



## The Influence of the Implementation of Islamic Accounting Standards on the Financial Transactions Management in Islamic Banks: A Study at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah Tbk for the 2017-2019 Period

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v8i4.2434>

### **Abstract**

This study aims to determine the influence of the implementation of the Islamic Accounting Standards on the Financial Transactions Management at Islamic Banks (PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah Tbk for the 2017-2019 Period). The factors tested are Islamic accounting standards as an independent variable and the management of financial transactions as the dependent variable. This research method uses descriptive analysis research methods with a quantitative approach. The research data is a type of secondary data from the Financial Statements of Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah for three periods from 2017-2019. In this study, the analysis method used was partial (t-test) with a significance of 5%. Data analysis used SPSS Software Version 20. The sampling technique used in this study was non-probability sampling with a sample of financial report data for 3 periods using research indicators PSAK 101. Seeing from the presentation of financial statements, Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah has implemented PSAK 101 optimally and has a positive effect on the management of financial transactions, as illustrated by the results of simple linear regression analysis with ROA and Net Profit indicators. Obtain results that show that partially (t-test) had a positive effect, simultaneously the Islamic Accounting Standard has a significant effect on the Management of Financial Transactions at Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah. Whereas the magnitude of the effect is 83.4% and the remaining 16.6% is influenced by other factors outside the research.

**Keywords:** *Islamic Accounting Standards; Financial Transactions; PSAK 101*

### **Introduction**

Economy is the most important aspect of human life where the intent and purpose of an understanding or materials economy are as a grouping field within the country or even the world to facilitate storage, distribution, and efficient transaction tools, or services (facilitate), trade, and earned profits. These days, Islamic economic system is widely used as a basis for running businesses in the economic sphere, such as establishing companies, agencies, banks, firms, cooperatives, and foundations based on the Islamic economic system.

Islamic economics has a comprehensive scientific and coherent thinking which differ it from conventional economics. Islamic Economic Theory states, "Islamic economics does not offer a comprehensive framework for a modern economy. It fails to provide a well-defined and operational method of analysis" (Kasri, 2008). Nevertheless, conventional economics with its scientific approach and positive arguments has failed to cope the economic issues of mankind.

In the economic development for the ummah, the existence and presence of business institutions, such as Islamic financial institutions, is absolute. Because banking acts as an intermediary to link up the supply and the demand unit, at this time, it is necessary to process the recording and reporting all the transactions and *muamalat* activities carried out in the business unit. Therefore, an appropriate (relevant) accounting system is needed. At this point, it is also necessary to have an accounting process. The accounting process has various ways in realizing these economic principles, starting from trade facilitation by facilitating and distributing, using this aspect, it is easy for many people to realize the things above by establishing a bank to accommodate these aspects (Pratama et al., 2017).

In Islamic accounting, there are many relationships between one and all which are the basis of the Islamic system, namely Islamic system synchronization. The Islamic accounting system associates with the recognition, measurement and recording of transactions and the fair disclosure of rights and obligations. The Islamic reporting system is accountability based on (Al – Qur'an in Surah Al Baqarah verse 282). About the obligations of Muslim believers "O you who believe! If you are in debt for a specified time, you should write it down, and let a scribe between you write it in justice. The scribe should not refuse to write it down as Allah has taught him, so let him write. Let the debtor dictate, and he is obedient to Allah, his Lord, and curtail no part of it.

If the debtor be feeble-minded or weak (condition), or incapable of dictating, let his guardian dictate equitably. Watch it and call upon two of your men as witnesses. But if two men are not available, then let there be one man and two women as witnesses from among those acceptable to you, so that if one of the two women errs, the other might remind her. And let not the witnesses refuse when they are summoned (to give evidence), and do not show slackness in writing the transactions, whether small or large.

That is the fairest in the sight of Allah; it is best for testimony and is more likely to exclude all doubts, except when it is an immediate transaction which you conduct among yourselves, it is not blameworthy if you do not write it. Take witnesses when you settle commercial transactions with one another, and let the scribe and the witness may be done no harm. For you (if you do so), it will be sinful in you. Beware of the wrath of Allah. He teaches you the Right Way and Knowing of all things. In the above verse, it is stated that the obligation of a believer to write down incomplete transaction so that it is clear in content, time, and easy for his testimony so that he does not hesitate. It means the order emphasizes the interests of accountability, so that the parties involved in the transaction are not in doubt, do not cause conflict and are fair, thus witnesses are needed (Danaferus et al., 2016).

