

The Influence of Original Local Government Revenue, Specific Allocation Fund on Government Capital Expenditures in Southeast Sulawesi District/City

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine how the influence of Local Own Revenue and Special Allocation Funds on District/City Government Capital Expenditures in Southeast Sulawesi Province. The type of data used in this study is secondary data. The source of the data used in this study comes from Realization Reports on the Capital Expenditure Budget, Local Own Revenue and Special Allocation Funds from 2015-2021 in 17 Regencies/Cities in Southeast Sulawesi Province. Analysis of testing the data in this study is panel data regression analysis. The results of this study found that the Regional Original Income variable has a significant effect on the Capital Expenditure variable with a significant level of 0.0000, the Special Allocation Fund variable has a significant effect on the Capital Expenditure variable with a significant level of 0.0000. As well as the variable Regional Original Income and Special Allocation Funds Simultaneously or jointly have a significant effect on the Capital Expenditure variable with a significant level of 0.00000. The limitations of this study are that there are still many factors that influence Capital Expenditures, therefore it is hoped that further researchers can add other variables to make them more varied.

Keywords: Local Own Revenue, Special Allocation Funds, Capital Expenditure

INTRODUCTION

In the current era of global competition, local governments are competing to provide incentives and facilities to attract investors to invest in the region, this expectation can be realized if there are government efforts to provide various facilities and conveniences in investing, as launched by the government by issuing an economic policy package, all to provide facilities for investors to invest. In connection with these policy packages, local governments need to provide a larger allocation of expenditure for infrastructure development such as building industrial estates, adequate transportation facilities and infrastructures such as airport expansion for air transportation, expansion of port docks for loading and unloading, and improving roads, bridges and so on. The allocation of infrastructure spending is expected to have a multiplayer effect on the community and the region, including the most obvious benefit expected is the creation of regional income, even though the reality is that the expected income is still difficult for the region to carry out development independently (Fani, 2021). This means that regional independence to finance regional expenditure is highly dependent on central government transfer funds.

Capital Expenditures are the budget spending for the acquisition of fixed assets and other assets that benefit more than one accounting period which includes capital expenditures for machinery equipment, capital expenditures for buildings and structures, capital expenditures for roads, irrigation, and networks, and other capital expenditures, and capital expenditures for Public Service Agency. The smooth development of a region depends on the availability of regional revenue sources, therefore it is expected that each region can explore existing sources of income in the



region to reduce dependence with the aim that the region is more independent in financial development. According to (HADI, 2022), capital expenditure should be used for useful things such as carrying out development activities. So far, local governments have made more budget expenditures that are relatively not on target and are mostly spent on employee expenditures. Therefore, the role of regional governments to improve the welfare of society by making appropriate capital expenditures is expected to be able to improve public services and have a real impact on development in various sectors.

Regional autonomy has provided opportunities for local governments to develop regions according to regional potential. According to Nina Purnasari's research (2022), there are problems in capital expenditures, including due to the lack of utilization of Regional Original Revenue, the object of research raised in the study was North Sumatra Regional Original Revenue where it was found that the largest original local government revenue came from Motor Vehicle Taxes. A good financial image in a region is reflected in the amount of Regional Original Revenue obtained. Local Taxes, Local Levies, Results of Regional Wealth Management, and Other Legitimate Revenues are components. This component, if it can be maximized, reflects the good condition and economic capacity of the region. This is in line with Law No. 12 of 2008 concerning the Second Amendment to Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government. One of the goals to be achieved in regional autonomy is regional independence. To achieve regional independence, increasing Regional Original Revenue is one of the important fiscal instruments for the welfare of regional communities (Carunia, 2017).

In the context of regional autonomy, the ability to finance local government needs should come from local revenues. However, in reality, local governments are more dependent on central government transfers, in this case, the balancing fund. Therefore, local governments must further increase the potential of their regions to offset the needs of government costs in this case, namely Capital Expenditure, and not expect too many transfer funds from the center, one of which is the Special Allocation Fund.

