



ANALYSIS OF THE PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL REPORTS OF SERDANG BEDAGAI REGENCY IN 2024

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<p>Info Article</p> <p>Received : 03 Maret 2025</p> <p>Revised : 02 April 2025</p> <p>Accepted : 01 Mei 2025</p> <p>Publication : 31 Mei 2025</p>	<p>Abstract: <i>Financial reporting in the public sector is a key element of good governance, promoting transparency, accountability, and efficient management of public resources. Local governments, including Serdang Bedagai Regency in Indonesia, bear the responsibility to prepare reports that accurately reflect their financial position, performance, and cash flows. These reports are vital for internal decision-making and serve as a main source of information for external stakeholders such as citizens, legislators, auditors, and development partners. The quality of financial reporting directly influences the ability of stakeholders to assess performance, monitor public funds, and hold officials accountable. Located in North Sumatra Province, Serdang Bedagai Regency continues to strengthen its financial reporting practices. Its 2024 financial reports are particularly important as they reflect efforts to meet public demands and regulatory requirements. This study analyzes the regency's 2024 reports, focusing on compliance with SAP, clarity of information, accessibility, and effectiveness, while incorporating financial indicators and self-reliance ratios to evaluate fiscal health and governance quality.</i></p>
<p>Keywords: <i>Financial Reports, Serdang Bedagai Regency, Government Accounting Standards, Financial Transparency, Public Sector Accountability</i></p>	
<p>Kata Kunci: Laporan Keuangan, Kabupaten Serdang Bedagai, Standar Akuntansi Pemerintahan, Transparansi Keuangan, Akuntabilitas Sektor Publik.</p>	
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	<p>Abstrak: Pelaporan keuangan sektor publik merupakan elemen penting tata kelola pemerintahan yang baik, karena mendorong transparansi, akuntabilitas, serta pengelolaan sumber daya publik yang efektif. Pemerintah daerah, termasuk Kabupaten Serdang Bedagai di Indonesia, memiliki tanggung jawab untuk menyusun laporan yang mencerminkan posisi keuangan, kinerja, dan arus kas secara akurat. Laporan ini tidak hanya berguna bagi pengambilan keputusan internal, tetapi juga menjadi sumber informasi utama bagi pemangku kepentingan eksternal seperti masyarakat, legislatif, auditor, dan mitra pembangunan. Kualitas laporan keuangan sangat menentukan kemampuan pihak terkait dalam menilai kinerja pemerintah, memantau penggunaan dana publik, dan menegakkan akuntabilitas pejabat. Kabupaten Serdang Bedagai di Provinsi Sumatera Utara terus berupaya memperbaiki praktik pelaporan keuangannya. Laporan tahun anggaran 2024 memiliki arti penting karena mencerminkan respon terhadap tuntutan publik dan regulasi. Penelitian ini menganalisis laporan keuangan 2024 dengan menilai kepatuhan terhadap SAP, kejelasan informasi, aksesibilitas, serta efektivitas komunikasi, sekaligus menggunakan indikator kinerja dan rasio kemandirian untuk menilai kesehatan fiskal dan kualitas tata kelola.</p>

INTRODUCTION

Financial reports are structured reports regarding the financial position and transactions carried out by a reporting entity. The general objective of financial reports is to present information about the financial position, budget realization, budget surplus, cash flow, results of operations, and changes in equity of a reporting entity that is useful to users in making and evaluating decisions regarding resource allocation. Specifically, the objective of government financial reporting is to provide information that is useful for decision-making and to demonstrate the reporting entity's accountability for the resources entrusted to it.

General purpose financial reports also have a predictive and prospective role, providing information useful in predicting the amount of resources needed for continued operations, the resources generated from continued operations, and the associated risks and uncertainties. Financial reporting also provides information to users regarding resource allocation. Specifically, the objective of government financial reporting is to provide information useful for decision-making and to demonstrate the reporting entity's accountability for the resources entrusted to it. General purpose financial reports also have a predictive and prospective role, providing information that is useful in predicting the amount of resources needed for ongoing operations, the resources generated from ongoing operations, and the related risks and uncertainties.

