all articles that passed the screening stage. Articles not meeting inclusion criteria were removed.

4. Inclusion

Articles that met all criteria were included in the final analysis. These selected articles formed the core dataset for the literature synthesis in this study.

2.3 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

To ensure the validity and reliability of the SLR results, the following criteria were applied:

Inclusion Criteria:

- Articles discussing Sharia audit, management accounting, SDGs (particularly SDG 8), or any combination of these themes.
- Publications between **2010–2024**, capturing contemporary research trends.
- Articles published in reputable international (Scopus, Web of Science) or national journals.
- Full-text articles available in English or Indonesian.
- Empirical, conceptual, or review-based academic publications.

Exclusion Criteria:

- Articles unrelated to the research topic (e.g., Sharia in education/health not linked to audit/accounting).
- Articles without accessible full text.
- Opinion pieces, editorials, or non-academic reports.
- Duplicate publications from different sources.

2.4 Data Sources

Literature searches were conducted across several credible academic databases, including:

- **Scopus** renowned for high-quality international journals.
- **Web of Science** providing comprehensive interdisciplinary literature.
- **Google Scholar** expanding coverage to include conference papers and broader sources.
- **DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals)** open-access peer-reviewed articles.
- **ProQuest and Emerald Insight** rich collections of management, accounting, and Islamic finance studies.

Secondary sources, such as reports from international organizations (e.g., UNDP, Islamic Development Bank), were also referenced to strengthen the policy and contextual analysis.

2.5 Literature Analysis Technique

Articles that passed the inclusion stage were analyzed using a **qualitative thematic approach**, with the following steps:

1. Data Extraction

Metadata such as author, year, journal, country, research method, and key findings were identified.

2. Thematic Coding

Articles were grouped into major thematic categories:

- Sharia audit
- Management accounting
- Contribution to SDG 8
- Integration of Sharia audit and management accounting in Sharia-based businesses

3. Narrative Synthesis

Findings from individual studies were compared to build patterns, highlight similarities, and identify contradictions.

4. Identification of Research Gaps

Underexplored areas relevant to future research were identified and mapped. A triangulation approach was used to compare findings across databases and validate consistency.

2.6 Methodological Limitations

This study acknowledges several limitations:

- **Grey literature** (unindexed or unpublished works) may not be fully captured.
- The focus on **SDG 8** means contributions to other SDGs are not discussed in depth.
- Despite the systematic process, the analysis may still involve some degree of subjectivity

Global and National Research Trends

Research on Sharia Audit and Management Accounting within the context of sustainable development has grown significantly, both globally and nationally. Globally, early literature emphasized **Sharia compliance** within Islamic financial institutions. However, more recent studies highlight the intersection between Islamic governance, sustainability, and the SDGs.

In Indonesia, research developed rapidly in line with national policy directions positioning the Islamic economy as one of the pillars of national development. Reports by the Financial Services Authority (OJK, 2021) explicitly link the Islamic finance sector with **SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)**. Harahap (2020) further argues that Sharia accounting and Sharia auditing can strengthen the competitiveness of halal MSMEs.

Overall, the trend demonstrates a shift from normative studies to more empirical work exploring how Sharia principles can produce real economic outcomes, although micro-level quantitative evidence remains limited.

3.1 Mapping the Literature in Relation to SDG 8

To provide a systematic overview, Table 3.1 below maps existing research based on year, country, topic, and its relevance to SDG 8.

