

BANK INFAQ: RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE PROVISION OF UMKM CAPITAL DURING COVID-19

Agus Purnomo¹, Atika Zahra Maulida²

¹*Islamic University of Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al Banjari, Banjarmasin*

²*Antasari State Islamic University, Banjarmasin*

Corresponding email: guspur80@gmail.com

Article History

Received: 26 January 2023 Revised: 22 May 2023 Accepted: 29 June 2023

Abstract

Bank Infaq is an Islamic public financial instrument that has economic empowerment activities. Infaq fund collection is carried out by infaq banks offline and online. This research was conducted to reduce risk and provide solutions to reduce the risk of jamming in the provision of business capital during the covid 19 pandemic. The study used qualitative methods by conducting interviews with the management, collection, and distribution of infaq funds. In collecting research data using the purposive sampling technique, the researcher takes data according to the categories that have been determined by the researcher at random. The analysis of the research results explains the collection, distribution, and risk management in providing UMKM business capital. Infaq funds collected by infaq banks have increased every year. Infaq funds will be channeled in economic empowerment activities such as providing business capital to UMKM actors affected by COVID 19. The distributed business capital will be monitored and evaluated to reduce the risk of default (bad credit).

Keywords: *Infaq Bank, Business Capital, UMKM, and Covid 19*

JEL Classification: *D00, D13*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic has had a major effect on MSMEs in Indonesia. Based on data from ABDSI in 2020, it is stated that 96.3% of MSMEs experienced a decline in market demand. The remaining 3.7% is an accumulation of findings that there is no change in market demand or even a spike in market demand (Databoks, 2020; ABDSI, 2020). In addition, the fact that the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the value of business transactions was also obtained. From ABDSI data (2020), the majority of business units, namely 36.7% stated that there were no sales at all, followed by 26% of business units whose sales decreased by more than 60%, 15% of business units whose sales decreased by 31 to 60% and 14.2% of business units whose sales decreased by 10 to 30%. The remaining 8.1% minority stated that the value of their business transactions was the same as before the pandemic or even higher (ABDSI, 2020; Nikita Puspita Ing Edit, 2020). According to the results of a survey conducted by the cooperative service, sales and purchases of UMKM products during the COVID-19 pandemic are as follows:

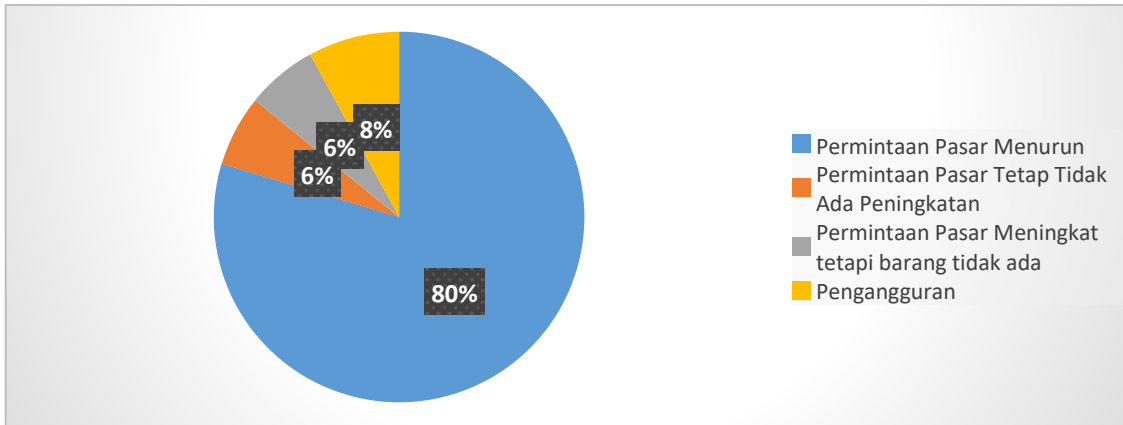


Figure 1. Graph of the impact of market demand on the covid 19 pandemic
Source: ABDSI (2020)

Based on the graphic image on the impact of demand and supply of products offered by the company, it shows that the demand for essential goods (primary, secondary, and tertiary) has decreased due to the impact of the covid 19 virus pandemic. resulted in many layoffs carried out by private agencies, and others. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 virus, the unemployment rate has increased, state income has decreased, and public income has decreased in the profession (entrepreneurs, private employees, and others). The existence of Bank Infaq is a solution that can encourage economic growth through empowering the provision of business capital to UMKM actors to encourage regional economic growth and increase the income of UMKM actors (Tarmizi and Hamzah 2020; Edit, 2020; Devi and Firmansyah, 2018).

