

# The Potency of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) on Social Development

Aam Slamet Rusydiana<sup>1</sup> & Sherrindra Avedta<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>SMART Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University Turkey

This study aims to see the development of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) research around the world and research path that can be carried out based on journals published on the theme. This research uses a qualitative method with a bibliometric analysis approach. The data used is secondary data with the theme CWLS which comes from the Dimensions database with a total of 60 journal articles. Then, the data was processed and analyzed using the VosViewer application with the aim of knowing the bibliometric map of CWLS research development in the world. The results of the study found that based on bibliometric keyword mapping, there are 4 clusters that can become research paths with topics related to (1) Social Development and CWLS, (2) Economic Development and CWLS, (3) Covid-19 Pandemic and CWLS and (4) MSME Development and CWLS. The author also tries to make a simulation of the impact of CWLS based on its potential, as well as the possible allocation for SDGs projects.

**Keywords: CWLS; Research Map; Cash Waqf; Temporary Waqf; Potency**

## OPEN ACCESS

\*Correspondence:

Aam Slamet Rusyddiana  
aamsmart@gmail.com

Received: 7 January 2023

Accepted: 9 January 2023

Published: 12 February 2023

Citation:

(2023) The Potency of Cash Waqf  
Linked Sukuk (CWLS) on Social  
Development  
Journal of Islamic Economic  
Literature  
4.1

## INTRODUCTION

Waqf is one of the manifestations of economic philanthropy in the Islamic context that aims to achieve benefit and justice in the social structure (Yusuf, 2022). Apart from having a significant impact in the economic aspect, waqf also plays a profound social role, as its impact provides a sustainable influence in the social life of the community (Yusuf, 2022). In order to play a role in improving the welfare and standard of living of the community at large, it is important for waqf to be managed efficiently and sustainably (Uula, 2022). A prominent principle in waqf administration is the departure from its sale or transformation into a consumptive asset, but rather making it a productive resource. Thus, from a theoretical perspective, waqf should continue to grow and may even be able to generate new waqf (Faradis et al., 2019).

Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) refers to a type of Islamic financial instrument that combines the principles of cash waqf and sukuk. The concept of cash waqf refers to a type of charitable waqf where funds are channeled for social welfare purposes, while sukuk represents a form of Islamic bond that generates returns for investors on the basis of the underlying assets. CWLS was developed with the aim of providing sustainable funding for social welfare projects. CWLS operates by collecting cash waqf donations from individuals and institutions which are used to issue sukuk. The sukuk are then sold to investors, who receive a return equal to the value of the underlying assets. The income derived from the sukuk is utilized to support social welfare projects, while the investment principal is managed as cash waqf (Siswanto et al., 2022; Sasongko et al., 2021; Yasin, 2021; Yunita, 2021).

CWLS has several advantages over cash waqf and traditional sukuk, including its ability to provide sustainable funding for social welfare projects, as returns from the sukuk can be reinvested in new projects. Furthermore, CWLS allows individuals and institutions to participate in social welfare projects without having to spend funds, as the principal value is managed as cash waqf. In this context, CWLS also presents an opportunity for investors to earn returns while contributing to social welfare projects (Siswanto et al., 2022; Sasongko et al., 2021).

Other benefits of CWLS include the creation of new assets, where the proceeds of waqf sukuk investments will be used to create new waqf assets, which can be used for charitable purposes such as building schools, hospitals, and mosques. In addition, CWLS can contribute to a country's economic

development by expanding its production base and strengthening national economic stability. CWLS can also be used to finance social projects through non-profit organizations, which can have a positive impact on society. Furthermore, CWLS also provide an opportunity for individuals to engage in charitable giving while also earning a return on their investment (Tanjung & Windiarso, 2021; Yasin, 2021; Hafandi & Handayati, 2021).

However, along the way, CWLS faced a series of challenges that needed to be overcome. One of the main challenges is the lack of awareness and understanding of the concept of waqf among the public. The result of this is a low participation rate in the scheme, which has a direct impact on the amount of funds raised. Another challenge faced is the lack of a clear regulatory framework for CWLS, which results in uncertainty among investors and issuers, hampering market growth. In addition, transparency in the management of cash waqf funds is still not optimal, leading to concerns about potential misuse of funds as well as lack of clarity in accountability. In addition, the need for a standardized reporting system is important to ensure that the use of funds is in line with the stated objectives. However, the existence of a secondary market for CWLS is still limited, so investors face difficulties in disposing of their investments. This phenomenon results in low market liquidity, which in turn affects the attractiveness of the scheme to investors (Sasongko et al., 2021; Yasin, 2021).

Therefore, it is important to see the extent of the current development of CWLS through research, and one method that can be used to see the development of research is bibliometrics using VosViewer. The method is able to create and display author journal maps and research paths based on co-citation data or keyword maps based on co-occurrence data. Some studies that examine related to CWLS include Ubaidillah et al (2021) exploring Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk as a potential instrument that can make a positive contribution to community welfare in Indonesia; Yasin (2021) explains the issues, challenges, and future directions of CWLS in Indonesia; Hafandi & Handayati (2021) explain the suitability of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) with Islamic law; Anindhita & Widana (2022) examine the optimization of the role of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk for state development; and Mufidah (2022) examines the systematic literature review of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk in 2018-2022.

This research was conducted to complement existing research and fill the gaps of previous research and to expand the literature related to Islamic marketing

through the research path. In particular, the purpose of this research is to see the development of "CWLS" research around the world published by journals with this theme and see future research opportunities by formulating a research agenda.

