

Implementation of the Financial Accounting Standards Statement 101 and Digitalization in the Financial Management of Al Ikhlas Mosque, Siantar District

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Abstract

This research aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 101 and digitalization in the financial management of Al-Ikhlas Mosque in Siantar District. Accountable and transparent financial management is key to maintaining the trust of congregation members and supporting the mosque's operations sustainably. By using a descriptive qualitative approach and case study, data was collected through interviews, observations, and documentation. The results of the study indicate that the mosque management has not fully implemented PSAK 101 and is still using a simple manual recording system. Several key components in Islamic financial reports, such as the statement of financial position, cash flow, as well as the use of zakat and charity funds, have not been prepared. The level of digitization is still low due to limited technology literacy and human resources. Nevertheless, there is a commitment from the management to improve accountability through the openness of financial reports to the congregation. This research concludes that the implementation of PSAK 101 and digitization can significantly enhance the quality of financial governance in mosques. Therefore, training in Islamic accounting and the adoption of simple technologies are recommended as initial steps towards modern, accountable, and Sharia-compliant financial management.

Keywords: PSAK 101, Syariah Accounting, Digitalization, Mosque, Financial Management

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INTRODUCTION

Mosque is an Arabic word translated as "temple of mercy" or "temple of the remembrance" of Allah SWT (Andarsari, 2017). The mosque is a place of worship for Muslims; it is also a place for people to gather and perform prayers in congregation with the true aim of enhancing solidarity and friendship among Muslims (Setyorini & Violinda, 2021). The management of these funds requires an accountable and transparent system to maintain the trust of the congregation and ensure the sustainability of mosque operations (Nirwana et al., 2025). Transparency and accountability in the financial management of mosques can be achieved through the preparation of structured financial reports in accordance with the principles of sharia accounting. One standard specifically designed for sharia entities is the Statement of

Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 101. PSAK 101 regulates the presentation of financial statements for sharia-based entities, which includes seven main components such as the statement of financial position, activity report, and report on the use of zakat and charity funds (Putriningtyas & Usnan, 2019; Saddam & Supriadi, 2023). This standard provides a normative foundation for creating comparable, relevant, and reliable reporting.

However, in practice, the implementation of PSAK 101 in the financial management of mosques in Indonesia still faces various challenges. Previous research shows that the majority of mosques still use a simple manual system, which has not been touched by an approach based on sharia accounting standards (Hardianti, 2022; Rispayanti, 2024). This situation is exacerbated by the limited human resources and a lack of technical understanding of sharia accounting. With the development of information technology, digitization emerges as a potential solution to improve the efficiency and accountability of mosque finances. The use of financial recording applications, digital payment systems (QRIS), and online reporting can support the preparation of financial statements in accordance with PSAK 101 (Biduri et al., 2023; Hutagalung et al., 2022). However, this digital transformation also brings new challenges regarding the readiness of human resources, infrastructure, and organizational culture.

Previous research has mostly discussed the implementation of Islamic accounting or digitalization separately, so there are not many studies that examine the simultaneous application of PSAK 101 and digitalization in the context of mosques, especially at the local level. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the effectiveness of the implementation of PSAK 101 and digitalization in the financial management of Al-Ikhlas Mosque in Siantar District. This research is important as it can provide practical recommendations for improving the financial governance of mosques based on Islamic principles and technology, as well as bridging the gaps between regulation, practice, and digital transformation in the religious organization environment.

Sharia accounting is a system of financial recording and reporting based on Islamic principles such as justice, openness, and accountability. Kristianto (2012) states that sharia accounting is the process of identifying, measuring, and communicating information used for decision-making based on available alternatives, but within the framework of sharia law. This opinion aligns with Zulfa et al. (2023) who state that sharia accounting regulates financial and commercial transactions based on Islamic law, focusing on sustainability, transparency, and justice. Aprilia and Pravitasari (2022) assert that Islamic accounting aims to produce a recording system that is not only economical but also morally and spiritually valuable, avoiding elements of usury, gambling, and uncertainty in all transactions. Additionally, they explain that the main objectives of Islamic accounting are to protect the assets of entities (*hifzul maal*), minimize disputes, serve as a basis for decision-making, calculate partnership rights, determine zakat obligations, and

establish rewards, sanctions, and responses to transactions. Therefore, Islamic accounting is not merely a recording tool, but also an instrument of Islamic civilization that reflects theological values in economic practice.

One of the standards used in Islamic accounting is PSAK 101. Putriningtyas and Usnan (2019) state that PSAK 101 is a guideline for presenting financial statements for Islamic entities so that the reports can be compared across periods and among entities. This statement is also supported by Saddam and Supriadi (2023), who state that PSAK 101 is designed to ensure the fair, relevant, and reliable presentation and disclosure of general financial reports. PSAK 101 establishes seven components of Islamic financial statements, namely the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows, the report on the source and use of zakat funds, the report on the source and use of charitable funds, and the notes to the financial statements. These seven components refer to the fundamental principles of Islamic accounting and must be structured based on the principles of accrual, materiality, fair presentation, and consistency. This explanation is reinforced by Saragih Alif Lailasari et al. (2023), who emphasize the importance of the statement of financial position in depicting the total assets, liabilities, and net assets of Islamic entities. Additionally, Ramadhan et al. (2021) add that the statement of changes in funds reflects the activities of receiving and distributing funds during a certain period, which is very important for Islamic financial institutions and mosques.

