
Analysis of Public Sector Financial Reports at the Bantaeng Regency National Land Agency (BPN)

Nurhidayah¹⁾, Wahyuni²⁾, Nurul Fuada³⁾, Ismail Badollahi⁴⁾, Alam Nursandi⁵⁾

Accounting / Economics and Business, Muhammadiyah University of Makassar

Corresponding Author*

Email : nurhidayah@unismuh.ac.id

Abstract

The aim of this research is to determine the results of the performance and financial management of the Bantaeng Regency National Land Agency (BPN) in the 2017-2021 period. This research is a type of quantitative research with a descriptive approach. The data collection technique is carried out by direct observation and documentation, so that financial report data for 2017-2021 is obtained. With data analysis techniques using financial ratios. The results of financial report analysis research based on the harmony analysis method show that in 2017-2021 the average percentage value was 90%, which is said to be not good. The analysis of spending variances is generally said to be good, because it does not exceed what was budgeted. The spending efficiency ratio is said to be less efficient because the spending budget is too high. The current ratio shows that from 2017 to 2021 it is said to be good. Because the percentage value is not less than 1%.

Keywords: *Financial Reports, Financial Ratios, Financial Performance*

INTRODUCTION

Public sector organizations are created to implement service programs to the community. Public sector organizations are expected to be more effective in calculating socio-economic costs. Moreover, with the implementation of regional autonomy as regulated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning regional government, and Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning financial balance between the central government and regional governments. (Amping et al., 2020). The function of public sector organizations is to provide services to the community, carry out organizational governance, and realize the vision and mission which are the goals of the organization. To achieve an organization's goals, it can be seen from its management control system and financial management system. Financial reports are financial information about financial position, and evidence to see how an organization is performing in achieving a goal. (Harahap, 2020).

Government financial reports are prepared based on applicable regulations. In 2010 the government issued regulations regarding the government accounting system, namely Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010 (PP 71 of 2010). In PP Number 71 of 2010, it explains changes to the accounting system, from initially a cash-based accounting system to an accrual-based accounting system. Preparation of accrual-based government financial reports includes budget realization reports, excess budget balance reports, operational reports, balance sheets, changes in equity reports, cash flow reports, and notes to financial reports (Priharjanto & Andriana, 2020). Government financial reports are a topic that very interesting and unique to study. This is because there are still many public institutions that mismanage their finances. so that the leadership of an agency or government finds it difficult to make decisions and finds it difficult to be accountable for their obligations in managing the finances provided by the central government .(Ruliaty, Ismail Badollahi, 2019). Analysis of public sector financial

reports is carried out because there is increasing demand for the implementation of public accountability. The aim of analyzing public sector financial reports is to correct mistakes that have been made previously in presenting financial reports. Public sector financial reports are presented to serve as accountability regarding financial management during a certain period. (Karlina & Handayani, 2017).

The phenomenon that occurs is the problem of fiscal gaps, or the government and public institutions not having the ability to fund the program responsibilities created and the lack of an internal control system for financial management. So there tends to be a failure to achieve good, efficient and accountable governance in determining a decision, (Sari & Yousida, 2019). This is related to the theory developed by Fiedler, namely contingency theory. Contingency theory explains how a leader or superior exercises influence and approaches a group. Financial management and financial performance of an organization can be said to be good, it can be seen from a superior who is able to evaluate and control the performance of his subordinates, (Safitri et al., 2020). Financial performance measurement is part of the control function of management or leadership, because financial performance measurement can be used to see how the activities of a public sector organization flow in achieving goals. To measure the financial performance of a local government institution, it is necessary to carry out financial report analysis. By analyzing financial reports, government organizations can find out how their financial performance is, whether it has increased or vice versa every year, (Anshori, 2019). Financial performance measurement is part of the control function of management or leadership, because financial performance measurement can be used to see how the activities of a public sector organization flow in achieving goals. To measure the financial performance of a local government institution, it is necessary to carry out financial report analysis. By analyzing financial reports, government organizations can find out how their financial performance is, whether it has increased or vice versa every year (Anshori, 2019).

