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ANALYSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECTOR FOR THE YEAR 2023

Raihan Syahaqi[1], Syafwan Dirja[2], Iskandar Muda[3]

[1,2,3] Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

[1]Email: raihansyahaqi2211@gmail.com

Abstract. The consolidated financial statements of the Central Government sector play a pivotal role in promoting transparency and accountability in the management of public finances. By providing comprehensive and integrated financial information, these statements enable stakeholders to gain a clearer understanding of the government's financial position and performance. The year 2023 represents a significant milestone in the implementation of consolidated financial reporting within the government sector, accompanied by various challenges and opportunities, including regulatory changes, the enhancement of data quality, and the growing demand for greater transparency. This study aims to analyze the implementation of consolidated financial statements in the Central Government sector for the 2023 fiscal year, with a particular focus on the preparation process, the quality of financial information, and the implications for decision-making processes. Through a comprehensive analysis, this research seeks to explore how consolidated financial statements are prepared, evaluate the reliability and quality of the financial information presented, and examine how such reporting influences decision-making within governmental institutions. A qualitative case study approach was employed, involving document analysis of consolidated financial reports and interviews with key stakeholders, including government officials, auditors, and users of financial information. This methodological approach allows for a detailed and contextual understanding of the implementation process of consolidated financial reporting in the public sector. The findings of this study are expected to provide a comprehensive overview of the implementation of consolidated financial statements in the Central Government sector for the year 2023. Additionally, the study aims to propose recommendations for improving and enhancing the quality of future financial reporting. Ultimately, this research contributes to the advancement of more transparent and effective public financial management practices, thereby strengthening accountability and fostering greater public trust in the government.

Keywords: Consolidated Financial Statements; Transparency; Accountability.

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1.INTRODUCTION

The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared based on the accounting consolidation framework as stipulated in Government Accounting Standard (PSAP) No. 11 concerning Consolidated Financial Statements, as attached to Government Regulation (PP) No. 71 of 2010. The consolidation process is carried out by combining the accounts maintained by one reporting entity with those of other reporting entities while eliminating reciprocal accounts. Each

reporting entity prepares its financial statements by consolidating the financial reports of all accounting entities that are organizationally subordinate to it. The reporting entity covered in these consolidated government financial statements refers to the Central Government.

The Central Government Financial Statements (Laporan Keuangan Pemerintah Pusat or LKPP) are prepared for general-purpose financial reporting, intended to meet the needs of a wide range of users and adopting a decision usefulness approach in their preparation. LKPP encompasses all financial aspects managed by all Central Government entities, including the State General Treasurer (Bendahara Umum Negara or BUN) and Ministries/Agencies (Kementerian/Lembaga or K/L), along with their subordinate organizational units. These include Echelon I units, Regional Offices, and Work Units (Satuan Kerja or Satker) responsible for budget authorization, as well as Public Service Agency Work Units (Badan Layanan Umum or BLU) and Regional Government Work Units (Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah or SKPD) that utilize Deconcentration Funds, Co-Administration Funds (Tugas Pembantuan), and Joint Affairs Funds.

The LKPP is compiled by the Minister of Finance, in their capacity as Fiscal Manager, through the consolidation of the Financial Statements of Ministries/Agencies (Laporan Keuangan Kementerian/Lembaga or LKKL) and the Financial Statements of the State General Treasurer (Laporan Keuangan Bendahara Umum Negara or LKBUN).

The 2023 Central Government Financial Statements (LKPP 2023) represent a consolidation of the financial reports of the BUN reporting entity and the Ministry/Agency (K/L) reporting entities. Each LKKL, in turn, is a consolidation of the financial statements of the accounting entities within its subordinate work units.

2.LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 1 Definition and Scope of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Central Government

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Central Government for 2023 represent a consolidation of the financial statements of reporting entities of the State General Treasurer (BUN) and reporting entities of Ministries/Agencies (K/L). The LKKL is a consolidation of the financial statements of accounting entities under their respective work units. The LKPP covers the following transactions:

1. Financial transactions originating from the State Budget (APBN), including APBN funds executed by regional work units (SKPD), namely deconcentration funds, co-administration funds, and joint affairs funds.
2. Equity of Other Government Units (UBL) that are not work units.

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The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Central Government do not cover entities such as:

- State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN)
- State Universities with Legal Entity status (PTN BH)
- Regional Goverments
- Regional-Owned Enterprises (BUMD).

