Excess of Budget Calculation Malang City in 2019 and 2020

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Abstract

This study aims to describe and analyze the remaining excess of budget calculations (SilPA) in the Implementation of the Malang City APBD in 2019 and 2020. What are the factors that cause high SiLPA in the Malang City Government APBD in 2019 and 2020. The data obtained in This research is in the form of document data of the APBD Implementation Accountability Report. Analysis of the data used in this study is descriptive analysis, where the purpose of this analysis is to describe systematically, factually and accurately about the facts of the phenomenon being investigated. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method of the Malang City Regional Budget Accountability Perda in 2019 and 2020. In 2019 SiLPA was 27.98% of the total APBD, while in 2020 SiLPA was 20.97% of the total APBD. In general, the emergence of SiLPA is caused by a surplus of income or the realization of expenditure and financing is not achieved. In 2019, the realization of regional income was 99.93% or did not experience a surplus. Meanwhile, regional expenditures were only realized at 71.94% of the total regional expenditures. The realization of financing is 99.99%. For 2020 the realization of regional income is 97.86 or does not experience a surplus. Meanwhile, regional expenditures were realized at 77.68% of the total regional expenditures. The financing realization was 100.89% or experienced a financing surplus of 0.89%. The results of the study show that in 2019 and 2020 SilPA is very much influenced by the non-absorption of the expenditure budget optimally. In 2019, SilPA for regional expenditures came from SILPA for Unexpected Expenditures of 52.18%, SilLPA for Operational Expenditures of 28.26% and SiLPA for Capital Expenditures of 19.84%. While in 2020 the SilPA for regional expenditures came from SILPA SilLPA for Operational Expenditures of 70.84%, SiLPA of Unexpected Expenditures of 25.61%, and SiLPA of Capital Expenditures of 9.98%.

Keywords: Budget calculations, Expenditure budget, Regional income

1. Introduction

Regional Heads in carrying out regional government carry out the Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of the Regional Head/Deputy Regional Head which is described in the Regional Development Work Plan (RKPD) every year, which is then stated in the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) for a period of time. 1 (one) fiscal year. In the APBD, it is planned that regional revenue targets and regional revenue plans are planned. The difference between regional income and expenditure can result in a budget deficit or surplus. Almost all Regional Governments in Indonesia in preparing APBD still have budget deficits, so to cover the budget deficit, it is added through financing receipts from the SiLPA projection. This SiLPA projection is still temporary, because the fiscal year is still running, and an adjustment will be made to the amount of SiLPA during the preparation of the APBD Amendment where the SiLPA allocation is already known based on the audit results of the Supreme Audit Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK RI). The definitive SilPA of the audit results is stated in the APBD Implementation Accountability Report.

The implementation of the 2019 and 2020 APBD is a unique year, considering that in 2020 until now, Indonesia and the world have experienced a COVID-19 pandemic that affects public policies, especially in the management of regional finances contained in the APBD. Why is SilPA so large on average about 20

percent of the total APBD, is there something that is not right in the implementation of the APBD, on the other hand there are still many regional government affairs that have not been carried out optimally. From this description, the author wants to know the extent of Malang City's SiLPA in the Malang City Budget Realization Report (LRA) in the period before the covid-19 pandemic, namely 2019 and after the pandemic in 2020. Of course, this is very interesting according to the author, considering the research- Previous research raised the Regional Government's Excess Budget Calculation (SiLPA) under normal conditions, not during a pandemic. Based on the Malang City LRA in 2019 and 2020, as in Table 1.

Table 1. SilPA 2019 and 2020

Year	Budget	SiLPA	%
2019	2,654,691,198,906,71	742,764,421,538,70	27.98
2020	2,707,862,663,626,54	567,887,071,245,26	20.97

