
ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY IN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT VILLAGE OWNED ENTERPRISES (BUMDES) TINARANGEN NIAMPAK, BEO SELATAN DISTRICT, TALAUD ISLANDS DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) as public agencies in a community service organization, are required to apply the principles of accountability and transparency as good governance in public service organizations. This study aims to determine the accountability and transparency of the financial management of BUMDes Tinarangen Niampak, Beo Selatan District, Talaud Islands Regency. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. The types of data used are qualitative data and quantitative data. data sources used are primary data and secondary data. Data collection techniques used in this study were observation, interviews and documentation. The informants in this study were the Head of Niampak Village, Supervisor of BUMDes Tinarangen, Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer of BUMDes Tinarangen, as well as the community who were customers and not customers of BUMDes Tinarangen. The results of the study show that (1) Accountability in the financial management of Tinarangen BUMDes is not optimal, because there are weaknesses in the implementation, administration, reporting and accountability stages. (2) Transparency in the financial management of BUMDes Tinarangen has not been optimal, because there is no access that makes it easy for the public to obtain information about the financial.

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1. INTRODUCTION

BUMDes as a public agency in a community service organization, is required to implement accountability and transparency as a form of good governance in public service organizations to foster public trust and be able to increase profits, so that they can contribute to increasing the village's original income. Accountability in BUMDes is needed to determine the success or failure of BUMDes to achieve the BUMDes mission and objectives that have been planned and can then be accounted for. The form of accountability is realized in the form of reports, starting from the process of planning, implementation, administration, to accountability. This accountability is intended to maintain public trust and maintain the existence of business entities, so that the success of the accountability accuracy of public service organizations is measured. In addition to the principle of accountability, transparency is also needed in the management of BUMDes as a tool to encourage transparency over financial reports prepared by the village government, so that village people can find out and easily access how the funds that have been given are in and out.

BUMDes Tinarangen is a BUMDes in Niampak Village, Beo Selatan District, Talaud Islands Regency. Tinarangen BUMDes is a village-owned institution managed by the



Niampak Village Community which was established on October 15 2017 and ratified on December 1 2017 by the Village Consultative Body (BPD). Tinarangen BUMDes began operating in 2019, utilizing an initial capital of IDR 102,000,000 from the Village Fund. Since the beginning of its operation, BUMDes Tinarangen has carried out loan business activities to the community. In 2020 Tinarangen BUMDes experienced a bottleneck due to the co-19 pandemic, so that most people were in arrears and found it difficult to repay loans and interest. Therefore, in 2021 Tinarangen BUMDes business activities will no longer be carried out. Based on information from several members of the public, that since the beginning of operation in 2019 until now the Tinarangen BUMDes have not provided an accountability report related to Tinarangen BUMDes finances. Some of the people of Niampak Village do not know how the Tinarangen BUMDes finances are managed. There is no easy access for the public to find BUMDes financial information. BUMDes financial information is only obtained by the community if the community asks the BUMDes management and the management will provide answers without any supporting evidence of this information. In the village deliberation forum until now there has been no discussion related to the financial accountability of the Tinarangen BUMDes.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Accounting Concept

According to Sumarsan (2017: 1) accounting is an art for collecting, identifying, classifying, recording transactions and events related to finance, so that it can produce financial information or a financial report that can be used by interested parties.

2.2 Government Accounting Concept

Bachtiar Arif et al (2002: 3) define government accounting as an activity providing services to provide government financial information based on the process of recording, classifying, summarizing a government financial transaction and interpreting that financial information.

2.3 Accountability

Mardiasmo (2009), also defines public accountability as the obligation of the party holding the trust (agent) to provide accountability, present, report and disclose all activities and activities that are his responsibility to the party giving the trust who has the right and authority to ask for this accountability.

According to Catteddu (2013), there are four categories of accountability, namely:

1. Compliance with good governance and responsibility to internal and external organizations;
2. Ensuring the implementation of appropriate activities to implement the governance;
3. Indicate compliance regulations; and
4. Fixed failure to act properly.

According to Mahmudi (2016), Accountability consists of two types, namely Vertical Accountability and Horizontal Accountability. According to Krina (2003), elements in public service accountability include:

1. There is public access to reports that have been made;
2. Explanation of the actions that have been implemented;
3. Explanation should be done in an open forum; and
4. Stakeholders must attend the meeting.

