

ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF SUKUKK IN INFRASTRUCTURAL BUILDING IN NORTH SUMATERA PROVINCE

Agung Wibowo¹, Amanda Putri Salsabila², Putri Safa Aulia Lubis³, Tri Inda Fadhila Rahma⁴,
Purnama Ramadhani Silalahi⁵
Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara Medan

Korespondensi Penulis:

agungwibowo0604@gmail.com, amandaputri6847@gmail.com, putrisafaaulialubis@gmail.com

Abstract:

The research is a qualitative study using secondary data derived from the Central Statistical Agency's report, in particular on the economic growth of both the national and North Sumatra region in 2012-2023 and the Financial Services Authority report on the development of the country's subsidiaries in 2013-2023, as well as data from the report of the Ministry of Finance on subsidiary developments in Indonesia, APBN allocation data for infrastructure, and allocation and realization data of projects financed by the Shariah State Securities Fund both national and in North Sumatra in 2002-2023. The result of this research is that the role of the tribe in infrastructure development in Indonesia is very significant. It can be seen from 2013 to 2023, has supported the construction of 5.163 projects with a total allocation of Rp. 209.82 trillion in 38 provinces in Indonesia. As for the projects financed through the state sharia securities, 699 projects of road and bridge infrastructure worth Rp 73,37 trillion, 749 projects of water resources infrastructure of Rp 36,62 trillions, 217 projects of land, sea, and air transportation infrastructure and budgeted for Rp 61,01 trillion. Then as many as 286 projects of infrastructures and social services were financed by the state Sharia security, such as the Hajj embarkation and Hajj and Integrated Umrah Service Centre (PLHUT) worth Rp.3,71 In the field of education and technological research, the state's sharia bills have funded various strategic projects, among others, 23 laboratory projects and technology research facilities worth Rp 3,37 trillion, 1,139 projects of state Islamic religious colleges (PTKIN) worth Rp. 14.75 trillions, 90 projects of PTN buildings, one high school, four SMKs, one diklat hall, and three LLDikti worth Rp 8.75 trillion. Shukuk's role in infrastructure development in North Sumatra Province is very good in helping the region, so it does not burden the province's APBD too much. Among the infrastructure projects funded by Sukuk are the revitalization of Haji Medan Asrama, the development of the on/off Flyover Amplas Medan Ramp, the UIN SU (State Islamic University of North Sumatra), the Amplas Field Terminal and the A-type terminal of Tanjung Pinggir Pematang Siantar.

Keywords: Sukuk, SBSN, Preliminary Infrastructure

Introductions

The well-being of the entire society is the primary goal of a government. The programmes and policies made by a government in a country are, of course, aimed at solving the problems of well-being. In accordance with UUD 1945, NKRI is a welfare state whose objectives include protecting the entire Indonesian nation and the entire bloodshed of Indonesia, advancing the common well-being and enlightening the life of the nation.

The Indonesian government is very concerned with the development of this infrastructure, one of which can be seen from the regulations that have been issued. Among them, the Presidential Regulation No. 3 of 2016 on Accelerating the Implementation of National Strategic Projects, as last amended by the President's Regulations No. 109 of 2020, the Government targets the construction of a national strategic project consisting of 201 projects and 10 programmes with an estimated funding requirement of Rp. 4,817 trillion. (kemenkeu, 2021).

Furthermore, it can be seen that during the period 2015-2022, the infrastructure budget grew by an average of 12.7% annually. The domestic policy seems to be yielding quite good results, as evidenced by increased infrastructure stocks. The infrastructure stock is the total value of investment that has been spent by governments and private entities in building infrastructure, minus depression. Although Indonesian infrastructure stocks are still below

the global standard target of 75% of GDP, in 2019 Indonesia's infrastructure stock has grown to 43% from 35% in 2015 (kemenkeu, 2020).

