http://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/Ekonomi
Jurnal Ekonomi, Volume 12, No 01, 2023
ISSN: 2301-6280 (print) ISSN: 2721-9879 (online)

THE EFFECT OF REGIONAL ORIGINAL REVENUE AND GENERAL ALLOCATION FUND ON CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN WEST JAVA PROVINCE FOR THE 2017-2020 PERIOD

Saska Salsadilla Kurniawan[1], Sendi Gusnandar Arnan[2*]
[1,2]Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Widyatama

ARTICLEINFO

Keywords:
Regional Original Revenue
General Allocation Fund
Capital Expenditure.

ABSTRACT

At present, the existence of regional autonomy is intended to be the authority of government affairs to allocate its sources of income in order to accelerate the development of a prosperous society through services and empowerment. This study aims to determine how much influence government revenue sources, namely Regional Original Revenue and General Allocation Fund on Capital Expenditure of West Javan cities in 2017-2020. In the research conducted, the authors analyzed the data with descriptive quantitative methods, namely by drawing and analyzing data based on existing facts and information. The research data used is secondary data, consisting of data on Regional Original Revenue, General Allocation Fund, and Capital Expenditure which comes from the budget realization report at the Bandung City Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency for the 2017-2020 period. The SPSS statistic 23 software was used as a data processing tool along with the classical assumption test and multiple linear regression as the data analysis method in this study. The result of the study prove that Regional Original Revenue has a significant affect on Capital Expenditure while the General Allocation Fund has no significant affect on Capital Expenditure. The magnitude of the influence of regional original revenue and general allocation fund contributed 73,8% to capital expenditure. This means that the more revenue realization obtained by the local government from PAD and DAU, the more funds can be channeled to its capital expenditure budget.

E-mail:
Saska.salsadilla@widyatama.ac.id
sendi.gusnandar@widyatama.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

Each autonomous region has considerable authority to handle its own government affairs and the interests of the local community in accordance with regional autonomy policies. In terms of philosophy, the implementation of regional autonomy through delegation is intended to be the authority of government affairs in order to hasten the development of a prosperous community through services and empowerment. Its function is to assist the community by monitoring and regulating the use of funds obtained from the on Regional Government Budget (APBD). In fact, to make the region achieve fiscal independence.

The Bandung City Government's budget calculation (Silpa) (www.detik.com, 2022)[1] for the 2021 APBD is IDR 850 billion. From last year's IDR 478.438 billion, the current year's deficit is almost double that amount. The Bandung City Government reported IDR 478.438 billion in the remaining budget of the 2020 APBD, of which IDR 474.530 billion was realized, and IDR 37.907 billion in regional financing expenditures, of which IDR 37.907 billion was realized. For 2021, the proportion of the Silpa APBD budget remains almost double that of 2020. The Mayor of Bandung, Acting Yana Mulyana, said that the 2021 LKPJ of the City Government had reached the target. However, the Special Committee of the Bandung City DPRD will still evaluate the LKPJ to determine what shortcomings must be addressed in this year's APBD.

The regional government budget refers to the financial details of the local government in a one-year period by mutual agreement of the local government and the Development and Reform Commission in accordance with local regulations. The regional budget includes elements such as regional income, regional expenditure and regional financing [2]–[4] . One of the revenues obtained by the region as part of the implementation of decentralization is Regional Original Revenue. Regional Original Revenue is money earned from regional sources in compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. The sources of

regional revenue can come from grants and donations from both the central and regional governments [5].

As part of the decentralization initiative, local governments also receive balancing funds from APBN revenues given to autonomous regions to meet regional needs in addition to regional original revenue. According to Presidential Decree (PP) No. 104/2000 on Balancing Funds [6], the General Allocation Fund is one type of balance fund from the government for equalization with the aim of minimizing the development gap between regions that are sufficient and those that are not sufficient. The rapid development of the region today is accompanied by the development of taxation activities, requiring the allocation of large amounts of funds from local governments to keep pace with the growth in development achieved. Local governments must manage APBD resources allocated for regional expenditure, namely capital expenditure, because it is the main prerequisite for capital expenditure for greater development and prosperity in serving regional communities [7].

