

RESEARCH FINAL REPORT

Research summary maximum 500 words consisting of research background, research objectives, stages of research methods, and targeted outputs. In this section, the researcher should describe the proposed research TKT.

SUMMARY

Zakat institutions are responsible for managing zakat from collection to distribution. An in-depth understanding of the management of zakat institutions is vital to understanding the process of managing zakat funds. The public has grown increasingly concerned about the distribution of zakat monies to deserving mustahiq. As zakat collections have increased, many people are wondering why Muslim poverty rates have not decreased. Thus, this study aims to explore the problem by gathering the views of zakat recipients on the productive zakat distribution system.

Productive zakat, according to Yusuf Qardhawi, involves the use of zakat funds for business development to improve poverty-stricken communities' economies by empowering their resources through research that leads to the development of their skills. This allows them to use their zakat income to meet their basic needs and become self-sufficient in the economic development process [1] Creates a lot of results, produces treasures and has good results are all synonyms for "productive" in the English language. [2], [3]

Questionnaires were distributed to selected participants for data collection. The findings revealed that the majority of recipients were dissatisfied with the management of productive zakat distribution, specifically with the amount of zakat received and customer service. As a result, it is critical for zakat institutions to improve their management system in order to receive positive feedback from the public. It is hoped that this study will help zakat institutions improve their management systems and dispel public misconceptions about them.

The mandatory output of this research is the production of articles accepted in international proceedings, or publish in national journals sinta 2 or 3. The level of technology readiness for this study was at TKT 3, namely, the questionnaire had been prepared, initial data support for the R&D questions to be answered, the research design to be carried out was explored, and the preparation of the questionnaire and alternative methodologies, procedures and stages to be carried out.

Keywords: maximum 5 keywords. Use semicolon punctuation (;) as a separator and written in alphabetical order.

Keywords: Sustainable distribution, Productive Zakat, Mustahiq's view

Results and Discussion (1000-1500 words) containing: (i) the recent progress of research and the achievement, (ii) the recent data obtained, (iii) the results of data analysis, (iv) result discussion, and (v) the recent outputs achieved. The **data** and **research results** can be presented in figures, tables, graphs, etc., that are supported by relevant and up-to-date references. All reported results or achievements must be related to the research phase planned in the proposal.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Zakat institutions as nonprofit organizations should use more than one type of measurement, such as input, processes, output, and outcomes, to evaluate their performance [5]. This is because the institutions offer different levels of service and help with money. Because there are many stakeholders, it is also important to include multiple measures to get a good picture of how well the organization is doing. The performance of zakat institutions is measured by their capacity to administer the zakat funds. Thus, the financial performance of the zakat institution is judged not only by the amount of zakat collected but also by whether the funds reach the eligible asnaf. The greater the financial performance of the zakat institution, the greater the level of client happiness. [7], [8]

The way customers feel about zakat institutions has become an important part of how well they do their jobs. At the moment, customer satisfaction is the most important thing that zakat institutions need to take care of. A big problem for zakat institutions is how easy it is for information to spread through social media. [9]

The organization should also know both long-term and short-term goals for what it should be good at. The organization part looks at how happy, productive, and loyal employees are and how people, technology, and the organization's environment work together to support the organization's strategy [10], [11]. [12] said that managers know how important it is for their organization to be good at its internal processes to meet its financial and customer goals.

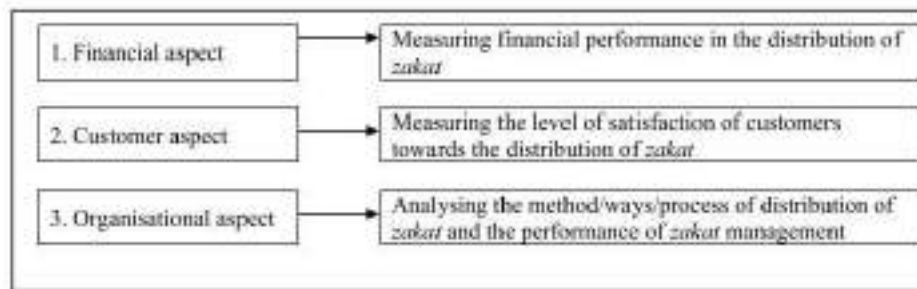


Figure 1: The processes taken to measure the zakat institution's performance

This research focuses on the management of zakat institutions related to the distribution of productive zakat. This study aims to evaluate the management of zakat institutions and also to evaluate the satisfaction of zakat recipients with productive zakat distribution. Therefore, the focus group of participants in this study is a sample of productive zakat recipients.

