

Measuring Compliance Level in Village Fund Management: An Evaluation Based on the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018

Wiqra Safira*, Muhammad Din, Rahma Masdar, Masruddin

Department of Accounting, Tadulako University, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia

Abstract

The purpose of the study was to analyze the level of compliance in the management of the Village Fund based on the regulation of the minister of home affairs no 20 of 2018. The method used in this research is This research uses an evaluative research method with a quantitative approach. data collection techniques in the form of interviews and documentation obtained directly from sources. The results found are that the management of the Village Fund in Palasa Village as a whole is in accordance with the regulations of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 20 of 2018, but there is a stage, namely the implementation stage, which still does not use Reserve funds that can be used when facing unexpected needs or emergencies. This is because the available funds are still insufficient to be budgeted as reserve funds. In addition, the stages and processes of planning, implementation, administration, reporting and accountability are in accordance with the regulation of the minister of home affairs no 20 of 2018.

Keywords: Compliance Level, Public Sector, Village Fund Management

Received: 18 July 2025

Revised: 23 September 2025

Accepted: 24 October 2025

1. Introduction

One of the missions promoted by President Prabowo Subianto is “Building from the villages and from the bottom up for economic equality and poverty eradication.” This program is a continuation of initiatives from previous presidents, with various policies launched by the central government to support village development. Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages states that the purpose of village development is to improve the quality of life and well-being of village communities (Afriyanti et al., 2015; Bungaaja et al., 2024). One concrete implementation of this law is the disbursement of Village Funds. In the disbursement of Village Funds, competent individuals are required to manage them effectively to support overall development in Indonesia. This necessitates enhancing the capacity of government officials, particularly by involving local communities in oversight procedures, which can directly impact village financial management. Satisfactory village financial management is not only influenced by established regulations but also requires the participation and commitment of all relevant parties (Kaloh et al., 2022; Khoiriah et al., 2022; Paranoan et al., 2022; Permatasari et al., 2024).

The urgency of compliance in Village Fund management is crucial to prevent fraud that may occur due to the inability of village officials to manage the significant amount of village finances (Masbiran et al., 2021). By enhancing transparency and public trust through publications in designated information media, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued Ministerial Regulation No. 20 of 2018 on village financial management as a clear guideline. This regulation comprehensively addresses the process of village financial management, starting from planning, implementation, administration, reporting, and accountability (Kaloh et al., 2022; Sari & Rohman, 2020; et al., 2017, 2018). To achieve the principles of good governance, this regulation aims to emphasize that all processes of village financial management must be conducted in an accountable and transparent manner (Natawibawa et al., 2019; Sumando & Hasanuddin, 2017; Yuniar et al., 2021). The enactment of Law No. 9 of 2015 grants broader authority to village officials to manage all

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: wiqrasafiraayus@gmail.com

government affairs, including planning, budgeting, administration, reporting, and oversight, thereby encouraging villages to fully utilize their potential in building and developing their communities

However, the large allocation of Village Funds also poses serious challenges in terms of management, transparency, and accountability. There have been numerous cases of misuse and embezzlement of Village Funds due to weak oversight systems and a lack of understanding among village officials regarding applicable regulations (Helle & Roberts, 2024; et al., 2019; Zulfian, 2018). Therefore, village financial management must be conducted in an orderly, efficient, economical, transparent, and responsible manner in accordance with applicable laws and regulations (Maharani & Widodo, 2022; Murliasari, 2021; et al., 2024). According to the Ministry of Finance, in 2017, the Village Fund was first disbursed through the Directorate General of Treasury at 171 Regional Treasury Offices (KPPN) across Indonesia. The mechanism for disbursing the Village Fund through KPPN is regulated in Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 145 of 2023 on Village Fund Management. Since its initial allocation in 2015 amounting to Rp20.766.2 billion, the Village Fund has continued to increase, reaching Rp71.000 billion in 2024 and has become the largest revenue component in the Village Budget. During 2024, the Village Fund has been disbursed to 75,259 villages across Indonesia. From 2015 to 2024, the Village Fund has been allocated a total of Rp609.9 trillion.