The government has allocated an infrastructure budget of Rp.392 trillion in the State Revenue and Purchasing Budget (RAPBN) 2023 plan. The value has risen by 7.75% compared to the outlook of APBN 2022 amounting to Rp.363.8 trillions. The infrastructure budget, one of which is allocated to the central government expenditure of Rp. 213.39 trillion. This includes ministerial/agency (K/L) expenditures of Rp.189.21 trillions and non-K / L expenses of Rp24.17 trillion. Then, the allocation of the infrastructure budget through the transfer to the region (TKD) amounted to Rp92.99 trillion. Then, infrastructure budget through budget financing of Rp85.65 trillion. The budget is aimed at accelerating the construction of infrastructure that supports economic transformation and new growth centers. In order to this goal, the government will use the budget to accelerate infrastructure development for the fulfilment of basic services. The budget will also be used to support the decommissioning of access to information and communication technology infrastructure.

Prioritizing the development of infrastructure is not apart from the Government's efforts to distribute prosperity to the whole layer of society. The availability of infrastructure that is accessible to the entire population will facilitate economic activities. Increased economic activity is expected to have an impact on improved well-being and reduced economic inequalities. The positive relationship between economic growth and the availability of infrastructure has been highlighted by development economists. Hariyanto (2017) states that the economic growth of a country is influenced by the accumulation of capital (investment in land, equipment, goods and means), natural resources, human resources (human resources) both the number and the level of quality of its population, technological progress, access to information, the desire to innovate and develop themselves and the culture of work.(Hariyanto, 2017).

Sharia investments continue to evolve, with no exception to Sukuk, which is a Sharia effect that is one of the instruments of Sharia investment. Sukuk or what is often called a sharia bond according to the Fatwa of the National Sharia Council of the Indonesian National Assembly No: 137/DSN-MUI/IX/2020 on sukuk, is a valuable letter (Shariah effect) is a certificate or proof of ownership that cannot be determined the limits (musya') on the underlying assets (Ushul Al-Shukukuk) after receiving the funds, the completion of the reservation and the beginning of the use of funds according to its provisions.

Sukuk is the wrong instrument the government uses for infrastructure financing. The first government-published booklet was in 2008. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 19 of 2008 on State/State Sharia Valuables, the publication of sharia vessels is intended to finance APBN including the financing of government projects. The first earmarked infrastructure financing began in 2013. Starting with Sukuk Project Financing/Project Based Sukuk (PBS), infrastructure financing with the country's sukuk continues to increase. From 2013 to 2015, Sukuk has funded the construction of infrastructure worth Rp 7.10 trillion. The value of financing has increased almost twice to Rp 13.67 Trillion in the following year (Kemenkeu, 2019).

According to Anisa Ilmia's research entitled "Sukuk State and Infrastructure Development in Indonesia". With the results of the research that Sukuk State Publication (SBSN) is one of the government's breakthroughs in addressing the problem and is expected to be an option that can be used for infrastructure financing. This research aims to identify the development of the country's tribe and how it contributes to development.

The infrastructure in Indonesia was included at the time of Covid 19. From the results of data analysis with library research methods known SukukNegaratelah played a role as a source of APBN financing. Sukuk State publication with a variety of series of sukuk has made a major contribution in the construction of various infrastructure projects in Indonesia. The total value of publications and outstanding national assets tend to increase year by year, indicating that the State Assets are a financial instrument of interest to investors, both institutional and retail/individual investors because in addition to being able to invest, investors can also contribute to the development of the country. Based on the above background, the author is interested in raising research with the title "Role of Sukuk in Infrastructure Development in the Province of North Sumatra"

Methods

The research is a qualitative study using secondary data derived from the Central Statistical Agency's report, in particular on the economic growth of both the national and North Sumatra in 2012-2023 and the Financial Services Authority's Report on the development of the country's sub-divisions in 2013-2023, as well as data from the report of the Ministry of Finance on the developments in Indonesia, APBN allocation data for infrastructure, and allocation and realization data of projects funded by the Shariah State's Charter of Value both nationally and in North sumatra in 2002-2023.

