

Are The Accountability and Transparency Matters for Zakat Distribution Performance ? : An Empirical Evidence from BAZNAS Province

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the influence of the Quality of Provincial BAZNAS Financial Reports as measured through Accountability and Transparency on the financial performance of the Allocation to Collection Ratio (ACR). The importance of measuring the ACR ratio is because this is in accordance with the opinion of the majority of ulama and the zakat core principles guidelines that zakat received in one year is also distributed in the same year. This ratio helps measure how much zakat funds were distributed in that year. Calculating this ratio can help improve OPZ's reputation by showing muzakki that the funds have been distributed to mustahik. This research uses descriptive research methods with a quantitative approach. The type of data used in this research is secondary and primary data through questionnaires filled out by 21 Provincial BAZNAS as well as Financial Reports for each Provincial BAZNAS. The results of this research show that the Principles of Accountability and Transparency of Provincial BAZNAS Financial Reports fall into the "Very Good" criteria. Then Accountability and Transparency of financial reporting also have a significant influence on ACR's financial performance.

Keywords: *ACR, Accountability, BAZNAS, Financial Reports, Transparency*

INTRODUCTION

PUSKAS BAZNAS (2019) said that based on the zakat core principles document, OPZ needs to ensure that their institutions run as they should. Therefore, indicators are needed to be able to measure OPZ performance. One thing that must be considered is how effective the distribution of funds is to OPZ, which can be measured using the allocation to collection ratio (ACR).

By comparing the total distribution and total collection, it can be seen whether all the funds obtained have been distributed to the mustahik. This ratio is considered important to use in OPZ because the distribution of zakat must be immediately in accordance with the opinion of the majority of ulama. What is meant by immediately in this case is that zakat received in one year must be distributed immediately in that year. This is also in line with the opinions

expressed by Ibnu Bathol, Ibnu Hajar and Imam Nawawi.

Apart from that, the zakat core principles also explain that zakat received within a collection period must be distributed immediately or at the latest within one year must be distributed to mustahik.

Research conducted by Ritchie & Kolodinsky (2003) also calculated total donations, contributions and other contributions compared to the expenses that had to be incurred for program implementation. In the context of OPZ, donations, contributions and other contributions can be equated with collections in OPZ.

In line with research conducted by Ritchie & Kolodinsky (2003), Zietlow, et al (2018) in their book stated that it is important to know the proportion of distribution for programs carried out by non-profit institutions when compared to the

donations they receive. This is an important concern because it will affect the institution's reputation. If the majority of donations received are not channeled to the main program of the institution in question, then of course there will be questions from donors. Furthermore, Ryan & Irvine (2012b) explained that donors are more interested in channeling their donations to non-profit institutions which have a higher proportion of distribution for their main programs compared to other expenses such as expenses for the institution's administrative and operational expenses.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the importance of measuring the ACR ratio is because: (1) it is in accordance with the opinion of the majority of ulama and the zakat core principles guidelines that zakat received in one year is also distributed in the same year. This ratio helps to measure how much zakat funds have been distributed in that year; (2) calculating this ratio can help to improve OPZ's reputation by showing muzakki that the funds received by OPZ have been distributed to mustahik (PUSKAS BAZNAS, 2019).

Based on the literature review conducted, research regarding accountability and transparency of financial reports at Provincial BAZNAS with a sample of more than one Provincial BAZNAS has never been found. Research so far has been limited to only one Regional BAZNAS and no one has linked it to financial performance in the form of the Allocation to Collection Ratio (ACR), which is one of the performance measurement tools for zakat institutions in measuring the effectiveness of distribution.

This research was conducted based on the author's observations of several phenomena related to accountability and transparency that appear in BAZNAS financial reports. For this reason, this problem will be raised in a study with the title "Analysis of Accountability and Transparency of Financial Reports on the Financial Performance of Allocation to

Collection Ratio (ACR) in BAZNAS Provinces".

THEORETICAL BASIS

Quality of Financial Reports

Rini and Wahiddatul (2010) citing Hanafi and Halim (2003) stated that the qualitative characteristics of financial reports reflect the quality of financial reports which contain five characteristics, namely:

- a) Can be used in the decision making process;
- b) Relevant, because it is presented on time, has feedback value and predictive value;
- c) Dependable/reliable, meaning neutral and representative;
- d) Can be compared, due to the consistency of the data presented; And
- e) Materially the benefits are greater than the costs incurred.