Based on Law No. 33 of 2004 of the Republic of Indonesia, the Special Allocation Fund is a fund sourced from the State Budget that is allocated to certain regions to help to fund special activities that are regional affairs and national priorities. The use of the Special Allocation Fund is intended for development investment activities, procurement, improvement, and repair of facilities and infrastructure with a long economic life, including the procurement of supporting physical facilities and excluding capital participation. The allocation of the Special Allocation Fund is expected to affect the government's Capital Expenditure because in this case, the Special Allocation Fund tends to increase the fixed assets owned by the local government to improve public services. This certainly identifies that there is a relationship between transfer funds from the center, namely the Special Allocation Fund, and the distribution of Capital Expenditure allocations.

Research on Regional Original Revenue and Special Allocation Funds on Capital Expenditure has been conducted by (Abbas et al., 2021; Angellia, 2022; Asmawiah & Sulistiyo, 2022; Ramadhan, 2023; Septriana, 2023; Nadeak, 2023; Vanesha et al., 2019; Purnasari et al 2022; Darmastuti *et al.*, 2022), but these studies are still about analysis in the regions of Sumatra, Java, and Papua. Research conducted by Angellia (2022) states that the original local government revenue and specific allocation fund variables have a significant positive effect on capital expenditure. However, this research is not in line with research conducted by Amami & Asmara (2022) found that the original local government revenue has no effect on capital expenditure. This is the gap in this study, so it is necessary to conduct a re-research on the Effect of Regional Original Revenue and Special Allocation Funds on Capital Expenditures of Regency / City Governments in Southeast Sulawesi Provinces so that an overall portrait can be known in the Southeast Sulawesi Region.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Regional Autonomy

According to Darise (2009), the principle of regional autonomy uses the principle of the widest possible autonomy in the sense that the regions are given the authority to manage and regulate all government affairs. In Law No. 32 of 2004, the regions have the authority to make regional policies to provide services, increase the role and initiative and empower the community aimed at the welfare of the community by always paying attention to the interests and aspirations that grow in

the community. Law No. 32 of 2004 explains that the implementation of regional autonomy must also ensure harmonious relations between regions to improve common welfare and prevent inequality between regions. That way, regional autonomy provides an opportunity for local governments to increase community independence by empowering the community so that the community is more independent and can prevent social inequality by implementing development programs to achieve community well-being.

Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget

According to Bastian (2006), the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget is "The implementation or manifestation of the Regional Government work plan in the form of units of money for one year and is oriented towards the goal of public welfare". According to Law Number 33 of 2004, the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget is "an annual financial plan for the Regional Government which is discussed and approved jointly by the Regional Government and the Regional People's Representative Council, and stipulated by regional regulations".

Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure is a budget expenditure to increase the acquisition of fixed assets that provide benefits for more than one accounting period. Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010, states that Capital Expenditure is an expenditure made by the Regional Government which has a useful life of one fiscal year and will increase Regional assets which in turn will increase routine expenditures such as maintenance costs in the operational expenditure group. Referring to Government Regulation Number 12 of 2019, Capital Expenditure is used by the Regional Government to budget expenditures that will be made to add fixed assets and other assets. Permendagri Number 77 of 2020, the addition of fixed assets carried out by the Regional Government must meet the criteria where fixed assets must have a practical period of more than one year, can be used by the Regional Government to carry out activities and there must be a minimum asset capitalization limit.

Regional Original Revenue

According to Mardiasmo (2002), Regional Original Revenue is revenue derived from local taxes, local levies, regionally managed companies, management of separated regional assets, and other legitimate income. According to Halim and Kusufi (2014), Regional Original Revenue is all regional revenue originating from regional economic sources. Referring to Law Number 33 of 2004, concerning the financial balance between the central government and regional governments, states that the sources of Regional Original Revenue to be collected based on regional regulations must be by statutory regulations.

Special Allocation Funds

According to Yani (2004), the Special Allocation Fund can be used by local governments to fund the physical needs of facilities and infrastructure that are national priorities such as in the fields of education, health, infrastructure (roads, irrigation, and clean water), marine and fisheries, agriculture, local government infrastructure, and the environment. Departing from this statement, the Special Allocation Fund plays a very important role in the development of facilities and infrastructure in the regions, this is following the principle of decentralization where responsibility and accountability for basic community provision have been entrusted to local governments.