However, in its implementation on the ground, many villages have not fully complied with the regulations. Non-compliance can occur at various stages, such as non-participatory planning, implementation of activities without adequate documentation, and late or non-compliant reporting (Haryati, 2016; Prayudi et al., 2019; Sumando & Hasanuddin, 2017; Zaenudin & Hamdani, 2023). The level of compliance by village governments with applicable regulations is an important indicator for assessing how effectively and professionally the Village Fund is managed.

Based on this background, this research or analysis aims to examine the level of compliance by the Palasa Village Government in managing the Village Fund in accordance with Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20 of 2018.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation Number 20 of 2018

Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation Number 20 of 2018 is a Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs concerning Changes to Village Financial Management, which was previously regulated through Regulation No. 113 of 2014. Namely, “Village Financial Management is the entirety of activities that include planning, implementation, administration, reporting, and accountability of village finances.” The planning of village financial management, hereinafter referred to as planning, is the planning of village government revenue and expenditure for the relevant fiscal year as budgeted in the Village Budget. Planning is the first stage of the village financial management process. The planning process, which is documented in the Village Budget and serves as the basis for village financial management for one year, is closely tied to the annual development planning process conducted regularly in the village, which results in the Village Development Plan document.

The implementation of village financial management is the village's revenue and expenditure carried out through the village cash account at a bank designated by the Regent/Mayor. The implementation of village financial management is the implementation of activities that have been planned in the preparation of the Village Development Plan and budgeted in the Village Budget. The activities of implementing village financial management are the implementation of budget activities and the procurement of goods/services in the village, as stipulated by laws and regulations. Financial management includes activities such as receiving, storing, depositing/paying, managing, and accounting for village revenue receipts and expenditures in the implementation of the Village Budget, carried out by the finance officer as the village treasurer.

Reporting and accountability in village financial management constitute the final stage of the village financial management process. The reporting referred to here is the report on the implementation of the Village Budget. Accountability refers to the report on the implementation of the Village Budget. Accountability is defined as “the report on the implementation of the Village Budget submitted to the Regent/Mayor through the district head at the end of each fiscal year, no later than three months after the end of the relevant fiscal year, as stipulated by the Village Regulation”.

2.2. Village Financial Management

In managing village finances, it is mandatory to prioritize applicable principles, such as accountability, transparency, participation, and budget discipline and orderliness. The implementation of activities, whether development or

community empowerment, cannot be separated from village revenue sources as the main support for the success of village development (Diansari et al., 2023; Murliasari, 2021; et al., 2017). The sources of village revenue as outlined in Article 72 of the Village Law are as follows:

1. Local Revenue Consists of business proceeds such as BUMDesa and village treasury land, asset proceeds such as boat moorings and village markets, self-help such as participation and mutual cooperation, and other local revenue such as village levies.
2. Village Fund (Allocation from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget): Funds originating from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget transferred through the Regency/Municipal Budget to villages and used for the implementation of development, community development, governance, and empowerment of the local community. The Central Government allocates the Village Fund nationally through the State Budget annually.
3. Share of Local Taxes and Retributions of the District/City The District/City Government allocates the Share of Local Taxes and Retributions of the District/City to villages, amounting to at least 10 percent of the realized revenue from local taxes and retributions of the District/City.
4. Village Fund Allocation. The Village Fund Allocation is part of the Balancing Fund received by the District/City Government, amounting to at least 10 percent after deducting the Special Allocation Fund.
5. Financial Assistance from the Provincial and District/Municipal Budgets The provincial/district/municipal government may provide financial assistance from the provincial/district/municipal budget to villages in accordance with the financial capacity of the relevant local government. Such assistance is allocated for the acceleration of village development.
6. Grants and Unconditional Donations from Third Parties These are monetary gifts from third parties, the results of cooperation with third parties, or assistance from companies located in the village.