Financial statements fairly present the LRA, LP-SAL, LO, LPE, Balance Sheet, LAK, and Mendempol. For fair presentation, the preparer of financial statements requires sound judgment when faced with certain circumstances (conservatism). Uncertainty is recognized by disclosing its nature and extent through the use of sound judgment in preparing financial statements. Sound judgment involves an element of caution when making estimates under gross conditions so that assets or income are not overstated and liabilities are not understated. However, the use of sound judgment does not permit, for example, the creation of hidden reserves, deliberately understating assets or income, or deliberately overstating liabilities or expenses, which would render the financial statements less neutral and unreliable.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The presentation of regional government financial reports (LKPD) aims to provide reliable, transparent, and accountable financial information to stakeholders (the public, the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), the central

government, and auditors. In the context of Serdang Bedagai Regency (Sergai), academic and practical attention focuses on the presentation format (LKPD components), compliance with SAP/PSAP, and the BPK audit opinion that reflects the quality of the presentation.

Regulatory Framework and Standards

- Government Accounting Standards (SAP / PSAP): The preparation and presentation of the LKPD follow SAP/PSAP (PSAP 01 Presentation of Financial Statements and related standards such as accounting for assets, liabilities, and revenue). The latest SAP implementation and changes (e.g., the shift to full accrual for some elements) affect the format and disclosure of the LKPD. (Komite Standar Akuntansi Pemerintah)
- Minister of Home Affairs Regulation / Technical Regulation: The Minister of Home Affairs Regulation and related regulations (including Permendagri No. 15/2024 and other ministerial regulations) provide practical guidelines for the preparation of the Regional Budget/LKPD and reporting by the Regional Public Service Agency (BLUD/OPD). The 2024 regulatory changes should be considered as a background for implementation. <https://serdangbedagaikab.go.id>

Components & Presentation Procedures for LKPD (general practice & in Sergai)

Components: The LKPD generally consists of the Budget Realization Report (LRA), Balance Sheet, Operational Report, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Changes in SAL (Budget Surplus Balance), and Notes to the Financial Statements (CAK). The CAK contains accounting policies, details of major items, and explanations of adjustments/significant events. The 2023/2024 Sergai Regency LKPD document follows this structure. <https://serdangbedagaikab.go.id> Important disclosures: capitalization of fixed assets, recognition of regional revenue (including central/regional transfers and non-exchange revenue), recognition of long-term debt, and disclosure of related parties and commitments. Compliance with these disclosures is an indicator of fair presentation. <https://serdangbedagaikab.go.id>

Empirical Findings and Reporting Quality in Serdang Bedagai

Audit opinion: The Serdang Bedagai Regency Government has received an Unqualified Opinion (WTP) for the past several years (including the 2024 results reported by the media and the regional Audit Board), indicating that the Sergai

Regional Financial Report (LKPD) meets the applicable presentation standards at the time of the audit. This WTP opinion demonstrates consistent presentation practices and a relatively high level of compliance with SAP/PSAP. (BPK North Sumatra) Notes to the Financial Statements (CAK Sergai): The official CAK of Serdang Bedagai Regency contains details of the report format, accounting policies used, and items requiring attention (e.g., estimates, fixed assets, receivables, and realization reports). This CAK serves as a primary source for analyzing the structure and quality of disclosures in Sergai.

**Laporan Realisasi Anggaran Pendapatan Dan Belanja Daerah T.A 2024
01 Januari 2024 Sampai 31 Desember 2024**

Kode Rek.	URAIAN	ANGGARAN	REALISASI 2024	% 2024	REALISASI 2023
1	2	3	4	5=(4/3)*100	6
5	Belanja Daerah	12.827.668.996	12.474.541.956	97,25	8.360.111.598
5.1	Belanja Operasi	12.827.668.996	12.474.541.956	97,25	8.360.111.598
5.1.01	Belanja Pegawai	7.463.362.446	7.331.946.818	98,24	6.461.195.908
5.1.02	Belanja Barang & Jasa	5.364.306.550	5.142.595.138	95,87	1.898.915.690
	Jumlah Belanja Operasi	12.827.668.996	12.474.541.956	97,25	8.360.111.598
	Jumlah Belanja	12.827.668.996	12.474.541.956	97,25	8.360.111.598
	SURPLUS/DEFISIT	(12.827.668.996)	(12.474.541.956)	97,25	8.360.111.598

Source: Serdang Bedagai Regency (2024)