Research Hypothesis

H1: Regional Original Revenue partially has a significant effect on the Capital Expenditure of Regency / City Governments in Southeast Sulawesi in 2015-2021.

H2: Special Allocation Fund partially has a significant effect on the Capital Expenditure of Regency / City Governments in Southeast Sulawesi in 2015-2021.

H3: Local Revenue and Special Allocation Fund simultaneously have a significant effect on the Capital Expenditure of Regency / City Governments in Southeast Sulawesi Province.

METHOD

The object of this research is Regional Original Revenue (X1), Special Allocation Fund (X2), and Capital Expenditure (Y) from 2015 to 2021 in Southeast Sulawesi Province. 7 years of data were considered because the period or year of the expansion of new autonomous regions in Southeast Sulawesi was the latest in 2014, where the beginning of the new regional budget expansion year was 2015, in addition to the availability of data, it was also intended to obtain an overall analysis of 17 (seventeen) regions in Southeast Sulawesi Province.

Data types and sources

The type of data used in this research is panel data, namely a combination of cross-section data with time series data on 17 regions in Southeast Sulawesi Province within a period of 7 years (2015-2021). The data source of this research is secondary data obtained from the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance of the Republic of Indonesia, the Central Statistics Agency. and several other reliable sources.

Analysis Method

The data analysis method used in this research is the panel data regression analysis method by testing using the E-views application. Panel data is a combination of time series data and cross-section data. The study has two independent variables, namely Regional Original Revenue (X1), and Special Allocation Fund (X2), and one dependent variable, namely Capital Expenditure (Y). Furthermore, the model equation built is as follows:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_{1it}X_{1it} + \beta_{2it}X_{2it} + e_{it}$$

dimana :

Y_{it} = Capital expenditure of district/city i in year t

α = Constant

β_{it} = Regression coefficient of district/city i year t

X_{1it} = Local revenue of district/city i in year t

X_{2it} = Special Allocation Fund for district/city i in year t

e_{it} = Other Variables (error)

RESULTS

Panel Data Regression Analysis

Table 1
Results of Panel Data Regression Analysis

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Probability
C	13.89846	1.427507	9.736174	0.0000
Original Local Government Revenue	0.130677	0.029077	4.494105	0.0000
Specific Allocation Fund	0.351463	0.069363	5.066985	0.0000

Source: Processed Results Eviews 10

Based on Table 1 above, the regression equation formed in this study is as follows:

$$BM = 13.89846 C + 0.130677 \text{ Original Local Government Revenue} + 0.351463 \text{ Specific Allocation Fund} + e$$

The constant value of the regression equation in the table above is 13.89846, this indicates that if the Regional Original Revenue and Special Allocation Fund of the Regency / City Government in Southeast Sulawesi Province do not exist or is equal to zero, then the Capital Expenditure of the Regency / City Government in Southeast Sulawesi Province will remain at 13.89846. This is the fact that capital expenditure can be from other balancing funds such as general allocation funds or profit sharing funds.

The regression coefficient value of the Regional Original Revenue variable is 0.130677, this shows that the original local government revenue of the Regency / City government in Southeast Sulawesi Province has a positive regression coefficient direction. This means that if original local government revenue increases by one unit, the value of Capital Expenditure of Regency / City Governments in Southeast Sulawesi Province will also increase by 0.130677 on the condition that other variables must remain constant.

The regression coefficient value of the Special Allocation Fund variable is 0.351463, this

indicates that the specific allocation fund of the Regency / City government in Southeast Sulawesi Province has a positive regression coefficient direction. This means that if specific allocation fund increases by one unit, the value of Capital Expenditure of Regency / City Governments in Southeast Sulawesi Province will also increase by 0.351463, provided that other variables must remain constant.