2.3. Village Government

"Village Government is the administration of government affairs and the interests of the local community within the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The Village Government is the head of the Village or what is called by another name assisted by the Village apparatus as the organizing element of the Village Government" (Law No. 6/2014).

3. Methods

This research uses an evaluative research method with a quantitative approach. The evaluative method was chosen because this study aims to assess the suitability of compliance implementation with the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018. Data collection was conducted through interviews with village officials and documentation studies (Permatasari et al., 2024). The data analysis technique was descriptive statistics in which data presentation was carried out using analysis and comparison tables between village financial management in 2022 and the Domestic Government Regulation No. 20/2018 related to planning, implementation, administration, reporting and accountability. Then the use of content analysis with dummy variables, which uses a dichotomous scoring system. Dichotomous scoring is scoring with two categories, where in this study score 1 is given for aspects that are in accordance with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation and score 0 for aspects that are not. The use of dummy variables with dichotomous scoring was chosen to quantify qualitative data into numerical data that can be measured. The results of the assessment are then calculated as a percentage to determine the level of conformity with the formula: $(\text{Total score obtained} / \text{Maximum score}) \times 100\%$. The resulting percentage shows how much the level of implementation conformity with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018 (Kaloh et al., 2022). The data sources used are primary and secondary data with data collection techniques in the form of interviews and documentation obtained directly from the sources. This research was conducted in Palasa Village, Palasa Sub-district.

4. Result and Discussions

4.1. Palasa Village Financial Management Planning

The results of the comparison of village financial management planning in Palasa Village with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018

Table 1. Assessment of Financial Management Planning Based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018

No.	Compliance Aspects	Points	Category	Criteria
1	The process of drafting the 2024 APBDesa first began with the preparation of the Palasa Village Secretariat based on the RKP and RPJMDes. After the draft is prepared, a BPD Village Deliberation is then held involving the heads of hamlets, community leaders and community representatives.	1	Suitable	Article 31 Section (2); (3)
2	The Sekdes has submitted the RPDesa to the Village Head and BPD, which will be followed up at the BPD deliberation. Submission of the APBDes is done in October.	1	Suitable	Article 32 Section (1); (2); (3)
3	So far, the BPD has always approved or agreed on the draft Perdes submitted by the village head.	1	Suitable	Article 32 Section (4)
4	After an agreement is reached with the BPD, a decision letter (SK BPD) will be issued. After all the documents are completed and complete, the RPDes will then be submitted by the village head to the regent through the Palasa sub-district head the day after. No later than 3 days after the agreement	1	Suitable	Article 34 Section (1)
5	So far, usually the regent will provide the results of the evaluation of the draft APBDes within a maximum of 20 working days and the results are always given before the specified time limit expires.	1	Suitable	Article 35 Section (2)
6	The contents of the Raperdesa Palasa are in accordance with the provisions of the law because they prioritize the public interest.	1	Suitable	Article 35 Section (4) and Article 34 Section (3)
7	After obtaining the results of the evaluation from the regent, the Palasa Village head then determines the draft Perdes into a Perda on the APBDes and stipulates the village head regulation on the APBDes	1	Suitable	Article 35 Section (4), Article 38 Section (1); (3)
8	The stipulation of the Perdes on the APBDesa of Palasa Village in 2024 was stipulated in December 2023	1	Suitable	Article 38 Section (2)
9	The village regulation on the APBDes that has been stipulated will be immediately submitted to the regent no later than seven working days after its stipulation.	1	Suitable	Article 38 Section (4)
10	Information about the APBDes is conveyed to the community through billboards installed in front of the village office.	1	Suitable	Article 39 Section (1); (2)
11	In fiscal year 2024, Palasa Village did not have any budget changes regarding village revenue.	1	Suitable	Article 40 Section (1)
12	In the Perdes, if there are changes to the village regulations regarding the APBDes, the Palasa Village head coordinates with the BPD and submits a notification letter to the regent regarding changes to the APBDes elaboration.	1	Suitable	Article 41 Section (3)

