

ACCOUNTABILITY DISCLOSURE OF WEB-BASED AND PSAK 109 ZAKAT MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Devi Narulitasari¹, Indah Piliyanti²

Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta, Indonesia^{1,2}

Email: devinarulitasari@staff.uinsaid.ac.id

Abstract: This research aims to determine the level of disclosure of web-based accountability and PSAK 109 of zakat management organizations in Indonesia. The type and research approach used is descriptive research. This research uses secondary data obtained from the official website of each zakat management institution in Indonesia in 2023, consisting of 35 Amil Zakat Agencies and 117 Amil Zakat Institutions, thus obtaining a sample of 25 Amil Zakat Bodies and 98 Amil Zakat Institutions. Data analysis carried out using content analysis consisting of 2 stages. The first stage is to carry out a checklist on the website with disclosure and dialogue criteria. The second stage is to conduct a content analysis of PSAK 109's suitability in the financial statements. The research results show that the average website-based accountability disclosure at the National Amil Zakat Agency is in the middle category and at the Amil Zakat Institution is in the high category. Meanwhile, the average accountability disclosure by PSAK 109 at the Amil Zakat Agency is in the very low category and the Amil Zakat Institution is in the very low category. This shows that zakat management organizations need to prepare financial reports by PSAK 109 and publish them via the website to increase their accountability to the public.

Keywords: *disclosure, accountability, website, financial reports, PSAK 109.*
JEL Classification: Islamic Accounting

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1. Introduction

Accountability is one of the keys to the sustainability of philanthropic institutions in the long term because it can increase public trust (Rinaldi et al., 2018; Hasrina, et al., 2019; (Nurul Walidah & Anah, 2020). High accountability of zakat institutions can influence the interest of zakat payers in paying zakat and also the decision of zakat payers in paying zakat. Nikmatuniayah & Mardiana (2019) showed research results that accountability can affect the amount of donations received. The same thing was conveyed by Wiepking et al., (2021) that institutional accountability and legitimacy are strongly correlated with the amount of donations. The stronger the legitimacy and accountability of philanthropic institutions, the more public donations will be made through these philanthropic organizations.

Several researchers have shown that the philanthropic sector in various countries has used information technology as a medium of information and communication with the wider community through websites (Kirk & Abrahams, 2016). The development of accountability to the community has also experienced a shift in trend from traditional to internet media

which is easier, more timely, and more efficient so that it is possible to obtain wider information (Van Hulle and Dewaelheyns, 2014).

Fraud at the global level still occurs. In 1998, a charity in Ecuador experienced a failed investment. In 1999, a health foundation in America committed conspiracy and theft. In 2000, a hospital in Australia and a social health community committed theft (Gibelman and Gelman, 2001). In Indonesia, there was also a similar case. The Bengkulu Zakat Agency (BAZ) did not account for the use of a budget of 1.1 billion rupiah for the 2019-2020 budget year, allegedly due to corruption (Kompas, 2022). Fraud at Aksi Cepat Tanggap (ACT) used donation funds exceeding the provisions of the law, reaching 13.7 percent for organizational operations (tempo.com, 2022). Misuse of charity boxes in December 2020 which occurred in Lampung (kemenag.go.id, 2021). The emergence of various cases of Islamic philanthropic institutions shows that although philanthropic institutions use religion as the basis for organizational activities, accountability supervision as a professional institution is the task of all stakeholders and the wider community.

Disclosure of website-based financial reports is a major determinant for raising public funds for philanthropic institutions because it can increase public trust Gazzola et al., (2019). Thus, website-based disclosure is a key element of philanthropic institution accountability (Saxton et al., 2014). Blouin's (2018) research shows that philanthropic institutions receive more donations when they formally disclose through their websites. Meanwhile, Eiteneyer et al.'s (2019) research concludes that the use of digital such as websites is an effective mechanism in increasing innovation and campaign capital. However, research conducted by Suhaidar et al., (2020) shows that web-based accountability disclosure in zakat management organizations is medium-level or still in the low category. In addition, very different research results were revealed by Karina et al., (2019) which showed that none of the zakat institutions have fully disclosed financial reports by PSAK 109 and are web-based. So that zakat institutions can apply it to increase the amount of their funds.