In accordance with Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) Number 217/PMK.05/2022 regarding the Central Government Accounting and Financial Reporting System, the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Central Government are generated through the Central Government Accounting System (SAPP), which consists of the State General Treasurer Accounting System (SA-BUN) and the Agency Accounting System (SAI). SAI is organized by Ministries/Agencies in a hierarchical manner, from the work unit level to the K/L level, including Public Service Agency (BLU) work units and SKPDs receiving allocations of Deconcentration Funds/Co-administration Funds/Joint Affairs Funds, to produce the Budget Realization Report, Balance Sheet, Operational Report, and Statement of Changes in Equity. In its implementation, Ministries/Agencies establish Accounting and Financial Reporting Units as well as Accounting and Reporting Units for State Property (BMN).

2.2 Components of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Central Government

Currently, the central government financial statements are prepared based on cash-based accounting, moving toward accrual-based accounting. In 2015, the accrual basis was implemented in Indonesia, so the financial statements audited by the Audit Board of Indonesia (BPK) are accrual-based. The components of accrual-based government financial statements consist of:

- Budget Execution Report (Cash Basis), consisting of the Budget Realization Report and the Statement of Changes in Budget Surplus/Deficit;
- Financial Statements (Accrual Basis), consisting of the Balance Sheet, Operational Report, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Cash Flow Statement. The Operational Report (LO) is prepared to complement reporting and the accrual accounting cycle, ensuring that the LO, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Balance Sheet are interrelated and accountable;
- Notes to the Financial Statements (Explanatory Notes for all LKP entities).

Budget Realization Report

The Budget Realization Report (LRA) is a component of government financial statements that presents a summary of sources, allocation, and utilization of financial resources managed by the central/regional government, illustrating the comparison between budget and actual realization within a specific period.

Statement of Changes in Budget Surplus/Deficit

The Statement of Changes in Budget Surplus/Deficit (SAL) provides information on increases or decreases in the budget surplus/deficit in the reporting year compared to the previous year and is presented only by the State General Treasurer and reporting entities preparing consolidated financial statements.

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Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet presents the financial position of a reporting entity regarding assets, liabilities, and equity at a specific date.

Operational Report

The Operational Report (LO) is prepared to complement reporting within the accrual accounting cycle (full accrual accounting cycle), ensuring that the Operational Report, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Balance Sheet are interconnected and accountable. The LO provides information on all operational financial activities of the reporting entity, reflected in LO revenues, expenses, and operational surpluses/deficits, presented alongside the previous period for comparison.

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement (LAK) is part of the financial statements that presents information on cash receipts and disbursements during a certain period, classified by operating, investing, financing, and transitory activities. Its purpose is to provide information on the sources, uses, and changes in cash and cash equivalents during an accounting period, as well as the cash and cash equivalents balance at the reporting date. The LAK must be prepared and presented only by organizational units with general treasury functions.

Statement of Changes in Equity

The Statement of Changes in Equity (LPE) provides information on increases or decreases in equity in the reporting year compared to the previous year. The LPE presents information on changes in the financial position of a reporting entity, whether it has increased or decreased as a result of activities conducted during the reporting period.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The Notes to the Financial Statements (CaLK) are an integral part of the financial statements; therefore, each reporting entity is required to present Notes to the Financial Statements. CaLK includes explanations, detailed lists, or analyses of the amounts presented in the Budget Realization Report, Statement of Changes in Budget Surplus/Deficit, Balance Sheet, Operational Report, Cash Flow Statement, and Statement of Changes in Equity. Also included are information required or recommended by the Government Accounting Standards Statement and other disclosures necessary for a fair presentation of the financial statements, such as contingent liabilities and other commitments. CaLK aims to enhance financial statement transparency and provide a better understanding of government financial information.

3.METHODS

3.1 Research Design

This study is a quantitative research aimed at testing and measuring data to obtain results. The data analysis employed is quantitative descriptive analysis to determine the performance level indicators of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Central Government. The object of this study is the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Central Government for 2023, which are secondary data obtained from the official website. The analysis period used in

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this study is the 2023 consolidated financial statements data from the Directorate General of Treasury, Ministry of Finance.