Source: BKAD of Malang

According the table, it can be seen that the percentage of Malang City SilPA decreased in 2019 by 27.98% of the total APBD, decreasing in 2020 by 20.97%. In terms of the percentage of SiLPA, it has indeed decreased from 2019 and 2020, but from the scale of the figures it is still relatively high, which is above 400 billion rupiah, even in 2019 the SilPA figure is more than 700 billion. Of course, this needs to be studied and analyzed what causes the high SilPA, what are the factors that form it. The definition of SiLPA in Government Regulation Number 12 of 2019 concerning Regional Financial Management "Remaining Budget Calculations, hereinafter referred to as SiLPA, is the difference between the realization of budget revenues and expenditures for 1 (one) budget period". Based on Article 3 of Government Regulation Number 12 of 2019 concerning Regional Financial Management, it is stated that Regional Financial Management is carried out in an orderly, efficient, economical, effective, transparent, and responsible manner by paying attention to a sense of justice, propriety, benefits for the community, and obeying the provisions of laws and regulations. -invitation. Furthermore, Regional Financial Management is realized in the APBD. APBD is the basis for regional governments to carry out regional revenues and expenditures (Wicaksana et al., 2021.

Furthermore, in Article 23 of the government regulations, it is stated that the APBD is prepared in accordance with the needs for the implementation of regional government affairs which are the authority of the region and the capacity of regional revenues. The APBD is prepared by referring to the General Budget Policy (KUA) and the Temporary Budget Priority and Ceiling (PPAS) based on the Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD). APBD has the functions of authorization, planning, supervision, allocation, distribution, and stabilization. The APBD, changes to the APBD, and accountability for the implementation of the APBD every year are stipulated by a Regional Regulation in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

APBD is a plan for the implementation of all Regional Revenues and all Regional Expenditures in the context of implementing Decentralization in a certain budget year. The collection of all regional revenues aims to meet the targets set in the APBD. Likewise, all regional expenditures and ties that burden regions in the context of implementing decentralization are carried out according to the amounts and targets set out in the APBD. APBD is also the basis for regional financial management which is the basis for regional financial management. APBD is prepared with a performance approach, namely a budget system that prioritizes efforts to achieve work results or outputs from the planned cost or input allocations that are determined. The amount of revenue budgeted in the APBD is a rationally measurable estimate that can be achieved for each source of income. Revenue can be realized in excess of the predetermined budget (Wicaksana et al., 2021). With regard to spending, the amount of budgeted expenditure is the upper limit for each type of expenditure. So, the realization of expenditure should not exceed the amount of the budget that has been set. Expenditure budgeting must be supported by the certainty of the availability of sufficient amounts of revenue. Every official is prohibited from taking actions that result in expenditures at the expense of the APBD if there is no available or insufficient budget available to finance these expenditures previous studies, the emergence of SiLPA occurred because budget absorption in regional apparatus organizations was still minimal, so that there was a realization of income that was more than budgeted.

2. Literature Review and Hypotheses

According to Hakim (2016) the occurrence of SILPA is also due to unresolved government activities or programs and the cancellation of projects to be implemented. Previous research related to the SiLPA analysis has been stated by Suharna (2015) that the dominant APBD component has contributed to SiLPA in the last seven years when viewed from the component of regional income originating from PAD sourced from other legitimate PAD income posts and funds. Central Government transfers are from balancing funds originating from tax revenue sharing and natural resource revenue sharing funds. Meanwhile, the regional

expenditure component came from the operational expenditure group (personnel expenditure and goods/services expenditure) and capital expenditure (equipment and machinery expenditure, building and construction expenditure, road, irrigation and network expenditure).

Whereas the existing SILPA in a certain period in an area is the excess of the use of the budget in the previous period and will be used to cover regional expenditures which include direct expenditures and indirect expenditures in the future so that the role of SILPA has a major influence on the composition of regional expenditures in the future. come (Simamora, 2014). Previous studies have examined SiLPA in normal times in the sense that there are no extraordinary events. The author wants to know how SiLPA occurred in the implementation of the Malang City Budget for the 2020 Fiscal Year.

Simamora (2014) In Research on the Effect of Overpayment in Budget Calculations (Silpa), Financing Receipts and Expenditures on Regional Expenditures: In a Theoretical Perspective, he concludes that the flow of SILPA that exists in a certain period in an area is an excess of the use of the budget in the previous period and will be used to cover regional expenditures which include direct and indirect expenditures in the future so that the role of SILPA has a major influence on the composition of regional expenditures in the future. This study only describes that SiLPA is the remaining excess of budget use in the previous period and will be used in the next period. Describe the types of direct and indirect expenditures which are still based on Government Regulation Number 58 of 2005 concerning Regional Financial Management which has now been revoked by Government Regulation Number 12 of 2019 concerning Regional Financial Management, where the structure of expenditure has undergone changes.