Based on the table 1, it can be seen that the percentage of conformity between village financial management and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018 in the administration section with the calculation: $13/13 \times 100\% = 100\%$. The

process of preparing the draft APBDes in Palasa Village is in accordance with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018. Village financial management planning has gone through structured stages starting from deliberations in each hamlet, then continued with village meetings involving BPD, Hamlet Heads, Community Leaders and Community representatives. So far, the evaluation results received, especially in the 2024 fiscal year, have always been satisfactory in the sense that the draft perdes and the draft perkades on the elaboration of the APBDes are always approved by the regent. Furthermore, it will be stipulated as perdes and perkades on the APBDes, and will be conveyed to the community through billboards. The level of conformity between village financial management planning and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018 at the village financial management planning stage is in accordance and has all adopted indicators of compliance aspects of management according to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018.

4.2. The implementation of financial management in Palasa Village

The results of the comparison of the implementation of village financial management in Palasa Village with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018

Table 2. Assessment of Implementation Financial Management Based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018

No.	Compliance Aspects	Points	Category	Criteria
1	Every process of receiving and spending Village Funds is carried out through the village cash account and reporting using the SISKEUDES application. The responsible parties are the head of finance and the village head.	1	Suitable	Article 43 Section (1); (2)
2	The Chief Financial Officer may keep a certain amount of cash to meet the operational needs of the Village government.	1	Suitable	Article 44 Section (4)
3	the preparation of the DPA by the Kaur and Kasi is carried out a maximum of seven days after the enactment of the Village Regulation.	1	Suitable	Article 45 Section (1)
4	In Palasa Village, the DPA already contains the village activity and budget plan, the village activity work plan and the cost budget plan, which can be proven through the thoughts in the Village Financial System application.	1	Suitable	Article 45 Section (2) and Article 45 Section (6)
5	The draft DPA has been implemented in December 2022 after the stipulation of the perdes	1	Suitable	Article 60 Section (5)
6	The Village Secretary verifies the draft DPA for a maximum of 15 working days after the Kaur and Kasi submit the draft DPA. To be approved by the village head	1	Suitable	Article 46 Section (1); (2)
7	The village head assigns the Kaur and kasi to revise if there are changes to the activity budget attached to the DPPA	1	Suitable	Article 47 Section (1)
8	DPPA in Palasa Village can contain work plans and village budgets for changes, and budget plans for costs for changes	1	Suitable	Article 47 Section (2)
9	The assignment to prepare the DPPA is usually carried out on orders from the village head through village meetings	1	Suitable	Article 45 Section (!)
10	The village secretary verifies the DPPA within three days and proceeds to be approved by the village head	1	Suitable	Article 47 Section (4); (5)
11	The preparation of the draft village RAK based on the DPPA that has been approved by the village head is carried out by the Kaur of finance and then submitted through the village secretary for verification.	1	Suitable	Article 48 Section (1); (2); (3)
12	The Palasa Village RAK already contains cash inflows and outflows which are used to regulate the withdrawal of funds from cash accounts in order to fund expenditures based on the DPPA which has been authorized by the village head which is carried out through the SISKEUDES application	1	Suitable	Article 49