Expenditure on capital expenditure refers to several types, for the acquisition of land, buildings and structures, equipment, and intangible assets. Where these assets are not intended for sale, but are used for the public interest in the operation of daily activities. To facilitate policy-driven development, capital expenditures are allocated based on the relevant facility and infrastructure needs of each region to efficiently perform government functions and provide public facilities. One of the important tasks of the government is to provide public infrastructure by allocating Capital Expenditure in the APBD, as local government spending is known to affect equity welfare.

Currently, not all capital expenditures financed by PAD and DAU are realized precisely and accurately. This can be seen from the number of infrastructures that are not maximized or you could say that community services are still below standard. The amount of revenue from PAD and DAU is highly dependent on the capacity of local governments to realize their potential[8]. The magnitude of the projected increase in local primary revenues and general allocation funding revenues will indicate the ability of local governments to manage development finance more independently to increase capital expenditures.

Based on research conducted by Nugraha Ridho Pangestu [9], proving that the implementation of Regional Original Revenue has a significant contribution to the quality of capital expenditure. More Regional Original Revenue will tend to have high capital expenditures. Similarly, research conducted by Kusnandar and Siswantoro [2], Thufail Taufik Kasim [10], Achmad David Hermawan [8], Santika Adhi Karyadi [7], and Dezy and Jaeni [11] proves that local revenue sources affect capital expenditure, but the general allocation fund have no effect significant contribution to capital expenditure. The large general allocation fund revenues do not necessarily increase capital expenditures because DAU is more often used to fund other operating expenditures.

Then, according to research conducted by Febdwi and Eka [12], proves that Regional Original Revenue has no positive or significant impact on how capital expenditures are allocated, however the general allocation fund significantly affects capital expenditures. In a similar vein, research conducted by Rizqia Alkahfi [5] and Anggraeni et al.,[13], and Apriwandi [14], it was shown that DAU had a significant impact on capital expenditure while PAD has limitations in terms of capital expenditure. The results that are the difference from all studies are the place, the number of variables and the sampling conducted. Based on the description that has been presented, the author concludes that the source of regional original revenue and general allocation funds, can increase capital expenditure if it is allocated properly and appropriately according to regional needs. However, it is necessary to know whether the allocation has proven effective and efficient in increasing capital expenditure. Therefore, this study aims to determine how the influence of regional own-source revenues and general allocation funds on capital expenditures in West Java Province.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Capital Expenditures

According to Government Regulation No. 71/2010 on Government Accounting System[15], capital expenditure are defined as payments made within the framework of capital creation for the purpose of acquiring fixed assets or stockpiles that provide benefits over the course of more than one accounting period. In addition to the definition above, Siregar [16] also defines the acquisition cost of fixed assets as capital expenditure. Capital expenditure funds are allocated to meet the needs of local governments and surrounding communities for fixed assets that are useful for more than one year. For example, include fixed assets such as land, machinery equipment, buildings and structures, roads, irrigation and networks, as well as other fixed assets. Community engagement is expected to make an important contribution to

participatory budgeting when selecting the tangible assets to be derived from the execution of capital budgeting.

2.2 Regional Original Revenue

All regional rights that are recognized as additions to net worth in the applicable fiscal year period are referred to as Regional Original Revenues (PAD) in accordance with Law Number 23 of 2014 Article 1 Paragraph 35[17]. Another definition of regional original revenue according to Siregar [16] is revenue generated by a regional government from sources within its own territory in accordance with regional regulations. The ability of local governments to fund and advance their infrastructure depends on revenue streams being properly and optimally managed. Regional Original revenues sources include local taxes and retributions, the results of the management of separated local assets, and other legitimate local revenues.