## PREVIOUS STUDIES

Waqf is derived from the Arabic 'Waqafa', which means to stop or stay put. Alternatively, waqf is defined as a form of stewardship or custody of funds, where assets of constant value are surrendered as religious contributions and managed to help those in need (Hasan et al., 2020). Generally, waqf relates to immovable assets such as land and building structures (Khamis & Salleh, 2018). However, in a 2002 fatwa, the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) has allowed the use of movable assets in waqf, so that these assets can be managed productively. Herindar & Rusydiana (2021) describe waqf as the transfer of financial and non-financial resources from consumption and investment, to be used as productive assets capable of providing future benefits, both for individuals and the wider community. In other words, waqf can be thought of as a blend of savings and investment (Pyeman et al., 2016).

In a deeper dimension, waqf involves certain consumption resources that are jointly developed into productive assets, allowing for an increase in accumulative capital and, ultimately, income generation. One of the underlying principles of waqf management is that it is not allowed to sell or transfer into the form of consumptive assets, but must remain as productive assets. Thus, theoretically, waqf should be continuously developed.

To make waqf assets productive, a diverse approach can be applied in their management, encompassing industry, trade, agriculture, and service sectors. The profits generated from such assets will lead to a net profit in line with the original intent of the waqf. On the other hand, in the context of productive waqf, part of the proceeds are directed towards the sustainability of the waqf assets, while the remaining proceeds are allocated to the needy community, in line with the core purpose of the waqf (Hadyantari, 2018). Along with the increasing complexity in meeting the needs of waqf and as an effort to utilize waqf assets effectively, there is an innovation in the form of waqf products that incorporate elements of sukuk, namely Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS). Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) is a social-based investment structure that integrates the principles of waqf and sukuk (Siswanto, 2022). Waqf in this context refers to the

Islamic principle of philanthropy that involves setting aside a certain amount of assets or cash for humanitarian purposes (Sasongko et al., 2021). Sukuk, on the other hand, are financial instruments that conform to Islamic principles, resembling conventional bonds (Yunita, 2021).

The CWLS concept entails a configuration where waqf in the form of cash is pooled and subsequently allocated to state sukuk instruments (Siswanto, 2022). The pioneering CWLS model was first introduced in Indonesia in 2020 (Yasin, 2021). Funds raised from cash waqf and assets are mandated to operational managers who allocate sukuk funds to farmers as capital to carry out agricultural, plantation, and livestock activities (Yunita, 2021). The CWLS model has a series of advantages, including providing a method to collect cash waqf funds and allocate them to a stable financial instrument, namely state sukuk (Sasongko et al., 2021). In addition, this model also plays a role in providing support to Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) through the provision of capital (Siswanto, 2022), and serves as an innovative approach to encourage social dimension investment in Indonesia. The CWLS model also supports the development of the productive waqf concept and strengthens the overall waqf structure in Indonesia. With the implementation of the CWLS model, it is expected to make a positive contribution to inclusive and sustainable economic growth in Indonesia (Ministry of Finance, 2023).

There are several studies that discuss CWLS and are relevant to this research, including Sasongko et al (2021) explaining the potential and challenges of CWLS. Waqf as an Islamic economic instrument in the modern era like today. Indonesia with the most Muslims in the world has enormous waqf potential, with a nominal potential of around IDR. 2,000 Trillion and it would be a shame if this huge potential could not be optimized properly. So CWLS is expected as an alternative instrument to optimize the potential of waqf and examine the obstacles that will be faced. The results of the study concluded that CWLS is able to be an alternative to optimizing the potential of waqf, then the obstacles faced are the level of literacy as an insight into the community in waqf and the level of religiosity of the community in waqf.

Putri (2021) explains the optimization of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) to support the development of social investment and productive waqf. This research explains that waqf is a very important element in Islamic philanthropy because waqf is not only a dimension of worship, but also has a very close

relationship in the legal, social, and especially economic fields. The economic sector has a very significant importance because from waqf assets, assets with high economic value can be produced, the results can be utilized for the welfare of society and have the potential to have an impact on social life, equitable development, and economic growth. One form of waqf that is currently being developed globally is cash waqf. However, currently, cash waqf has not been managed productively. According to the Indonesian Waqf Board (BWI), the potential of cash waqf in Indonesia reaches Rp180 trillion every year. However, in reality, the realization of cash waqf is only IDR 819.38 billion per year. This means that cash waqf has great potential to be developed, but its management cannot be said to be optimal. Related to this issue, the Indonesian government through the Indonesian Waqf Board (BWI) seeks to improve the development of cash waqf by issuing Islamic financial instruments known as Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS), but there is no specific digital integration connected to mobile banking services.

Cahyono & Hidayat (2022) analyzed the integration of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk application in Indonesia. Several significant concepts such as sharing economy, Islamic financial innovation, as well as social impact bonds, have strong relevance to the implementation of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS), as revealed in the research results. CWLS is a mechanism for placing cash waqf in Indonesian Government Securities (SBSN) developed to support social facility development programs. With CWLS, the private sector can proactively participate in the development of public facilities by the government, in order to serve the needs of the entire community. The key feature of CWLS lies in its capacity to be leveraged through the provision of well-managed public infrastructure by the government, supported by strong governance and manageable risk levels. Institutions such as Badan Wakaf Indonesia, Bank Indonesia, Ministry of Finance, Islamic Financial Institutions, Zakat Institutions, Ministry of Religious Affairs, Investors, as well as Beneficiaries (Mauquf Alaih) have involvement in the management of CWLS. Through this research, it is revealed that CWLS has the potential to encourage society to achieve more sustainable and equitable economic growth.

Mukti et al (2022) analyzed the level of public understanding of CWLS, provided solutions to improve public literacy related to CWLS, and provided a digital platform design that makes it easier for people to access information and buy CWLS products. The results found that the understanding of the Muslim community in

Yogyakarta about CWLS is still very low at 17.8%. Then, the utilization of social media and influencers to increase public literacy related to CWLS products. Klik CWLS as a digital platform integrated with Islamic Banking mobile banking to access information about CWLS and buy CWLS products easily and practically.

