

Accounting Information System For Receiving And Expending Money Waqf In ACT Global Waqf

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***Abstract** - The main problem in this study is how the Role of the Global Waqf Institution Act carries out its role as a fund raising fund for endowments. The research method used is qualitative with a normative approach, this qualitative method is used by researchers because researchers obtain data through interviews with informants, namely the Global Waqf Act to find out the information system for revenue and expenditure for endowment money. The research data was obtained from primary data and secondary data. Data collection method is done by interview, observation, and documentation. The method of data analysis uses qualitative by comparing data obtained with existing theories and drawing conclusions.*

The results of the research show that the Global Waqf Act has a large role in collecting money and endowments, although the Global Waqf Act is a humanitarian agency, but they show that the Global Waqf Act can manage money endowments as well as possible and be distributed equally to those who need it. The Global Waqf Act can also demonstrate trustworthiness by managing money waqf information based on the Accounting Information System established by the Indonesian Waqf Board (BWI).

*Keywords: ACT Global Waqf Institution, Acceptance
Accounting Information System, Expenditure
Accounting Information System*

PRELIMINARY

Indonesia as a country with the largest Muslim majority in the world is now starting to develop the Islamic economy. The potential for developing the Islamic economy is done through the use of muamalah activities such as Zakat, Infaq, Sadaqah and Waqf. The activity we often do is Zakat which is mandatory while Infaq and Sadaqoh are voluntary. Waqf is also an important muamalah activity and has a connection with the socio-economic community. This can be seen from the many mosques, schools and hospitals that were established through the management of waqf property.

Waqf is one of the recommended worship in Islam, simply waqf is to separate some of the assets owned or surrender our property such as assets voluntarily and sincerely to a group of people or social institutions to be used by the wider community.

If seen from its development, waqf in Indonesia is regulated in the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 41/2004 which regulates general provisions, basics of waqf, goals and functions of waqf, elements of waqf, waqf and nazhir.

Endowments of money constitute endowments in the form of cash deposits to endowment collecting institutions (nazhir) through direct or transactions via bank transfer then endowment funds will be managed by the institution for distribution to parties entitled to receive endowments. The role of endowments of money now looks very useful, because endowments of money utilize the function of money not only as a medium of exchange but money is used as a commodity that is ready to be produced and developed.

In Indonesia, waqf money is managed and developed in institutions that are governed by the Indonesian Waqf Board (BWI). With the management of money in waqf activities, it is expected that there is an accounting information system that describes the procedures in the process of receiving and spending waqf money.

The increasing number of humanitarian agencies that provide money waqf management services is encouraging the Global Waqf Action Institute for Fast Action Response (ACT) to support the activities of money waqf management by implementing an accounting information system in the management of its endowments.

REVIEW OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH RESULTS

The first study was conducted by Wijaya and Adityawarman on the Management and Reporting of Endowment Assets at Endowments Institutions in Indonesia. The research uses qualitative research methods and interpretive paradigm approaches. YBWSA complies with Law No. 41 of 2004 concerning endowments. YBWSA distributes waqf assets owned in accordance with the wishes of the waqf, but if there is a waqf that submits waqf assets without any special request then YBWSA makes every effort to utilize these waqf assets for the needs of the community in education and health, and regarding the accounting system for recording and reporting assets waqf YBWSA has not yet carried out the recording and reporting procedures with an accounting system concerning waqf specifically, however YBWSA refers to PSAK 45 regarding financial reporting of non-profit entities as a guide in accounting preparation.

The second study was conducted by Yuliani and Bustamam on Accountability and Transparency in Management of Endowment Assets in Baitul Maal, Banda Aceh City. The study uses qualitative research methods. It can be concluded from the research that in Baitul Maal in Banda Aceh City, there are already many who have accountability in managing waqf assets for waqf, even though the management does not have a written SOP.

The third study was conducted by Sudirman and Nanda on Management of Money Waqf in the Masjid at-Taqwa, Kota Baru and Sabilillah Mosque in Malang in the Perspective of Law Number 41 of 2004 concerning Waqf. The study uses qualitative research methods. There are differences in various aspects of the two mosques, starting from the difference in terms of the management team of their waqf money. Based on the contents of articles 28, 29, and 30 of Law Number 41 of 2004 concerning endowments.

The fourth study was conducted by Huda et al on Accountability as a Solution for Managing Waqf. From the questionnaire data distributed showed that the most problematic aspects of waqf management in West Sumatra Province was Nazhir with an overall score of waqf priority issues 0.491, while in Riau Province the most problematic aspects were waqf with a priority value of waqf issues of 0.420. The most important Nazir problem in West Sumatra is Nazir not as a major profession. The problem of waqif in Riau is the giving of waqf directly to individual personal without intermediaries Nazir.