2.3 General Allocation Fund

According to Local Government Law No. 23/2014[17], the General Allocation Fund is a pool of funds from the APBN sources that are distributed equitably so that each region can obtain the money needed to carry out its overall functions during decentralization. Local governments must pay attention to regional needs and potential to allocate DAU evenly across regions so as to reduce financial imbalances between regions. The general allocation fund of a region is determined based on the fiscal gap and basic allocation of a region. The fiscal gap in question is to reduce fiscal needs with regional fiscal capacity. Meanwhile, the total salary of regional civil servants is used to determine the basic allocation.

2.4 The Effect of Regional Original Revenue on Capital Expenditure

Regional original revenue is an indicator of the successful implementation of government and the interests of the community. An increase in regional original revenue that is realized precisely and accurately is able to help the region to meet its own regional needs through the allocation of capital expenditures so that the welfare of services to the public can be achieved. Based on the results of research conducted by Kusnandar and Siswantoro [2], Thufail Taufik Kasim [10], Achmad David Hermawan, et al [8], Nugraha Ridho Pangestu [9], Santika Adhi Karyadi [7], Siti and Hary [11], and Dezy Wijayantri, Jaeni [18] it shows that Regional Original Revenue has a significant and positive affect on Capital Expenditure.
H1: Regional original revenue partially affects capital expenditure

2.5 The Effect of General Allocation Fund on Capital Expenditure

The General Allocation Fund contributes to funding regional financial needs and minimizing fiscal disparities evenly. The amount of increase in local government derived from DAU will reflect the ability of the region to organize regional financing sources allocated to capital expenditure. Based on research conducted by Febdwi and Eka [12], Indriyani and Suyatmin [19], Rizqia Alkahfi [5], and Iseu Aggraeni et al., [13] prove that the General Allocation Fund has a significant affects on capital expenditure.
H2: The general allocation fund partially affects capital expenditure

3. METHOD

3.1 Jenis and Data Source

This type of descriptive research with a quantitative approach is used in this study, by showing a situation that actually occurred during the research time period, and the data presented is emphasized in numerical form in order to further strengthen the researcher's analysis when making a conclusion from the variables studied. This research relies on secondary data, or information collected in the form of documentation and literature studies. Researchers know in general and analyze data through secondary sources obtained from the 2017-2020 PAD, DAU, and Capital Expenditure Budget Realization Reports at the Bandung City Financial and Asset Management Agency (BPKAD).

3.2 Population and Sample

The Budget Realization Report of the Bandung City Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency for the period of 2017 to 2020 served as the study's population.

The study's sample consisted of recapitulation data on local income, general allocation funds, and capital expenditures for 8 cities in West Java. In this research, a representative sample was chosen using the purposive sampling approach, and it was made up of:

1. Cities located in West Java.

2. Cities that publish Financial Statements for the 2017-2020 fiscal year and have been audited by the Supreme Audit Agency.
3. Cities that received DAU and published in the Financial Statements for the 2017-2020 fiscal year.
4. Cities that have the smallest capital expenditure budget in 2020.

3.3 Analysis Method

3.3.1 Classical Assumption Test

a. Normality Test

To see whether each variable follows a normal distribution as described, it is necessary to conduct a normality test Iman Ghozali [20]. The normal probability graph, which shows the comparison between the cumulative distribution and the normal distribution, can help to determine whether the normality of the data being tested. The data is said to be normal, if the points on the data graph are evenly distributed and lie along the diagonal line.

b. Multicollinearity Test

Use multicollinearity tests to see if independent variables in a regression model are likely to be correlated Iman Ghozali [20]. The validity of the regression model is established if ther is no correlation between the independent variables. Independent variables do not occur multicollinearity if the Tolerance value exceeds 0.1 and the VIF value does not exceed 10.

c. Autocorrelation Test

To ascertain whether confounding errors in period t are correlated with confounding errors in period t-1 in a linear regression model, an autocorrelation test is needed Iman Ghozali [20]. To check for autocorrelation is to use the general method of the Durbin-Watson test.

d. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is used to examine if the residuals of a specific observation in the regression model have a different variance from the residuals of other observations Iman Ghozali [20]. The Glejser test is used in research by looking at the regression of the absolute value of the residuals on the independent variable.

