

Optimizing Zakat Accounting: PSAK 109 Case Study at BAZNAS Subang Regency

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ABSTRACT

The drastic decrease in the collection performance of ZIS-DSKL funds indicates a decline in public awareness to give zakat through the Zakat Management Organization (OPZ). Therefore, it is necessary to maintain accurate records that reveal the entire amount of funds collected and distributed. This research aims to understand the recording, measurement, and assessment of zakat and charity (infak/sedekah) by BAZNAS in Subang Regency. Additionally, it seeks to examine the management and allocation of ZIS funds received during the period from 2021 to 2022, as well as the financial report of amill zakat in Subang Regency based on PSAK No. 109. The research utilizes qualitative research methods, conducted at the National Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) of Subang Regency, with the research object being the financial reports of BAZNAS Subang Regency. Data analysis techniques involve data collection, data reduction, and presentation. The research findings indicate that the Zakat accounting practices prepared by BAZNAS Subang Regency comply with PSAK No. 109, with financial reporting recorded using Microsoft Excel and utilizing the Baznas Management Information System (SIMBA) for revenue and distribution.

Keywords: *Zakat Accounting, Zakat Report, Finance, and PSAK No. 109*

INTRODUCTION

Zakat is a fundamental pillar of Islam, obligatory for all Muslims to fulfill, and it is obligatory for every free Muslim who possesses wealth up to a certain amount (Fitriani & Priantina, 2016). Zakat requires systematic, transparent, and accountable management (Lababa, 2023). According to Law No. 23 of 2011, zakat management involves the processes of planning, implementing, and organizing zakat collection, distribution, and utilization. The distribution of zakat for productive businesses will help reduce poverty, create jobs, and boost the national economy (Fathullah & Arkanbariq, 2023). In Indonesia, the authorized institution to carry out that activity is the formal and

legal zakat management institution, This includes the National Zakat Agency (BAZNAS), established by the government, and the Zakat Amil Institution (LAZ), formed by the community and approved by the government. BAZNAS may be supported by the Zakat Collection Unit (UPZ) in executing its duties and responsibilities. UPZ is an organizational unit formed by BAZNAS to assist in collecting zakat. Zakat institutions must maintain proper bookkeeping and ensure their records are ready for auditing by public accountants. Without implementing zakat accounting, these institutions may face issues during financial audits. However, audits are crucial for building public trust in zakat

management organizations (Rokib et al., 2022). Zakat institutions should focus on service goals, target beneficiaries, and community engagement to build trust, promote social welfare, and ensure equitable economic distribution (Nur et al., 2020). The required accounting standard for reporting zakat management is PSAK No. 109 on zakat, infaq, and sadaqah accounting, which serves as a guideline for zakat institutions in collecting and distributing zakat, infaq, and sadaqah. PSAK No. 109 is important for the zakat management organization, especially for the Badan Amil Zakat (BAZNAS) in Subang Regency, to ensure that their financial reports comply with PSAK No. 109. Transparency and accountability are essential in managing zakat funds effectively. Difficulties in implementing appropriate accounting standards can become a problem if human resources or infrastructure in BAZNAS need to finance it (Hadijah, 2019).

According to Rahman (2015) PSAK 109 seeks to establish guidelines for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of zakat, infak, and sadaqah transactions conducted by organizations or zakat institutions. After completing all phases of the due process processes for the creation of financial accounting standards, DSAS IAI ratified a modification of PSAK 109 on the accounting of zakat, infak, and sedekah on May 31, 2022. PSAK 109 has undergone a revision issued on December 22, 2021, and has received feedback from the public, both orally and in writing, until the deadline of March 30, 2022. PSAK 109 (2022) regulates the accounting treatment of zakat, infak, and sedekah for amil entities, which were previously governed by PSAK 109. Research related to the implementation of PSAK No. 109 on zakat, infaq, and sadaqah reporting has been conducted (Rahman, 2015) and (Hadijah, 2019) who researched related to PSAK No. 109 concerning zakat accounting reporting.

From the data performance report of ZIS-DSKL collection, there has been a significant drastic decrease in the collection of ZIS funds. In the national zakat management report for the period of 2021, the amount was Rp 37,614,241,468, and in 2022, it reached Rp 3,054,932,290. There is a significant difference in their respective balances, partly due to a decrease in zakat fitrah funds in 2022. This indicates that there is a decrease in public awareness to give zakat through the Zakat Management Organization (OPZ), therefore proper recording must be done to reveal all funds collected and distributed. As an effort to provide quality information and accountability in accordance with PSAK No. 109.

METHODOLOGY

This research is field research or Field research is research carried out systematically to collect data in the field (Arikunto, 2006), with approach using qualitative research (Albi Anggito, 2018). Then all findings from the research activities are described in detail. This research examines the findings from the study, aiming to discover aspects connected to the competency of amil zakat and the implementation of PSAK No. 109 in enhancing the quality of financial statements in BAZNAS Subang Regency.