Other relevant research, namely Ubaidillah et al (2021) explores Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk as a potential instrument that can make a positive contribution to the welfare of society in Indonesia; Yasin (2021) explains the issues, challenges and future direction of CWLS in Indonesia; Hafandi & Handayati (2021) explain the suitability of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) with Islamic law; Anindhita & Widana (2022) examine the optimization of the role of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk for state development; and Mufidah (2022) examines the systematic literature review of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk in 2018-2022.

## RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, various scientific journal publications related to the theme "Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS)" around the world were used as data sources. The data is collected by searching for journal publications indexed in the Dimensions database using the keyword "CWLS". After that, scientific articles or journals that are relevant to the research theme will be selected based on the publication data that has been collected. Journals equipped with DOI became a criterion in the screening process and data processing using software. There were 60 journal articles published from within the research theme "CWLS". The development of publication trends related to the research topic was analyzed using VOSviewer software, which can generate bibliometric maps and allow for more detailed analysis.

In order to build the map, VOSviewer uses the abbreviation VOS which refers to Visualizing Similarity. In previous studies, the VOS mapping technique has been used to obtain bibliometric visualizations which are then analyzed. Furthermore, VOSviewer is able to create and display author journal maps based on co-citation data or keyword maps based on co-occurrence data. Therefore, this study will analyze journal maps related to "CWLS", including author maps, and keywords and then analyze research paths that can be carried out in the future through clusters in keyword mapping.

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach with meta-analysis and descriptive statistical literature study based on 60 journal publications that discuss the theme of "CWLS". Meta-analysis is a method

that integrates previous research related to a particular topic to evaluate the results of existing studies. Furthermore, the qualitative method used in this research is also referred to as a constructive method, where the data collected in the research process will be constructed into themes that are easier to understand and meaningful. The sampling technique used in this research is purposive non-probability sampling method, which aims to fulfill certain information in accordance with the desired research objectives. The application of research with bibliometrics on the topic of Islamic economics and finance has been carried out by several researchers such as Kholiq et al., (2022), Sari (2022a, 2022b), Izza (2021, 2022), Putri (2022), As-Salafiyah (2022), Ikhwan (2021), Riani (2021), As-Salafiyah & Rusydiana (2022) and Khairunnisa & Uula (2022).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research discusses "Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS)" by utilizing 60 publications of journal articles indexed in Dimensions. Bibliometrics is a method used to measure and evaluate scientific performance by taking into account factors such as citations, patents, publications, and other more complex indicators. Bibliometric analysis is conducted to evaluate research activities, laboratories, and scientists, as well as

the performance of countries and scientific specializations. Some of the steps in bibliometric analysis include identifying the background of the research, collecting the databases to be used, and determining the main indicators to be used in the research.

This section will deepen the meta-analysis results by showing a visual mapping chart depicting 60 journals related to "CWLS". In this study, mapping was conducted by analyzing keywords and important or unique terms contained in the journal articles. Mapping is a process to identify knowledge elements, configurations, dynamics, dependencies, and interactions among these elements. The results of the network visualization of 60 journals with the theme "CWLS" will be explained in more detail in the next section.

### Bibliometric Author Mapping

Using bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer software, a mapping of authors contributing to the field of "CWLS" was obtained. The resulting image provides a visual representation of the mapping, the larger and brighter the point marked in yellow, the greater the number of journal publications related to the theme "CWLS" that have been published by that author.

