Muhasabatuna
Jurnal Akuntansi dan Keuangan Islam

Muhasabatuna:
Jurnal Akuntansi dan Keuangan Islam
E-ISSN: 2774-8855, P-ISSN: 2774-4388
Terakreditasi Sinta Kemdikbud Ristek Nomor: 204/E/KPT/2022
Volume 8 Issue 1, Juni 2026 | Page: 001-006

Implementation of PSAK 109 In Zakat Management Organizations In Indonesia: A Critical Review Of Transparency, Accountability, And Implementation Challenges

[1]Putriku Najla Qatrunnnada, [2]Aqila Nurul Aziza, [3]Siti Munawaroh, [4]Calista Raihana Chandra, [5]Aulia Nasha Ammara, [6]Alif Syahwan Surya Hamid, [7]Rhonovan, [8]Harsono Edwin Puspita

[1]Universitas Lampung, Indonesia
E-mail: [1]students.unila.ac.id

Abstract: This study is a literature review of the implementation of Financial Accounting Standards Statement (PSAK) Number 109 concerning Accounting for Zakat, Infaq, and Alms in Zakat Management Organizations (OPZ) in Indonesia. This standard was published by the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI) in 2011 as a guide for the National Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) and Zakat Management Institutions (LAZ) in recognizing, measuring, presenting, and disclosing ZIS transactions in an orderly and accountable manner. This article reviews a number of empirical studies and conceptual studies published in the period 2015–2025 to identify compliance patterns, supporting factors, obstacles, and the implications of implementing the standard on the quality of OPZ financial reporting. The review results indicate that although most OPZs have implemented the main components of PSAK 109, especially in the recognition and measurement aspects, many disclosure aspects in the Notes to the Financial Statements (CALK) still do not meet the standard requirements. The limited number of competent human resources in the field of sharia accounting, weak accounting information systems, and suboptimal external supervision are the main challenges that need to be addressed immediately.
Keywords: PSAK 109, Zakat, Infak, Alms, Zakat Management Organization, Sharia Accounting, Transparency, Accountability

A. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the world's most populous Muslim country, with over 240 million Muslims, or approximately 87% of the total national population. This demographic fact makes zakat management an issue with not only religious value but also strategic economic and social dimensions. Zakat, infaq, and sedekah (ZIS) theoretically have the potential to be a significant redistributive instrument in poverty alleviation and equitable welfare in Indonesia.

The National Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) indicates that the national zakat potential is estimated to reach IDR 327.6 trillion per year based on the Zakat Potential Mapping Indicator (IPPZ). However, the realization of ZIS fund collection through official institutions is still far from that figure. Based on a report (Baznas, 2022) in 2022, national zakat collection reached IDR 22.47

trillion, and increased to IDR 32.32 trillion in 2023. This is a positive achievement, but still reflects a very large gap between potential and realization (Baznas, 2023) . Meanwhile, based on the 2024 BAZNAS report, national zakat management has contributed to poverty alleviation of 1,350,227 people, or 5.61% of the total poor population in Indonesia, which is around 24.06 million people (National Zakat Agency , 2024).

The gap between potential and realization is not solely due to low public awareness of zakat, but also influenced by the level of public trust in zakat management institutions. This trust is highly dependent on the quality of governance and transparency of financial reporting implemented by Zakat Management Organizations (OPZ). Therefore, in this regard, accounting standards play a crucial role.

The Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI) through the Sharia Accounting Standards Board (DSAS) has issued Financial Accounting Standards Statement Number 109 (PSAK 109) on Accounting for Zakat and Infaq or Alms in 2022. This standard was presented as a response to the need for uniformity and comparability of OPZ financial reports throughout Indonesia. PSAK 109 regulates in detail the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of zakat, infaq, and alms fund transactions, so that OPZ financial reports can be audited, compared, and accounted for to the public (Rahman, 2015) .

Although PSAK 109 has been in effect for over a decade, various empirical studies still show that its implementation in the field is not uniform and fully optimal. A number of OPZs still face various obstacles ranging from limited human resource competency, weak accounting information systems, to a lack of managerial understanding of the substance of the standard itself. This situation necessitates a systematic review of the existing literature to map the extent of PSAK 109 implementation, the factors influencing its success, and the obstacles that still need to be addressed.