3.3.2 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

A method that involves the relationship between several independent variables and a dependent variable is called a multiple linear regression analysis model. This study used multiple regression to ascertain which of the regional original revenue (X1) and general allocation fund (X2) variables has the greatest influence on capital expenditure (Y).

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Descriptive Statistics

To describe and test the influence between the independent and dependent variables, this section will present a description of the data that has been obtained. The data description that will be presented includes the minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation values of the research variables PAD, DAU, and Capital Expenditure in cities in West Java as follows:

Table 1. Descriptive Statistic

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
PAD	32	280014887927	2578457420885	1020215928582.31	809688167232.579
DAU	32	471842967000	1798102095000	872650943125.00	376068646627.729
Belanja Modal	32	97244613801	1236086622628	520517528782.09	339594107530.461
Valid N (listwise)	32				

a. Capital Expenditure

The results of data processing in table 1 show that the capital expenditure variable has a minimum value of Rp. 97,244,613,801 obtained from Cimahi City in 2020 and a maximum value of Rp. 1,236,086,622,628 obtained from Bekasi City in 2017. Mean value 520517528782.09 and standard deviation value 339594107530.461.

b. Regional Original Revenue

The results of data processing in table 1 show that the Regional Original Revenue variable has a minimum value of Rp. 280,014,887,927 obtained from Tasikmalaya City in 2018 and a maximum value of Rp. 2,578,457,420,885 obtained from Bandung City in 2017. Mean value 1020215928582.31 and standard deviation value 809688167232.579.

c. General Allocation Fund

The results of data processing in table 1 show that the General Allocation Fund variable has a minimum value of Rp. 471,842,967,000 obtained from Sukabumi City in 2020 and a maximum value of Rp. 1,798,102,095,000 obtained from Bandung City in 2019. Mean value 872650943125.00 and standard deviation value 376068646627.729.

4.2 Clasical Assumption Test

a. Normality Test

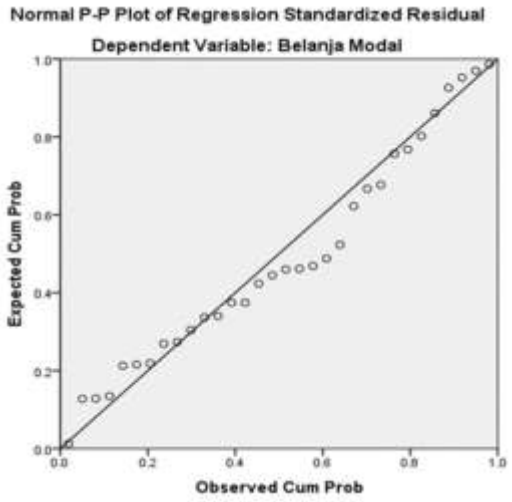

Figure 1. Normal Probability Plot

Considering the points in Figure 1, the data graph is scattered and located following the diagonal line, as seen in the normal probability plot, the data can be said to fulfill the assumption of normality.

b. Multicollinearity Test

Table 2. Multicollinearity Test Result

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	PAD	.120	8.360
	DAU	.120	8.360

Source: SPSS 23 data processing.

