



Indonesian Government Financial Auditing: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract: Examining the problem of government financial auditing from various past studies will be able to open up new opportunities to find more varied research and to get the renewal of a study, it is necessary to analyze previous research by mapping related research in the field of government financial auditing. This study aims to conduct mapping related to research in the field of government financial auditing in Indonesia published in various Scopus-indexed international journals. This type of research is desk research. The bibliometric analysis method was used in this research. It was found that research on Indonesian government financial audits has emerged since 2011. The total number of articles that discussed the topic and analyzed in this study was 91 articles. The year 2020 was the peak where articles were produced that year with the highest total of 18 articles. Aswar K., Erlina, and Setyaningrum D. were the most productive researchers and the University of Indonesia produced the most articles on the topic of auditing Indonesian government finances in the Scopus journal database. The subject areas with the most publications are Business, Management, and Accounting. Meanwhile, the most cited publication is Transparency of local government in Indonesia. Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that research on government financial audits in Indonesia is increasing every year and is interesting for further research.

Keywords: Audit, Finance, Government, Bibliometrics

INTRODUCTION

A financial audit is an audit that ensures that accounting systems and financial controls are operating efficiently and appropriately and that financial transactions are properly authorized and recorded. An audit/inspection is an independent investigation of some specialized activity. "Auditing is a systematic process that is objectively related to the evaluation of evidence regarding assertions about economic activities and events to determine the degree or level of relationship between these assertions and existing criteria and communicate the results obtained to interested parties.

The audit of the Indonesian Government Financial Statements is carried out by an independent party, namely Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK-RI). BPK has the task of examining the management and financial responsibilities of the State carried out by the Central Government, Regional Governments, other State Institutions, Bank Indonesia, BUMN, BUMD, and other institutions that manage State finances. The audit conducted by BPK-RI is to test the extent to which the government's ability to implement the State budget by not ignoring the provisions of the legislation.

Financial statement audits are always needed by every entity to assess the fairness or appropriateness of the presentation of financial statements. This assessment will be reflected in an audit opinion. Government financial statements are audited so that the public knows and can assess the credibility, truth, accuracy, and reliability of the information on the management and financial responsibility of the State.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In a mechanism of good governance and increasing the transparency of financial statements, it is necessary to conduct an audit by an external audit that is independent of the entity as a "check and balance" function. (Jensen & Meckling, 1976).

Audit results are used to improve resource allocation and increase efficiency, this is the added value of auditing because of the ability to provide independent assurance of the credibility of accounting information (Zhang et al., 2016). In general, public sector audits include one or three types of audits: financial statement audits, compliance audits, and performance audits. However, all public sector audits start with the goal of achieving good governance.

According to Hilmi and Martani (2002), financial reports are a means for the government to inform the results of good government performance to the people both as a form of accountability and as a form of promotion for political purposes. The more reliable the presentation of financial statements, the better the opinion obtained and the implementation of an internal control system in good financial management as a form of government signal to stakeholders (Agusti, 2014).