This research is a replication of previous research, in previous research to measure the financial performance of a public sector organization or local government, namely by using financial ratio analysis techniques. The types of financial ratios used in previous research are divided into several, namely, in research conducted by (Rukayah et al., 2017) using analysis of effectiveness ratios and efficiency ratios for budget realization financial reports, in research conducted by (Sari & Yousida, 2019) uses the growth ratio and the Dept Service Coverage Ratio in the balance sheet financial statements, while in research conducted by (Polii et al., 2019) uses the cash flow ratio from operating activities and the cash flow ratio from financing activities. What is different in this research from previous research is in terms of the object or place of research and the financial ratios used in measuring financial performance. The author took the place or object of research at a government institution, namely the Land Agency National (ATR/BPN) Bantaeng Regency.

The indicators in this research are financial reports in the form of budget realization reports and balance sheet financial reports. Of the phenomena that have been researched, this is the phenomenon of fiscal gaps or low financial management systems. This phenomenon occurs due to a lack of supervision from superiors so that an organization cannot run according to the division's mission. One way to find out how financial management and financial performance of a government organization is to analyze financial reports. Financial report analysis is a technique used to measure the current year's financial reports. By analyzing the financial reports of a company or public sector organization, information is obtained on how the

financial management and performance of a public sector organization is increasing, whether it is increasing from year to year or vice versa. Now we know that many public institutions are still not efficient in managing their finances and this can have an impact on achieving the goals of an organization. Based on the phenomenon of fiscal gaps and poor financial management systems, the author would like to conduct further research on: Analysis of Public Sector Financial Reports at the Bantaeng Regency National Land Agency (BPN).

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is quantitative descriptive. Quantitative descriptive research is research to collect information about research behavior and research subjects in a certain period. Quantitative descriptive research seeks to find something as an alternative in solving a research problem through scientific procedures that can be scientifically justified. The data taken in this research is data collected by researchers in the form of financial reports from the National Land Agency (BPN) for the last 5 years, starting from 2017 to 2021. The data collection method was carried out in the form of documentation by collecting financial reports from 2017 to 2021. 2021, secondly in the form of observation, direct opportunity to review financial reports, thirdly conducting interviews with financial staff at the Bantaeng Regency National Land Agency (BPN). The analytical method used in this research is the quantitative descriptive analysis method. This method applies the concept of calculating financial ratios, namely by calculating financial ratios from items in the financial statements for the 2017-2021 budget year. This method is carried out by paying attention to the performance indicators of the national land agency in managing its finances using the following ratios. Harmony analysis, in the form of the ratio of operating expenditure to total expenditure and the ratio of capital expenditure to total expenditure, analysis of expenditure variance, expenditure efficiency ratio, and current ratio. Ratio).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

1. Compatibility Analysis
 - a. The Ratio Of Operating Expenditure To Total Expenditure

Table 1
Table Of Calculation Of Operating Expenditure To Total
Ratio
Shopping

<i>Year</i>	<i>Operational Expenditures</i>	<i>Budget</i>	<i>Ratio %</i>
2017	3.454.700.703	3.933.204.00	87,83
2018	5.437.633.284	6.017.465.000	90,36
2019	6.213.927.301	6.679.897.000	93,02
2020	6.092.901.932	6.589.370.000	92,47

2021	6.884.139.757	7.107.070.000	96,86
------	---------------	---------------	-------

Source : 2022 Research Data

b. Ratio Of Capital Expenditure To Total Expenditure

Table 2

Calculation Table Ratio Of Capital Expenditure To Total Expenditure

Year	Capital Expenditure	Budget	Ratio %
2017	163.363.600	186.125.000	87,77
2018	-	-	-
2019	-	-	-
2020	21.984.000	23.524.000	93,45
2021	87.556.200	90.668.000	96,57