No.	Compliance Aspects	Points	Category	Criteria
13	Proof of activity is complete and valid and reported through the SISKEUDES application	1	Suitable	Article 50 Section (2)
14	All forms of expenditure for the implementation of activities have been reported in the Siskeudes application and the party responsible is the head of finance.	1	Suitable	Article 51 Section (4)
15	Activity expenditures have been carried out in a self-managed manner. However, if the implementation of the activity is not possible to be carried out in a self-managed manner, it will be carried out through a procurement mechanism	1	Suitable	Article 52 Section (2); (3)
16	by finding a provider of goods or services in accordance with applicable regulations.	1	Suitable	Article 53 Section (1)
17	Kaur and the staff implementing budget activities in Palasa Village have submitted SPPs in accordance with the activity budget listed in the DPPA.	1	Suitable	Article 54 Section (1)
18	So far, the use of the budget received from the submission of SPPs for self-managed goods/services procurement activities has been carried out with a raimburst system where funds will be issued when the person in charge provides a receipt for payment for goods or services.	1	Suitable	Article 54 Section (2)
19	SPP submissions made by Palasa Village still use the Definitive SPP where payments will be made when goods/services are received and verified by the Village Secretary and approved by the Village Head.	1	Suitable	Article 55 Section (4)
20	Kaur and Kasi implementing budget activities are required to submit a final report on the realization of the implementation of activities and budgets to the Village Head no later than 7 (seven) days after all activities are completed.	1	Suitable	Article 56
21	To date, there have been no cases of unforeseen costs in Palasa Village	1	Suitable	Article 57 Section (1)
22	The head of finance has made tax deductions on every village treasury expenditure	1	Suitable	Article 58 Section (2)
23	The treatment of reserve funds in Palasa Village has still been applied	0	Unsuitable	Article 26 huruf a
24	Capital participation in Bumdes and others has been recorded in financing expenditures and the proceeds from the capital participation have been included as local original income	1	Suitable	Article 62 Section (1); (2)

Based on the table 2, it can be seen that the percentage of compliance between village financial management and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018 on administration is calculated as follows: $23/24 \times 100\% = 95.8\%$. This result indicates that the level of compliance between the implementation of financial management in Palasa Village and Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20 of 2018 is 95.8%. This indicates that the implementation of village financial management has adopted the management indicators according to Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20 of 2018. However, there is still 4.2% that includes 1 indicator that has never been implemented in Palasa Village, namely the treatment of reserve funds in Palasa Village, which has not been implemented. Palasa Village has not utilized reserve funds and, to date, has not been able to allocate reserve funds due to budget constraints, resulting in activities being focused on priority needs for the current year. In some cases of corruption that frequently occur during implementation, there is misuse of the budget, such as the corruption case involving YS (40), the former Head of Meosmanggara Village, related to violations of Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20 of 2018 on Village Financial Management. As the Village Financial Management Authority, the suspect failed to adhere to the principles of transparent and accountable village financial management. The violations include: managing Village Funds without involving village officials, creating and forging evidence in the form of purchase notes and receipts for materials for the

Village Financial Report, failing to prepare Village Fund accountability reports for Stages 2 and 3 of the 2019 Budget Year, and using the budget for purposes other than its intended use, namely for personal gain. From the total budget of Rp 1,566,501,990, which should have been used for employee expenses, goods/services expenses, and village capital expenses including village development and community development, a state loss of Rp 566,140,982 was identified based on the audit results of the Papua Barat Provincial BPKP, where the funds were embezzled for personal interests, including the purchase of a vehicle and expenses for a mistress, resulting in several development projects such as the village office, decent housing, solar panels, and public toilets remaining unfinished or incomplete in volume.

4.3. Regional Financial Administration

Comparative results of Village Financial Management Administration in Palasa Village based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018

Table 3. Assessment of Regional Financial Administration Based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018