Financial Accounting Standards (2016) state that financial reports must be able to make a difference in the decisions taken by users, and be able to represent economic phenomena in words and numbers. For this reason, financial information must meet fundamental qualitative and enhancing qualitative characteristics. The fundamental qualitative characteristics consist of Relevance and Accurate Representation, while the enhancing qualitative characteristics consist of Comparable, Verifiable, Timely and Understandable. Fundamental qualitative characteristics aim to increase the usefulness of relevant and appropriately represented information, while enhancing qualitative characteristics aim to help determine which one should be used to describe a phenomenon, if both are considered equally relevant and appropriately represented. To be said to be useful, the information in financial reports must be relevant and represented appropriately.

The second qualitative characteristic of financial statements is accurate

representation. To be useful, apart from representing it relevantly, a financial report must also represent accurately the information to be conveyed. There are three requirements for accurate representation, namely a complete, neutral and error-free description of information. A complete description means that all the information required by the user has been included in full so as to form a complete picture, including all necessary descriptions and explanations. Neutral translation means without bias in the selection or presentation of information, where users are not directed, emphasized, re-emphasized or manipulated to accept or not accept the contents of the financial report. Free from error means that there are no errors in representing or describing phenomena, and the process used to produce the financial report is selected and applied without error. However, being free from errors does not mean being perfectly accurate in all respects (SAK, 2016).

Comparability is the first ranked qualitative characteristic. Comparability is a characteristic that allows users to identify and understand similarities in or differences between items in financial statements. Because it is comparative in nature, comparability requires that there are at least two posts for comparison to be made. Apart from that, consistency is also needed, namely using the same method for the same posts. Comparability is the goal, while consistency is the way to achieve this goal (SAK, 2016).

The next enhancing qualitative characteristic is verifiability. Verifiability means that independent observers with different knowledge can reach the same conclusion, although they will not necessarily agree, that the depiction in the financial statements has been represented accurately. Verification can occur either directly or indirectly. Direct verification is verification that can be obtained directly, for example through cash counting. Meanwhile, indirect verification must go through

inspection and recalculation, for example verifying inventory amounts (SAK, 2016).

Punctuality is included in one of the enhancing qualitative characteristics. Timeliness means that financial reports are available at the right time so that they can influence user decisions. The older the information, the less useful it will be. However, under certain conditions a financial report can continue to be used even in the long term after the period ends. For example, for research actors who need to identify and assess trends (SAK, 2016).

The final enhancing qualitative characteristic is understandability. A financial report will be understandable if it is classified, characterized and presented clearly and concisely. Some phenomena may be inherently complex and thus difficult to understand, which if removed may make the information easier to understand. However, the report will be incomplete and potentially misleading. Users of financial reports are expected to have adequate knowledge about the activities of the entity being reported. Even users who are well informed sometimes need the help of more expert parties to understand information about complex economic phenomena from a financial report (SAK, 2016).

Accountability

In Article 76 of Government Regulation Number 14 of 2014 which regulates the Implementation of Law No. 23 of 2011 concerning Zakat Management, it is stated that zakat management reports submitted by BAZNAS, Provincial BAZNAS, Regency/City BAZNAS and LAZ must contain accountability.

Hisamuddin (2017) explained that the Public Interest Research and Advocacy Center (PIRAC) collaborated with the Indonesian Humanitarian Forum (HFI), the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), the Zakat Forum (FOZ) and other organizations to develop guidelines to explain matters related to accountability. in

responsibility for managing humanitarian aid. The guidelines consist of 13 (thirteen) principles accompanied by explanations as follows.

1. Independence
Organizations are autonomous and free from the influence and interests of the government, political parties, donors/funding institutions, the business sector and anyone who can eliminate the organization's independence in acting in the public interest.
2. Organizational Commitment
There are clear and firm policy tools regarding quality and accountability to be implemented in the management of humanitarian aid.
3. Competence
The organization has and develops relevant capacities in managing humanitarian assistance according to humanitarian assistance standards.
4. Non-Discrimination
Aid management organizations always apply the principle of not distinguishing between people according to gender, ethnicity, religion, race and political beliefs.
5. Participation
The organization involves relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries in all stages of aid management.
6. Transparency
That the organization provides clear, correct and accountable information regarding the management of humanitarian aid.
7. Coordination
The organization communicates with stakeholders and other humanitarian aid management organizations through existing coordination platforms in humanitarian aid management.
8. Learning and Improvement
Every experience that has been experienced in managing humanitarian aid becomes learning material for improvement.
9. Partnership

Humanitarian aid management is carried out on the principle of equality.