The fifth study was conducted by Syauqi on Optimizing the Management of Endowments for Public Welfare at Baitul Maal Hidayatullah Semarang. It can be concluded in the study that the management of waqf money conducted by Baitul Maal Hidayatullah Semarang is not good because it has not been able to optimize the potential of waqf funds that can be collected in the city of Semarang and in its management is not based on good management principles, the provisions regarding the management of money waqf and there are several obstacles that hamper the optimization of the management of money waqf for public welfare carried out by Baitul Maal Hidayatullah Semarang namely inadequate and less competent human resources, the culture of the people of Semarang city who do not understand money endowments, lack of socialization about money endowments, lack of support Semarang City Regional Government regarding wakaf money. To anticipate this, several steps can be taken to optimize the management of waqf money for the welfare of the people of the city of Semarang, namely by increasing nadzir human resources to be more professional and sharia-oriented, increasing understanding of the public about money waqf, forming and establishing cooperation with venture capital companies, expanding and increasing the receipt of endowment funds.

The sixth study by Koto and the Guardians on Productive Waqf in the Secular State; Singapore and Thailand. It can be concluded from the study that waqf management in Singapore not only contributes to the social community and religious needs, in their home country and even the benefits are felt abroad such as India, Yemen and Indonesia. Whereas productive waqf in Thailand does not yet have integrated management because there is no independent waqf institution responsible for administering waqf assets and no waqf laws governing it even in the Kingdom of Thailand so that waqf assets are often easily seized by certain parties.

The seventh study by Fauza on Reconstruction of Waqf Management in Bangladesh and Malaysia. The research can be concluded the implementation of productive endowments in Bangladesh in the form of cash waqf certificates using a bank mechanism while in Malaysia productive waqf forms, cash waqf, stock endowments and corporate endowments. This trend was created to show that endowments in the two countries have a strong role to help economic movements in both countries. Waqf in both countries is not only operated by institutions but also by banks.

The eighth study by Khamis and Marhanum on Study On The Efficiency Of Waqf Management In Malaysia. The study uses qualitative methods. It can be concluded from this research that the management of waqf money in Malaysia is a new innovation in Islamic finance and is still being developed.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative method with a normative approach, this qualitative method is used by researchers, because researchers obtain data through interviews with resource persons, namely the Global Waqf Act to find out the information system for revenue and expenditure for money waqf.

OBJECT OF RESEARCH

This research was conducted at the Global Waqf Act Institute located at Menara 165 floor 10, Jalan Tb. Simatupang Kav 1, East Cilandak, South Jakarta.

DATA AND DATA COLLECTION METHOD

The type of data used in this study is secondary data supported by primary data. Secondary data secondary data obtained by researchers directly from the Global Waqf Act which shows the form of evidence, notes or documents available and arranged in the Global Waqf Act agency, while primary data is data obtained directly from respondents through interviews. Data collection method is done by interview, observation, and documentation.

DATA ANALYSIS METHOD

Data collected will be analyzed by means of qualitative analysis. The analysis steps are as follows:

1. Researchers collect data in the Global Waqf Act through interviews, then conduct an analysis of the results of interviews with respondents to find out the information system procedures for receiving and spending money endowments. Then the researcher presents the research with qualitative descriptive methods to describe the phenomena in real terms, see the possible problems to be faced, and find solutions to the phenomena that exist.
2. After the data is collected then the researcher will further analyze the results of interviews, observations and documentation which are grouped into two parts, namely, the revenue portion and the spending portion of the waqf money, then will be described in the flowchart of each section to analyze how the system and procedures are related to the rules of adequate internal control and then conclusions are drawn.

DISCUSSION

Money Waqf

According to Mardani (2014: 15-16). Waqf money is waqf in the form of money in a form of rupiah which is managed productively, the results are used for the acceptance of waqf (mauqf-alayh). In article 6 of Law Number 41 Year 2004 concerning Waqf, waqf elements include Waqf (People Who Have Waqf), Mauquf (Waqf Assets), Mauquf-alayh (Waqf Recipients), Sighah (Akad Waqf), and Nazhir (Endowment Manager).

Accounting information system

According to Mahatmyo (2014: 8) the accounting system is a series of transaction evidence, documents, accounting records and reports as well as tools, procedures, policies, human resources and other resources in a company that are coordinated in such a way as to support what achievement which is the company's goal.