The results of the study by Karim et al., (2019) stated that none of the zakat institutions have fully disclosed financial reports by PSAK 109, the level of publication of financial and non-financial information of zakat institutions via the internet is still low. Piliyanti (2020) and Rini (2016) also stated that the accountability of zakat management organizations is still weak. However, research by Good et al. (2018) found that 60% had disclosed audited financial reports published on their websites and only 40% did not publish their financial reports via their websites.

Disclosure of internet-based financial reports by Islamic philanthropic institutions in Indonesia is still limited to the Zakat Amil Institution (LAZ) at the national level, and has not yet reached government-based philanthropic institutions (Piliyanti, 2020). The novelty of this study is that will expand Piliyanti's (2020) research by adding disclosure of PSAK 109 zakat accounting standards to the financial reports of the Zakat Amil Institution (BAZ) and LAZ. Where there are still few LAZs that comply with these regulations (Nikmatuniayah & Mardiana, 2019).

This research is important to provide a portrait of accountability disclosure and financial reports at BAZ and LAZ through the website. Law Number 23 of 2011 concerning zakat management. Although BAZ and LAZ are currently recorded as having succeeded in eradicating poverty by 52,563 people and 397,419 people through zakat (Noor Achmad et al., 2021)

2. Research Methods

The type and approach in this study are descriptive. The data source used is secondary data obtained from the official website of each BAZ and LAZ to see the availability of samples in 2023. The existence of a website is the main requirement to obtain information about internet financial reporting. The population is in accordance with the Zakat Management Law No. 23 of 2011 and Presidential Regulation (PP) No. 14 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for Granting LAZ permits, 35 BAZ and 117 LAZ were obtained (pid.BAZ.go.id).

The sampling technique used a probability Sample, namely purposive sampling. Based on the criteria set, namely the zakat management organization must have a website. The samples obtained were 25 BAZ and 98 LAZ because 10 BAZ and 19 other amil institutions did not have their websites or were inactive so further information could not be obtained. Data analysis uses content analysis or content analysis by conducting a checklist of the components. The first stage with the analysis of accountability disclosure through the website of each BAZ and LAZ, and the second stage with the analysis of the content of its financial reports.

The first stage

The first stage of disclosure criteria is observed on the website and then recorded using binomial logic. The number one (1) is used if the disclosure criteria are on the website and the number (0) is used if the disclosure criteria are not available on the website. The total score is calculated at the end of the observation to identify the total score of the accountability index referring to the study (Dainelli et al., 2013) and adapted from the research (Gandia, 2011). The formula for measuring the level of fulfillment of the criteria is as follows:

$$\text{Level of fulfillment of criteria} = \frac{\sum x}{n} \times 100 \%$$

Where:

X : number of criteria fulfilled

n : number of disclosure and dialogue criteria

Table 1 shows the criteria for disclosure of information technology-based accountability in BAZ and LAZ. In the disclosure criteria, accountability is only seen from the availability of financial reports, not the quality of the financial reports. In the social performance criteria, accountability institutions are associated with the provision of information and achievements based on the institution's vision and mission on the website. Meanwhile, the dialogue criteria contain how the communication pattern is built by the institution to wider stakeholders.

Table 1. Website-Based Accountability Disclosure Criteria at BAZ and LAZ

<p>1. Disclosure</p> <p>a. Finance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Financial reports available 2) Annual reports available 3) Audit opinion available <p>b. Performance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Information on the institution's mission is available 2) Mission Achievement Output explanation available 3) Organizational structure available
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- 4) The composition of the board of directors (board of trustees/sharia board) is available
- 5) Information about legal regulations is available

2. Dialogue

a. Request for Stakeholder Input

- 1) Simple feedback forms are available, such as leave a message or live chat services.
- 2) There is a discussion list column; comment or discussion column on the post
- 3) Bulletin board columns available: like magazines/bulletins displayed
- 4) Latest developments from the institution are available
- 5) Online survey and polling columns are available (opinion submission)
- 6) Link and Bookmark columns are available on social media

b. Interactive Interaction

- 1) Interactive content available: a combination of images, video or audio
- 2) Tools available: for example zakat calculator
- 3) Special services available: for example, donate now column
- 4) Website updated in the last 6 months
- 5) Basic information available: name, address, telephone, email
- 6) Different personal cell phone numbers, account numbers, etc. are available.
- 7) The number of web pages is greater than the sample median

