

FUND MANAGEMENT: AN EXPLARATORY CASE STUDY OF MOSQUES IN SOUTH SULAWESI INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper identifies the mosques' source of funds, fund distribution, and parties responsible for managing the fund. The research used mixed methods, qualitative research and quantitative, which interviewed mosque administrators and Jema'ah and collected secondary data through in-depth interviews in 80 mosques in South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The findings of this study solidify the results of previous research, where it was found that the primary sources of mosques' funds were public charity contributions. The fund was also utilized optimally for the operations and physical development of the mosques. Financial recording of the Mosque is only done when cash comes in and out. Then cash in and out, and the total cash is delivered using the Mosque's Microphone. This paper recommends that the government should have regulations regarding the disclosure of financial statements and fund management, such as making an annual report on Mosques overseas, such as Masjid Taqwa Brisbane and Mosque foundation in the UK.

Keywords: Mosque, South Sulawesi, Fund Management

INTRODUCTION

The Mosque is one of the public organizations that manage mosque resources. The management of these resources is carried out in the Mosque and carried out by Ta'mir (people who manage the Mosque on the trust of the community) without getting anything; in other words, they carry out these resource empowerment activities voluntarily. In addition, the Mosque is also referred to as a non-profit organization. Still, in the implementation of mosque resource management activities, it is often in the spotlight, especially in the implementation of mosque financial reporting. The community hopes that the mosque administrator or Ta'mir is more transparent and accountable in providing financial reports. Then implementing an excellent financial system will provide the correct answer to reduce public suspicion and distrust of the mosque organization and its Ta'mir. Mosque activities and management require significant funds because it is not enough to rely solely on the results of prayer and recitation activities. Mosques must have a fixed source of funds, for example, developing certain businesses by taking advantage of market share. This can be done, for example, by renting a building for wedding receptions, seminars, and other activities.

A non-profit organization has a primary goal or objective to support issues or matters in attracting public attention with specific goals without paying attention to things that are looking for profit or profit. The characteristics of non-profit organizations include the following: non-profit-oriented organizations have resources from providers who do not expect returns or economic benefits, produce goods or services with no profit goal, and have no ownership. On April 11, 2019, the Financial Accounting Board of the Indonesian Accounting Association ratified ISAK 35 (Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards), which regulates the presentation of financial statements of non-profit-oriented entities that are effective for the financial year starting on January 1, 2020. Previously, non-profit organizations were regulated by a statement of Financial Accounting Standard 45 (PSAK 45) revised in 2017, which has now been changed to ISAK 35. PSAK 45 and ISAK 35 have differences, where the fundamental difference is the clarification of net assets, which combines permanently bound net assets and temporarily restricted net assets.

Become an asset with restrictions (with restrictions). Therefore, it will bring a better understanding and more excellent benefits to users of financial statements of non-profit-oriented entities.

A mosque is a place of worship for Muslims. Indonesia is the fourth most populated country in the world; it has a Muslim majority population, and most of the population adheres to a religion other than Islam. According to the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the total population of Indonesia in June 2021 was 272.23 million, of which 236.53 million (86.88%) are Muslims. In addition, Indonesian regulation on April 11, 2019, the financial statements of non-profit-oriented entities (ISAK 35) have been approved by the Financial Accounting Standards Board of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (DSAK IAI): presentation of the Financial Statements of Non-profit Oriented Entities which replaces PSAK 45 on financial reporting of non-profit organizations. Previously in PSAK 45, Not-For-Profit was defined as "non-profit"; however, DSAK IAI has changed it to "non-profit" in ISAK 35.

The change from non-profit to the non-profit is based on the main activity not being oriented towards profit or profit. This ISAK 35 needs to explain the criteria for non-profit-oriented entities because there are no provisions and scope for non-profit entities in the law that regulates this. ISAK 35, an entity has been given the freedom to assess whether the entity is already operating as a non-profit entity. According to ISAK 35, the financial statements produced from the accounting cycle of non-profit-oriented entities include Statements of Financial Position, Statements of Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes in Net Assets, Statements of Cash Flows, and Notes to Financial Statements. With good cash management, we can inform donors and other parties interested in the Mosque's financial statements.

The primary purpose of the financial statements of non-profit organizations is to provide: information relevant to the needs or interests of donors, members of the organization, creditors, and others who provide resources for non-profit organizations. Based on the Statement of Accounting Standards (PSAK) No. 45, which is changed to ISAK 35, the financial statements of non-profit entities include the following elements: (1) Statement of Financial Position, (2). Comprehensive Income Statement, (3). Financial Statements of Changes in Net Assets, (4). Cash Flow Statement, (5). Notes to Financial Statements.

The Mosque is a fundamental institution in everyday life; where a mosque is a place for many people to mention the name of Allah (place of dhikr), a place of i'tikaf, a place of worship (prayer), a center for Islamic meetings to discuss life affairs and a life struggle. Indeed, in the Mosque, it cannot be separated from financial reports because incoming or outgoing cash will be recorded, and financial reporting will be carried out. Nowadays, it can see a phenomenon that often occurs today, namely that many mosques still do not manage their finances properly. Most people I met at these Mosques only recorded and reported money coming in and going out. There is no recorded inventory of mosque assets, so there is no way of knowing the economic value of the Mosque. Compiling financial reports takes work and must comply with existing standards.

