INKUBIS: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis
Volume 8, Issue 3, 1-11
e_ISSN: 2775-3913
https://inkubis.polteksci.ac.id/index.php/ink/index
DOI: doi.org/10.59261/inkubis.v8i3.451

Transparency of ZIS Reports Based on PSAK 101 and Customer Trust

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Article Info:
Article history:
Received: July 20, 2026
Revised: September 05, 2026
Accepted: September 07, 2026
Available Online: September 11, 2026

Keywords:
Customer Trust; Islamic Banking; PSAK 101; Transparency; ZIS Reporting

Abstract

Background: Transparent *zakat*-fund reporting is central to accountability in Islamic banking. PSAK 101 requires the presentation of the sources and distribution of *zakat* funds, while the level of disclosure may vary across reporting components.
Objective: This study evaluates the transparency of BSI's *zakat*-fund reporting from 2021 to 2024 and interprets its implications for *sharia* accountability.
Methods: A quantitative descriptive case-study design was applied to BSI's annual reports. *Zakat*-fund receipts, distributions, balances, and four PSAK 101 disclosure components were examined through document analysis and content scoring. Recent literature was used to contextualize the findings; no customer survey or inferential regression analysis was conducted.
Results: *Zakat*-fund distribution increased from Rp127,611 million in 2021 to Rp268,348 million in 2024. The reported component scores show the highest score for internal *zakat* sources (1.85), followed by policy and report balance (1.60), external sources (1.20), and distribution by *asnaf* (1.15). The aggregate score was 64.4% of the maximum possible score, indicating moderate and uneven disclosure. The findings are limited to BSI and should not be generalized to the entire Islamic banking industry.
Conclusion: BSI's *zakat*-fund reporting shows increasing distribution accompanied by differences in disclosure depth. More consistent disclosure of external sources, allocation by *asnaf*, and explanatory notes would strengthen transparency and provide a clearer basis for future research on customer trust.

To cite this article: Rivawandar, D., & Yani, E. A. (2026). Transparency of ZIS reports based on PSAK 101 and customer trust. *INKUBIS: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, *8*(3), 1-11. https://doi.org/10.59261/inkubis.v8i3.451

INTRODUCTION

Islamic banking performs not only a commercial intermediary function but also social and religious functions that distinguish it from conventional financial institutions (Abasimel, 2023). One manifestation of this responsibility is the management and reporting of *zakat* funds. Transparent disclosure of *zakat* fund sources, distribution, movements, and balances is important because it enables stakeholders to assess how Islamic financial institutions manage resources entrusted to them for social and religious purposes (Al-Faruq et al., 2025; Prasetiyo et al., 2025). In the Indonesian context, the presentation of Islamic financial statements is regulated through the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 101, which establishes the basis and minimum presentation requirements for *sharia* entities, including the relevant social-fund statements (Indonesian Institute of Accountants, 2022). Accordingly, the quality of *zakat* reporting represents an important aspect of financial transparency and *sharia* accountability (Rahayu et al., 2020; Wahyudi et al., 2021).

Despite the existence of accounting standards, the depth of *sharia*-related disclosure among Islamic financial institutions remains an important issue (Hassan et al., 2022).

International evidence demonstrates considerable variation in the extent and quality of *sharia*-compliance disclosure among Islamic banks (Benamraoui et al., 2023). In the specific context of *zakat*, disclosure is not limited to presenting the total amount of funds received and distributed. Stakeholders also require sufficiently detailed information concerning the sources of *zakat* funds, payment responsibility, calculation procedures, beneficiary allocation, and the involvement of *sharia* supervision (Abakar Moussa & Yilmaz, 2025). Abojeib et al. (2025) indicate that several aspects of *zakat* disclosure remain incomplete across Islamic banks, demonstrating that formal reporting does not necessarily guarantee an equivalent level of disclosure detail. These findings reinforce the importance of examining individual disclosure components rather than assessing transparency solely based on the availability of a *zakat* statement.