The research conducted by Suharna (2015) aims to describe the factors that cause the occurrence of SiLPA in the Bulungan Regency Government by using a qualitative descriptive method. However, research conducted by Suharna (2015) still has limitations in the selection of work units based on budget allocations that have not detailed the budget and realization. SiLPA conditions always occur every year in almost all local governments

3. Methods

In this study, the authors used a descriptive research type with qualitative methods. Descriptive research is research conducted to determine the value of one or more variables without making comparisons and connecting with other variables. According to Indriantoro and Supono (2012) defining descriptive research is research on problems in the form of current facts from a popularization.

According to Moleong (2017) qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions and others holistically and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context by utilizing various natural methods. Qualitative research according to Hendryadi et al. (2019) is a process of naturalistic inquiry that seeks an in-depth understanding of natural social phenomena.

By using qualitative research in this study, the writer will find and describe the factors that form the Malang City Government's Over-Budget Financing (SiLPA) for the APBD Accountability Report for the 2019 and 2020 Fiscal Years. Data analysis techniques used in qualitative research include interview transcripts, data reduction, analysis, data interpretation and triangulation. From the results of data analysis which can then be drawn conclusions. The following are data analysis techniques used by researchers.

Data reduction

Data reduction is not something separate from analysis. Data reduction is defined as a selection process, focusing attention on simplifying, abstracting, and transforming raw data that emerges from written records in the field. Data reduction activities are ongoing, especially during qualitatively oriented projects or during data collection. During data collection, there were reduction stages, namely making summaries, coding, tracing themes, making clusters, making partitions, and writing memos. Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, classifies, directs, discards unnecessary, and organizes data in such a way that conclusions can be drawn and verified. This data reduction or transformation process continues after the field research, until a complete final report is compiled. So, in qualitative research it can be simplified and transformed in various ways, such as through strict selection, through a brief summary or description, classifying in a broader pattern, and so on.

Triangulation

In addition to using data reduction, the researcher also uses the triangulation technique as a technique to check the validity of the data. Where in the sense that triangulation is a technique of checking the validity of data that utilizes something else in comparing the results of interviews with research objects

(Moloeng, 2004) Triangulation can be done using different techniques (Nasution, 2003), namely interviews, observations and documents. This triangulation is not only used to check the correctness of the data, it is also used to enrich the data. According to Nasution, apart from that triangulation can also be useful for investigating the validity of researchers' interpretations of data, because triangulation is reflective. Denzin (Moloeng, 2004), distinguishes four types of triangulation including by utilizing the use of sources, methods, investigators and theories. In this study, of the four types of triangulation, researchers only used inspection techniques by utilizing sources. Triangulation with sources means comparing and checking back the degree of trust in information obtained through different times and tools in qualitative research (Patton, 1987).

4.   Results

SiLPA Malang City in 2019

Table 2 and Table 3 describe the SiLPA of the 2019.

Table 2. Budget realization report 2019

Description	Budget	Realization	The Remaining Budget	%
Total Income	2,189,478,934,214,69	2,187,985,479,986,01	(1,493,454,228,68)	99.93
Total Operation Expenditure	1,879,833,045,970,00	1,669,892,391,899,53	209,940,654,070,47	88.83
Total Capital Expenditure	385,923,298,820,51	238,525,539,354,66	147,397,759,465,85	61.81
Unexpected Budget	388,934,854,116,20	1,357,371,065,00	387,577,483,051,20	0.35
Total expenditure	2,654,691,198,906,71	1,909,775,302,319,19	744,915,896,587,52	71.94
Net Financing	465,212,264,692,02	464,554,243,871,35	658,020,820,67	99.86
Excess Budget Financing (SiLPA)	-	742,764,421,538,17		27.98

Source: BKAD of Malang

Table 3. Percentage of the remaining budget to the amount of SiLPA fiscal year 2019

Description	Budget	Realization	The Remaining Budget	%
Total Operation Expenditure	1,879,833,045,970,00	1,669,892,391,899,53	209,940,654,070,47	28.26
Total Capital Expenditure	385,923,298,820,51	238,525,539,354,66	147,397,759,465,85	19.84
Unexpected Budget	388,934,854,116,20	1,357,371,065,00	387,577,483,051,20	52.18
Net Financing	465,212,264,692,02	464,554,243,871,35	658,020,820,67	0.09
Excess Budget Financing (SiLPA)	-	742,764,421,538,17		100.00

Source: BKAD of Malang (processed)

SiLPA Malang City in 2020

Table 4 and Table 5 describe the SiLPA of the 2020.