RESEARCH METHODS

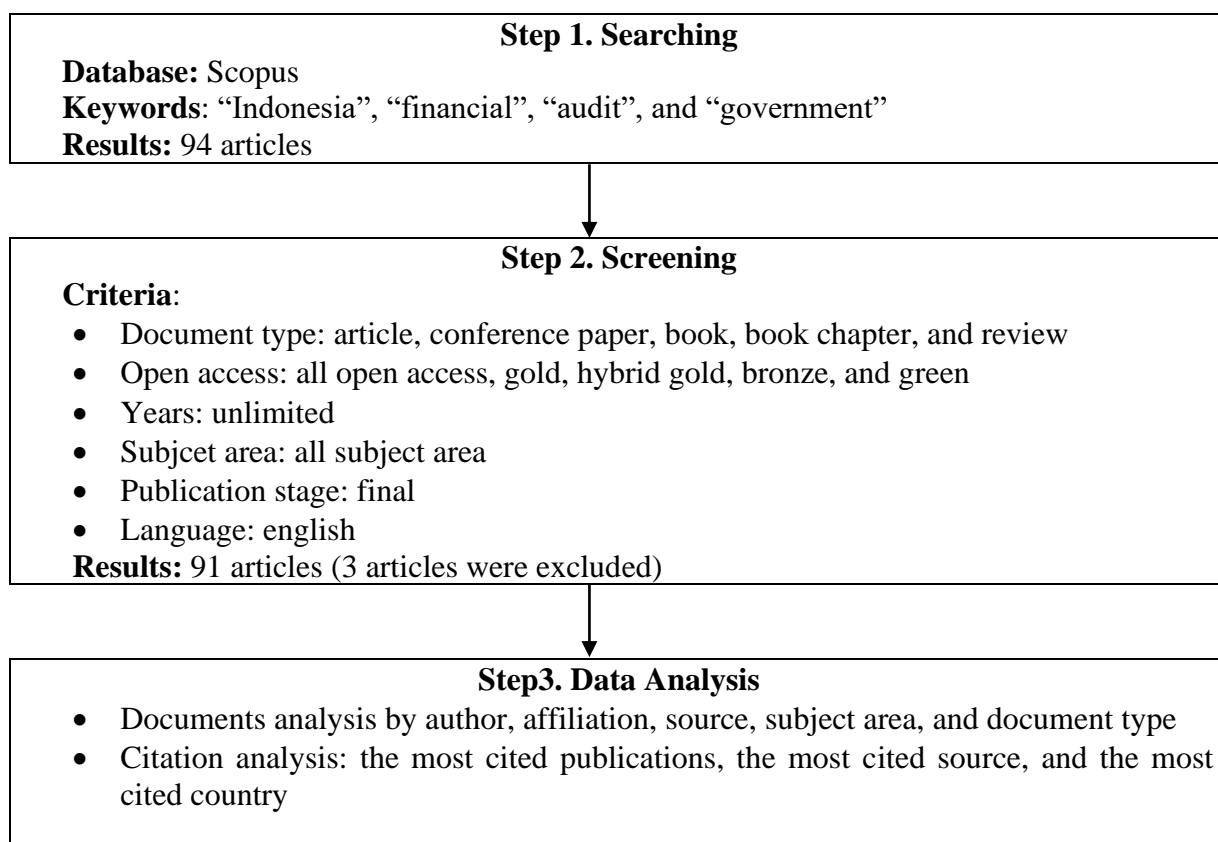
The type of research conducted in this study is desk research. More specifically, this research method is a bibliometric method. Bibliometric method is a research method that aims to group and interpret statistics related to books and publications (Caciatori Junior & Cherobim, 2020), (Haq & Bahit, 2021). In addition, bibliometric method is also used to measure specific research topics and can be applied to predict the development of new technologies (Li et al., 2015) (Bahit & Utami, 2021). Consistent with the purpose of this study, the bibliometric method was conducted on previous research that discussed the audit of the Indonesian government's finances.

The stages of this research can be seen in Picture 1. The first step is searching. This stage involves searching for articles that match the topic of this research. This stage was only conducted on the Scopus journal database. We chose this database because Scopus is one of the leading scientific journal databases at the global level (W. Choi, et al, 2021). In addition, the coverage of the database is very wide and the number of citations is high compared to other databases (R. Pranckute, 2021). The searching stage was conducted using 4 keywords, namely "Indonesia", "financial", "audit", and "government". At this stage, a total of 94 articles were identified that matched the four keywords that could appear in the title, abstract, or keywords of each article. The second step is screening.

This stage is a step to select the selected articles according to the established criteria. The selected article criteria in this study are (1) document type are article, conference paper,

review, book, and book chapter, (2) open access are all open access, gold, hybrid gold, bronze, and green, (3) there is no restriction on the publication year, (4) subject area is all subject area, (5) publication stage was only final stage, and (6) language was only English. Out of 94 articles, this research obtained 91 articles that met the criteria. There were 3 articles that did not meet the criteria because the articles were "article in press". The process of stages 1 and 2 of this research was conducted on February 18, 2023.