Source: Adapted from Saxton and Guo (2014); Van Hulle and Dewaelheyns (2014)

Second Stage

At this stage, the research not only looks at the availability of financial reports, but also the suitability of the financial reports on the website to the Financial Accounting Standards Statement (PSAK) 109. PSAK 109 regulates accounting for zakat, infak, and sedekah (Nurhayati et al., 2019). The financial report criteria observed through the website as listed in table 2, then listed with binomial. The number (1) indicates the disclosure criteria are on the website and the number (0) indicates the disclosure criteria are not on the website. The formula for measuring the level of fulfillment of the criteria is as follows:

$$\text{Level of fulfillment of criteria} = \frac{\sum x}{n} \times 100 \%$$

Where:

X : number of criteria fulfilled

n : total number of criteria

If we know the level of fulfillment of the criteria, we can classify it according to the percentage of the level of disclosure according to table 3.

Table 2. Criteria for Disclosure of Financial Report Accountability according to PSAK 109 at BAZ and LAZ

1. Financial Position Statement
 - a. Asset
 - b. Liabilities

- c. Fund Balance
 - 1) Zakat funds
 - 2) Alms/charity funds
 - 3) Amil funds.
- 2. Fund Change Report
 - a. Zakat Fund
 - b. Alms/Charity Fund
 - c. Amil Fund
- 3. Report on Changes in Assets Under Management
 - a. Current assets under management and their depreciation
 - b. Non-current assets under management and their depreciation
 - c. Addition and reduction of asset value
 - d. Beginning balance
 - e. Ending balance
- 4. Cash Flow Statement
 - a. Cash flow from operating activities
 - b. Cash flow from investing activities
 - c. Cash flow from financing activities
- 5. Notes to the Financial Statements

Source: Karim et al. (2019)

Table 3. Disclosure Level Criteria

Percentage of Disclosure	Disclosure Level
>80%	Very high
70%-80%	High
60%-70%	Intermediate
50%-60%	Low
<50%	Very Low

Source: (Haron, 2006) and (Rini, 2016)

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Research Results

First Stage: Website-Based Accountability Disclosure at BAZ and LAZ

In stage 1, accountability is revealed regarding the availability of information, both financial and performance, and the availability of dialogue to provide input to stakeholders and interactive interaction content.

Table 4. Website-Based Accountability Financial Disclosure at BAZ and LAZ

Financial Disclosure Indicators	The number of BAZs that are revealed	(%)	The number of LAZs that are disclosed	(%)
- Financial Reports Available	9	36.00	52	53.06
- Annual Report	4	16.00	37	37.76

Available				
- Audit Opinion				
Available	9	36.00	38	38.78

Source: secondary data (processed, 2023)

Based on table 4 above, it can be seen that out of 25 BAZs, only 16% have submitted their annual reports on the website. Likewise for financial reports and audit opinions, each is only 36%. In LAZ, a similar thing happened, out of 98 LAZs, only 37.76% have reported annual reports, the remaining 62.24% of LAZs have not reported annual reports. The availability of financial reports and audit opinions is 53.06% and 38.78% respectively.

Table 5. Disclosure of Website-Based Accountability Performance at BAZ and LAZ

Performance Disclosure Indicators	The number of BAZs that are revealed	(%)	The number of LAZs that are disclosed	(%)
- Information on the institution's mission is available	22	88.00	83	84.69
- Mission Achievement Output explanation available	20	80.00	47	47.96
- Organizational structure available	15	60.00	62	63.27
- The composition of the board of directors (board of trustees/sharia board) is available	0	0.00	55	56.12
- Information about legal regulations is available	12	48.00	77	78.57

Source: secondary data (processed, 2023)

The availability of institutional mission information is the most widely disclosed performance information on both BAZ and LAZ websites, namely 88% and 84.69%. Institutional mission information is needed to understand the basis of the institution's goals and objectives.