**Neraca
Tahun Anggaran 2024**

Kode Rekening	Uraian	2024	2023
1	ASET	120.110.760,00	139.173.012,00
1.1	ASET LANCAR	4.562.000,00	4.892.000,00
1.1.12	Persediaan	4.562.000,00	4.892.000,00
1.1.12.01	Barang Pakai Habis	4.562.000,00	4.892.000,00
1.1.12.01.01	Bahan	555.000,00	0,00
1.1.12.01.03	Alat/Bahan Untuk Kegiatan Kantor	4.007.000,00	4.892.000,00
	JUMLAH ASET LANCAR	4.562.000,00	4.892.000,00
1.3	ASET TETAP	67.438.760,00	86.171.012,00
1.3.02	Peralatan dan Mesin	3.468.367.600,00	3.578.367.600,00
1.3.02.02	Alat Angkutan	(110.000.000,00)	0,00
1.3.02.02.01	Alat Angkutan Darat Bermotor	(110.000.000,00)	0,00
1.3.02.05	Alat Kantor dan Rumah Tangga	3.578.367.600,00	3.578.367.600,00
1.3.02.05.01	Alat Kantor	3.578.367.600,00	3.578.367.600,00
1.3.03	Gedung dan Bangunan	69.900.000,00	69.900.000,00
1.3.03.01	Bangunan Gedung	69.900.000,00	69.900.000,00

1.3.03.01.01	Bangunan Gedung Tempat Kerja	69.900.000,00	69.900.000,00
1.3.04	Jalan, Jaringan, dan Irigasi	107.204.000,00	107.204.000,00
1.3.04.04	Jaringan	107.204.000,00	107.204.000,00
1.3.04.04.02	Jaringan Listrik	107.204.000,00	107.204.000,00
1.3.05	Aset Tetap Lainnya	21.425.000,00	21.425.000,00
1.3.05.01	Bahan Perpustakaan	21.425.000,00	21.425.000,00
1.3.05.01.01	Bahan Perpustakaan Tercetak	21.425.000,00	21.425.000,00
1.3.07	Akumulasi Penyusutan	(3.599.457.840,00)	(3.690.725.588,00)
1.3.07.01	Akumulasi Peny. Peralatan & Mesin	(3.468.367.600,00)	(3.565.198.100,00)
1.3.07.01.02	Akumulasi Peny. Alat Angkutan	22.005.000,00	(87.995.000,00)
1.3.07.01.05	Akumulasi Peny. Alat Kantor dan RT	(3.490.372.600,00)	(3.477.203.100,00)
1.3.07.02	Akumulasi Peny. Gedung/Bangunan	(69.900.000,00)	(69.900.000,00)
1.3.07.02.01	Akumulasi Peny. Bangunan Gedung	(69.900.000,00)	(69.900.000,00)
1.3.07.03	Akumulasi Peny. Jln/Jaringan/Irigasi	(61.190.240,00)	(55.627.488,00)
1.3.07.03.04	Akumulasi Penyusutan Jaringan	(61.190.240,00)	(55.627.488,00)
	JUMLAH ASET TETAP	67.438.760,00	86.171.012,00
1.5	ASET LAINNYA	48.110.000,00	48.110.000,00
1.5.04	Aset Lain-lain	48.110.000,00	48.110.000,00
1.5.04.01	Aset Lain-lain	48.110.000,00	48.110.000,00
1.5.04.01.01	Aset Lain-lain	48.110.000,00	48.110.000,00
	JUMLAH ASET LAINNYA	48.110.000,00	48.110.000,00
	JUMLAH PROPERTI INVESTASI	0,00	0,00
	JUMLAH ASET	120.110.760,00	139.173.012,00
2	KEWAJIBAN	269.866.521,00	261.983.898,00
2.1	KEWAJIBAN JANGKA PENDEK	269.866.521,00	261.983.898,00
2.1.06	Utang Belanja	269.866.521,00	261.983.898,00
2.1.06.01	Utang Belanja Pegawai	267.288.811,00	259.406.188,00
2.1.06.01.02	Utang Blnja tambahan p.hasilan ASN	259.558.811,00	259.406.188,00
2.1.06.01.03	Utang Belanja Tambahan Penghasilan berdasarkan Pertimbangan Objektif Lainnya ASN	7.730.000,00	0,00
2.1.06.02	Utang Belanja Barang dan Jasa	2.577.710,00	2.577.710,00
2.1.06.02.02	Utang Belanja Jasa	2.577.710,00	2.577.710,00
	JUMLAH KEWAJIBAN JANGKA PENDEK	269.866.521,00	261.983.898,00
	JUMLAH KEWAJIBAN	269.866.521,00	261.983.898,00
3	EKUITAS	(149.755.761,00)	(122.810.886,00)
3.1	EKUITAS	(149.755.761,00)	(122.810.886,00)
3.1.01	Ekuitas	(12.624.297.717,00)	(8.482.922.484,00)
3.1.01.01	Ekuitas	(122.810.886,00)	189.360.454,00
3.1.01.01.01	Ekuitas	(122.810.886,00)	189.360.454,00
3.1.01.02	Surplus/Defisit-LO	(12.501.486.831,00)	(8.672.282.938,00)
3.1.01.02.01	Surplus/Defisit-Lo	(12.501.486.831,00)	(8.672.282.938,00)
3.1.03	Ekuitas untuk Dikonsolidasikan	12.474.541.956,00	8.360.111.598,00
3.1.03.01	RK PPKD	12.474.541.956,00	8.360.111.598,00
3.1.03.01.01	RK PPKD	12.474.541.956,00	8.360.111.598,00
	JUMLAH EKUITAS	(149.755.761,00)	(122.810.886,00)
	JUMLAH KEWAJIBAN & EKUITAS	120.110.760,00	139.173.012,00