Money Waqf Accounting Information System at ACT Global Waqf

The Global Waqf Act Institution as a waqf collection agency tries to maximize the management of waqf funds so that their usefulness can be felt for the benefit of the people, therefore in the mechanism of receiving waqf in the Global Waqf Act through money waqf institutions, it cannot be distributed through money, but waqf funds are distributed accepted by the Global Waqf Act is implemented into several waqf products such as; Food Waqf, Health Waqf, Education Waqf, Economic Waqf.

The total endowment of money collected in 2018 was Rp 1,964,467,309, and the endowment was implemented in the Global Waqf Act agency programs as follows:

Tabel 1 : Implementasi Program Wakaf

No	Nama Program	Jumlah Wakaf Uang yang dimplementasi
1.	Wakaf Pangan	Rp. 1.687.933.909
2.	Wakaf Pendidikan	Rp. 81.533.400
3.	Wakaf Kesehatan	Rp. -
4.	Wakaf Ekonomi (Wakaf Ternak)	Rp. 85.000.000
5.	Wakaf Ekonomi (Warung Wakaf)	Rp. 101.000.000
Total		Rp. 1.964.467.309

Sumber : Global Wakaf Act

From the data above shows the amount of large waqf receipts and expenditures that are implemented into several programs so that the necessary systems and procedures for managing waqf accounting information.

The systems and procedures carried out by the ACT Global Waqf Institution separate the duties between revenue and expenditure. In accepting functions that are responsible for the acceptance process include:

1. Cashier Section
In the Global Waqf Act the cashier's part acts as part of the acceptance of waqf for money and as a party that explains about waqf, mechanism and way to do waqf for the new waqf who wants to do waqf.
2. Finance Section
This financial section records the transactions for receiving waqf money into the financial statements by matching them with the evidence of existing receipts.

Documents used in the admission process include receipts, waqf certificates, endowment pledges, recapitulation of receipts, general cash books, and general ledgers.

Procedures that have been implemented by the Global Waqf Act include:

1. Procedure for Receiving Money Waqf
The cashier's portion receives the endowment funds from the endowment by recording them into receipt 3 a copy of the receipt. Receipts are given to the waqif, the cashier and the financial department.
2. Procedure for Recording Waqf Receiving Money
The procedure for recording the receipt of cash waqf at the cashier begins with making a copy of 3 copies, the first copy of a white receipt is given to the endowment as proof of the submission of the endowment of money he has done. The second copy is the pink receipt given to the cashier as proof that the endowment of money from the endowment has been received by the cashier. this receipt must be numbered and must be immediately given to the finance department on the same day of receipt. The third copy is the green receipt given to the finance department for matching and checking related to the nominal waqf money received, then the finance department records the recapitulation of receipts and general cash books. Submission of receipts from between sections must be carried out on the same day to avoid mistakes in recording the receipt of waqf money.
3. Flow of Accounting Information Systems Direct Waqf Receipts

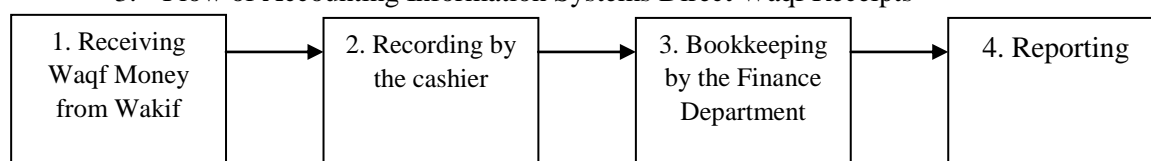


Image 1 : Flow of Accounting Information System for Receiving Waqf Money

While the expenditure functions that are responsible for the expenditure process include:

1. Responsible Section
This section acts as the person in charge of the activities or programs to be made, and also serves as the author of the program submission letter and the accountability report needed in the program to be made or currently being carried out.
2. Finance Section

The finance department is here tasked with verifying, issuing waqf money and approving the submission of fund expenditures for the implementation of the waqf money program and the finance department will receive and journalize the evidence for the expenditure of waqf funds.

Documents used in the expenditure process include, submission form, receipt of disbursement of funds, evidence of journal disbursement of funds, accountability report. Procedures for issuance of waqf money carried out by the Global Waqf Act include:

1. Request Procedure

The finance department receives requests for spending of waqf funds for waqf programs through the process of making a letter of submission of waqf funds for the program and must obtain authorization from superiors. For spending waqf funds below Rp.2,000,000, - get authority from the manager, spending waqf funds above Rp.2,000,000, - get authority from the director, for above Rp.5,000,000, - get authority from functional officials and for spending of waqf funds above Rp. 10,000,000, - must obtain authority from the president director. Source: Global Waqf Act.