There are various programs prepared by the government to help UMKM affected by covid-19, namely deferral of principal and interest installments for UMKM, credit interest subsidy for UMKM, working capital credit guarantee, tax incentives for UMKM, providing working capital through infaq funds, and absorption priorities. UMKM products by ministries and BUMN (Minhajuel and Widiastuti 2021; Jasafat 2017).

In addition to the government program above, there is another alternative solution that can be optimized by UMKM. The solution is offered by Infaq Bank. In a sense, a bank is something that serves to assemble and channel or serves as an intermediary. Similarly, infaq banks, collect infaq and distribute it in the form of interest-free loans to the community. This phenomenon is similar to a garbage bank or endowment bank, where the concept also conducts collection and distribution. Impressed infaq is represented by coins or money with small denominations, as opposed to inverse with banks that are identical to depositing large amounts of money. tied and neat in serving customers (Tarmizi and Hamzah 2020; Al Minhah, 1989).

Bank Infaq does not have a legal entity such as CV or PT so, Bank Infaq is an amil infaq foundation or baitul mal established to raise infaq funds digitally or manually through charity boxes available in stores, modern markets, traditional markets, and others-others (Minhajuel and Widiastuti 2021; Harazimy nd). (Harazimy n.d.) Yayasan Gerakan Infaq Dunia is a foundation founded by Pak sandianga Uno with Indonesian scholars

to utilize infaq funds as a solution for economic growth through community empowerment through pesantren, mosque congregations, poor communities, and SMEs. The distribution of Infaq funds to encourage economic growth and improve public welfare (Muhtadin *et al.* 2020).

One of the flagship programs of the Syariah Economic Society (MES), aims to combat usury. Infaq Bank is a community empowerment institution that is a social movement, and its principles are by sharia and based on helping each other. Currently, Infaq Bank has more than 53 branches in 13 provinces. In practice, Infaq Bank is community-based, can depart from the community in the mosque, pesantren, in the home environment, office, or even anywhere (Al-Ghazali, 1997). The Infaq Fundraising System conducted by Infaq Bank is assembled manually and digital system (transfer, QR Code, QRIS, etc.). Infaq funds raised by the Infaq Dunia foundation which has been present in 53 branches spread over 13 provinces in Indonesia will be managed in economic empowerment activities such as: providing venture capital, entrepreneurial training, etc.).

Infaq funds obtained in 2018 amounted to Rp 2.277.021.309,- receipts of infaq funds in 2019 amounted to Rp 2,253,404,682 and receipts of infaq funds in 2020 amounting to Rp 3,387,269,304 increased from year to year although in 2019 experienced a decrease of 3.2 % early covid virus 19 enters the world at this time. The collected infaq funds will be deceived in the economic activities of providing venture capital to increase UMKM, which can help push the wheel of the local economy and increase the value of welfare to the community.

Every UMKM business actor and the poor community will be given venture capital and entrepreneurship training. Infaq Bank will conduct monitoring and evaluation of business capital that has been distributed to the community and business actors so that, with the supervision and evaluation in the distribution of infaq funds as business capital to reduce the risk that will occur due to disasters, negligence of business actors, and other- other (Labetubun *et al.*, 2021). The existence of risk management in the distribution of infaq funds in economic empowerment of UMKM actors during the covid 19 to reduce the risk in providing infaq funds in the form of venture capital to the actors of UMKM during the covid 19 pandemic.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Bank Infaq

Bank Infaq is an Islamic financial institution that has a program in collecting infaq funds through mosques, distributing virtual accounts through QRIS, through QR Codes from Conventional banks and others (Kurniawati *et al.*, 2021). Bank infaq forgets an Islamic financial institution engaged in social fields such as providing business capital, education, entrepreneurship training, and others. The existence of infaq banks is established in Indonesia spread across several 53 branches spread across 13 provinces (Harazimy, n.d.). The first Infaq Bank was established on April 10, 2019 in the city of Jakarta in the DKI Jakarta province inaugurated by Mr. Sandiaga Uno (Tarmizi & Hamzah, 2020).

The Covid-19 outbreak has attacked the world which has resulted in the world economy experiencing a decrease in income which has resulted in a large number of reductions in labor and an increase in the unemployment rate (Rachmawaty *et al.*, 2021).

