

# The Integration of Accounting Sciences in The Determination of *Zakah* on Inheritance

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**Abstract**— *This research aims to integrate accounting sciences in the determination of zakah on inheritance. This is a library research and data used in this research are the form of books, journals and other relevant sources. The Data are analyzed with a qualitative descriptive method.*

*In Islam, distribution of inheritance are similar to the accounting principles in the form of (1). Payment of funeral expenses (2). The realization of tirkah in the form of cash (3). The payment of debt (4). Payment of will and Testament (1/3 of the inheritance. (5) the payment of zakah (2.5% of the inheritance). (6) the Division of net tirkah to all the heirs.*

*Treasure (asset) left by the deceased (tirkah), according to the Islamic sharia not everything can be inherited. Assets to be bequeathed valued at fair value (market value) in order to obtain more relevant information in making decisions. Once assets assessed at the fair value, assets are distributed to heirs in accordance with the provisions, because asset valuation use fair value, the assets distributed could be higher or lower in value compared with the calculation of the Division of inheritance in the absence of fair value.*

**Keywords**—Islamic, Accounting Sciences, Zakah, Inheritance.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Demands of the unification of general science paradigm with the values of Islam today has become a necessity, not least of applied economics sciences, such as accounting and business. A critical assessment of the general disciplines, already have to get concerned about the religious sciences.

Spirit of integration in the areas of accounting, in particular Islamic accounting does require a lot of accurate research. It is very important, considering accounting as applied science is rigid and detail, is a source of information necessary for the evaluation of the activities of the institution of science, industry, and the field life of the wider community.

Accounting as applied science can be applied in the calculation of the distribution of the estate. Before assessing the estate to be distributed, there are some rights that must be fulfilled relating to the estate left by the deceased [1] such as cost of funeral (Tajhiz), debt payments, and will. Testament itself has a maximum magnitude  $\frac{1}{3}$  (one-third) of the estate left after deducting the payment of funeral expenses and debts. Heritage assessment issue after deducting Tajhiz and will largely determine the value of the estate.

Having determined the value of heritage, then paid the debts of the deceased. Debt payments in question here is the debt owed to man and to God in the form of zakah. [2]

In the accounting perspective, the concept related to the distribution of assets is the concept of *partnership liquidation*. Where, a business of partnership experiences dissolution. The dissolution, then refer to termination of partnership as a going concern. Dissolution is also due to by the death of partners, so that requires settlement with the estate. Then, the partnership do the process of liquidation of business that normally consists of the conversion of a portion or all of the assets into cash, settlement with creditors, and the distribution of remaining assets to the ownership partner. [3]

The development of financial accounting standards currently has undergone a fundamental change, where most countries have been using *International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)*. By IFRS [4] then the countries that have used it makes the company's financial statements can be used globally. The financial statements of companies in a country with the financial statements of companies in other countries can be compared proportionally. In measurement or valuation of assets, IFRS experiences a fundamental paradigm shift from *historical cost* to *fair value* concept. The use of fair value is mainly for investment properties, some intangible assets, financial assets, and biological assets [4]. All this time, assets are measured at cost (historical cost), although its value has increased sharply. With fair value, assets reflect current conditions and do not mislead users of financial statements.

Warning Messenger of Allah in his Hadith: "*Wait for the moment of destruction, if the mandate was wasted!*" *The Companions asked simultaneously, "O Messenger of Allah, what is a waste of that trust?" The Prophet SAW replied: "If something matters not submitted to an expert then wait while its destruction"* (Reported by Bukhari). This hadith emphasizes that the integration of science in Islam as *rahmattan lil alamin* is an absolute must conducted in order to achieve harmony in all aspects of life, the inheritance is no exception. Therefore, the role of accounting experts as the holder of the mandate is indispensable in integrating it at the level of theory, research, and practical. Thus, a review of the accounting aspects is necessary to provide an obvious measurement in the valuation of inheritance.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. Zakah on Inheritance

Heritage is a legacy given to people who deserve it. The rights relating to inheritance: (1) costs associated with the funeral of the deceased, (2) Debts owed to the deceased by giving precedence to Allah SWT as *zakah* and *kifarat*, then debt to man, (3) Carry out the will of a third of the rest of the treasure, (4) the division of his assets among his heirs. [5]