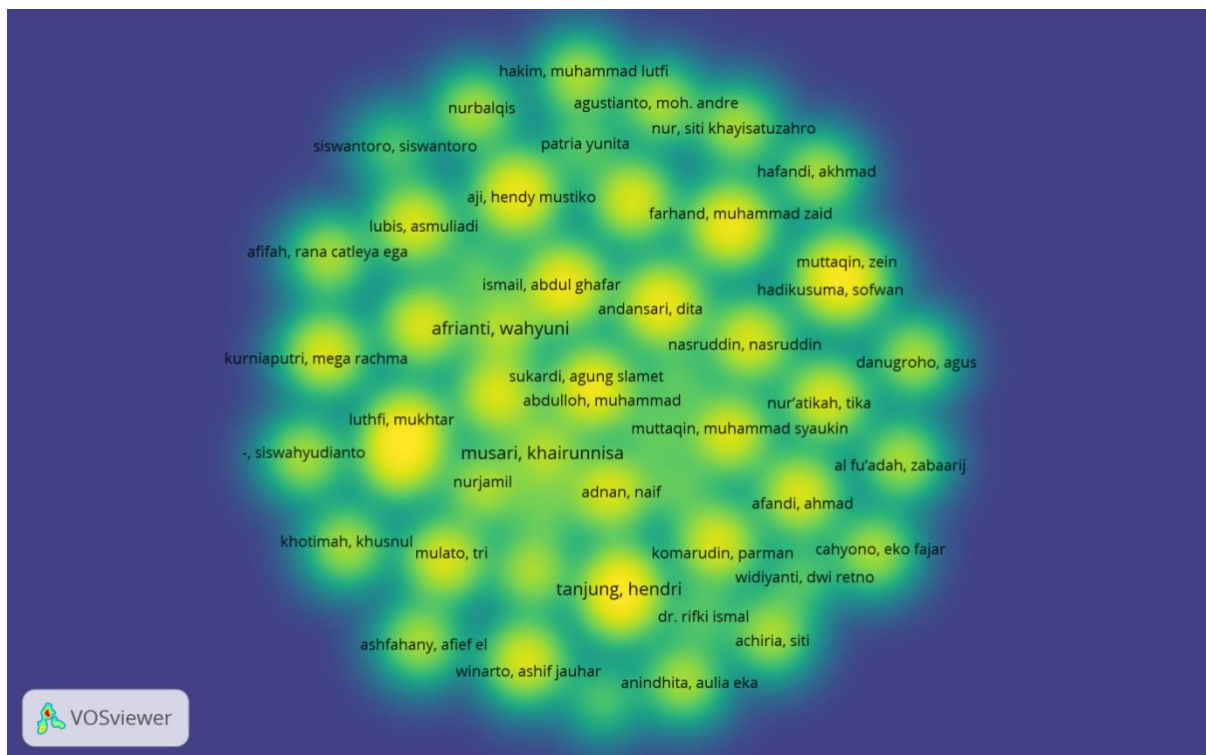


Figure 1: Author Map

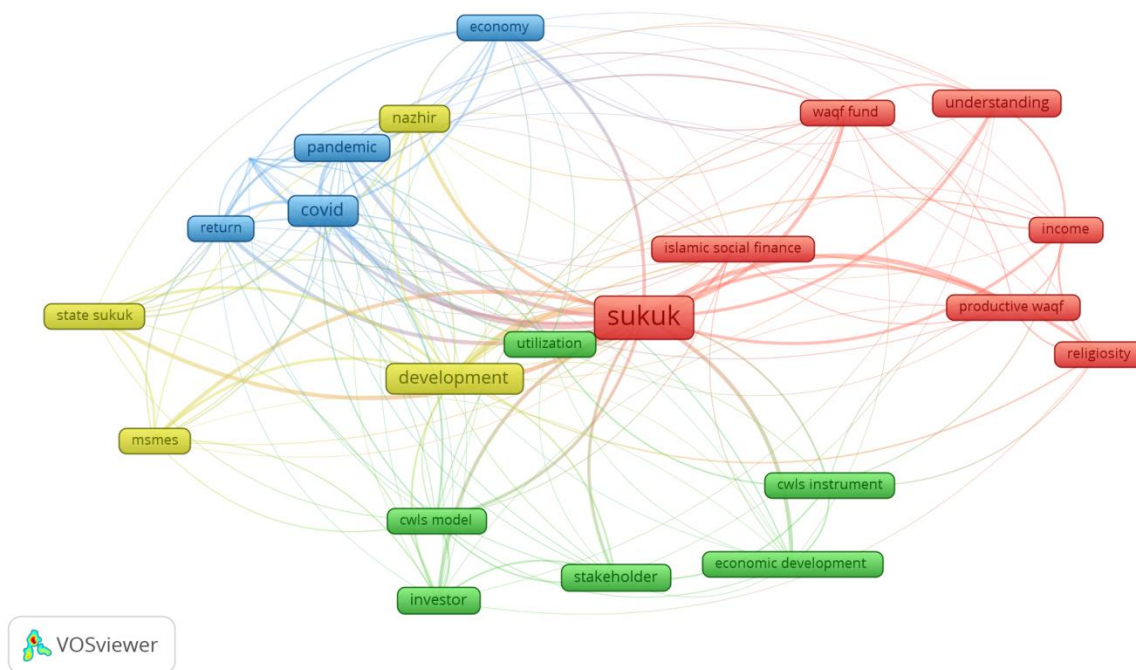
The figure above explains that the cluster density in the bibliometric map depends on the intensity of the yellow color shown. And the yellow color on the map depends on how many items are related to other items. For this reason, this section is very important to get an overview of the general structure of the bibliometric map that is considered important to analyze. From this, it is possible to identify the authors who publish the most works.

In general, each author or researcher has different tendencies in each publication of their work. On some occasions, an author appears as a single author, but on other occasions the author may co-author with other authors or researchers, so this will affect the cluster density and some clusters show different densities.

However, authors who have a large enough cluster density identify that the author has published the most research on the theme of "CWLS", when compared to authors whose cluster density is lower, so the results found can be a reference for other researchers in the future. From the results of the analysis, it was found that the authors who published the most publications related to Social "CWLS" included Afrianti, Wahyuni; Wahab, Abdul; Musari, Khairunnisa; and Tanjung, Hendri.

**Research Map**

The figure below describes the trend of keywords appearing in research on the theme "CWLS" and the larger shapes are the most used words in journal publications on the theme "CWLS".



**Figure 2:** Cluster by Keywords

As for the mapping, the keywords that appear most in the publication "CWLS" include Sukuk,

development, covid, and CWLS model, which are then divided into 4 clusters, as follows:

**Table 1:** Research cluster on CWLS

Cluster	Keywords
Cluster 1 (7 items)	Income, Islamic social finance, productive waqf, religiosity, sukuk, understanding, waqf fund
Cluster 2 (6 items)	CWLS Instrument, CWLS model, economic development, investor, stakeholder, utilization
Cluster 3 (5 items)	Covid, economy, pandemic, return, social investment
Cluster 4 (4 items)	Development, MSMES, nazhir, state sukuk

**Cluster 1: Social Development and CWLS**

Topics in the first cluster are related to social development and CWLS. There are still quite a few

studies that specifically discuss this matter. Given that CWLS is a form of social finance instrument in Islam, one of the main focuses or objectives should be social

development. However, the lack of research found in this regard concludes that the research opportunities for this topic are still broad and must continue to be developed. Some relevant research on this topic include [Musari \(2022\)](#) promoting the integration between Green Sukuk and CWLS and adopting the concept of Esham towards Perpetual Green CWLS as a new environmentally friendly funding alternative. Indonesia is the world's first global sovereign and retail Green Sukuk issuer. Since its first issuance in 2018, Green Sukuk over four years has been issued seven times to finance and/or refinance Eligible Green Sector projects/programs. Then, to support the development of social investment and productive waqf, the Government of Indonesia also issued Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) by blending Islamic finance and impact investment for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). CWLS is the first blended Islamic finance for fiscal instruments in Indonesia that integrates Islamic commercial finance and Islamic social finance. The collaboration between Green Sukuk and CWLS can be a future innovation as a source of fiscal funding to combat climate change which is currently a priority of the development agenda along with the extraordinary weather intensity. Indeed, climate change has brought high cost impacts to vulnerable and low-income communities. Along with efforts to achieve the SDGs and Paris Agreement targets, there is a financing gap in efforts to address climate change.

