

Research.

## Analysis of the Implementation of PSAK Syariah Number 109 in Accounting for Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah

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Received: March 4, 2024 Accepted: May 4, 2024 Published: June 30, 2024

To cite this article: Padil, M., Fauzi, RA. (2024). Analysis of the Implementation of PSAK Syariah Number 109 in Accounting for Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah. *The Accounting Journal of BINANIAGA*, 9(1), 1-12. doi: 10.33062/ajb.v9i01.31

**Abstract:** The research aims to understand the implementation of PSAK No. 109 in recording accounting for Zakat, infaq, and Sadaqah at the National Amil Zakat Agency. The study was conducted at the Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City using a qualitative-descriptive method. Research data was obtained through observation, interviews, and documentation. The research shows that Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City are implementing PSAK No. 109 based on recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure paragraphs. However, when funds are received in non-cash forms, recording, and measurement as arranged in PSAK No. 109 still need to be done. In this research, all evaluations were not too significant.

Keywords : Infaq, Sadaqah, Sharia PSAK 109, and Zakat

### INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's majority of its inhabitants are Islamic. Indonesia needs to pay attention to its people's well-being in terms of clothing, food, and shelter. Economically, Indonesia is included among the world's poorest countries. Zakat institutions are one of many ways to improve Indonesia's economic situation (Muflihah & Wahid, 2019). Zakat Institutions can be used as a tool for increasing well-being or abolishing poverty, as well as promoting the just distribution of assets because Zakat is taken from the wealth of the rich (the haves) and then allocated to the poor (the have-nots) in the area around the collection of Zakat (Kartini, 2020). However, there are several reasons why collective Zakat in Indonesia is minimal. Among them is the lack of public awareness about paying Zakat, understanding and socialization are still lacking, the rate of trust in public zakat institutions is still low, transparency is lacking, there is a lack of amil zakat reports, people who pay Zakat do not do so through official zakat institutions (BAZNAS and LAZ), and society income is low due to the impact of Covid-19 (Ramadhan & Syamsuddin, 2021). One of Indonesia's current zakat management institutions is Badan Amil Zakat Nasional (BAZNAS).

The Management of National Amil Zakat Agencies has been regulated by the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 23 of 2011 Which Regulates the Management of Zakat. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia. Until now, the management model of Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah continues to develop by developing time and place in the framework of optimizing the role of Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah in society. The amount of Baznas at the Province and city/Regency Levels is shown in Table 1.

Table 1.

Amount of National Amil Zakat Agencies at the Provincial and City / Regency Levels in Indonesia

No.	Province	Total in City/ District	Consideration Leaders of BAZNAS & LAZ Recommendations	
			Already	Not yet
1.	Aceh	23	23	0
2.	North Sumatra	33	25	8
3.	West Sumatra	19	19	0

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No.	Province	Total in City/ District	Consideration Leaders of BAZNAS & LAZ Recommendations	
			Already	Not yet
4.	Riau Island	7	7	0
5.	Riau	12	12	0
6.	South Sumatra	17	17	0
7.	Bangka Belitung	7	7	0
8.	Jambi	11	11	0
9.	Bengkulu	10	10	0
10.	Lampung	15	14	1
11.	West Java	27	27	0
12.	Banten	8	8	0
13.	Jakarta	6	0	6
14.	Central Java	35	35	0
15.	Yogyakarta	5	5	0
16.	East Java	38	36	2
17.	Bali	9	7	2
18.	West Nusa Tenggara	10	10	0
19.	East Nusa Tenggara	22	15	7
20.	South Kalimantan	13	13	0
21.	West Kalimantan	14	14	0
22.	East Kalimantan	10	9	1
23.	Central Kalimantan	14	13	1
24.	North Kalimantan	5	5	0
25.	South Sulawesi	24	24	0
26.	North Sulawesi	15	13	2
27.	Southeast Sulawesi	17	15	2
28.	West Sulawesi	6	6	0
29.	Central Sulawesi	13	13	0
30.	Gorontalo	6	6	0
31.	Maluku	11	7	4
32.	North Maluku	10	9	1
33.	Papuan	29	13	16
34.	West Papua	13	8	5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>58</b>

(Source : Baznas, 2022)

After knowing about the number of Baznas at the City/ Regency Level in West Java. The researcher became interested in conducting research at Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City. Where is the third institution in a part of the National Amil Zakat Agency in Indonesia at the cities/regencies level and belongs to the West Java region.