This article was prepared with the aim of reviewing the concept and scope of PSAK 109 as a sharia accounting standard for ZIS, reviewing empirical findings, supporting and inhibiting factors for implementation from various studies on the implementation of PSAK 109 in OPZ in Indonesia and formulating strategic recommendations for strengthening the implementation of the standard in the future.

B. METHODS

This article uses a systematic literature review approach by reviewing relevant academic journals and scientific publications published between 2015 and 2025. The sources reviewed include accredited national scientific journals, official BAZNAS reports, government regulations, and news from trusted media containing quantitative data related to the collection and distribution of national ZIS.

This analysis was conducted using qualitative methods, identifying key themes, patterns of findings, and conclusions from each of the reviewed literature. These themes were then synthesized and compared to produce a comprehensive picture of the state of PSAK 109 implementation in Indonesia.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. OPZ Compliance Pattern with PSAK 109

Various studies have shown that the level of compliance of OPZ with PSAK 109 tends to vary depending on the institutional scale and resource capacity. In general, OPZ operating at the central or large city level , such as BAZNAS Bandung City, BAZNAS Jambi City, and BAZNAS Palopo City , have implemented most components of PSAK 109, particularly in the aspects of recognizing and measuring ZIS fund transactions (Ningsih et al., 2022) .

Research conducted by Ningsih et al., (2022) A study of three Zakat Management Agencies in Lampung Province found that the financial reports prepared still used a simple single-entry bookkeeping system and had not fully adopted the reporting format required by PSAK 109. A similar finding was found in a study of five LAZs in Malang City, where the components of the prepared financial reports did not fully reflect the implementation of PSAK 109. The latest research conducted by Rezki Romadhan et al., (2025) found that zakat collection institutions have implemented most of the provisions of PSAK 109 in the aspects of recognition, measurement and presentation, but many disclosure aspects in CALK still do not meet the standard provisions.

A fairly consistent pattern across these studies is that compliance with PSAK 109 tends to be higher in the technical-transactional components (recognition and measurement) than in the narrative-descriptive components (disclosure). This indicates that most OPZs understand how to record ZIS transactions, but do not yet fully understand the obligation to disclose comprehensive information in their financial statements.

2. Aspects of Recognition, Measurement, and Presentation

One of the most frequently evaluated indicators of successful implementation of PSAK 109 in the literature is the accuracy of the recognition of fund receipts. According to (IAI, 2011) , zakat funds are recognized upon receipt and recorded according to the nominal value received. Existing research indicates that the majority of OPZs have recognized fund receipts in accordance with this provision, although some still record infaq and zakat funds in the same account, a practice that does not comply with the provisions for the separation of funds in PSAK 109.

In terms of presenting financial reports, research conducted by Ohoirenan & Fithria, (2020) At BAZNAS Tual City, it was found that the prepared financial reports included a statement of financial position and a report on changes in funds, but a report on changes in managed assets was not yet available separately. A similar condition was also found at BAZNAS Majalengka Regency in a study (Syavitri & Yudhanegara, 2025) , which stated that there were components of the financial reports required by PSAK 109 that were not fully available in the institution's annual financial report.

Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the problem of presenting OPZ financial reports in general does not lie in ignorance of the applicable standards, but rather in the limited institutional capacity to prepare complete and structured reports in accordance with the provisions of PSAK 109.

3. Disclosure Aspects in CALK

Among the various components of PSAK 109, the disclosure aspect in the Notes to the Financial Statements (CALK) is the section most frequently found to be inadequately implemented. Practically all of the research reviewed in this article identified incomplete CALK as a major weakness in PSAK 109's implementation in practice. CALK should include an explanation of the applied accounting policies, details of distributions based on asnaf (obligatory income) or programs, and information on managed assets and non-halal funds, if any.