Table 1. Mapping of Research Trends Related to SDG 8

Year	Country	Research Focus	Link to SDG 8	Reference
2007	UK, GCC	Ethical identity in Islamic finance	Strengthens accountability → public trust → supports growth of Islamic financial institutions	Haniffa & Hudaib (2007)
2010	Malaysia	Sharia audit framework	Ensures justice & transparency → industry stability → supports economic growth	Rahman (2010)
2013	Southeast Asia	Role of Sharia audit in Islamic banks	Enhances public trust → expands financial inclusion → boosts inclusive growth	Ahmed & Khatun (2013)
2015	Indonesia	Maqashid-based accounting	Supports efficiency & value-added creation in Sharia businesses → job creation & productivity in halal MSMEs	Triyuwono (2015)
2016	Indonesia	Zakat & waqf (CIBEST Model)	Reduces poverty & fosters new businesses → contributes to SDG 8	Beik & Arsyianti (2016)
2019	Indonesia	Sustainable Islamic finance	Improves competitiveness & institutional stability → supports sustainable economic growth	Ascarya (2019)
2020	Indonesia	Sharia accounting and SDGs	Enhances UMKM efficiency & competitiveness → contributes to productivity	Harahap (2020)
2021	Indonesia	Islamic Economy Masterplan	Integrates Sharia economy with SDG 8 → focuses on employment and inclusive growth	OJK (2021)
2022	Indonesia	Sharia audit & sustainability reporting	Enhances investor trust → increases financing → expands Sharia real sector growth	Putra & Annisa (2022)

Trend Analysis

The mapping reveals several key patterns:

- **Global research** mainly focuses on ethical identity and compliance.
- **Indonesian research** emphasizes managerial application, UMKM development, and SDG 8 outcomes.
- There is a shift toward linking Sharia governance mechanisms with **economic productivity, labor markets, and inclusive economic growth**.
- However, comprehensive empirical evidence especially causal models combining audit, management accounting, and SDG outcomes is still limited.

3.2 Contributions of Islamic Economics to SDG 8

Islamic economics holds strategic potential to support inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Several fundamental principles and instruments contribute to SDG 8:

1. Normative Sharia Framework

Maqashid al-Shariah promotes equitable wealth distribution, justice, and social responsibility principles directly aligned with the goals of inclusive economic growth.

2. Sharia-Based Financial Instruments

- **Mudharabah and musyarakah** encourage entrepreneurship and productive activities.
- **Productive zakat** reduces poverty and supports small businesses.
- **Productive waqf** provides long-term investment for community development.

These instruments can stimulate job creation, enhance productivity, and strengthen local economic ecosystems core targets of SDG 8.

3. National Policy Alignment

Government initiatives and Islamic economic masterplans emphasize the role of halal MSMEs, Islamic microfinance, and inclusive financing in supporting SDG 8.

Thus, Islamic economics acts not only as a compliance system but also as a mechanism for sustainable socio-economic development.

3.3 Key Factors: Sharia Audit and Management Accounting

A. Sharia Audit

Sharia audit plays a central role in promoting ethical governance, by:

- Ensuring operational compliance with Sharia principles.
- Providing risk-based recommendations for enhancing organizational performance.
- Strengthening public and investor trust, enabling broader access to productive financing.

Trust and transparency reinforce institutional stability and help expand economic activities that create jobs and enhance productivity contributing directly to SDG 8 outcomes.

B. Management Accounting

Management accounting contributes through:

- Developing Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) aligned with SDG 8 outcomes.
- Optimizing budgeting and resource allocation.
- Supporting efficiency and productivity among Sharia-based MSMEs.
- Aligning organizational strategies with goals of inclusive economic growth and decent work.

C. Synergistic Integration

The integration between Sharia audit and management accounting results in:

- Stronger governance
- Improved operational efficiency
- Enhanced ability to measure social and economic impact

This synergy becomes a critical driver in achieving SDG 8 within Sharia-based business entities.

3.4 Review of Empirical Studies

Several relevant empirical models were identified:

1. Sharia Audit–Trust Model

Shows that Sharia audit enhances public trust, which in turn strengthens institutional stability.

2. CIBEST Model (Zakat & Waqf)

Demonstrates the measurable impact of Islamic social finance on reducing unemployment and fostering microentrepreneurship.

3. Sharia-Based Sustainability Reporting

Indicates that transparency driven by Sharia audit increases investor confidence and expands real sector growth.

4. Maqashid-based Management Accounting Models

Highlight how KPI systems built on maqashid principles increase productivity in halal MSMEs.