10. Non-Proselytism
The organization does not make efforts to spread religion, beliefs, understandings and political ideologies through the distribution of humanitarian aid.
11. Independence
The organization is able to carry out efforts to mobilize resources and distribute humanitarian aid that do not cause dependency.
12. Feedback Mechanism
There is a mechanism for receiving suggestions, criticism and responses from stakeholders to improve and improve aid management.
13. Favor towards Vulnerable Groups
The organization has clear alignments with vulnerable groups (pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, children, the elderly, disabled or handicapped, people with HIV AIDS, sexual minorities) at every stage and impact of managing humanitarian aid.

The thirteen principles of accountability above also apply in the accountability of zakat management. In accordance with the explanation above, Marliyati (2015) in her research stated that accountability is needed by zakat institutions as a form of responsibility to zakat stakeholders. Therefore, zakat institutions, in this case BAZNAS, are required to be accountable to all relevant stakeholders, namely muzaki, mustahik, society and government.

Transparency

The implementation of transparency in the management of zakat funds by Zakat Institutions increases the interest of muzakki to pay zakat through Zakat Institutions. In addition, ZMO needs to provide written proof of zakat payment for each muzakki, so that it can be used as a deduction from taxable income. (Laela, 2020).

Transparency is in line with one of the characteristics of the Prophet Muhammad, namely "shiddiq" which means truth, both in words and deeds. Shiddiq is honesty in receiving, processing and conveying information (ICW, 2004).

Ayu (2013) stated briefly that the principle of transparency can be measured through: 1) Access to accurate and timely information about economic and government policies; and 2) Rules and procedures that are simple, transparent and easy to implement.

The indicators used to measure the principle of transparency are as follows (Ayu, 2013):

- a) Providing information related to the budget policy that has been prepared.
- b) Ease of preparing budget policy documents for the public to know.
- c) Timeliness of submission of accountability reports.
- d) Ability budget transparency in improving and accommodating proposals.
- e) There is a system for conveying budget information to the public.

BAZNAS is a public sector organization whose funding sources come from the public, so there needs to be transparency in its financial reporting. The element of transparency can be fulfilled if BAZNAS conveys information that is truly relevant, accurate and timely and publishes financial reports that have been prepared through mass media, both print and electronic media, making them easy to access.

Effectiveness of Zakat Distribution

Effectiveness (Rifa'i, 2013) can be interpreted as the success of an activity or activities in achieving predetermined goals (targets). The effectiveness of zakat distribution is measured using the Zakat Core Principles (ZCP). The assessment of the effectiveness of zakat distribution using ZCP aims to find out how the distribution of zakat funds managed by Baznas has met the

standard criteria for effectiveness in accordance with its references so that its management can be accounted for. Based on ZCP, the ratio used is Allocation to Collection Ratio (ACR). This ratio is used to measure the ability of a zakat institution to distribute its zakat funds by dividing the total distribution funds by the total collection funds. The ACR assessment consists of several categories, with the following details: 1. Highly Effective (if $ACR \geq 90$ percent) 2. Effective (if ACR reaches 70-89 percent) 3. Fairly Effective (if ACR reaches 50-69 percent) 4. Below Expectation (if ACR reaches 20-49 percent) 5. Ineffective (if $ACR < 20$ percent) (BAZNAS P., 2018).

$$ACR = \frac{\text{(Distribution Of Zakat Funds + Infaq and Shadaqah Funds)}}{\text{(Collection of Zakat Funds + Infaq and Shadaqah Funds) + (Zakat Funds Balance t-1 + Infaq and Shadaqah Balance t-1)}}$$

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a descriptive research method with a quantitative approach, namely providing an overview of the problem being studied, regarding accountability, transparency and its relationship to ACR. In this research, field research methods were used with a quantitative approach by distributing questionnaires to Amil at the Provincial BAZNAS.

Population is a generalized area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn. So, population is not only people, but also objects and other natural objects. Population is also not just the number of objects/subjects being studied, but includes all the characteristics/traits of the subject or object. The determination of this type of research is based on the influence of accountability and transparency of financial reports on financial performance as measured through the ACR of the Zakat Management Organization. The population in this

research is the Provincial BAZNAS which has sent financial reports (Audited and Unaudited) to the Central BAZNAS for the 2020 and 2021 Financial Report periods.