The subject of the study is the person, place or object observed in the study as the target. While the object of research is something that becomes the subject of the question for later to be observed and studied. This research is a kind of library research, and the subject of this research is books or libraries. The subject of this research is a book relating to Sukuk and APBN, while the object of the research relates to the role of Sukuk in infrastructure development in the province of North Sumatra. In this research the data used is a time series on sukuk and data of the finance ministry regarding infrastructure from the year 2017-2021.

The technique used in this study is data analysis of Miles and Huberman models. In this model, qualitative activity is carried out interactively and continuously until it feels sufficient. (Sugiyono, 2018). Activities in data extraction include: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

Results

1. The development of the country globally and Indonesia

The early form of the sack was discovered by the Western scholar Walter Fichel J. Jews in the Economic and Political Life of Medieval Islam, in the first century the hijriyah sack is a guarantee of financing that was written, then the word sack translated into the language of trade in Latin that is "check" or "cheque". From the study, the data obtained that the string is the same as the note printed for the food that is traded in the market, where the seller does not have the origin of the food (Nathif J. Adam dan Abdulkader Thomas, 2004).

Later, the Islamic Jurisprudence Council (IJC) issued a fatwa to support the development of the tribe. That prompted the Bahrain Monetary Agency (BMA) to issue a 91 day futures of \$25 million in 2001. Following Malaysia in the same year published global corporals sukuk in international Islamic financial markets. And, this is the first global sukuk to appear in the international financial market. In its development, sukuk publication in international finance markets continues to increase. Thus, Sukuk began to be undermined by the government in the Islamic world. One of them is the Malaysian government that issued 200 million dollars in 2002 and was exhausted by the market quickly, even over subscribe (Alvien Septian Haerisma, 2005).

The process of spreading sukuk in various countries was fast enough because sukuk was deemed to have the privilege of being a financial instrument in accordance with Islamic law. And at that time the sharia bank had difficulty placing its funds, it was because the financial instruments that existed mostly contained unsurriba that could not be used by Islamic financial institutions. There was a global crisis in 2008, global economic growth declined but over time, it showed a material recovery, albeit low. This slow economic growth raises concerns and challenges, especially for the Islamic financial industry. The Islamic financial system, which is considered more stable, and based on the real sector, is capable of ensuring a sense of security because it has a greater resilience to the crisis (Nisful Laila, 2019).

After the 2008 crisis, in 2016, the development of the world economy has improved, as has the Islamic financial market. This development was triggered by the existence of sukuk as a financial instrument of Shariah. Sukuk has begun to be widely published by both the government and the private sector in various countries, with a variety of currencies so that it can reach investors more widely. Sukuk is also beginning to be used as a funding for government projects in different countries.

Based on the International Islamic Financial Market (IIFM) report, the global issuance of mortgages from January 2001 to December 2016 amounted to US\$181,725 billion, spread across 22 countries in Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Europe (IIFM, 2017).

Islamic Finance is a rapidly growing and widely accepted concept, adopted by countries in Asia, Europe, and America, marked by the establishment of various Sharia financial institutions and the publication of various sharia financial instruments. The principle of Islamic financial transactions is the prohibition of riba, gharar, and maisir, focusing on profit, and the existence of agreement between the two parties.

Domestic financial markets are growing fairly fast, even though their percentages are relatively small compared to conventional markets. One of the financial instruments issued in the country is the sukuk. Through the Fatwa of the National Sharia Council, the Indonesian National Assembly (DSN-MUI) No. 32/DSN/MUI/IX/2002 explained the issue of Sharia bonds, in which the first party to issue a sukuk in Indonesia was PT. Indosat to finance business expansion. Then it was followed by the regulation of issuing a subpoena through the Financial Institution's Capital Market Supervisory Authority (BAPEPAM-LK) number IX.A.13 concerning the issuance of Shariah securities (Nisful Laila, 2019).

In 2008, the Indonesian People's Council of Representatives (DPR-RI), through the Act No. 19 of 2008 on Sharia State Securities, stated that the government has the authority to issue both domestic and international stamps to finance the APBN deficit as well as fund the construction of state projects. (Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Pembiayaan dan

Resiko, Kementerian Keuangan tahun 2006). Along with the developments in Indonesia, in 2017, through the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia introduced the latest breakthrough about the sukuk namely, green sukuk. Green sukuk is a sukuk issued by the state with the aim of funding a country environmentally friendly project aimed at reducing carbon emissions, among other projects of power plants with renewable energy sources, namely wind, solar, as well as earth heat.

