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Analysis of Productive Zakat Management Based on PSAK No 109 For Economic Empowerment (Case Study of Amil Zakat Agency Banda Aceh)

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ABSTRACT
The purpose of this study was to determine and analyze the management of productive zakat based on PSAK No. 109 to increase economic empowerment (Case Study of the Banda Aceh Amil Zakat Agency). The analytical model that will be used is descriptive analysis method, which is a type of research that aims to provide a systematic, factual and accurate description of the data in the field which is focused on the management of productive zakat based on PSAK No. 109 to increase economic empowerment. The results show that the utilization of productive zakat which can be utilized by mustahik for trading and other businesses is regulated in several articles in Qanun Number 7 of 2004 (regarding zakat management in Aceh) and Qanun Number 10/2007 (regarding Baitul Mal). Baitul Mal, Banda Aceh City, has distributed zakat for the benefit of mustahik's productivity. Then the distribution of productive zakat distributed by Baitul Mal in Banda Aceh City, there are two systems, namely a revolving system (revolving productive zakat) and a non-revolving system (productive zakat). ZIS Accounting Financial Reporting Based on PSAK No. 109 in Baitul Mal Banda Aceh City are starting from Recognition (recognition of assets, acknowledgment of recipients of funds and acknowledgment of use of funds), Measurement, Presentation (statement of financial position, reports of sources and users of funds, cash flow statements and notes to financial statements) and Disclosure

Keywords: Productive Zakat Management, ZIS Accounting

INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, there are several organizations that manage zakat and infak/almsgiving. In Chapter III of Law No. 38 of 1999, it is stated that zakat management organizations consist of two types, namely the Amil Zakat Agency (article 6) formed by the government and the Amil Zakat Institution (article 7) formed by the community. The Government of Indonesia supports the management of zakat and infak /alms funds by making Law No. 23 of 2017 concerning the management of zakat, infak and alms. The goal is that zakat and infak/alms management organizations can carry out their functions properly according to religion and the state.

Aceh Province as the portico of Mecca has stipulated the implementation of Islamic Sharia through the Regional Regulation of the Province of the Special Region of Aceh Number 5 of 2000 concerning the Implementation of Islamic Shari'a, then in 2002 through Qanun Number 11 of 2002 concerning the implementation of Islamic Shari'a in the Field of Aqidah, Worship and Islamic Shia.

Aceh Province has Qanun which regulates the management of regional zakat which specifically regulates zakat, namely Qanun Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province Number 7 of 2004. Based on the *Qanun*, an amyl institution was formed that manages zakat from collection to distribution, which is now known as Baitul Mal Aceh (BMA) of Aceh Province.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) also have a very important role for economic growth in Banda Aceh City. In its development, MSMEs have contributed a lot to the economy of the people of Banda Aceh City, including providing a role in employment so as to help the government in solving the problem of unemployment and also reducing poverty. In 2017 poverty in Banda Aceh City stood at 7.44% and fell to 7.22% in 2019. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate fell from 7.75% in 2017 to 7.29% in 2018. The decline cannot be separated from the growth of MSMEs, because the sector absorbs more workers when compared to companies operating in Banda Aceh City (Azis, 2020).

The Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI) has so far issued twelve standards related to Sharia Accounting, namely PSAK 101 (Presentation of Sharia Financial Statements), PSAK 102 (Murabahah Accounting), PSAK 103 (Salam Accounting), PSAK 104 (Istishna Accounting'), PSAK 105 (Mudharabah Accounting), PSAK 106 (Musyarakah Accounting), PSAK 107 (Ijarah Accounting), PSAK 108 (Sharia Accounting Transactions), PSAK 109 (Zakat Accounting, and infak/alms), PSAK 110 (Sukuk Accounting), PSAK 111(Wa'ad Accounting), PSAK 112 (Waqf Accounting).

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 109 became effective from January 1, 2009. This PSAK is binding for Zakat Management Organizations (OPZ) which have been legalized by the government. There are 2 zakat management institutions in accordance with Law No.23 of 2011, namely the National Amil Zakat Agency at the central level, provincial level to the regency/city level. PSAK 109, which regulates the accounting of zakat and infaq / alms, contains definitions, recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure of matters related to distribution policies to the operation of zakat and *infaq* / alms.

Zakat is included in the realm of public finance, problems in funds collected from the public by amyl agencies must be accounted for openly. This is a must and should not be ignored, because it can have a big impact on people's trust. The distrust of zakat payers (Muzakki) is due to the lack of transparency of reports on the use of zakat funds for the public. Therefore, the rules for reporting the use of zakat funds are treated on all Amil in Indonesia. The results showed that the credibility of the amil zakat institution had a positive and significant effect on the motivation to pay zakat.

A good and transparent accounting system in accordance with PSAK No. 109 concerning Zakat and Infak / Alms Accounting, is one of the factors that will increase public trust in zakat management organizations and efforts to strengthen the management of amyl zakat institutions as a system of economic empowerment of Muslims. An appropriate and effective and professional distribution system will be able to help people escape poverty. In addition, financial statements produced by zakat management institutions are a form of accountability. This has been regulated in PSAK No. 109 regarding the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of zakat transactions, infak / shadaqah.