Some previous studies have shown that the implementation of PSAK 101 in mosques in Indonesia is still low. Hardianti (2022) in her research at the Parepare Grand Mosque found that financial report recording is still done manually without referring to sharia accounting standards. A similar result was also found by Rispayanti (2024) who researched the Nuruttijarah Mosque in Bone, where transaction recording is only done weekly without considering the structure of financial reports according to PSAK 101. This indicates that although theoretically PSAK 101 is important for transparency and accountability, in practice, there are still various obstacles in the field such as limited human resources, lack of training, and low sharia accounting literacy among mosque managers. On the other hand, the development of digital technology opens up new opportunities in mosque financial management. Digitalization is seen as a strategic solution to enhance efficiency and transparency in financial record-keeping and reporting. Biduri et al. (2023) in their study on Al-Manar Mosque in Sidoarjo Regency demonstrated that financial digitalization through applications and online-based systems can improve the accountability of community fund management. This is in line with the findings of Hutagalung et al. (2022) at Al-Muslimin Mosque, which adopted QRIS technology as a means of digital donation payment. The results of this study show that the use of digital technology not only accelerates the administrative process but also

strengthens financial reporting based on PSAK 101 by facilitating transaction recording and real-time data collection.

Nevertheless, the implementation of digitalization in mosque environments is not without various challenges. Lubis et al. (2023) highlight low digital literacy and limited infrastructure as the main barriers to the implementation of information technology in religious institutions. Therefore, collaboration with external parties such as accounting students, training institutions, and the Indonesian Mosque Council is needed to support this transformation process. Overall, the combination of the implementation of PSAK 101 and digitalization can be an effective approach to strengthening the financial governance of mosques, but a phased strategy and institutional support are necessary for comprehensive and sustainable implementation.

METHODOLOGY

This research uses a narrative qualitative approach with a case study method to examine the implementation of the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 101 and digitization in the financial management of Al-Ikhlas Mosque in Siantar District. According to Creswell (2016), a qualitative approach is chosen when researchers want to deeply understand the social or cultural phenomena occurring in individuals or groups, based on the perspective of participants. In this case, the qualitative approach is used to describe in detail the financial reporting practices carried out by the mosque administrators as well as the obstacles faced in the digitization process and the implementation of sharia accounting standards. Data collection is conducted through triangulation techniques, namely direct observation of the mosque's financial recording activities, in-depth interviews with the treasurer and chairman of the mosque's management, and documentation of financial reports and other supporting documents. Observations aim to obtain factual understanding of the ongoing recording process, while interviews are directed to uncover the perceptions, knowledge, and readiness of the management regarding the implementation of PSAK 101 and digital technology in financial management. Documentation is used to identify the types of financial reports that have been prepared and compare them with the report structure regulated in PSAK 101.

The data sources in this research consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained directly from the research subjects, namely the administrators of Masjid Al-Ikhlas, while secondary data includes academic literature such as journals, books, and other publications relevant to Islamic accounting, PSAK 101, and digitization in the non-profit financial sector. To ensure the validity of the data, the researcher carried out a validation process by confirming the results of interviews and observations through supporting documents. The data analysis technique used refers to the Miles and Huberman model, which includes four stages: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. In the data collection stage, the researcher recorded and noted all information obtained from the field. Next, the collected data is summarized and simplified through a reduction process to focus on information relevant to the research objectives. The summarized data is then presented descriptively in the form

of thematic narratives, tables, and interview quotes. The final stage is to draw conclusions based on the patterns identified, both related to the level of application of PSAK 101 and the readiness for digitalization in the financial management of mosques.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Implementation of PSAK 101 and Digitalization in Mosque Financial Management: A Case Study of Al-Ikhlas Mosque, Siantar Subdistrict

Financial management is a fundamental aspect in ensuring transparency, accountability, and sustainability of non-profit organizations such as mosques. As a social-religious institution, mosques manage funds from the community that come from donations, charity, almsgiving, and the proceeds from productive activities such as parking or space rental. In this context, accounting standards such as PSAK 101 on the presentation of sharia financial statements serve as an important reference to ensure that the reporting system of mosques can be prepared in a professional, informative manner, and in accordance with sharia principles (Saddam & Supriadi, 2023). In addition, the development of information technology encourages religious organizations to digitalize their financial management. Digitalization not only concerns administrative efficiency but also supports the openness of financial information to congregants, and enhances public trust in mosque management (Biduri et al., 2023). Therefore, this study examines the implementation of PSAK 101 and digitalization in the financial management of Al-Ikhlas Mosque, Siantar District, North Sumatra, by identifying challenges, opportunities, and implementational recommendations.