Table 4. Budget realization report 2020

Description	Budget	Realization	The Remaining Budget	%
Total Income	1,998,935,905,965,28	1,956,090,185,104,35	42,845,720,860,93	97,86
Total Operation Expenditure	2,087,940,432,044,43	1,685,625,501,405,51	402,314,930,638,92	80,73
Total Capital Expenditure	419,882,488,055,95	363,227,224,639,75	56,655,263,416,20	86,51
Unexpected Budget	200,039,743,526,16	54,614,809,352,00	145,424,934,174,16	27,30
Total expenditure	2,707,862,663,626,54	2,103,467,535,397,26	604,395,128,229,28	77,68
Net Financing	708,926,757,661,17	715,264,421,538,17	6,337,663,877,00	100,89
Excess Budget Financing (SiLPA)	-	567,887,071,245,26		100,00

Source: BKAD of Malang

Table 5. Percentage of the remaining budget to the amount of SiLPA fiscal year 2020

Description	Budget	Realization	The Remaining Budget	%
Total Operation Expenditure	2,087,940,432,044,43	1,685,625,501,405,51	402,314,930,638,92	70.84
Total Capital Expenditure	419,882,488,055,95	363,227,224,639,75	56,655,263,416,20	9.98
Unexpected Budget	200,039,743,526,16	54,614,809,352,00	145,424,934,174,16	26.61
Net Financing	708,926,757,661,17	715,264,421,538,17	6,337,663,877,00	1.12
Excess Budget Financing (SiLPA)	-	567,887,071,245,26		100.00

Source: BKAD of Malang (processed)

5.   Discussion

According the table, the 2019 SiLPA is Rp. 742,764,421,538.17 or 27.98% when compared to the total expenditure in 2019 of Rp.2,654,691,198,906.71. In 2019, the realization of regional income was Rp. 2,187,985,479,986.01 or 99.93% or no surplus. Meanwhile, regional expenditures were only realized at Rp. 1,909,775,302,319.19 or 71.94% of the total regional expenditure. The realization of financing is Rp.

464,554,243,871.35 or 99.99%. In 2019, SilPA for regional expenditures came from SILPA for Unexpected Expenditures of 52.18%, SilLPA for Operations Expenditures of 28.26% and SiLPA for Capital Expenditures of 19.84% and SiLPA of financing surplus of 0.09%.

According the table, SiLPA in 2020 is Rp. 567,887,071,245.26 or 20.97% when compared to the total expenditure in 2020 of Rp. 2,707,862,663,626.54. In 2020 the realization of regional income is Rp. 1,956,090,185,104.35 or 97.86% or no surplus. Meanwhile, regional expenditures were realized at Rp. 2,103,467,535,397.26 or 77.68% of the total regional expenditure. The realization of financing is Rp. 715,264,421,538.17 or a surplus of 0.89%. In 2020 SilPA for regional expenditures came from SILPA for Unexpected Expenditures of 26.61%, SilLPA for Operations Expenditures of 70.84% and SiLPA for Capital Expenditures of 9.98% and SiLPA from surplus financing of 1.12%.

6.   Conclusion

From the results of SiLPA data analysis in 2019 and 2020, it can be said that SiLPA of Malang still tends to be high, but when compared to SiLPA in 2019 and 2020 there is a decrease from Rp. 742,764,421,538.17 in 2019 to Rp. In 2020, it is Rp. 567,887,071,245.26. So it can be concluded that in 2020 SiLPA is smaller when compared to 2019. Is this because 2020 is a period of the covid-19 pandemic, further research needs to be done. And for the Malang City Government to be more careful and orderly in planning, budgeting and budget execution.

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