The multicolonierity test results in table 2 show that the tolerance and VIF values of all variables are more than 0.1 and <10. Thus, it can be said that there are no symptoms of multicolonierity between independent variables.

c. Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation testing using Durbin-Watson obtained the following results:

Table 3. Autocorrelation Test Result

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.859[a]	.738	.719	.32329	1.770

According to the autocorrelation test in table 3, show that the Durbin Watson number is 1.770. This result will be compared to the DW table, with n = 32, k = 2 and a 0.05 for significance. The dL value = 1.3093 and the dU value = 1.5736 are obtained. Given that DW = 1.770 is greater than the value of dU = 1.5736 and less than the value of 4-dU = 2.4264 (1.5736 < 1.770 < 2.4264), so DW is between the values of dU and 4-dU (du < d < 4-du). Therefore, it may be said that this regression model lacks autocorrelation.

d. Heteroscedasticity Tests

Based on heteroscedasticity testing using the Glejser Test, the following results are obtained:

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test Result

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	42127835130.670	64015286331.147		.658	.516
	PAD	-.003	.062	-.023	-.045	.964
	DAU	.094	.135	.352	.696	.492

a. Dependent Variable: ABRESID

In the significant column of table 4, both independent variables produce significance values greater than 0.05. Therefore, hesteroscedasticity does not occur in the regression model.

4.3 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 5. Analysis Test Result

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	114129926961.837	107549762115.417		1.061	.297
	PAD	.342	.105	.816	3.262	.003
	DAU	.065	.226	.072	.289	.774

The results of analysis test show that the variables of Regional Original Revenue (X1) and General Allocation Fund (X2) on Capital Expenditure (Y) can be described as follows:

$$\mathbf{Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2}$$

$$\mathbf{Y = 114129926961{,}837 + 0{,}342 + 0{,}065}$$

From this equation it can be concluded that:

1. The constant of 114129926961,837 indicates that if the variable of Regional Original Revenue (X_1) and Dana Alokasi Umum (X_2) is 0, then the Capital Expenditure variable (Y) is 114129926961,837.
2. The regression coefficient of Local Revenue (X_1) is positive 0,342. This indicates a unidirectional relationship. If the value of the regional original revenue variable (X_1) increases by 1% (0,01), the capital expenditure will increase by 0,342.
3. The regression coefficient of the General Allocation Fund (X_2) is positive 0,065. This indicates a unidirectional relationship. If the value of the general allocation fund variable (X_2) increases by 1% (0,01), then capital expenditure will increase by 0,065.

4.4 Partial Test (T-test)

Table 6. Parsial Test Result

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	11412992696 1.837	10754976211 5.417		1.061	.297
	PAD	.342	.105	.816	3.262	.003
	DAU	.065	.226	.072	.289	.774

According to the table 6, the results of the t test (partial) are as follows:

1. The regional original revenue variable has a t_count value of 3.262, while the t_table value is 2.045. The comparison results show that 3.262> 2.045. In addition, the significant value of the PAD variable is 0.003 <0.05. This provides evidence that the Regional Original Revenue variable partially has a significant affect on the capital expenditure variable.
2. The general allocation fund variable has a t_count value of 0.289, while the t_table value is 2.045. The comparison results show that 0.289 < 2.045. In addition, the significant value of the regional

original revenue variable is 0.774> 0.05. This provides evidence that the General Allocation Fund variable partially has no significant affect on the capital expenditure variable.

4.5 F-Test (Simultaneous)

Table 7. F-Test Result

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	279826165346554 6000000000.000	2	1399130826732773 000000000.000	52.234	.000[b]
	Residual	776787240486167 800000000.000	29	2678576691331613 0000000.000		
	Total	357504889395171 3400000000.000	31			

It can be seen in table 7 that the F_count value for the PAD, DAU, and capital expenditure variables is 52.234. While the F_table is 3.32. The comparison results show 52.234> 3.32. It is also known that the significant value that appears is 0.000 <0.05. This proves that both the independent variables, namely regional original revenue and general allocation fund, has a strong influence simultaneously on the dependent variable, namely Capital Expenditure.

4.6 Coefficient of Determination (R square)

Table 8. F-Test Result

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.859[a]	.738	.719	.32329	1.770

Source: SPSS 23 data processing.