Table 6. Disclosure of Stakeholder Input Request Dialogue at BAZ and LAZ

Stakeholder Input Request Dialogue Disclosure Indicator	The number of BAZs that are revealed	(%)	The number of LAZs that are disclosed	(%)
- Simple feedback forms are available, such as leave a message or live chat services.	25	100.00	96	97.96
- There is a discussion list column; comment or discussion column on the post	25	100.00	97	98.98
- Bulletin board columns available: like magazines/bulletins displayed	6	24.00	89	90.82
- Latest developments from the institution are available	22	88.00	87	88.78
- Online survey and polling columns are available (opinion submission)	1	4.00	11	11.22

- Link and Bookmark columns are available on social media	25	100.00	97	98.98
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Source: secondary data (processed, 2023)

Table 6 shows that the disclosure of dialogue to obtain stakeholder input on the live chat indicator, comment column, and links on social media on BAZ has reached 100%, meaning that all BAZ have disclosed it on their respective websites. In LAZ, the three indicators also have very high values, namely 97.96%; 98.98%; and 98.98%.

Table 7. Disclosure of Interactive Dialogue Interaction in BAZ and LAZ

Interactive Dialogue Disclosure Indicators	The number of BAZs that are revealed	(%)	The number of LAZs that are disclosed	(%)
- Interactive content available: a combination of images, video or audio	25	100.00	97	98.98
- Tools available: for example zakat calculator,	17	68.00	64	65.31
- Special services available: for example, donate now column	8	32.00	76	77.55
- Website updated in the last 6 months,	23	92.00	80	81.63
- Basic information available is name, address, telephone, email,	25	100.00	92	93.88
- Different personal cell phone numbers, account numbers, etc. are available.	18	72.00	91	92.86
- The number of web pages is greater than the sample median	18	51.00	60	61.22

Source: secondary data (processed, 2023)

According to table 7 above, both BAZ and LAZ are very good at disclosing basic information about the institution, presenting content in the form of a combination of images, videos, or audio so that it is interesting and the presentation is informative for stakeholders. Web pages that are only 51% and 61.22% on BAZ and LAZ that exceed the sample median indicate that the web is not being optimally utilized as a medium of disclosure to the public.

Table 8. Number of BAZ and LAZ Disclosing Website-Based Accountability

Percentage of Disclosure	Disclosure Level	Amount of BAZ	%	Number of LAZ	%
>80%	Very high	3	12.00	39	39.80
70%-80%	High	4	16.00	20	20.41
60%-70%	Intermediate	9	36.00	16	16.32
50%-60%	Low	5	20.00	12	12.24
<50%	Very Low	4	16.00	11	11.22

Source: secondary data (processed, 2023)

Based on table 8 above, 36% of BAZ's website-based accountability disclosure levels are in the medium category, 20% in the low category, 16% in the high and very low categories, and 12% in the very high category. In LAZ, the website-based accountability disclosure levels are 39.80% in the very high category, 20.41% in the high category, 16.32% in the medium category, 12.24% in the low category, and 11.22% in the very low category.

Table 9. Website-Based Accountability Disclosure at BAZ and LAZ

Disclosure Phase 1	BAZ	Category	LAZ	Category
Average	0.63	Intermediate	0.73	Tall
Minimum	0.33	Very Low	0.05	Very Low
Maximum	0.90	Very high	1.00	Very high

Source: secondary data (processed, 2023)

Table 9 is the final result of website-based accountability disclosure in stage 1 in BAZ and LAZ. It can be seen that the average website-based accountability disclosure in BAZ is worth 0.63 or 63% with a medium category. While in LAZ the average website-based accountability disclosure in LAZ is higher than BAZ, which is 0.73 or 73% with a high category. A large gap of 0.57 or 57% is shown between BAZ which has a minimum value of 0.33 in the low category and one with a maximum value of 0.90 in the very high category. Moreover, in LAZ the gap reaches 0.95 or 95% between LAZ with the highest disclosure and the lowest.

Disclosure of Accountability According to PSAK 109 in BAZ and LAZ

At this stage, the research not only looks at the availability of financial reports, but also the suitability of the content of the financial reports on the website to PSAK 109. The financial reports whose content is analyzed are financial position reports, reports on changes in zakat, infak, and sedekah funds, reports on changes in managed assets, cash flow reports, and notes to the financial statements.