Inheritance is obtained by three reasons, namely: (1). Lineage intrinsic, that is real close relatives; surah Al-Anfaal 75, (2). Lineage hukmi, namely Wala, relatives obtained for liberty or for guardianship; words of Prophet SAW. Wala is a kinship relatives such as lineage, 3). Legal Marriage; surah An-nisa, 12. As for the people who are entitled to receive inheritance by following the Mazhab Hanafi are as follows: (1) Ashaabul Furuudh, are those who have part of the sixth part which has been determined for them, i.e., 1/8, 2/3, 1/3 and 1/6, (2) Ashabah Nasabiyah (3). Ashabah, Sababiyah (4). Radd to Ashaabul Furuudh, (5). Dzawal Arhaam, (6). Maulal, Muwaalah (7). People who do nashab to others, (8). The person who will receive more than one-third of treasures, (9). Baitulmal. [6]

The Division of inheritance is set up in the Quran surah An-Nisa 11 which reads Allah commands you as regards your children's (inheritance); to the male, a portion equal to that of two females; if (there are) only daughters, two or more, their share is two thirds of the inheritance; if only one, her share is half. For parents, a sixth share of inheritance to each if the deceased left children; if no children, and the parents are the (only) heirs, the mother has a third; if the deceased left brothers or (sisters), the mother has a sixth. (The distribution in all cases is) after the payment of legacies he may have bequeathed or debts. You know not which of them, whether your parents or your children, are nearest to you in benefit, (these fixed shares) are ordained by Allah. And Allah is Ever All-Knowing, All-Wise. [7]

Zakah is the number of a particular property that must be issued by a person who is Muslim and is given to the person who is entitled to receive under the terms set by the sharia. Zakat means grew and grew, it could also mean a blessing, clean, pure, lush and progressing. Muslims have been required by God Almighty to remove the zakat in the Alquran surah An Nur 56 "And perform AsSalat (IqamatasSalat), and give Zakat and obey the Messenger (Muhammad ) that you may receive mercy

(from Allah).” . Zakat is included in the category of worship like prayer, fasting and Hajj, which has been arranged in detail based on the Qur'an and Sunnah. Zakat is also a civic and social activities humanity can evolve in accordance with the development of the human race. [8].

A mandatory requirement for issuing zakat are: (1). Islam, zakat is obligatory for Muslims only, (2) Free, a slave is not obliged to issue zakah, except zakah fitrah, while his master is obliged to pay it. In the present time the matter of freeing of a slave are no longer exist. However the terms of free should still be listed as one of the conditions required to issue zakah because the question of freeing slaves is one of the conditions that still exist, (3) Fully Owned, property to be issued zakah is the sole property of a Muslim who is free. For jointly owned property between the Muslims and non-Muslims, then the Muslims only possessions are issued zakah. (4) Of age, meaning the property is owned by an even year, for 354 days according to the Hijrah calendar, or 365 calendar days in BC (5). Enough Nisab, Nisab is the minimum value of the property shall be issued zakat. Most standard property zakah using the current value of the gold price, number as many as 85 grams. Gold values used to calculate the size of the zakah for saving money, gold, stocks, trade, income and pension fund money. [9]

Levels of inheritance in alms was 2.5%, based on the word of God Almighty in Aat-Taubah 103. Take Sadaqah (alms) from their wealth in order to purify them and sanctify them with it, and invoke Allah for them. Verily! Your invocations are a source of security for them, and Allah is All-Hearer, All-Knower. How to pay the zakat can be directly to the recipient or suspended several times so that it can be combined with other treasures zakat. [10]

Zakat is not required for non moving capital goods and the land leased. Zakat is obligatory only on income of 2.5% of age as from the moment of acceptance by considering the terms and other obstructions. Treasure that must be issued zakah, first deducting all debt related to commercial capital, financing an investment project. If not, other assets that exceed the primary needs can be used to pay off the debts. If there is, then the assets that are used to pay off debt that Zakat above does not need to be reduced. If there's not enough assets to pay off the debt, then the treasures taken from the zakat to pay off the remaining debt. If it's long-term debt investment, the property of zakat is taken just to pay off the annual installment runs only. [11]

Regarding with debt, property owned by an individual can be derived from a third-party loan from a bank or other lender. When the funds obtained from the bank, the borrower usually required to follow the insurance in order to minimize risk. If the borrower does not want to be insured, the Bank usually allowed it, when the borrower has a substantial guarantee. If there is something or bad credit, banks can get their money back through the sale of assets through existing regulations. [12]

## B. Fair Value

Fair value is the amount of dollars that agreed to an object in a transaction between willing parties freely without pressure or compulsion. [13] Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI) in the technical bulletin no.3, PA84 paragraph states that: the basis of the definition of fair value is the assumption that the entity is a unit that will operate forever without any intention or desire to liquidate, to curtail materially the scale of its operations or transactions with adverse conditions. As such, fair value is not a value to be received or paid by the entity in a transaction that is imposed, forced liquidation, or sale due to financial difficulties. Value is the fair value reflects the credit quality of an instrument.

