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The Influence of Local Original Revenue (PAD), Balanced Funds, Budget Surplus (SILPA), and Special Allocation Funds (DAK) on Capital Expenditure (Case Study on Regency/City Governments in East Java 2017-2023)

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Abstract, *The purpose of this study was to examine how capital expenditure in district and city governments in East Java during 2017-2013 was influenced by local own-source revenues, balancing funds, budget surplus financing, and special allocation funds. This research was conducted quantitatively using secondary data from the official website of DJPK, namely the APBD of each district or city in East Java. Purposive sampling was used in the IBM SPSS 25 software analysis tool for sampling. The partial test results (t test) show that capital expenditure is significantly influenced by local own-source revenue, balancing funds, SiLPA, and special allocation funds. Simultaneous test results (f test) show that capital expenditure is significantly influenced by Budget Financing Surplus, Balancing Funds, Regional Original Revenue, and Special Allocation Funds.*

Kata kunci: *Capital Expenditure, Special Allocation Fund, Balancing Fund, Regional Original Revenue, Budget Financing Surplus*

1. INTRODUCTION

The implementation of regional autonomy encourages the government to be more independent in utilizing sources of supply from resources, either from PAD or its abbreviation, namely Regional Original Income or transfer funds provided by the central government. If regional financial management is carried out properly, the impact will be seen in economic development, infrastructure development, and better public services, which in turn will play a role in economic growth at the national level.

The strong demand for infrastructure throughout Indonesia coupled with the government budget limited to the APBN or its abbreviation in the form of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget is included in the biggest infrastructure development problems in the country. Although the Government has increased funding for infrastructure development along with capital expenditures, the current budget is still considered insufficient. To allocate the APBD towards capital expenditures and not only for employee expenses and routine expenses, the regional government must be more proactive. The involvement of the private sector and BUMN in working with the government to provide infrastructure must also be strengthened and expanded (Wandira, 2013).

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As defined in Government Regulation (PP) No. 12 of 2019 concerning Regional Financial Management, "capital expenditure is a budget expenditure for the purchase of fixed assets and other assets that provide benefits for more than 1 (one) accounting period." In order for fixed assets or current investments to generate profits by themselves, capital expenditure is used to develop them. The APBD structure groups capital expenditure as part of operating expenditure, including expenditure for employees, goods and services, interest, then grants, subsidies, and social assistance. In the context of expenditure, capital expenditure is seen as regular expenditure.

The financial success of the regional government as shown in the budget report along with its realization can be evaluated by using capital expenditure as a parameter. The following is information related to the budget and realization of capital expenditure in East Java from 2017 to 2023.

Table 1. Capital Expenditure Budget and Realization

TAHUN	ANGGARAN	REALISASI	%
2017	20.143,26 M	20.224,43 M	100,41
2018	19.329,95 M	18.572,38 M	96,08
2019	21.846,05 M	21.119,93 M	96,67
2020	22.705,26 M	14.474,64 M	63,75
2021	18.575,73 M	14.922,09 M	80,33
2022	17.858,94 M	18.544,59 M	103,84
2023	19.680,41 M	17.893,60 M	90,92

Sumber : DJPK Daerah Jawa Timur, 2024

As seen in the table above, average capital expenditure increased by 100.41% in 2017 and the lowest in 2020 at 63.75% had increased for two years running then decreased slightly in 2023 to 90.92%. The high and low values of capital expenditure realization can be influenced by various interrelated factors. One of the main factors is inadequate budget allocation, where local governments may experience limitations in local revenue (PAD) or balancing funds, thereby reducing the ability to make the necessary capital expenditures.

Based on the description of the background of the problem earlier, this study will later analyze the influence of PAD on Capital Expenditure, then the influence of the Balancing Fund on Capital Expenditure, then also the influence of the Budget Financing Surplus (SiLPA) namely on Capital Expenditure, then for the influence of the Special Allocation Fund on a

Capital Expenditure, also on the influence of PAD, Balancing Fund, SiLPA, and Special Allocation Fund on Capital Expenditure.