Hypothesis Testing

The results of hypothesis testing in this study are based on the results of the selected estimation model from panel data regression. In hypothesis testing, a partial coefficient significance test will be carried out for each variable (T-test), then conduct a simultaneous coefficient significance test for all variables (F test), and the last a test to assess how far the model's ability to explain variable variations (R²).

a) T test

Table 2. T Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Probability
C	13.89846	1.427507	9.736174	0.0000
Original Local Government Revenue	0.130677	0.029077	4.494105	0.0000
Specific Allocation Fund	0.351463	0.069363	5.066985	0.0000

Source: Processed Results Eviews 10

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that by using the selected estimation model fixed effect model, the probability value of the Regional Original Revenue variable is 0.0000 which is not greater than the significance value of 0.05 and it can be concluded that part there is a significant effect on Capital Expenditure, thus hypothesis 1 in this study is accepted. Then the probability value of the Special Allocation Fund variable is 0.0000 which is not greater than the significance value of 0.05 and it can be concluded that partially there is a significant effect on Capital Expenditure, thus hypothesis 2 in this study is accepted

b) F test

Table 3. F Test Results

R-Square	0.595877	Mean dependent var	26.11983
Adjusted R-squared	0.566216	S.D. dependent var	0.307822
S.E of regression	0.202738	Akaike info criterion	-0.280595
Sum squared resid	4.480210	Schwarz criterion	-0.069272
Log likelihood	25.55513	Hannan-Quinn criter	-0.194792
F-statistic	20.08997	Durbin-Watson stat	1.270399
Prob (F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: Processed Results Eviews 10

Based on Table 3, it can be seen that the probability value of F statistics generated from the selected estimation model fixed effect model is 0.000000 which is not greater than the significance value of 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the variables of Regional Income Thus hypothesis 3 in this research are accepted.

c) Determination Coefficient test

Table 4. Determination Coefficient Test Results

R-Square	0.595877	Mean dependent var	26.11983
Adjusted R-squared	0.566216	S.D. dependent var	0.307822
S.E of regression	0.202738	Akaike info criterion	-0.280595
Sum squared resid	4.480210	Schwarz criterion	-0.069272
Log likelihood	25.55513	Hannan-Quinn criter	-0.194792
F-statistic	20.08997	Durbin-Watson stat	1.270399

Prob (F-statistic)	0.000000		
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Based on Table 4, it can be seen that from the estimation results of the selected fixed effect model, the condition of the Capital Expenditure variable of the Regency / City government in Southeast Sulawesi Province obtained an Adjusted R2 result of 0.566216, where the coefficient result was greater than 1%. This explains that the independent variables of Regional Original Revenue and Special Allocation Fund of the Regency / City government in Southeast Sulawesi Province in the estimation model can indicate the condition of the dependent variable (Capital Expenditure) by 56% while the remaining 44% is explained by other independent variables that are outside the regression model of this study.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Local Revenue on Capital Expenditure

Based on the results of this study using the fixed effect estimation model, the Local Revenue variable shows a positive and significant effect on Capital Expenditure. This means that local revenue in the Regency / City government in Southeast Sulawesi Province makes a significant contribution to the allocation of capital expenditure in each district and city. If the Regional Original Revenue of the Regency / City in Southeast Sulawesi Province increases, the Capital Expenditure will increase.

The increase in local revenue by each local government in Southeast Sulawesi Province is mostly obtained from the results of local taxes and local levies. This is of course expected by the community with an increase in Regional Original Revenue, facilities, and infrastructure must be provided to benefit from the results of tax contributions paid. with an increase in Capital Expenditure can directly increase community productivity and may even bring investors to the region. Of course, this is in line with the principle of regional autonomy where local governments must be able to take care of their regions so that they do not continue to expect to transfer funds from the center. By continuing to increase the source of local revenue, the need for capital expenditure in financing government activities can be used from the results of the regional potential generated.

The results of this study are in line with the findings of Angellia (2022) found that the Regional Original Revenue variable has a positive and significant effect on Capital Expenditure. These results are also supported by the findings of Agung (2022) which states that local revenue has a positive and significant effect on capital expenditure.

The Effect of Special Allocation Fund on Capital Expenditure

Based on the results of this study using the fixed effect estimation model, the Special Allocation Fund variable shows a positive and significant effect on Capital Expenditure. This means that the Special Allocation Fund in the Regency / City government in Southeast Sulawesi Province makes a significant contribution to the allocation of Capital Expenditure in each region. If the Special Allocation Fund of the Regency / City in Southeast Sulawesi Province increases, capital expenditure will increase, on the other hand, if the Special Allocation Fund decreases, capital expenditure will also decrease.