Source : 2022 Research Data

2. Shopping Variance Analysis

Tablel 3

Shopping Variance Analysis Table

Year	Realization	Budget	Difference
2017	3.618.064.303	4.119.329.000	-501.264.697
2018	5.437.633.284	6.017.465.000	-579.831.716
2019	6.213.927.301	6.679.897.000	-465.969.699
2020	6.114.885.932	6.612.894.000	-498.008.068
2021	6.941.695.957	7.197.738.000	-256.042.043

Source : 2022 Research Data

3. Shopping Efficiency Ratio

Table 4

Shopping Efficiency Ratio Table

Year	Budget	Realization	Present %
2017	4.119.329.000	3.618.064.303	114
2018	6.017.465.000	5.437.633.284	111
2019	6.679.897.000	6.213.927.301	107
2020	6.612.894.000	6.114.885.932	108
2021	7.197.738.000	6.941.695.957	104

Source : 2022 Research Data

The standard criteria for shopping efficiency can be explained that a percentage of less than 60% can be said to be very efficient, 60%-80% can be said to be efficient, 80%-90% can be said to be quite efficient, 90%-100% can be said to be less efficient, and a percentage exceeding 100% said to be inefficient. The results of the efficiency level after being compared with the efficiency criteria are as follows:

Table 5
Table of Budget Efficiency Criteria

<i>Year</i>	<i>Present %</i>	<i>Efficiency Criteria</i>
2017	114	Less Efficiency
2018	111	Less Efficiency
2019	107	Less Efficiency
2020	108	Less Efficiency
2021	104	Less Efficiency

Source : 2022 Research Data

From 2017 to 2021, the value of the percentage of spending efficiency has improved enough even though it has not yet met the spending efficiency standard.

4. Rasio Lancar (*Current Ratio*)

Table 6
Current Ratio Table

<i>Year</i>	<i>Current Asset</i>	<i>Liquid Debt</i>	<i>Current Ratio</i>
2017	114.908.418	704.020	163,22
2018	9.836.316	1.127.900	8,72
2019	21.329.308	2.536.100	8,41
2020	19.376.290	25.137.216	0,77
2021	10.271.343	2.635.800	3,90

Source : 2022 Research Data

Based on the results of calculating the current ratio in 2017, the percentage is considered very good because the percentage value exceeds one percent. In 2018 and 2019 it can be said to be very good because the percentage value is still higher, even though the percentage value decreased from the previous year. namely 8.74% in 2018 and 2019 amounting to 8.43%. In 2020 and 2021 the percentage value decreased significantly, namely 0.77% in 2020 and in 2021 it was 0.80%. This is still said to be good because the percentage value is not less than 1%.

Discussion

Table 7
Efficiency Summary Table

<i>Year</i>	<i>Present %</i>	<i>Efficiency Criteria</i>
1	Compatibility Analysis	Not Good
2	Shopping Variance Analysis	Good
3	Cost Efficiency Ratio	Not Good
4	Current Ratio	Good

The financial performance and financial management system of an organization can be seen from the results of the analysis of its financial reports and internal control system. Measuring financial performance is a function of management or superior control, because

achieving an organizational goal can be seen from a leader who organizes, supervises and evaluates his subordinates. This research aims to analyze the financial reports of the National Land Agency (BPN) for the period 2017 to 2021 using financial ratio analysis techniques.

From the results of the harmony analysis calculations, it can be seen that in 2017-2021, most of the budget allocated for organizational spending was allocated more for operating spending than capital spending, so the percentage of operating spending was higher than capital spending. From these five years, it can be seen that the Bantaeng district land office really prioritizes its expenditure on operational expenditure. This is because operational expenditure is really needed by the Bantaeng district land office because it is to support office services to be more efficient in serving the community. The difference between operating expenditure and capital expenditure is very high, therefore the Bantaeng district land office is optimizing capital expenditure because capital expenditure is used for fixed assets that will be useful in the long term. This research is in line with research conducted by (Ulfah et al., 2018) which uses harmony analysis in measuring spending in budget realization reports.