Data collection was conducted through observation and documentation at the National Amil Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) Subang Regency and the object of the research that will be used is Zakat Accounting Analysis using elements of the Subang Regency BAZNAS financial report.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Management of Zakat and Infaq/Alms at BAZNAS Subang Regency

The management of zakat in Subang Regency is carried out appropriately and well-managed, with

proper distribution to those who are eligible and in need. In its administration, the Subang Regency BAZNAS handles and presents it in the form of financial reports, including the balance sheet, fund change statement, managed asset change statement, cash flow statement, and notes to the Financial Statements, which the author researched for the period from 2021 to 2022. In collecting funds from the community, BAZNAS offers several service products that will continue to evolve alongside BAZNAS's development. These BAZNAS service products can be categorized into several sections:

1. Zakat fund collection
2. Humanitarian fund collection
3. Infaq/sadaqah fund collection
4. Orphan fund collection
5. Cash waqf fund collection
6. Qurbani or qurbani savings fund collection
7. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund collection
8. Relief goods collection
9. Partnership in implementing social programs for government/private companies.
10. Partnership in implementing social programs for government/private companies.

From the above explanation and based on the researcher's observations, assisted by data from BAZNAS Subang Regency, it can be concluded that the collection has been done well. This also serves as an effort to improve the performance of BAZNAS Subang Regency. The muzakki who channel their zakat through BAZNAS Subang Regency.

The BAZNAS Subang Regency team assists in calculating the amount of wealth to be allocated for zakat. In the author's opinion, BAZNAS Subang's efforts in collecting funds from the community can be considered commendable because, in addition to promoting religious teachings, it also fosters trust, responsibility, and harmony

among the people. BAZNAS's method of collecting funds motivates the community to channel their zakat through BAZNAS, ensuring that the zakat distributed is more productive for the recipients. Directly giving zakat to recipients without going through a zakat management institution can lead to wasteful consumption and hinder economic improvement for the recipients.

Regarding the management of Zakat, Infaq, and Sedekah funds, as presented in the table below:

Table. 1. Management of Zakat, Infaq, and Sedekah Funds from BAZNAS Subang Regency

No	Description	Years	
		2021	2022
1.	Cash and Cash Equivalents	213.618.996	419.013.446
2.	Fixed Assets	42.974.979	636.255.048
3.	Deposit funds	137.993	155.647
4.	Receipt of Zakat	1.484.241.121	1.806.452.552
5.	Distribution of Zakat funds	1.354.043.272	1.435.941.456
6.	Acceptance and infaq/Sedekqah	570.483.296	1.100.602.123
7.	Distribution of Infaq/Alms Funds	719.078.161	987.815.140
8.	Receipt of Amil Funds	1.034.217.453	1.436.106.178
9.	Use of amil funds	208.700.000	-

Source: Managed from the data of BAZNAS Subang Regency

From the data above, it can be explained that the management of zakat funds allocated into 9 parts, from 2019 until 2022, consistently experiences a significant increase in the amount. The main factor for this increase is driven by the awareness level of the Muslim community, as well as the economic growth, particularly in Subang Regency.

Distribution of Zakat, Infaq / Alms at BAZNAS Subang Regency in 2021-2022

The distribution of zakat, infaq, and charity in Subang Regency for the period from 2021 to 2022 shows significant development in line with the increase in the national zakat fund collection.

As for the distribution of Zakat, Infaq, and Sedekah funds, they are allocated to five main areas: education, health, social welfare, economy, and da'wah. In this regard, the primary focus of this distribution is to help improve the well-being of the mustahik (Zakat recipients), especially during the difficult times caused by the Covid-19 pandemic that was spreading at that time.

In the distribution of zakat funds, infaq/alms at BAZNAS Subang Regency, as in many other regions. It generally follows several established principles and procedures, although procedures may vary depending on local policies. Legislation On the receipt of zakat funds, infaq/alms are received by BAZNAS from muzakki (people who pay zakat) and donors, these funds are then recorded and managed in accordance with the provisions of sharia and law. Classification and distribution:

- a. Zakat, the funds of zakat are usually divided into eight asnafs (the group of receivers) such as those mentioned in the Qur'an, namely fakir, poor, amil, converts, servants of light, who owe, fisabilillah, and ibn sabil. BAZNAS will be both acceptance and distribution stored globally. But in the creation of the report, the keuanaganagan has not used the system still using Microsoft Office Excel identifies and verifies prospective zakat recipients based on criteria.
- b. Infak/Sedakah, can be used for various social programs that are not included in eight assnafs, such as infractructural development, education, health and assistance for humanitarian activities or the general public.

In this case BAZNAS district Subang uses the BAZNAS information management system this system is used to store all the data that you need. Application of Financial Report in BAZNAS Regency Subang In accordance with PSAK No. 10

Financial statements in an institution become very important, in financial reporting is also the basis for making public trust that is very important in social institutions. BAZNAS Subang Regency in the recording of the Financial Report has undergone regulations in accordance with PSAK no. 109. The Microsoft Excel financial report records but in acceptance and distribution already use the BAZNAS Management Information System (SIMBA).