BAZNAS Bogor City is located at Pajajaran street No. 10 Complex of Mesjid Raya, PPIB, Baranangsiang, Bogor City, West Java. Table 2 shows the receipt of Zakat, Infaq, / and Sadaqah at the Baznas Bogor City in 2020 and 2021.

Table 2.  
List of Acceptance of Zakat, Infaq / Sadaqah Baznas Bogor City  
Year 2021 & 2020

Reception	2021	2020
Zakat on Wealth	Rp. 1,349,804,064,-	Rp. 1.135.212.175,-
Personal Zakat through Zakat Collection Unit	Rp. 2,187,585,120,-	Rp. 1.299.335.871,-
Personal Zakat Non-Zakat Collection Unit	Rp. 2,062,686,532,-	Rp. 1,742,856. 437,-
Zakat Al-Fitr	Rp. 205,500,400,-	Rp. 143,333,000,-
Unrelated Infaq	Rp. 612.935.256,-	Rp. 220.184.120,-
Other Religious Social Fund	Rp. 211.080.000,-	Rp. 61.500.000,-
Other	Rp. 200,000,000,-	Rp. 400,000,000,-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Rp. 6,829,591,372,-</b>	<b>Rp. 5,002,423,623,-</b>

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(Source : Manager Baznas Bogor City, 2022).

On Baznas Bogor Regency located at Bersih Street No. 1 Complex of Regional Government Cibinong, Bogor Regency, West Java, 16914. Data on the receipt of Zakat, Infaq, / and Sadaqah at the Baznas Bogor Regency 2020 and 2021 is shown in Table 2.

Table 3.  
List of Acceptance of Zakat, Infaq / Sadaqah Baznas Bogor Regency  
Year 2021 & 2020

Reception	2021	2020
Zakat on earnings	Rp. 8,735,127,745,-	Rp. 7,903,449,473,-
Zakat Al-Fitr	Rp. 570,099,801,-	Rp. 69,341,000,-
Profit Sharing on Zakat Funds	Rp. 1,502,056,-	Rp. 3,154,094,-
Restricted Infaq Sadaqah	Rp. 0,-	Rp. 1.526.000.360,-
Unrestricted Infaq Sadaqah	Rp. 802.910.339,-	Rp. 512,609,468,-
TOTAL	Rp. 10.109.639.941,-	Rp. 10.014.554.395,-

(Source : Manager Baznas Bogor Regency, 2022).

On Baznas Depok City, which is located at Depok Mulya 1 Street No. 12, Beji, Beji District, Depok City, West Java , 16421. Data on the receipt of Zakat, Infaq / Sadaqah at the Baznas Depok City 2020 and 2021 is shown in Table 4.

Table 4.  
List of Acceptance of Zakat, Infaq / Sadaqah Baznas of Depok City  
Year 2021 & 2020

Reception	2021	2020
Zakat Maal	Rp. 792.067.651,-	Rp. 452,668,906,-
Zakat in earnings	Rp. 3,283,641,029,-	Rp. 3,673,103,240,-
Zakat Al-Fitr	Rp. 15.117.305,-	Rp. 22,073,408,-
Sharing (Zakat)	Rp. 50.750,-	Rp. 0,-
infaq Sadaqah Bound	Rp. 146,504,668,-	Rp. 127,461,979,-
infaq Sadaqah No bound	Rp. 474,494,817,-	Rp. 569,602,797,-
Sharing ( Infaq Sadaqah )	Rp. 221.760,-	Rp. 94,480,-
TOTAL	Rp. 4,712,097,980,-	Rp. 4,845,004,810,-

(Source : Manager Depok City Baznas, 2022).

Raising social funds on a public scale must be trusted and guarded as good by Sharia institutions with activities that raise social funds, such as Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah so that the public's trust will keep strengthening over time. It is necessary to record appropriate accounting with financial standardization in Indonesia. The possible standardization for recording proper accounting is with Sharia PSAK No. 109 set about Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah. So, in this matter, Sharia PSAK No. 109 can be made into guidelines by agencies that manage social funds like Zakat and Infaq/Sadaqah in order to be able to serve appropriate records with standardization in Indonesia.