3.2 Results of the 2023 Budget Realization Report

Uraian	TA 2023			TA 2022
	Anggaran Konsolidasi	Realisasi Konsolidasi	% Realisasi Terhadap Anggaran	Realisasi Konsolidasi
PEMBIAYAAN				
Pembiayaan Dalam Negeri Pemerintah	**554.610.462.674.763**	**382.235.789.677.378**	**68,92%**	**684.302.101.674.637**
Penggunaan SAL dan SILPA TA sebelumnya	304.834.689.827.458	167.826.408.680.540	55,05%	121.347.568.958.958
Penerimaan Cicilan Pengembalian Penerusan Pinjaman dan Penerimaan Kembali Pemberian Pinjaman	6.467.035.122.589	6.403.968.605.644	99,02%	3.935.074.879.041
Privatisasi: Penjualan Aset Program Restrukturisasi dan Hasil Penjualan Kekayaan Daerah yang Dipisahkan	612.739.083.200	1.099.037.350.531	179,36%	687.290.455.669
Surat Berharga Negara (Neto)	437.834.050.997.000	308.193.788.405.962	70,39%	658.816.905.421.376
Pinjaman Dalam Negeri/Daerah	9.389.719.332.763	19.884.112.984.486	211,76%	26.006.168.590.824
Pembayaran Pokok Utang	(12.088.632.693.257)	(13.451.200.277.317)	111,27%	(6.458.936.801.919)
Penyertaan Modal Negara dan Daerah/Dana Investasi Pemerintah	(167.629.173.420.913)	(87.202.989.310.721)	52,02%	(97.087.759.706.520)
Dana Cadangan	(24.195.936.388.102)	(20.195.382.987.845)	83,47%	(21.731.033.555.385)
Pembentukan Dana Cadangan (termasuk Dana Pengembangan Pendidikan Nasional)	(24.613.147.207.864)	(24.236.663.229.761)	98,47%	(22.046.090.169.885)
Pencairan dana cadangan	417.210.819.762	4.041.280.241.916	968,64%	315.056.614.500
Pemberian Pinjaman Daerah	(281.205.089.575)	(139.957.120.387)	49,77%	(82.313.567.408)
Kewajiban Penjaminan	(330.511.505.000)	(330.511.505.000)	100,00%	(1.130.863.000.000)
Pembiayaan Lain-lain	(2.312.591.400)	148.514.851.485	(6.422,01%)	0
Pembiayaan Luar Negeri (Neto)	**(18.435.249.833.000)**	**79.580.324.525.204**	**(431,67%)**	**27.217.250.365.846**
Penarikan Pinjaman Luar Negeri (Bruto)	62.056.062.121.000	162.650.352.798.218	262,10%	108.283.083.586.601
Penarikan Pinjaman Program	29.500.000.000.000	82.990.780.840.684	281,32%	65.592.711.439.666
Penarikan Pinjaman Proyek	32.556.062.121.000	79.659.571.957.534	244,68%	42.690.372.146.935
Penerusan Pinjaman	(1.065.247.517.000)	(1.619.721.482.521)	152,05%	(1.783.927.975.298)
Pembayaran Cicilan Pokok Utang Luar Negeri	(79.426.064.437.000)	(81.450.306.790.493)	102,55%	(79.281.905.245.457)
JUMLAH PEMBIAYAAN	**536.175.212.841.763**	**461.816.114.202.582**	**86,13%**	**711.519.352.040.483**
SISA LEBIH/KURANG PEMBIAYAAN ANGGARAN	**(46.945.130.734.596)**	**118.586.958.031.679**	**(252,61%)**	**253.796.214.302.188**

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3.3 Results of the Consolidated Government Balance Sheet