The test results obtained an R Square value of 0.738 or 73.8%. This means that the capital expenditure variable is influenced by regional original revenue and general allocation fund by 73,8%. For 26.2% in this study are influenced by other aspects that are not included in the research regression model. So that research on PAD and DAU can be indicated as a model for further research.

4.7 Analysis and Discussion

a. The Effect of Regional Original Revenue on Capital Expenditure

Based on the results of the tests carried out, it can be proven that the H1 is accepted. Partially, the variable of regional original revenue as X1 has a significant influence on variable Y, namely, capital expenditure in cities in West Java Province in 2017-2020. From the results of data analysis, it show that the increase in government funds originating from local revenue sources in West Java during 2017-2020 has been used appropriately to fund regional development and facilities and infrastructure through capital expenditure allocations so that the welfare of public services can be realized. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Achmad David Hermawan [8], Nugraha Ridho Pangestu [9], Santika Adhi Karyadi [7], and Nissa Anggit Pratiwi [21] which state that Regional Original Revenue has a significant affect on Capital Expenditure.

The capacity of local government to finance and advance there infrastructure depends on revenue streams that can be optimally utilized. Capital expenditure will increase proportionally with the level at which the government earns local own-source revenue. A good increase in own-source revenue is able to reflect the ability and obligation of local governments to fulfill the allocation of capital expenditures that are budgeted annually to complete regional development facilities so that they can provide services and improve the welfare of the community. Thus, the more revenue realization obtained by local governments from PAD, the more the amount of funds that can be channeled to their capital expenditure budgets.

b. The Effect of General Allocation Fund on Capital Expenditure

Based on the results of the tests carried out, it can be proven that the H2 is rejected. Partially, the General Allocation Fund as X2 does not affect on variable Y, namely Capital Expenditure. The amount of funds set aside for government expenditure on capital expenditure does not always increase along with the amount of general allocation funds in West Java during 2017-2020. This research is in accordance with previous research conducted by Kusnandar dan Siswantoro [2], Thufail Taufik Kasim [10], and

Nugraha Ridho Pangestu [9], Dezy and Jaeni [11] which state that the General Allocation Fund has no significant affect on Capital Expenditure. However, this study is not in line with research conducted by Santika Adhi Karyadi [7], Febdwi and Eka [10], Indriyani and Suyatmin [16], and Nissa Anggit Pratiwi [21] which states that general allocation fund has a partially significant affect on Capital Expenditure.

To ensure that financial capacity is distributed equitably across regions, the DAU must be allocated by taking into account regional priorities and conditions. The absence of the DAU influence is due to the fact that the DAU mechanism in the 2017-2020 fiscal years prioritizes the allocation of operational expenditures such as personal expenditures over capital expenditures such as infrastructure investment, so that the general allocation funds aimed at increasing capital expenditures are relatively small. This can happen based on Article 27 of Law No. 33 of 2004[22] because the allocation of DAU is based on the number of employee salaries in the Regional Government.

c. The Effect of Regional Original Revenue and General Allocation Fund simultaneously on Capital Expenditure

Based on the results of the hypothesis test, it proves that both the independent variables, namely Regional Original Revenue (PAD) and General Allocation Fund (DAU), simultaneously have a significant impact on the dependent variable, namely Capital Expenditure in Cities in West Java Province 2017-2020. The amount of local revenue and general allocation fund that the government receives is directly related to how much is spent on capital expenditure. The findings of this study are in line with previous research conducted by Nur Isyatir, et al [23], Nugraha Ridho Pangestu [9] Santika Adhi Karyadi [7], Indriyani and Suyatmin [19], Febdwi and Eka [12], Nissa Anggit Pratiwi [21] and Rizqia Alkahfi [5] which state that PAD and DAU simultaneously affect the Capital Expenditure variable in a significant way.