To calculate ACR according to PUSKAS BAZNAS (2019) several methods can be used, while for this research the Gross ACR method is used. This gross ACR ratio calculates the balance of ZIS collection and distribution in a period plus the balance of ZIS funds which from the previous year could not be distributed in the period next. This is to see how far

The distribution of ZIS funds, whether collected in the same period or the balance from the previous period, is because there is still an obligation to distribute funds obtained from the previous period. The Gross ACR formula is:

The results of the survey using the Accountability and Transparency Financial Report analysis questionnaire were processed by calculating the frequency of alternative answers chosen for each question given and then analyzed. Hartati (2010) explains that to measure questionnaire data the following formula is used:

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

Information :

P = Percentage Number

f = Answer Frequency

n = Number of Respondents

The data that has been collected in the validation questionnaire is basically qualitative data, because each statement point is divided into the following categories:

Table. 1. Categories Score

Category	Score
Strongly Disagree	1
Don't agree	2
Neutral	3
Agree	4
Strongly agree	5

After the data has been transformed, the rating scale can be calculated using the following formula (Sugiyono, 2009):

$$P = \frac{\text{Data Collection Results Score}}{\text{Ideal Score}} \times 100\%$$

Furthermore, the level of validation of accountability and transparency in this research is classified into four categories using the following scale (Gonia, 2009):

Table. 2. Scale Interpretation Categories

Percentage Score	Interpretation
0% – 24.99%	Not good
25% – 49.99%	Not good
50% - 74.99%	Good
75% - 100%	Very good

The data analysis technique in this research is descriptive analysis using the SPSS (Statistics Product and Service Solution) application software. The purpose of descriptive analysis using statistics is to interpret respondents' arguments regarding the choice of statements and the frequency distribution of respondents' statements based on the data that has been collected.

RESEARCH RESULT

Data was obtained from the answers of 21 Provincial BAZNAS to 9 sub-indicators of questions regarding financial report accountability in the questionnaire that was given. From the table above, it can be seen that the total score of respondents' answers to the statement items for the variable Principles of Financial Report Accountability (X_1) is 888 or 93.9%. Based on the score interpretation criteria explained in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the Financial Report Accountability Principles are included in the "Very Good" criteria where the score of 93.9% is in the range of 75% to 100%.

Data was obtained from the answers of 21 Provincial BAZNAS to 9 sub-indicators of questions regarding financial report accountability in the

questionnaire that was given. From the table above, it can be seen that the total score of respondents' answers to the statement items for the variable Principles of Financial Report Transparency (X_2) is 788 or 83.4%. Based on the score interpretation criteria explained in the previous chapter, it can be

concluded that the Financial Report Accountability Principles are included in the "Very Good" criteria where the score of 83.4% is in the range of 75% to 100%.

From the results of the Multiple Regression Test, the following results were obtained:

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.199	.285		.696	.495
	Akuntabilitas	-1.205	.202	-.445	-5.973	.000
	Transparansi	1.080	.128	.630	8.451	.000

a. Dependent Variable: ACR

Figure. 1. Result of the Multiple Regression Test
Source: Output SPSS (2022)

- Constant (α) = 0.199. This shows a constant level, where if the variables of accountability and transparency are equal to 0, then interest in paying zakat will be (0.199). The constant value of 0.199 can be interpreted as if all the independent variables (accountability and transparency) are considered constant or have not changed, then the constant value of 0.199 as a result of multiple linear regression here means that it has a positive effect or has not changed, so the ACR is 0.199.
- Coefficient β_1 (X_1) = -1.205. This shows that the accountability variable has a negative and significant effect on ACR. In other words, if the accountability variable is an indicator of preparing financial reports in accordance with PSAK 109, organizational activities are carried out fairly, management must be accompanied by good control in accordance with the commitment that has been made between the trust giver and the recipient of the trust, management is carried out in accordance with Islamic law. has been determined in the Al-Qur'an and As-Sunnah, then the ACR at the Provincial BAZNAS will decrease by -1,205 assuming other variables remain constant.
- Coefficient β_2 (X_2) = 1.080. This shows that the transparency variable has a positive and significant effect on ACR. In other words, if the transparency variable is an indicator there are policy announcements regarding opinions, financial and asset management, reports regarding income, financial and asset management are available that are easily accessible, timely accountability reports are available, facilities are available for people's voices and proposals, there is a system for providing information to the public, so interest in paying zakat in zakat management organizations will increase by 1,080 assuming constant variables.

Based on simultaneous hypothesis testing, it can be tested using the F test formula. Statistical F testing aims to test whether or not there is an influence of the independent variables (X_1 and X_2) together on the dependent variable (Y) (Ghozali, 2013).