Islamic accounting is an attempt to deconstruct modern accounting into a form that refers to human values. The objective of Islamic accounting is the creation of a business civilization with human, humanist, emancipatory, transcendental, and teleological insights. The ontology consequences are a media which able to free humans from the clash of civilization along with its networks of power, then providing or creating an alternative reality with a set of networks of divine power which tie human in everyday life (Shani, 2017). The implementation of a financial accounting system is through transactions management used by banks, companies, NGOs and so on. The objective of Financial Transactions Management is to prepare an accurate and reliable financial statement so that they can be used by managers, policy makers and other interested parties, such as shareholders, creditors, or owners. While the functions of financial transactions management includes: Help the company to know its profits, ease the company calculate and

determine the rights of the various parties involved both internally and externally, As a tool to provide useful information for management, Manage (control) and supervise activity within the company with the existence of a conventional or Islamic bank which directly realize the economic principles of financial accounting that manage finances, assets, goods, and so on. Thus, companies were present as facilitators for investors, banks were born as facilitators for customers, and others. Basically, as a medium for public welfare in the economic sphere.

It cannot be denied that economy is one of the supporting determinants for people's lives, but with the existence of Islamic accounting that uses Islamic principles, people are indirectly educated not to continuously seek satisfaction by seeking personal gain, but also to help each other and realize government's goals in public welfare. It means that public welfare will be created when their needs are met. So, with the aim of the Islamic economic development prosperity, it is expected to be implemented en masse, even though conventional economics also fulfill these principles, one of the ways to gain public welfare is to become a facilitator. Indonesian banking is one of the financial institutions that plays a vital role in the development of a country's economy, this is because banking is one of the financial systems that functions as a financial intermediary, namely an institution that has a role to bring fund owners together, so bank activities must run efficiently either on a small or big scale.

Community mobility funds are allocated quickly and precisely to economic sectors within the scope of the State of Indonesia. Public mobilization has not been served well by conventional banking, however, to accommodate the need for banking services in accordance with Islamic principles, banks using Islamic principles were officially introduced to the public in 1992. Point that fundamentally differentiates conventional and Islamic principles lies in the returns and profit sharing provided by customers (Syahbudi & Barus, 2019). The Islamic banks operational activities use the principle of profit and loss sharing. Islamic banks prevent use of interest or use interest to reduce the use of funds and loans because interest is usury in Islamic principles. The patterns of profit-sharing allow customers to directly monitor the performance of Islamic banks by monitoring the amount of profit sharing they receive. The greater the amount of bank profits, the greater the profit sharing received by customers, and vice versa. The amount of profit sharing that is small or decreases in a long time is an indicator that bank management is declining. This situation is an early ranking in transparency and easy for customers, on the contrary, conventional banking customers cannot judge the performance of the interest indicator earned.

Moreover, Islamic banks must strive with conventional banks which are dominant and have grown rapidly in Indonesia. This competitive competition must be supported by good management to survive in the banking industry. One of the factors that must be considered by banks in order to survive is the bank's performance and financial condition (Setyabudi et al., 2017). Based on (Law Number 10 of 1998), in broad terms Indonesian banking objective is to support the implementation of national development in the context of increasing equity, economy and national stability towards improving public welfare.

## ***Research Methods***

### **Types of Research**

Methodology is one's principle to analyze a thing in a general scope. The research method, is a way for a person to get information, using these following phases: observation (initial), problem formulation, follow-up observation, theory review, compiling hypotheses, testing hypotheses, drawing conclusions (Gunawan, 2013).

The research object is the basic material of a research carried out by drawing a case study in the field and bringing up a solution to resolve the problem and replace with a system that can make quality improvements in an object, or just to carry out a research process that aims to find out what is enclosed as

a basic material for knowledge and discussion in academia. The research object shows the influence of the implementation of Islamic accounting standards as an independent variable (X) and the financial transactions management in Islamic banks as a dependent variable (Y). This research is aimed at the specific object, namely PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah Tbk 2017-2019 period.