Based on the provisions of the Accounting and Management Journal team, the article consists of: Introduction, Research Methods, Results and Discussion, Conclusions and Suggestions, References [1]. The introduction contains the background, a brief literature review, the reasons for conducting the research, the objectives of the research, the research hypothesis (if any). The research method contains the type of data, sources, definitions and operational variables, data analysis techniques. The results and discussion contain the findings and analysis.

For writing the contents of the paper, this template should be used to make it easier for the author to arrange the layout of the paper being written. It is expected that the authors follow the rules in this writing as well as possible so that in printing it becomes a uniform Proceeding for each paper written by the authors. The manuscript is written on A4 paper (21 cm x 29.7 cm), with a mirror margin of 2.5 cm above, 2.5 cm below, 3 cm left (inside) and 2.5 cm right (outside). The contents of the paper are written in 12 pt Cambria font with 1 spacing, and typed using Microsoft Word. The paper is written between 15-25 pages.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Public sector accounting

There is a definition of public sector accounting, namely a technical method in the form of accounting analysis used in the management of public funds by high national institutions, then departments related to local governments, then BUMN, BUMD, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), then social foundations, and various collaborative projects between the public and private sectors (Bastian, 2019).

Agency theory

Based on what was explained (Putri and Amanah, 2020) in some cases, officials and government agents participate in fraud or corruption because of differences in the information they have. According to an agency theory, then the principal and agent also have unequal access to information. In order to minimize this risk, it is necessary to distribute accountability to various regions in order to create increased efficiency of the Regional Government or known as the regional government through a mechanism in the form of "checks and balances". This theory also explains that the local government, as an agent, understands the interests of the community. However, the public often doubts whether the government is really acting in

their interests. By reducing information asymmetry through feedback from the population, accountability between the government and the community is expected to be more balanced.

Fiscal decentralization

According to (Sun'an & Senuk, 2015) Fiscal decentralization is a mechanism for distributing funds from the APBN related to the country's financial policies aimed at achieving sustainable fiscal resilience while encouraging community economic activity. Through this policy, it is hoped that there will be an equal distribution of financial capacity between regions where it is in accordance with the level of government authority delegated to autonomous regions.

Capital expenditure

Based on what is explained by (Halim, 2007) "which is included in government expenditure, namely capital expenditure with a definition of budget expenditure for a fixed asset income along with other assets by providing benefits that exceed one accounting period. The scope of capital expenditure time is in the form of: land expenditure, equipment and machinery expenditure, capital expenditure for buildings and buildings, capital expenditure for roads, irrigation, and networks, other fixed asset expenditure and other asset expenditure"

Local original income

Law (UU) Number 33 of 2004 concerning Financial Balance Between the Central Government and Regional Governments, states that "Local Original Income as a source of local original income that is taken locally and used as the basic capital of the regional government to finance regional initiatives to reduce dependence on financing from the federal government. Regional taxes, regional levies, results of management of separated regional assets, and other legitimate sources of local original income are where the Local Original Income (PAD) itself is obtained."

Balance funds

Explanation of balance funds, namely funds from the APBN given to regional governments so that they can meet their regional needs. This fund is also known as a transfer or grant and aims to overcome financial disparities between regions. Not only that, this transfer serves to minimize horizontal inequality between regions, vertical inequality between the central and regional governments, handle the impact of cross-regional public services, and maintain regional economic stability (Halim & Mujib, 2009).

Budget financing surplus (SiLPA)

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 13 of 2006 concerning Guidelines for Regional Financial Management, "Budget Financing Surplus (SiLPA) is the difference between the revenue and expenditure budgets for a budget period. The SiLPA of the last budget year includes excess PAD revenues, jurisdiction, savings, arrears of obligations to third parties until the end of the year, and funding for ongoing activities."