[Yasin \(2021\)](#) evaluates the issues, challenges and future direction of the issuance of CWLS series SWR001 by the Indonesian government. Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) is the first innovative sukuk-based modern waqf fundraising development issued by the Indonesian government in 2020. People who prefer to channel their social funds in the form of zakat, infaq, and shodaqah make CWLS less attractive. The results concluded that individual waqf donations (99.6%) showed that even though SWR001 was offered during the Covid-19 pandemic, it was still in demand by investors (wakif). Even so, the less than optimal sales results made the nadzir have to re-evaluate the implementation of social programs that had been planned previously. Issues and challenges in the development of CWLS products include relatively new products, limited distribution partners and nadzirs, low coupons, lack of public understanding, contracts, and incomplete literacy, causing the potential of waqif to not be maximized. Going forward, to increase CWLS collections, stakeholders need to ensure word-of-mouth information and mobilization with the aim of creating a

positive word about CWLS. Improving the communication strategy, ease of service and professionalism of the nadzir is very important to do.

[Cahyono & Hidayat \(2022\)](#) offered an integrated analysis of the Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk application in Indonesia. The research found several important ideas, such as sharing economy, Islamic financial innovation, and social impact bonds, have a significant relationship with the application of CWLS. Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) is a means of placing cash waqf in Indonesian Government Securities (SBSN) developed to support social facility development programs. With the presence of CWLS, the private sector can play an active role in the development of public facilities by the government for the benefit of the wider community. The main advantage of CWLS is that it can be leveraged through the provision of public infrastructure managed by the government with solid governance and low risk level. Badan Wakaf Indonesia, Bank Indonesia, Ministry of Finance, Islamic Financial Institutions, Zakat Institutions, Ministry of Religious Affairs, Investors, and Beneficiaries (Mauquf Alaih) are involved in the management of CWLS. It can be concluded that CWLS may be able to assist society in achieving more sustainable and equitable economic growth.

[Ubaidillah et al \(2021\)](#) explored Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk as a potential instrument that can make a positive contribution to the welfare of society in Indonesia. Sukuk and waqf are important components and contribute to the development of a country. Evidence of the success of waqf can be seen from its contribution to the public interest, therefore waqf institutions are required to realize it. In realizing the goal of creating productive waqf instruments, BWI together with several stakeholders have created the Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) instrument. This aims to encourage the consolidation of Islamic social funds and provide a safe social-based investment space, so far CWLS has contributed in the health sector such as in hospitals. This CWLS instrument also has great potential to cover the state budget deficit in meeting the financing of state infrastructure development.

[Fauziah et al \(2021\)](#) analyzed Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk for social impact sustainable projects in Indonesia. The case of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS), which is an Islamic bond ("Sukuk") linked to an endowment fund ("Waqf"), is part of the development and innovation efforts in Islamic finance and social investment in Indonesia. When an important instrument such as sukuk is combined with the powerful Islamic social finance instrument of waqf, the

combination has the potential to be very impactful. Sukuk is an instrument to mobilize funds, while waqf has the capacity to bridge charity and philanthropy with income generation and productive economic activities. The study concluded that CWLS can contribute significantly to social impact, as well as facilitate many sustainable development programs including government projects, education and health initiatives, and others. CWLS is believed to be a highly potential and impactful instrument for communities in Indonesia as the benefits and opportunities outweigh the risks and costs.

### Cluster 2: Economic Development and CWLS

There is not enough research on the topic of economic development and CWLS. This is an opportunity for future research to deepen the role of CWLS on economic development. Some relevant research on this topic include Anindhita & Widana (2022) discussing possible ways to increase public interest in retail CWLS and optimize it for the country's development. The Indonesian government has issued retail and non-retail Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS). However, the cash waqf collected has not been optimized. This shows that public interest in retail CWLS is still low. The analysis shows that stakeholders can promote CWLS through a social marketing approach. This is in line with the purpose of CWLS products, which is for social programs (non-profit oriented) conducted by the government and volunteer organizations. Furthermore, the design thinking method can be used to optimize the role of CWLS in country development. Design thinking is a logical, systematic and creative process that one undertakes to experiment, generate ideas and model prototypes, and gather feedback. In this context, public literacy issues should be addressed, and a financed social program should be formulated.

Tanjung & Windiartha (2021) examine the role of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) in economic development and trade in Indonesia. This research is motivated by the limited financing of economic development in Indonesia and trade financing. In this study, it is explained that cash waqf proceeds in several countries have been used for beneficiaries. Especially for CWLS, it consists of 2 types, namely sukuk waqf and retail sukuk waqf. For waqf sukuk, the proceeds are channeled to finance the construction of retina centers and glaucoma centers in hospitals. Meanwhile, retail waqf sukuk are used by each nazir to finance the program. This research also shows that CWLS is proven

to play a role in economic development, especially infrastructure. The infrastructure built is in the health sector. CWLS can also be an alternative source of low-cost funds which in turn enables Eximbank/ECA to provide trade financing to cooperatives at competitive rates. However, there are several actions that need to be taken, namely conducting socialization about CWLS to increase public awareness and enlarge the wakif base and issuing DSN regulations on CWLS.

Yunita (2020) built an integration model between Islamic social finance, government sukuk financing and Indonesia's food security. Specifically, this research proposes a model that integrates Islamic social finance and government sukuk as an effort to build community food security. The model utilizes cash waqf-linked sukuk, which is based on an adaptation of Sukuk issued by the Central Bank of Bahrain to ensure future commodity availability. The model proposed in this study is an innovative productive waqf model, which involves the roles of both the government and the private sector. The government will issue sukuk through the ministry of finance or financial institutions such as Bank Indonesia. These sukuk have a social purpose with the underlying transaction basis being innovative productive waqf. After the sukuk is issued, funds are collected through a waqf contract involving donations of money and assets. The collected funds or assets are then handed over to an operational manager. This operational manager is tasked with providing sukuk funds to farmers as capital to carry out agricultural, plantation and livestock activities. The products focused on are superior agricultural products resulting from biotechnology research, such as superior vegetables resulting from biotechnology research in plantations, as well as livestock products resulting from field research. The harvests from these activities are sold through official channels such as the ministry of agriculture or traditional markets to maintain food availability at affordable prices. Products that are prioritized are primary products needed by the community.

