

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. The Profile of BMT locations

Name: BMT Al Muthi'in Bantul Yogyakarta

Address: AL Muthiin Mosque Complex Jl. Cendrawasih, Banguntapan, Bantul, Yogyakarta

History of the Establishment of the BMT Al-Muthi'in

The growing development of financial institutions that implemented the Islamic system in the mid-90s became the media for introducing the public to financial institutions in the form of Islamic banks, Islamic cooperatives, Islamic insurance and other financial institutions that implement the sharia system. The same goes for the people in Banguntapan Village, Bantul, where the majority of the population is Muslim. In this area, there is also an Al Muthi'in Islamic Boarding School. In 1998, the embryo of Kopontren (Islamic Boarding School Cooperative) was initiated by the initiative of Al Muthi'in Islamic Boarding School students who tried entrepreneurship by opening a business unit based on the trading business. Initially, the business unit that was established, sold various clothing needs, such as clothing, sandals, and various other needs with the intention to fulfill the needs of the students of al Muthiin. But in its development, the business unit did not show large profit growth.

Al-Muthi'in Islamic Boarding School has historically been a pioneer for the existence of Islamic boarding school cooperatives which was later known by the community as the BMT Al Muthi'in Cooperative Boarding School (Kopontren).

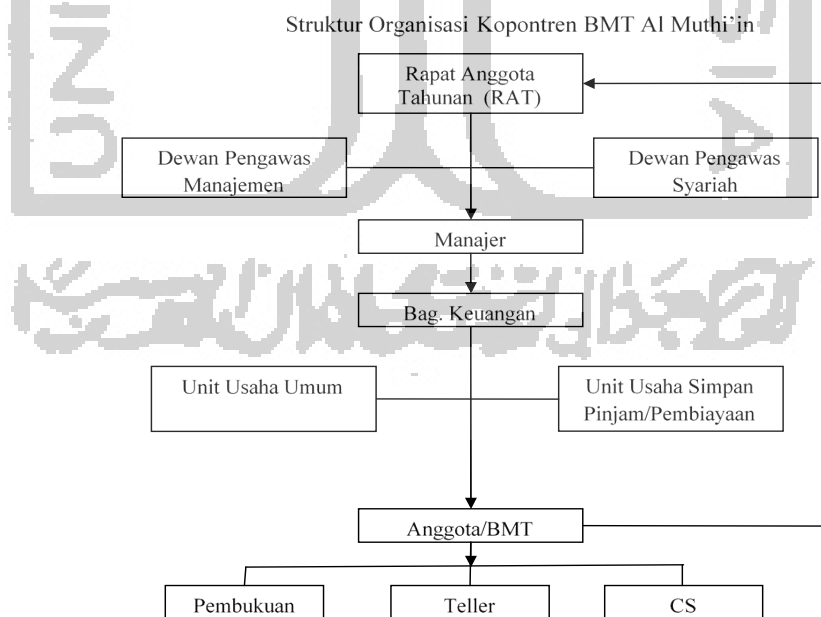
In 1998, it became a new beginning for the growth and development of Al Muthi'in Islamic Boarding School, especially in its efforts to develop the community's economy, because on December 2, 1998, BMT Al Muthi'in obtained a legal entity from the Small and Medium Enterprises Cooperative Department. The cooperative is registered under the name BMT Al Muthi'in which is located in Maguwo RT. 14 RW. 27, Banguntapan Village, Banguntapan Subdistrict, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Province, with two business fields, namely savings and loans and wholesale groceries. Although it has obtained a legal entity as a cooperative, at the beginning of its management, BMT Al Muthi'in managed by Al Muthi'in Islamic Boarding School students did not show significant progress. So that within two years after being incorporated, BMT Al Muthi'in experienced a vacuum of activity. On the basis of various considerations and studies, the business unit was carried out by the Al Muthi'in Foundation, which has covered the Islamic boarding school activity units and several other business units, efforts were made to improve the operational quality of BMT Al Muthi'in. This was done in response to the Al Muthi'in Foundation's efforts to develop the people's economy. In addition, it is an effort of the foundation, so that cooperatives can be managed independently and more professionally, which is in line with the form of reflection as an economic movement of cooperative schools

that are efficient, superior, advanced and independent in order to realize equitable, prosperous and equitable economic goals.

In 2000, the Al Muthi'in Foundation took the initiative to hold a member meeting as well as an effort to optimize the role of Al Muthi'in Kopontren, by inviting the community around Al Muthi'in Islamic Boarding School to become a founding member of the cooperative. With the provision that each founding member provides principal savings of Rp. 300,000 per person. So in 2000, Al Muthi'in's BMT Kopontren operated with the main office inside the Al Muthi'in Maguwo Mosque Complex, Banguntapan, with a marketing area covering the Bantul Regency level. BMT Al-Muthi'in was established on April 9, 2000, located in Yogyakarta. Al Muthi'in Banguntapan Bantul mosque complex. The founders numbered 34 people, initiated by community leaders, religious scholars, teachers and youth leaders as well as local people who witnessed. Just like other BMTs, BMT Al Muthi'in Yogyakarta, basically consists of two institutions: namely, baitul maal and baitul tamwil. Baitul Maal is an institution that aims at non-profit, namely raising funds from the community in the form of zakat, infaq, and sadaqah (ZIS) and grants, and distributing them to the destitute, poor, ghorim, servant sahaya, fisabilillah, convert, and amil. The baitul tamwil is an institution that aims to find profits (profits) by collecting funds from the community, in the form of savings, investments, and deposits. Then these funds will be managed by the BMT in the form of financing, because BMTs are given the mandate to use these funds and the BMT will provide profit sharing or bonuses to the society.