### Research Population and Sample

The population is a collection of data that has the same characteristics and becomes the research object. In general, the population is the number of units whose characteristics will be studied. The object or the unit is a unit of analysis, objects can be in form of humans, institutions, goods and so on (Gunawan, 2013).

Based on the objective, the research method used in this research is descriptive analysis research method with a quantitative approach. The research object is PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah Tbk using the Islamic system in Indonesian for the 2017-2019 period.

The research sample is subset of the larger populations (Sugiyono, 2017). In order to avoid taking inappropriate conclusions, so the population which is able to represent the research data is used as the sample in the study as a support for the final process through collection, processing, and drawing conclusions. The sampling technique used in this study is non-probability sampling. It is a sampling method that does not provide equal opportunities for each population to be sampled (Sugiyono, 2017). By considering the research sample, the following samples will be obtained, namely:

1. Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah which has reported its financial data and has been audited over three periods 2017-2019.
2. Having complete data in order to fulfill the research variables.

**Table 1. Research Sample**

No	Criteria	Total
1	Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah which has reported its financial data and has been audited over three periods 2017-2019.	12
2	Having complete data in order to fulfill the research variables.	12
<b>The number of companies according to the sample criteria</b>		<b>12</b>
<b>Observation year</b>		<b>3</b>
<b>Total data</b>		<b>36</b>

Source: IDX, 2020 (www.idx.co.id)

### Data Types & Sources

Seeing from the form, the type of data used was quantitative data in the form of numbers, this data (quantitative) can be processed through mathematical or statistical media which draws conclusions, with data on financial statements in companies, agencies, cooperatives, banks, foundations and so on. This quantitative data was obtained from the annual financial statements of Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah using the Islamic system. The data source is an important thing related to data management, which will be carried out by the analysis process by the researcher. The data source is divided into several parts, namely primary and secondary, choosing the type of data is a way to achieve success in management and conclusions. The research data is a type of secondary data (indirect data), none other than the source of this data obtained through data collection media or documents (Sugiyono, 2017). The secondary data used in this study are in the form of financial statements of Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah from 2017 to 2019. The data used in this study are official data as financial statements taken from the official website. www.idx.co.id

## Data Collection Methods

The data collection from this research includes:

1. Library Research  
Library Research is a way to obtain a theoretical basis as a reference which will later influence the object under study and obtain a case study that will be the research object.
2. Internet Research  
Collecting secondary data to obtain data used as the research object, through the financial statement data in website.

## Research Variables

The research object shows the influence of the implementation of Islamic accounting standards as an independent variable (X) and the financial transactions management in Islamic banks as a dependent variable (Y). This research is aimed at the specific object, namely Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah 2017-2019 period.

### 1. Independent Variable (X)

The independent variable or commonly referred to as the variable (X) is the independent variable as a variable that affects or the variable emerges dependent (Sugiyono, 2017). This variable is an independent variable that affects the object under study the effect of the implementation of Islamic accounting standards as an independent variable (X). The Islamic accounting standard is a system that makes itself the basis of a company's financial statements based on Islamic values. Its hierarchy as a financial accounting system makes the Islamic financial system easy to realize and does not harm both parties between investors and facilitators. That Islamic financial accounting makes itself a medium for the economy of society in general.

### 2. Dependent Variable (Y)

The dependent variable or called variable (Y) is a variable that is specifically tied or as an affected variable (Sugiyono, 2017).

The dependent variable in this study is the financial transactions management against Islamic banks (Y). Management is one form of running an Islamic accounting system with the aim of simplifying the reporting process for financial statements and making it easier for the authorities to manage decisions required in certain situations.

## Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis technique is a method for generating the value of a data using applicable provisions, in this data analysis technique the researcher used a quantitative method which will be an answer to the predetermined problem formulation. This test used software SPSS.

### 1. Description Analysis

Descriptive research is none other than the research method carried out in order to obtain and determine the existence of a single variable, either one or more variables, by not compiling a comparison of variables in other samples and looking for relationships with other variable (Sugiyono, 2017).