Sukmadilaga et al (2021) explain the growth and development of CWLS through its implementation by examining its potential use in the capital market, as well as the challenges and barriers affecting the growth and penetration of this instrument in the capital market. The results show that CWLS is still lagging behind in terms of regulation and legal compliance. In addition, the lack of socialization or education to introduce CWLS instruments to potential investors is also an obstacle. Nonetheless, along with these challenges, the population's adaptability to information technology and

financial literacy also affect the lack of growth and development of implementable CWLS. On the other hand, this research has shown a confident outlook regarding the potential use and features with diverse investment activities and Shariah compliance adaptations implemented through CWLS, opening up more opportunities for a more diverse scale of implementation as well as various investment and asset management activities.

### Cluster 3: Covid-19 Pandemic and CWLS

CWLS has an important role for the national economy, especially in the social aspect. CWLS can provide financial and social support in the midst of a pandemic crisis. This instrument combines the principles of Islamic finance with humanitarian goals, creating opportunities to help people in need, and maintaining social and economic stability. However, the topic related to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on CWLS is still not widely found. Among the relevant studies, [Rahman et al \(2021\)](#) analyzed the potential of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) as a financing instrument for the recovery of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. The results showed that Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk can be an alternative sustainable Islamic financial instrument in Indonesia and can be a source of funds for financing the economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. This instrument is very suitable because it has high flexibility, and appeals to the Muslim philanthropic middle class. Cash Waqf linked sukuk also meet the requirements of financing the recovery of the Covid-19 pandemic which requires short and medium term financing. The Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk model as a source of financing for the recovery of economic impacts due to Covid-19 requires coordination between the Indonesian Waqf Board, the Ministry of Finance, the PEN Program Implementers, and community fund management organizations or institutions to manage cash waqf funds.

[Mudriqoh \(2023\)](#) analyzed the potential of CWLS as a source of financing for national economic recovery during the Covid-19 pandemic. The Covid-19 pandemic is a health crisis that has caused a decline in the Indonesian economy. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the government needs a source of financing to restore the national economy. Currently, the government is innovating in the world of waqf, namely by issuing Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk. Cash waqf linked Sukuk (CWLS) is a form of social investment by collecting funds through cash waqf, then invested in state Sukuk. In general, the research results explain that the CWLS management

mechanism consists of four processes, namely fund collection, fund placement, distribution and utilization of results, and returns. The CWLS mechanism for government financing during the Covid-19 pandemic is by issuing Sukuk, then the return of CWLS management results is given to nazir partners and related ministries. The proceeds are used to fund activities/programs that have an impact on community welfare.

[Sulaeman et al \(2022\)](#) analyzed the optimization of the Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) issuance mechanism and its potential in supporting Indonesia's economic recovery after the Covid-19 pandemic. The results found that the investment returns from cash waqf funds in the CWLS model can be utilized for social and economic development in Indonesia. In line with the objectives of Indonesia's economic recovery program, namely: aims to protect, maintain, and improve the economic capacity of business actors, especially MSMEs, in running their businesses during and after the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. The CWLS model is expected to make a positive contribution to the Indonesian government and policymakers as further study material on Islamic financing instruments that can optimize their role in supporting the financing of Indonesia's economic recovery program during and after the Covid-19 pandemic.

### Cluster 4 : MSME Development and CWLS

CWLS plays a crucial role in the development of MSMEs, such as providing financial and non-financial support that is essential to help MSMEs survive, adapt, and grow amidst the economic challenges caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. However, not many studies have examined this topic. Some relevant studies are [Siswantoro \(2022\)](#) solving the problem of financing export-oriented MSMEs affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, by exploring and building a Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) model. The results showed that the CWLS model has the potential to become a new alternative source of funding that is safe, easy, and risk-free for export-oriented MSME players affected by the pandemic. Other findings show that the potential of cash waqf that can be explored in Indonesia reaches IDR 13.9 trillion per year, with the opportunity to finance as many as 27,800 new export-oriented MSMEs. In addition, the value of using waqf funds is quite large, reaching IDR 1.3 trillion with a two-year tenor. This value is sufficient to finance social development projects such as mosques or schools.

[Maesarach et al \(2022\)](#) examined the growth of state sukuk and the form of sukuk product development

through state CWLS for MSME development. Existing Islamic investment products are not right; one of them is the state sukuk product. In addition to receiving returns on state sukuk, investors can also contribute to the development of the country. Because the development of sukuk products is channeled to the real sector, especially for MSME (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) players, Islamic financial institutions must play a role in carrying out the process of developing and assisting MSMEs. If previously many state sukuk products were allocated for infrastructure development, then there needs to be an allocation for economic recovery through MSMEs in the current situation. This research describes the evolution of state sukuk from 2019 to 2020, as well as the innovative forms of state sukuk goods specifically designed for MSMEs to recover from the covid-19 outbreak, namely PBS Auction Sukuk, PBS Private Placement Sukuk, SNI, SPN-S, Rite Sukuk (SR), and Savings Sukuk (ST) grew by 40.80% from 2019 to 2020. Sukuk auctions in PBS rose 39.59 percent, PBS Private Placement Sukuk rose 214.39 percent, SR rose 72.93 percent, and SNI Sukuk rose 26.86 percent. While Sukuk SNI fell -30.01 percent, and ST fell -35.76 percent. Providing business capital through Nazir with profit-sharing schemes, business assistance schemes, and maximizing the types of sukuk waqf channeled to the productive sector are schemes that can be applied in developing MSMEs through sukuk CWLS.