The data used in this study is primary data. Primary data in this study were taken by survey method through structured interviews using questionnaires. The interviews were conducted with mustahiq (recipients of zakat) who received productive zakat through amil zakat institutions in Indonesia. The questionnaires were a modification of that used by [9], [13]

The population in this study were all mustahiq (zakat recipients) who received zakat from zakat institutions registered with the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia. While the sample in this study was mustahiq who received productive zakat funds from zakat institutions that had been used for working capital for at least 3 months. Sampling in this study was carried out using the purposive sampling method, which is a method of sampling that uses certain criteria in accordance with what has been formulated by the researcher. [14] The mustahiq criteria used as respondents in this study are mustahiq who receive productive zakat funds through amil zakat institutions and have been used for working capital for at least 3 months.

The variables in this study are financial, organizational, and customer aspects. The instrument used in this research variable consists of several statements adapted from Taha's research (2017). Financial variables, satisfaction, and customers are measured using a Likert scale 1-5, namely: Strongly Agree (SS), Agree (S), Hesitate (RR), Disagree (TS), and Strongly Disagree (STS). The analysis of this study is based on descriptive statistics and demographic data of this study were conducted using SPSS software.

Since this is a preliminary study, the questionnaires were directly distributed to a total of 60 respondents. Questionnaires were circulated and distributed to mutahiq who received productive zakat funds from zakat institutions in Yogyakarta province. The questionnaire is a modification of that used by Taha et al., (2017). Respondents came from different asnaf groups.

The developed measures were able to assess the performance of the zakat institution because they included both financial and non-financial components. The overall performance of the zakat institution was determined by measuring each aspect separately.

As shown in Table 1, the Cronbach's Alpha for the questionnaire was 0.904, indicating that the items had a relatively high internal consistency. The Cronbach's Alpha, a measure of internal consistency, was tested for the entire questionnaire. This test determined how closely related items in a set were as a group and was also used to determine reliability. According to [15] the Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient normally ranges between 0 and 1. The coefficient, however, has no lower bound. The greater the internal consistency of the items on the scale, the closer the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient is to 1.0. Most social science research considers a reliability coefficient of 0.70 or higher to be "acceptable."

Cronbach's Alpha	No of Items
0,904	21

Table. 1 result of Cronbach alpha

The developed measures were able to assess the performance of the zakat institution because they included both financial and non-financial components. The overall performance of the zakat institution was determined by measuring each aspect separately.

The descriptive statistics for the financial aspect analyzed from the questionnaire are presented in Table 2. Based on the financial aspect, the variables and mean were arranged ascendingly. The question with the highest mean, 5.33, was related to the statement "Productive zakat assistance can reduce my family's poverty level." This indicated that the majority of respondents agreed that receiving zakat helped them overcome family problems caused by poverty.

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation
<i>Productive Zakat</i> assistance received can increase my monthly income.	60	3	5	3.77	0.626
There is an obvious improvement in income after receiving productive <i>zakat</i> assistance.	60	2	5	3.90	0.803
<i>Productive Zakat</i> assistance can fulfil my family's basic needs.	60	2	9	3.90	1.269
<i>Productive Zakat</i> distribution is increasing from year to year.	60	2	9	4.00	1.203
<i>Productive Zakat</i> assistance has made me a successful businessman.	60	2	9	4.03	1.129
<i>Productive Zakat</i> collected is being fairly distributed to recipients.	60	2	9	4.17	1.315
<i>Productive Zakat</i> assistance can reduce the poverty level of my family.	60	3	43	5.33	7.126
Valid N (listwise)	60				

Table 2. The Descriptive Statistic of Financial aspect

The descriptive statistics for the customer aspect are shown in Table 3 below. As can be seen, the question with the highest mean was 4.13, with the statement, "productive zakat assistance has already contributed significantly to improving the welfare of my family." This indicated that the majority of respondents agreed with the statement. The statement "productive zakat assistance increased my ability to manage the zakat funds being given" had the lowest mean of 3.80. This indicated that only a few people agreed and were satisfied with the answer to this question.