Through infaq banks in encouraging the country's or provincial economy through a program to provide business capital to MSME actors (Minhajuel & Widiastuti, 2021). According to the results of infaq fund collection data from 2019 to 2021, it has increased every year, both infaq funds are collected offline (manual) and online (Jasafat, 2017) Infaq funds from 2019-2021 are as follows:

Table 1. Infaq Fund 2019 – 2022

No	Year	Amount of funds Infaq
1	2019	IDR 676,750,000
2	2020	IDR 1. 276.458.000
3	2021	IDR 1. 567.873.350
4	2022 (Jan- May)	IDR 271,354,750

Source: Bank Infaq (2022)

Based on table 1 above, it shows that the data on infaq fund collection carried out by Bank Infaq every year has increased from year to year. Infaq funds obtained from the community will be managed properly and correctly with the aim of encouraging regional economic growth through economic, educational and health activities (Muhtadin *et al.*, 2020) In the distribution of infaq funds in economic activities such as: entrepreneurship training, business capital, skills training and others. Infaq funds are distributed to MSME actors with the aim of encouraging income and regional economic growth through MSME activities (Yohani & Yusuf, 2014). MSME actors who apply for business capital increase loans to infaq banks so that infaq banks will supervise, capabilities, expertise, and management of business capital. The business capital obtained by MSME actors will be managed properly with the aim of increasing income and welfare (Maulida & Purnomo, 2020).

2.2. Risk Management

Infaq funds that have been collected by the infaq Bank will be managed and distributed in economic activities such as: entrepreneurship training, business capital, education, skills training and others. Infaq funds are distributed to MSME actors in the form of business capital, and entrepreneurship training. Every MSME actor who gets business capital of Rp. 5,000,000 – Rp. 10,000,000 will be supervised and evaluated in entrepreneurial activities. Every entrepreneurial activity has risks and benefits. If the business capital in a business is managed properly and correctly, the risks experienced will be small. If the business capital in a business is not managed properly and correctly, it will have great risks (Komarudin *et al.*, 2021). There are risk management carried out by MSME actors to reduce the risks that will be experienced such as: risk of loss, risk of fire, risk of sale, management risk and others.

3. METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative method by taking primary data in the form of interviews with the purposive sampling method. In the purposive sampling method,

the researcher took informants randomly based on the instrument or informant indicators that had been determined by the researcher (Agustianti et al., 2022). Secondary data in this research comes from various kinds of literature such as books, articles or scientific works, magazines, infaq bank reports, infaq fund distribution reports, and others (Sugiono, 2018). In primary data collection, researchers will conduct interviews with infaq fund management staff, infaq bank leaders, and UMKM actors explaining the risk management of infaq banks in providing UMKM businesses amidst the covid 19 pandemic (Sugiono, 2018).

In analyzing the results obtained from the interviews, several steps of analysis of the results will be carried out as follows: the researcher will reduce the data from the interview to be able to produce results that can describe the problem, summarize or summarize the results of the interior solving problems in research on mechanics. collection and distribution of infaq funds, and the two researchers will present data in the form of a description of risk management in the distribution of infaq funds for MSME actors during the covid 19 pandemic, and the third researchers will draw the results of the research obtained concluded that what has been done to answer management problems risk in management, providing infaq funds to MSME actors during the covid 19 pandemic and solutions to reduce the risk of distributing infaq funds. (Sukmadinata, 2005).

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Distribution of Infaq Funds to UMKM Actors

The World Infaq Bank Foundation is a foundation that oversees infaq banks spread throughout Indonesia to collect infaq funds. Infaq banks collect funds using a digital system (QR Code, QRIS, Transfer, etc.) and an offline system through the charity city of the mosque. Infaq fund collection system carried out by the Infaq Bank in two ways online and offline as follows (Tarmizi and Hamzah 2020):

1) Online

There are 53 Infaq Banks spread across 13 provinces throughout Indonesia.

Every Infaq Bank has a barcode code that has been registered through the QRIS (Quick Response Code Indonesia Standard) system (Muhtadin *et al.* 2020). Any community who wants to donate part of their assets such as Infaq and alms can be done through the QRIS application by pasting the QRIS code on the Mobile banking application at Islamic bank Indonesia or other banks and customers will donate funds in the form of infaq and alms so that the funds that have been donated in The form of infaq or alms will be entered into the account and recorded in the manager of the infaq or alms fund. Infaq payments can also be made by transfer between banks without and through an ATM on services already available at ATMs (Tho'in and Andrian n.d.).