The amount of budget designated for capital expenditure depends on the needs of the region, government activities and existing public facilities. The government essentially has no money of its own, as it is all owned by the public. Increasing Regional Original Revenue will help local governments provide better services by creating more room for infrastructure development or other facilities and infrastructure. At the same time, General Allocation Fund is also linked to the development of local infrastructure, which is financed by the transfer of funds from national to local governments used to finance local expenditure, especially capital expenditure.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion previously described, the purpose of this research is to determine how much influence the Regional Original Revenue and General Allocation Fund on Capital Expenditure in Cities in West Java Province in 2017-2020. This study provides evidence that partially regional original revenue has a significant affect on capital expenditure. Meanwhile, the General Allocation Fund partially has no significant affect on Capital Expenditure. This means that any increase or decrease in PAD is always followed by an increase or decrease in Capital Expenditure itself. However, this is not the case with the General Allocation Fund, because the DAU mechanism in the 2017-2020 fiscal year prioritizes the allocation of operational expenditures such as personnel expenditures rather than capital expenditures.

It also demonstrates that Regional Original Revenue and the General Allocation Fund simultaneously have a significant affect on the dependent variable, namely Capital Expenditure in Cities in West Java Province 2017-2020. The amount of increase in PAD and DAU revenue is proven to illustrate the ability of local governments to be more independent in managing development financing so that it can increase capital expenditures.

According to the results of the research obtained and the discussion described, the authors have suggestions that are certainly expected to be useful in the future, especially in order to better manage funds for facilities and infrastructure needed by the community, local governments are encouraged to continue to explore sources of PAD so that they can realize the achievement of good quality public services in the area. In the context of decentralization, local governments are also expected to maximize the support of the General Allocation fund which is used equally for inter-regional financial capacity in order to encourage infrastructure development without relying on the central government. Future researchers are expected to use more other factors that can support the allocation of capital expenditure. In addition, it is hoped that it can increase the coverage of regencies and cities other than in West Java Province so that the results of the research conducted are more representative.

REFERENCES

[1] R. Alhamdi, "Membengkak, Sisa Anggaran APBD Kota Bandung 2021 Capai Rp 850 M," *detikjabar*, 2022. .

[2] Kusnandar and D. Siswantoro, "Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Dana Alokasi Umum, Pad, Sisa Lebih Pembiayaan Anggaran, Dan Luas Wilayah Terhadap Belanja Modal," *J. Eksplor. Akunt.*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 400–413, 2021, doi: 10.24036/jea.v3i2.370.

[3] Apriwandi and R. A. Supriyono, "Actual participation: The effects of information sharing and familiarity team on budget decision quality," *Int. J. Monet. Econ. Financ.*, vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 188–195, 2021, doi: 10.1504/IJMEF.2021.114025.

[4] Apriwandi and Y. M. Pratiwi, "The Influence of Social Pressure, Responsibility and Procedural Fairness towards the Creation of Budgetary Slack: An Experimental Research," *Glob. Bus. Manag. Res. An Int. J.*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 9–21, 2019.

[5] R. Alkahfi, "PENGARUH PENDAPATAN ASLI DAERAH DAN DANA ALOKASI UMUM TERHADAP BELANJA MODAL (Studi Kasus Badan Pengelolaan Keuangan Aset Daerah Kota Cimahi Periode 2015-2018)," 2019.

[6] *Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 104 Tahun 2000 Tentang Dana Perimbangan*. 2000.

[7] S. A. Karyadi, "Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Pendapatan Asli daerah, Dana Alokasi Umum Dan Alokasi Khusus Terhadap Belanja Modal Pada Kabupaten Dan Kota DI Provinsi Jawa Tengah Tahun 2010-2012," *J. Profita*, no. 4, pp. 1–22, 2008.