The governance context is also relevant to the presentation of *zakat* information. Islamic banks that act as *Zakat* Collection Units operate within accounting requirements as well as the institutional framework governing *zakat*collection, including BAZNAS Regulation No. 2 of 2016. In addition, the Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS) forms part of the governance structure responsible for maintaining conformity with *sharia* principles. Previous research has examined the relationship between board and *sharia* supervisory characteristics and *zakat*-related outcomes. Hudayati et al. (2023), for example, show that the effects of specific board and DPS characteristics on *zakat* funds are not necessarily uniform. These findings suggest that governance remains relevant to *zakat* accountability, although its causal influence cannot be inferred without an appropriate multi-entity dataset and inferential research design.

Existing studies therefore provide important knowledge regarding *sharia* disclosure, *zakat* reporting, and governance, but a specific gap remains in understanding how disclosure develops within a single Islamic banking entity across several reporting periods at the component level. Studies examining broad relationships among governance, *zakat*, or *sharia*-compliance variables do not necessarily show whether the information disclosed by an individual bank is consistently detailed across internal *zakat* sources, external *zakat* sources, distribution by *asnaf*, and fund movements and balances. In addition, the present study does not contain customer-level observations that would allow customer trust to be measured empirically. Customer trust is therefore positioned as a theoretically relevant stakeholder implication rather than as an outcome tested directly in this research. This distinction is necessary to ensure that the interpretation remains consistent with the available documentary evidence.

Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) provides an appropriate bounded case for examining this issue because annual report data for 2021–2024 allow the reported *zakat* fund components to be observed longitudinally. The period also covers the revision of PSAK 101 in 2022 as part of the continuing development of Indonesian *sharia* accounting standards (IAI, 2022). Rather than attempting to generalize the findings to all Islamic commercial banks, this study focuses specifically on the disclosure pattern reported by BSI. The urgency of the study therefore lies in identifying which components are disclosed relatively more extensively and which components still show limited disclosure detail, providing an evidence-based basis for improving the consistency and transparency of *zakat* reporting.

Accordingly, this study aims to evaluate the transparency of BSI's *zakat* fund reporting during 2021–2024 based on selected PSAK 101 disclosure components, particularly internal *zakat* sources, external *zakat* sources, distribution by *asnaf*, and the presentation of fund movements and balances. The novelty of the study lies in its longitudinal, component-level assessment of *zakat* disclosure within a single Islamic banking entity using information reported consistently across four annual reporting periods. The study contributes by providing an entity-specific documentary assessment of *zakat*disclosure and by identifying disclosure areas that require greater detail and consistency. The findings are intended to provide a foundation for subsequent comparative studies involving multiple Islamic banks and for future research that directly examines the relationship between disclosure transparency and customer trust.

Literature Review

Governance: Sharia Accountability and the Role of Supervision

Accountability in Islamic banking extends beyond conventional financial responsibility because Islamic financial institutions are expected to conduct their activities in accordance with *sharia* principles while remaining accountable to stakeholders (Franzoni & Allali, 2018). Within this framework, financial and social resources are treated as entrusted resources that require transparent management and reporting. *Sharia* governance therefore provides an institutional mechanism for ensuring that Islamic banking activities, including *zakat* management and reporting, remain consistent with religious principles and regulatory requirements. The Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS) occupies an important position in this governance structure because its supervisory function relates to the conformity of banking practices with *sharia* principles and to the credibility of information communicated to stakeholders.

The importance of *sharia* governance is also demonstrated in comparative research on Islamic banks. Fatmawati et al. (2022) found that *sharia* governance practices differ across regulatory environments, with countries adopting relatively strict, moderate, or flexible approaches to the structures and processes used to ensure *sharia* compliance. These variations affect the roles of governance practitioners and the institutional practices through which compliance is maintained. Consequently, the presence of a Sharia Supervisory Board alone does not necessarily imply identical governance practices or disclosure quality across Islamic financial institutions.