2) Offline

The internal collection system carried out by infaq banks is offline by distributing charity boxes at several crowded points, such as in markets, shops,

restaurants, food stalls, traditional markets, modern markets, and others. The infaq fund collector will take the infaq box every month or every two months.

With the development of digital technology 4.0 throughout the world, it is easier for Islamic banking financial transactions wherever they are for 24 hours. The presence of digital technology 4.0 can encourage the growth and development of bank and non-bank financial institution transactions. With the QRIS product launched by Bank Indonesia as one of the digital products offered to Sharia Commercial Banks (BUS) (Ali, 2021) Sharia Business Units (UUS), and Non-Bank Financial Institutions such as Sharia Insurance, Sharia Cooperatives, and BMTs, Amil Institutions Zakat (LAZ), BAZNAS (National Amil Zakat Agency), and others (Hidayatullah, 2018).

In the collection and infaq carried out by the Infaq Bank using 2 models, both online and offline. Each community will provide infaq or alms funds to LAZ, BAZNAS, and BankInfaq. Infaq funds collected by Infaq Bank or world infaq movement foundations from 2018 to 2019 increased by 35%, while infaq collection from 2019 to 2020 decreased by 10% from the number in 2019 due to the COVID-19 virus disaster, and the collection of infaq funds from 2020 to 2021 has increased by 19% due to an increase in economic growth (Wibowo and Sujono 2021). The data for collecting infaq funds from 2018 to 2021 are as follows:

Table 2. Collection of Infaq Funds for the period 2018-2022

No	Year	Total fund Infaq	Collection Offline (Charity Box)	Online Collection (QRIS, Transfers between Banks, etc.)
1	2018	Rp 21.277.021.309,-	Rp. 507.305.350	Rp 20.769.715.959
2	2019	Rp 17.253.404.682,-	Rp 703.566.600	Rp 16.549.838.082
3	2020	Rp 27.387.269.304,96	Rp 1.580.732.900	Rp 25.806.536.404,96
4	2021	Rp 32.567.345.257,-	Rp 2.600.850.000	Rp 29.966.495.257
5	2022	Rp 37.453.400.00,-	Rp 3.000.000.000	Rp 32.654.321.000

Source: Infaq Bank (2022)

Based on the conclusion in table I, the collection of infaq funds shows an increase every year. There is public awareness in channeling infaq funds to infaq banks or world infaq movement foundations. According to Mr. Ali "Infaq fund collection from 2018 to 2019 decreased by 0.45% due to the covid 19 disaster, while infaq funds from 2019 to 2020 increased by 0.61% due to economic growth after the reduction in the spread of the covid19 virus, and the collection of infaq funds from 2020 to 2021 has increased by 0.54% due to the norm of economic turnover after the COVID-19 virus (Ali, 2020)".

The infaq funds collected by the world infaq movement foundation or infaq bank have increased from year to year due to the desire and awareness of the small and medium-sized people to give and set aside some of their funds for the empowerment of economic activities in the form of providing business capital and others (Heri, 2021). Infaq funds that have been collected by the infaq bank will be managed and channeled for

productive activities to improve the welfare of the community (Maulida & Purnomo, 2020).

The role of infaq funds during the covid pandemic is very helpful for the regional economy by providing business capital to UMKM actors during the covid 19 pandemic. In the Covid 19 era, many UMKM actors experienced a decrease in income receipts and went bankrupt due to the covid 19 virus outbreak, so, the distribution of infaq funds to MSME actors can encourage economic growth through MSME actors. According to Mr. Budi, "Infaq funds will be channeled in economic empowerment activities such as providing business capital to UMKM actors who are members of the Jakarta Istiqlah mosque" (Budi, 2021). Infaq funds given to UMKM actors are members of the Jakarta Istiqlah mosque congregation and the task of the infaq bank is to oversee the implementation process in the use of infaq funds for UMKM actors (Jasafat, 2017).

Small business is a productive economic business that stands alone, which is run by individuals or business entities that are not branches or subsidiaries that are controlled, owned, or become a part directly or indirectly so that infaq funds are given to UMKM actors to encourage growth (Purnomo & Zahra, 2022). economy to small and medium-sized economic communities to achieve prosperity in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic (Maulida and Purnomo nd). According to Anissa, The existence of micro, small and medium enterprises can have a competitive impact on both products and services that are offered to the community to be able to meet the needs of people who have quality and quantity of products that can compete in traditional and modern markets (Anissa, 2021). The existence of quality control carried out by UMKM actors can reduce the impact of risks that will occur in business competition between business actors (Fia, 2020).