The results of the expenditure variance analysis generally show the performance of the Bantaeng district land office, which shows that in the 2017-2021 budget year there is a difference between the expenditure budget and the realization which has a negative balance or can be said to be a favorable variance, which shows that there is savings in the use of budget realization. . When compared to 2017-2021, 2018 has the largest difference among other years and the smallest difference is in 2021. Budgeting that is in line with the previous budget year can be influenced by several possibilities such as increasing spending needed to support office activities, rising exchange rates. rupiah and other increases which cause an increase in the budget value. Sometimes the realization and budgeting do not match so that you will experience favorable variations more often. This shows that the budget performance of the Bantaeng district land office can be said to be good because it can make budget savings. This research is in line with research conducted by (Ulfah et al., 2018) Using the expenditure variance analysis ratio to measure expenditure in the budget realization report.

Based on the calculation results of expenditure efficiency analysis, it shows that land office expenditure realization reports tend to be less efficient. From these five years, it can be seen that the overall level of expenditure budget efficiency criteria is less efficient due to the use of expenditure budgets that are too high and work programs that have not been realized in the previous year. This research is in line with research conducted by (Ruliaty, Ismail Badollahi, 2019) which used the spending efficiency ratio to measure the level of spending efficiency of the Bone district government.

Based on the results of the current ratio calculation in the table above, it shows that in 2017 the percentage value was 163.21, where in 2010 the amount of current debt was very small compared to the amount of current assets, in 2018 and 2019 the percentage amount was 8.74 and 8.43. considered good because the value is more than one. Meanwhile in 2020 and 2021 the percentage values are 0.77 and 0.80, which is significantly less good because the value is less than one, because the amount of current liabilities is greater than the current assets. This research is in line with research conducted by (Farizky, 2018) in his research, using the current ratio to assess the financial performance of the Surabaya city government for the 2015-2018 fiscal year.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that the results of financial report analysis based on the harmony analysis method show that in 2017-2021 the average percentage value was 90%, which is said to be not good. The spending variance method shows that nothing exceeds what was budgeted, this is said to be a favorable variance. The spending efficiency ratio shows that for the 2017-2021 period the land office spending efficiency level is in the less efficient category because the average percentage value is 100%. The current ratio method shows that the office land is able to pay off its short-term debt with a percentage value of no less than 1%.

As for recommendations for organizations, it is hoped that they can improve and optimize the use of budgets for capital expenditures and operational expenditures so that in the future they can be more efficient, and hopefully this thesis can be a positive and constructive input. For future researchers, it is hoped that they can increase the number of research variables in the future so that they can obtain complete and better research results.

REFERENCES

- Aldy H.R pangkei, ivonne S. saerang, J. E. T. (2017). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Minahasa Selatan Tahun Anggaran 2011- 2015. *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, 6(11), 951–952., 5(2), 2848–2858.
- Amping, F., Hafied, I., & Iskandar, S. (2020). Laporan Keuangan Untuk Mengukur Kinerja Keuangan Pada Inspektorat Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan. *Accounting Journal*, 238–244. <http://ojs.stkipypup.ac.id/index.php/SA/article/view/306>.
- Anshori, Z. (2019). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Lamongan Tahun Anggaran 2016 – 2018. *Jurnal Penelitian Ekonomi Dan Akuntansi (JPENSI)*, 4 No. 2, J(2), 1113–1132.
- Fajriansyah, Y., Elim, I., Walandouw, S. K., Ekonomi, F., & Akuntansi, J. (2019). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Pada Pemerintah Kota Bitung Tahun Anggaran 2016 – 2017. *Jurnal EMBA: Jurnal Riset Ekonomi, Manajemen, Bisnis Dan Akuntansi*, 7(3), 4465–4474. <https://doi.org/10.35794/emba.v7i3.25146>
- Farida, A. S., & Nugraha, R. F. (2019). Analisis Laporan Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Subang 1 Ai Siti Farida, 2 Raden Faisal Maulana Nugraha 1. *Publica: Jurnal Pemikiran Administrasi Negara*, 11(2), 107–124.
- Farizky, D. Al. (2018). Analisis Laporan Keuangan Sektor Publik Menilai Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah (Studi Kasus Pada Pemerintah Kota Surabaya Tahun Anggaran David Al Farizky Program Studi Akuntansi , Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya. Analisis Laporan Keuangan Sektor Publik Untuk Menilai Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah (Studi Kasus Pada Pemerintah Kota Surabaya Tahun Anggaran 2015-2018), 4, 1–13. <http://repository.untagsby.ac.id>
- Harahap, H. F. (2020). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah KabupatenTapanuli Tengah. *Ekonomis: Journal of Economics and Business*, 4(1), 34. <https://doi.org/10.33087/ekonomis.v4i1.87>.