Muhsin et al (2023) analyzed the mapping of CWLS potential for the development of the MSME sector assisted by LazisNU West Java. MSMEs are one of the industrial sectors that support the country's economic development because they not only play a role

in business activities but also as community empowerment. Therefore, assistance from various parties is needed, including by being part of the distribution of Waqf Money through CWLS SWR002 in the form of capital assistance. The results of the study concluded that with the increase in the number of waqifs and the nominal amount of waqf money in CWLS SWR002, one of them can be allocated for the provision of MSME capital. LazisNU as a nazhir has an important role in this, considering that MSMEs around West Java based on Bank Indonesia survey data in 2020, only about 12.5 MSMEs are not economically affected by the pandemic. So it is necessary to map the potential of cash waqf in CWLS in the MSME sector, especially in West Java.

Based on data on the potential of Indonesian waqf which reaches 180 trillion rupiah, the authors then try to simulate the impact. Assuming that the 180 trillion is fully invested in CWLS, with an SWR 003 return of 5.05%, a figure of 9 trillion rupiah will be obtained every year. The author then tries to address the 9 trillion for several SDGs programs.

With a number of assumptions as shown in the following table, the CWLS returns will at least be able to finance the construction of 36-90 hospitals in the first year, the construction of 300 schools in the second year, 90 reservoirs, 9 hydropower plants, funding 900-9000 micro and small businesses, construction 9 research centers, 100 flats, 300 TPST, and 30 urban forests in the following years. A tremendous potential for CWLS with a huge social impact. Of course, this is just a projection that is an assumption. However, if realized, then this is our common wish.

**Table 2:** Projection of potential social impact of CWLS

No	Point	Allocation (assumption)	Projection
SDG3	Good health & well-being	Hospital @100-250 billion	36-90 Hospitals
SDG4	Quality education	Educational building @20-30 billion	300 School
SDG6	Clean water & sanitation	Reservior/dam @100 billion	90 Reservoir
SDG7	Affordable & clean energy	Hydroelectric power plant @1 trillion	9 PLTA
SDG13	Climate action		
SDG8	Decent work & Growth	Capital/funding for MSE @1-10 billion	900-9000 MSE funded
SDG10	Reduced inequalities		
SDG9	Industry, innov, infrastructure	Research & Tech Infrastructure @1trillion	9 Research center
SDG11	Sustainable cities	Low cost flat @90-100 billion	100 Rusunawa
SDG12	Responsible cons & production	Integrated waste management @20-30 bill	300 TPST
SDG15	Life on land	City forest building @300 billion	30

## CONCLUSION

This research aims to find out the extent of the development of CWLS themed research. The results of the study show that the number of research publications related to "CWLS" is 60 dimensions indexed journal articles. Furthermore, based on the results of the analysis on bibliometric author mapping, it shows that Afrianti, Wahyuni; Wahab, Abdul; Musari, Khairunnisa; and Tanjung, Hendri are the authors who have the most publications with the theme "CWLS". Furthermore, in the development of research related to "CWLS" based on bibliometric keyword mapping, it is divided into 4 clusters with the most used words being Sukuk, development, covid, and CWLS model. Based on the keywords that are often used, it can then be grouped into 4 research map clusters with topics that discuss Social Development and CWLS, Economic Development and CWLS, Covid-19 Pandemic and CWLS and MSME Development and CWLS. In addition, based on social impact simulations, CWLS has great potential in financing social development programs in Indonesia.

## REFERENCES

- Anindhita, A. E., & Widana, I. O. (2022). Optimizing the Role of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk for State Development. *Al-Iqtisad: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Syariah*, 14(1), 185-212.
- As-Salafiyah, A. (2022). Formulating Halal-based Hospital Indicators. *Halal Tourism and Pilgrimage*, 2(1).
- As-Salafiyah, A., & Rusydiana, A. S. (2022). Finding Waqf Literacy Strategies for Millennials. *International Journal of Waqf*, 2(1).
- Cahyono, E. F., & Hidayat, S. E. (2022). Cash Waqf and The Development: A Case Study of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk in Indonesia. *El Barka: Journal of Islamic Economics and Business*, 5(1), 150-182.
- Faradis, J., Hardjito, A., & Widayanti, I. (2019). Peran pemerintah dalam optimalisasi tanah wakaf. *Al-Anqaf: Jurnal Wakaf dan Ekonomi Islam*, 12(1), 10-26.
- Fauziah, N. N., Ali, E. R. A. E., & Bacha, A. M. (2021). An analysis of cash waqf linked sukuk for socially impactful sustainable projects in Indonesia. *Journal of Islamic Finance*, 10, 001-010.
- Hadyantari, F. A. (2018). Pemberdayaan Wakaf Produktif: Upaya Strategis untuk Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Masyarakat. *Jurnal Middle East and Islamic Studies*, 5(1), 1-22.
- Hafandi, A., & Handayati, P. (2021). Is Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) Less Than Ideal According to Islamic Laws?. *Studies of Applied Economics*, 39(12).
- Hasan, H., Azmi, N. F., Mud, N. N. N., & Ahmad, I. (2020). Waqf efficiency: CRS, VRS and malmquist total factor productivity index via data envelopment analysis (DEA). *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change*, 10(10), 71-83.
- Herindar, E., & Rusydiana, A. S. (2021). Measuring Efficiency of Waqf Fund: Evidence in Indonesia Evania. *AL-AWQAF: Jurnal Wakaf Dan Ekonomi Islam*, 14(2), 107-122.
- Ikhwan, I. (2021). Text analytic on halal research. *Journal of Islamic Economic Literatures*, 2(2).
- Izza, N. N. (2022). A Scientometric Analysis on Halal Awareness. *Halal Tourism and Pilgrimage*, 2(1).
- Izza, N. N. (2021). Review on Zakat Performance Studies using NVivo-12. *Islamic Social Finance*, 1(1).
- Kementrian Keuangan. (2023, Maret 31). *Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia Manajemen Situs Kemenkeu*. Diambil kembali dari Sukuk Wakaf: <https://web.kemenkeu.go.id/cwls>
- Khairunnisa, H. L., & Uula, M. M. (2022). Islamic Financial Planning: How Far Has Been Researched?. *Fara'id and Wealth Management*, 2(2).
- Khamis, S. R., & Che Mohd Salleh, M. (2018). Study on the Efficiency of Cash Waqf Management in Malaysia. *Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance*, 4(1), 61-84. <https://doi.org/10.21098/jimf.v4i1.732>
- Kholiq, M., Fikriadi, M., & Sahnun, M. (2022). Ibn Khaldun Economic Thought: A Literature Review and Bibliometric Analysis. *Islamic Economic and History*, 1(1).
- Maesarach, R. M., Mulato, T., & Rodoni, A. (2022). Sukuk Linked Wakaf For MSME Development. *BASKARA: Journal of Business and Entrepreneurship*, 5(1), 95-107.
- Mudriqoh, S. (2023). Potensi Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk sebagai Sumber Pembiayaan Pemulihan Perekonomian Nasional Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 (2021-2022). *El-Jizya: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, 11(1), 49-70.
- MUFIDAH, K. (2022). Systematic Literature Review Cash Wakaf Linked Sukuk Tahun 2018-2022. <https://dspace.uin.ac.id/handle/123456789/41824>
- Muhsin, Sri Cahyani, I., & Dhiyaul Wafa, F. (2023). Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk: Potential Mapping of Cash