Identified Research Gaps

Despite encouraging findings, key gaps remain:

- No empirical model specifically tests the causal pathway:
Sharia Audit → Management Accounting → SDG 8 Outcomes
- Limited micro-level evidence from MSMEs, BUMDes, or Sharia cooperatives.
- Existing SDG 8 indicators are still broad and not tailored to Sharia business contexts.
- Lack of longitudinal studies to assess long-term impacts.

3.5 Proposed Conceptual Framework:

Integration of Sharia Audit & Management Accounting for SDG 8

The conceptual model integrates three key components:

1. **Sharia Audit** → ensuring compliance, transparency, and ethical governance.
2. **Management Accounting** → translating audit insights into performance measurement, budgeting, and strategic control.
3. **SDG 8 Outcomes** → job creation, productivity enhancement, and inclusive economic growth.

A feedback loop ensures continuous improvement in governance and performance.

3.6 Summary

Key points from the review:

- Sharia audit and management accounting collectively drive SDG 8 achievement through improved governance, efficiency, and performance planning.
- Global research focuses on ethical identity, while Indonesian research emphasizes operational implementation and SDG 8 relevance.
- Empirical evidence shows strong contributions from zakat, waqf, and Sharia financing, although integrated causal models remain limited.
- The proposed framework provides a foundation for testing the relationship between governance, management accounting, and SDG 8 outcomes in Indonesia.

Analysis of Key Findings

Based on the systematic review presented in Chapter III, several key insights emerge regarding the role of Sharia audit and management accounting in supporting SDG 8 outcomes.

1. Sharia Audit as a Mechanism of Accountability and Transparency

Sharia audit functions not merely as a compliance-oriented tool but as an instrument of **value-based governance**, promoting transparency, accountability, and adherence to Sharia principles. This aligns with research that emphasizes the role of Sharia audit in strengthening organizational integrity and ethical conduct.

In the context of SDG 8, Sharia audit contributes to:

- Enhancing public and investor trust
- Strengthening institutional legitimacy
- Supporting the expansion of productive financing
- Creating opportunities for employment and economic activity

Increased trust and transparency stimulate economic participation, which in turn supports job creation and productivity growth key objectives of SDG 8.

2. Management Accounting as a Tool for Control and Efficiency

Management accounting plays a critical role in:

- Strategic planning
- Performance measurement
- Budgetary control
- Operational management

Research by Triyuwono (2015) shows that management accounting based on **maqashid al-shariah** can help organizations balance profitability with social value creation.

In the SDG 8 context, management accounting contributes to:

- Enhancing operational efficiency in Sharia MSMEs
- Supporting business productivity
- Improving resource allocation
- Strengthening financial discipline

These managerial functions create a favorable environment for inclusive economic growth and decent work opportunities.

3. Integrating Sharia Audit and Management Accounting in Achieving SDG 8

The proposed framework shows that **the synergy between Sharia audit and management accounting is essential**. Sharia audit provides governance oversight and recommendations, while management accounting operationalizes these recommendations through measurable strategies and performance indicators.

This integration results in:

- Stronger alignment between compliance and performance
- Enhanced capacity to measure economic and social impact
- Better organizational preparedness for long-term sustainability

Therefore, achieving SDG 8 requires both ethical governance (audit) and effective managerial practices (accounting).

4. Contributions of Islamic Economic Instruments

Islamic economic instruments such as productive zakat, productive waqf, and profit-sharing financing schemes have shown measurable impacts on:

- Reducing unemployment
- Supporting microbusiness formation
- Enhancing community productivity
- Empowering MSMEs

These instruments align with SDG 8 by promoting job creation, improving labor productivity, and supporting inclusive economic development.