No.	Financial Management of Palasa Village	Points	Category	Criteria
1	Currently, the financial management of Palasa Village is carried out by the head of finance as the executor of the treasury function.	1	Suitable	Article 63 Section (1)
2	The head of finance already has a general cash assistant book in the form of a bank assistant book and a tax assistant book, but currently there is no panjar auxiliary book	1	Suitable	Article 64 Section (1c)
3	Every revenue has been deposited through the village treasury account	1	Suitable	Article 65
4	Expenditures at the expense of the APBDesa for activities carried out by self-management are based on DPA and the submitted SPP has been approved by the Palasa Village head		Suitable	Article 66 Section (2)
5	Procurement of goods / services in Palasa Village is carried out with a Definitive SPP based on the nominal contained in the DPA issued by the finance head to the implementer of the activity and has been approved by the village head. Expenditures for personnel expenditures in Palasa Village have been made directly by the head of the village and have been approved by the village head	1	Suitable	Article 66 Section (3)
6	Each SPJ for expenditures and receipts of the Palasa Village government has been proven by expenditure receipts and receipt receipts signed by the head of finance and the recipient of funds	1	Suitable	Article 66 Section (4)
7	Currently, the financial management of Palasa Village is carried out by the head of finance as the executor of the treasury function.	1	Suitable	Article 66 Section (6); (7)
8	The general cash book is closed at the end of each month and reported by the head of finance to the village secretary no later than the 10th of the following month, which will then be verified, evaluated and analyzed by the village secretary before being submitted to the village head for approval.	1	Suitable	Article 61 Section (1); (2); (3)

Based on the table 3, it can be seen that the percentage of compliance between village financial management and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018 on administration is $8/8 \times 100\% = 100\%$. This result indicates that the level of compliance between village financial management and Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20 of 2018 is 100%. This signifies that village financial management has almost entirely adopted the management indicators outlined in Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20 of 2018. The implementation of bank ledgers, tax ledgers, and advance payment ledgers is not done manually but rather by entering expenditure and revenue data into these ledgers through the Siskeudes application. When a physical record is needed, it can be printed from the application and used as evidence if required.

4.4. Village Financial Management Reporting

Comparative results of Village Financial Management Reporting in Palasa Village based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018

Table 4. Assessment of Village Financial Management Reporting Based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018

No.	Compliance Aspects	Points	Category	Criteria
1	The Palasa Village Head has submitted a report on the implementation of the village APBDES for the first semester of fiscal year 2023 to the regent through the Palasa Sub-District Head	1	Suitable	Article 68 Section (1)
2	The report prepared by the Palasa Village government consists of a report on the implementation of the APBDES and a report on the realization of activities and is reported in the first week of July.	1	Suitable	Article 68 Section (2)

Based on the table 4, it can be seen that the percentage of conformity between village financial management and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018 in the accountability section is 100%. These results indicate that the level of conformity between village financial management reporting and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018 is appropriate and has all adopted management indicators according to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018. Reporting to the regent through the sub-district head in the first semester of the 2024 fiscal year is in accordance with the specified time, the preparation of reports by the Palasa Village government is in accordance with applicable regulations.

4.5. Village Financial Management Accountability

Comparative results of Village Financial Management Accountability in Palasa Village based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018

Table 5. Assessment of Village Financial Management Accountability Based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018

No.	Compliance Aspects	Points	Category	Criteria
1	The head of Palasa Village has submitted an accountability report for the 2023 fiscal year in December 2023 to the Parigi Moutong Regent through the Palasa Sub-District Head	1	Suitable	Article 70 Section (1)
2	in the accountability report submitted by the Palasa Village government has attached a financial report, a report on the realization of activities and a list of sectoral programs	1	Suitable	Article 70 Section (3)
3	After the process of submitting the year-end report to the Parigi Moutong regent, the regent will then submit the report to the minister through the director general of village government development	1	Suitable	Article 71 Section (2)
4	The final stage of the village government will submit the village government accountability report to the community through a village meeting involving community members attended by community leaders from RT, RW, DPD, youth organizations and community representatives.	1	Suitable	Article 71 Section (1)

Based on the table 5, it can be seen that the percentage of conformity between village financial management and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018 in the accountability section is 100%. These results indicate that the level of conformity between the accountability of village financial management and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No.

20/2018 at the accountability stage of village financial management is in accordance and has all adopted management indicators according to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 20/2018. The person in charge of the village has submitted an accountability report in accordance with applicable regulations both for reports that are required to be attached. And in the last stage, the Palasa Village government also conducted deliberations with the community.