2. Development of Retail Sukuk in Indonesia

Sukuk State Ritel (Sukuk Ritel) is a sharia-based investment instrument which is issued by the Government for sale to individuals citizens of Indonesia. Sukuk Ritel whose publication is based on the principle of Shariah makes it avoidable from the elements of gambling (*masyir*), unclear (*gharar*), or *riba* (usury). Retail publishing income funds will be used to finance infrastructure development so that investors who buy retail publishing indirectly contribute to national development. Retail items issued by the government using the Asset to be Leased license. Based on the license, the funds generated from the publication of retail items will be allocated to investment activities such as the purchase of State Property (BMN) benefits rights to be leased to the government, as well as the procurement of projects to be rented to the Government.. The uniqueness of retail equity as an investment instrument includes (1) intended for individual Indonesian citizens, (2) a three-year tenor, (3) a fixed remuneration and payments made every month, (4) the management of private equity investment based on Islamic Shariah principles under the supervision of MUI, (5) can be traded in secondary markets, and (6) orders or purchases starting from Rp1.000.000,.

The objectives of the publication include (1) meeting APBN financing needs including financing of APBN project development in Indonesia, (2) promoting the progress of the Shariah financial market, (3) improving domestic financial market stability, (4) expanding the domestic investor base, and (5) providing alternative instruments/diversification of investment for retail investors. The method applied in the process of publishing a series of retail books is the bookbuilding method. The bookbuilding method can be defined as the method of selling SBSNs to retail investors through a seller's agent by collecting purchase orders during a period of bidding established by the government. After the investor has ordered, the investor will wait for the outcome of the retail subscription by the government. The investor who does not receive the subscription will receive a refund from the seller's agent. Whereas the investor who obtains the reservation will receive confirmation of the ownership of the retailer's agency. In the publication of retail subscriptions in the primary market, the purchase of a retailer subscription can only be made by an individual investor or a resident of Indonesia who is certified with a Resident Mark Card (KTP) at the time of making the purchase through the sales agent. Meanwhile, retail trade in secondary markets is not only conducted by individual investors, but can also involve institutional investors who want to own a retail trade. (over the counter).

Sukuk Ritel itself was first released in 2009 with the SR001 series, with a bid period from 30 January to 20 February 2009. For SR001, the government set 12% of the earnings. The first series of Sukuk Ritel Indonesia was invaded by 14,295 investors. As for the sales value of SR001 recorded Rp.5.55 trillion. In terms of the size of the coupons, the SR001 was the largest until the sale of SR0017. While for the lowest coupons during the issuance of SR001-SR0017 recorded at the time of the release of SR015, the coupon was only 5.1%. Nevertheless, SR015 sold with the bid period August 20 to September 15, 2021, was able to attract the interest of 49.027 investors with a sales value of Rp.27 trillion. Meanwhile, from the side of the largest number of investors Sukuk Ritel, managed to sell SR017 of 65,362 people. The Government mentioned that the issuance of SR017 had set a new record in issuing State Securities (SBN) Retail, at the time, or as of September 21, 2022. SR017, which was offered from August 19 to September 14, 2022 and with a return of 5.9%, with a sales value of Rp. 26,97 trillion. Whereas on the side of the record sales of Sukuk Ritel, the largest recorded by the series SR008 is Rp. 31.5 trillions. SR008, offered from February 19 to March 4, 2016 with a coupon of 8.3%.