According to *International Accounting Standard (IAS) 16*, fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in arm's length transaction. By using the fair value, IFRS more reflect the real condition of the company's assets, making financial reports as a source of relevant information for decision making. The fair value is based on active market value, if not, should conduct its own assessment (need the competent resource) or use the appraisal services. [14] Thus, by the existence of fair value, then the needs of appraisal profession will be further growing. According to the Research Council and the Islamic Fatwa (Islamic Research Assembly), Al-Azhar University, Cairo, every trader should estimate the wealth of his commercial property with the market price applicable, whether it is lower than the purchase price or higher because the price will become the standard. The definition of market value is the selling price at the time the obligation of zakat arrived. In case this does not apply old accounting principles that takes into account cost or market price which is cheaper because it only applies in a joint venture in which the partners entitled to choose whether will calculate the entire profits to be shared or will set aside partly by way of selecting cost of or price market which is lower. While the recipients of zakat zakat is a right that consists of eight segments of society

who have been determined. From there, it must be convinced that duty was paid by taking into account the market price has been covering the cost of production and profit it contains.

Further illustrated when the market price is lower than the cost of production, it is to prevent the loss of zakat payers, commercial property is appraised at wholesale prices though will be sold wholesale or retail as decided by the Institute of Jurisprudence in Mecca.

### C. Liquidation or Dissolution of Partnership

*Dissolution of a partnership at the end of the termination or the purpose of fellowship with the written consent of all members of the allies. Dissolution also includes changes in the relationship between the allies because there is a new ally into the fellowship.* [16]. The process of liquidation or dissolution is the termination of the Fellowship as a company that is running [17] The main cause of the dissolution of among other things: (1) *A new ally accepted or a new ally resigned.* (2) *Requirements or specific task carried by fellowship has met.* (3) *The whole allies agreed to dissolve partnership.* (4). *Partnership or an individual ally suffer bankruptcies.* (5) *Presence in the form of a court decision declared an ally insane, an ally commit serious violations of the partnership agreement and the court determined that the operating partnership will probably only result in losses.*[18]

The main purpose of the liquidation process is 1) Convert assets into cash with minimum losses, 2) Completing a legitimate obligation, and 3) handing out cash and other assets that cannot be disbursed in a way that's fair. Accounting function during the process of liquidation is to present sufficient information so that assets can be shared in a fair manner to creditors and taking into account the legislation in force [19]. If the partnership had liquidated the accounting records should be adjusted and closed. In liquidation, the net profit or loss for that period must be transferred to the capital account of each partner then fellowship is ready to be dissolved.

In the process of liquidation, there are some important things to be noted that: (1). Realization of the assets of the loss-sharing between the allies was the same way with the operation of the loss-sharing. If there is a profit in the realization of the assets owned by allies, the capital account should be credited. After all the asset is realized, then the debit or credit balance in this account was transferred to the account of profit and loss in the ratio of capital. (2) Outside creditors must be paid first before the allies

paid on loans or capital balances. (3) Allies' net interest in the assets of the fellowship determined before any payment is made. When recording reported amounts owed by the company to the allies as a result of other transactions then this balance will be offset by capital allies and settlement is done in accordance with the amounts reported in the estimated capital loans and allies.[20] (4). Especially for debts relating to banking, the debt will be repaid by the insured and the insurer and this will raise debt capital account of the allies.

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a library research. The Data used in this research are in the form of books, journals and other relevant sources. After data research is collected the process continue with the analysis of data with qualitative and descriptive methods.

### IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Concept of Partnership Liquidation Process in the Distribution of Inheritance and the Payment of Zakah.

In the process liquidation of a partnership, in Beam et all (2008) [9] , Baker et all (2008) include assets that will be realized in the form of cash, debt and distribution to the members for capital account balance.

The inheritance of the deceased (tirkah), according to Islamic sharia not everything can be inherited. Based on the provisions relating to inheritance (rahbiy:2008, Rasjid:2005 dan Shabuni: 1995 ) in Alchudri Munir (2011) [8] before tirkah can be shared, must be paid in advance for funeral expenses, debts, wills and zakat. Means net tirkah is a legacy that has been issued in the form of funeral expenses, debts, wills and zakat. In accordance with the Qur'an Surat an-Nisa 11.