4.1.1 Structure of BMT Al Muthi'in Banguntapan, Bantul, Yogyakarta

In implementing or carrying out the division of labor, the organizational structure is used as the main basis for Al Muthi'in's BMT to see clearly the parts in managing and dividing the work of each employee/staff. It is intended that the implementation of the functions of each part can run effectively and efficiently. To expedite the duties of the BMT, a structure is needed to describe the workflow that must be carried out by the personnel inside the BMT. The BMT organizational structure includes, discussion of key deposit holders, sharia councils, management, manager, marketing, tellers, CS, and bookkeeping. The organizational structure of BMT Al Muthi'in is as follows:



Source: BMT Al Muthi'in Banguntapan Bantul Yogyakarta

Organizational structure Information:

1. Sharia Supervisory Board

The task of supervisory board In BMT al Muthiin is to develop a general policy on baitul tamwil, provide direction to operational personnel, and providing recommendations on products to be offered is reviewed in terms of sharia.

2. Management Supervisory Board

The task of the management supervisory board in BMT al Muthiin is to provide guidance on good HR management, and providing guidance on operational personnel in good service.

3. Manager

The task of Manager in BMT al Muthiin are Conducting guidance and direction on the performance of BMT AlMuthi'in, Representing BMT cooperating with outside parties in the framework of developing BMT Al-Muthi'in, and report on the progress of BMT Al-Muthi'in to company leaders and monthly board meetings.

4. Finance Section

The task of the finance section in BMT al Muthiin are Arrange daily cash out activity. Give initial cash to the teller and receive it back at the time of final cash and capital, and give approval for financing submitted by marketing.

5. Bookkeeping Section

The bookkeeping task in BMT al Muthiin is to make routine daily and monthly financial reports that b. Responsible for financial statements, and also make reports relating to BMT Al-Muthi' in transactions.

6. Teller

The teller task in BMT al Muthiin receives and return the initial cash (capital) from or to the supervisor. Serve to deposit and withdrawing money, Arrange and prepare cash disbursements that have been approved by managers or appointed officials, Book a scheme of cash in and out transactions (which relate to customers) for all types of savings, and Create and print daily transactions.

7. Costumer Service (CS)

The customer service task in BMT al Muthiin is Providing information services for all products both savings and financing to all interested parties, Receive all types of transactions (matching slips from deposit or withdrawal money) which are then validated by the teller, Make notes of cash book, account book, book receipt, and daily transactions.

4.1.2 Board of Management

	Position	Name
1	Supervisor	Drs. Suwarjanto, M. Anas Maduri,

		S.Pd.I, H.M. Jafar, S.Pd.I
2	Chairman	H.M. Jazuli, S.A.g
3	Secretary	H.M. Taefur, S.Pd.
4	Head Of Operation	Bambang Triwanto
5	Treasurer	M. Ashadi Supomo
6	Bookeping	Bambang Tri
7	Cashier	Nunung Sulistyawati, Marlina
8	Customer Services	Eka Naryanti
9	Marketing	M. Erwanto, M. Danuri

4.1.3 Vision and Mission of BMT al Muthiin

In general, the goals and functions of Al Muthi'in's BMT are written in the vision and mission of Al Muthi'in's BMT.

Vision

Realizing the quality of worship of members, so that they can play a role in the community in order to prosper the lives of members and society.

Mission

Build and develop the economic order and structure of a just, prosperous, sharia-based civil society, and help the community develop levels of economy or community progress.

4.2 BMT products

Baitul Maal al muthiin is an institution whose activities are to receive and distribute zakat, infaq and sodaqoh funds. For zakat, it will be managed trustworthy based on the provisions of the Quran, while for infaq and sodaqoh social activities will be arranged, including for:

- a. Qardul hasan financing, which is social financing, such as sick care costs, school fees, and others.
- b. Orphanage and dhu'afa orphanage.
- c. Orphan and dhu'afa scholarship program.
- d. Fostering mosques, musala in the area.
- e. Natural disaster assistance.
- f. Social assistance according to asnaf.

Al Muthi'in's BMT products as a non-banking Islamic financial institution have the same concept as other Islamic financial institutions. The products in the BMT are broadly divided into three parts, namely: funding (landing of funds), landing (channeling of funds) and services.

4.2.1 Products for raising funds

Funding

Is a product provided by BMT that aims to attract people/members who have excess funds to be deposited or deposited in BMT with the aim of obtaining profit sharing in sharia and not contains riba and interest. Types of products are:

1. Al Muthi'in Savings

Savings is a deposit that will be given profit from profit sharing and funds can be withdrawn at any time during the open cash hours.

2. Educational Savings

Educational Savigs Is an investment deposit whose priority is for planning the cost of children's education with an education level.

3. Sacrifice Savings

It is a deposit that has the priority that has a use and results intended to buy qurban animals for a certain period of time. If the monthly deposit meets the price specifications above, the BMT will buy the cow/goat used as a worship service for the customer or member.

4. Hajj Savings

It is a deposit of investment that prioritizes usability and results intended for the cost of the pilgrimage. With a pre-determined deposit, for example, IDR 5,000,000 (five million rupiahs). If the customer's investment balance meets the required costs, the BMT will register the customer with the hajj travel agency to get a departure quota.

5. Institution Savings

Is a deposit carried out by parties or groups that are used for a certain purpose.

6. Housing Savings.

7) Term Savings.

8. Social Welfare Insurance

9. Mudharabah Savings

It is a type of savings in the form of mudaraba which aims to benefit from a profit sharing system, as for the amount of profit in accordance with the mutual agreement.