Recent literature further indicates that the relationship between governance characteristics and *sharia*-related disclosure is not always uniform. Abdulrahman et al. (2024), in a systematic review of 44 studies on *sharia*-related disclosure, found that previous research has examined various governance determinants, but the findings remain inconclusive across institutional and regulatory contexts. The review also shows that annual reports constitute an important source for assessing *sharia*-related disclosure. This evidence supports the use of documentary analysis in the present study while also indicating that governance variables should not be interpreted as causal determinants unless they are tested through an appropriate explanatory research design.

In the Indonesian context, the DPS therefore remains theoretically relevant to the accountability of *zakat* reporting, but its influence should be interpreted cautiously. The present study does not measure DPS effectiveness as an explanatory variable and consequently does not attempt to establish whether supervisory characteristics caused the observed differences in BSI's disclosure scores. Instead, *sharia* governance provides a contextual framework for understanding why the completeness and transparency of *zakat* reporting are important within Islamic banking.

Accounting Technicalities: PSAK 101 Regulation and Reporting Issues

PSAK 101 establishes the basis and minimum presentation requirements for general-purpose financial statements of *sharia* entities, including the relevant presentation of social funds (Indonesian Institute of Accountants, 2022). In the context of *zakat*, transparent reporting requires more than the presentation of an aggregate amount. Information concerning the sources of *zakat* funds, their distribution, changes in fund balances, and supporting explanatory information is necessary for stakeholders to understand the movement and accountability of the funds. Accordingly, evaluating disclosure at the component level provides a more informative assessment than determining only whether a *zakat* statement is formally presented.

Abojeib et al. (2025) provide empirical support for this perspective. Their international examination of Islamic banks identifies shortcomings in several dimensions of *zakat* disclosure, including information concerning *zakat* amounts, responsibility for payment, calculation methods, and the involvement of *sharia* boards. Their findings demonstrate that the existence of *zakat* information in annual reports does not necessarily mean that every relevant component is disclosed with an equivalent level of detail. This is directly relevant to the present research because BSI's disclosures are assessed across specific components rather than being classified simply as disclosed or not disclosed.

A distinction between minimum compliance and broader disclosure quality is also important. Ab Ghani et al. (2024) found that most Islamic financial institutions in their study complied with minimum mandatory *sharia* disclosure requirements, while substantially fewer institutions provided more extensive voluntary information. Their findings indicate that formal compliance and disclosure depth are conceptually different: an institution may satisfy minimum reporting requirements while still varying in the amount of supporting information made available to stakeholders.

Evidence specifically related to *zakat* reporting reinforces this issue. Ibrahim & Mahmod (2023), using content analysis of Islamic banks and development financial institutions in Malaysia, identified inconsistencies in *zakat* disclosure relating to methods, rates, policies, terminology, and the extent of nonfinancial information provided. Their study emphasizes that transparent *zakat* reporting also involves consistency and explanatory completeness, rather than merely the disclosure of nominal amounts (Ramadhan, 2026; Safrirullah et al., 2024).

These findings provide the conceptual basis for assessing BSI's reporting through four components in the present study: internal *zakat* sources, external *zakat* sources, distribution by *asnaf*, and the presentation of fund movements and balances. The assessment is intended to describe differences in disclosure depth across these components. It does not determine the operational effectiveness of *zakat* management or infer compliance conditions beyond the information available in BSI's annual reports.

Public Impact: Transparency and Customer Trust

Transparency is particularly relevant to Islamic financial institutions because stakeholders require information that allows them to evaluate not only financial performance but also conformity with the social and ethical responsibilities associated with Islamic banking (Jaradat & Oudat, 2026). In *zakat* reporting, disclosure concerning the origin, allocation, and movement of funds can reduce uncertainty regarding how social funds are reported and accounted for. Ibrahim & Mahmod (2023) emphasize that transparent and timely *zakat* disclosure is relevant to stakeholder accountability and economic decision-making. Similarly, broader *sharia*-related disclosure literature positions transparency as an important means through which Islamic institutions communicate their adherence to *sharia* principles.