5. Conclusions

Based on the results of research and discussions regarding the analysis of financial management compliance in Palasa Village based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation 20 of 2018, it can be concluded that village financial management has been implemented in accordance with the stages stipulated in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation, although there are still several aspects that need improvement. The analysis shows that in the implementation and administration stages, there are still several discrepancies with the applicable regulations.

Based on these findings, several recommendations can be made to the Palasa Village Government, including: First, it is necessary to improve the competence of village officials through intensive training and mentoring on village financial management. Second, there is a need to improve the documentation and archiving system to ensure the completeness of transaction evidence. Third, stricter supervision is needed from relevant agencies such as the Regional Inspectorate and the Village Community Empowerment Office to ensure compliance with regulations. Fourth, it is important to develop an integrated village financial management information system to improve effectiveness and transparency.

This study has several important implications, namely: In theoretical terms, this study contributes to the understanding of the implementation of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation 20 of 2018 at the village level. In practical terms, the research findings can be used as a reference for village governments in improving the quality of village financial management. In the context of policy, the research results can be used as input for local governments in providing guidance and supervision of village financial management. It is hoped that the results of this study can encourage improvements in village financial management and serve as a reference for further research in developing a more effective and accountable village financial management system.

References

- Afriyanti, D., Sabanu, H. G., & Noor, F. (2015). Accountability index assessment of government agencies. *Jurnal Tata Kelola Dan Akuntabilitas Keuangan Negara*, 1(1), 21–42.
- Bungaeja, N. A., Haliah, H., & Nirwana, N. (2024). Accountability and Transparency in The Management of Village Fund Allocation. *Return: Study of Management, Economic and Bussines*, 3(4), 181–189. <https://doi.org/10.57096/return.v3i2.215>
- Diansari, R. E., Musah, A. A., & Binti Othman, J. (2023). Factors affecting village fund management accountability in Indonesia: The moderating role of prosocial behaviour. *Cogent Business and Management*, 10(2). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2023.2219424>
- Haryati, T. (2016). Anteseden Kualitas Laporan Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah. *Indonesian Treasury Review Jurnal Perbendaharaan Keuangan Negara Dan Kebijakan Publik*, 1(3), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.33105/itrev.v1i3.42>
- Helle, G., & Roberts, J. (2024). Accountability for responsibility: a case study of a more intelligent enactment of accountability. *Accounting, Auditing & Accountability Journal*, 37(3), 790–815. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1108/AAAJ-07-2021-5369>
- Kaloh, H. Y., Oroh, N. S., & Prayanthi, I. (2022). Village Fund Management Based On Permendagri Number 20 2018. *Jurnal Manajemen Bisnis*, 9(2), 315–319. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33096/jmb.v9i2.458>
- Khoiriah, S., Qashmal, L., & Perdana, R. (2022). Consistency and Harmonization of Village Fund Management in Indonesia (Case Study in Tulus Rejo Village and Kecapi Village). *Universitas Lampung International Conference on Social Sciences (ULICoSS 2021)*, 624–629. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.220102.086>
- Maharani, N. I., & Widodo, H. (2022). Accountability of Village Fund Management with the Village Financial System Application. *Indonesian Journal of Law and Economics Review*, 14(3), 6–14. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.21070/ijler.v19i4.1179>
- Masbiran, V. U. K., Murliasari, R., Afriyanni, A., & Wulandari, S. N. (2021). Constraint and Strategies Element for