The Special Allocation Fund received by the Regency / City government in Southeast Sulawesi Province is the highest in the Muna Regency government, which means that in Muna Regency many Capital Expenditure activities are national priorities. This means that the high Special Allocation Fund of the Muna Regency government can help with the burden of special costs that will be borne by the government in this case Capital Expenditure. The use of the Special Allocation Fund has been regulated by the central government for special activities by national priorities so that local governments cannot use it for other needs. The community expects that with the high receipt of the Special Allocation Fund, development in the regions must be carried out properly. Of course, this is in line with the research data that the contribution of the Special Allocation Fund of the Regency / City government in Southeast Sulawesi to Capital Expenditure is very good with a positive coefficient direction of 0.351463 and a probability value of 0.0000 so that overall the Special Allocation Fund of the Regency / City local government in Sulawesi Province has a positive and significant effect on Capital expenditure. This means that the absorption

of the Special Allocation Fund in the regions must continue to be done well so that it continues to meet the criteria every year because it can increase the assets owned by local governments in Southeast Sulawesi Province by improving public services because with the high Special Allocation Fund, the more capital expenditure increases in the Regency / City government in Southeast Sulawesi Province.

The results of this study are in line with the findings of Rini, M (2022) which states that the Special Allocation Fund variable has a positive and significant effect on Capital Expenditure. These results are also supported by the findings of Angellia (2022) which states that the Special Allocation Fund has a positive and significant effect on Capital Expenditure.

The Effect of Local Revenue and Special Allocation Fund on Capital Expenditure

Based on the results of research conducted using the fixed effects model, shows that simultaneously the variables of Local Revenue and Special Allocation Funds have a significant effect on Capital Expenditure. This means that in this case the amount of capital expenditure realization in the Regency / City government in Southeast Sulawesi Province is determined by the amount of contribution from the Regional Original Revenue and the Special Allocation Fund, which is by the coefficient of determination of 56% and the remaining 44% is determined by other variables not proposed in this study.

Based on the data from this research, the Adjusted R-Squared value is 0.566216, which means that overall Local Revenue and Special Allocation Funds for Regency / City governments in Southeast Sulawesi Province have a significant effect on Capital Expenditure. This means that the development of local government facilities and infrastructure in Southeast Sulawesi province relies on sources of local revenue and the Special Allocation Fund by 56%. This certainly shows that the high local revenue is followed by high capital expenditure as well as the high Special Allocation Fund, so it is also followed by high capital expenditure in local governments in Southeast Sulawesi Province. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Ramadhan, 2023 which states that simultaneously the variables of Regional Original Revenue and Special Allocation Fund have a significant effect on Capital Expenditure in Yogyakarta Province.

Based on the results of the analysis and conclusions, the authors propose the suggestions. First, the local government holder of an important role in the regional development process, one of which is by continuing to increase the potential of regional revenue sources such as Regional Original Revenue and Special Allocation Funds so that Capital Expenditures in terms of facilities and infrastructure development can be further increased and the benefits can be directly felt by the community. Second, for the Regency / City government in Southeast Sulawesi Province, it must be able to realize Regional Original Revenue and Special Allocation Funds in their respective regions properly, so that the development of facilities and infrastructure can increase. Third, or future researchers, it is hoped that they can analyze each Regency / City more, especially in Southeast Sulawesi Province, to make it more representative. Then there are still many factors that affect Capital Expenditure, therefore it is hoped that future researchers can add other independent variables to make it more varied.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the discussion and data analysis carried out with the panel data regression model fixed effect model. Partially local revenue has a positive and significant effect on capital expenditure. This means that the higher the local revenue, the higher the capital expenditure in the Regency / City government in Southeast Sulawesi Province. The Special Allocation Fund partially has a positive and significant effect on Capital Expenditure. This means that the higher the local revenue, the higher the capital expenditure in the Regency / City government in Southeast Sulawesi Province. Regional Original Revenue and Special Allocation Funds simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on the Capital Expenditure of Regency / City governments in Southeast Sulawesi Province. This is by the results of the coefficient of determination which shows a value of 56%, which means that the contribution of the Regional Original Revenue and Special Allocation Fund variables is good enough for the Capital Expenditure of Regency / City governments in Southeast Sulawesi Province.

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