2.4 Transparency

Based on Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010 concerning government

accounting standards, transparency means providing open financial information to the wider community. Because the community has the right to know thoroughly and openly about the government's accountability in managing policies and resources that have been entrusted and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Kristianten (2006: 73) explains that transparency can be measured through four indicators, namely:

1. Document Availability and Accessibility, meaning that everything that is said to be transparent or open, there must be a manager's willingness to provide data information to other communities and provide a place for the public to easily obtain this information.
2. Clarity and Completeness of Information, meaning that all forms of financial management that are transparent must be clear and have complete data, in terms of expenditure and income
3. Process openness, meaning that there is openness regarding the management process
4. Regulatory framework that guarantees transparency, meaning that there must be someone who guarantees this transparency.

The principle of openness is not only related to matters relating to finance, government transparency in planning also includes 5 (five) matters as follows:

1. Transparency in meetings is important where people can give their opinion.
2. Disclosure of information related to documents that need to be known by the public.
3. Disclosure of procedures (decision making or planning procedures)
4. Disclosure of registers containing legal facts (civil records, land books etc.)
5. Openness accepts community participation.

2.5 Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes)

According to Maryunani (2008), BUMDes are village business institutions managed by the community and village government in an effort to strengthen the village economy and build community social cohesion which is formed based on village needs and potential. According to Purmono (2016), BUMDes has six (6) principles, namely: (1) Cooperative; (2) Participatory; (3) Emancipative; (4) Transparent; (5) Accountable; and (6) Sustainable.

2.6 BUMDes Financial Management

BUMDes financial management is based on Village financial management according to Permendagri Number 113 of 2014, namely all activities which include planning, implementation, administration, reporting and accountability. According to Riyanto (2015), financial management is based on procedures and policies that apply according to the budget to achieve goals and objectives. Hanifah and Praptoyo (2015) explain that financial management must be guided by the following principles:

1. Financial management planning is discussed openly to all stakeholders;
2. All series of business activities can be properly accounted for from an administrative, technical and legal perspective;
3. The public can access business financial information as a form of business entity transparency; and
4. Financial management is carried out efficiently, directed and controlled.

The stages of BUMDes Financial Management can be explained as follows:

1. Planning Stage

Abdurrahman et al (2021: 128) explain that financial planning starts with making a budget.

2. Implementation Stage

Based on Permendagri Number 113 of 2014, all village revenues and expenses are carried out through village accounts. In this case, all BUMDes receipts and expenditures

are made through the BUMDes account and must be supported by complete and valid evidence.

3. Administration Stage

Based on Pemendagri Number 113 of 2014, administration is carried out by the village treasurer, in this case it is carried out by the BUMDes treasurer. The administration stage includes recording activities carried out systematically and based on certain principles, standards and procedures. At this stage, BUMDes performs separation related to recording cash inflows and cash outflows so that the records for cash in and cash out are well organized.

4. Reporting Stage

Reporting explains the reports that BUMDes are obliged to report to the Village Head and the Community. Based on the recording of incoming and outgoing cash that has been carried out at the administration stage, BUMDes prepares financial reports. The preparation of BUMDes financial reports must refer to general guidelines, namely the Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability (SAK ETAP). In SAK ETAP (2013) in Chapter 3, it is stated that the complete financial statements of an entity consist of a Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Report, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and Notes to Financial Statements. The Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) were prepared by the Indonesian Association of Accountants to meet accounting requirements in the financial reporting of Micro, Small and Medium Entities (IAI, 2021). SAK EMKM is effective as of 1 January 2018. This standard is intended for entrepreneurs who do not or have not been able to fulfill the accounting requirements in SAK ETAP. This means that SAK EMKM is a financial accounting standard that can be used by entities without public accountability. In this case, the preparation of BUMDes financial reports can also be guided by SAK EMKM. SAK EMKM requires that minimum financial reports consist of: Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet), Profit and Loss Report and Notes to Financial Statements (CaLK), which contain additional information and details of certain items.

5. Accountability Stage

Based on RI Government Regulation Number 11 of 2021 concerning Village-Owned Enterprises, in Chapter X Article 58 concerning BUMDes accountability matters that BUMDes operational implementers are required to prepare periodic reports containing BUMDes work program plans. The periodic reports referred to include semiannual and annual reports. The semiannual report contains a semiannual financial position report and semiannual profit and loss calculations as well as explanations. Meanwhile, annual reports are submitted at village meetings after being reviewed by advisors and supervisors. The results of the village meetings are published through mass media tools and the dissemination of public information that is easily accessible to the village community.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Types of research

The type of research used is qualitative research using descriptive analysis. The qualitative descriptive approach intended in this study is to understand the financial management of the Tinarangen Niampak BUMDes and then describe how the accountability and transparency of the Tinarangen Niampak BUMDes financial management is implemented based on the applicable provisions.