Many researchers previously have found mixed results related to the application of accounting in Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah in various institutions located in West Java at the level Province or Regencies/cities, including :

Research was conducted by Rinni Muflihah and Nissa Noor Wahid (2019) with the title "Analysis Implementation of PSAK No. 109 At the Amil Zakat Infak and Sadaqah Institutions in Tasikmalaya City. Based on the Analysis, Zakat institutions in Tasikmalaya still need to implement PSAK No. 109 views from report receipt and distribution of Zakat, infaq, and shadaqah.

Research was conducted by Rizkiansyah et al., (2020) with the title "Analysis Implementation of PSAK No. 109 About Accounting for Zakat, Infaq / Sadaqah at Baznas Depok City Institution". The research shows that Baznas Depok City is already implementing PSAK No. 109 about Accounting for Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah with almost all processes because almost all regulations in PSAK No. 109 followed the Baznas Depok City.

Research was conducted by Kartini (2020) with the title Analysis Application of PSAK 109 Concerning Recording Accounting for Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqah (ZIS) at Baznas Regency Sukabumi. That stated that with the use system that has been provided by the government, which is

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a system That refers to standards from Bond Indonesian accountants, namely PSAK 109, then in an automatic manner, Baznas Regency Sukabumi has used this standard in treating accounting.

Research was conducted by Rokib et al., (2021) with the title "Analysis of the Implementation of PSAK No. 109 in Compiling Financial Reports at Baznas Regency Tasikmalaya." They stated that Baznas Regency Tasikmalaya had applied PSAK 109 in the recording process and results report and their finances were only some of it; several parts need to be added.

Research was conducted by Isnaeni et al., (2021) conducted research with the title Analysis of the Application System for Zakat Accounting, Accountability, and Transparency at the Regency National Zakat Agency Garut." Based on their research about the application system for zakat accounting, accountability, and transparency at Baznas Garut, there is a conclusion that the application of zakat accounting is already appropriate.

### Research Problem

1. How is the applicability and suitability of accounting recording zakat, infaq, and Sadaqah at the Baznas Bogor City in 2021 with Sharia PSAK 109?
2. How is the applicability and suitability of accounting recording zakat, infaq, and Sadaqah at the Baznas Bogor Regency in 2021 with Sharia PSAK 109?
3. How is the applicability and suitability of accounting recording zakat, infaq, and Sadaqah at the Baznas Depok City in 2021 with Sharia PSAK 109?

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Base Theory

#### 1. Analysis

The analysis is investigating or finding out about an incident so that the actual situation can be known. Analysis is needed to analyze and observe something, which, of course, aims to get the final result of the research that has been done.

#### 2. Organization Zakat Manager

According to Haryanto (2021), an Organization Zakat Manager is an institution set up by the government or community with the authority to manage Zakat. A zakat Institution is an institution in the middle of the public. Hence, transparency and accountability need to be noticed (Muflihah & Wahid, 2019). Zakat institutions must capable of maximizing whole zakat potential in society with appropriate zakat management with sharia concept (Kartini, 2020). In Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2011 Article 1 states that the following National Amil Zakat Agency called BAZNAS is agency that does Zakat management national in Indonesia.

#### 3. Zakat, Infak , and Sadaqah

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 23 of 2011, Article 1 states that infaq is property issued by a person or business entity outside Zakat for the general benefit. A Sadaqah is a treasure or non-property issued by someone or a business entity outside Zakat for the general benefit.

Table 5.  
Difference between Zakat, Infak , and Sadaqah

differentiator	Zakat	infaq	Sadaqah
Nature of Law	Must	Mandatory / Sunnah	Sunnah
Entitled Person Accept	determined in the Qur'an (8 Asnaf)	No Defined (Free)	No Defined (Free)
Form	Shaped Treasure	Shaped Treasure	Shaped Property / Non-Property
Payout Time	determined	No determined	No determined

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differentiator	Zakat	infaq	Sadaqah
Provision Nisab	There are Conditions Nisab	No Terms Nisab	No Terms Nisab

#### 4. Statement Of Islamic Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 : Accounting For Zakat and Infaq / Sadaqah (Revised 2020)