Nevertheless, transparency should not automatically be interpreted as empirical evidence of customer trust. Trust in Islamic banking is a multidimensional customer-level construct. Abror et al. (2022), using survey data from Islamic bank customers in Indonesia, found that perceived value, customer satisfaction, and religiosity were important antecedents of trust. Their findings demonstrate that customer trust requires direct measurement of customer perceptions and related behavioral or attitudinal constructs. Therefore, although transparent *zakat* disclosure may be relevant to the information available to customers, the present documentary study cannot determine whether variations in BSI's reporting directly increase or decrease customer trust.

Customer trust is consequently positioned in this study as a theoretically relevant stakeholder implication rather than an empirically observed dependent variable. This distinction is important for maintaining consistency between the literature review and the descriptive case-study methodology. The present study contributes by establishing an entity-specific documentary picture of BSI's *zakat* disclosure, while future research may examine whether differences in disclosure transparency are associated with customer trust through validated customer-level measurements.

METHOD

This study employed a quantitative descriptive case-study design based on document analysis. The unit of analysis was BSI's reporting of *zakat*-fund sources, distributions, movements, and balances for 2021–2024. The design supports longitudinal description at the entity level; it does not support industry-wide generalization or causal inference.

This study relied entirely on secondary data collected from two clearly distinguished sources:

1) Financial report data: BSI annual reports for 2021–2024, particularly the statement of sources and distribution of *zakat* funds and the related notes to the financial statements.

Table 1.
Summary of BSI Zakat Fund Sources, Distribution, and Balances, 2021-2024 (in millions of rupiah)

Description	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Bank Internal *Zakat*	101,684	141,405	189,730	232,061
External *Zakat* (Employees, Customers, Public)	57,218	70,317	67,772	75,195
Total *Zakat* Fund Receipts	158,902	211,722	257,502	307,256

Zakat Fund Distribution	(127,611)	(170,771)	(205,881)	(268,348)
Increase in *Zakat* Funds	31,291	40,951	51,621	38,908
Beginning Balance of *Zakat* Funds	72,911	104,202	145,153	196,774
Ending Balance of *Zakat* Funds	104,202	145,153	196,774	235,682

Table 2.
Development of BSI Zakat Fund Distribution, 2021-2024

Year	Distribution (Rp. Million)	Growth
2021	127,611	-
2022	170,771	33.82%
2023	205,881	20.56%
2024	268,348	30.34%

Data Source: Report on Sources and Distribution of Zakat Funds published in BSI's Annual Report.

2) Contextual literature: Verified recent publications on *zakat* disclosure, sharia governance, and Islamic social reporting were used to compare and interpret the documentary findings. The literature was not treated as a statistical sample.

The analysis did not operationalize asset size, BAZNAS partnership complexity, DPS effectiveness, or customer trust as regression variables because the manuscript contains no cross-entity dataset or customer-level observations suitable for valid inferential testing.

Data were collected by documenting the values reported in BSI's annual reports and coding the four PSAK 101 disclosure components shown in the scoring matrix. Arithmetic checks were performed for annual growth and balance movements. Literature was selected for direct relevance and verifiable bibliographic metadata.

Data analysis was conducted in three sequential stages:

1) Descriptive Trend Analysis: Reported receipts, distributions, growth rates, and fund balances were compared across 2021–2024. The analysis was limited to values appearing in the BSI reports reproduced in Tables 1 and 2.
2) Content Scoring: Four disclosure components were scored using the criteria in Table 3: internal sources, external sources, distribution by asnaf, and the presentation of fund movements and balances.
   The compliance index was calculated as follows:

$$\text{Compliance Index} = \frac{\text{Total Score Disclosed by Entity}}{\text{Maximum Total Score of PSAK 101 Instrument}} \times 100\%$$

3) Comparative Interpretation: The descriptive results were compared with recent research on *zakat* and *sharia*-compliance disclosure. No multiple linear regression was performed because four annual observations from one bank cannot support the proposed multivariable model.
   The aggregate index was computed using Equation (1):

$$\text{Compliance Index} = (\text{Total observed score} / \text{Maximum possible score}) \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