PEMERINTAH REPUBLIK INDONESIA

NERACA PEMERINTAH KONSOLIDASIAN

UNTUK PERIODE YANG BERAKHIR SAMPAI DENGAN 30 DESEMBER 2023 DAN 31 DESEMBER 2022

Uraian	31 Desember 2023	31 Desember 2022	Persentase Selisih
ASET			
ASET LANCAR			
Kas dan Bank			
Kas di Kas Negara dan Kas Daerah	428.788.025.843.573	507.083.038.326.554	(15,44%)
Kas di Bendahara Pengeluaran	422.931.646.495	415.548.946.206	1,78%
Kas di Bendahara Penerimaan	457.291.956.742	104.017.799.878	339,63%
Kas Lainnya dan Setara Kas	24.424.866.584.105	7.318.506.570.951	233,74%
Kas pada BLU	68.306.406.691.319	69.143.340.150.544	(1,21%)
Jumlah Kas dan Bank	522.399.522.722.234	584.064.451.794.131	(10,56%)
Belanja dibayar di Muka dan Uang Muka Belanja	30.358.006.525.759	51.974.301.301.918	(41,59%)
Pendapatan yang masih harus diterima	15.268.713.521.615	17.562.805.658.048	(13,06%)
Piutang	150.403.717.820.220	115.308.505.087.083	30,44%
Investasi Jangka Pendek	36.353.500.341.007	26.570.205.966.378	36,82%
Persediaan	237.313.693.469.842	221.423.513.825.632	7,18%
Jumlah Aset Lancar	992.097.154.400.676	1.016.903.783.633.190	(2,44%)
INVESTASI JANGKA PANJANG			
Investasi Non Permanen			
Dana Bergulir (Netto)	19.162.378.589.413	14.675.357.574.027	30,58%
Pinjaman kepada BUMN/D dan Pemda Lainnya	98.778.677.710	109.420.672.893	(9,73%)
Investasi Non Permanen Lainnya (Netto)	279.694.665.737.127	239.299.404.173.307	16,88%
Jumlah Investasi Non Permanen	298.955.823.004.250	254.084.182.420.227	17,66%
Investasi Permanen			
Investasi Permanen PMN/D	3.350.821.304.141.400	3.142.496.994.400.680	6,63%
Investasi Permanen BLU	8.053.004.500	8.958.055.146	(10,10%)
Investasi Permanen Lainnya	687.018.979.056.485	598.441.920.545.355	14,80%
Jumlah Investasi Permanen	4.037.848.336.202.390	3.740.947.873.001.190	7,94%
Jumlah Investasi Jangka Panjang	4.336.804.159.206.640	3.995.032.055.421.410	8,55%
ASET TETAP			
Tanah	5.739.409.371.076.210	5.647.510.206.991.930	1,63%
Peralatan dan Mesin	1.444.809.917.594.980	1.329.202.103.574.430	8,70%
Gedung dan Bangunan	1.320.577.613.195.350	1.257.103.783.143.750	5,05%
Jalan, Irigasi, dan Jaringan	2.669.112.701.491.820	2.509.181.246.639.060	6,37%
Aset Tetap Lainnya	108.756.526.615.397	108.681.215.018.208	0,07%
Konstruksi Dalam Pengerjaan	308.430.149.266.849	223.651.618.851.976	37,91%
Akumulasi Penyusutan	(2.821.031.221.075.750)	(2.562.178.364.773.400)	10,10%
Konsesi Jasa	1.088.210.735.514.390	951.101.558.226.429	14,42%
Akumulasi Penyusutan Aset Konsesi Jasa	(80.340.569.263.966)	(57.336.912.361.836)	40,12%
Jumlah Aset Tetap	9.777.935.224.415.280	9.406.916.455.310.550	3,94%
PROPERTI INVESTASI			
Properti Investasi	160.506.675.838.552	93.519.146.329.512	71,63%
Akumulasi Penyusutan Properti Investasi	(56.132.925.175.972)	(54.320.086.389.921)	3,34%
Jumlah Properti Investasi	104.373.750.662.580	39.199.059.939.591	166,27%
PIUTANG JANGKA PANJANG			
Tagihan Penjualan Angsuran	806.842.240.088	282.153.482.276	185,96%
Tagihan Tuntutan Ganti Rugi	2.063.192.848.792	1.944.485.328.395	6,10%