The types of mudharabah savings are as follows:

a) General mudharabah savings is a type of savings that can be taken at any time, and get profit-sharing benefits in accordance with a mutual agreement.

b) Mudharabah term savings is a type of mudharabah savings that is taken in accordance with the agreed time, or it can be called a deposit saving, the proportion of profit sharing received by the member, according to the time period of the savings. The deposits can be in 1, 3, 6, 12, and 24 month of desosits

4.2.2 BMT AL Muthiin Financing Products and Services

Are products issued by BMT in terms of financing and channeling funds from the members. The kinds of products included in the financing product, these are:

1. Mudharabah Financing

Mudharabah is a type of financing given to members who have the skills to manage funds, either as investment capital or working capital up to 100%. The benefits are obtained by using agreed upon results.

2. Musyarakah Financing

Musyarakah It is a type of financing provided to finance part of a member's business capital with a proportion of profit sharing that has been agreed upon previously.

3. Financing Murabahah

Murabahah is a type of financing for buying and selling customers' needs, with payments being settled, and profits derived from profit margins.

4. Financing Bai 'Bitsaman Ajil (BBA)

Bai 'is the absolute point of view, which is financing that has an agreement to buy and sell where an agreement is agreed between BMT and its members, BMT provides funds for investment or purchase of capital goods and business members, then the installments are paid in installments. The amount of obligation that must be paid by the borrower is the amount on the basis of the price of the capital goods and the agreed margin so that BMT gets the margin (profit) from the price purchased by the customer.

5. Financing of Al-Qardul Hasan

It is financing for productive businesses, where the company, if it does not get assistance will be threatened with bankruptcy, and for this financing, the customer is only obliged to repay the loan in the amount of the loan principal and information. BMT provides relief to members who experience delays in paying qardh installments, in which the customer / member is not subject to a fine but the customer / member may pay the infaq.

6. Rent (Ijarah)

It is a contract that facilitates the transfer of usufructuary rights (benefits) for an item or service within a certain time through the payment of rent/wages without being followed by the transfer of ownership of goods. The lease agreement (ijarah) is realized in ijarah financing products in the form of financing proposals for tuition fees, fees treatment, shop, etc.

7. Service (Product Services)

Apart from the products mentioned above, namely the product of raising funds and channeling funds. BMT Al Muthi'in also has products that are service-based, offered to members or customers. Other services such as:

a) PPOB (electricity, telephone).

b) Social welfare insurance (ASKESOS).

c) Extension/ mutation/return of STNK name, for extension of STNK BMT only serves the extension of STNK around Yogyakarta, with AB plate. Outside of Yogyakarta BMT does not serve customers' STNK displays.

d) Flight/train tickets.

e) Motorbike social Gathering

Motorbike social gathering is an activity provided by BMT AlMuthi'in for customers who want to participate in a kind of social gathering with motorbike prizes and will be drawn monthly.

f) Grocery Wholesale

Grocery wholesale is the activity of Al Muthi'in's BMT to help local people when they need food ingredients and more, aiming to benefit BMT Al Muthi'in.

4.3 Financing Mudharabah in BMT Al Muthiin

The financing of the mudharabah BMT al muthiin is financing carried out by the BMT as shohibul maal to cooperate with the principle of profit sharing. Collaboration between the two parties is needed so that a mudharabah financing system that can be accounted for and the mudharabah financing process is expected to be carried out in a timely and accurate manner. In this discussion, researchers have conducted research on the analysis of the treatment of one of the financing products at AL Muthiin's BMT, namely mudharabah financing. Accounting standards are used as a basis for analyzing mudharabah financing, namely PSAK No. 105.

4.3.1 Procedure for financing Mudharabah at BMT AL Muthiin

Mudharabah Financing Mechanism

The financing mechanism is a stage of mudharabah financing mudharabah. In this case the distribution of funding from the BMT (Shohibul Maal) to the customer / member who proposes financing (Mudharib).

The mechanism / procedure for mudharabah financing at BMT Al muthiin includes the following stages:

1) Members come to Al Muthiin BMT to apply for funding. The steps that must be taken for the mudharabah financing approval process are:

a. prospective mudharib / mudharabah borrower opens a savings account at BMT AL Muthiin

b. prospective mudarib requests financing by taking and filling out the form provided by the BMT.

c. Mudharib candidates must fulfill the requirements for mudharabah financing from BMT by opening an account, photocopy of KTP, photocopy of family card and filling out mudharabah financing forms

d. The files and forms for mudharabah financing are submitted to the manager to assess their feasibility which includes the type of business that will be carried out by mudharib along with the feasibility of completing the data from mudharib.

2) Interviewing mudharib for data mining for the BMT regarding the amount of funding and the use of funds. The data obtained is used to determine the amount of installments, the amount of profit sharing, and the length of the financing

period. The interview process was also conducted to assess the 5C aspects of Islamic finance at al Muthiin BMT. In the process of submitting financing, it is then discussed by management and through stages to be processed and analyzed based on 5C, namely:

a) The character or personality of the member in question

To assess the honesty of the prospective mudharib so that in the future it will not complicate the process of repaying the financing. Valuation based on this character is important to be carried out to find out how the behavior of the candidate and to ensure that prospective mudharib does not have deviant behavior, cheat, not keep promises, and not a fraud. This character analysis uses a process of personal approach/analysis based on individual and environmental behavior of prospective mudharib.

b) Capacity or the ability of members to pay the installments of financing proposed by looking at their business prospects.

This capacity assessment process is important to assess the ability of prospective mudharib to pay mudharabah installments in accordance with the contract agreement that will occur. This assessment is based on the ability of prospective mudharib to run a business and return a loan fund which is seen from the amount of monthly income from the business of members of the mudharabah / prospective mudharib. Completeness of documents, compliance with financing, and fairness in financing are also included in the assessment of capacity by BMT al Muthiin.

c) Capital or business capital that exists in BMT

The function of BMT in providing capital is only providing additional capital because previously the member business has been running. An assessment of capital capital can be seen from how the initial capital of the prospective business mudharib. Mudharabah financing in this case can be used to meet the business financing needs of mudharabah customers. Included in capital are: Land, buildings, businesses, machinery, labor, office equipment, etc.

d) Collateral or guarantees of members who are easily liquidated.