Hypothesis:

H_0 : There is no influence of Financial Reporting Accountability and Transparency on Provincial BAZNAS ACR.

H_1 : There is an influence of financial reporting accountability and transparency on provincial BAZNAS ACR.

Significant level (α) by 5%

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4.844	2	2.422	134.069	.000 ^b
	Residual	.325	18	.018		
	Total	5.169	20			

a. Dependent Variable: ACR
b. Predictors: (Constant), Transparansi, Akuntabilitas

Figure. 2. Simultaneously Statistic Test
Source: Output SPSS (2022)

Based on the output in figures 2, it is known that the Fcount value is 134.069 with a p-value (sig) of 0.000. With $\alpha = 0.05$ and degrees of freedom $V_1 = 2$ and $V_2 = 18$ ($n - (k + 1)$), then we get $F_{table} 3.56$. Due to the value of $F_{count} > F_{table}$ ($134.069 > 3.56$), H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, meaning that the independent variables (Accountability and Transparency of

Financial Reporting) simultaneously have a significant effect on ACR's Financial Performance.

Based on the help of the SPSS program application, the output of correlation coefficient estimation results is obtained as follows:

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.968 ^a	.937	.930	.13440

a. Predictors: (Constant), Transparansi, Akuntabilitas

Figure. 3. Output of Adjusted R Square Results
Source: Output SPSS (2022)

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the adjusted coefficient of determination (Adjusted R Square) is 0.937 or 93.7% Adjusted R Square ranging from 1-0, provided that the larger the Adjusted R Square number, the stronger the relationship between the three variables. in the regression model.

Adjusted R Square of 0.937 means that 93.7% of ACR's financial performance variables can be explained by Accountability and Transparency. Meanwhile, the other 6.3% is explained by

other variables not discussed in this research.

The partial significance test is proof to test whether there is an influence of each independent variable (accountability and transparency) on the dependent variable (ACR). To test whether the proposed hypothesis is accepted or rejected, the t statistic (t test) is used. If $t_{count} < t_{table}$, then H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected, whereas if $t_{count} > t_{table}$, then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. Given t table for $df = n - 2$, namely $df = 21 - 2 = 19$ and significance level (α) = 5%, we get a t table of 1.833.

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.199	.285		.696	.495
	Akuntabilitas	-1.205	.202	-.445	-5.973	.000
	Transparansi	1.080	.128	.630	8.451	.000

a. Dependent Variable: ACR

Figure. 4. Output of t Test Result

Source: Output SPSS (2022)

Based on this table it can be concluded that:

1. Accountability (X_1)
The accountability variable has a t_{count} value of 5.973 while the t_{table} value is 1.833. Thus the value of t_{count} (5.973) $> t_{table}$ (1.833) with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$. This shows that accountability has a significant effect on the financial performance of ACR BAZNAS Province.
2. The Transparency variable has a t_{count} value of 8.451 while the t_{table} value is 1.833. Thus the value of t_{count} (8.451) $> t_{table}$ (1.833) with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$. This shows that transparency has a significant effect on the financial performance of ACR BAZNAS Province.

DISCUSSION

Implementation of Accountability

The total score of respondents' answers to the statement items for the variable Principles of Financial Report Accountability (X_1) was 888 or 93.9%. Based on the score interpretation criteria explained in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the Financial Report Accountability Principles are included in the "Very Good" criteria where the score of 93.9% is in the range of 75% to 100%. Almost all BAZNAS Province respondents have audited financial reports. With the results of this audit, it can be said that BAZNAS Province has made efforts and is aware of being able to follow the standards for preparing financial reports and other standards related to accountability. The use of the BAZNAS Information and Management System (SIMBA) has become more intensive as SIMBA continues to develop with applicable financial reporting requirements.

Implementation of Transparency

The total score of respondents' answers to the statement items for the variable

Principles of Financial Report Transparency (X_2) was 788 or 83.4%. Based on the score interpretation criteria explained in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the Principles of Financial Report Transparency are included in the "Very Good" criteria where the score of 83.4% is in the range of 75% to 100%. Continuously developing the quality of websites and social media as well as establishing good relationships with local mass media is one of the keys to increasing the ease of stakeholders accessing information data and increasing the transparency of the Provincial BAZNAS.