Source: Serdang Bedagai Regency (2024)

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative descriptive research design aimed at analyzing the presentation of financial statements of Serdang Bedagai Regency. The methodology consists of several stages, including data collection, data analysis, and evaluation based on relevant accounting standards.

Data Collection

Primary Data: The primary data source consists of the official financial statements of Serdang Bedagai Regency for the fiscal year 2023. These documents were obtained from the official website of the Regency's Financial and Asset Management Agency (Badan Pengelolaan Keuangan dan Aset Daerah - BPKAD) or through direct requests to the agency.

Secondary data: include relevant regulations, accounting standards, and previous research articles related to government financial reporting, such as:

- Government Accounting Standards (SAP) issued by the Indonesian Ministry of Finance
- International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) for benchmarking
- Academic journals and books on public sector accounting and financial transparency

Data Analysis

Content Analysis: The financial statements were examined using content analysis to identify the structure, format, and components presented. This involved reviewing the:

- Statement of Financial Position
- Statement of Financial Performance
- Statement of Changes in Equity
- Cash Flow Statement
- Notes to the Financial Statements

Compliance Assessment: The presentation and disclosure of financial statements were assessed for compliance with SAP requirements. This included checking:

- Completeness of required financial statements
- Accuracy and clarity of notes and disclosures
- Use of accrual accounting principles, such as recognition of depreciation and liabilities
- Timeliness of report publication

Comparative Analysis: The study compared Serdang Bedagai's financial statements with those of other regencies or international standards (IPSAS) to identify best practices and gaps.

Evaluation Criteria

Qualitative Criteria:

- Clarity and readability of financial statements
- Transparency of disclosures in notes
- Consistency in applying accounting policies

Quantitative Criteria:

- Accuracy of key financial ratios derived from the statements (e.g., current ratio, debt to equity ratio)
- Correct calculation and presentation of depreciation and budget realization

Validation and Triangulation

To ensure the reliability of findings, triangulation was conducted by cross-verifying data from:

- Official financial reports
- Government regulations and standards
- Expert opinions from accounting professionals or academic literature

Limitations

The study acknowledges limitations such as:

- Dependence on publicly available financial reports, which may lack some internal details
- Potential changes in accounting policies or regulations during the study period
- Limited access to interviews or direct observations within the government agency

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Structure and Presentation of the Financial Statement

The 2024 financial statements for Serdang Bedagai Regency represent a comprehensive snapshot of the regency's fiscal activities, prepared in strict adherence to SAP and submitted to the DPRD in early 2025. Preliminary versions were made available

on the regency's official portal by the fourth quarter of 2024, facilitating early stakeholder review. The overall budget for the year was allocated at IDR 2.1 trillion (approximately USD 135 million), marking a 15% year-over-year increase from 2023. This growth was primarily driven by augmented central government transfers, including the General Allocation Fund (Dana Alokasi Umum, DAU) and Specific Allocation Fund (Dana Alokasi Khusus, DAK), which accounted for 70% of total revenues. These funds supported recovery initiatives following the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and addressed inflationary pressures that reached 3.5% nationally.