Infaq funds that have been collected by infaq banks will be channeled into economic empowerment activities to encourage regional economic growth. The infaq funds distributed in economic empowerment activities are as follows:

Table 2. Distribution of Infaq Funds

No	Year	Startup Capital	Living Needs For The Poor	Entrepreneurship Training	Education
1	2018	Rp 755.000.000	Rp 500.000.000	Rp 375.000.000	Rp 1.200.000.000
2	2019	Rp 900.000.000	Rp 720.000.000	Rp 270.000.000	Rp 2.000.000.000
3	2020	Rp 1.350.000.000	Rp 1.000.000.000	Rp 500.000.000	Rp 3.750.000.000
4	2021	Rp 1.700.000.000	Rp 1.200.000.000	Rp 550.000.000	Rp 4.000.000.000
5	2022	Rp 2.000.000.000	Rp 1.600.000.000	Rp 720.000.000	Rp 5.700.000.000

Source: Infaq Bank (2022)

Based on the data above, the distribution of infaq funds in economic empowerment activities is in the form of providing business capital to UMKM actors. Each MSME actor will be given a business capital of Rp. 5,000,000 to Rp. 10,000,000 for UMKM actors who need it during the covid 19 disaster. According to Mr. Ali "during the covid 19 pandemic, many UMKM actors went bankrupt due to the covid 19 virus disaster so, Many of the products produced cannot be sold to the public due to little public interest in buying

products produced by UMKM actors because of the PPKM system implemented by the government to reduce the spread of the covid 19 virus. According to Mr. Ali, "Bank Infak will distribute infaq funds to members of the mosque congregation who become professionals as traders or entrepreneurs who are affected by the covid 19 virus to be able to encourage the economic growth of UMKM actors due to the impact of the covid 19 virus (Ali, 2021). The COVID-19 pandemic has caused many people to lose their jobs, where the number of layoffs reached 29 million people or almost 10% of the total population of Indonesia or even almost 30% of the total workforce in Indonesia. The COVID-19 virus has had a very large impact on UMKM business actors, resulting in products offered to the public not being demanded and not being purchased by the public, resulting in a decrease in income. With the role of infaq funds, it can provide a solution and impact on economic growth with the community and UMKM actors. Providing assistance or training, business capital, and digital marketing to UMKM actors so that they can encourage sellers of the products they produce (Indonesian UMKM n.d, 2021)

According to Mr. Ali, "UMKM actors who apply for capital loans to infaq banks will be surveyed by the infaq fund managers regarding the ability to return infaq funds, prospective customers who have the expertise, and prospective customers who become mosque congregations". According to Mr. Andi "UMKM actors who apply for business capital financing to infaq banks will be supervised and given training". According to Mrs. Ani "The working capital provided by the infaq bank will be monitored and returned by the agreed period without any profit-sharing payments". According to Mr. Budi, "Every month I have to return the principal loan to the infaq bank and provide infaq funds voluntarily without any coercion from the infaq bank" (Ani, 2021; Ali, 2021; Andi, 2021; Budi, 2021).

Based on the conclusion of the interview above, the infaq fund manager will distribute infaq funds in economic empowerment activities such as providing business capital. Every business capital given to business actors or UMKM will be surveyed regarding the feasibility and the recipient of the capital must return the business capital by the agreed period. Every venture capital provided to business actors will be monitored and evaluated based on the performance of sales, production, and income.

4.2. Risk Management in Providing UMKM Business Capital During the Covid 19 Pandemic

The outbreak of the COVID-19 virus that has swept across the world has had several impacts on the world economy. Many Indonesians have lost their jobs as a result of the COVID-19 virus outbreak, so the COVID-19 outbreak has resulted in decreased regional income, decreased state income, decreased entrepreneur income, decreased individual income, reduced workforce, and reduced burdens. Every MSME actor must be quick and precise in making decisions in the short and long term in taking risks (Minhajuel and Widiastuti 2021).

In risk management, the most important key is setting priorities for problems that must be resolved by estimating bad scenarios that may occur. Risk management is a process that is inherent in every business process in every part and level in a company/organization on a UMKM scale, so a stable to provide confidence to achieve goals and reduce the uncertainty inherent in business processes which will ultimately

create opportunities more systematically (Burhan, 2021).