##### a. Recognition and Measurement Reception Distribution of Zakat

Zakat receipts are recognized when cash or non-cash assets are accepted (Paragraph 10). Zakat received from muzaki is acknowledged as an increase in zakat funds by the amount received, if in the form of cash, and by a reasonable value if in the form of non-cash assets (Paragraph 11). The determination of a reasonable value for non-cash assets received uses market price. If no market price is available, another method for determining a reasonable value can be used according to the relevant SAK (Paragraph 12). If muzaki determines the mustahik who receives the distribution of Zakat through amil, then there is no amil's share of the Zakat received; amil obtains ujah for that distribution activity, and this ujah originates from muzaki outside zakat funds. The ujah is acknowledged as an addition to amil funds (Paragraph 13). If there is a decline in the value of non-cash zakat assets, the amount of the incurred loss is treated as a deduction of zakat funds or amil funds, depending on the cause of loss (Paragraph 14). A decline in the value of recognized zakat assets is recognized as a deduction of zakat funds if not caused by amil negligence and a deduction of amil funds if caused by Amil's negligence (Paragraph 15).

Zakat distributed to mustahik, including amil, is recognized as a deduction of zakat funds by the amount submitted in cash form and by the amount recorded in non-cash assets (paragraph 16). The effectiveness and efficiency of zakat management depend on the professionalism of amil; in this context, amil is entitled to take part in Zakat to cover operational costs within the framework of carrying out their function according to rules or sharia principles and good organizational governance (Paragraph 17). The amount or percentage for each mustahiq is determined by amyl according to Sharia principles, fairness, ethics, and applicable provisions outlined in the amil policy (Paragraph 18). The burden of collecting and distributing Zakat must be taken from the amil portion; the amil can borrow zakat funds within the framework of collecting zakat loans for a short period that can exceed one period (haul) (Paragraph 19). The portion of zakat funds disbursed is to be recognized as an addition to amil funds (Paragraph 20).

##### b. Recognition and Measurement Reception Distribution Infaq / Sadaqah

Infaq/Sadaqah received is acknowledged as an increase in infaq/Sadaqah funds, bound or not bound, by the objective of the giver of infaq/Sadaqah, by the amount received if in the form of cash, and by a reasonable value if in the form of non-cash assets (Paragraph 24). The determination of a reasonable value for non-cash assets received uses market price. If no market price is available, another method for determining a reasonable value can be used according to the relevant SAK (Paragraph 25). Infaq/Sadaqah can be received in cash or non-cash assets, and non-cash assets can be liquid or non-liquid (Paragraph 26).

The distribution of infaq/Sadaqah funds is acknowledged as a reduction of infaq/Sadaqah funds by the amount submitted in cash form and by the recorded value of the assets surrendered in non-cash assets (paragraph 33). The portion of infaq/Sadaqah funds distributed is to be recognized as an addition to amil funds (Paragraph 34).

##### c. Disclosure of Zakat

Amil discloses things related to zakat transactions, but there are no limits in (Paragraph 39):

1. Policy distribution of Zakat, such as determination scale priority distribution of Zakat and mustahik non-amil.
2. Policy distribution of Zakat for amil and mustahik non-amil like percentage division, reason, and consistency policy.
3. Method determination marks reasonable for receipt of Zakat in the form of asset non-cash.
4. Details amount distribution of zakat funds for each mustahik.
5. Use of zakat funds in the form of assets under management still controlled by amil or other parties controlled by amil. Suppose there is a disclosed amount and percentage to the whole distribution of zakat funds.
6. Connection parties between amil and mustahik include relationship, number, type of assets distributed, and percentage from every asset distributed of the total distribution of Zakat during the period.