This is done because the mudharabah financing to be provided requires security guarantees. Therefore, if the business carried out by a customer fails due to a customer error, then there is still a guarantee to refund the financing.

e) Condition of economy or member business prospects.

Economic conditions greatly determine the sustainability and success rate of business ventures financed by mudaraba, even if economic conditions are in good condition, the success rate of the business will be good and stable, if economic conditions are bad, business success will be bad. Economic conditions that will be used as a benchmark are in the form of business prospects, business risks, political and social conditions that occur, and the prospects of competing companies.

3) Business Location Survey

Survey of business location for mudharabah financing is carried out in the context of friendship with prospective funding to compare and assess data between the results of interviews with field results. This is done to find out the truth and examine the suitability between the results of prospective mudharib interviews and files received by BMT.

4) Taking financing approval decisions

After BMT surveys the business location and gets a suitable result about the suitability of the document and the results of the interview, the BMT management will decide on the agreement on mudharabah financing, whether it will be implemented or not.

5) If the financing is approved, the contract will be made and funds will be collected immediately.

a. Mudharabah Financing Agreement

The mudharabah financing agreement is a letter of agreement between the owner of the fund, the BMT and the manager of the mudharabah fund. The mudharabah financing agreement at Al Muthiin BMT contains the regulation which contain data on mudharabah financing agents and provisions and conditions regarding mudharabah financing. In the mudharabah financing agreement, the amount of financing given by the BMT is written to the member. In addition to the amount of financing, the financing period agreed upon between the BMT and the members and the agreed profit sharing ratio and the refund procedure are also written in detail in this mudharabah agreement. As an effort to ensure security and

fulfillment of the contract in the profit sharing agreement stated in the mudharabah financing agreement, the BMT member as the fund manager must provide collateral for the agreed mudharabah agreement. Collateral can be a BPKB / certificate. Goods that are used as collateral are written in detail in the mudharabah financing agreement. If for three periods the installment of the fund manager cannot fulfill the obligation to pay in installments, the BMT has the right to the collateral item without exception to withdraw the guarantee or to sell the guarantee.

b. Mudharabah Financing Ratio

The profit sharing of mudharabah financing at Al muthiin BMT is determined from the profit/ revenue obtained by the fund manager based on the profit obtained by the fund manager after the business is running. Sharing given from the business activity made by fund managers / mudarib to the BMT/ as a shohibul maal. The percentage sharing ratio that often occurs in BMT is 75:25, which is 75% for fund managers and 25% for BMT. BMT AL Muthiin profit sharing is paid when the installment payment or when returning mudharabah financing.

4.4. Analysis of mudharabah financing transactions at Al Muthiin BMT

The following are examples of cases of mudharabah financing transactions at Al Muthiin BMT:

On April 25, 2017, Zainal agreed to sign mudharabah financing with BMT AL Muthiin. The funding of Rp. 15,000,000.00 will be used to raise the business

of beauty and health services owned. The agreed period of financing is 12 months. One year.

In accordance with the agreement, mudharabah financing funds will be submitted on April 25, 2017. Returns on mudharabah investments are made when the contract ends. BMT and zainal agreed to determine a profit sharing ratio of 25%: 75% where fund managers / zainal obtained 75% share and BMT al MUTHIIN obtained a 25% share of profit sharing / profit sharing. Other obligations of the fund manager are to pay a principal deposit of Rp 1,250,000 per month and be accompanied by mudharabah profit sharing according to a monthly income of 75: 25 with installments during one year of repayment of mudharabah financing that must be carried out by zainal as a mudharabah borrower mudharabah fund manager.

4.4.1 Process for Allocation of Mudharabah funds

April 25 2017, BMT gives mudharabah funds of Rp. 15,000,000 to Zainal with the obligation to pay off installments per month for a year and the obligation to pay principal deposits in the amount of Rp. 1,250,000 per installment in each month.

Journals recorded by BMT Al Muthiin at the time of submission of mudharabah financing are:

Date	Transaction	Debit	Credit
25/4/2017	Mudharabah	Rp 15.000.000	

	Financing		
	Cash		Rp 15.000.000

4.4.2 Stage of Monthly Installment Payment by members of Mudharabah

Installment payment 1

On the 25th of May 2017, the monthly installment payment phase is made through a cash deposit by filling in the proof of deposit (principal deposit and profit sharing). The principal of a loan of 1,250,000 with a profit of 1 month is Rp. 2,000,000. According to the ratio agreement, the result is 25% BMT and 75% mudharib / fund manager. So, mudharib paid installments of Rp 1,250,000 plus (Rp. 2,000,000 x 25% = Rp. 500,000). So the total money deposited to the BMT is Rp 1,750,000

The journal recorded by AL Muthiin BMT at the time of mudharabah are:

Date	Transaction	Debit	Credit
25/5/2017	Cash	Rp 1.750.000	
	Mudharabah Financing		Rp 1.250.000
	Mudharabah Profit sharing		Rp 500.000

Installment payment 2

On the 25th of June 2017, the monthly installment payment phase is made through a cash deposit by filling in the proof of deposit (principal deposit and profit sharing). The main loan cost of 1,250,000 with a profit of 1 month is Rp. 1,800,000. According to the ratio agreement, the result is 25% BMT and 75% customer / fund manager. So, mudarib paid installments of Rp 1,250,000 plus (Rp 1,800,000 x 25% = Rp 450,000). So the total money deposited to BMT is Rp. 1,700,000