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation
Productive <i>zakat</i> assistance increased my ability to manage the zakat funds being given.	60	2	9	3.80	1.349
Productive <i>zakat</i> contribution increased my business potential.	60	2	9	3.93	1.230
Productive <i>zakat</i> assistance has already contributed much towards improving my family's welfare	60	3	9	4.03	1.098
<i>Zakat</i> assistance has increased my ability to manage the zakat funds being given.	60	2	9	4.13	1.196
Valid N (listwise)	60				

Table 3. The Descriptive Statistic of Customer satisfaction aspect

Table 4 displays descriptive statistics for the internal business and learning and growth perspectives. As can be seen, the question with the highest mean was 4.37, with the statement "Productive zakat information is readily available." This indicated that the majority of respondents agreed with the statement. Respondents also agreed that the zakat institution's staff received

adequate training and that the zakat institution provided good service, with both statements receiving a mean of 4.27. The statement "The process of applying for productive zakat is simple" had the lowest mean of 3.83. This indicated that only a few agreed and were satisfied with the process, as applying for the zakat fund was perceived to be difficult. There were numerous procedures to follow when processing zakat applications. These findings revealed a disparity in zakat recipients' perceptions of zakat management by the zakat institution.

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation
The process of applying for productive zakat is simple.	60	3	9	3.83	1.085
The <i>zakat</i> institution uses a good system.	60	2	9	4.00	1.203
The <i>zakat</i> institution has a good distribution system in productive zakat	60	3	9	4.03	1.098
The management of the <i>zakat</i> institution is effective and efficient.	60	2	9	4.10	1.155
Overall, the <i>zakat</i> institution's performance is effective and efficient.	60	2	9	4.13	1.167
The <i>zakat</i> institution is doing a good job of productive zakat distribution.	60	2	9	4.17	1.262
There is training for the employees and the employers.	60	3	9	4.27	1.112
The <i>zakat</i> institution offers good services.	60	3	9	4.27	1.461
Productive zakat information is readily available.	60	2	9	4.37	1.129
Valid N (listwise)	60				

Table 4. The Descriptive Statistic of Organizational aspect

The findings of this study indicate that the administration of zakat in Yogyakarta for productive zakat is still not efficient based on recipient perceptions. Although many zakat institutions are managed by personnel trained in Islamic studies, they are not yet professional in zakat distribution. This causes the distribution of productive zakat not optimally managed properly, effectively and efficiently. Based on descriptive statistical analysis, it was found that the community and zakat recipients were not satisfied with the existing zakat distribution system. Zakat institutions must have a good documentation system that provides a way for better recording of excess zakat collected and distribution of zakat. This should be prioritized to fulfill the institution's responsibility to the public. Thus, all stakeholders can find out all relevant information regarding their zakat contributions.

In the planning phase of sustainable zakat collection and distribution, future research and studies should concentrate on the benefits associated with maintenance and management cost, integration and upgrading, and scalability issues. Future research could also focus on the obstacles that prevent the zakat institution from providing effective and efficient service in the distribution of productive zakat funds.

Output status, containing the **type, identity, and the achievement of each mandatory output and additional output** as stated in the proposal. The researcher should attach the document indicating the current status of the output, such as publication, intellectual property (HKI), experiment results, etc., as stated in the proposal. Scientific papers, books, etc., should attach similarity test results with a maximum of 25%.