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Uraian	31 Desember 2023	31 Desember 2022	Persentase Selisih
Piutang Jangka Panjang Lainnya	4.576.224.167.487	4.785.472.283.878	(4,37%)
Piutang Jangka Panjang Penerusan Pinjaman	596.253.315.754	603.000.476.225	(1,12%)
Penyisihan Piutang Tak Tertagih	(4.421.514.439.573)	(4.537.490.610.399)	(2,56%)
Jumlah Piutang Jangka Panjang	3.620.998.132.548	3.077.620.960.375	17,66%
ASET LAINNYA			
Kemitraan Dengan Pihak Ketiga	68.551.511.029.425	79.989.638.736.066	(14,30%)
Dana Jangka Panjang	-	28.798.237.380.309	(100,00%)
Aset Tak Berwujud	81.648.119.881.859	70.815.831.316.123	15,30%
Dana yang Dibatasi Penggunaannya	384.685.565.264.802	324.930.703.435.536	18,39%
Dana Penjaminan	12.829.602.055.000	12.449.624.844.000	3,05%
Dana Cadangan	5.815.434.423.939	5.026.052.605.271	15,71%
Dana Kelolaan BLU	52.063.867.817.609	10.340.470.045.889	403,50%
Aset Lain-lain	853.030.181.758.462	807.837.004.578.020	5,59%
Aset Lainnya dari Unit Pemerintah Lainnya	29.854.766.285.853	29.625.443.493.878	0,77%
Akumulasi Amortisasi Aset Tak Berwujud	(44.823.921.812.698)	(38.353.438.037.732)	16,87%
Akumulasi Penyusutan Aset Lainnya	(343.079.425.565.565)	(318.133.969.689.488)	7,84%
Jumlah Aset Lainnya	1.100.575.701.138.690	1.013.325.598.707.870	8,61%
JUMLAH ASET	**16.315.406.987.956.400**	**15.474.454.573.973.000**	**5,43%**
KEWAJIBAN			
KEWAJIBAN JANGKA PENDEK			
Utang Perhitungan Fihak Ketiga	5.112.220.766.011	4.386.462.382.614	16,55%
Utang Kepada Pihak Ketiga	125.095.299.415.034	131.586.294.906.917	(4,93%)
Utang Kelebihan Pembayaran Pendapatan	27.965.899.727.133	10.332.306.519.164	170,66%
Bagian Lancar Utang Jangka Panjang Lainnya	632.090.824.617.776	517.654.890.383.281	22,11%
Utang Biaya Pinjaman	109.310.545.725.595	94.148.973.384.551	16,10%
Utang Subsidi	25.207.352.917.324	15.233.102.271.564	65,48%
Utang Surat Berharga Negara	30.944.349.415.000	48.479.626.001.000	(36,17%)
Utang Belanja	27.928.613.604.246	18.193.621.828.438	53,51%
Pendapatan yang di Tangguhkan	403.617.716.901	4.056.160.026	9.850,73%
Pendapatan Diterima Dimuka	9.604.331.404.491	11.996.793.811.347	(19,94%)
Utang Jangka Pendek Lainnya	9.506.131.267.576	10.096.845.210.077	(5,85%)
Jumlah Kewajiban Jangka Pendek	1.003.169.186.577.090	862.112.972.858.978	16,36%
KEWAJIBAN JANGKA PANJANG			
Utang Jangka Panjang Dalam Negeri			
Utang Jangka Panjang Dalam Negeri Non Perbankan (SBN)	6.951.201.303.391.440	6.684.405.750.787.850	3,99%
Utang Jangka Panjang Dalam Negeri Lainnya	2.273.888.405.970	3.890.394.622.127	(41,55%)
Jumlah Utang Jangka Panjang Dalam Negeri	6.953.475.191.797.410	6.688.296.145.409.980	3,96%
Utang Jangka Panjang Luar Negeri			
Utang Jangka Panjang Luar Negeri Perbankan	886.277.290.731.920	822.838.479.742.048	7,71%
Utang Jangka Panjang Luar Negeri Lainnya	26.579.390.708	26.646.297.359	(0,25%)
Jumlah Utang Jangka Panjang Luar Negeri	886.303.870.122.628	822.865.126.039.407	7,71%
Kewajiban Konsesi Jasa			
Kewajiban Konsesi Jasa	589.002.419.926.666	504.065.294.802.522	16,85%
Jumlah Kewajiban Konsesi Jasa	589.002.419.926.666	504.065.294.802.522	16,85%
Jumlah Kewajiban Jangka Panjang	8.428.781.481.846.710	8.015.226.566.251.910	5,16%
JUMLAH KEWAJIBAN	**9.431.950.668.423.790**	**8.877.339.539.110.890**	**6,25%**
EKUITAS	**6.883.456.319.532.620**	**6.597.115.034.862.110**	**4,34%**
JUMLAH KEWAJIBAN DAN EKUITAS	**16.315.406.987.956.400**	**15.474.454.573.973.000**	**5,43%**

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3.4 Consolidated Operational Report