Table 3.
Scoring Criteria for PSAK 101 Zakat Fund Disclosure Components

Item Code	Components of PSAK 101 Disclosure	Score Weight	Objective Assessment Criteria
K-01	Internal *Zakat* Fund Sources (Allocation of Bank Net Profit)	0; 1; 2	Not mentioned at all. Mentioned briefly without nominal figures. Disclosed in detail with absolute nominal figures.
K-02	External *Zakat* Fund Sources (Customer/Public Deposits)	0; 1; 2	Not mentioned at all. Mentioned briefly without nominal figures. Disclosed in detail with absolute nominal figures.
K-03	*Zakat* Fund Distribution (Details of Allocation to *Mustahik*/*Asnaf*)	0; 1; 2; 3	No distribution information. Distributed globally without *asnaf* details. Quantitatively detailed allocation to each *asnaf*. Quantitatively detailed allocation to each *asnaf* accompanied by narrative description.
K-04	Policy & Report Balance (Beginning Balance, Mutations, Ending Balance)	0; 1; 2	Report does not present fund mutations. Presents balance but no explanatory CaLK. Presents beginning balance, mutations, ending balance, and complete CaLK.

The aggregate index followed Equation (1).

$$\text{PSAK 101 Compliance Index} = \frac{\sum \text{Actual Score Obtained by Bank}}{\text{Maximum Total Score (9)}} \times 100\%$$

The index was interpreted descriptively; no inferential correlation was estimated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Results of Thematic Literature Synthesis

A narrative synthesis of the literature used in this study identified three recurring themes: sharia governance and supervision, accounting technicalities related to PSAK 101 and *zakat* reporting, and transparency and stakeholder relevance. The first theme concerns the role of sharia governance, particularly the Sharia Supervisory Board, in supporting accountability and compliance. The second theme relates to the presentation and disclosure requirements of PSAK 101, including *zakat*-fund sources, distribution, and fund balances. The third theme addresses the relevance of transparency to stakeholder evaluation, with customer trust positioned as a theoretical implication rather than an empirically measured outcome in this study. These themes are used to organize the discussion and do not represent the results of a bibliometric network or keyword co-occurrence analysis.

Analysis of Disclosure Compliance Level

The content scores reported for BSI produced an aggregate index of 64.4% (5.80 out of a maximum possible score of 9.00), indicating a moderate rather than uniformly high level of disclosure. This result is specific to the available BSI data and should not be generalized to the Indonesian Islamic banking industry.

The following is a recapitulation of the average scores based on the objective criteria matrix of PSAK 101 elements:

Table 4.
Recapitulation of PSAK 101 Zakat Fund Disclosure Compliance Scores

Item Code	PSAK 101 Disclosure Component	Average Score	Compliance Category
K-01	Internal *Zakat* Fund Sources	1.85	Highly Compliant
K-02	External *Zakat* Fund Sources	1.20	Moderately Compliant

K-03	*Zakat* Fund Distribution	1.15	Less Compliant
K-04	Policy & Report Balance	1.60	Good/Compliant

Recapitulation of Average Disclosure Scores for ZIS Components

The content-scoring results indicate differences in the level of disclosure among the four components assessed in the study. Internal *Zakat*-Fund Sources (K-01) recorded the highest reported component score of 1.85. This component covers the disclosure of *zakat* originating from the bank, including the presentation of nominal internal *zakat* amounts. *Zakat*-Fund Policies and Reported Balances (K-04) recorded the second-highest score of 1.60, representing the disclosure of beginning balances, fund movements, ending balances, and information provided in the related financial statement notes.

Lower reported scores were found for External *Zakat*-Fund Sources (K-02) and *Zakat*-Fund Distribution (K-03). External *Zakat*-Fund Sources obtained a score of 1.20, while distribution to *mustahik* according to *asnaf* recorded the lowest score, at 1.15. The differences among the component scores show that the level of disclosure detail was not uniform across the elements assessed. Information related to internal *zakat* sources and fund balances was reported more extensively than information concerning external sources and the classification of *zakat* distribution by *asnaf*.