4.1 Research Gaps Identified

Despite significant progress, several gaps remain in the literature:

1. Lack of Integrated Empirical Research in Indonesia

Most national studies remain descriptive or normative. There is an absence of empirical studies that examine the **causal pathway**:

Sharia Audit → Management Accounting → SDG 8 Outcomes

Especially within:

- Halal MSMEs
- Sharia cooperatives
- Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) operating under Sharia principles

2. Limited Use of Specific SDG 8 Indicators

Many studies measure SDG 8 using broad metrics such as:

- General employment levels
- Overall economic growth

However, SDG 8 contains more detailed indicators such as:

- Labor productivity
- Youth employment
- Informal sector formalization
- Quality of work and workplace safety

Few studies integrate these specific indicators with Sharia governance and management accounting practices.

3. Underdeveloped Conceptual and Operational Frameworks

Although several models exist (e.g., CIBEST, maqashid-based accounting), none fully integrate:

- Sharia audit
- Management accounting
- SDG 8 performance metrics

This limits the ability of Sharia-based institutions to measure their contribution to sustainable development.

4. Lack of Longitudinal Studies

Most research adopts a cross-sectional approach, providing only snapshots of Sharia governance or management accounting practices. Long-term studies are needed to track:

- Sustained impacts on employment
- Changes in productivity

- Long-term economic and social effects

4.3 Theoretical Implications

The findings contribute to theoretical advancements in the following ways:

1. Development of Sharia-Based Accounting Theory for SDGs

This study highlights the potential to develop an integrated theory:

Shariah Governance & Management Accounting for Sustainable Development

This theoretical model combines:

- Ethical governance (from Sharia principles)
- Managerial efficiency (from management accounting)
- Sustainable development outcomes (SDG 8)

2. Contributions to Islamic Finance and Development Literature

The integration of Sharia audit and management accounting within the SDG framework enriches discussions in:

- Islamic finance governance
- Sustainable economic development
- Ethical accounting practices

3. Strengthening Interdisciplinary Perspectives

This analysis bridges multiple fields:

- Accounting
- Islamic finance
- Development economics
- Sustainability sciences

It reinforces the idea that sustainable development cannot be achieved through financial mechanisms alone ethical governance and managerial systems must be incorporated.

4.4 Practical Implications

A. For Sharia Business Institutions

- Adopt proactive Sharia audits that provide strategic recommendations for supporting job creation and economic growth.
- Implement management accounting systems that measure financial and social performance based on SDG 8 indicators.
- Strengthen performance measurement using maqashid-oriented KPIs.

B. For Government and Regulators

- Develop integrated guidelines linking Sharia audit, management accounting, and SDG 8 performance for Sharia business entities.
- Promote productive Islamic financial instruments (zakat, waqf, microfinance) as part of national strategies for inclusive economic growth.
- Strengthen institutional capacity of Islamic MSMEs through financial literacy and governance training.

C. For Academics and Researchers

- Conduct longitudinal studies examining causal relationships among audit, accounting, and SDG outcomes.
- Develop measurable SDG 8 indicators tailored specifically for Sharia-based organizations.
- Explore micro-level impacts on halal MSMEs, cooperatives, and BUMDes.

D. For Investors and Stakeholders

- Utilize SDG 8-aligned Sharia audit reports and management accounting data for evaluating investment opportunities.
- Consider both financial returns and socio-economic contributions when investing in Sharia-based entities.
- Encourage transparency and sustainability reporting in Islamic financial institutions.

4.5 Summary of the Discussion

- Sharia audit enhances transparency and governance → enabling productive financing → supporting job creation.
- Management accounting operationalizes these improvements → enhancing efficiency and inclusive growth.
- Integrated, causal, and longitudinal studies remain scarce, highlighting future research opportunities.
- Theoretical and practical frameworks are needed to guide Sharia institutions toward sustainable development contributions.
- Investors, regulators, and academics play essential roles in strengthening Sharia governance aligned with SDG 8.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the systematic literature review, several key conclusions can be drawn:

1. Sharia Audit and Management Accounting Function as Synergistic Mechanisms

Sharia audit ensures compliance with Sharia principles, transparency, and accountability, while management accounting translates audit recommendations into concrete strategies through planning, control, and performance measurement. The integration of these two mechanisms creates a strong synergy that supports the achievement of **SDG 8**, particularly:

- Job creation
- Inclusive economic growth
- Productivity improvement

This synergy demonstrates that effective governance combined with managerial efficiency can reinforce sustainable development within Sharia-based business entities.