The journal recorded by AL Muthiin BMT at the time of mudharabah is:

Date	Transaction	Debit	Credit
25/6/2017	Cash	Rp 1.700.000	
	Mudharabah Financing		Rp 1.250.000
	Mudharabah Profit sharing		Rp 450.000

Installment payment 3

On July 25 2017, the monthly installment payment phase is made through a cash deposit by filling in the proof of deposit (principal deposit and profit sharing). The main loan cost of Rp 1,250,000 with a profit of 1 month is Rp. 1,900,000. According to the ratio agreement, the result is 25% BMT and 75% mudharib / fund manager. So, mudarib paid installments of Rp 1,250,000 plus (Rp. 1,900,000 x 25% = Rp. 470,000). So the total money deposited to the BMT is IDR 1,720,000

The journal recorded by AL Muthiin BMT at the time of mudharabah revenue sharing are:

Date	Transaction	Debit	Credit
25/7/2017	Cash	Rp 1.720.000	
	Mudarabah Financing		Rp 1.250.000
	Mudarabah Profit sharing		Rp 450.000

Installment payment 4

On the 25th of August 2017, the monthly installment payment phase is made through a cash deposit by filling in the proof of deposit (principal deposit and profit sharing). The main loan cost of 1,250,000 with a profit of 1 month is Rp.2,200,000. According to the ratio agreement, the result is 25% BMT and 75% mudharib / fund manager. So, mudarib paid in installments of Rp 1,250,000 plus (Rp 2,200,000 x 25% = Rp 550,000). So the total money deposited to the BMT is Rp. 1,800,000

The journal recorded by AL Muthiin BMT at the time of mudharabah are:

Date	Transaction	Debit	Credit
25/8/2017	Cash	Rp 1.800.000	

	Mudarabah Financing		Rp 1.250.000
	Mudarabah Profit sharing		Rp 550.000

Installment Payment 5

On September 25 2017, the monthly installment payment phase is made through a cash deposit by filling in the deposit receipt (principal deposit and profit sharing). The principal of the loan fee of Rp 1,250,000 with a profit of 1 month is Rp 2,300,000. According to the ratio agreement, the result is 25% BMT and 75% mudharib / fund manager. So, mudarib paid installments of Rp 1,250,000 plus (Rp 2,300,000 x 25% = Rp 575,000). So the total money paid to the BMT is Rp. 1,825,000

The journal recorded by AL Muthiin BMT at the time of mudharabah are:

Date	Transaction	Debit	Credit
25/9/2017	Cash	Rp 1.825,000	
	Mudarabah Financing		Rp 1.250.000
	Mudarabah Profit Sharing		Rp 575.000

Installment Payment 6

On October 25 2017, the monthly installment payment phase is made through a cash deposit by filling in the proof of deposit (principal deposit and profit sharing). The principal of the loan is 1,250,000 with a profit of 1 month is Rp 2,400,000. According to the ratio agreement, the result is 25% BMT and 75% mudharib / fund manager. So, mudarib paid installments of IDR 1,250,000 plus (IDR 2,400,000 x 25% = IDR 600,000). So the total money paid to the BMT is Rp. 1,850,000

The journal recorded by AL Muthiin BMT at the time of mudharabah are:

Date	Transaction	Debit	Credit
25/10/2017	Cash	Rp 1.850.000	
	Mudarabah Financing		Rp 1.250.000
	Mudarabah Profit sharing		Rp 600.000

Installment Payment 7

On November 25 2017, the monthly installment payment phase is made through a cash deposit by filling in the proof of deposit (principal deposit and profit sharing). The main loan cost of 1,250,000 with a profit of 1 month is Rp. 2,500,000. According to the ratio agreement, the result is BMT 25% and mudarib / manager and 75%. So, mudarib paid installments of Rp 1,250,000 plus (Rp

2,500,000 x 25% = Rp 625,000). So the total money deposited to the BMT is Rp. 1,875,000

The journal recorded by AL Muthiin BMT at the time of mudharabah are:

Date	Transaction	Debit	Credit
25/11/2017	Cash	Rp 1.875.000	
	Mudarabah financing		Rp 1.250.000
	Mudarabah profit sharing		Rp 625.000

Installment Payment 8

On 25 December 2017, the monthly installment payment phase is made through a cash deposit by filling in the proof of deposit (principal deposit and profit sharing). The principal of the loan cost of Rp 1,250,000 with a profit of 1 month is Rp. 3,200,000. According to the ratio agreement, the result is 25% BMT and 75% mudharib / fund manager. So, mudarib paid installments of Rp 1,250,000 plus (Rp. 3,200,000 x 25% = Rp. 800,000). So the total money deposited to the BMT is Rp 2,050,000

The journal recorded by AL Muthiin BMT at the time of mudharabah are:

Date	Transaction	Debit	Credit
12/25/2017	Cash	Rp 2.050.000	

	Mudarabah Financing		Rp 1.250.000
	Mudarabah Profit sharing		Rp 800.000

Installment Payment 9

On January 25 2018, the monthly installment payment stage is made through a cash deposit by filling in the proof of deposit (principal deposit and profit sharing). The principal of the loan cost of 1,250,000 with a profit of 1 month is Rp 2,800,000. According to the ratio agreement, the result is 25% BMT and 75% mudharib / fund manager. So, mudarib paid installments of Rp 1,250,000 plus (Rp. 2,800,000 x 25% = Rp. 700,000). So the total money deposited to the BMT is Rp 1,950,000

The journal recorded by AL Muthiin BMT at the time of mudharabah are:

Date	Transaction	Debit	Credit
01/25/2018	Cash	Rp 1.950.000	
	Mudarabah Financing		Rp 1.250.000
	Mudarabah Profit Sharing		Rp 700.000

Installment Payment 10

On February 25 2018, the monthly installment payment stage is made through a cash deposit by filling in the proof of deposit (principal deposit and profit sharing). The main loan cost of 1,250,000 with a profit of 1 month is Rp. 2,900,000. According to the ratio agreement, the result is 25% BMT and 75% mudharib / fund manager. So, mudarib paid an installment of Rp 1,250,000 plus (Rp. 2,900,000 x 25% = Rp. 725,000). So the total money deposited to the BMT is Rp. 1,975,000

The journal recorded by AL Muthiin BMT at the time of mudharabah are:

Date	Transaction	Debit	Credit
25/02/2018	Cash	Rp 1.975.000	
	Mudarabah Financing		Rp 1.250.000
	Mudarabah profit sharing		Rp 725.000

Payment Installments 11

On March 25 2018, the monthly installment payment stage is made through a cash deposit by filling in the proof of deposit (principal deposit and profit sharing). The principal of the loan cost of 1,250,000 with a profit of 1 month is Rp. 3,100,000. According to the ratio agreement, the result is 25% BMT and 75% mudharib / fund manager. So, mudarib paid installments of Rp 1,250,000 plus (Rp. 3,100,000 x 25% = Rp. 775,000). So the total money deposited to the BMT is Rp. 2,025,000

The journal recorded by AL Muthiin BMT at the time of mudharabah are:

Date	Transaction	Debit	Credit
25/3/2018	Cash	Rp 2.025.000	
	Mudharabah Financing		Rp 1.250.000
	Mudharabah Profit sharing		Rp 775.000

Installment Payment 12

On April 25 2018, the monthly installment payment stage is made through a cash deposit by filling in the deposit receipt (principal deposit and profit sharing). Based on reports on business activities and profit / loss from customers. The principal of the loan cost of 1,250,000 with a profit of 1 month is Rp. 3,200,000. According to the ratio agreement, the result is 25% BMT and 75% mudharib / fund manager. So, mudarib paid installments of Rp 1,250,000 plus (Rp. 3,200,000 x 25% = Rp. 800,000). So the total money deposited to the BMT is IDR 2,050,000

The journal recorded by AL Muthiin BMT at the time of mudharabah are:

Date	Transaction	debit	Credit
25/04/2018	Cash	Rp 2.050.000	
	Mudharabah financing		Rp 1.250.000

	Mudharabah profit sharing		Rp 800.000
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4.5. Analysis of Mudharabah Conformity at BMT AL MUTHIIN against PSAK. 105

BMT AL Muthiin is a sharia financial institution in Banguntapan, Bantul. Al Muthiin BMT focuses on developing a sharia economy in Banguntapan District, Bantul. Al Muthiin BMT conducts activities to raise funds from the community through savings programs and channel funds to the community through financing programs, and Al Muthiin BMT serves the distribution of Zakat, Infaq, sadaqoh (ZIS). Al Muthiin's BMT funding consists of several types, namely murabahah, musyarokah contract, mudharabah contract, ijarah contract, wadi'ah contract. Mudharabah financing in Al Muthiin's BMT has monthly financing and has fallen in maturity. The difference between the two financings is only found in the installment payments. In the activity of paying the monthly installments, the BMT uses 2 systems, the first is the pickup system namely the marketing department visits every fund manager for billing. This is done to facilitate fund managers. The second system is the mudarib / mudharabah fund manager who pays the monthly installment fee (monthly principal deposit and monthly mudharabah profit sharing). Al Muthiin BMT currently only distributes financing in the form of cash, BMT does not serve to finance in the form of non-cash. In the distribution of BMT financing implements guarantees for members

who apply for financing. The guarantee principle applied by BMT aims to keep members fulfilling their obligations.

BMT AL Muthiin has the right to sue/collect payments from mudharabah fund members/managers if the fund manager does not carry out mudharabah profit sharing payments obligations, and BMT Parties can also collect payments to be paid directly without the need for notification letters, warning letters, and other letters. If the mudharabah financing process is found to be a deviation/falsification of documents, ownership documents, and other items that are used as collateral in mudharabah financing. BMT still prioritizes family aspects so that if the fund manager cannot fulfill its obligations, BMT provides leeway to provide more time to fund managers to fulfill their obligations. Guarantees applied by BMT can be in the form of BPKB/certificate, and items that are eligible to be used as collateral.

The profit sharing ratio of mudharabah financing is determined based on income from the fund manager. The profit sharing ratio is determined by negotiation between the BMT and the members. In the example case, the profit sharing ratio is set at a percentage of 75:25 which is 75% for the fund manager and 25% for the BMT. As for recognition of profit sharing, BMT AL Muthiin recognizes it on a cash basis, ie new income will be recognized when cash is received. Application for financing funded by mudharabah financing is a business that is already running.

Based on data in the form of interviews and documentation regarding mudharabah financing treatment which includes recognition, measurement, presentation and

disclosure) About mudharabah financing at BM Muthiin BMT based on PSAK 105 accounting standards, it can be analyzed as follows:

4.5.1 Accounting Treatment Analysis Regarding Recognition of Mudharabah Financing at AL Muthiin BMT

A. Investment Recognition

BMT AL Muthiin recognizes mudharabah financing distributed to members in the form of cash at the time of disbursement of funds. Disbursement of funds as a form of investment. This is done after the mudharabah financing agreement is agreed. Payment of installment financing can be done in stages, namely monthly and maturity in accordance with the agreement between BMT and members. AL Muthiin BMT does not provide financing services in the form of non-cash assets.