In this study, we used Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 in compiling financial statements about zakat, Infak/almskah. Here are components in the financial statements:

The report of the financial position of BAZNAS in Subang Regency is an important document that gives an idea of the state of BAZNAS in the region at a certain period. This report usually includes information on assets, wonders and equities from BAZNAS in Subang Regency.

Table. 2 The Report of The Financial Position of BAZNAS in Subang Regency

Description	2022	2021
Cash Asset		
Cash and cash equivalent	419.013.446	213.618.996
Total Current Assets	419.013.446	213.618.996
Non-Current Assets	636.225.048	42.974.979
Fixed Assets-Net Value	316.988.618	369.235.773
Total Non-Current Assets	953.243.666	439.210.752
Total Assets	1.372.257.112	652.829.748
LIABILITIE SAND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities		
Short-term Liabilities		
Deposit of Non-Halal	155.647	137.993

Description	2022	2021
Funds		
Total liabilities	155.647	137.993
Fund Balance		
Zakat Fund Balance	638.101.533	267.590.437
Balance of Infaq/Alms Funds	529.213.301	385.101.318
Amil Fund Balance	204.786.632	-
Total Fund Balance	1.372.101.466	652.691.755
TOTAL LIABILITIE S AND FUND BALANCE	1.372.257.113	652.829.748

Source: Processed from BAZNAS data from Subang Regency

Here is a general explanation of the main components that are usually found in the BAZNAS financial position report:

1. Assets

Assets are everything owned by BAZNAS that has economic value in financial position reports, assets are usually divided into two categories:

- a. Fluent Assets: Assets expected to convert into cash or in use in the near future, such as cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and supplies
- b. Fixed Assets: Assets owned for long-term use, such as buildings, vehicles, and equipment.

2. Liability

Liability is a debt that BAZNAS has to pay. Liability are also divided into two categories:

- a. Short-term liability: debt that must be paid in less than a year, such as business debt and still to be paid.
- b. Long-term liability: debt that matures more than a year, such as short-term bank loans.

3. Equity

Equity is the difference between total assets and total liabilities. This reflects the net wealth of BAZNAS and can be

called as capital. This equity covers:

- a. Donation Capital: funds earned from donors given for session use with the purpose of BAZNAS.
- b. Reserve: funds set aside for future decisive purposes.

This report presents information on changes in funds managed by BAZNAS Subang Regency during the period (2021-2022). The purpose of this report is to provide transparency and accountability related to the management of zakat, infact, and alms funds received and used by BAZNAS Subang Regency.

Fund sources among them:

- a. Zakat Maal, funds collected from treasure or wealth zakat.
- b. Zakat Fitra, funds raised from zakat al-Fitah usually ahead of idul-Fitr
- c. Infak, additional voluntary contributions to social and religious activities.

Receiving Zakat funds:

- a. Zakat Maal: Rp17,715,716, with details of the receiver's source (Muzakki and community)
- b. Zakt Fitrah: Rp116,562,950) with receiver rinchan (Muzakki and Society)
- c. Sedekah: Rp1.131.927.123 with details of the source of acceptance (Muzakki and MAsociety).

Zakat Fund expenses:

- a. Fakir-Miskin: Rp1.013.400.988 with details of the receiver source (Muzakki and Society)
- b. Amil: Rp211.565.468 with details of the receiver source (Muzakki and Society)
- c. Gharim: Rp2.500,000 with details of the receiver source (Muzakki and Society)
- d. Mualaf: Rp550,000 with details of the receiver source (Muzakki and Society)
- e. Fisabilillah: Rp190.650.000 with details of the receiver source (Muzakki and Society)
- f. Ibnu Sabil: Rp17.275.00 with details of the receiver source (Muzakki and Society).

CONCLUSION

Zakat Management in Subang Regency is running properly and managed and channeled well to those who are entitled and in need. As for its management, the BAZNAS Regency of Subang conducts management and presents it in the form of financial statements consisting of financial position reports, fund change reports, management asset changes reports, cash flow reports and Notes on Financial Statements. The distribution of zakat, infaq and alms in Subang Regency with the period of 2021 to 2022 shows significant developments along with the increase in the set of zakat funds at the National level. In the distribution of Zakat, Infaq and Sedakah funds are allocated into five main areas: education, health, social humanity, economy, and dawwah.

BAZNAS Regency Subang in the recording of Financial reports has used regulations in accordance with PSAK no. 109. As for the record of Microsoft Excel financial statements but in the acceptance and distribution already use BAZNAS Management Information System (SIMBA).

Based on the results of research and conclusions on Zakat Infak/Sedekah Accounting in BAZNAS Subang Regency, the researchers convey the following suggestions: In the development of accounting records zakat required transparent to the community in financial reporting in social institutions located in Subang Regency. The better the record and reporting, the trust of the community in the social institutions located in Subang Regency will be higher, increasing promotion so that the community will be more or less. With this effort, Insyallah the risk of prosperity can be controlled to maintain social institutions and also the

answer to financial statements that can be served on the website that has been created, so that the community can see it easier.

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