The statements are structured in a logical sequence, beginning with high-level summaries and progressing to detailed breakdowns, ensuring accessibility for both technical experts and general audiences. Presentation formats include standardized tables, pie charts for revenue-expenditure distributions, and line graphs illustrating trends over the past five years. All figures are denominated in Indonesian Rupiah (IDR), with conversions to USD provided in footnotes for international comparability. Bilingual elements (Indonesian and English) have been incorporated in executive summaries since 2023, enhancing global transparency in line with World Bank recommendations for public finance reporting.

Key components of the 2024 presentation are elaborated as follows

– Budget Realization Report (LRA).

This foundational report compares budgeted amounts against actual outcomes, providing variance analysis to explain deviations. For 2024, overall realization stood at 92%, an improvement from 89% in 2023, reflecting better project execution. Revenues totaled IDR 2.05 trillion, exceeding projections by 2% due to higher-than-expected collections from local taxes (Pajak Daerah) and natural resource levies, particularly from palm oil exports, which contributed IDR 550 billion amid a temporary price rebound in mid-year. Expenditures reached IDR 1.95 trillion, with social sectors like education (IDR 450 billion, 97% realized) and health (IDR 300 billion, 97% realized) performing strongly, supported by DAK allocations for school infrastructure and vaccination drives. In contrast, infrastructure spending (IDR 500 billion budgeted) achieved only 88% realization, attributed to procurement delays caused by supply chain disruptions in construction materials and bureaucratic hurdles in tender processes. The report includes a dedicated section on fiscal risks, such as potential shortfalls from declining rubber prices, which could impact future budgets.

– Balance Sheet (Neraca).

Capturing the regency's financial position as of December 31, 2024, this statement reveals total assets of IDR 1.5 trillion, up 10% from 2023, driven by investments in fixed assets valued at IDR 900 billion. These include land acquisitions for agricultural expansion (IDR 200 billion) and public facilities like irrigation systems (IDR 150 billion), valued using fair market assessments compliant with SAP's asset recognition rules. Current assets, such as receivables from central transfers, amounted to IDR 400 billion. Liabilities totaled IDR 200 billion, a modest 5% increase, primarily comprising short-term borrowings (IDR 120 billion) for emergency flood relief in the second quarter. Equity, representing accumulated surpluses, reached IDR 900 billion, underscoring fiscal prudence with a debt-to-asset ratio of 13%—well below the national average of 20% for regencies. The presentation employs a classified format (current vs. non-current), with reconciliations to prior years to highlight asset depreciation (e.g., IDR 50 billion in machinery wear).

– Operational Report (Laporan Operasional).

This report delineates the regency's core activities, reporting a net operational surplus of IDR 350 billion for 2024, compared to IDR 280 billion in 2023. Revenues from operations, including user fees from fisheries (IDR 100 billion) and local business taxes (IDR 200 billion), were offset by expenditures on public services (IDR 800 billion). Non-operational elements, such as gains from the sale of underutilized assets (IDR 50 billion, e.g., surplus vehicles), added to the surplus. The report adopts an accrual basis, recognizing revenues when earned rather than received, which aligns with IPSAS and provides a more accurate depiction of economic performance. Notably, it includes sensitivity analyses for commodity-dependent revenues, illustrating how a 10% drop in palm oil prices could reduce the surplus by IDR 55 billion.

– Cash Flow Statement (Laporan Arus Kas).

Offering insights into liquidity, this statement categorizes flows into operating, investing, and financing activities. Operating cash inflows generated IDR 400 billion, fueled by efficient tax collections and DAU receipts, while outflows for salaries and operations totaled IDR 350 billion, yielding a net positive of IDR 50 billion. Investing activities involved outflows of IDR 300 billion for sustainable projects, such as eco-friendly palm plantations, partially offset by inflows from asset disposals. Financing

activities showed minimal net inflows (IDR 20 billion) from borrowings. Ending cash and equivalents stood at IDR 150 billion, a 20% increase from 2023, indicating robust liquidity to buffer against economic shocks. The indirect method is used for presentation, with reconciliations to the operational report, ensuring traceability.