- Karlina, A., & Handayani, N. (2017). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Pengelolaan APBD Di Kota Surabaya Tahun 2012-2015. *Jurnal. Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Indonesia (STIESIA)*, 6(3), 910–924.
- Polii, J. C., Sabijono, H., Elim, I., Laporan, A., Kas, A., Menilai, U., & Keuangan, K. (2019). Analisis Laporan Arus Kas Untuk Menilai Kinerja Keuangan Pada Perusahaan Telekomunikasi Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Jurnal EMBA: Jurnal Riset Ekonomi, Manajemen, Bisnis Dan Akuntansi*, 7(3), 4096–4105. <https://doi.org/10.35794/emba.v7i3.24949>
- Prakosa, septyo dwi. (2018). Analisis Laporan Keuangan Dalam Menilai Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan Publik Industri Sub Sektor Semen Di PT. BEI. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Universitas Surabaya*, 7(1), 15–30.
- Priharjanto, A., & Andriana, N. (2020). Pengaruh Kualitas Laporan Keuangan, Kapasitas Sumber Daya Manusia, dan Aksesibilitas terhadap Pemanfaatan Laporan Keuangan. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Terpadu*, 13(1), 39. <https://doi.org/10.35448/jrat.v13i1.7548>
- Ratnasari, W., & Munawaroh, S. (2019). Analisis Kinerja Belanja Dalam Laporan Realisasi Anggaran (Lra) Pada Dinas Sosial Kabupaten Berau. *JEMMA | Journal of Economic, Management and Accounting*, 2(1), 49. <https://doi.org/10.35914/jemma.v2i1.142>
- Rukayah, Kusumawati, N., & Afriani, R. I. (2017). Analisis Laporan Realisasi Anggaran Dengan Menggunakan Rasio Efektivitas Dan Rasio Efisiensi Pada Kantor Badan Perijinan Terpadu Dan Penanaman Modal Kabupaten Serang. *Jurnal Akuntansi*, 4(2), 1–11. <https://ejurnal.lppmunsera.org/index.php/Akuntansi/article/view/246>
- Ruliaty, Ismail Badollahi, A. I. N. (2019). Analisis Laporan Realisasi Anggaran untuk Mengukur Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Bone. *Jurnal Ekonomi Invoice Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, 1(1), 40–66.
- Safitri, K., Handayani, S., Ekonomi, F., Surabaya, U. N., Ekonomi, F., & Surabaya, U. N. (2020). Dampak kinerja keuangan dalam memediasi hubungan corporate governance dan nilai perusahaan. 09(01).
- Sari, I. I., & Yousida, I. (2019). Analisis Laporan Keuangan Daerah Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Pada Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Tanah Bumbu. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Bisnis*, 5(1), 129–142. <https://doi.org/10.35972/jieb.v5i1.264>
- Ulfah, S. A., Politeknik, D. A., & Bersama, H. (2018). Analisis Kinerja Belanja Dalam Laporan Realisasi Anggaran (LRA) Kabupaten Brebes. 1–7.