Table 10. Accountability Disclosure According to PSAK 109 at BAZ and LAZ

Financial Position Statement	The number of BAZs that reveal	(%)	The number of LAZs that are disclosed	(%)
Financial Position Statement				
Asset	9	36.00	34	34.69
Liabilities	9	36.00	34	34.69
Zakat Fund Balance	9	36.00	32	32.65
Alms/donation fund balance	9	36.00	32	32.65
Amil Fund Balance	9	36.00	29	29.59
Average	9	36.00	26	32.85
Fund Change Report				
Zakat Fund	9	36.00	34	34.69
Alms/Charity Fund	9	36.00	33	33.67
Amil Fund	9	36.00	32	32.65

Average	9	36.00	33	33.67
Report on Changes in Assets Under Management				
Assets under management are current	4	16.00	4	4.08
Non-current assets under management and their depreciation	5	20.00	18	18.37
Addition and reduction of asset value	5	20.00	19	19.39
Beginning balance	5	20.00	18	18.37
Ending balance	5	20.00	19	19.39
Average	5	19.20	16	15.92
Cash Flow Statement				
Cash flow from operating activities	9	36.00	24	24.49
Cash flow from investing activities	9	36.00	24	24.49
Cash flow from financing activities	6	24.00	19	19.39
Average	8	32.00	22	22.79
Notes to the Financial Statements	6	24.00	31	31.63

Source: secondary data (processed, 2023)

Based on table 10 above, the average BAZ and LAZ that disclose financial reports in accordance with PSAK 109 is still very low, because in all disclosure indicators it is below 50%.

Table 11. Number of BAZ and LAZ Disclosing Accountability in Accordance with PSAK 109

Percentage of Disclosure	Disclosure Level	Amount of BAZ	%	Number of LAZ	%
>80%	Very high	5	20.00	14	14.29
70%-80%	High	1	4.00	7	7.14
60%-70%	Intermediate	1	4.00	4	4.08
50%-60%	Low	2	8.00	5	5.10
<50%	Very Low	16	64.00	68	69.39
		25		98	

Source: secondary data (processed, 2023)

Table 11 shows that the majority of disclosures in BAZ and LAZ, namely 64% and 69.39%, are included in the very low disclosure category with a disclosure level of less than 50%.

Table 12. Accountability Disclosure According to PSAK 109 in BAZ and LAZ

Phase II Disclosure	BAZ	Category	LAZ	Category
Average	0.30	Very Low	0.26	Very Low
Minimum	0.00	Very Low	0.00	Very Low
Maximum	1.00	Very high	0.94	Very high

Source: secondary data (processed, 2023)

Table 12 is the final result of accountability disclosure according to PSAK in stage II in BAZ and LAZ. It can be seen that the average accountability disclosure according to PSAK in BAZ is 0.30 or 30% with a very low category. While in LAZ the average accountability disclosure according to PSAK in LAZ is lower than BAZ, which is 0.26 or 26% with a very low category. A large gap of 1.00 or 100% is shown between BAZ which has a minimum value of 0.00 which does not disclose financial reports at all with those with a maximum value of 1.00 which discloses all financial reports as required as in PSAK 109. The same thing also happens in LAZ where there are LAZs that do not publish financial reports at all and some that publish financial reports according to PSAK 109 with a value of 0.94 or 94% of their disclosure.

3.2. Discussion

Website-Based Accountability Disclosure at BAZ and LAZ

Based on table 4 above, it can be seen that out of 25 BAZs, only 16% have submitted their annual reports on the website. Likewise for financial reports and audit opinions, each is only 36%. In LAZ, a similar thing happened, out of 98 LAZs, only 37.76% have reported annual reports, the remaining 62.24% of LAZs have not reported annual reports.

The availability of financial reports and audit opinions were 53.06% and 38.78%, respectively. This needs to be a concern for zakat institutions in the future that the public needs financial reports and annual reports to find out the financial performance and management performance of BAZ and LAZ. Likewise, the existence of an audit opinion will provide confidence to the public that the financial reports presented are reasonable in accordance with applicable standards.

The availability of institutional mission information is the most widely disclosed performance information on the websites of both BAZ and LAZ, namely 88% and 84.69%. Institutional mission information is needed to understand the basis of the goals and objectives of the institution. BAZ and LAZ have been very high in their disclosure to the public. This is a form of obligation to be accountable for the success or failure of the implementation of the organization's mission in achieving previously set goals and objectives, through a media of accountability that is carried out periodically.

Meanwhile, the disclosure of BAZ performance that has not been disclosed is about the availability of information regarding the composition of the board of directors, both the board of trustees and the sharia board, but in LAZ 55% have disclosed it. This indicator is important to disclose in order to know the people who are responsible for managing and supervising compliance with sharia. Credible management and having a good track record will be able to increase public trust, because they feel safe donating their funds to the institution.