3. Development of Infrastructure in Indonesia

According to the Global Competitiveness Report 2019 released by the WEF, Indonesia's competitiveness ranking ranks 50th in the world out of 141 countries surveyed. (Schwab, 2019). When compared to neighbouring countries, Indonesia ranks fourth in ASEAN after Singapore (1), Malaysia (27) and Thailand. (40). According to the WEF, a stable macroeconomic and large economic size are the strengths for Indonesia's competitiveness at the global level. In addition, the WEF also noted that Indonesia is one of the countries that has made significant progress in terms of transport infrastructure. Specifically with regard to infrastructure aspects, Indonesia achieved the same score as

Thailand and India, as well as higher compared to the Philippines, Vietnam, and Brazil, but still lower than Russia, Malaysia, China, and Singapore.

To get out of the middle-income trap and become a developed country by 2045, infrastructure development has become one of the main pillars of the government's national development priorities in recent years. The government has five priority infrastructure development programmes in the period 2020-2024. The five programmes are development of basic service infrastructure, strengthening connectivity, urban, energy and electricity infrastructure development, and digital transformation. (Peraturan Presiden Nomor 18 Tahun 2020 Tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional Tahun 2020- 2024).

In addition, through Presidential Decree No. 3 of 2016 on Accelerating the Implementation of National Strategic Projects as recently amended by Presidential Regulation No. 109 of 2020, the Government targets the construction of a national strategic project consisting of 201 projects and 10 programmes with an estimated funding requirement of Rp. 4,817 trillion. During the period 2015-2022, the infrastructure budget grew by an average of 12.7 per cent annually. The policy in the refurbishment seems to yield quite good results, as demonstrated by increased infrastructure stocks. The infrastructure stock is the total value of investment that has been spent by governments and private entities in building infrastructure, minus depreciation. Although Indonesian infrastructure stocks are still below the global standard target of 75% of GDP, in 2019 Indonesia's infrastructure stock has grown to 43% from 35% last year. (Hidayat, 2021).

By 2022, infrastructure development remains one of the development priorities, especially in support of economic recovery following the Covid-19 pandemic. Infrastructure development has an important role to play in revitalizing economic activity that has been weakened due to the impact of the covid19 epidemic. To that end, the government has allocated an infrastructure budget in the 2022 APBN budget of Rp.365.778,1 billion consisting of:

(a) Central Government purchases amounting to Rp.168.348.3 billion, including K/L expenditures of Rp.162.249.4 billion and non-K/L spending of Rp.6.098.9 billion.

(b) Transfer to the District and Village Fund (TKDD) of Rp.102.193.9 billion

(c) Budgetary Financing of Rp95.235.9 million.

Looking at national competition through infrastructure indicators, it can be concluded that Indonesia is still lagging behind its neighbors. It is even possible that there are still gaps or infrastructure gaps that occur in the territory of Indonesia. In response, over the past few years, the government has been pushing for infrastructure development in many sectors. Therefore, innovation in the financial sector is needed to dig into sources of funding that can be used for infrastructure financing. Including the Shariah financial sector. The financial potential of the Indonesian Shariah is still very deep and not so touched. Moreover, the market size potential is also huge because Indonesia is the largest Muslim population country.

Sukuk is the wrong instrument the government uses for infrastructure financing. The first government-published booklet was in 2008. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 19 of 2008 on Sharia State/State Securities, the purpose of the publisher is to finance the APBN including the financing of government projects. The first earmarked infrastructure financing began in 2013. Starting with Sukuk Project Financing/Project Based Sukuk (PBS), infrastructure financing with the country's sukuk continues to increase.

From 2013 to 2023, the Shariah State Securities (SBSN) has supported the construction of 5,163 projects with a total allocation of Rp. 209.82 trillion in 38 provinces in Indonesia. As for the projects financed through the State Charter, 699 projects of road and bridge infrastructure amounting to Rp. 73.37 trillion, 749 projects of water resource infrastructure of Rp. 36.62 trillions, 217 projects of land, sea, and air transport infrastructure and a total of Rp.61.01 trillion. In the field of education and technological research, the State has funded various strategic projects, among others, 23 laboratory projects and technology research facilities worth Rp. 3,37 trillion, 1,139 projects of state Islamic religious colleges (PTKINs) worth Rp. 14,75 trillions, 90 projects of PTN buildings, one high school, four SMKs, one diklat hall, and three LLDs worth Rp 8,75 Trillion (kemenkeu, 2023).