2. Islamic Economic Instruments Contribute to Sustainable Development

Empirical evidence shows that Islamic economic instruments such as productive zakat, productive waqf, and profit-sharing financing (mudharabah/musyarakah) play a real role in:

- Creating new businesses
- Reducing unemployment
- Empowering halal MSMEs

- Supporting local economic development

These contributions highlight that Islamic economics is not only about compliance but also delivers tangible socio-economic impact aligned with the SDGs.

3. Global and National Research Trends Are Strengthening

Globally, Sharia audit research focuses on ethical identity and compliance. In Indonesia, studies have evolved toward practical implementation, emphasizing:

- Operational governance
- Managerial efficiency
- Contribution to SDG 8 outcomes
- MSME empowerment

However, despite growing interest, studies explicitly linking Sharia audit → management accounting → SDG 8 outcomes remain limited.

4. Significant Research Gaps and Future Challenges Remain

This review identifies major limitations in current literature:

- Lack of integrated causal models combining audit, accounting, and SDG impact
- Limited micro-level studies (e.g., halal MSMEs, Sharia cooperatives, BUMDes)
- SDG 8 indicators used in research remain broad and insufficiently specific
- Longitudinal studies assessing long-term sustainability impacts are scarce

These gaps present opportunities for further development, both theoretically and practically.

Recommendations

Drawing from the conclusions above, several recommendations can be proposed:

A. For Sharia Business Institutions

1. Implement proactive Sharia audits

- Audits should not only assess compliance but also provide strategic insights to support job creation and inclusive economic growth.

2. Strengthen management accounting systems

- Incorporate SDG 8-aligned performance indicators (e.g., productivity, job creation, workforce development).
- Use budgeting, cost control, and KPI systems to measure both economic and social impacts.

3. Integrate Sharia governance with operational strategy

- Ensure audit recommendations are systematically incorporated into planning and decision-making.

B. For Government and Regulators

1. Develop integrated guidelines linking Sharia audit, management accounting, and SDG 8 outcomes especially for MSMEs, BMTs, cooperatives, and Sharia village enterprises.

2. Promote the use of productive Islamic finance tools

- Encourage zakat, waqf, and micro Sharia financing to support entrepreneurship, job creation, and poverty reduction.

3. Strengthen national capacity-building programs

- Provide training on Sharia governance, financial literacy, and sustainable business strategies to MSMEs and local institutions.

C. For Academics and Researchers

1. **Conduct longitudinal empirical research**
 - Examine long-term impacts of Sharia audit and management accounting on SDG 8 indicators.
2. **Develop more specific SDG 8 indicators** tailored for:
 - Sharia MSMEs
 - Islamic financial institutions
 - Cooperative enterprises
 - BUMDes operating under Sharia models
3. **Build integrated theoretical and operational frameworks**
 - Linking audit, management accounting, Islamic finance, and sustainable development goals.

D. For Investors and Stakeholders

1. **Use Sharia audit and management accounting reports aligned with SDG 8**
 - To assess investment risk, institutional credibility, and social-economic impact.
2. **Promote responsible investment practices**
 - Support businesses that contribute to job creation, ethical governance, and sustainable local development.
3. **Encourage transparency and sustainability reporting**
 - Particularly for Islamic financial institutions and Sharia-based business sectors.

5.1 Closing Remarks

In conclusion, Sharia audit and management accounting play strategic roles in supporting the achievement of SDG 8 within Sharia-based businesses in Indonesia. Their integration supported by Islamic economic instruments such as zakat, waqf, and profit-sharing financing has the potential to significantly enhance:

- Inclusive economic growth
- Job creation
- Productivity and competitiveness
- Ethical and sustainable business practices

This study provides both theoretical and practical foundations for academics, regulators, Sharia business institutions, and investors to develop integrative models that connect governance, management, and sustainable economic development.