According to Mr. Ali "Risks that often arise in MSMEs include, the first is the risk of products or services. This risk usually arises if the goods are kept in stock for too long, the quality of the goods decreases, the transportation of goods will be hampered, the price of raw materials increases, and the risk of decreasing the quality of service for the type of service business. The second is marketing and promotion risk (Budi, 2021). The number of turnovers that continue to fall or experience a decline and even loss of customers is a major indication of problematic MSME marketing. Competition in similar businesses also affects marketing in businesses, we can look for marketing innovations that are low in cost and able to maintain our sales volume. In marketing and service, keeping customers loyal to us is better than constantly looking for new customers (Susetyo and Prasetyo, 2020).

In 2021 Bank Infaq will provide business capital to MSME business actors who are well-known for the impact of the COVID-19 virus outbreak in the amount of Rp. 1,700,000,000. The business capital given to MSME business actors is Rp. 6,000,000 to Rp. 8,000,000. Thus, business capital is given to business actors affected by the COVID-19 virus economic growth in the entrepreneurial sector. According to Mr. Ali, "During the Covid-19 outbreak, many business actors, both at the middle and lower levels experienced bottlenecks due to the decline in sales and income". According to Mr. Budi, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, entrepreneurs, both at the medium and small levels, have suffered losses due to a decrease in sales and sales revenue" (Ali, 2021; Budi, 2021).

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the COVID-19 outbreak, had a very large impact on MSME business actors. The decline in sales and income of business actors can affect the performance of the business being carried out so that many MSME actors experience bankruptcy (bankruptcy) (Purnomo *et al.*, 2022; Devi and Firmansyah, 2020). Many business actors experience losses so Bank Infaq provides a solution and system for business actors (Purnomo, 2015). There are five steps taken by Bank Infaq to reduce the risk of default for MSME actors who get business capital as follows (Wibowo and Sujono, 2021):

- a) Carry out study activities to strengthen members' mental and spiritual.
- b) Bank Infaq provides business solutions and strengthens business fundamentals to scale up.
- c) Bank Infaq will provide sales assistance in a digital system and cooperate in the sale of products.
- d) Bank Infaq will write off debts for business actors who cannot repay the principal debt.
- e) Bank Infaq will provide business capital without taking profit sharing with a maximum capital of 7 million per person.
- f) Infaq banks will offer to provide business capital to MSME actors who have gone out of business and provide assistance in managing infaq funds during the covid 19 pandemic (M.Abidin, 2015).
- g) Providing social assistance to the poor and prone to the MSME sector.
- h) Loan relaxation and restructuring for MSME.
- i) tax incentives for MSME.
- j) expansion of working capital financing for MSME places ministries, state-

owned enterprises, and local governments as buffers for MSME products.

According to Mr. Ali, "Infaq funds that are lent to the poor or underprivileged who have an impact on the COVID-19 virus will be given to meet the needs of life and meet welfare. The channel for distributing Infaq funds to meet the needs of the poor to meet primary and secondary needs. Infaq funds given to the poor are not returned to the infaq bank because the poor are affected by the covid 19 virus. According to Mr. Ali, "Infaq funds are distributed to the poor in a constructive and productive form. Productive activities assisted by the infaq bank in the form of providing business capital and business training accompanied by business experts provided by the infaq bank to boost the income of the poor (Ali, 2021; Ali *et al*, 2019). This itself is starting from collecting infaq funds from the community or members.

Based on the results of the interview above, infaq funds are distributed to the community, there are 2 activities as follows: first, infaq funds are distributed to the poor in the form of consumptive activities so that infaq funds are given to the poor to meet their living needs and infaq funds are not returned, and secondly, infaq funds are channeled in productive activities such as providing business training and business capital. Communities who are given business capital will be assisted in running a business for productive activities and the results of profits. People are free to donate whatever amount, there are no rules that must be at least how much (voluntary). After the Infaq funds are collected, the funds will be distributed to business actors who have previously submitted themselves. Loan interest or profit-sharing is 0% or not subject to profit or profit-sharing payments (Fernandes, 2020).

The loan size is only for super micro-businesses from 7 million to 10 million and only applies to groups of 5-9 people. The loan agreement is based on a promise between the borrower and Allah SWT through a loan form that has been prepared, whose contract is initiated in the name of Allah SWT and witnessed and approved by the local Infaq Bank management. Bank Infaq Does not apply a 0% interest system and business capital funds are given to business actors (MSME) by the business capital loan application submitted to Infaq bank, business actors will be provided with knowledge about religion, business, and economics so that MSME business actors can grow from before. If the business actor has returned the loan funds, then the funds will be loaned again to other business actors in need (BNPB, 2020).