The lowest disclosure of LAZ performance regarding the explanation of mission achievement output is 47%. In BAZ, the disclosure is very good, namely 80%. This indicator is important to be disclosed so that the public knows whether the performance achievements of the institution are in accordance with the targets and expectations or not. For legal regulations, BAZ has disclosed enough at 48% and LAZ 78.57%. Disclosure of regulations is important to be carried out so that all institutional activities have a strong legal basis, so that they are legitimate and legal to do so.

Table 6 shows that the disclosure of dialogue to obtain stakeholder input on the live chat indicator, comments column, and links on social media at BAZ has reached 100%, meaning that all BAZ have disclosed it on their respective websites. At LAZ, the three indicators also have very high values, namely 97.96%; 98.98%; and 98.98%. These three indicators indicate

that BAZ and LAZ are very open to questions, criticism, suggestions, and input from stakeholders. The lowest disclosure indicator is in online polling and surveys. At BAZ it is only 4% and LAZ 11.22%. BAZ and LAZ are less open to direct and real-time assessments from the public regarding their performance. Direct and open assessments of public satisfaction are very good for building a culture of transparency. BAZ and LAZ need this to find out the public's views directly on their performance assessments, so that the institution will know what is good and what needs to be improved (Suhaidar et al., 2020).

The disclosure in the form of bulletins and magazines on LAZ is already very good. While innovation in the form of bulletins or magazines on the BAZ website still needs to be improved. The hope for the future is that BAZ and LAZ will continue to provide features that allow the public to communicate directly in two directions with the institution, conduct consultations or answer questions and concerns from the public. BAZ and LAZ also need to provide features that can be used to conduct direct assessments from the public such as in the form of satisfaction surveys or polls.

According to table 7 above, both BAZ and LAZ are very good at disclosing basic information about the institution, presenting content in the form of a combination of images, videos, or audio so that it is interesting and the presentation is informative for stakeholders. However, what needs to be improved is the section on disclosing donations for special purposes, because not all institutions have such a program. In addition, it is also important for all institutions to provide applications such as zakat calculators that can facilitate zakat calculations for muzaki or prospective muzaki.

Web pages that only 51% and 61.22% in BAZ and LAZ exceed the sample median indicate that the web is not optimally utilized as a medium of disclosure to the public. The hope is that in the future because the world is heading towards digitalization and the web is very important as an effective means of communicating with the public, the pages need to be continuously updated and maximized again as a promotional medium.

Based on table 8 above, 36% of BAZ's website-based accountability disclosure levels are in the medium category, 20% in the low category, 16% in the high and very low categories, and 12% in the very high category. In LAZ, the website-based accountability disclosure levels are 39.80% in the very high category, 20.41% in the high category, 16.32% in the medium category, 12.24% in the low category, and 11.22% in the very low category.

The data shows that the level of web-based accountability disclosure in LAZ is better than in BAZ. This needs special attention from the government. Because accountability can affect public trust (Rinaldi et al., 2018; Hasrina, et al., 2019; (Nurul Walidah & Anah, 2020) and will be able to increase donations given to institutions (Nikmatuniayah & Mardiana, 2019 and Wiepking et al., 2021) so that the country's goal of eradicating poverty and improving people's welfare can be realized.

The development of the digitalization era demands innovation and creativity in marketing strategies and forms of accountability, including using web media that can reach a wider community (Van Hulle & Dewaelheyns, 2014) and is more updated. In various countries, information technology has been used as a medium for information and communication to the wider community through websites (Kirk & Abrahams, 2016). Zakat institutions should also be able to go there so that public trust increases so that zakat institutions will be sustainable.

The vast difference in disclosure between one BAZ and another, as well as one LAZ and another, shows that there are institutions that have focused on accountability through the web, while others have not given special attention. This is thought to be due to differences in

resources, both in terms of understanding, materials, and human resources, which are very different between one region and another in Indonesia.

The results of this study are in line with the research of Nikmatuniayah & Mardiana (2019) that there are still few zakat management organizations that publish their financial reports. Accountability through the website is one form of horizontal accountability of zakat management organizations to stakeholders, in addition to vertical accountability carried out to Allah SWT (Triowono, 2001).