### 2. Verification Analysis

Verification analysis is used to find the truth of the proposed research (Sugiyono, 2017). How to do research by passing evidence in order to test the hypotheses of the descriptive research results with statistical calculations, in order to obtain evidentiary results that prove the hypothesis is rejected or accepted. This verification test was carried out using SPSS software.

## Data Validity

The data validity is a matter that will become a provision in a study in order to obtain maximum test results, conveying that documents are archives of data on events that have occurred in the past, documents have many forms, including writing, pictures, or monumental works of a person. Sugiyono (2017) Testing the data validity in this study using documentation or reference material. The data processed in this study is authentic data such as the annual report from the official website which of course fulfills the research data validity.

## Results and Discussion

### Balance Sheet

Based on the Application of PSAK No. 101 states that the balance sheet consists of assets = liabilities + equity + temporary syirkah funds. Balance sheet items provide information about the company's financial position at any given moment. With a balance sheet, users of financial statements will be able to assess the liquidity and smooth operation of the company or organization, assess the company's funding structure, and analyze the company's wealth composition and service potential, and evaluate the potential services or economic resources controlled by the company.

Matters contained in the balance sheet or statement of financial position of Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah, include, assets which are resources in the form of assets or rights owned by the company and processed by the company. Assets are divided into current assets and noncurrent assets. Current assets are assets that are used for less than one year, including cash, placements with Bank Indonesia, current accounts, placements with other banks, securities, receivables, financing (Mudharabah and Musyarakah), and Qardh loans. Whereas, non-current assets are assets that are used for more than one year, including fixed assets. The financial statements of Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah in the form of a balance sheet presented by the authors are the result of the collection and management of 3 periods from 2017 to 2019.

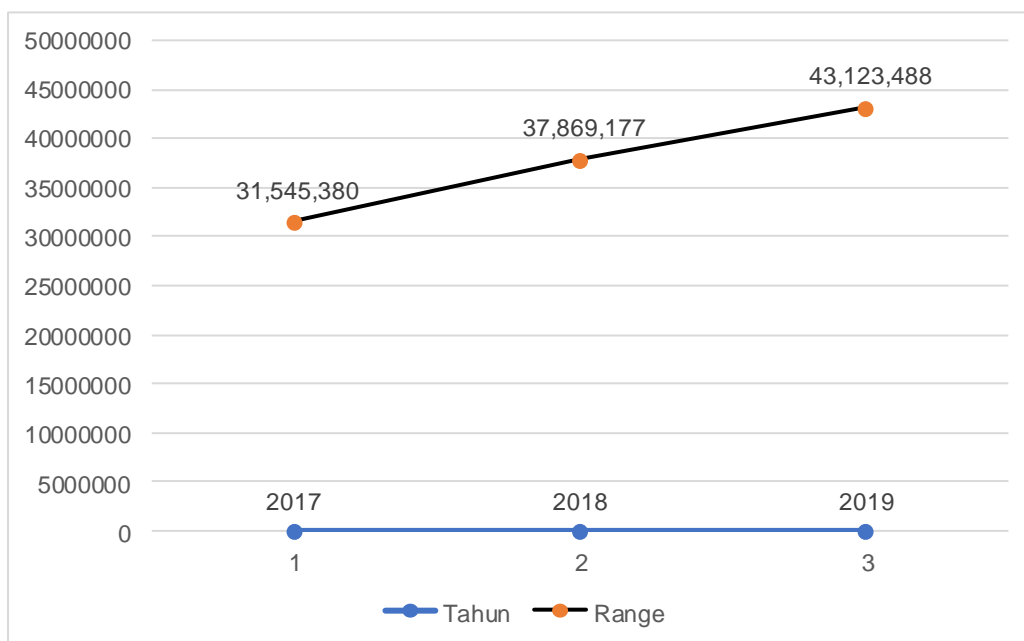


Figure 1. Graph of Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah for 3 Periods Starting from 2017-2019