A good accounting system has an impact on parties who use financial statements that have a common interest in assessing the services provided by the Banda Aceh Amil Zakat Agency. Where the Banda Aceh Amil Zakat Agency is the implementation of the basic principle of being responsible and transparent (mandate) in zakat management to gain the trust of muzzaki or the public to make financial reports, so that with the existence of financial statements get basic evidence of professional and reliable performance implementation.

METHOD

This is classified as descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative research itself is research that aims to describe, analyze, and interpret the conditions that occur to see, express or describe precisely the things that are being faced now. This research uses a descriptive method, namely the data obtained is arranged in such a way and then analyzed based on theories relevant to the problem to draw conclusions and suggestions (Umar: 2018: 142). To obtain data and information, the research was conducted directly at the office of the Amil Zakat Agency in Banda Aceh. The object of his research is productive zakat management based on PSAK No. 109 for economic empowerment (Case study of the Banda Aceh Amil Zakat Agency).

In choosing a data source, researchers must really think about the possibility of completeness of the information to be collected as well as its validity. The informant provides data in the form of words. Based on these words, they are then analyzed and the final results are drawn conclusions and then presented in the form of a report. In order to get valid data, a *cross check* of data is held between informants and each other. The informants selected in this study were leaders of the Banda Aceh Amil Zakat Agency or other employees who gave research permits and were able to provide information about the data needed.

In analyzing the data that has been collected and processed in research, it is carried out with a qualitative method, which is an analytical method that compares theoretical reviews with the research results obtained, then draws conclusions and gives advice. Data analysis is a process carried out by researchers after all the collected data is read and then processed by organizing the data into patterns, categories and units of basic description. According to Moleong (2018: 163) says that "Data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into patterns, categories and units of basic description so that a working hypothesis can be formulated as suggested by the data". The data analysis used in the study is an *interactive model* of analysis, which uses three components of analysis, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions and verification.

RESULTS

The history of the formation of Baitul Mal is inseparable from the Religious Property Control Agency (BPHA), which was formed by the government around 1973. Two years later BPHA changed its name to Badan Harta Agama (BHA), on February 10, 1993 BHA changed to Badan Amil Zakat Infaq dan Shadaqah (BAZIS). Then it changed to Baitul Mal Agency in 2003 with the issuance of governor's decree number 18/2003. Based on Law No. 11/2006 concerning the Government of Aceh, articles 191 and 192 regulate the management of zakat by the Baitul Mal Aceh Institution. The description of the law is poured in Qanun Aceh number 10 of 2007, concerning Baitul Mal, starting from Baitul Mal Aceh, Regency/City to Baitul Mal Gampong. Meanwhile, Baitul Mal Banda Aceh City was formed based on the decree of the Regent of Aceh number 166 of 2005, on October 8, 2005.

The productive utilization of zakat that can be used by mustahik for trade businesses and other businesses, is regulated in several articles in Qanun Number 7 of 2004 (concerning zakat management in Aceh) and Qanun Number 10/2007 (concerning Baitul Mal). Baitul Mal Banda Aceh City has distributed zakat for consumptive purposes and mustahik productivity. Then the distribution of productive zakat distributed by Baitul Mal Banda Aceh City, there are two systems, namely the rolling system (productive zakat rolling) and the non-rolling system (productive zakat). Productive zakat is a business capital assistance given to mustahik used to develop his business, the capital is given to mustahik and is not required to be returned. Meanwhile, productive revolving zakat is to give zakat funds to mustahik in the form of business capital which is only lent using the Qardhul Hasan contract, then the funds must be returned in installments to be rolled out to other mustahiks.

Baitul Mal Kota Banda Aceh as the official institution of zakat management in accordance with the mandate of the law has carried out various work programs to empower poor families. One of the programs of this institution is the distribution of zakat in the form of capital which is often referred to as the productive use of zakat which is distributed to help mustahik businesses in obtaining capital in the form of money/goods. Baitul Mal Banda Aceh City has been distributing productive zakat fund assistance since 2007 until now.

DISCUSSION

Confession

Conceptually, recognition is the presentation of information through financial statements as a central feature of financial reporting. Technically, recognition is the official recording (journaling) of a quantity (amount of rupiah) of measurement results into the accounting system so that the amount of rupiah will affect a post reflected in the financial statements.

a. Asset Recognition

   The asset recognition carried out by Baitul Mal Kota Banda Aceh is Cash and Cash Equivalent. Cash and cash equivalents are assets that are ready to be used for payment and are free to use to finance the general activities of the organization. Those presented as cash and cash equivalents include: cash, petty cash, and deposits with a maximum maturity of 3 months, cheques and current accounts, and cash in banks. Baitul Mal Kota Banda Aceh Recognizes and records cash inflows on cash accounts and cash equivalents at the time of receipt, and cash out records are carried out at the time of expenditure.