Research by Rezki Romadhan et al. (2025) highlights that the limited information presented in the CALK directly reduces the transparency of OPZ financial reports as a whole. Muzakki and other stakeholders lack adequate access to information regarding the use of their entrusted funds. This has the potential to create information asymmetry that could ultimately undermine public trust in OPZ.

Saifudin et al., (2025) In its study on the relevance of the implementation of PSAK 109 to good corporate governance, it emphasized that the disclosure provisions in PSAK 109 are actually aligned with the principles of transparency and accountability as required in good corporate governance. Therefore, the consistency of the implementation of PSAK 109 including the disclosure aspect , has been proven to have a positive impact on the reputation and credibility of ZIS institutions, increasing the participation of muzakki, expanding the base of managed funds, and strengthening the social effects of fund distribution in society.

4. Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of PSAK 109

From the synthesis of various studies, there are at least three main factors that are consistently identified as obstacles to the implementation of PSAK 109 in OPZ in Indonesia.

First, there is a limited supply of competent human resources (HR) in the field of sharia accounting. Many OPZ finance staff have religious or da'wah education backgrounds, but lack adequate technical accounting skills. Research conducted at the Jambi City BAZNAS (BAZNAS) in 2024 noted that HR constraints were the factor most frequently cited by institution administrators as the cause of the suboptimal implementation of PSAK 109. This is further confirmed by findings at the Bone Regency BAZNAS (BAZNAS) in 2025, which indicated that the majority of amil staff still lacked specific educational background or training related to sharia-based auditing.

Then, the information technology infrastructure and accounting information systems are not yet optimal. Some OPZs Many companies, especially those operating in regional or district settings, still use manual recording or very simple bookkeeping systems. Such systems are not only prone to recording errors but also fail to produce complete and structured financial reports in accordance with PSAK 109. Research Ningsih et al. (2022), Ritonga (2017), and Usmani (2019) found that the Zakat Management Agency in several cities in Lampung Province still uses a very basic single entry system, and has not yet switched to a double entry system which is a prerequisite for standard accounting reporting.

Furthermore, there is a lack of external oversight and support. Although Law Number 23 of 2011 requires OPZs to be audited, in practice, not all OPZs are audited. especially LAZ at the local level undergo regular external audits. The absence of pressure from external oversight mechanisms reduces the incentive for OPZs to prepare fully compliant financial reports.

5. Supporting Factors for Implementation

On the other hand, there are also factors proven to support better implementation of PSAK 109. Institutions operating in large urban areas with easier access to training and resources tend to demonstrate higher levels of compliance. Support from top management in prioritizing the preparation of accountable financial reports is also a significant factor.

Furthermore, increasing zakat literacy in the community indirectly encourages Zakat Organizations (OPZ) to improve the quality of their reporting. Data shows that the community's attitude toward zakat is already in the high category, with a score of 85.34 in the 2024 Zakat Literacy Index, although the behavioral dimension remains in the moderate category, with a score of 70.67 (Baznas, 2024a) . Pressure from increasingly critical and information-savvy zakat payers is one of the drivers for Zakat Organizations (OPZ) to be more serious in preparing their financial reports.

Rahman, (2015) emphasized that the existence of PSAK 109 itself is a fundamental supporting factor, as this standard creates a clear legal and technical framework for OPZ to prepare uniform, comparable, and audit-ready financial reports. With a clear standard, there is no longer any excuse for OPZ to prepare reports in different or unstructured formats.

4. Concluding Remarks

PSAK 109 represents a significant milestone in the development of sharia accounting standards in Indonesia, particularly in enhancing transparency and accountability in the management of ZIS funds by OPZ. After more than a decade in effect, its implementation has shown significant but uneven progress. Most OPZs have adopted the recognition and measurement aspects in accordance with the standard, but the disclosure aspect remains elusive. especially in CALK is still a weak point that needs more serious attention.

Limited human resources, weak accounting information systems, and a lack of external oversight are three key obstacles that consistently emerge in various empirical studies. Addressing these three obstacles requires a systemic and collaborative approach between the government, BAZNAS (National Azan Zakat Agency), LAZ (Az Zakat Institution), academics, and the accounting profession.