The graph above shows information visually in units of million rupiah, as an effort to facilitate the public in assessing Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah. The graph conveys information in 3 periods starting from 2017 to 2019. The graph above shows the progress and setbacks of Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah from three periods from 2017 to 2019. The detail information of the 3 periods by realizing PSAK 101 which is the reference point of the Bank there is an increase in statement of financial position of Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah, which can be seen from the increase in the submission of a financial position report to be precise in 2017 with total assets of Rp.31,545,384,000,000.- then in 2018 there was an increase in total assets with a nominal value of Rp.37,869,177,000,000.- with an increase of Rp.6,323,793,000,000.- the next period in 2019 there was an increase in total assets in the management of Bank Rakyat financial transactions Indonesia Syariah with a nominal value of Rp.43,123,488,000,000.- with an increase of Rp.5,254,311,000,000.- with the graph, it can be seen clearly the growth of Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah in managing its transactions.

A visual explanation can be seen that the dynamics of the increase and decrease in the management of Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah financial transactions, while graphics are provided to make it easier to understand for various groups, both for students and users of these financial statements.

### Profit and Loss

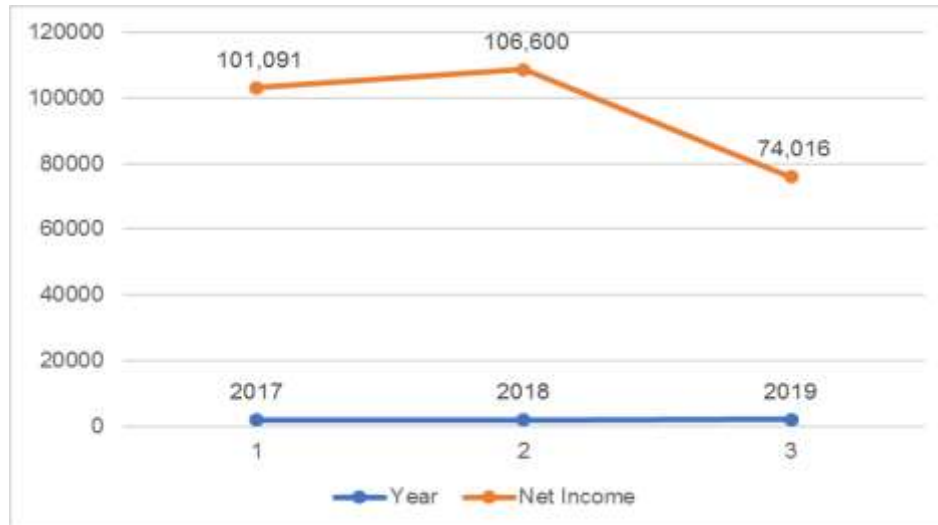
The statement of profit and loss presents the success of management in managing the company. Success is measured by the ability to generate profits. The statements profit and loss of Islamic entities is displayed in such a way shows that every matter related to financial management needed to support its fair share. Profit and loss statement from Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah, covering the scope of operating income and expenses, profit sharing for fund owners, operating profit and loss, non-operating income and expenses, net profit from financial management activities and income from tax expenses. The Statements of Profit and Loss of Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah can be presented by the author are as follows.

**Table 2. Net Profit**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Net Profit</b>	<b>Growth (%)</b>	<b>Return on Assets</b>
2017	Rp 101,091,000,000	(40.60 %)	0.32 %
2018	Rp 106,600,000,000	5.44 %	0.28 %
2019	Rp 74,016,000,000	(30.56 %)	0.17 %

Source: Annual Report of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah IDX 2020

Table 2 present a report of non-operating revenue or net profit obtained by the fund managers (facilitators) of customers who have funds by investing these funds in order to increase the value of their income as an investor who uses the collection and management process for 1-3 periods. So the net profit or profit without expenses obtained by Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah in 2017 was get a net profit with a nominal value of Rp.101,091,000,000.- whereas in 2018 there was an increase in net profit of Rp.106,600,000,000.- with an increase of Rp.5,509,000,000.- but in 2019 there was a decrease with the total net profit of Rp.74,016,000,000.- with a decrease of Rp.32,584,000,000.-



**Figure 2. Graph of Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah Describing Net Profit Results for 3 Periods Starting from 2017-2019**

The graph above shows information visually in units of million rupiah, as an effort to facilitate the public in assessing Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah. The graph conveys information in 3 periods starting from 2017 to 2019 an increase and decrease in net income.