b. Recognition of Receipt of Funds
Receipt of funds by Baitul Mal Kota Banda Aceh from community fund raising activities and fund management activities carried out by the organization. Receipts from community fund-raising activities are called donations. The types of donations commonly received by Baitul Mal Banda Aceh City are in the form of zakat, infaq / alms (ZIS), as well as other types of donations according to their designation. Baitul Mal Kota Banda Aceh recognizes and records the receipt of zakat, infaq/alms and waqf at the time of cash or other assets being received.

c. Recognition of the Use of Funds
The use of funds is a reduction in organizational resources in the form of cash and non-cash in the context of distributing ZIS funds, paying expenses, or paying debts. The use of funds is classified into channeling and loading. Where the funds are based on the Baitul Mal Banda Aceh City work program in accordance with sharia regulations. Meanwhile, the burden is the use of funds for the operational interests of Baitul Mal Banda Aceh City.

Measurement

Measurement is the process of determining the amount of money to recognize and include each element of the financial statement in the Financial Position Report as well as the Source and Use of Funds Report. Generally, the ZIS received is in the form of cash and is measured by the amount of ZIS received. Baitul Mal Kota Banda Aceh does not measure non-cash zakat assets, this is because all zakat fund receipts received by Baitul Mal Kota Banda Aceh are cash assets deposited by muzakki entities and individual Muzakki which then the funds will be deposited into Baitul Mal accounts and transferred to the regional treasury and recognized as regional original income (PAD)

Serving

Baitul Mal Kota Banda Aceh presents a financial report consisting of:

1) Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet)
This report contains information on the financial position of Baitul Mal Banda Aceh City which covers the value of passiva assets. Assets consist of current assets (cash and banks, receivables, and fees paid in advance) and fixed assets (equipment), while passiva consists of liabilities (current liabilities) and equity (fund balances). Baitul Mal Kota Banda Aceh presents the balance of funds accumulated from the total of all funds that includezakat funds, infak / alms funds miscellaneously. So that the presentation of the fund balance on the balance sheet of Baitul Mal Banda Aceh City is still different from the presentation of the fund balance in PSAK No. 109. Where in PSAK No. 109 zakat funds, infak / sedekah, waqf funds, amyl funds, humanitarian funds, lain-other funds are presented separatelyh in the balance sheet.

2) Report on Sources and Use of Funds
The report on the source and use of funds reflects the performance of Baitul Mal Kota Banda Aceh in its ability to attract funds in a certain amount and type and its ability to distribute on target, so that the purpose of collecting funds can be carried out on target,

so that the purpose of collecting funds can be carried out effectively. This report can be used to assess the performance and responsibility of managing ZIS funds deposited by donors in a given period. The report on the source and use of funds at Baitul Mal Banda Aceh City can be seen in the annex to the Budget Realization.

3) Cash Flow Statement
   Baitul Mal Kota Banda Aceh presents a cash flow statement that describes the organization's cash and cash equivalents, both cash in and cash out so that it can be known the increase and decrease in cash and cash equivalents.
4) Notes to Financial Statements
   The notes to the financial statements explain the accounting policy policies and procedures applied in the financial sector so as to obtain the figures in the financial statements.

IMPLICATIONS

Disclosure means that financial statements must provide sufficient information and explanation regarding the results of the activities of a business unit. Thus, the amil zakat institution must present clear, complete information and describe precisely the economic events that affect the financial position of the amil zakat institution. The disclosures stated in the financial statements of Baitul Mal Kota Banda Aceh are presented in the Notes to the Financial Statements. The report explains the accounting policies and procedures implemented by amyl management so as to obtain figures in the financial statements.

CONCLUSIONS

ZIS Accounting Financial Reporting at Baitul Mal Banda Aceh City is in accordance with PSAK No. 109. The productive utilization of zakat that can be used by mustahik for trade businesses and other businesses, is regulated in several articles in Qanun Number 7 of 2004 (concerning zakat management in Aceh) and Qanun Number 10/2007 (concerning Baitul Mal). Baitul Mal Banda Aceh City has distributed zakat for the benefit of mustahik productivity. Then the distribution of productive zakat distributed by Baitul Mal Banda Aceh City, there are two systems, namely the rolling system (productive zakat rolling) and the non-rolling system (productive zakat). ZIS Accounting Financial Reporting Based on PSAK No. 109 in Baitul Mal Banda Aceh City is starting from Recognition (recognition of assets, recognition of recipients of funds and recognition of use of funds), Measurement, Presentation (statements of financial position, statements of sources and users of funds, statements of cash flows and notes to financial statements) as well as disclosures. Providing clear information to the people of Banda Aceh City regarding the collection of zakat and the distribution / distribution of zakat so that muzakki have a high awareness of collecting zakat in Baitul Mal Banda Aceh City. Baitul Mal Banda Aceh City can manage productive zakat funds effectively and in accordance with applicable procedures or mechanisms so that the management of productive zakat funds continues to run smoothly every year. For further research, it is recommended that you can expand research on zakat management or use other research methods related to productive zakat management.

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