PEMERINTAH REPUBLIK INDONESIA

LAPORAN OPERASIONAL PEMERINTAH KONSOLIDASIAN

UNTUK PERIODE YANG BERAKHIR SAMPAI DENGAN 31 DESEMBER 2023 DAN 2022

Uraian	31 Desember 2023	31 Desember 2022	Persentase Selisih
KEGIATAN OPERASIONAL			
PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL			
PENDAPATAN PERPAJAKAN			
Pendapatan Pajak Penghasilan	1.056.264.876.071.450	991.488.696.172.421	6,53%
Pendapatan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai dan Penjualan Barang Mewah	749.872.917.946.326	694.776.882.555.958	7,93%
Pendapatan Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan	64.598.772.845.704	42.712.888.407.951	51,24%
Pendapatan Cukai	218.828.516.227.555	226.661.405.402.388	(3,46%)
Pendapatan Pajak Lainnya	9.962.359.820.249	6.779.467.430.496	46,95%
Pendapatan Bea Masuk	50.951.896.485.742	51.215.480.999.153	(0,51%)
Pendapatan Bea Keluar	13.814.253.622.480	39.784.089.995.800	(65,28%)
Pendapatan Pajak Lain-lain	232.908.882.447.061	224.059.053.657.697	3,95%
Jumlah Pendapatan Perpajakan	**2.397.202.475.466.570**	**2.277.477.964.621.860**	**5,26%**
PENDAPATAN NEGARA BUKAN PAJAK			
Pendapatan Sumber Daya Alam	280.285.831.628.760	302.124.663.573.157	(7,23%)
Pendapatan Bagian Pemerintah atas Laba BUMN /Pendapatan Dari Kekayaan Negara Dipisahkan (KND)	20.946.682.497.830	22.713.848.414.013	(7,78%)
Pendapatan Negara Bukan Pajak Lainnya	634.850.782.307.705	514.862.274.022.567	23,30%
Pendapatan Badan Layanan Umum	158.182.137.603.112	127.689.784.291.367	23,88%
Jumlah Pendapatan Negara Bukan Pajak	**1.094.265.434.037.410**	**967.390.570.301.103**	**13,12%**
PENDAPATAN HIBAH			
Pendapatan Hibah	51.559.936.308.831	48.185.825.440.196	7,00%
Jumlah Pendapatan Hibah	**51.559.936.308.831**	**48.185.825.440.196**	**7,00%**
PENDAPATAN TRANSFER			
Pendapatan Transfer	-	-	0,00%
Jumlah Pendapatan Transfer	-	-	**0,00%**
JUMLAH PENDAPATAN OPERASIONAL	**3.543.027.845.812.800**	**3.293.054.360.363.160**	**7,59%**
BEBAN OPERASIONAL			
Beban Pegawai	817.451.058.942.146	815.824.195.436.946	0,20%
Beban Persediaan	58.854.465.930.968	63.071.147.279.451	(6,69%)
Beban Barang dan Jasa	523.816.068.041.696	490.841.051.849.067	6,72%
Beban Pemeliharaan	57.362.019.873.981	55.831.223.001.473	2,74%
Beban Perjalanan Dinas	91.373.989.210.240	73.896.979.345.131	23,65%
Beban Barang Untuk Diserahkan Kepada Masyarakat	68.231.757.433.738	73.184.060.840.892	(6,77%)
Beban Bunga	490.875.753.084.126	410.801.519.564.832	19,49%
Beban Subsidi	248.079.317.211.602	250.949.846.878.617	(1,14%)
Beban Hibah	56.120.652.490.274	49.959.880.402.761	12,33%
Beban Bantuan Sosial	167.214.490.221.817	175.543.584.412.218	(4,74%)
Beban Transfer	176.982.042.102.102	16.378.179.560.440	980,60%
Beban Lain-lain	295.008.459.290.593	414.659.631.457.845	(28,86%)

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Uraian	31 Desember 2023	31 Desember 2022	Persentase Selisih
Beban Penyusutan dan Amortisasi	353.014.357.212.803	358.631.499.363.974	(1,57%)
Beban Penyisihan Piutang Tak Tertagih	7.850.363.170.050	42.546.007.711.007	(81,55%)
JUMLAH BEBAN OPERASIONAL	**3.412.234.794.216.140**	**3.292.118.807.104.650**	**3,65%**
SURPLUS/(DEFISIT) DARI KEGIATAN OPERASIONAL	**130.793.051.596.667**	**935.553.258.510**	**13.880,29%**
KEGIATAN NON OPERASIONAL			
SURPLUS/(DEFISIT) PELEPASAN ASET NON LANCAR			
Pendapatan Pelepasan Aset Non Lancar	4.790.439.038.810	6.950.489.265.826	(31,08%)
Beban Pelepasan Aset Non Lancar	23.864.603.451.960	134.216.842.597.171	(82,22%)
Jumlah Surplus/(Defisit) Pelepasan Aset Non Lancar	**(19.074.164.413.150)**	**(127.266.353.331.345)**	**(85,01%)**
SURPLUS/(DEFISIT) PENYELESAIAN KEWAJIBAN JANGKA PANJANG			
Pendapatan Penyelesaian Kewajiban Jangka Panjang	105.211.500.000	-	0,00%
Beban Penyelesaian Kewajiban Jangka Panjang	536.653.910.900	1.337.452.801.614	(59,87%)
Jumlah Surplus/(Defisit) Penyelesaian Kewajiban Jangka Panjang	(431.442.410.900)	(1.337.452.801.614)	(67,74%)
SURPLUS/(DEFISIT) DARI KEGIATAN NON OPERASIONAL LAINNYA			
Pendapatan dari Kegiatan Non Operasional Lainnya	112.360.987.542.646	96.002.565.101.242	17,04%
Beban dari Kegiatan Non Operasional Lainnya	34.554.263.534.160	212.613.734.435.340	(83,75%)
Jumlah Surplus/(Defisit) Dari Kegiatan Non Operasional Lainnya	77.806.724.008.486	(116.611.169.334.098)	(166,72%)
SURPLUS/(DEFISIT) DARI KEGIATAN NON OPERASIONAL LAINNYA	**58.301.117.184.436**	**(245.214.975.467.057)**	**123,78%**
POS LUAR BIASA			
Pendapatan Luar Biasa	28.244.220.109	15.503.871.268	82,18%
Beban Luar Biasa	1.649.822.142.583	2.004.769.296.477	(17,71%)
Jumlah Surplus/(Defisit) Dari Pos Luar Biasa	(1.621.577.922.474)	(1.989.265.425.209)	18,48%
SURPLUS/(DEFISIT) DARI POS LUAR BIASA	**(1.621.577.922.474)**	**(1.989.265.425.209)**	**18,48%**
SURPLUS/(DEFISIT) LO	**187.472.590.858.629**	**(246.268.687.633.757)**	**176,13%**

3.5 Implementation of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Central Government 2023 in the Field of Macroeconomics

Throughout 2023, the global economy faced various challenges and risks that overshadowed the sustainability of the post-COVID-19 economic recovery.