3.2 Place and time of research

This research was conducted at the Tinarangen Niampak Village Owned Enterprise (BUMDes), Beo Selatan District, Talaud Islands Regency in June 2022.

3.3 Types, Sources, and Data Collection Methods

The types of data used in this research are qualitative data and quantitative data. Sources of data in this study, namely primary data and secondary data. Data collection in this study was carried out in several ways including observation, interviews and documentation.

3.4 Methods and Process Analysis

The analytical method used in this research is descriptive analysis. The data analysis process in this study uses several components of the analysis as follows:

1. Data collection

The initial stage is done by collecting data. Data collection in this study was carried out through observation, interviews and documentation to obtain a general description of the Tinarangen BUMDes and an overview of how the principles of accountability and transparency apply to the Tinarangen BUMDes financial management.

2. Data Presentation

The data that has been obtained and collected is then presented through a brief description, but it can explain the whole intended and is narrative in nature because this research is a descriptive qualitative research. The data presented in this study, namely regarding information about Tinarangen BUMDes and how to implement accountability and transparency in Tinarangen BUMDes financial management.

3. Conclusion Drawing

Conclusions are drawn after all the necessary data has been collected and all supporting evidence for the research has been obtained through various previous processes. The conclusions in this study are the results of the research that has been carried out so that it can conclude what happened and describe how accountability and transparency in the financial management of BUMDes Tinarangen are implemented.

4. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Research result

4.1.1 Planning Stage

In managing finances, BUMDes Tinarangen initially plans. In the BUMDes planning stage it is regulated in the Tinarangen BUMDes Statutes (AD) and Bylaws (ART). At this planning stage, the Head of the BUMDes and internal BUMDes prepare an activity plan and budget for the current period and then discuss and agree on it together. BUMDes Tinarangen does not always plan. BUMDes Tinarangen will carry out planning when the BUMDes obtains funds from the Village Government or from outside parties.

4.1.2 Implementation Stage

The implementation phase is the realization of the plans that have been prepared

before. BUMDes Tinarangen finances are used for lending to the community and also BUMDes operational activities. In terms of providing loans to the community, of course there are procedures that must be carried out in accordance with the Tinarangen BUMDes AD/ART. The procedures are as follows:

1. Prospective customers submit loan applications by bringing credit application files with photocopies of ID cards, husband/wife approval statements and guarantee letters (certificates) or other securities and giving them to the BUMDes secretary.
2. The BUMDes secretary receives files from prospective customers and then verifies the files. After verification, the file is then given to the BUMDes Treasurer to be realized in the form of money.
3. The treasurer and the customer make a credit agreement. In the credit agreement letter, the Head of Niampak Village acts as a witness.
4. Furthermore, the BUMDes treasurer realizes the loan in the form of money by making proof of the loan in the form of receipts and customer credit cards. The receipt is signed by the BUMDes treasurer and the customer, while the credit card contains a description of the customer's loan repayments along with interest payments.

Based on these procedures, it shows that all transactions at BUMDes Tinarangen are controlled by the BUMDes Treasurer, approved by the BUMDes head and known by the Village Head. In addition, there is also proof of transactions in the form of receipts.

4.1.3 Administration Stage

Administration is the stage of recording all transactions. According to the Permendagri 113 administration is carried out by the village treasurer, in this case it is carried out by the BUMDes treasurer. BUMDes Tinarangen administration is carried out by Ms. Nurtini Sahea as BUMDes Treasurer. The administration carried out by BUMDes Tinarangen is still simple, incomplete and inaccurate and still confusing. The recording is not as detailed as accounting records in general. BUMDes Tinarangen has a BUMDes daily cash book. The BUMDes daily cash book is only used by the BUMDes Treasurer to record the amount of customer loans. In the sense that only expenses are recorded by the BUMDes Treasurer in the BUMDes Daily Cash Opening, while cash inflows are not recorded in the BUMDes Daily Cash Book.

4.1.4 Reporting Stage

All Tinarangen BUMDes business activities are documented in the form of financial reports. Reports produced by BUMDes Tinarangen are in the form of: Cash Flow Reports, Profit/Loss Reports, and SPP Loan Development Reports. The report is not compiled by the treasurer but prepared by the Tinarangen BUMDes supervisor. This is due to the lack of understanding of the treasurer regarding the preparation of BUMDes financial reports. The Tinarangen BUMDes financial reports themselves have not been submitted openly to parties in need such as the Village Head and the community.