Disclosure of Accountability According to PSAK 109 in BAZ and LAZ

Of the number of BAZs that report financial statements, the most reported are financial position statements, fund change statements, and cash flow statements. Very few reports on changes in managed assets and notes to their financial statements are submitted. The disclosure indicator that is most often not disclosed is in the financial statement section on changes in managed assets. This is because not all BAZs have managed assets. There are several BAZs whose managed assets are not included in the management of zakat, infak, and sedekah but are included in the management of waqf, so their financial statements do not appear in BAZ.

Notes on financial statements are still very minimally reported. This is in line with research (Amin & Hamid, 2022) notes to financial statements are also very minimal in reporting. Whereas notes to financial statements are important to be disclosed to explain the accounting standards used, policies on the collection and distribution of ZIS funds, related parties, and information that clarifies the figures contained in the financial statements themselves so that they are an inseparable part of the financial statements themselves.

In LAZ that report financial reports, the reports that are widely disclosed are reports of changes in funds and notes to financial reports, while other reports, namely reports of financial position, reports of changes in managed assets, and cash flow reports, are still not widely disclosed. This shows that BAZ and LAZ are still less accountable and transparent in accounting for their finances as regulated in PSAK 109. In fact, financial accountability and transparency are the main considerations for the public in determining their decision to donate.

Accountability can be achieved by presenting financial reports that are responsible and transparent. Management is required to publish financial reports periodically. This report is one strategy to increase accountability and transparency towards muzaki and especially to God, in order to instill a mandate to muzaki. (Amin & Hamid, 2022). Financial accountability is the responsibility of public institutions in the use of public money. (Nurul Walidah & Anah, 2020).

Financial reports are a form of accountability of the institution's social activities to the community, so it is important to do (Seo & Fu, 2020; Shiwittay, 2019). The existence of BAZ and LAZ that do not publish financial reports is suspected to be due to limited human resources who master limited sharia accounting. This supports the research of Andraeny, D. & Narulitasari, D. (2018) one of the weaknesses of zakat management organizations in recruiting employees, especially in the finance department, their educational background is not from accounting or finance majors/study programs. Limited human resources will affect the implementation of zakat accounting. Zakat accounting will affect its accountability. This is supported by research by Narulitasari et al., (2023) showing that zakat accounting has a significant positive effect on public accountability.

In addition, low disclosure is caused by the absence of regulations that require zakat

management organizations to publish both financial and non-financial reports via their websites (Karim et al., 2019). This is proven by several zakat management organizations that do not publish financial reports on their websites so that the results of financial report disclosure in this study are very low. Accountability is important to do, because high accountability will increase trust and legitimacy from the community (Keating and Thrandardottir, 2017; Van Hulle and Dewaelheyns, 2014). Trust and legitimacy will be able to increase the amount of donations given to zakat managers Wiepking et al., (2021). With the donations given, the sustainability of zakat management organizations will continue to be maintained (Rinaldi et al., 2018) and ultimately can help reduce poverty in Indonesia.

4. Conclusion

The average disclosure of website-based accountability in BAZ is 0.63 or 63% with a medium category. While in LAZ the average disclosure of website-based accountability in LAZ is higher than BAZ, which is 0.73 or 73% with a high category. While the average disclosure of accountability according to PSAK in BAZ is 0.30 or 30% with a very low category. While in LAZ the average disclosure of accountability according to PSAK in LAZ is lower than BAZ, which is 0.26 or 26% with a very low category.

This is thought to be due to the limited human resources competent in the field of sharia accounting in zakat management organizations (Andraeny, D. & Narulitasari, D. 2018) resulting in the less than optimal implementation of zakat accounting which has an impact on its public accountability, in this case through the website Narulitasari et al., (2023). In addition, regulations that require publishing accountability on the website and strict punishment have not been implemented so that several zakat management organizations do not do it (Rini, 2016).

Zakat management organizations are expected to be able to conduct website-based disclosures and in accordance with PSAK 109 so that they can provide sufficient and adequate information to the public. This study was conducted by tracing the BAZ and LAZ websites during the research period, but the content and website tracing carried out at different times can produce different data.

Based on the results of the discussion that has been conducted, there needs to be a standardization of accountability by policy makers to regulate what needs to be disclosed by zakat management organizations to stakeholders. In addition, there also needs to be a regulation on the implementation of accountability for zakat management organizations in Indonesia.

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