### Equity Statement

Statement of changes in equity is a connector between the income statement and the balance sheet. Profit or loss and net capital transactions will be included in the statement of changes in capital so that the final figure will be obtained.

The statement of changes in equity is the main component of the financial statements, which can convey information on net profit and loss in one or more periods concerned, the postal of income and expenses, gains or losses and the amount based on the statement of related financial accounting standards in PSAK 101 is recognized directly in equity, the existence of financial statements at the beginning of the period and financial statements at the end of the period serve as a benchmark and a benchmark for the progress of the company or bank in carrying out its activities in financial transactions management. The sample data that can be collected by the author is a sample of data from Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah.

**Table 3. Changes in Equity**

Year	Changes in Equity	Growth (%)
2017	Rp 2,602,841,000,000	3.69 %
2018	Rp 5,026,640,000,000	93.12 %
2019	Rp 5,088,036,000,000	1.22 %

Source: Annual Report of Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah IDX 2020

**Table 3** illustrates the management of changes in Equity for 3 periods from 2017 to 2019, the results obtained after being managed by the author, with results in 2016-2017 resulting in a percentage of equity growth of 3.69% then in 2017-2018 an increase in equity was 93.12% then in 2018-2019 a percentage increase of 1.22% with an increase in this percentage it could increase the relationship ability as a successful facilitator in increasing the value of its shares so that this increase could be a reflection that Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah manages the results from investors well, as well as the possibility of an increase in investors who invest in or join the Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah with a guarantee of quality financial management.





**Figure 3. Graph of Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah Equity Position for 3 Periods Starting from 2017-2019**

The graph above shows information visually in units of million rupiah, as an effort to facilitate the public in evaluating Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah. The graph conveys information over 3 periods from 2017 to 2019, there was an increase the equity position at the end of the period.

### Statement of Cash Flows

The statement of cash flow provides information about management activities during a period of managing cash. Through the cash flow statement, report users can evaluate management activities in operating activities, investing activities and financing activities.

The statement of cash flow is a report that describes the ups and downs or fluctuations of history in cash and its equal position which is classified as operating activities. Statement of cash flow is implemented by Islamic banks to convey information that allows users of financial statements to evaluate the causes and effects of changes in the entity's net assets. The Statement of Cash Flow of Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah can be presented by the author, as follows.

**Table 4. Statement of Cash Flow**

Description	2017	2018	2019
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	Rp 3,993,431,000,000	Rp 644,983,000,000	(Rp 200,219,000,000)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(Rp 2,769,661,000,000)	(Rp 1,748,912,000,000)	(Rp 1,190,710,000,000)
Cash Flows from Financing Activity	(Rp 100,000,000,000)	Rp 2,312,192,000,000	(Rp 10,660,000,000)
Net Increase	Rp 1,123,770,000,000	Rp 1,208,263,000,000	(Rp 1,401,589,000,000)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of the Year	Rp 3,235,674,000,000	Rp 4,359,444,000,000	Rp 5,567,707,000,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	Rp 4,359,444,000,000	Rp 5,567,707,000,000	Rp 4,166,118,000,000

Source: Annual Report of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah Tbk IDX 2020

Table 4 describes the cash flow management over 3 periods from 2017-2019, Describes cash flow management for 3 periods starting from 2017 to 2019, where cash flow is a calculation that will be given

to investors and will be used as financial statements as part of the percentage of company progress and setbacks, the results of existing calculations are results that describe the progress of each period.

### Regression Analysis

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	41256,384	24153,284		1,708	,337
	ROA	205114,088	91356,111	,913	2,245	,267

a. Dependent Variable: Net Profit

Source: *Output SPSS ver 20*

The regression model formed based on the results is:  $Y = 41256,384 + 205114,88X$

### Simultaneous Test

**ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	507666257,062	1	507666257,062	5,041	,000
	Residual	100707663,605	1	100707663,605		
	Total	608373920,667	2			

a. Dependent Variable: Net Profit

b. Predictors: (Constant), ROA

Source: *Output SPSS ver 20*

### Coefficient of Determination

**Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,913 <sup>a</sup>	,834	,669	10035,32080

a. Predictors: (Constant), ROA

b. Dependent Variable: Net Profit

Source: *Output SPSS ver 20*

Based on the R square test, the results obtained are 0.834, this value means that the variables x and y have an effect of 83.4% while the remaining 16.6% are influenced by other things.