Ultimately, the Islamic economic system is positioned not only to uphold religious principles but also to contribute meaningfully to Indonesia's sustainable development agenda.

References

- [1] United Nations. (2015). Transforming our world: The 2030 agenda for sustainable development. United Nations.
- [2] Ascarya. (2021). Sustainable Islamic economic development: An agenda for Indonesia. *Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance*, 7(1), 1–26.

- [3] Yaacob, H., & Donglah, N. K. (2012). Shari'ah audit in Islamic financial institutions: The postgraduates' perspective. *International Journal of Economics and Finance*, 4(12), 224–239.
- [4] Hansen, D. R., & Mowen, M. M. (2018). *Cost management: Accounting and control* (7th ed.). Cengage Learning.
- [5] Rahman, A., & Bukair, A. A. (2015). The influence of the Shariah supervision board on corporate social responsibility disclosure by Islamic banks of Gulf Co-operation Council countries. *Asian Journal of Business and Accounting*, 8(1), 65–104.
- [6] Islam, J., & Hu, H. (2012). A review of literature on contingency theory in managerial accounting. *African Journal of Business Management*, 6(15), 5159–5164.
- [7] Beik, I. S., & Arsyianti, L. D. (2016). Measuring zakat impact on poverty and welfare using CIBEST model. *Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance*, 1(1), 141–160.
- [8] Haniffa, R., & Hudaib, M. (2007). Exploring the ethical identity of Islamic financial institutions via communication in annual reports. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 76(1), 97–116.
- [9] Beik, I. S., & Arsyianti, L. D. (2016). Measuring the maqashid sharia index of Islamic banks in Indonesia: An intellectual capital perspective. *International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management*, 9(2), 240–255.
- [10] Snyder, H. (2019). Literature review as a research methodology: An overview and guidelines. *Journal of Business Research*, 104, 333–339.
- [11] Kitchenham, B., & Charters, S. (2007). Guidelines for performing systematic literature reviews in software engineering. EBSE Technical Report, Keele University.
- [12] Moher, D., Liberati, A., Tetzlaff, J., Altman, D. G., & The PRISMA Group. (2009). *Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: The PRISMA statement*. *PLoS Medicine*, 6(7), e1000097.
- [13] Chapra, M. U. (2016). The future of economics: An Islamic perspective. Islamic Research and Training Institute.
- [14] Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK). (2021). Masterplan Ekonomi Syariah Indonesia 2020–2024. Jakarta: OJK.
- [15] Harahap, S. S. (2020). Integrasi akuntansi syariah dengan tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Akuntansi dan Keuangan Islam*, 8(2), 101–115.
- [16] Kamla, R., & Alsoufi, R. (2015). Critical Muslim intellectuals' thought: Possible contributions to the development of emancipatory accounting thought. *Critical Perspectives on Accounting*, 31, 64–78.
- [17] Rahman, A. R. A. (2010). *An introduction to Islamic accounting: Theory and practice*. IIUM Press.
- [18] Ahmed, H., & Khatun, M. (2013). Shari'ah audit: A comparative study in Islamic banks of Southeast Asia. *Journal of Islamic Finance*, 2(1), 1–12.
- [19] Hopper, T., & Bui, B. (2016). Has management accounting research been critical? *Management Accounting Research*, 31, 10–30.
- [20] Triyuwono, I. (2015). *Akuntansi syariah: Perspektif, metodologi, dan teori*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.

- [21] Putra, M. Y., & Annisa, N. (2022). Sharia audit and sustainability reporting: Evidence from Indonesian Islamic banks. *Jurnal Akuntansi Multiparadigma*, 13(1), 145–160.
- [22] Ascarya. (2019). Sustainable Islamic finance: Concept and implementation. *Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance*, 5(1), 1–20.