OUTPUT STATUS

The paper of this study has been presented at the international conference of accounting and management (ICAM) 2022 at University Technology Mara (UiTM) and the article is being revised to be corrected for inclusion in the journal. (Proceeding and journal submission attach)



The researcher should describe **the role** of partners in the context of **cooperation realization and partner contributions** both *in-kind* and *in-cash* (for Applied Research and Development/ *Penelitian Terapan dan Pengembangan*). Supporting evidence/document of this cooperation realization and contribution based on the actual conditions should be attached.

PARTNER ROLE

The 1st researcher contributed to the preparation of the proposal, research design and report writing

The 2nd researcher contributed to data collection and data analysis

Research Implementation Obstacles contain difficulties or obstacles encountered during conducting research and achieving the promised outcomes.

OBSTACLES DURING THE RESEARCH

There are still few zakat institutions that provide responses related to mustahiq data on productive zakat recipients. This is a challenge in data collection

The Next Plan contains the researcher planning to complete the research as well as to achieve the promised output

NEXT PLAN

Publication in Scopus indexed journals or at least 2 or 3 sinta journals

The reference is organized and written based on a number system according to cited order in the text. Only references cited in the document should be listed **a minimum of 15 references.**

REFERENCES

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APPENDICES:

- a. Document Presenter Certificate and Proceeding of ICAM 2022
- b. Document form author agree for submission in Journal for Global Business Advancement and Proofreading
- c. *Logbook* (inputted and downloaded from the portal)
- d. Document containing budget accountability called as SPTB that can be inputted and downloaded in the portal



SURAT PERJANJIAN PELAKSANAAN PENELITIAN

Nomor : PD-108/SP3/LPPM-UAD/VII/2022

Pada hari ini, Sabtu tanggal Dua bulan Juli tahun Dua ribu dua puluh dua (02-07-2022), kami yang bertandatangan di bawah ini :

1. Nama : Anton Yudhana, S.T., M.T., Ph.D.
Jabatan : Kepala Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Universitas Ahmad Dahlan (LPPM UAD), selanjutnya disebut sebagai PIHAK PERTAMA.
2. Nama : Khusnul Hidayah, SE., M.Si
Jabatan : Dosen/Peneliti pada Program Studi Akuntansi Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis (FEB) Universitas Ahmad Dahlan (UAD), selaku Ketua Peneliti, selanjutnya disebut PIHAK KEDUA.

PIHAK PERTAMA dan PIHAK KEDUA selanjutnya disebut PARA PIHAK.

PARA PIHAK menyatakan setuju dan bermufakat untuk mengadakan perjanjian pelaksanaan penelitian untuk selanjutnya disebut Surat Perjanjian Pelaksanaan Penelitian (SP3) dengan ketentuan dan syarat-syarat sebagai berikut.

Pasal 1
DASAR HUKUM

- (1) Hasil review/penilaian proposal yang dilakukan oleh Tim Reviewer Penelitian Internal UAD.
- (2) Surat Keputusan Kepala LPPM UAD Nomor: U12/554/VI/2022 tanggal 01 Juli 2022 tentang Penetapan Penerima Dana Penelitian Internal Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Tahun Akademik 2021/2022

Pasal 2
RUANG LINGKUP DAN JANGKA WAKTU PENELITIAN

- (1) PIHAK PERTAMA memberikan pekerjaan kepada PIHAK KEDUA dan PIHAK KEDUA menyatakan menerima pekerjaan dari PIHAK PERTAMA berupa kegiatan penelitian sebagai berikut :
 - Skema : Penelitian Dasar
 - Judul penelitian : Sustainable Productive Zakat Distribution in Indonesia: Mustahiq's View
 - Jenis Riset : Dasar, TKT : 3
 - Luaran Wajib : Prosiding seminar internasional
- (2) Jangka waktu pelaksanaan penelitian tersebut pada ayat (1) dimulai sejak ditandatangani SP3 ini sampai dengan batas akhir unggah Laporan Akhir Penelitian pada tanggal 31 Januari 2023

Pasal 3

PERSONALIA PELAKSANA PENELITIAN

Personalia pelaksana penelitian ini terdiri dari :

- Ketua Peneliti : Khusnul Hidayah, SE., M.Si
Pembimbing : -
Anggota : 1. Nugraheni Rintasari, S.E., M.Sc.