Sharia Accounting and PSAK 101: Basic Theory and Concepts Sharia Accounting in the Perspective of Mosque Finance

Islamic accounting is an accounting system based on Islamic principles such as justice, openness, and accountability (Lubis et al., 2023). This system rejects elements of usury (riba), uncertainty (gharar), and gambling (maysir), and emphasizes the management of funds that are trustworthy and transparent (Zulfa et al., 2023). In the context of mosques, Islamic accounting serves not only as an administrative tool but also as a means to maintain the integrity of the management of community funds. According to Aprilia & Pravitasari (2022), Islamic accounting in mosque organizations has six main objectives, namely: protecting the entity's assets (Hifzul Maal), minimizing disputes, providing a basis for decision-making, calculating partnership rights, determining zakat, and imposing sanctions or rewards. These principles provide a strong foundation for building a reporting system that ensures the trust of the congregation.

PSAK 101: Structure and Requirements of Sharia Financial Statements

PSAK 101 was prepared by the Financial Accounting Standards Board of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants as a standard for the presentation of financial

statements of sharia entities (IAI, 2009). In paragraph 9 of PSAK 101, it is explained that complete financial statements include seven main components:

1. Financial Position Report
2. Fund Change Report
3. Activity Report
4. Cash Flow Report
5. Report on Sources and Uses of Zakat Funds
6. Report on Sources and Uses of Charity Funds
7. Notes on Financial Reports

According to Putriningtyas & Usnan (2019), this standard encourages consistency in reporting, accrual basis, and fair presentation so that financial statements can be compared across periods and entities. Although mosques are not entities required to adhere to PSAK, the application of this standard is highly recommended to strengthen financial transparency and public accountability (Kurniasari, 2011).

Empirical Study: Al-Ikhlas Mosque and Financial Management Manual Recording System

The results of observations and interviews show that the financial management of the Al-Ikhlas Mosque is still manual. Transactions are recorded in a simple cash book, without systematic separation between funding items (income from donations, collection boxes, or endowments). Reports are only compiled in the form of monthly income and expenditures by the treasurer (Arya Wirawan et al., 2025). This condition reveals a gap between recording practices and the PSAK 101 standards. Important report components such as fund changes, activities, and cash flow reports have not been explicitly implemented. This indicates that the ongoing accounting process is not structured and is unable to convey comprehensive financial information to stakeholders.

Challenges of Implementing PSAK 101

The lack of training in Islamic accounting is the main factor hindering the implementation of PSAK 101. As mentioned by the treasurer, they have never received technical training on preparing financial statements in accordance with the standards. This is in line with the findings of Hardianti (2022) and Rispayanti (2024), which show a similar pattern in various mosques, namely recording based on habits, not according to standards. The limitations of human resources and low accounting literacy are fundamental obstacles. This indicates an urgent need to initiate PSAK 101-based training for mosque management, for example through collaboration with accounting students, DMI, or Islamic training institutions.

Digitalization of Mosque Finance Benefits of Financial Digitalization

Digitalization opens up opportunities for mosques to improve administrative efficiency, accelerate transaction recording, and present reports in real time. The implementation of digital systems such as spreadsheet applications or cloud-based accounting software can replace manual recording that is prone to errors (Biduri et

al., 2023). In the study by Hutagalung et al. (2022), the use of QRIS in Al-Muslimin Mosque has proven to enhance the efficiency of receiving donations and expedite the reporting process. Therefore, the integration of digital systems in the financial management of mosques is not only efficient but also serves as an initial foundation towards PSAK 101-based reporting. However, in practice, the digitization at Al-Ikhlas Mosque is still very low. Record-keeping is still entirely manual without the use of Excel, financial applications, or QRIS systems. Low digital literacy and the unavailability of digital devices are the main factors. This shows the need for a gradual transformation, starting from the use of basic spreadsheets, digital training, to the adoption of accounting software for mosques. Without a structured transition effort, digitalization will only remain an unimplemented discourse.

The application of PSAK 101 and digitalization is not two separate approaches. Instead, they complement each other. PSAK 101 provides a standard and sharia-compliant reporting framework, while digitalization serves as a tool to implement these standards more efficiently, quickly, and accurately (Nazhifah et al., 2020). For example, in preparing activity reports or cash flow statements, the use of Excel or software like Zahir, Accurate, and Android-based mosque applications can facilitate the input of daily transactions and the preparation of reports according to the PSAK 101 format.

CONCLUSION

Decision-making in the financial management of mosques with a PSAK 101-based approach and digitalization supports automation in the preparation of financial reports that are more accurate, transparent, and accountable. Although currently, Al-Ikhlas Mosque still implements a simple manual recording system and has not fully understood the structure of PSAK 101, the commitment from the management to improve governance quality indicates a better potential for long-term implementation. Digitalization plays an important role in facilitating financial recording and reporting more efficiently, but it cannot replace the primary role of humans, especially in interpreting data, social accountability, and making decisions based on values and ethics. Therefore, the optimization of the implementation of PSAK 101 and digitization requires an increase in the capacity of human resources through training in sharia accounting and technology literacy. This research uses a case study method with a descriptive qualitative approach based on primary and secondary data, which can be further developed through a quantitative approach or cross-mosque comparison to gain a more objective and in-depth understanding of the application of sharia accounting standards and digital innovation in mosque financial management.

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