B. Recognition of Losses

BMT AL Muthiin acknowledges the decline in investment value which does not constitute negligence or intentional error or violate the agreement by the member and also losses that occur in a period before the mudharabah agreement ends as a loss that reduces the balance of mudharabah investment. Losses that are not a mistake of the member, in this case, are due to the death of members or losses due to natural disasters.

C. Recognition of profits

BMT AL Muthiin acknowledges the profit sharing when members deposit payment for profit sharing. Payment for profit sharing is usually done every month. The Calculation of profit sharing ratio uses a percentage that has been determined and agreed upon by both parties at the beginning of the mudharabah contract. Profit sharing is calculated from the percentage of the ratio that has been set by both parties at the beginning of the mudharabah financing agreement based on the profits obtained by members reported every month.

D. Recognition of Receivables

BMT ALmuthiin recognizes mudharabah financing and profit sharing that have not been paid as receivables.

E. Recognition of Expenses

Al Muthiin BMT does not recognize the burden incurred in relation to the mudharabah financing contract as a loss. Losses caused by negligence or mistakes of the fund manager will be borne by the member and this does not reduce the value of the mudharabah investment.

Table 4.5.1 Accounting Treatment Table for Recognition of Mudharabah Financing at Al Muthiin BMT.

Investment Recognition PSAK 105	BMT AL MUTHIIN	Conformity Analysis
1. Mudharabah funds	. 1. Mudharabah funds	1. According to the

<p>channeled by the owner of the fund are recognized as mudharabah investments at the time of cash payment or submission of non-cash assets to the fund manager. (PSAK 105: Paragraph 12)</p> <p>2. Mudharabah business is considered to have started since the funds or venture capital of the mudharabah were received by the fund manager. (PSAK 105: Paragraph 16)</p>	<p>channeled To members / mudarib is a form of mudharabah investment, financing mudharabah is recognized when submitting funds to members.</p> <p>2. Mudharabah financing is considered to have started since the funds were received by members</p>	<p>standards of PSAK 105</p> <p>2. according to PSAK No.105</p>
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Recognition of loss	BMT AL MUTHIIN	Conformity analysis
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PSAK 105		
<p>1. If the value of the mudharabah investment falls before the business starts due to damage, loss or other factors that are not negligence or fault of the fund manager, then the decline in value is recognized as a loss and reduces the balance of mudharabah investment. (PSAK 105: Paragraph 14)</p>	<p>1. The Decrease in investment value or loss of mudharabah financing which is not a mistake or negligence of the member, the loss is recognized as a loss and reduces the mudharabah investment balance.</p> <p>2. The Decrease in investment value/loss of financing that is not caused by a manager's error or negligence, then it is taken into account</p>	<p>1. In accordance with PSAK No.105</p>
<p>2. If part of the mudharabah investment is lost after the start of the business without any negligence or error of the fund manager, then the loss is calculated at the time of profit sharing. (PSAK 105: Paragraph</p>	<p>when sharing the results.</p> <p>3. Al Muthiin BMT does not provide financing in non-cash assets such as machinery and equipment.</p>	<p>2. In accordance with PSAK No.105</p>

<p>15)</p> <p>3. In a mudharabah investment given in a non-cash asset and the non-cash asset is impaired</p> <p>PSAK No.105</p> <p>when or after the goods are used effectively in a mudharabah business activity, the loss does not directly reduce the amount of investment, but is calculated at the time of the profit sharing.</p> <p>(PSAK 105: Paragraph</p>	<p>4. Errors of members as</p>	<p>3. There is no financing of non-cash assets on BMT</p> <p>4. according to PSAK 105</p>
<p>17)</p> <p>4. Negligence over the fault of the fund manager, among others, is indicated by:</p> <p>a) The requirements specified in the contract</p>	<p>fund managers are indicated by the non-fulfillment of the requirements stated in the contract, not in conditions that are beyond the capacity, and</p>	

are not fulfilled. b) There is no prevalent force majeure and / or predetermined condition in the contract; or c) Results of decisions from authorized institutions. (PSAK 105: Paragraph 18)	the results of decisions of the authorized institution.	
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Profit recognition PSAK. 105	BMT AL Muthiin	Analysis Kesesuaian
1. If mudharabah investment exceeds one reporting period, business income is recognized in the period of the occurrence of the right of profit sharing according to the agreed ratio.	. 1. Payment for profit sharing is carried out simultaneously with the payment of the principal installments in accordance with the period and ratio and based on the agreement set at the beginning of the	1. according to PSAK No. 105

<p>(PSAK 105: Paragraph 20)</p> <p>2. Recognition of mudharabah business income in practice can be known based on the profit sharing report on the realization of business income from the fund manager. It is not permissible to recognize revenue from projection of business results.</p>	<p>agreement.</p> <p>2. Business income is obtained from the calculation of the ratio that uses the income income report obtained from the member. Earnings income reports are made every month by members.</p>	<p>2. according to PSAK No.105</p>
<p>(PSAK 105: Paragraph 22)</p> <p>3. The share of mudharabah business profits can be carried out based on the principle of profit sharing or profit sharing. If based on the principle of profit sharing, then the basis for</p>	<p>3. The share of mudharabah business results is carried out based on the principle of profit sharing, namely using profit...</p>	<p>3. according to psak 105</p>

the distribution of business income is gross profit or total operating income (turnover).		
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Recognition of Receivables. PSAK 105	BMT AL Muthiin	Conformity analysis
1. If the mudharabah contract expires before or when the contract is due and has not been paid by the fund manager, then the mudharabah investment is recognized as a receivable. (PSAK 105: Paragraph 19)	1. BMT recognizes that mudharabah financing is due and has not been paid by the fund manager as a receivable.	1. according to PSAK No. 105.
2. The portion of business income that has not been paid by the fund manager is recognized as	2. BMT acknowledges the portion of the business income that has not been	2. according to psak 105

a receivable. (PSAK 105: Paragraph 24)	paid by the fund manager as a receivable	
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Recognition of Expenses of PSAK 105	BMT AL Muthiin	Conformity analysis
1. Losses due to negligence or mistake of the fund manager are borne by the fund manager and do not reduce mudharabah investment. (PSAK 105: Paragraph 23)	1. Losses caused by negligence or error of the fund manager are borne by the fund manager and do not reduce mudharabah investment.	According to PSAK 105