Pasal 4

BIAYA PENELITIAN DAN CARA PEMBAYARAN

- (1) PIHAK PERTAMA menyediakan dana pelaksanaan penelitian kepada PIHAK KEDUA sejumlah Rp. 10.800.000,00 (Sepuluh Juta Delapan Ratus Ribu Rupiah) yang dibebankan pada Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja (APB) LPPM UAD Tahun Akademik 2021/2022 dibayarkan melalui rekening bank atas nama Ketua Peneliti oleh Biro Keuangan dan Anggaran UAD sebagai berikut :
- Nama : Khusnul Hidayah, SE., M.Si
Nama Bank : BPD DIY SYARIAH
Nomor Rekening : 801211003263
- (2) Tahap I sebesar $70\% \times \text{Rp } 10.800.000,00 = \text{Rp } 7.560.000,00$ (tujuh juta lima ratus enam puluh ribu Rupiah), dibayarkan setelah SP3 ini ditandatangani oleh PARA PIHAK dan PIHAK KEDUA telah mengunggah file kontrak SP3 ini pada portal Penelitian UAD.
- (3) Tahap II sebesar $30\% \times \text{Rp } 10.800.000,00 = \text{Rp } 3.240.000,00$ (tiga juta dua ratus empat puluh ribu Rupiah), dibayarkan setelah (a) PIHAK KEDUA mengunggah Laporan Akhir Penelitian dan (b) luaran wajib penelitian dinyatakan tercapai.
- (4) Jika sampai pada batas akhir penelitian PIHAK KEDUA hanya dapat mengunggah Laporan Akhir Penelitian dan TIDAK DAPAT merealisasikan luaran wajib, maka dana penelitian Tahap II hanya dapat dicairkan sebesar 15%.

Pasal 5

PELAKSANAAN PEMBIMBINGAN

- (1) Khusus skema Penelitian Dosen Pemula (PDP), peneliti wajib melakukan pembimbingan atau konsultasi dengan dosen pembimbing penelitian paling sedikit 4 (empat) kali pembimbingan.
- (2) Pembimbingan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam ayat (1) antara lain dalam hal-hal berikut.
- penyusunan angket/kuesioner dan atau teknik pengumpulan data lainnya;
 - analisis data dan interpretasinya;
 - penyusunan hasil penelitian, pembahasan, penarikan kesimpulan;
 - penyusunan luaran penelitian.
- (3) Pembimbingan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam ayat (1) dan ayat (2) dituliskan sesuai dengan template form pembimbingan yang tersedia.

Pasal 6
JENIS LAPORAN PENELITIAN

- (1) PIHAK KEDUA wajib menyusun dan mengunggah laporan penelitian melalui portal Penelitian UAD yang terdiri atas :
 - a. Laporan Kemajuan
 - b. Laporan Akhir
- (2) Berkas Laporan Kemajuan digunakan sebagai bahan monitoring dan evaluasi (monev) internal, diunggah selambat-lambatnya tanggal 31 Oktober 2022.
- (3) Berkas Laporan Akhir digunakan sebagai acuan pencairan dana Tahap II dan bahan pertimbangan berlanjut atau tidaknya kontrak penelitian tahun jamak (multi years), diunggah selambat-lambatnya tanggal 31 Januari 2023.

Pasal 7
LUARAN WAJIB PENELITIAN

- (1) PIHAK PERTAMA berkewajiban untuk merealisasikan luaran wajib penelitian sebagaimana yang dijanjikan dalam proposal.
- (2) Status minimal luaran wajib yang harus dicapai oleh PIHAK KEDUA adalah sebagai berikut.
 - (i) accepted untuk jenis luaran artikel jurnal/seminar/konferensi, atau
 - (ii) telah terbit untuk jenis luaran buku (versi cetak atau versi online), atau
 - (iii) diterima atau dibahas instansi pengguna untuk jenis luaran naskah akademik, atau
 - (iv) telah keluar Sertifikat untuk jenis luaran Hak Cipta, atau
 - (v) telah terdaftar atau didaftarkan untuk jenis luaran Desain Industri, Paten, atau Paten Sederhana, atau
 - (vi) telah terwujud atau telah dilakukan uji laboratorium untuk jenis luaran purwarupa (prototipe), dan sejenisnya.
- (3) Status luaran wajib akan dievaluasi dan menjadi bahan pertimbangan pencairan dana luaran wajib sebesar 15% dari total dana penelitian.