Special allocation funds

According to what is described in Law No. 33 of 2004 concerning Financial Balance between the Central Government and Regional Governments, "Special Allocation Funds are funds sourced from APBN revenues allocated to certain Regions with the aim of helping to fund special activities that are the affairs of the Region and in **accordance with national priorities."**

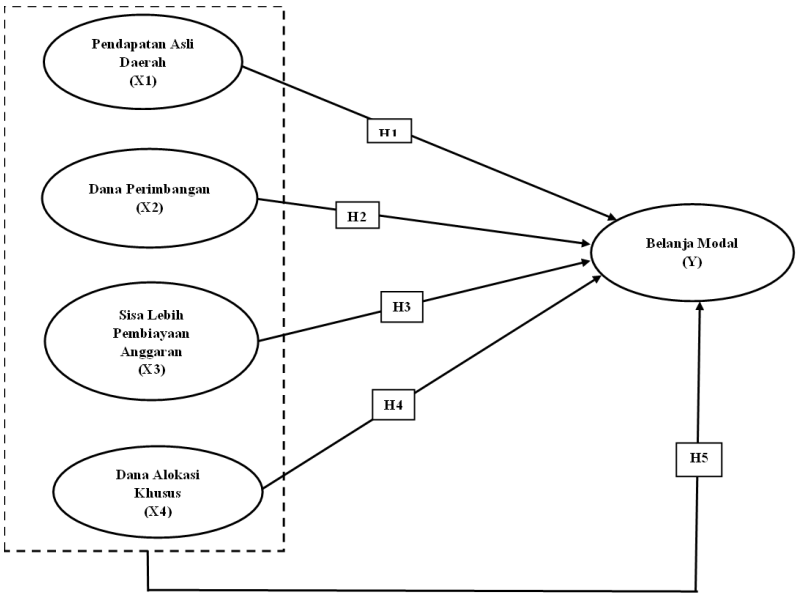

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

Based on the conceptual framework described above, it can be seen that this study has 5 hypotheses used in analyzing the influence of variable X on Y.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

In conducting this research, a quantitative approach is used that is causal in nature, because it aims to examine the influence between variables. The data analysis technique is descriptive analysis. In using the data In the implementation of this research, it was obtained from reports in the form of APBD realization for regencies/cities in East Java which are available on the official DJPK website covering the period 2017 to 2023. This study uses a

purposive sampling technique, by selecting regencies/cities in East Java that present APBD Realization Reports until 2023 and have Regional Original Income higher than the average annual PAD. Based on these criteria, 16 samples were found consisting of 12 regencies and 4 cities in East Java that met both sampling criteria. The data analysis techniques used include descriptive statistical testing, normality test, classical assumption test, multicollinearity test, autocorrelation test, heteroscedasticity test, multiple regression analysis, coefficient of determination, F statistical test, and t statistical test to analyze the effect of Local Original Income, Balancing Funds, Budget Financing Surplus, and Special Allocation Funds on Capital Expenditures in Regency/City local governments in East Java during the period 2017 to 2023. All of these data analyses were carried out using IBM SPSS 25.0 software.

4. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive statistical analysis

Table 2. Results of Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Variabel	*N*	*Minimum*	*Maximum*	*Mean*	*Std. Deviation*
PAD	112	176	5772	107.897	1141.872
Dana Perimbangan	112	519	5061	83.816	887.020
SiLPA	112	24	3218	52.863	559.447
DAK	112	61	4827	99.920	1057.457
Belanja Modal	112	69	2754	46.459	491.681

Sumber : Data Sekunder yang Diolah, 2024

Based on what is displayed in table 2 above, it can be seen that the data analyzed amounted to 112 samples obtained from the APBD realization report of 16 Regency/City Governments in East Java Province for 7 years (2017-2023). The presentation of the research variables used in table 4.6 is in the form of:

1. Descriptive data of PAD recorded the lowest value of 176 and the highest value of 5,772. The average PAD reached 107,897 with a standard deviation of 1,141,872, which shows that the standard deviation has exceeded its average with indications of large data deviations and uneven data distribution.
2. Descriptive data of Balancing Funds showed the lowest value of 519 and the highest value of 5,061. Meanwhile, the average for the 2017-2023 period was 83,816 with a

standard deviation of 887,020, which shows that the standard deviation has exceeded its average with indications of high data deviations and uneven data distribution.