- Waqf in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) . *LAA MAISYIR : Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, 10(1), 25-43.
- Mukti, T., Khomariah, S., Yusra, M., Hadikusuma, S., & Muttaqin, Z. (2022). Click CWLS as a Solution to Improve Community's Understanding of Sukuk Linked Sukuk Cash Products. *KnE Social Sciences*, 297-305.
- Musari, K. (2022). Integrating green sukuk and cash waqf linked sukuk, the blended Islamic finance of fiscal instrument in Indonesia: A proposed model for fighting climate change. *International Journal of Islamic Khasanah*, 12(2), 133-144.
- Putri, N. A. (2021). Optimization Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) to Support the Development of Social Investment and Productive Waqf.
- Putri, F. I. (2022). Islamic Bank Productivity: Analysis of Research Path. *Review on Islamic Accounting*, 2(2).
- Pyeman, J., Hasan, H., & Ahmad, I. (2016). Modernizing Waqf Performance Evaluation By Waqf Management Efficiency Index. *Asia-Pacific Management Accounting Journal*, 11(2), 1-7.
- Rahman, M. I. F., Nurwahidin, N., & Adnan, N. (2021). Analisis Model Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) Sebagai Instrumen Pembiayaan Pemulihan Dampak Pandemi Covid-19: An Analysis of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) Model as a Financing Instrument for Economic Recovery from Covid-19 Pandemic Impact. *Jurnal Bimas Islam*, 14(1), 77-102.
- Riani, R. (2021). A Literature Review on Islamic Donation. *International Journal of Waqf*, 1(1).
- Sari, M. (2022a). Development of Islamic Microfinance. *Tamkin Journal*, 1(1).
- Sari, M. (2022b). Halal Food Quality and The SDG-3 Goal. *Halal Tourism and Pilgrimage*, 2(1).
- Sasongko, F. N., Astuti, T. W., & Muttaqin, M. S. (2021). Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk: Potential and Challenges. *Indonesian Interdisciplinary Journal of Sharia Economics (IIJSE)*, 4(1), 190-200.
- Siswantoro, S. (2022). Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk model for export micro, small, and medium enterprises financing affected by Covid-19 pandemic: Indonesian study. *Asian Management and Business Review*, 24-38.
- Sukmadilaga, C., Puspitasari, E., Yunita, D., Nugroho, L., & Ghani, E. K. (2021). Priority Factor Analysis on Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) Utilization in Indonesian Shariah Capital Market. *Academy of Accounting and Financial Studies Journal*, 25(5), 1-14.
- Sulaeman, S., Zubaidah, S., & Nur'atikah, T. (2022). Optimization of Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS) for supporting Indonesia's economic recovery post-Covid-19 era. *Review of Islamic Social Finance and Entrepreneurship*, 121-130.
- Tanjung, H., & Windiarso, A. (2021). Role of cash waqf linked sukuk in economic development and international trade. *Signifikan: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi*, 10(2), 275-290.
- Ubaidillah, U., Masyhuri, M., & Wahyuni, N. (2021). Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS): An Alternative Instrument for Infrastructure Financing. *Indonesian Interdisciplinary Journal of Sharia Economics (IIJSE)*, 4(1), 35-49.
- Ubaidillah, U., Masyhuri, M., & Wahyuni, N. (2021). Cash Waqf Linked Sukuk (CWLS): An Alternative Instrument for Infrastructure Financing. *Indonesian Interdisciplinary Journal of Sharia Economics (IIJSE)*, 4(1), 35-49.
- Uula, M. M. (2022). Productivity of Waqf Funds in Indonesia. *International Journal of Waqf*, 2(1).
- Yasin, R. M. (2021). Cash waqf linked sukuk: issues, challenges and future direction in Indonesia. *JEBIS: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam*, 7(1).
- Yasin, R. M. (2021). Cash waqf linked sukuk: issues, challenges and future direction in Indonesia. *JEBIS: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam*, 7(1).
- Yunita, P. (2020). Cash waqf linked sukuk (CWLS) model: For Indonesia sustainable food security. *Al-Awqaf: Jurnal Wakaf dan Ekonomi Islam*, 13(1), 59-72.