Pasal 8
MONITORING DAN EVALUASI

- (1) PIHAK PERTAMA berhak untuk melakukan monitoring dan evaluasi (monev) pelaksanaan penelitian, baik secara administrasi maupun substansi.
- (2) Pemantauan kemajuan penelitian dilakukan oleh Tim Monev yang dibentuk oleh PIHAK PERTAMA.
- (3) Monev internal dilakukan terhadap dokumen Laporan Kemajuan dan capaian luaran penelitian (wajib dan/atau tambahan) yang diunggah oleh PIHAK KEDUA.
- (4) PIHAK PERTAMA berhak untuk menentukan lanjut atau putusya kontrak penelitian tahun jamak (multi years) berdasarkan hasil dari monev tahap II terhadap Laporan Akhir dan capaian luaran penelitian tahun berjalan yang diunggah PIHAK KEDUA.

Pasal 9

TANGGUNGAN PENELITIAN DAN LUARAN PENELITIAN

- (1) Peneliti dinyatakan memiliki tanggungan penelitian apabila sampai pada masa penerimaan proposal penelitian periode berikutnya belum menyelesaikan kewajiban unggah Laporan Akhir Penelitian.
- (2) Peneliti yang memiliki tanggungan penelitian sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) tidak diperkenankan mengajukan proposal penelitian pada periode tersebut.
- (3) Peneliti dinyatakan memiliki tanggungan luaran penelitian apabila sampai pada masa akhir unggah Laporan Akhir Penelitian, luaran wajib belum tercapai dengan status minimal seperti disebutkan pada Pasal 7 ayat (2).
- (4) Peneliti yang memiliki tanggungan luaran penelitian sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (3) masih diperkenankan mengajukan proposal penelitian pada periode terdekat.
- (5) Peneliti yang belum memenuhi luaran wajib sampai pada penerimaan proposal penelitian pada periode tahun berikutnya tidak diperkenankan mengajukan proposal pada periode tersebut.
- (6) Tanggungan penelitian dan/atau luaran wajib penelitian berlaku bagi Ketua dan Anggota peneliti dari Universitas Ahmad Dahlan.

Pasal 10

SANKSI DAN PEMUTUSAN PERJANJIAN PENELITIAN

- (1) PIHAK PERTAMA berhak memberikan peringatan dan atau teguran atas kelalaian dan atau pelanggaran yang dilakukan oleh PIHAK KEDUA yang mengakibatkan tidak dapat terpenuhinya kontrak penelitian ini.
- (2) PIHAK PERTAMA berhak melakukan pemutusan perjanjian penelitian, jika PIHAK KEDUA tidak mengindahkan peringatan yang diberikan oleh PIHAK PERTAMA.
- (3) Segala kerugian material maupun finansial yang disebabkan akibat kelalaian PIHAK KEDUA, maka sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab PIHAK KEDUA.
- (4) Jenis sanksi yang diberikan dapat berupa :
 - (a) tidak diperkenankannya mengajukan proposal penelitian sebagaimana dimaksud pada Pasal 9 ayat (5) sampai kewajibannya terselesaikan; dan atau
 - (b) tidak dapat mencairkan dana Tahap II; dan atau
 - (c) mengembalikan dana yang telah diterima oleh PIHAK KEDUA.