3. Descriptive data of SiLPA showed the lowest value of 24 and the highest value of 3,218. The average SiLPA is 52,863 with a standard deviation of 559,447, meaning that the standard deviation has passed its average, which finally can be concluded that there is a high data deviation and uneven data distribution.
4. Descriptive data of the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) recorded the lowest value of 61 and the highest value of 4,827. The average DAK is 99,920 with a standard deviation of 1,057,457, which shows that the standard deviation has passed its average with an indication of high data deviation and uneven data distribution.
5. Descriptive data of Capital Expenditure shows the lowest value of 69 and the highest value of 2,754. The average Capital Expenditure is 46,459 with a standard deviation of 491,681, which shows that the standard deviation has passed its average with an indication of significant data deviation and uneven data distribution.

Normality test

In carrying out a normality assumption test, it is to determine whether the data in the study has a normal distribution. This assumption shows that if the dependent variable score has a normal distribution, the analysis can be carried out through the use of parametric statistics. Meanwhile, if the data used does not have a normal distribution, it uses a non-parametric statistical study, where if using this non-parametric assumption, there are many things that need to be considered, not only referring to the results of the normality assumption test (Muhid, 2019). If the sample size is large enough, the normality test does not have a significant effect on the research results. Drawing conclusions regarding the average value (mean) in normally distributed data can still be considered valid even though the data is not normally distributed, as long as the number of samples is sufficient so that the normality assumption is not the main obstacle (Azwar, 2017). Given the explanation by CLT that in the context of a large research sample, an assumption of retribution can be drawn on an average value from the sample, namely that it is considered normal (Saputri & Giovanni, 2021). Which is in the research sample with a large size here, namely a study that uses a total sample of more than 30 samples. The sample used in this study amounted to 112 data, which can be categorized as a large number. With such a number of samples, this study did not conduct a normality test and assumed the data was normally distributed.

Multicollinearity test

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results

Model		*Collinearity Statistics*	
		Tolerance	*VIF*
1	(Constant)		
	PAD	.857	1.167
	Dana Perimbangan	.239	4.185
	SiLPA	.595	1.682
	DAK	.356	2.810

Sumber : Data Sekunder yang Diolah, 2024

Based on the table, it can be seen that the VIF value for the PAD variable is 1.167, which indicates VIF <10 so that there is no multicollinearity. The Balancing Fund variable has a VIF of 4.185, which also meets the VIF <10 criteria, meaning that there is no multicollinearity in it. For the SiLPA variable, the VIF is recorded at 1.682, which indicates that there is no multicollinearity because VIF <10. Meanwhile, the DAK variable has a VIF of 2.810, which is also VIF <10 so that there is no multicollinearity. Thus, it can be concluded that the four independent variables do not experience multicollinearity in them.

Heteroscedasticity test

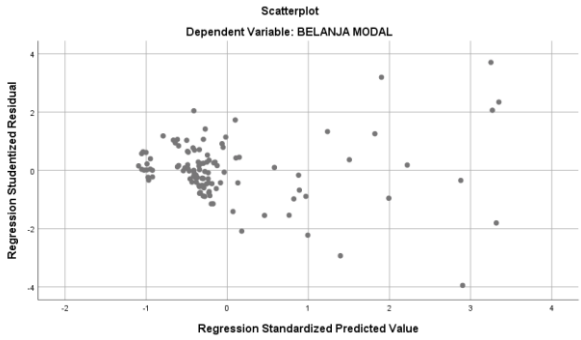

Figure 2. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Sumber : Data Sekunder yang Diolah, 2024

Based on a heteroscedasticity test produced which is displayed in the figure, it can be seen that the regression model does not show any symptoms of heteroscedasticity. This is indicated by the distribution of various points randomly located above and below the zero value on the Y axis without creating a particular pattern. Thus, it can be concluded that the regression model is free from symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Multiple linear regression analysis test

Table 4. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test

Model		*Unstandardized Coefficients* *B*	*Std. Error*	*Standardized Coefficients* *Beta*	*t*	*Sig.*
1	(Constant)	-55.270	59.137		-.935	.352
	PAD	.290	.020	.673	14.467	.000
	Dana Perimbangan	.146	.049	.264	2.999	.003
	SiLPA	.290	.049	.332	5.942	.000
	DAK	-.081	.034	-.175	-2.419	.017

Sumber : Data Sekunder yang Dikelola, 2024

Based on the multiple linear regression test produced in the table above, we can take the following equation:

Y = a + b1x1 + b2x2 + b3x3 + b4x4

Y =-55.270+ 0,290 X1 + 0,146 X2 + 0,290 X3 + -0,081

1. **Constant value (a) of -55.270**

   The value has a constant that is negative with a number of -55.270 indicating that if the variables PAD, Balanced Fund, SiLPA, and DAK are not found, so that the Capital Expenditure of the district government will be at a negative value (budget deficit).