The third stage is data analysis. Data analysis is carried out using bibliometric analysis. This study analyzes the trends of articles discussing the financial audit of the Indonesian government from year to year. The most productive documents in terms of author, affiliation, and subject area are also analyzed in this stage. Another analysis conducted is citation analysis. In this study, bibliometric analysis was carried out using the Vosviewer software.

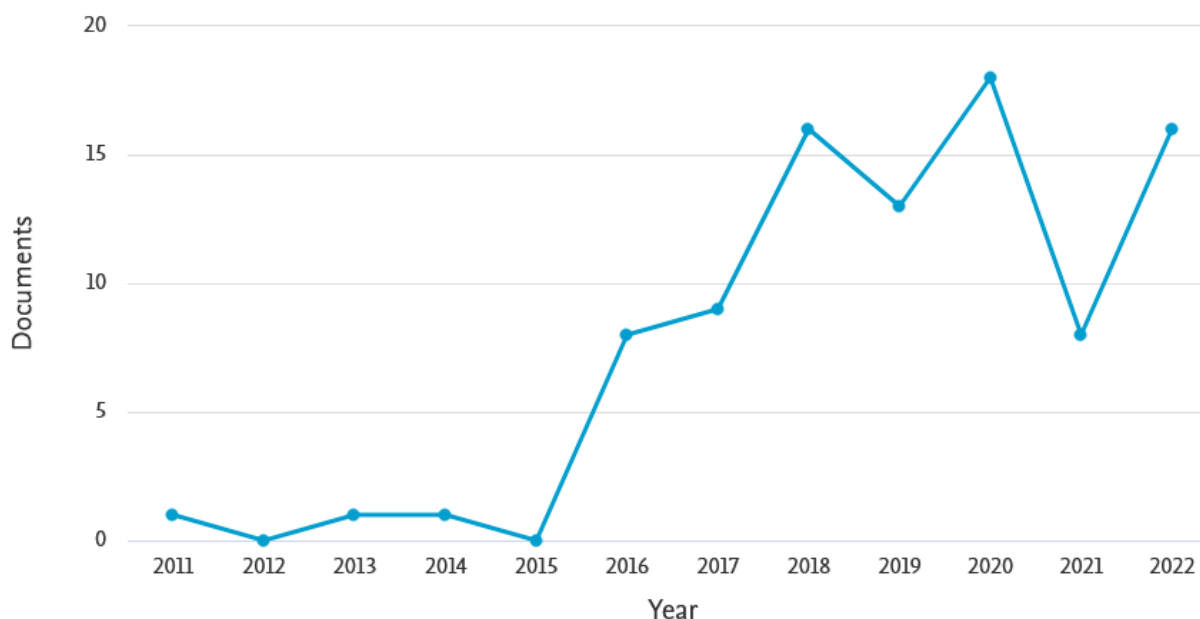


Picture 1. Data Collection Process

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

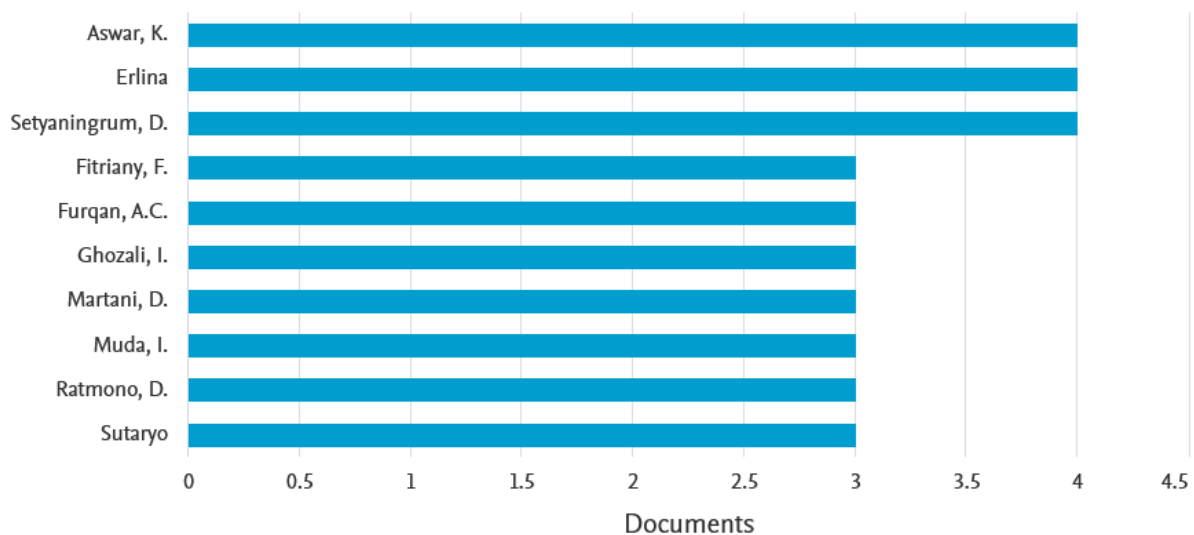
Characteristics of Research Documents

Picture 2 shows the trend of publications numbers that studied the Indonesian government financial auditing per year. The publication trend shows this topic has evolved over time. The