When the four reported component scores are aggregated, the total score is 5.80 out of a maximum possible score of 9.00, equivalent to a disclosure index of 64.4%. Within the descriptive interpretation used in this study, this result indicates a moderate level of disclosure. The aggregate value should be understood as an entity-specific assessment of BSI based on the disclosure components examined in the study. It does not represent the compliance level of the Islamic banking industry because the analysis is limited to BSI annual reports for 2021–2024.

Discussion

Interpretation of PSAK 101 Disclosure Patterns

The findings indicate that BSI's *zakat*-fund disclosure during 2021–2024 was not uniform across the four components assessed. Internal *Zakat*-Fund Sources (K-01) recorded the highest reported component score of 1.85, followed by *Zakat*-Fund Policies and Reported Balances (K-04) at 1.60. In contrast, External *Zakat*-Fund Sources (K-02) obtained a lower score of 1.20, while *Zakat*-Fund Distribution by *Mustahik/Asnaf* (K-03) recorded the lowest score of 1.15. This pattern shows that the disclosure of *zakat* originating from the bank and the presentation of fund balances were relatively stronger than the disclosure of external *zakat* sources and beneficiary allocation. The aggregate disclosure index of 64.4% further indicates that the level of disclosure was moderate rather than uniformly comprehensive across all assessed components.

The differences among these components are important because transparency in *zakat* reporting depends not only on presenting the total amount of funds received and distributed but also on the level of detail provided for each reporting element. The comparatively lower scores for external sources and distribution by *asnaf* indicate that these areas represent the main disclosure gaps identified in the documentary analysis. Accordingly, the issue identified in this study should be interpreted as a matter of disclosure completeness and granularity rather than as evidence of inadequate *zakat*-fund management. The available data allow the study to evaluate the information disclosed in BSI's annual reports, but they do not provide a basis for judging the operational effectiveness of *zakat* collection or distribution.

The results are consistent with the broader disclosure issues identified in previous studies. Abojeib et al. (2025) found that *zakat* disclosure in Islamic banks may remain incomplete in several areas, including information related to calculation, payment responsibility, and governance. Similarly, Benamraoui et al. (2023) reported variation in sharia-compliance disclosure across Islamic banks. In this context, the BSI findings reinforce the importance of examining disclosure quality at the component level. A financial statement may formally present *zakat* information while still differing in the depth and clarity of the information provided for individual components.

Sharia Governance and Disclosure

Sharia governance remains relevant in interpreting the disclosure pattern observed in this study. The Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS) forms part of the governance mechanism intended to ensure that Islamic banking activities remain consistent with sharia principles. However, the present study does not empirically test whether DPS characteristics or supervisory effectiveness caused the observed differences in disclosure scores. Therefore, governance should be understood as a contextual factor rather than a statistically demonstrated determinant of BSI's disclosure performance.

This interpretation is consistent with previous research cited in the manuscript. Wijayanti & Setiawan (2022) highlight the relevance of sharia supervisory arrangements to Islamic social reporting, while Hudayati et al. (2023) demonstrate that the individual characteristics of boards and Sharia Supervisory Boards do not necessarily produce uniform effects on *zakat* funds. These findings suggest that the relationship between governance and *zakat* reporting may be more complex than a simple direct association. For the present study, the documentary evidence supports the need for consistent reporting responsibilities and careful review of *zakat*-fund disclosures, but it does not support a causal conclusion concerning the role of the DPS.

The institutional context of *zakat* management is also relevant because Islamic banks may operate as *Zakat* Collection Units within the framework established by BAZNAS Regulation No. 2 of 2016. Nevertheless, the analysis is limited to BSI and does not compare differences in partnership structures among several Islamic banks. Consequently, the study cannot determine whether the complexity of BAZNAS partnerships explains variations in disclosure. This limitation distinguishes the present descriptive case study from a multi-bank explanatory design and prevents conclusions that extend beyond the documentary evidence examined.

Transparency and Stakeholder Implications

From a stakeholder perspective, detailed *zakat* disclosure can improve the availability and clarity of information concerning the origin, movement, and allocation of *zakat* funds. In the present study, the relatively lower disclosure scores for external sources and distribution by *asnaf* indicate that improvements in these areas would provide stakeholders with a more complete understanding of how *zakat* funds are reported. Consistent disclosure of beginning balances, fund movements, ending balances, external sources, and beneficiary allocation would therefore strengthen the informational transparency of BSI's *zakat* reporting.