2. **PAD regression coefficient value of 0.290**

   The value has a coefficient of 4 which is positive with a number of 0.290 meaning that each 1% of PAD will affect Capital Expenditure by 0.290. The value of the coefficient with a positive form indicates a direct relationship between PAD and Capital Expenditure; when PAD increases, Capital Expenditure can also increase, and vice versa, if PAD decreases, Capital Expenditure also decreases.

3. **The coefficient value of the Balancing Fund regression is 0.146**

   The coefficient value of the Balancing Fund is positive with a value of 0.146 showing that each 1% increase in the Balancing Fund will have an impact on increasing Capital Expenditure by 0.146. This positive relationship means that when the Balancing Fund increases, Capital Expenditure will also increase, and if the Balancing Fund decreases, Capital Expenditure will decrease.

4. **The SiLPA regression coefficient value is 0.290**

   The SiLPA coefficient which has a positive value of 0.290 means that every 1% increase in SiLPA will increase Capital Expenditure by 0.290. This positive coefficient indicates a positive relationship between SiLPA and Capital Expenditure; when SiLPA increases, Capital Expenditure also increases, and if SiLPA decreases, Capital Expenditure will decrease.

5. **The value of the DAK regression coefficient is -0.081**

   The DAK coefficient with a negative value of -0.081 shows that each 1% increase in DAK will result in a decrease in Capital Expenditure of 0.081. This negative coefficient value indicates that DAK and Capital Expenditure have an inverse relationship, namely when DAK increases, it will later decrease Capital Expenditure.

Partial test (t-test)

Table 5. T-Test Results

Model		***t***	***Sig.***
1	(Constant)	-.935	.352
	PAD	14.467	.000
	Dana Perimbangan	2.999	.003
	SiLPA	5.942	.000
	DAK	-2.419	.017

Sumber : Data Sekunder yang Diolah, 2024

Based on what is shown in table 5, the equation model shows the following results:

1. The PAD variable shows a significant value of 0.000 not reaching (<) 0.05, meaning that the PAD variable partially has a significant influence on Capital Expenditure.
2. A Balancing Fund variable displays a significant value of 0.003 <0.05, meaning that the Balancing Fund variable partially has a significant influence on Capital Expenditure.
3. A SiLPA variable displays a significant value of 0.000 <0.05, meaning that the SiLPA variable partially has a significant influence on Capital Expenditure.
4. The DAK variable displays a significant value of 0.017 <0.05, meaning that the DAK variable partially has a significant influence on existing Capital Expenditure.

Simultaneous test (f test)

Table 6. F Test Results

Model		*Sum of Square*	*df*	*Mean Square*	*f*	*Sig.*
1	Regression	21506145.91	4	5376536.478	107.973	.000[b]
	Residual	5328086.946	107	49795.205		
	Total	26834232.86	111			

Sumber : Data Sekunder yang Diolah, 2024

Through the table 6 displayed earlier, I gave the recorded value of 0.000. The debut problem shows that the significance value is smaller than the significance level of 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that Ha is accepted along with H0 is rejected. This means that the variables X1 (PAD), X2 (Balance Fund), X3 (SiLPA), along with X4 (DAK) simultaneously affect the existing Capital Expenditure (Y) variable.

Test of determination coefficient (R2)

Table 7. Results of the Determination Coefficient Test

Model	*R*	*R Square*	*Adjusted R Square*
1	.895[a]	.644	.634

Sumber: Data Sekunder yang Diolah, 2024

Shown through table 7 that at the R value of 0.895, R square of 0.644 and Adjusted R square of 0.634. This problem means that 63.4% of debt policy is influenced by the four independent variables in the form of PAD, Balancing Funds, then SiLPA, along with Special Allocation Funds. Meanwhile, the remaining 36.6% is influenced by various other factors outside the four independent variables in this research.