Global challenges were closely related to changes occurring in developed countries. High global inflation was responded to by central banks in various countries through tightening monetary policies and increasing interest rates, which led to slower economic growth. High global interest rates also increased the risk of debt distress in many countries with high debt levels. Geopolitical factors, marked by escalations in conflicts and wars, further contributed to global uncertainty. While the war in Ukraine continued, the world was also shocked by the conflict leading to a humanitarian crisis in Gaza, Palestine.

The escalation of these geopolitical conflicts negatively impacted the smooth functioning of global supply chains and increased the risk of volatility in food and energy prices. The tendency toward protectionist trade and industrial policies, combined with rising debt risks in many countries due to high interest rates, also created limited policy space in many countries. Ongoing geopolitical conflicts indicate that potential risks have not yet subsided.

Amid global uncertainty, international manufacturing performance weakened, resulting in a decline in global trade activity. Global manufacturing activity also remained sluggish. The global Manufacturing Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) stayed in the contraction zone, closing

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at 49.0 at the end of the year. Europe experienced the sharpest contraction in manufacturing activity throughout 2023, with the December Manufacturing PMI reaching only 44.4. In December 2023, manufacturing activity in over 65 percent of G20 and ASEAN-6 countries remained in the contraction zone. Manufacturing activity in large economies such as the United States, Japan, South Korea, Germany, as well as several ASEAN countries like Malaysia and Vietnam, mostly remained in the contraction zone throughout 2023. On the other hand, Indonesia and India were two of the few countries where manufacturing activity remained in the expansion zone throughout the year.

Global commodity prices also moderated throughout 2023, although they were still overshadowed by high uncertainty due to geopolitical factors and extreme weather. Energy commodity prices trended downward throughout 2023, with declines of 38.8 percent year-to-date (ytd) for natural gas, 63.8 percent ytd for coal, and 10.3 percent ytd for crude oil (Brent) compared to year-end 2022 prices. In terms of food commodities, rice prices remained high due to the impact of the El Niño phenomenon.

3.6 Application of Notes to the 2023 Consolidated Budget Realization Report

1. Consolidated Revenue and Grants

In 2023, Consolidated Revenue and Grants reached IDR 3,132.87 trillion, representing the consolidation of Central Government Revenue and Grants of IDR 2,783.93 trillion and Local Government Revenue and Grants of IDR 1,251.96 trillion before reciprocal account eliminations.

The Consolidated Revenue and Grants consisted of:

- Consolidated Tax Revenue of IDR 2,452.86 trillion, or 78.29%;
- Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue of IDR 675.49 trillion, or 21.56%; and
- Consolidated Grant Revenue of IDR 4.52 trillion, or 0.14% of total Consolidated Revenue and Grants.

The 2023 Consolidated Tax Revenue of IDR 2,452.86 trillion consisted of:

- Domestic Tax Revenue of IDR 2,388.37 trillion, or 97.37%, and
- Consolidated International Trade Tax of IDR 64.49 trillion, or 2.63%.

Non-Tax Revenue includes revenues from natural resources, the government's share of SOE/Regional SOE profits, and other non-tax revenues. Natural resource revenue includes income from oil, natural gas, general mining, forestry, fisheries, and geothermal mining. Other non-tax revenues of the Central Government include income from sales and leases, services, interest, prosecutorial and judicial income, education, gratifications and confiscated corruption funds, contributions and fines, and other revenues.

Other non-tax revenues at the Local Government level include regional levies and other Local Own-Source Revenues (PAD).

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URAIAN	Konsolidasi			
	2023 (Dalam Rupiah)	%	2022 (Dalam Rupiah)	%
A. Pendapatan dan Hibah				
I. Pendapatan Perpajakan	2.452.856.512.391.643	78,29%	2.273.382.941.187.980	77,63%
1. Pajak Dalam Negeri	2.388.366.577.927.230	76,24%	2.182.485.275.670.240	74,52%
2. Pajak Perdagangan Internasional	64.489.934.464.413	2,06%	90.897.665.517.741	3,10%
II. Pendapatan Bukan Pajak	675.494.892.669.374	21,56%	649.134.450.219.241	22,17%
1. Pendapatan Sumber Daya Alam	254.203.031.073.614	8,11%	268.770.896.270.784	9,18%
2. Bagian Pemerintah atas Laba BUMN/D	95.159.123.295.559	3,04%	51.520.129.417.118	1,76%
3. Pendapatan Bukan Pajak Lainnya	164.683.671.087.337	5,26%	180.436.053.448.662	6,16%
4. Pendapatan BLU	161.449.067.212.864	5,15%	148.407.371.082.677	5,07%
III. Pendapatan Hibah	4.515.247.466.723	0,14%	6.043.160.721.895	0,21%
Jumlah Pendapatan dan Hibah	3.132.866.652.527.740	100,00%	2.928.560.552.129.120	100,00%