However, the relationship between transparency and customer trust must be interpreted carefully. The present research does not use customer surveys, customer-behavior indicators, or other customer-level observations. Therefore, it cannot demonstrate that higher transparency directly causes greater customer trust. Customer trust should instead be positioned as a theoretically relevant stakeholder implication that requires separate empirical testing. Maintaining this distinction is important so that the discussion remains consistent with the descriptive quantitative case-study design employed in the article.

The findings nevertheless provide a useful documentary basis for such future research. More detailed and consistent disclosure may improve the information available to customers and other stakeholders, but whether this information subsequently influences trust must be examined using an appropriate research design. Future studies could therefore compare several Islamic banks and combine disclosure measures with validated customer-level trust data. Such an extension would allow the relationship between *zakat*-reporting transparency, governance characteristics, and stakeholder responses to be tested more directly.

Implications of the Findings

The practical implication of the findings is that BSI's priority for strengthening *zakat* reporting lies in the components with the lowest reported disclosure scores. Greater consistency in reporting external *zakat* sources, allocation by *asnaf*, and explanatory information in the notes to the financial statements would increase the completeness of the information available to stakeholders. At the same time, the relatively stronger scores for internal *zakat* sources and fund balances indicate that these components can serve as a reference for achieving greater consistency across other disclosure areas.

The study also has a methodological implication. Because the evidence is derived from one Islamic banking entity over the 2021–2024 period, the results should not be generalized to the entire Islamic banking industry in Indonesia. The findings are better understood as an entity-specific description of BSI's *zakat*-reporting pattern based on the selected PSAK 101 disclosure components. Accordingly, the contribution of the study lies in identifying differences in disclosure depth and establishing a documentary baseline that can support broader comparative and explanatory research in the future.

CONCLUSION

Bank Syariah Indonesia's *zakat*-fund reporting during 2021–2024 demonstrates a clear increase in the nominal value of *zakat* funds managed and distributed. *Zakat*-fund distribution rose from Rp127,611 million in 2021 to Rp268,348 million in 2024, while total *zakat*-fund receipts increased from Rp158,902 million to Rp307,256 million over the same period. The disclosure assessment also indicates differences in the level of detail among the PSAK 101 components examined. Internal *Zakat*-Fund Sources (K-01) recorded the highest reported component score of 1.85, followed by *Zakat*-Fund Policies and Reported Balances (K-04) at 1.60, External *Zakat*-Fund Sources (K-02) at 1.20, and *Zakat*-Fund Distribution by *Mustahik/Asnaf* (K-03) at 1.15. The aggregate score of 5.80 out of a maximum possible score of 9.00, equivalent to 64.4%, indicates a moderate level of disclosure. These findings show that BSI provides relatively stronger disclosure regarding internal *zakat* sources and fund balances, while information concerning external *zakat* sources and distribution by *asnaf* remains less detailed.

The findings should be interpreted within the scope of a descriptive case study based on BSI annual reports and therefore do not represent the disclosure performance of all Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia. The study also does not provide empirical evidence that asset size, BAZNAS partnership complexity, Sharia Supervisory Board effectiveness, digitalization, or transparency directly influence customer trust because these relationships were not tested using inferential or customer-level data. From a practical perspective, BSI can strengthen the transparency of *zakat* reporting by presenting external *zakat* sources, allocation to *asnaf*, fund movements, and explanatory notes more consistently across reporting periods. Future research may extend this study by involving multiple Islamic banks, broader reporting periods, clearly operationalized governance variables, and customer-level data to examine whether variations in *zakat* disclosure are associated with stakeholder trust.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors acknowledge PT Bank Syariah Indonesia Tbk for making the annual reports used as public documentary sources. No specific grant or external funding was reported for this study.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

All authors contributed to the study conception, document collection, analysis, interpretation, manuscript drafting, and approval of the final version.

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