4.1.5 Accountability Stage

The accountability process carried out by BUMDes Tinarangen has so far been carried out only verbally, there are no official accountability report documents. There has been no accountability report to the Village Head and accountability through the Village Deliberation. The accountability carried out by BUMDes Tinarangen until now has only been limited to accountability to BUMDes supervisors, there has been no accountability to the village head and also the community. The accountability of BUMDes Tinarangen starts from the BUMDes treasurer being responsible to the BUMDes chairman by reporting all transactions that occur, and then the BUMDes chairman is accountable to the BUMDes supervisor.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Accountability of Financial Management of Tinarangen Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes).

Planning Stage. The planning stage of BUMDes Tinarangen is in accordance with the statement according to Krina (2003), that the elements in public service accountability include, namely explanations must be made in an open forum and stakeholders must attend meetings. Explanations in the Tinarangen BUMDes planning have been carried out in an open forum, namely in the Village Deliberation forum which was attended by stakeholders. The stakeholders referred to in this case are the Village Head, the Supervisory Board, BUMDes Internal Management, and the Niampak community.

Implementation Stage. Tinarangen BUMDes Financial Management at this implementation stage, includes the disbursement of funds for lending to the community and BUMDes operational activities. In the case of lending to the public, loan funds can be disbursed if the loan application procedures and documents have been fulfilled and verified. As stated in the Tinarangen BUMDes AD/ART that BUMDes customers will receive loan funds if the customer's loan application documents have been approved by the BUMDes internal party and known by the village head. This shows that in the implementation stage, accountability for the financial management of Tinarangen BUMDes has the stage of authorization for the disbursement of loan funds which refers to written rules, namely the BUMDes AD/ART that have been made and agreed upon by stakeholders. Loans to BUMDes customers are accompanied by evidence in the form of receipts signed by the BUMDes treasurer and BUMDes customers. Meanwhile, disbursement of funds for operational activities is not accompanied by evidence in the form of notes or receipts. This is not in line with the statement made by Purmono (2016), that BUMDes must adhere to accountable principles, namely that all activities, both technically and administratively, can be accounted for.

Administration Stage. Based on interviews with the BUMDes chairperson and BUMDes treasurer, the administration carried out at BUMDes Tinarangen is still simple. The recording is still not complete and accurate and still confusing. BUMDes Tinarangen has a daily cash book. This diary is only used to record the disbursement of funds when lending funds to customers. Meanwhile, loan repayments and interest are recorded on the customer's credit card. The administration stage of BUMDes Tinarangen is not in accordance with the statement submitted by Catteddu (2013), that the accountability category is compliance with good governance and is responsible to internal and external organizations. Governance at the Tinarangen BUMDes administration stage, has not been carried out properly,

Reporting Stage. The preparation of the Tinarangen BUMDes financial statements does not refer to the Financial Accounting Standards for Entities Without Public Accountability (SAK ETAP). In SAK ETAP 2013 Chapter 3, regarding the presentation of financial statements it is stated that a complete report of an entity consists of: Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Report, Statement of Changes in Entity, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to Financial Statements, while the financial statements of BUMDes Tinarangen only consist of: Cash Flow Report, Profit and Loss Report, and Loan Progress Report. The BUMDes Tinarangen financial reports are prepared by the BUMDes supervisor himself and then checked by the BUMDes supervisor himself. It is not compatible Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2015 that the operational executor is authorized to make financial reports for all BUMDes business units and make reports on the development of BUMDes business unit activities. Meanwhile,

BUMDes supervisors have the authority to carry out monitoring and evaluation of the performance of operational implementers. The Tinarangen BUMDes financial reports have also not been submitted to the Village Head and the community. Submission of financial reports only up to submission to the supervisor only. This shows that there is no public access to reports made. This reporting stage is not in accordance with the statement according to Krina (2003), that elements of public service accountability, including that there is public access to reports that have been made.