In view of the State Revenue and Purchases Budget (APBN) for 2017, information can be obtained that the government continues to increase expenditures of a productive nature such as infrastructure development and interregional connectivity, construction of infrastructure facilities and infrastructure, housing, sanitation and clean water (Hariyanto, 2017).

Hariyanto (2017) It states that the economic growth of a country is influenced by the accumulation of capital (investment in land, equipment, goods and means), natural resources, human resources (human resources) both the number and quality of its population, technological progress, access to information, the desire to innovate and develop themselves and the culture of work (Hariyanto, 2017).

Economists estimate the need for funds to boost economic growth to the range of 7% to Rp. 2,900 trillion by the end of 2019. The government through the State Revenue and Purchases Budget (APBN) can not provide these funds alone. Currently, the Government has encouraged private involvement to participate in the construction of

infrastructure in the framework of government and private cooperation. (public private partnership). Infrastructure projects that have high economic value and potentially generate income streams such as toll roads are expected to be undertaken by the private sector (Hariyanto, 2017).

The government has also undertaken various efforts to address the financing gap. Some steps have been taken, for example, by enhancing cooperation with the private sector (Public Private Partnership/PPP), commissioning the State-owned Enterprise Agency (BUMN) to work on strategic projects such as the construction of tanks for PLTA and agriculture, construction of Sumatera trans toll roads, as well as a shipping port. Besides, the government also plans to create land banks and infrastructure banks to support infrastructure development. (Hirayanto, 2017). In addition to these measures, the government has now made a breakthrough in finding new sources of financing.

One of these breakthroughs was the publication of a State Bank for Project Based Infrastructure Financing (Project Based Bank). As mandated by Act No. 19 of 2008 on Sharia State Securities (SBSN) or State Bank, the State Bank can be issued for the financing of budget deficits of the State Revenue and Shopping (APBN) in general and government-owned infrastructure financing (Hirayanto, 2017).

4. Understanding Project Based String (PBS)

The Project Based Sukuk (PBS) series is a State Sukuk issued in the framework of project financing, with medium-term tenors, in the denomination of rupiah in the domestic prime market, with a fixed rate of remuneration paid every semester (semiannual), and can be traded on the secondary market. The Sukuk State series is structured using the Academic Asset to be Leased with the underlying asset as a combination of State Property (BMN) and the project, most of which are government projects in the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget. (APBN).

The Sukuk Country series Project Based Sukuk (PBS) was first published through auction at the end of 2011 (although at that time no incoming bids were won) and was intended for institutional investors with large nominal purchases. (Hadad, 2016). As mentioned in the Act No. 19 of 2018 on State Sharia Valuables (SBSN), the purpose of issuing State Sharia Valuable Letters (SBCN) or Sukuk State is to finance the deficit of the State Budget Revenue and Purchases (APBN) and the financing of government-owned infrastructure projects. The role of Sukuk in financing infrastructure development is also increasing.

Since the publication of Government Regulation No. 56 of 2011 on Project Financing through Sharia State Securities Publishing (SBSN), the government has developed infrastructure financing through State Sukuk publication. Implementation of this is by publishing a project-based State Sukuk or Sukuk State with a PBS (Project Based Sukuk) series in 2012. In addition to the Project-Based Sukuk (PBS) series, the State Retail (SR) Sukuk published since 2012 is also used for financing infrastructure projects. (Hariyanto, 2017). The Sharia State (SBSN) Project Based Sukuk (PBS) series is sold to institutional investors through auctions and private placement, using underlying projects and activities of the State Revenue and Purchasing Budget. (APBN). Sharia State (SBSN) Project Based Sukuk (PBS) coupons are fixed and payable every 6 months in the type of currency Rupiah (djppr.kemenkeu.go.id).

The State Corporation with its Project Based Sukuk (PBS) series, using the Asset to be Leased history license, has created a structure that allows the government to lease assets (infrastructure projects) that will be realized in the future (at the time of construction), but the government can pay the rental of the project from the beginning of the construction period.