[8] A. Hermawan, A. Made, and D. Yogivaria, "Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD), Dana Alokasi Umum (DAU), dan Dana Alokasi Khusus (DAK) Terhadap Pengalokasian Belanja Modal (Studi Empiris pada Pemerintah Daerah Se-Malang Raya)," *J. Ris. Mhs. Akunt. Unikama*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 1–11, 2016.

[9] N. R. Pangestu, "Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD) dan Dana Alokasi Umum (DAU) Terhadap Alokasi Belanja Modal Kota Palembang," 2017.

[10] T. T. Kasim, "DANA ALOKASI UMUM (DAU) TERHADAP ALOKASI BELANJA MODAL PEMERINTAH DAERAH TAHUN ANGGARAN 2010-2011 HALAMAN JUDUL PENGARUH PENDAPATAN ASLI DAERAH (PAD) DAN DANA ALOKASI UMUM (DAU) TERHADAP ALOKASI BELANJA MODAL PEMERINTAH DAERAH TAHUN," 2014.

[11] S. H. Asmawiah and H. Sulistiyo, "Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah terhadap Belanja Modal di Kabupaten/Kota Provinsi Jawa Barat pada Tahun 2020," *J. Pendidik. Tambusai*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 4150–4157, 2022.

[12] F. Suryani and E. Pariani, "Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah Dan Dana Alokasi Umum Terhadap Belanja Modal Pada Kabupaten/Kota Di Provinsi Riau," *J. Pendidik. Ekon. Akunt. FKIP UIR*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 12–22, 2018.

[13] I. Anggraeni, D. Rachman, and D. Karlimat, "Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah dan Dana Alokasi Umum terhadap Belanja Modal pada Pemerintah Kabupaten Garut Periode 2010-2019," *J. Ilm. Akunt.*, vol. 13, no. 12, pp. 27–37, 2022.

[14] D. Christine and Apriwandi, "Audit Internal dan Pencegahan Kecurangan- Bukti Empiris Pada Badan Urusan Logistik (BULOG)," *Own. Ris. J. Akunt.*, vol. 6, pp. 3270–3280, 2022.

[15] *Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 71 Tahun 2010 Tentang Standar Akuntasi Pemerintahan*. 2010.

[16] D. B. Siregar, *Akuntansi Sektor Publik*. Yogyakarta: Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Manajemen YKPN, 2015.

[17] *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintahan Daerah*. Jakarta: Presiden Republik Indonesia, 2014.

[18] Jaeni and W. Dezy, "Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah, Dana Alokasi Umum, Dana Alokasi Khusus, Dana Bagi Hasil dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Belanja Modal Sebelum dan Masa Pandemi Covid-19," *J. Ilm. Indones.*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 1014–1028, 2022.

[19] S. W. Indriyani; Adi, "PENGARUH PENDAPATAN ASLI DAERAH (PAD), DANA ALOKASI UMUM (DAU), DANA ALOKASI KHUSUS (DAK), DAN SISA LEBIH PEMBIAYAAN ANGGARAN (SILPA) TERHADAP BELANJA MODAL," pp. 261–270, 2018.

[20] I. Ghozali, *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariete Dengan Program IBM SPSS 23 (Edisi 8)*, 8th ed. Semarang: Universitas Diponegoro, 2016.

[21] N. A. Pratiwi, "Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah dan Dana Alokasi Umum Terhadap Belanja Modal," *JIMEA | J. Ilm. MEA (Manajemen, Ekon. Akuntansi)*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 105–120, 2019, doi: 10.31955/mea.vol3.iss2.pp1.

[22] *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 33 Tahun 2004 Tentang Perimbangan Keuangan Antara*

Pemerintah Pusat dan Pemerintah Daerah. Jakarta: Presiden Republik Indonesia, 2004.

[23] N. I. R. Noviandini and T. H. Dwihandoko, "Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah Dan Dana Alokasi Umum Terhadap Belanja Modal Di Provinsi Jawa Timur," *J. Akunt. Unesa*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 1–28, 2015.