**d. Disclosure Infaq / Sadaqah**

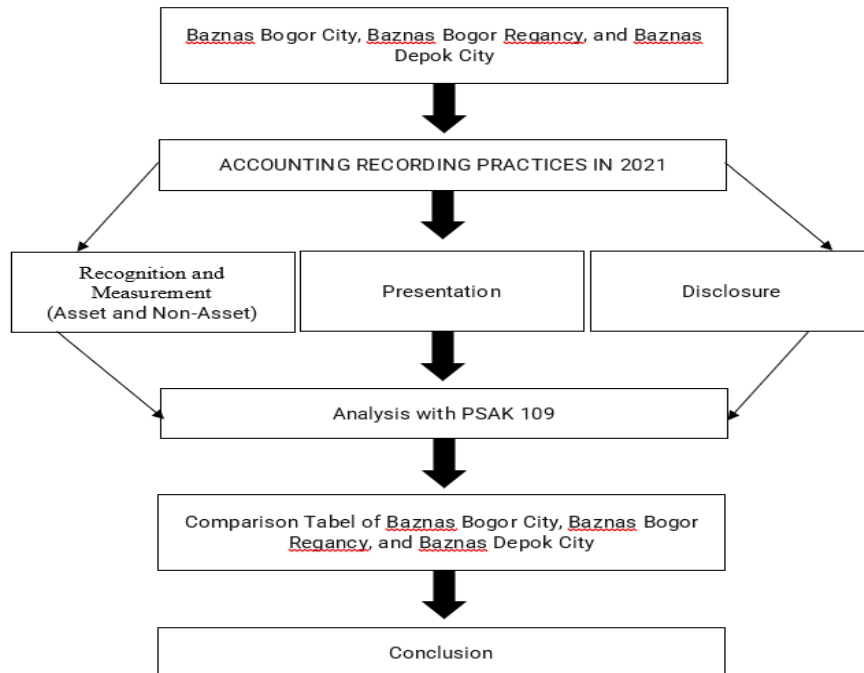
Amil disclosed things related to transaction infaq/Sadaqah, but there are no limits in (Paragraph 40):

1. Policy distribution infaq / Sadaqah like determination scale priority distribution infaq / Sadaqah and recipients infaq / Sadaqah.
2. Policy distribution infaq / Sadaqah for amil and non-amil include percentage division, reason, and consistency policy.
3. Method determination marks reasonable for reception infaq / Sadaqah form asset non-cash.
4. The existence of infaq / Sadaqah funds that are not directly channeled but managed, mainly first, if there is disclosed amount and percentage from whole reception infaq / Sadaqah during period reporting as well as reason.
5. Results obtained from the management referred to in point (4) are disclosed separately.
6. The use of infaq / Sadaqah funds becomes asset management. There is a disclosed amount and percentage to using infaq / Sadaqah funds and reason.
7. Details of infaq / Sadaqah funds based on designation, bound or not bound.
8. Connection parties between amil and beneficiary infaq / charity include characteristic relationship, amount and assets distributed and the percentage from every distributed asset of the total infaq / Sadaqah during the period.

Besides disclosing paragraphs 39 and 40, amil discloses things following ( Paragraph 41):

1. The existence of non-halal funds, if There is disclosed about policy on receipt and distribution of funds, reasons , and amount.
2. performance amil of receipt and distribution of zakat funds and infaq / Sadaqah funds.

## Framework Research



**Fig. 1. Framework Research**

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### Method Study

This research was conducted by researchers using a qualitative-descriptive study. A qualitative study is a type of research characterized by its descriptive nature, where the process of highlighting meaning is emphasized. The base theory is used as a guide to focus the study, following facts on the ground and goals from every type of study. This research aims to find reality and facts that have not been known or revealed.

### Population and Sample

The population is all people, cases, or objects to which the study results will be generalized. The population can be a group of people, things, or other objects that can be used as a source for taking samples. The sample is a part selected from the population through a deep sampling method in research. In a study on the National Amil Zakat Agency, the population is all National Amil Zakat Boards at the City/Regency Level in the West Java region.

The sample retrieval technique researchers use is Cluster Sampling, where samples are taken randomly based on location or region. Cluster Sampling is a type where the population is divided into regions or clusters. In this case, the sample used by the researcher is as follows:

Table 6

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Sample List Baznas City/ Regency Level in West Java

No.	Baznas name	Address	Distance
1.	Bogor city	Jl. Pajajaran No. 10, Complex Great Mosque of Bogor, PPIB, Baranangsiang.	2.7 Km
2.	Bogor Regency	Jl. Net No. 1 Complex Cibinong Regional Government.	16 Km
3.	City of Depok	Jl. Depok Mulya Housing Complex 1, Jl. Blk. 1 No. 12, Kec . Beji, Depok	27 Km

(Source : Data processed by Researchers, 2022)

Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City is object study with the distance closest to the domicile researcher.

**DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE**

The steps to be conducted by researchers in analyzing data are as follows:

1. Compare draft acknowledgment and measurement of Zakat at Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City are appropriate with reference PSAK No. 109. Concept recognition and measurement of Zakat implemented by Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City concluded has in accordance or part by reference PSAK No. 109 when there is more lots appropriate paragraph compared to with those that do not appropriate. At the same time, draft recognition and measurement of Zakat implemented by Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City concluded Not yet by reference PSAK No. 109 when more Lots paragraphs need to follow the appropriate.
2. Compare draft disclosure of Zakat, infaq / Sadaqah at Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City are appropriate with reference PSAK No. 109. Concept disclosure implemented by Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City concluded has in accordance or part by reference PSAK No. 109 when there is a more appropriate paragraph than those that are not appropriate. In comparison, the draft disclosure implemented by Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City concluded Not yet by referencing PSAK No. 109 when more Lots paragraphs need to follow the appropriate.
3. Describe the results table comparison to Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City.
4. Interesting conclusion accordingly, in part accordingly, or not in accordance in a manner general at Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City with a provision as following :
  - a. Implementation of PSAK No. 109 by Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City said has in accordance or part in accordance moment concept of PSAK No. 109 more Lots applied.
  - b. Implementation of PSAK No. 109 by Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City said Not yet in accordance moment concept of PSAK No. 109 more Lots Not yet applied.

**RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**1. Draft Recognition and Measurement of Zakat Funds, Bogor City Baznas , Baznas Bogor Regency , and Baznas Depok City**

Table 7.  
 Results of Data Analysis of Recognition and Measurement of Zakat Funds

Par	BAZNAS		
	Bogor City	Bogor Regency	City Of Depok
10	Partly Appropriate	Partly Appropriate	Partly Appropriate
11	Partly Appropriate	Partly Appropriate	Partly Appropriate
16	In Accordance	In Accordance	In Accordance
17	In Accordance	In Accordance	In Accordance

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20	In Accordance	In Accordance	In Accordance
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Source : Data processed Researcher, 2023.

**2. Draft Recognition and Measurement of Infak / Sadaqah Funds Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency , and Baznas Depok City**

Table 8.

Results of Data Analysis of Acknowledgment and Measurement of Infaq / Sadaqah Funds

Par	BAZNAS		
	Bogor City	Bogor Regency	City Of Depok
24	Partly Appropriate	Partly Appropriate	Partly Appropriate
26	Partly Appropriate	Partly Appropriate	Partly Appropriate
33	In Accordance	In Accordance	In Accordance
34	In Accordance	In Accordance	In Accordance

Source : Data processed Researcher, 2023.

**3. Draft Presentation of Zakat Funds, Infaq / Sadaqah Funds , and Amil Baznas Funds for Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency , and Baznas Depok City**

Table 9.

Results of Analysis of Data Presentation of Zakat Funds, Infaq / Sadaqah

Par	BAZNAS		
	Bogor City	Bogor Regency	City Of Depok
38	In Accordance	In Accordance	In Accordance

Source : Data processed Researcher, 2023.

**4. Draft Disclosure of Zakat Funds Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency , and Baznas Depok**

Table 10.

Results of Data Analysis of Disclosure of Zakat Funds

Par	BAZNAS		
	Bogor City	Bogor Regency	City Of Depok
39	In Accordance	In Accordance	In Accordance

Source : Data processed Researcher, 2023.

**5. Draft Disclosure of Infaq / Sadaqah Funds Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City**

Table 11.

Results of Disclosure of Infaq / Sadaqah Fund Disclosure Data Analysis

Par	BAZNAS		
	Bogor City	Bogor Regency	City Of Depok
40	In Accordance	In Accordance	In Accordance
41	In Accordance	In Accordance	In Accordance

Source : Data processed Researcher, 2023.

**6. Discussion of Data Analysis Results**

Cycle accounting is carried out by Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City according to the standard accounting practices in force in Indonesia. That starts with collecting proof of transactions, recording journals, classification or bookkeeping, balancing accounts, preparing balance sheets, and generating financial reports.

Zakat funds are recognized and measured by Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City by PSAK No. 109. In practice, these organizations receive zakat funds in cash, measured and recorded as per PSAK No. 109 (Revised 2020). Based on interview results, this researcher found that assets in the form of cash or rice are accepted, while other non-cash assets are not. For Bogor City Baznas and Depok City Baznas, which receive Zakat in the form of rice, this is not only reported in performance reports but also affects the financial position report as per PSAK No. 109. Meanwhile, Baznas Bogor Regency does not record and measure rice zakat at the moment of receipt because it is immediately channeled to mustahik. This uniformity among the three BAZNAS organizations is due to their continued use of PSAK No. 109 (Revised 2016).