Investor holders will receive remuneration from the agreed rental value. The rental is a fixed return (fixed return), and the rental remuneration is also called a rental. However, since the project built does not generate a flow of reception and is a service to the public, then the reward given to Sukuk State investors does not come from the performance of the infrastructure.

Conclusion

As for the conclusion in this study is as follows:

- 1) The development of the family in Indonesia is developing quite rapidly. Through the Fatwa of the National Sharia Council, the Indonesian National Assembly (DSN-MUI) No. 32/DSN/MUI/IX/2002 explained the issue of Sharia bonds, in which the first party to issue a sukuk in Indonesia was PT. Indosat to finance business expansion. Then it was followed by the regulation of issuing a subpoena through the Financial Institutions Capital Market Supervisory Authority (BAPEPAM-LK) number IX.A.13 concerning the issuance of Shariah securities. In 2008, the Indonesian People's Council of Representatives (DPR-RI), through the Act No. 19 of 2008 on Sharia State Securities, explained that the government has the authority to issue both domestic and international stamps

- to finance the APBN deficit as well as fund the development of state projects (DG Finance and Risk Management, Ministry of Finance 2006.
- 2) The subordinate role in infrastructure development in Indonesia is very significant. It can be seen from 2013 to 2023, has supported the construction of 5,163 projects with a total allocation of Rp 209,82trillion in 38 provinces in Indonesia. As for the projects financed through the State Charter, 699 projects of road and bridge infrastructure amounting to Rp. 73.37 trillion, 749 projects of water resources infrastructure of Rp. 36.62 trillions, 217 projects of land, sea, and air transport infrastructure and budgeted for Rp. 61.01 trillions. Then as many as 286 projects of infrastructures and social services were funded through the state charter, such as Hajj embarkation and Hajj and Integrated Umrah Service Centre (PLHUT) worth Rp. 3.71 trillion, 1,487 projects for wedding hall and Hajja manasik building worth Rp.2.06 trillion, and one project for the maintenance of halal product guarantees worth Rp. 148 billion.
 - 3) Sukh's role in infrastructure development in the North Sumatra province is very good in helping the region, so it doesn't burden the province's APBD too much. Among the infrastructure projects funded by Sukuk are the revitalization of Haji Medan Asrama, the development of the on/off Flyover Amplas Medan Ramp, the UIN SU (State Islamic University of North Sumatra), the Amplas Field Terminal and the A-type terminal of Tanjung Pinggir Pematang Siantar.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This article would not have been possible without the valuable contributions and support of several individuals and institutions. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for their comprehensive policies and data on Retail Sukuk and infrastructure development. Their insights have provided a crucial foundation for understanding the economic and financial landscape of the country.

We also acknowledge the diligent efforts of researchers and authors who have meticulously gathered and analyzed information, ensuring the accuracy and depth of the content presented. Their dedication has greatly enriched the quality of this article.

Additionally, we are grateful to all individuals and organizations who generously shared their knowledge and expertise. Their contributions have helped shed light on various aspects of Sukuk and infrastructure financing in Indonesia, contributing to a more nuanced understanding of these complex subjects.

Last but not least, we express our appreciation to family members and friends whose unwavering support and encouragement have been instrumental throughout the writing process. Their encouragement has been a constant source of motivation.

Thank you once again to everyone involved for their invaluable contributions and support in bringing this article to fruition.

REFERENCES

- Adiatna, P. & Pradono. (2016). *Peluang Surat Berharga Syariah Negara (SBSN) Sebagai Alternatif Pembiayaan Infrastruktur Transportasi*. Bandung Institute of Technology.
- Agusman, *Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Triwulan II 2017 Tetap Terjaga*, Departemen Komunikasi Bank Indonesia, 2017, http://www.bi.go.id/id/ruangmedia/siaranpers/Pages/sp_195917.aspx , di akses pada tanggal 2 Juli 2023.
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. (2006). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Bahril, Datuk. (2014). Sukuk, Dimensi Baru Pembiayaan Pemerintah Untuk Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi dan Bisnis*, Vol. 14, No. 1. BAPEPAM-LK Nomor: KEP-130/BL/2006 tentang Penerbitan Efek Syariah, Peraturan No. IX/A.13: Penerbitan Efek. Beik,
- Irfan Syauqi. (2011). *Memperkuat Peran Sukuk Negara dalam Pembangunan Ekonomi Indonesia*.