2. Accountability Procedure

After completing submitting a letter requesting the expenditure of endowment funds for the program and having received authorization from the relevant manager, then the theorized submission form is given to the financial department to process the payment of the endowment fund disbursement, but at the Global Waqf Act the institution can only process the spending of endowment funds for a week of 2 times and it can only be done on Monday and Thursday. Therefore there is also a responsible party who proposes the program and then requests that the sudden release of funds will not be approved, because the submission of endowment funds for the program is only approved twice a week by the leader of the Global Waqf Act agency or president director. After all the submission letters are completed and the person in charge through volunteers can carry out the program. The responsible party is obliged to make an accountability report (LPJ) to be given to the financial department and to oversee the process of making the waqf program.

3. Flow of Accounting Information Systems Expenditures for Waqf Money

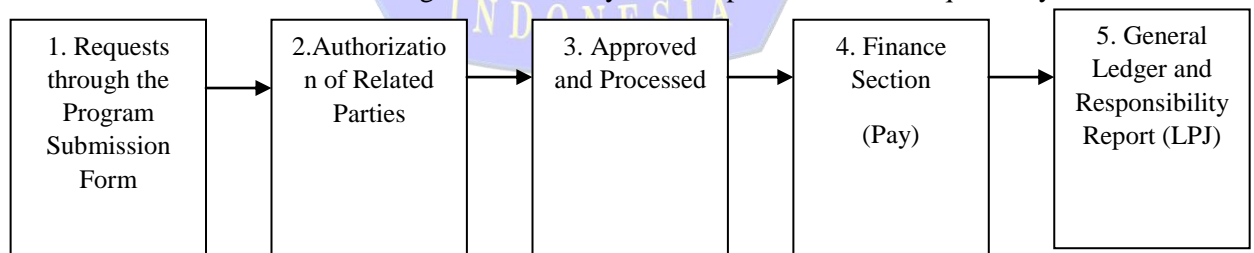


Image 2: Flow of Information Systems for Expending Funds for the Waqf Program

Internal control

The potential of managing data into information within the Global Waqf Institution must also be controlled through internal control. The Global Waqf Act carries out internal controls based on control elements such as:

a. Organizational structure

The organizational structure carried out in the Global Waqf Act is clear and good, in terms of the division of tasks and responsibilities between functions / sections also have limitations. This is

done to avoid ineffective work results if it is carried out by a single function / section, such as a financial department that cannot hold concurrent positions as a part of the cashier or vice versa.

b. Global Waqf Recording and Authority Procedure System Act

In the transactions of receipts and disbursements that have occurred, they must be authorized by the finance department to record from sources of valid receipts (signatures) with the signature / initials of the relevant waqif and cashier parts and the coding of receipts so that the receipts and expenditures can be controlled and under control. The procedure for recording by the Global Waqf Act is also in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian Waqf Board (BWI).

c. Healthy Work Practices

The Global Waqf Act has done a separation of duties and responsibilities between functions / sections so that there is no accumulation of tasks that occur in one function / section. In the process of receiving and releasing the relevant parts do so with the precautionary principle. So that the information generated can be used properly and clearly by stakeholders.

d. Qualified Employees

The Global Waqf Act seeks employees who are not only competent in the fields of finance and accounting, but employees who are required by the Global Waqf Act must also have knowledge in the field of waqf at least understand about the procedures and management of good waqf according to sharia (God's law).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion of the endowment accounting information system in the Global Waqf Act, it can be concluded that:

1. The Global Waqf Act, which acts as a humanitarian agency in the process of receiving waqf money, has used a computerized revenue recording process using a database system, documents used in the receipt process such as receipts, recapitulation of receipts, general cash books, ledgers and financial statements to be information sources used in the acceptance information system in the Global Waqf Act.
2. The process of spending waqf in the Global Waqf Act is done through the process of submitting programs that get authorization from the relevant manager, waqf money is not issued in the form of money but must be implemented into activities that can provide long-term benefits for the people such as waqf wells, waqf food granaries, waqf stalls, waqf bridge, waqf mosque, waqf madarasah and others. With the existence of a system in the activities of revenue and expenditure of waqf money, the existence of internal control by the Global Waqf Act is carried out starting from the separation of the responsibilities of each part of the task, authorizing every transaction, giving a code for each revenue and expenditure transaction to facilitate the control of waqf management activities money and recruit employees who are knowledgeable and competent in the field of finance and endowments.

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