The recognition and measurement of infaq/Sadaqah funds are carried out by Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City by PSAK No. 109. In principle, when acknowledging infaq/Sadaqah funds, whether incoming or outgoing at Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City, they are recorded based on the transaction markers for incoming or outgoing transactions. Moreover, the fund change report categorization is already classified into restricted and unrestricted funds. Although the practice is still the same, the receipt of zakat funds in cash is never recorded and measured. This researcher found a discrepancy in the recognition and measurement of infaq/Sadaqah funds, although it is not too significant.

The presentation of zakat funds, infaq/Sadaqah funds, and amil funds is carried out by Bogor City Baznas, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City, according to/to PSAK No. 109. In this regard, these organizations present zakat funds, infaq/Sadaqah funds, and amil funds differently in their financial position reports as per the provisions of PSAK No.109. By presenting these funds separately on their balance sheets, everything will be clearly and detailedly classified as Zakat or Infaq/Sadaqah or belonging to amil rights.

Zakat funds are disclosed by Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City, according to PSAK No. 109. In principle, these organizations ultimately report finance according to the provisions of PSAK No. 109, which Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City have carried out. In this regard, the most commonly disclosed details are the distribution amounts for zakat funds and infaq/Sadaqah funds (both restricted and unrestricted) for a given period classified by asnaf and program.

Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City are part of the National Amil Zakat Agency at the City/Regency Level in the West Java Region, which records accounting practices largely according to PSAK No. 109. Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City are because 2021 is not the first year that these organizations have applied PSAK No. 109; they have been implementing it for several years now, albeit with different revisions than the current revision used by this researcher. The revision used by the Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City still uses PSAK No. 109. The 2016 revision is in effect, effective January 1, 2017. This Research tends to Research conducted by Rizkiansyah et al., (2020), Kartini (2020), Rokib et al., (2021), as well as Isnaeni et al., (2021). The object used his Research Already by PSAK No. 109. Nevertheless, No to the Research conducted by Muflihah & Wahid (2019), the object used in his Research is Not yet by PSAK No. 109. With object study in various places, however, object studies belong to the City/Regency Level National Amil Zakat Agency in the West Java region.

The revision used by Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City still adheres to PSAK No. 109. The 2016 revision is in effect starting from January 1, 2017. This Research aligns with the studies conducted by Rizkiansyah et al., (2020), Kartini (2020), Rokib et al., (2021), as well as Isnaeni et al., (2021). The object of their Research already complies with PSAK No. 109. However, in the Research conducted by Muflihah & Wahid (2019), the object used still needs to comply with PSAK No. 109. Despite the study objects being located in various places, they all belong to the City/Regency Level National Amil Zakat Agency in the West Java region.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Conclusion**

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Based on analysis research conducted by the researchers, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. For 2021, Bogor City Baznas has implemented accounting practices in compliance with PSAK No. 109, which is acceptable in recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure.
2. For 2021, Baznas Bogor Regency has implemented accounting practices in compliance with PSAK No. 109, which is pleasing regarding recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure.
3. For 2021, Baznas Depok City has implemented accounting practices in compliance with PSAK No. 109, which is acceptable in recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure.

The suitability of accounting practices carried out by Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City is part because the implementation of PSAK No. 109 for 2021 is not the first year. However, in previous years, these organizations have applied PSAK No.109, albeit with different revisions than the current revision used by the researcher. The revised PSAK currently used by Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Depok City Baznas still adheres to PSAK No. 109 Revision 2016, effective January 1, 2017.

### Suggestion

Possible suggestions provided by the researcher for Baznas Bogor City, Baznas Bogor Regency, and Baznas Depok City:

1. Consider implementing PSAK No. 109 Revision 2020 so that when receiving zakat funds as non-cash assets, they can be measured based on market price and recorded in a journal to be reflected in the main financial report.
2. Suppose there are many transactions in one month, and it takes a long time to record them and generate a financial report. In that case, it is suggested to use accounting software to save time and reduce the risk of human error in recording and generating financial reports. This software is also helpful in cases such as HR turnover at Baznas Bogor City so that previously inputted data can still be stored if using accounting software.
3. For BAZNAS Bogor Regency, it is preferable to keep records when receiving zakat funds or infaq/Sadaqah in non-cash form, even if the recording does not enter into the main financial report.
4. In future research, it is suggested to study the presentation of sharia finance reports.

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