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Infaq funds that have been collected by the infaq bank will be channeled in economic empowerment activities such as: providing capital, business training, and fulfilling the welfare of the poor. Infaq banks provide business capital to MSME actors affected by COVID 19 in the amount of Rp. 7,000,000 to Rp. 10,000,000. Business capital funds provided to MSME actors affected by COVID-19 will be assisted by an infaq bank during production and sales activities. Prospective infaq bank customers who are given business capital are pilgrims at the Istiqlal mosque who have a profession as entrepreneurs. Infaq funds are distributed to the community and mosque congregations in the form of economic empowerment activities. The system for providing business capital is given to business actors for a period of 2 to 4 years. Funds that have been distributed to

MSME actors will be monitored and evaluated to reduce the risk of bad loans. For every venture capital fund that has been disbursed, the borrower must return the principal debt according to the agreed period. In the event of bad credit to business capital borrowers, the infaq bank will provide several solutions that will be offered to business capital borrowers.

REFERENCES

- Abidin, M. (2015). Kebijakan Fiskal dan Peningkatan Peran Ekonomi UMKM. <https://www.kemenkeu.go.id/publikasi/artikel-dan-opini/kebijakan-fiskal-dan-peningkatan-peran-ekonomi-umkm/>
- Adhim, F. (2019). Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Syariah Dengan Perbankan Konvensional. *Al-Infaq: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, 2(2).
- Agustianti, R., Pandriadi, Nussifera, L., Wahyudi, Angelianawati, L., Meliana, I., Sidik, E. A., Nurlaila, Q., Simarmata, N., Himawan, I. S., Pawan, E., Ikhrum, F., Andriani, A. D., Ratnadewi, & Hardika, I. R. (2022). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Dan Kualitatif*. TOHAR MEDIA.
- Al-Ghazali, A. H. M. (1997). *Rahasia Puasa dan Zakat Al-Ghazali*.
- Ali, M. M., Sakti, M. R. P., & Devi, A. (2019). Developing an Islamic financial inclusion index for Islamic Banks in Indonesia: A cross-province analysis. *Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance*, 5(4), 691-712.
- Al Minhah Ar Robbaniyah fii Syarh Al Arba'in An Nawawiyah, Syaikh Dr. Sholih bin Fauzan bin 'Abdullah Al Fauzan, terbitan Darul 'Ashimah, cetakan pertama, tahun 1429 H.
- Andriyani, M., & Tanjung, H. (2018). Analisis Manajemen Risiko Dalam Mengatasi Pembiayaan Bermasalah Pada Kredit Pemilikan Rumah (KPR) (Studi Kasus BRI Syariah Cabang Bogor). *Al-Infaq: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, 6(2), 217-261.
- Arifin, D. (2020). Jaringan Pengaman Sosial Kurangi Dampak Ekonomi Masyarakat di Tengah Pandemi Covid-19. <https://bnpd.go.id/berita/jaring-pengaman-sosial-kurangidampak-ekonomi-masyarakat-di-tengah-pedemi-covid-19>.
- Bank Infaq Solusi Kebangkitan UMKM Ditengah Pandemi COVID-19 | UKM Indonesia." <https://www.ukmindonesia.id/baca-artikel/346> (November 27, 2020).
- Burhan, F. (2020). Bisnis Anjlok Akibat Pandemi Corona, UMKM Bisa Ubah Strategi Usaha. Retrieved from <https://katadata.co.id/berita/2020/04/15/bisnis-anjlok-akibat-pandemi-corona-umkm-bisaubah-strategi-usaha>.
- BNPB. (2020). Infografis Covid-19. Retrieved from <https://loker.bnpb.go.id/s/GugusTugasCovid19?path=%2FInfografis%20Data>
- Databoks. (2020). Pemerintah Beri Stimulus, Berapa Jumlah UMKM di Indonesia? <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2020/04/08/pemerintah-beri-stimulus-berapajumlah-umkm-di-indonesia>.
- Devi, A., & Firmansyah, I. (2020). Efficiency determinant analysis in Islamic bank in Indonesia. *Muqtasid: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Perbankan Islam*, 11(2), 11-13.
- Devi, A., & Firmansyah, I. (2018). Solution to overcome the bankruptcy potential of Islamic rural bank in Indonesia. *Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance*, 3, 25-44.
- Febrantara, D. (2020). Bagaimana Penanganan UKM di Berbagai Negara Saat Ada