- Increasing Effectiveness Village Fund Management Based Interpretive Structural Modelling. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 13(3), 445–457. <https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.13.2021.445-457>
- Meutia, I., & Liliana. (2017). Pengelolaan Keuangan Dana Desa. *Jurnal Akuntansi Multiparadigma*. <https://doi.org/10.18202/jamal.2017.08.7058>
- Murliasari, R. (2021). Implementation of Village Fund Management Policy Affirmation in Village Development. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 13(3), 555–567. <https://doi.org/10.21787/jbp.13.2021.555-567>
- Natawibawa, I. W. Y., Mulya, I. M. O., & Yoh, W. H. (2019). Transparency and Accountability As Determinants in the Financial Management of Universities: a Study on State Universities in Malang City. *Jurnal Tata Kelola Dan Akuntabilitas Keuangan Negara*, 5(1), 57–72. <https://doi.org/10.28986/jtaken.v5i1.247>
- Ni Made, I. P., I Dewa Ayu, K., & Ayu Eka, P. I. D. (2024). Accountability of Village Fund Management in the Perspective of Agency Theory. *Journal of Economics, Finance And Management Studies*, 07(10), 6392–6398. <https://doi.org/10.47191/jefms/v7-i10-34>
- Paranoan, S., Herawati, T., Yanuarisa, Y., Kantohe, M. S. S., Usman, E., Priliandani, N. M. I., Handayani, M., Yamin, N. Y., Martiningsih, R. S. P., & Arif, M. (2022). *Akuntabilitas Kinerja Sektor Publik*. Media Sains Indonesia.
- Permatasari, P., Budiarmo, A., Dartanto, T., Samosir, A. P., Saputro, B., Ekayana, D., Agustono, E. D., Alim, T. E., Hartono, L., & Wahyuputri, F. W. (2024). Village fund management and reporting systems: are they accountable? *Transforming Government: People, Process and Policy*, 18(4), 512–528. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1108/TG-07-2023-0098>
- Prayudi, M. A., Sari Dewi, G. A. K. R., Vijaya, D. P., & Ekawati, L. P. (2019). Teori Peran Dan Konsep Expectation-Gap Fungsi Pengawasan Dalam Pengelolaan Keuangan Desa. *EKUITAS (Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Keuangan)*, 2(4), 449–467. <https://doi.org/10.24034/j25485024.y2018.v2.i4.3931>
- Purnamawati, I. G. A., & Adnyani, N. K. K. S. (2019). Peran Komitmen, Kompetensi, Dan Spiritualitas Dalam Pengelolaan Dana Desa. *Jurnal Akuntansi Multiparadigma*, 10(2), 227–240. <https://doi.org/10.18202/jamal.2019.08.10013>
- Sari, T. R., & Rohman, A. (2020). Analysis of Factors Affecting Accountability in Village Fund Management in Central Lombok District. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi*, 30(7), 1886–1899. <https://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/akuntansi/article/download/59300/35566/>
- Sumando, E., & Hasanuddin, M. H. (2017). Desain Strategi dan Assessment Kesiapan Redenominasi di Indonesia. *Indonesian Treasury Review Jurnal Perbendaharaan Keuangan Negara Dan Kebijakan Publik*, 2(4), 27–47. <https://doi.org/10.33105/itrev.v2i4.38>
- Triani, N. N. A., & Handayani, S. (2018). Praktik Pengelolaan Keuangan Dana Desa. *Jurnal Akuntansi Multiparadigma*, 9(1), 136–155. <https://doi.org/10.18202/jamal.2018.04.9009>
- Yuniar, L., Yamin, N., & Jurana. (2021). Accountability: Implications of the Effect of Understanding Government Accounting Standards and Internal Control Against Quality of Financial Statements. *Jurnal AKSI (Akuntansi Dan Sistem Informasi)*, 6(2), 86–90. <https://doi.org/10.32486/aksi.v6i2.18>
- Zaenudin, Z., & Hamdani, H. (2023). Evaluasi Kebijakan Pengawasan Keuangan Desa Pasca Implementasi Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 73 Tahun 2020 Tentang Pengawasan Pengelolaan Keuangan Desa. *Jurnal Eksplorasi Akuntansi*, 5(3), 1306–1320. <https://doi.org/10.24036/jea.v5i3.897>
- Zulfian, R. (2018). Analisis Implementasi Dana Desa di Wilayah Maluku Utara. *Indonesian Treasury Review Jurnal Perbendaharaan Keuangan Negara Dan Kebijakan Publik*, 2(3), 55–80. <https://doi.org/10.33105/itrev.v2i3.33>