Accountability Stage.Based on interviews with the village head, BUMDes head, and BUMDes supervisor, that since the formation of the Tinarangen BUMDes until now there has been no accountability report submitted in the village deliberation forum. The accountability that has been carried out by the Tinarangen BUMDes until now has only been in verbal form, and that has been done when people ask questions, only then the BUMDes management answers. This shows that the accountability carried out by BUMDes Tinarangen is not in accordance with RI Government Regulation Number 11 of 2021. RI Government Regulation Number 11 of 2021 concerning Village-Owned Enterprises, in Chapter X Article 58 concerning BUMDes accountability, that BUMDes operational implementers are required to prepare reports periodically which contains the BUMDes work program plan. The periodic reports referred to include semiannual and annual reports. The semiannual report contains a semiannual financial position report and semiannual profit and loss calculations as well as explanations. Meanwhile, annual reports are submitted at village meetings after being reviewed by advisors and supervisors. The results of the village meetings are published through mass media tools and the dissemination of public information that is easily accessible to the village community. In terms of accountability at the Tinarangen BUMDes accountability stage The results of the village meetings are published through mass media tools and the dissemination of public information that is easily accessible to the village community. In terms of accountability at the Tinarangen BUMDes accountability stage The results of the village meetings are published through mass media tools and the dissemination of public information that is easily accessible to the village community. In terms of accountability at the Tinarangen BUMDes accountability stage,according to Mahmudi (2016), accountability consists of vertical accountability, namely the form of accountability carried out to a higher authority and horizontal accountability, namely, the form of accountability to the general public in general or to other fellow institutions that have no relationship between subordinates and superiors. BUMDes Tinarangen at the accountability stage has not carried out vertical accountability or horizontal accountability.

4.2.2 Transparency in the Financial Management of Tinarangen Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes).

Planning Stage.The implementation of the principle of transparency in the planning stage is shown through the disclosure of information when village meetings are held. Based on an interview with the head of the Tinarangen BUMDes, the village meeting discussed BUMDes business activities and the BUMDes operational budget to obtain agreement from various parties including the village head, BPD, Tinarangen BUMDes manager and the Niampak community who also attended the village meeting. This shows that the planning stage carried out by BUMDes Tinarangen has been carried out openly in a village deliberation forum. This planning stage is in accordance with the principle of transparency according to Kristianten (2006), that government transparency in planning includes,

Implementation Stage.Based on the results of interviews and observations that the provision of loans to the community is accompanied by evidence in the form of receipts, while for financing related to BUMDes operational activities it is not accompanied by

evidence in the form of notes or receipts. This shows that at the implementation stage in BUMDes Tinarangen there is no clarity and completeness of data in terms of expenditure. This implementation stage is not in accordance with the statement according to Kristianten (2006), that the principle of transparency, namely the existence of clarity and completeness of information, where all forms of transparent financial management must be clear and have complete data, in terms of expenditure and income..

Administration, Reporting and Accountability Stage. The stages of administration, reporting and accountability are mutually sustainable and interrelated which then produce financial reports. Based on the results of the interviews that so far the financial management carried out by BUMDes Tinarangen in terms of openness has not been maximized because so far there has been no submission regarding the BUMDes. BUMDes financial information is less transparent, there has never been socialization, let alone the delivery of existing BUMDes finances and so on. Even since the formation of BUMDes until now BUMDes Tinarangen has not had an accountability report document. Accountability is carried out only verbally, it is also carried out when a party asks a question and the BUMDes management answers it. There is no access that makes it easy for the public to obtain information about the financial management of BUMDes Tinarangen. There are no administration, reporting and accountability stages in BUMDes Tinarangenin accordance with Government Regulation Number 71 of 2010 that transparency means providing open financial information to the wider community. Because the community has the right to know thoroughly and openly about the government's accountability in managing policies and resources that have been entrusted and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Based on research conducted at BUMDes Tinarangen Niampak, Beo Selatan District, Talaud Islands Regency, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Accountability in the financial management of BUMDes Tinarangen has not been fully implemented. At the implementation stage, the disbursement of funds for BUMDes operational activities was not accompanied by evidence in the form of notes or receipts. At the administration stage, the records are not in accordance with the accounting system records, the records are not complete and accurate and are still confusing, making it difficult for the public to understand. At the reporting stage, BUMDes financial reports do not refer to SAK ETAP or SAK EMKMK. There is no public access to BUMDes financial reports. At the accountability stage, BUMDes Tinarangen has not been able to provide semiannual reports and annual reports. Accountability is carried out only verbally, there are no accountability report documents.
2. Transparency in the financial management of Tinarangen BUMDes has not been optimal. At the implementation stage, there is no data completeness, in terms of expenditure. At the administration, reporting and accountability stages, it is difficult for the community to obtain information about the financial management of the Tinarangen BUMDes. Tinarangen BUMDes financial information is only conveyed orally to the public, and even then if there are people who ask questions and the BUMDes management will answer them, there is no easy access for the public to obtain Tinarangen BUMDes financial information.

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