- Jurnal Ekonomi Islam Al-Infaq, Vol. 2, No. 2. Burhanuddin (2010). Aspek Hukum Lembaga Keuangan Syariah. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Hendra Andy Mulia Panjaitan, Sri Mulatsih, & Wiwiek Rindayati. (2020). Analisis Dampak Pembangunan Infrastruktur Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Inklusif Provinsi Sumatera Utara. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Kebijakan Pembangunan*, 8(1), 43–61. <https://doi.org/10.29244/jekp.v8i1.29898> Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia – Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan, Keputusan Ketua BAPEPAM-LK Nomor: KEP181/BL/2009 tentang Penerbitan Efek Syariah, Peraturan No. IX/A/13: Penerbitan Efek Syariah, lampiran ke-1.
- Faradis, R. (2020). Indeks Komposit Pembangunan Infrastruktur Provinsi- Provinsi di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Pembangunan Indonesia*, 20(1), 33–55. <https://doi.org/10.21002/jepi.2020.03> Fatah, Dede Abdul, (2011). “Perkembangan Obligasi Syariah (Sukuk) di Indonesia: Analisis Peluang dan Tantangan”, *Jurnal Innovatio*, Vol. 10, No. 2. Jakarta: UIN Syarif Hidayatullah. Fatwa MUI No. 71/DSN-MUI/VI/2008 tentang Sale and Lease Back.
- Fauziah, S., & Nurwahidin. (2020). Pembiayaan Infrastruktur dengan Sukuk Negara di Indonesia : Prosedur dan Struktur. *Jurnal Manajemen, Ekonomi Dan Akuntansi*, 4(1), 257–270. Hanye, Tiopilus., Idris, Adam., dkk. (2014). Implementasi Pembangunan Infrastruktur dalam Percepatan Pembangunan Daerah Pedalaman di Kecamatan Long Pahangai Kabupaten Mahakam Ulu. *Jurnal e-Journal Administrative Reform*, Vol. 2, No. 3.
- Hariyanto, Eri. Memahami Project Based Sukuk (PBS), Ditjen Pengelolaan Pembiayaan dan Risiko, Kementerian Keuangan, <http://www.djppr.kemenkeu.go.id/page/load/1807>, diakses pada tanggal 20 Juli 2023. Ilmia, A. (2021). Sukuk Negara Dan Pembangunan Infrastruktur Di Indonesia. *Finansha: Journal of Sharia Financial Management*, 1(2), 22–34. <https://doi.org/10.15575/fsfm.v1i2.10761> Imsar, I., Nurhayati, N., & Harahap, I. (2023). Analisis Interaksi Ekonomi Digital, Keterbukaan Ekonomi, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Islam (I-HDI) Dan Investasi Terhadap Pertumbuhan PDB Indonesia. *Pendidikan Islami: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 12 (01).
- Khairunnisa, N., Furqani, H., & Amanatillah, D. (2017). Bisnis Syariah Sukuk dan Pembangunan Infrastruktur di Indonesia (Analisis Peran dan Manfaat Sukuk Untuk Pembangunan Indonesia). *Prodi Ekonomi Syariah*, 1(2), 11– 29. Peluang Pembiayaan Infrastruktur Melalui Sukuk Negara, Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Utang Kementerian Keuangan, <http://www.kemenkeu.go.id/media/4456/peluang-pembiayaan-infrastruktur-melalui-sukuk-negara.pdf>. Surat Berharga Syariah Negara (SBSN) Sebagai Sumber Pembiayaan Infrastruktur, 2017. <http://www.djppr.kemenkeu.go.id/page/load/1807>. Ketentuan umum angka 2 fatwa MUI No. 70/DSN-MUI/VI/2008 tentang Metode Penerbitan Surat Berharga Negara.