The Influence of Regional Original Income on Capital Expenditure

Based on a test that has been carried out, it was found that PAD has a significant role in the existence of Capital Expenditure, this problem is shown through a significance value of 0.000 which is <0.05 so that H1 from this study is accepted. These results raise the possibility that the amount of PAD obtained from tax revenues, levies, and regional asset management can strengthen Capital Expenditure.

The research produced is in line with the research carried out by (Sinaga & Purba, 2024) where in their research it is stated that PAD significantly influences Capital Expenditure. On the other hand, this research is not in line with (Suryani & Pariani, 2018) by stating that PAD does not significantly influence Capital Expenditure. The influence of balancing funds on capital expenditure

Based on a test that has been carried out, it was found that the Balancing Fund has a significant role in the existence of Capital Expenditure, this problem is shown through a significance value of 0.003 which is <0.05 so that H2 from this study is accepted. These results raise the possibility that local governments still rely on Balancing Funds, especially when PAD is relatively small.

The research produced is in line with the research carried out by (Agustin, 2020) where in his research it was explained that the Balancing Fund has a significant effect on the existence of Capital Expenditure. On the other hand, this research is not in line with (Badjra et al., 2017) by explaining that the Balancing Fund does not have a significant effect on the existence of Capital Expenditure.

The influence of the remaining budget financing (SilPA) on capital expenditure

Based on a test that has been carried out, it was found that SiLPA has a significant role in the existence of Capital Expenditure, this problem is shown through a significance value of 0.000 which is <0.05 so that H3 from this study is accepted. These results raise the possibility that the local government may experience overbudgeting or low spending realization.

This research is in line with the research conducted by (Faith, 2018) where in his research it was explained that SiLPA significantly affects Capital Expenditure. On the other hand, this research is not in line with (Marliana et al., 2022) by explaining that SiLPA does not significantly affect Capital Expenditure.

The influence of special allocation funds on capital expenditure

Based on a test that has been carried out, it was found that the Special Allocation Fund has a significant role in Capital Expenditure, this problem is shown through a significance value of 0.017 which is <0.05 so that H4 from this study is accepted.

This research supports the research conducted by (Fitriyani, 2022) where in his research it was explained that the Special Allocation Fund significantly affects Capital Expenditure. On the other hand, this study is not in line with (Sulistyo, 2019) by explaining that the Special Allocation Fund does not significantly affect the existence of Capital Expenditure.

The influence of regional original income, balancing funds, silpa, special original funds on capital expenditure

In the use of the F test, it aims to find out whether all forms of independent variables which are included in the model have a simultaneous influence on the dependent.

The results of this study indicate that through a significance figure of 0.000. So it can be concluded that the significant figure of 0.000 is smaller than the significance level of 0.05. So the conclusion is that H5 is accepted. This means that variables X1 (PAD), X2 (Balance Fund), X3 (SiLPA) along with X4 (Special Allocation Fund) significantly affect a variable in the form of existing Capital Expenditure (Y).

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The partial test results (t-test) show that the Local Original Influence has a significant effect on Capital Expenditure in Regencies/Cities in East Java in 2017-2023. The Balancing Fund has a significant effect on Capital Expenditure in Regencies/Cities in East Java in 2017-2023. The Budget Financing Surplus has a significant effect on Capital Expenditure in Regencies/Cities in East Java in 2017-2023. The Special Allocation Fund has a significant effect on Capital Expenditure in Regencies/Cities in East Java in 2017-2023. Meanwhile, the simultaneous test results (f-test) show that the Local Original Influence, Balancing Fund, Budget Financing Surplus, and Special Allocation Fund have a significant effect on Capital Expenditure in Regencies/Cities in East Java in 2017-2023.

Suggestions or input that researchers can provide for further research to improve the results of the study, further research can add variables that can affect Capital Expenditure, this is expected so that further research can explain more completely the factors that affect Capital Expenditure. The limitations of research data in this study can be an encouragement to

improve further research by reducing sample provisions or by using different sampling techniques to produce data that can be generalized.

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