- a. The Influence of Accountability and Transparency on ACR's Financial Performance

Hypothesis 1: Financial Reporting Accountability Affects ACR's Financial Performance

This hypothesis is accepted because based on the results of the tests carried out, the financial reporting accountability variable has a significant influence on ACR's financial performance. This is proven by the results of the t test calculation, namely the value for $t_{count} > t_{table}$ ($-5.973 > 1.833$) based on the results of research conducted in general. The correlation coefficient value of -5.973 shows that there is a very strong relationship between variable X_1 partially and the dependent variable but in reverse, namely if the accountability value improves, the ACR value will decrease. This can be seen in several provincial BAZNAS which achieved a fairly high average score on accountability but had negative or declining growth from 2020 to 2021.

This is due to the reporting standards for the distribution of ZIS funds which are increasingly higher and stricter in line with the efforts of the Provincial BAZNAS to improve the accountability of its Financial Reporting. Zakat accounting is contained in the Statement of Financial Accounting

Standards (PSAK) No. 109 aims to regulate the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of zakat and infaq/alms transactions. This PSAK applies to amil, namely an organization/entity managing zakat whose formation and inauguration is regulated based on statutory regulations intended to collect and distribute zakat and infaq/alms, not for sharia entities that receive and distribute ZIS but are not their main activity. For these entities, refer to PSAK 101 concerning the Presentation of Sharia Financial Reports. Amil who does not obtain permission can also apply PSAK No. 109. This PSAK refers to several MUI fatwas (Washilah and Nurhayati: 2013), namely: 1) MUI Fatwa no. 8/2011 concerning amil zakat, 2) MUI Fatwa No. 13/2011 concerning Zakat Law on Haram Assets, 3) MUI Fatwa No. 14/2011 challenges the distribution of Zakat assets in the form of managed assets. 4) MUI Fatwa No.15/2011 concerning the withdrawal, maintenance and distribution of zakat assets.

Second Hypothesis: Financial Reporting Transparency Affects ACR's Financial Performance

In this research, financial reporting transparency has an effect on ACR's financial performance because it can be seen from the results of the processing analysis that $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$ ($8.451 > 1.833$), with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$. So the second hypothesis is accepted based on this.

This influence is due to the fact that when there is trust that arises from muzzaki and stakeholders with the publication of accountable financial reports that are easily accessible at any time by stakeholders, this creates confidence to return to channeling Zakat, infaq and alms funds through the designated Provincial BAZNAS. The effectiveness of distribution also increases with the existence of accountable financial reports, this is due to the existence of clear and measurable rules so that every fund distributed to beneficiaries can be properly accounted for so that it can be quickly recognized as a distribution in the financial report, no longer recorded as a Distribution

Advance or Distribution of Trusted Funds that can influence ACR achievements.

However, there are still a number of problems related to the transparency of the Provincial BAZNAS, at least as stated by Siregar (2016) in his research, saying that regarding data on the collection and distribution of zakat, it is still unfortunate that even though the Zakat Management Law has been in effect since 2011, the Central BAZNAS has coordinating authority and receives reports from all BAZNAS and LAZ, but until now BAZNAS has not been able to provide national consolidated data for all Amil Zakat. This lack of ability to convey transparency in Zakat management can affect people's trust and desire to hand over their zakat to BAZNAS/LAZ.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of Accountability in Provincial BAZNAS received a "Very Good" rating from the results of data processing obtained from questionnaires distributed to 21 Provincial BAZNAS. Likewise, the implementation of Transparency in BAZNAS Province received a "Very Good" rating also from the results of the data processing obtained.

Accountability (X_1) has a significant but negative effect on the financial performance of ACR BAZNAS Province. This is due to the reporting standards for the distribution of ZIS funds which are increasingly higher and stricter in line with the efforts of the Provincial BAZNAS to improve the accountability of its Financial Reporting. Zakat accounting is contained in the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) No. 109 aims to regulate the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of zakat and infaq/alms transactions. This PSAK applies to amil, namely an organization/entity managing zakat whose formation and inauguration is regulated based on statutory regulations intended to collect and distribute zakat and infaq/alms, not for sharia entities that receive and distribute ZIS but are not their

main activity, but on the other hand On the other hand, BAZNAS itself also faces big challenges in managing zakat professionally due to the low integrity of human resources (amil zakat).

Transparency (X_2) has a positive and significant effect on ACR's financial performance. This is supported by BAZNAS' enthusiasm in continuing to improve their digital media and social media in order to provide the widest possible information to stakeholders. Regular publication of financial performance and audit results also means that transparency has a positive influence on ACR's financial performance.

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