Pasal 11

KEADAAN MEMAKSA (FORCE MAJEURE)

Ketentuan dalam Pasal 10 tersebut di atas tidak berlaku dalam keadaan sebagai berikut :

- a. Keadaan memaksa (force majeure)
- b. PIHAK PERTAMA menyetujui atas terjadinya keterlambatan yang didasarkan pada pemberitahuan sebelumnya oleh PIHAK KEDUA kepada PIHAK PERTAMA dengan Surat Pemberitahuan mengenai kemungkinan terjadinya keterlambatan dalam penyelesaian kegiatan penelitian sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 2; dan sebaliknya PIHAK KEDUA menyetujui terjadinya keterlambatan pembayaran sebagai akibat keterlambatan dalam penyelesaian perjanjian penelitian.

Pasal 12

- (1) Keadaan memaksa (force majeure) sebagaimana yang dimaksud dalam Pasal 11 ayat (1) adalah peristiwa-peristiwa yang secara langsung mempengaruhi pelaksanaan perjanjian serta terjadi di luar kekuasaan dan kemampuan PIHAK KEDUA ataupun PIHAK PERTAMA.
- (2) Peristiwa yang tergolong dalam keadaan memaksa (force majeure) antara lain berupa bencana alam, pemogokan, wabah penyakit, huru-hara, pemberontakan, perang, waktu kerja diperpendek oleh pemerintah, kebakaran dan atau peraturan pemerintah mengenai keadaan bahaya serta hal-hal lainnya yang dipersamakan dengan itu, sehingga PIHAK KEDUA ataupun PIHAK PERTAMA terpaksa tidak dapat memenuhi kewajibannya.
- (3) Peristiwa sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) tersebut di atas, wajib dibenarkan oleh penguasa setempat dan diberitahukan dengan surat pemberitahuan oleh PIHAK KEDUA kepada PIHAK PERTAMA atau PIHAK PERTAMA kepada PIHAK KEDUA yang menyebutkan telah terjadinya peristiwa yang dikategorikan sebagai keadaan memaksa (force majeure).
- (4) PIHAK PERTAMA memberikan kesempatan kepada PIHAK KEDUA untuk menyelesaikan perjanjian kontrak ini sampai pada batas waktu yang disepakati oleh PARA PIHAK jika keadaanforce majeure dinyatakan telah selesai.

Pasal 13

PENYELESAIAN PERSELISIHAN

- (1) Apabila dalam pelaksanaan perjanjian dan segala akibatnya timbul perbedaan pendapat atau perselisihan, PIHAK PERTAMA dan PIHAK KEDUA setuju untuk menyelesaikannya secara musyawarah untuk mencapai mufakat.
- (2) Apabila penyelesaian sebagaimana termaksud dalam ayat (1) di atas tidak tercapai, maka PIHAK PERTAMA dan PIHAK KEDUA sepakat menyerahkan perselisihan tersebut melalui mediasi dengan Rektor sebagai atasan langsung dari PIHAK PERTAMA yang putusannya bersifat final dan mengikat.

Pasal 14

PENGUNDURAN DIRI

- (1) Apabila PIHAK KEDUA mengundurkan diri atau membatalkan SP3 ini, maka PIHAK KEDUA wajib mengajukan Surat Pengunduran Diri yang ditujukan kepada PIHAK PERTAMA.
- (2) Surat Pengunduran Diri sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) wajib ditembuskan kepada Ketua Program Studi ketua peneliti yang bersangkutan.
- (3) PIHAK KEDUA wajib mengembalikan dana yang telah diterima kepada PIHAK PERTAMA

Pasal 15
LAIN-LAIN

- (1) Hal-hal yang dianggap belum cukup dan perubahan-perubahan perjanjian akan diatur kemudian atas dasar pemufakatan kedua belah pihak yang akan dituangkan dalam bentuk Surat atau Perjanjian Tambahan (addendum), yang merupakan satu kesatuan dan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari perjanjian awal.
- (2) Surat Perjanjian Pelaksanaan Penelitian (SP3) ini berlaku sejak ditandatangani dan disetujui oleh PARA PIHAK.

PIHAK PERTAMA,



Anton Yudhana, S.T., M.T., Ph.D.
NIP/NIY. 60010383

Diunduh pada: 05 Juli 2022 - 17:57:14

PIHAK KEDUA,



Khusnul Hidayah SE., M.Si
NIP/NIY. 60010370