Thus the mathematical equation as follows:

$$\mathbf{Inheritance = Tirkah - (Tajhiz + Debt + Will + Zakat),}$$

where  $Will \leq \frac{1}{3} (Tirkah - (Tajhiz + Debt))$  and Zakat worth 2.5% of the estate. The distribution of the estate, is identical with the distribution of assets to members who are allies in accounting fellowship. In Islam, the distribution of the estate is almost the same as the accounting principles in the form of (1). Payment of

funeral expenses (2). Tirkah realization in cash (3). Payment of Debts (4). Payment of Will (1/3 of the estate). (5). Payment of Zakah (2,5% of the estate). (6). Distribution of net Tirkah to all heirs.

Table 1 describes the composition of the estate owned includes cash and cash equivalents, other assets consist of Precious Metals, Accounts Receivable, Inventory, Car, Land, Buildings and Palm Gardens. Other assets are realized into cash amounting to Rp 42.5 million, with the realization of losses amounting to Rp 1,000,000. The process is done in order to facilitate its realization of assets in the calculation of the payment will, zakah, and distribution of inheritance. While liability consists of Bank Loans, Business Loans and Credit Card Debt. Before the estate distributed, paid the costs incurred in the burial process of Rp 2,000,000, and pays all debts. Debt paid here is debt that is not covered by insurance such as business debts of Rp 500,000. Estate that have been reduced by the liabilities, then paid zakat of 2.5% or Rp 1,075,000. See Table 1

**Tabel 1**  
**Composition of Inheritance**  
**(in Million Rupiahs)**

	<b>Cash and Cash Equivalent*)</b>	<b>Other Assets**)</b>	<b>Liabilities***)</b>	<b>Funeral Cost</b>	<b>Wills (1/3)</b>	<b>Zakah (2,5%)</b>
Balance Before Distributing Inheritance	24.500	43.500	17.500	2.000	-	-
Payment of Funeral Cost	(2.000)	-	-	(2.000)	-	-
	<b>22.500</b>	<b>43.500</b>	<b>17.500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Sales of Other Asset (Loss 1.000)	42.500	(43.500)	-	-	-	-
	65.000	0	17.500	0	0	0
Payment of Debt						
Bank debt (paid by insurance)			(15.000)			
Credit Card Debt (paid by insurance)			(2.000)			
Trade Payables	(500)		(500)			
	64.500	0	0	0	0	0
Calculation of Wills (max 1/3)	-	-	-	-	21.500	-
Payment of Will	(21.500)	-	-	-	-	-
	43.000	0	0	0	0	0
Calculation of Zakah (2,5%)	-	-	-	-	-	1.075
Payment of zakah	(1.075)	-	-	-	-	(1.075)
Net Estate	41.925	0	0	0	0	0

Information:

\*) Cash Rp. 20.000.000, Saving Rp.2.000.000, Time Deposit Rp.2.500.000.

\*\*\*) Precious Metals Rp.10.500.000, Account Receivables Rp.5.000.000, Inventory Rp.2.000.000, Car Rp.2.000.000, Land Rp.5.000.000, Building Rp.4.000.000 and Palm Garden Rp.15.000.000,-

\*\*\*). Bank Loans Rp.15.000.000, Trade Payable Rp.500.000 and Credit Card Debt Rp.2.000.000.

Having acquired the net estate, then the estate is distributed to the heirs. In this case, the heirs are 1 (one) wife, 2 (two) daughters, and 1 (one) son with each part; wife get 1/8 of the estate, daughters get ¼ part each, and the rest is spent on boy, as stated in Alquran An-Nisa ayat 11. See table 2

**Table 2**  
**Distribution of Inheritance**  
**(in Million Rupiahs)**

	<b>Estate</b>	<b>Wife (1/8)</b>	<b>Daughter I (1/4)</b>	<b>Daughter II (1/4)</b>	<b>Son (Ashobah)</b>
<b>Estate before distribution</b>	41.925				
Division of Inheritance with conditions (Wife 1/8)	-	<b>5.241</b>			
Payment of Inheritance for Wife	(5.241)	<b>(5.421)</b>			
	36.684	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Division of Inheritance for 2 daughters and 1 son	-	-	<b>9.171</b>	<b>9.171</b>	18.342
Payment of Inheritance for 2 daughters and 1 son	(36.684)	-	<b>(9.171)</b>	<b>(9.171)</b>	(18.342)
	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**B. The Application of Fair Value in Distribution of Inheritance and The payment of Zakah.**

Assets will be divided valued at fair value (at market value) in order to obtain more relevant information in making decisions. Calculation of assets after the assessed fair value are car Rp 1.500.000, land Rp 10.000.000, building Rp 5.000.000, and palm garden amounted Rp 20.000.000, with the total *fair value* other assets amounted to Rp 54.000.000. The fair value assessment of assets, there is a higher value than book value, and there is also a lower. See table 3