With national zakat potential reaching hundreds of trillions of rupiah and ZIS's strategic role in poverty alleviation, improving OPZ financial governance through the consistent implementation of PSAK 109 is not merely an administrative obligation, but a moral and institutional imperative. Better implementation of this standard will strengthen the trust of zakat payers, encourage increased fundraising, and ultimately enhance the social impact of ZIS management for Indonesians in need.

REFERENCES

Baznas. (2023). *Indeks Zakat Nasional 2023*.

Baznas. (2024). *Indeks Literasi Zakat Nasional 2024 Milenial dan Generasi Z*.

Baznas. (2022). *Outlook Zakat*. Indeks Zakat Nasional Tahun 2022

IAI. (2011). *PSAK 109 Akuntansi Zakat, Infak, dan Sedekah. Revisi 2021*.

Ikatan Akuntansi Indonesia. (2022). *Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Nomor 109 tentang Akuntansi Zakat dan Infak/Sedekah.*

Jensen & Meckling (1976). Theory of The Firm : Managerial Behavior, Agency Costs and Ownership Structure. *Journal of Financial Economics*, *3*, 305–360. https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-405x(76)90026-x

Nasional, B. A. Z. (2024). *Laporan Zakat dan Pengentasan Kemiskinan Nasional 2024. Pusat Kajian Strategis BAZNAS.*

Ningsih, N. W., Kurniawan, A., Aulia, N., Pramasha, R. R., & Sisdianto, E. (2022). Optimalisasi Penerapan PSAK 109 Pada Pengeloaan Zakat. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Pajak*.

Ohoirenan, M. H., & Fithria, A. (2020). Analisis Penerapan PSAK 109 Pada Badan Amil Zakat Nasional Kota Tual. *AKTSAR: Jurnal Akuntansi Syariah*, *3*(2), 135. https://doi.org/10.21043/aktsar.v3i2.8123

Dowling & Pfeffer (1997). *Organizational Legitimacy: Social Values and Organizational Behavior. Pacific Sociological Review*. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.2307/1388226

Rahman, T. (2015). AKUNTANSI ZAKAT, INFAK DAN SEDEKAH (PSAK 109): Upaya Peningkatan Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas Organisasi Pengelola Zakat (OPZ). *Muqtasid: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Perbankan Syariah*, *6*(1), 141. https://doi.org/10.18326/muqtasid.v6i1.141-164

Rezki Romadhan, Yulia Auci Anugrah, & Kiki Agusteri. (2025). Analisis Penerapan PSAK 109 Pada Pelaporan Keuangan Zakat di Lembaga Amil Zakat. *SANTRI : Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Keuangan Islam*, *3*(4), 114–134. https://doi.org/10.61132/santri.v3i4.1798

Ritonga, P. (2017). Analisis Akuntansi Zakat Berdasarkan PSAK No. 109 Pada Badan Amil Zakat Nasional (BAZNAS) Sumatera Utara. *Kitabah*, *1*(1), 1–19.

Saifudin, A., Alma, U., Yogyakata, A., Alma, U., Yogyakata, A., & History, A. (2025). *Relevansi implementasi psak 109 terhadap good corporate governance pada lembaga zis: kajian studi pustaka*. *4*(1), 85–97.

Syavitri, S., & Yudhanegara, F. (2025). Penerapan PSAK 109 tentang Akuntansi Zakat, Infak dan Sedekah di Lembaga Baznas Kabupaten Majalengka Tahun 2022 – 2023. *Al-Mi'thoa: Jurnal Zakat Dan Wakaf, IIQ Jakarta*, *3*(2), 1–12.

Undang-undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 23 Tentang Pengelolaan Zakat. (2011). *1*.

Usmani, R. (2019). Analisis Penerapan Psak No. 109 Tentang Akuntansi Zakat Infak/Sedekah Dan Akuntabilitas Pada Penyajian Laporan Keuangan Lazis Muhammadiyah (LAZISMU) Kalimantan Barat. *Jurnal Kajian Ilmiah Akuntansi Fakultas Ekonomi UNTAN*, *8*(4), 1–22.