For this reason, achieving reasonable financial control requires workers who understand how to make appropriate organizational financial reports. The Mosque carries out financial statement presentation activities according to its provisions in ISAK 35. Indeed, the process of going in and out of money at the Mosque must be appropriately reported by ISAK 35 concerning the financial statements of non-profit organizations. Therefore, this study aims to determine whether the Mosque disclosed its financial statements and how the fund management mosque in South Sulawesi, Indonesia.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative, which begins by collecting and filtering all incoming information thoroughly and in detail and then describing it to obtain a clear picture. The

research also focuses on the main object, namely the Mosque's financial statements, by interviewing mosque administrators and mosque congregations. Hence, from this object, information can be obtained regarding whether Mosque should disclose its financial performance and analysis of Mosque Fund Management in 80 mosques in South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The interview is a data collection technique to get pictures of the problems in the research object. The main character in the interview (interview) is a conversation carried out by both parties, namely the interviewer who asks questions and the interviewee who answers these questions. The purpose of this interview is to ask for opinions about his experience regarding the financial reports carried out by the 80 Mosques. Interviews will be conducted with the mosque chairman, treasurer, deputy mosque treasurer, mosque secretary, and several congregants (Jama'ah). Observation is a data collection method used to collect research data through observation.

In addition, the research makes direct observations of the entity that is the research subject, namely the 80 Mosques and collects data obtained directly from the research location. In this study, the authors observed several things related to the financial statements of the Mosque, such as the income obtained from donors, the community, and funds from certain parties who made donations. This research is intended to obtain data in the form of notes, transcripts, and books to obtain information related to financial statements required by the author. This research uses documentation techniques because documentation is a stable data source, shows a fact that has happened, and is easy to obtain.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

Evaluation of Forms of Mosque Financial Reporting in South Sulawesi Mosques 80 Mosques in South Sulawesi, which are the object of research, only have income and no financial reports (financial position reports, activity reports, cash flow reports, and notes on financial statements). The form of mosque financial reporting in various grand and grand mosques still looks. There are differences in how financial reporting is made, for example, in the case of the financial accountability report. At the Al-Markaz mosque in Maros Regency, the income control book is more detailed, consisting of 13 columns: date, number, description, Jumat, Rawatib, an entry in the building, Infaq contribution, parking, slippers deposit, tarawih, amount, traders, and signatures. Financial reporting, whether weekly, monthly, quarterly or annually, is only consumed by the management of the local Mosque or reported to the local government.

There are still many large mosques in South Sulawesi; according to the research results, they are not open to the public because the 80 mosques provided their financial reports, which mosques should have provided this information for in general, especially to the congregation around the mosque area. Concerning the revolutionary era 5.0, the Mosque's financial reports should have been uploaded and shared on the official website so that worshipers and those who wish to donate or donate funds to the Mosque are easier and faster because they only check the Mosque's website easily find account numbers and financial statements that have been used and income during the existence of the Mosque. Therefore, mosques in the 5.0 era must see faster development and access so that the management of mosque funds is more directed and accountable to the general public and the Creator, Allah SWT. The following is one of the Mosque's financial reports researchers obtained at a mosque in South Sulawesi.

DISCUSSION

In reporting financial reports, the treasurer should make simple financial reports in the form of statements of financial position, activity reports, cash flow reports, and notes on financial reports and upload them on the Mosque's website. Indeed, mosque donors and those who wish to donate

funds and payments are very easy. Donors can quickly get information—about mosque activities and what expenses the Mosque needs. Therefore, IT-based mosque financial management is needed to follow the industrial era 5.0.

Internal Control

Based on the results of interviews with mosque management, the internal control system for mosques and churches in 10 regencies in South Sulawesi already has an internal control system. Still, the internal control for mosques in 10 regencies does not work according to the procedure system that mosques have made, and internal control at mosques in 10 districts in South Sulawesi in terms of government policies are only financial aid and control of mosque activities and only the main Mosque in the district. Mosque leaders or local government in South Sulawesi, if mosque administrators do not comply with the rules and internal control system policies that have been set, there will be a verbal or written warning for the realization of good mosque management following procedures.

Fund Mosque Management

The role of the accounting system for cash receipts at mosques in 10 regencies of South Sulawesi has not yet been worked out because income and expenditure reports are straightforward, and there is still a need to establish an accounting system reporting flow at mosques. In terms of mosque fundraising, mosque management has run optimally. Still, in the

4.0 era, the conventional collection should be increased by using mobile banking, conveying more mosque activities, and reporting incoming and outgoing cash funds in reports or uploaded on the Mosque's website. The internal control system for receiving mosque funds and recording reports on receiving mosque funds is more adequate. However, it is still straightforward, and several mosques are very closed with mosque financial reporting.

Mosque Fund Expenditures

The role of the accounting system for cash disbursements at 80 mosques in South Sulawesi is more adequate. However, it still uses manuals and uses Microsoft Word, and Microsoft Exel and ZIS distribution activities are carried out by mosque employees as well. As cash disbursement reporting system at South Sulawesi mosques and an internal control system for the distribution of mosque funds still need to be increased in transparency, not only conveyed during the Friday prayer congregation or tarawih prayers but posted on the Mosque's bulletin board or according to the times every week, month, quarter. Yearly it is reported on the Mosque's website.

Mosque Financial Repost

Mosque annual financial reports are slightly different from government and company reporting because mosque reports do not yet have government regulations or accounting standards, and some mosques do not yet have internal audits and external audits.

CONCLUSION

The 80 Mosques in its fund management is carried out by several administrators, namely, the general chairman, secretary, treasurer, and deputy treasurer. The mosque recording was done manually and assisted by the Microsoft Word application. This Mosque submits its financial reports through its microphone on Fridays and usually every day after the Isha prayer. According to the standards of ISAK 35, financial reports have not been implemented in the Mosque because the mosque administrators do not know and understand ISAK 35 itself. Therefore, the mosque fund management until now Islamic mosques still use simple records. The objective of compiling the Mosque's financial statements has been achieved. However, the information that has been prepared has not been detailed, which is where the Mosque's financial statements explain in the form of cash in, cash out, and ending balance only.

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