**Tabel 3**  
**Komposisi Harta Warisan (Fair Value)**  
**(in Million Rupiahs)**

	<b>Cash and Cash Equivalent*)</b>	<b>Other Assets**)</b>	<b>Liabilities***)</b>	<b>Funeral Cost</b>	<b>Wills (1/3)</b>	<b>Zakat (2,5%)</b>
Balance before Distributing Inheritance	24.500	43.500	17.500	2.000	-	-
Payment of Funeral Cost	(2.000)	-	-	(2.000)	-	-
	<b>22.500</b>	<b>43.500</b>	<b>17.500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Fair Value ****) Rp.54.000.000	-	10.500	-	-	-	-
	22.500	54.000	17.500	0	0	0
Selling of Other Assets	54.000	(54.000)	-	-	-	-
	76.500	0	17.500	0	0	0
Payment of Debt						
Bank Loans (Paid by Insurance)			(15.000)			
Credit card Loans (Paid by Insurance)			(2.000)			
Accounts Payable	(500)		(500)			
	76.000	0	0	0	0	0
Calculation of Will (max	-	-	-	-	25.333	-

1/3)						
Payment of Will	(25.333)	-	-	-	(25.333)	-
	50.667	0	0	0	0	0
Calculation of Zakah (2,5%)	-	-	-	-	-	1.267
Payment of zakah	(1.267)	-	-	-	-	(1.267)
	49.400	0	0	0	0	0

Information:

\*) Cash Rp. 20.000.000, Saving Rp.2.000.000, Time Deposit Rp.2.500.000,

\*\*) Precious Metals Rp.10.500.000, Account Receivables Rp.5.000.000, Inventory Rp.2.000.000, Car Rp.2.000.000, land Rp.5.000.000, Building Rp.4.000.000 and Palm Garden Rp.15.000.000,-

\*\*\*). Bank Loans Rp.15.000.000, Account Payable Rp.500.000 and Credit Card Loans Rp.2.000.000.

\*\*\*\*) Fair Value: Car Rp.1.500.000, Land Rp.10.000.000, Building Rp.5.000.000 and Palm Garden Rp. 20.000.000,-

Once assets assessed at fair value, assets are distributed to heirs in accordance with the provisions. In this case, the heirs are 1 (one) wife, 2 (two) daughters, and 1 (one) son with each part; wife get 1/8 of the estate, daughters get ¼ part each, and the rest is spent on boy, as stated in Alquran An-Nisa ayat 11. Because fair value is used in the valuation of assets, so the distribution of assets can be higher or lower in value compared with the calculation of inheritance without any fair value. See table 4

**Table 4**  
**Distribution of Inheritance**  
**(in Million Rupiahs)**

	<b>Inheritance</b>	<b>Wife (1/8)</b>	<b>Daughter I (1/4)</b>	<b>Daughter II (1/4)</b>	<b>Son (Ashobah)</b>
Inheritance Before Distribution	43.225	0	0	0	0
Distribution of Inheritance (Wife 1/8)	-	6.175	-	-	-
Payment of Inheritance for the wife	(43.225)	(6.175)	-	-	-
	0	0	0	0	0
Distribution of Inheritance for 2 daughters and 1 son	43.225	-	10.806	10.806	21.613
Payment of Inheritance for 2 daughters and 1 son	-	-	(10.806)	(10.806)	(21.613)
	(43.225)	0	0	0	0

## V. CONCLUSION

This research aims to integrate accounting science in the determination of zakat inheritance. This research is a library research and data used in the form of books, journals and other relevant sources. The Data are analyzed with a qualitative descriptive method.

Heritage is a legacy given to people who deserve it. The Division of inheritance is set up in the Quran surat An-Nisa 11. The distribution of the estate, is identical with the distribution of assets to members who

are allies in accounting fellowship. In Islam, the distribution of the estate is almost the same as the accounting principles in the form of (1). Payment of funeral expenses (2). Tirkah realization in cash (3). Payment of Debts (4). Payment of Will (1/3 of the estate). (5). Payment of Zakah (2,5% of the estate). (6). Distribution of net Tirkah to all heirs

Treasure (asset) left the deceased or tirkah, according to the Islamic sharia is not everything can be inherited. The assets will be divided were assessed by fair value (at market value) in order to obtain information that is more relevant in decision making. After the assets rated at fair all value, such assets are distributed to the beneficiaries according to the conditions. Because asset valuation use fair value, the assets are distributed could be higher or lower in value compared with the calculation of the division of inheritance in the absence of fair value.

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