- Pandemi Covid-19?DDTC Fiscal Research. Retrieved from <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1MY31IOC3gWqEgzNkuJzqJnB9PV6qA2D>
- Fernandes, N. (2020). Economic effects of coronavirus outbreak (COVID-19) on the world economy. Available at SSRN 3557504.
- Harazimy, A. (n.d.). Distribusi dana Baznas provinsi Kalimantan Selatan melalui program ekonomi mustahiq berdagang. 13.
- Hidayatullah, A. M. (2018). Peran koperasi masjid Sabilillah kota Malang dalam memberdayakan wakaf tunai untuk pengembangan usaha mikro. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa FEB*, 7(1), Article 1. <https://jimfeb.ub.ac.id/index.php/jimfeb/article/view/5217>
- Jasafat, J. (2017). Manajemen pengelokaan zakat, infaq dan sadaqah pada Baitul Mal Aceh Besar. *Jurnal Al-Ijtima'iyyah*, 3(2). <https://doi.org/10.22373/al-ijtima'iyyah.v3i2.250>
- Komarudin, P., Purnamasari, S., Budi, I. S., Erziaty, R., Fitriana, Y., Huda, R., Purnomo, A., Hadi, M. Q. A., Wahab, A., Zakiyah, Z., & Maulida, A. Z. (2021). *Pengantar Ekonomi Syariah (Sebuah Tinjauan Teori dan Praktis)*. Penerbit Widina.
- Kurniawati, E. T., Zuhroh, I., & Malik, N. (2021). *Literasi dan Edukasi Pembayaran Non Tunai Melalui Aplikasi QR Code Indonesian Standard (QRIS) Pada Kelompok Milenial*. 8.
- Labetubun, M. A. H., Maulida, A. Z., Triwardhani, D., Husain, H., Bagenda, C., Nugroho, L., Hargyatni, T., Santi, S., Mubarrok, U. S., Purnomo, A., Tomahuw, R., Komarudin, P., Murdiyanto, E., & Sudirman, A. (2021). *Lembaga Keuangan Bank & Non-Bank (Sebuah Tinjauan Teori dan Praktis)*. Penerbit Widina.
- Maulida, A. Z., & Purnomo, A. (2020). Potensi Dana Infaq Bagi Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Kota Banjarmasin. *Proceeding Antasari International Conference*, 1(1), Article 1. <http://103.180.95.8/index.php/proceeding/article/view/3741>
- Minhajuel, H., & Widiastuti, T. (2021). Model pengelolaan infaq sedekah pada food bank. *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Teori dan Terapan*, 8(3), 354. <https://doi.org/10.20473/vol8iss20213pp354-362>
- Muhtadin, F., Noval, N., Haekal, A., & Zainuddin, Moh. A. (2020). Peran Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah KC Palu Wolter Monginsidi Dalam Penghimpunan Dana Zakat Infak dan Shadaqah di Kota Palu. *Jurnal Ilmu Perbankan dan Keuangan Syariah*, 1(2), 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.24239/jipsya.v1i2.8.1-21>
- Purnomo, A. (2015). Islam dan konsep welfare state dalam ekonomi Islam. *Al-Iqtishadiyah: Ekonomi Syariah dan Hukum Ekonomi Syariah*, 2(2), Article 2. <https://doi.org/10.31602/iqt.v2i2.378>
- Purnomo, A., Rofan, G. N. K. M., & Maulida, A. Z. (2022). *Contribution of Zakat for Regional Economic Development*. 441–447. <https://www.scitepress.org/PublicationsDetail.aspx?ID=c3z7KqSBkVc=&t=1>
- Purnomo, A., & Zahra, A. (2022). Application and Implementation of ZIS Accounting Based on PSAK 109 at Amil Zakat Institutions (Case Study on Laznas BSM Ummah). *Maqrizi: Journal of Economics and Islamic Economics*, 2(1), Article 1.
- Rachmawaty, R., Zaerofi, A., & Jati, W. (2021). Implementasi model of qard al Hasan for Indonesian Islamic Banking, 12(2), 13.

- Si, M., Yusuf, M., & Si, M. (n.d.). Pengaruh zakat, infaq dan shodaqah terhadap laba pada perbankan syariah Indonesia.13.
- Tarmizi, E., & Hamzah, M. M. (2020). *Bank Infaq: Tinjauan Kritis Perspektif Fiqh Muamalah*. 4, 17.
- Yohani, Y., & Yusuf, M. (2014). Pengaruh zakat, infaq dan shodaqah terhadap laba pada perbankan syariah Indonesia. *Neraca*, 10(2), Article 2. <https://doi.org/10.48144/neraca.v10i2.438>