3.7 Application of Notes to the 2023 Consolidated Central Government Balance Sheet

Consolidated assets as of 31 December 2023 amounted to IDR 16,315.41 trillion. The consolidated assets consist of current assets, long-term investment assets, fixed assets, investment property assets, long-term receivables, and other assets.

The composition of consolidated assets is dominated by consolidated fixed assets, amounting to IDR 9,777.94 trillion, or 59.93% of total consolidated assets. The next largest consolidated assets are long-term investments at IDR 4,336.80 trillion, other consolidated assets at IDR 1,100.58 trillion, current consolidated assets at IDR 992.10 trillion, investment property at IDR 104.37 trillion, and long-term receivables at IDR 3.62 trillion.

The total consolidated assets increased by IDR 840.95 trillion, or 5.43%, compared to the period ending 31 December 2022. The asset component with the largest change was fixed assets, increasing by IDR 371.02 trillion, or 3.94%, followed by long-term investments, which rose by IDR 341.77 trillion, or 8.55%.

Furthermore, a comparison of the changes in the structure of consolidated assets as of 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 can be seen in the graph below.

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4.DISCUSSION

The results of this study indicate that the analysis of the implementation of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Central Government in 2023 has a significant and crucial role in measuring the state of the economy in Indonesia. In addition, the consolidated financial statements also provide:

1. **Transparency**: The consolidated financial statements provide a comprehensive overview of the central government's financial position and performance, thereby enhancing transparency in the management of state finances.
2. **Accountability**: The consolidated financial statements enable the central government to be held accountable for the management of state finances, thereby improving accountability.
3. **Decision-Making**: The consolidated financial statements provide accurate and relevant information for decision-making, helping the central government make more informed decisions.
4. **Efficiency**: The consolidated financial statements assist the central government in identifying areas that require improvement and enhancing efficiency in financial management.
5. **Oversight**: The consolidated financial statements allow the central government to monitor and supervise state financial management, thus preventing fund misuse and improving the quality of financial management.
6. **Openness**: The consolidated financial statements provide accurate and transparent information to the public, thereby increasing public trust in the central government.
7. **Planning**: The consolidated financial statements assist the central government in long-term financial planning, enabling the formulation of more effective and efficient policies.

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5.CONCLUSION

The analysis of the implementation of the consolidated financial statements in the central government sector for 2023 was conducted to determine the extent to which the consolidated financial statements can enhance transparency, accountability, and efficiency in state financial management. Based on the analysis results, it can be concluded that the consolidated financial statements play a crucial role in improving the quality of state financial management.

The consolidated financial statements provide a comprehensive overview of the central government's financial position and performance, thereby enhancing transparency and accountability in financial management. In addition, the consolidated financial statements assist the central government in making more accurate and effective decisions and in increasing the efficiency of state financial management.

However, several challenges remain in implementing consolidated financial statements in the central government sector, such as limited resources and a lack of awareness of the importance of consolidated financial statements. Therefore, efforts are needed to improve the quality of consolidated financial statements and raise awareness about their significance in state financial management.

To enhance the quality of consolidated financial statements, the central government needs to undertake several measures, such as improving the quality of financial data, enhancing human resource capabilities, and strengthening financial information systems. Moreover, the central government should also improve transparency and accountability in financial management by providing accurate and relevant financial information to the public.

Thus, the analysis of the implementation of consolidated financial statements in the central government sector for 2023 provides a comprehensive understanding of the importance of consolidated financial statements in improving the quality of state financial management. The results of this analysis can be used as a basis for evaluation and improvement in financial management, thereby enhancing transparency, accountability, and efficiency.

Based on the analysis, several recommendations can be provided as follows:

1. The central government needs to improve the quality of consolidated financial statements by enhancing the quality of financial data and human resource capabilities.
2. The central government needs to increase transparency and accountability in state financial management by providing accurate and relevant financial information to the public.
3. The central government needs to raise awareness of the importance of consolidated financial statements in state financial management.
4. The central government needs to continuously evaluate and improve state financial management to enhance the quality of consolidated financial statements.

Therefore, it is expected that the analysis of the implementation of consolidated financial statements in the central government sector for 2023 will make a significant contribution to improving the quality of state financial management.

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