### Discussion

Based on the research result, it can be seen that there is a significant influence with the implementation of business activities with Islamic accounting standards using the PSAK 101 as research indicator, on the financial transactions management at Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah, it can be seen from the net profit earned per period from 2017-2019, there is an increased and decreased profit generated

by Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah. This is due to the small number of customers who make transactions with Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah. However, with customer trust in Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah, as well as information that spreads from customer to outside community, the number of customers increases so that it can increase the return generated by Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah in the management of financial transactions.

The financial transactions management at Islamic banks is based on Islamic accounting standards (PSAK 101) which are required to be the provisions in conducting business activities as well as an effort to obtain the resulting management results after managing financial data synchronized with Islamic accounting standards. Where the management has met the provisions, namely, Financial Position Report with *mudharabah* loans, *istishna*, *qardh*, *mudharabah* financing, *musyarakah*, *syirkah* funds. Profit and Loss Report. Statement of Equity and Cash Flow. This can be seen in the implementation of Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah that have complied with PSAK 101, it can be seen from the business financial statements that are submitted in the form of financial statements.

This research is in line with (Ikhsan & Haridhi, 2017) that financial transactions are an economic activity that can be measured in certain units of money that can change the company's financial position. Hassan & Harahap (2010) states that the pattern of financial transaction management based on Islamic accounting principles consists of, the Principle of Custody or Deposits, the Principle of Profit Sharing, the Principle of Sale and Purchase, the Principle of Leasing, the Principle of Service.

This research is supported by the Indonesian Islamic banking guidelines PSAK 59 concerning the basic framework for the presentation of Islamic financial statements (2003: 1), where the effect of the implementation of PSAK 101 on the financial transactions management includes building a healthy banking system, in order to produce high quality bank financial statements, namely financial statement that meets qualitative standards, financial statements are reliable, reliability, relevant, and comparability, as well as facilitate banks that use Islamic principles in conducting business activities.

The research results are in line with (Baihaqi et al., 2015) the effect of Islamic accounting standards is seen from the recognition, recording, disclosure, and classification, financial transactions, document documents used, and supervision, management of financial transactions.

## **Conclusion**

The adoption of Islamic accounting standards has become the basis, based on research using PSAK 101 as research indicators, it can be concluded that Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah uses PSAK 101 as a basis for presenting financial statements, covering several aspects, namely balance sheet, profit and loss report, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flow.

Financial transactions management at Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah, financial transactions management using PSAK 101, it can be seen from the financial statements issued by Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah including Balance Sheet, Profit & Loss Report, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Statement of Cash Flow. With these results, it can be concluded that Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah has met Islamic standards.

The effect of Islamic accounting standards in the management of Islamic accounting standards. Based on the research results, it can be seen that there is a significant influence with the implementation of business activities with Islamic accounting standards using the PSAK 101 as research indicator, on the financial transactions management at Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah, it can be seen from the net profit generated in each period from 2017-2019 there is an increase and decrease in profit generated by Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah. It is one of the media that facilitates the achievement of the facilitator (Bank) in attracting customers from each period. Judging from the three periods starting from 2017-2019, it can

be monitored that the increase in the bank cycle is different from the previous one, because customer confidence in Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah will be the basis for this increase as information points from one community to another, so that Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah can increase gradually and rapidly because of verbal information.

### **Suggestions**

Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah (BRIS) in realizing Islamic Accounting Standards can be considered and concluded as good, but in terms of informing the quality of Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah it is considered less comprehensive so that the customers in Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah are still minimum when compared to other Islamic banks. For further researchers, in making and conceptualizing research, it refers more to the collection of processed data not only from financial statements but directly to banks and bank customers so that they get concrete comparisons in conducting the research process and research results.

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