4.5.2 Accounting Treatment for Measuring Mudharabah Financing at Al Muthiin BMT.

In the Accounting Treatment Regarding the Measurement of Mudharabah Financing at Al Muthiin's BMT,

BMT al muthiin measures mudharabah financing amounting to the amount of funds paid by BMT to members when disbursing funds in accordance with agreed mudharabah financing agreements. Al muthiin BMT only provides financing in cash and does not provide financing in the form of non-cash assets.

Table 4.5.2 Conformity table of Mudharabah measurements at AL Muthiin BMT

measurement PSAK 105	BMT AL MUTHIIN	Conformity of analysis
<p>The measurement of mudharabah investment is as follows:</p> <p>1. Mudharabah investment in the form of cash is measured at the amount paid.</p> <p>2. Mudharabah investments in the form of non-cash assets are measured at the fair value of non-cash assets at the time of delivery:</p> <p>a. If the fair value is higher than the recognized carrying</p>	<p>Measurement of mudharabah investment BMT al muthiin Charity:</p> <p>1. BMT measures mudharabah financing as much as the amount of funds paid by BMT to the manager.</p> <p>2. BMT does not provide financing in non-cash assets</p>	<p>1. In accordance with the PSAK No. 105.</p> <p>2. There is no financing in non-cash assets at BMT AL Muthiin</p>

<p>amount, the difference is recognized as deferred gain</p> <p>PSAK No.105</p> <p>and amortized according to the mudharabah contract period.</p> <p>b. If the fair value is lower than the carrying value, the difference is recognized as a loss.</p> <p>(PSAK 105: Paragraph 13)</p>		
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4.5.3 Accounting Treatment for the Presentation of Mudharabah Financing at Al Muthiin BMT.

In the Accounting Treatment Regarding the Presentation of Mudharabah Financing at Al Muthiin BMT, Al Muthiin BMT presents mudharabah financing which is channeled to members in the value recorded in the financial report.

Table 4.5. 3 Conformity table of Mudharabah presentation at AL Muthiin BMT

Presentation of PSAK	BMT AL Muthiin	Conformity analysis
105		

The owner of the fund presents mudharabah investment in the financial statements in the amount of the carrying amount. (PSAK 105: Paragraph 36).	BMT AL Muthiin presents mudharabah financing that is channeled to members in the balance sheet in the amount recorded. In accordance with PSAK No. 105.	According to PSAK 105
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Balance Sheet BMT AL Muthiin (Financing Activities) period 2017

Financing Types	General (Mutlaqah)	Specific (Muqayyah)
BBA Liabilities	Rp 55.046.160	
Murabahah Liabilities	Rp 3.996.261.887	Rp 26.485.125
Musyarakah Financing	Rp 41.851.060	
Mudharabah Financing	Rp 240.992.982	Rp 12.665.990
Qordhul Hasan rent	Rp 250.794.973	
Ijarah Liabilities	Rp 861.755.337	
Sharia Rolling Fund		Rp 71.476.226
Total	Rp 5.446.632.389	Rp 110.627.341

4.5.4 Accounting Treatment for Disclosures of Mudharabah Financing at Al Muthiin BMT.

BMT Al Muthiin disclosed the contents of the mudharabah business agreement in the business results report. Disclosure of mudharabah financing in the results of business reports covers matters such as the amount of funds and the distribution of operating results, installment time, financing procedures, and financing regulations in accordance with the mudharabah financing agreement.

Table 4.5.4 Suitability Table of Accounting Treatment Regarding Disclosure of Mudharabah Financing at Al Muthiin's BMT

Disclosure PSAK. 105	BMT AL Muthiin	Conformity analysis
<p>The fund owner discloses matters related to mudharabah transactions, but is not limited to:</p> <p>(PSAK 105: Paragraph 38)</p> <p>1) Fill in the main agreement of the mudharabah business, such as the portion of the funds, the distribution of</p>	<p>BMT AL Muthiin has disclosed the contents of the mudharabah business agreement in the business results report. Disclosure of mudharabah financing in the results of business reports includes matters such as the amount of funds and the distribution of operating results as</p>	<p>ACCORDING TO PSAK 105</p>

<p>the results of the business, the mudharabah business activities, and others- other.</p> <p>2) Details of the amount of mudharabah investment based on the type.</p> <p>3) Allowance for losses on mudharabah investments during the current period.</p> <p>4) Disclosures required in accordance with PSAK 101: Presentation of Sharia Financial Statements.</p>	<p>stated in the mudharabah financing agreement.</p>	
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The SHU of BMT AL Muthiin 2017

	Revenue	Amount
1	Profit Sharing Revenue	Rp 807. 293. 098

2	Other Operational Revenue	Rp 115. 226. 129
3	Non Operational Revenue	Rp 16. 975. 485
	Total Revenue	Rp 939.496.712
	Expenses	
1.	Activity Expenses	Rp 560. 324. 561
2.	Cooperation Expenses	Rp 119. 999. 156
3.	Non Operational Expenses	Rp 60. 265. 303
	Total Expenses	Rp 740. 589. 020
	SHU	Rp 198. 905. 692