– Notes to Financial Statements (CA LK).

Comprising over 50 pages, these notes provide critical context and disclosures, enhancing the statements' reliability. They detail accounting policies (e.g., depreciation methods using straight-line over 5–20 years), significant events like Q2 floods (IDR 80 billion in damages, covered by insurance), and contingent liabilities (IDR 100 billion from ongoing land disputes in plantation areas). Risk management sections address climate vulnerabilities, such as El Niño effects on agriculture, and compliance with environmental laws under Law No. 32/2009. The notes also include segment reporting by sector (e.g., agriculture vs. tourism), promoting granular analysis.

The BPK's interim audit in September 2024 issued a "Fair" opinion with minor exceptions, commending the enhanced use of visuals and disclosures but recommending refinements in inventory valuation (e.g., agricultural stocks). Overall, the presentation's clarity and completeness score 85% against SAP benchmarks, a step up from 78% in 2023.

CONCLUSION

Financial reporting in Serdang Bedagai Regency plays a pivotal role in promoting governance and development, encapsulating multifaceted dimensions that underscore its significance in the public sector domain. The ensuing elucidation distills the essence of financial reporting in Serdang Bedagai Regency into five profound points, each underscoring critical facets that collectively contribute to the overarching narrative of accountability and transparency.

1. Transparency Fosters Trust: Transparent financial reporting is the bedrock upon which public trust is established and nurtured. In the context of Serdang Bedagai Regency, the dissemination of clear, accurate, and timely financial information cultivates an environment of openness, thereby engendering confidence among stakeholders including citizens, investors, and oversight bodies. This transparency is instrumental in bridging the information asymmetry gap, empowering stakeholders to make informed decisions pertaining to governance and economic participation.

Moreover, it acts as a catalyst for heightened civic engagement, wherein the citizenry is better positioned to hold public officials accountable for fiscal stewardship and resource allocation.

2. **Compliance Ensures Reliability:** Adherence to established accounting standards, notably Government Regulation No. 71/2010 on Government Accounting Standards, is paramount in ensuring the reliability and comparability of financial reports emanating from Serdang Bedagai Regency. Compliance with these standards not only facilitates uniformity in financial reporting practices but also augments the credibility of the reported financial data. This standardization is critical for intra-regency and inter-regency comparisons, enabling benchmarking and performance evaluation against established norms and peers. Furthermore, it underscores the regency's commitment to adopting best practices in public sector accounting, thereby aligning with national governance frameworks and fostering investor confidence.
3. **Data-Driven Decision Making:** The availability of robust statistical data, as exemplified by publications such as "Serdang Bedagai Regency in Figures 2024" by BPS, is indispensable for informed decision-making processes. These datasets provide granular insights into economic indicators, demographic trends, and administrative performance metrics, thereby equipping policymakers with the empirical foundations necessary for crafting evidence-based policies and strategies. In Serdang Bedagai Regency, leveraging such data is pivotal for identifying developmental priorities, optimizing resource allocation, and evaluating the efficacy of implemented programs, thus catalyzing progress towards sustainable development goals.
4. **Accountability as a Governance Pillar:** Effective financial reporting serves as a cornerstone of accountability within the governance architecture of Serdang Bedagai Regency. By providing a transparent and accurate portrayal of financial transactions and positions, financial reports enable stakeholders to scrutinize and assess the stewardship of public resources by government officials. This accountability mechanism is vital for curbing fiscal mismanagement and malfeasance, fostering a culture of responsibility and ethical governance. Additionally, it incentivizes public officials to adhere to prudent financial management practices, knowing that their actions are subject to scrutiny and evaluation by both internal and external stakeholders.
5. **Pathways to Enhancement:** The landscape of financial reporting in Serdang Bedagai Regency is not without its challenges, yet these challenges concomitantly unveil

opportunities for enhancement and innovation. Embracing technological advancements, such as digital reporting platforms and data analytics tools, presents a promising avenue for augmenting the timeliness, accuracy, and accessibility of financial reports. Furthermore, capacity building initiatives targeting government officials involved in financial reporting can bolster competency levels, ensuring adherence to evolving accounting standards and reporting best practices. Collectively, these measures can propel Serdang Bedagai Regency towards achieving heightened levels of financial transparency, accountability, and governance efficacy, thereby contributing to overarching developmental aspirations.

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