publications from 2011 to 2015 was still low with few publications produced. Starting from 2016 to 2020, the number of publications increased every year, except in 2019. In 2021, the publications decreased compared to 2020, while in 2022 the number of publications increased again. The decline may have occurred due to the impact of Covid-19.



Picture 2. Documents per Year

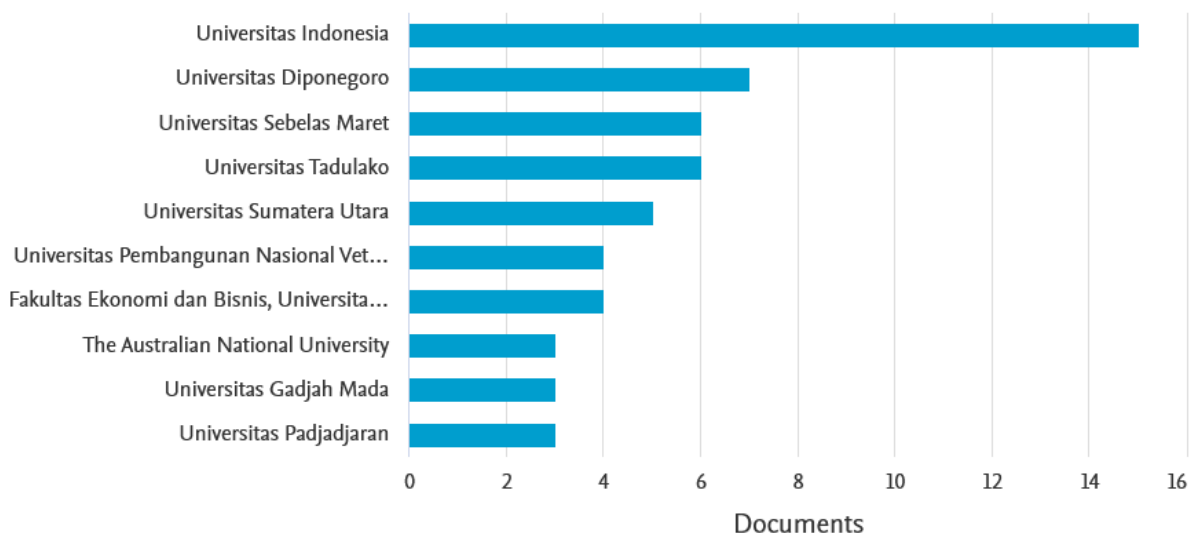
Picture 3 shows the number of documents based on the most prolific authors. Based on the picture, researches related the Indonesian government financial auditing was mostly written by Aswar, K., Erlina, and Setyaningrum. Each other produced 4 documents. Other authors, namely Fitriany, F., Furqan, A.C., Ghozali, I., Martani, D., Muda, I., Ratmono, D., and Sutaryo, each produced 3 publications.



Picture 3. Documents by Author

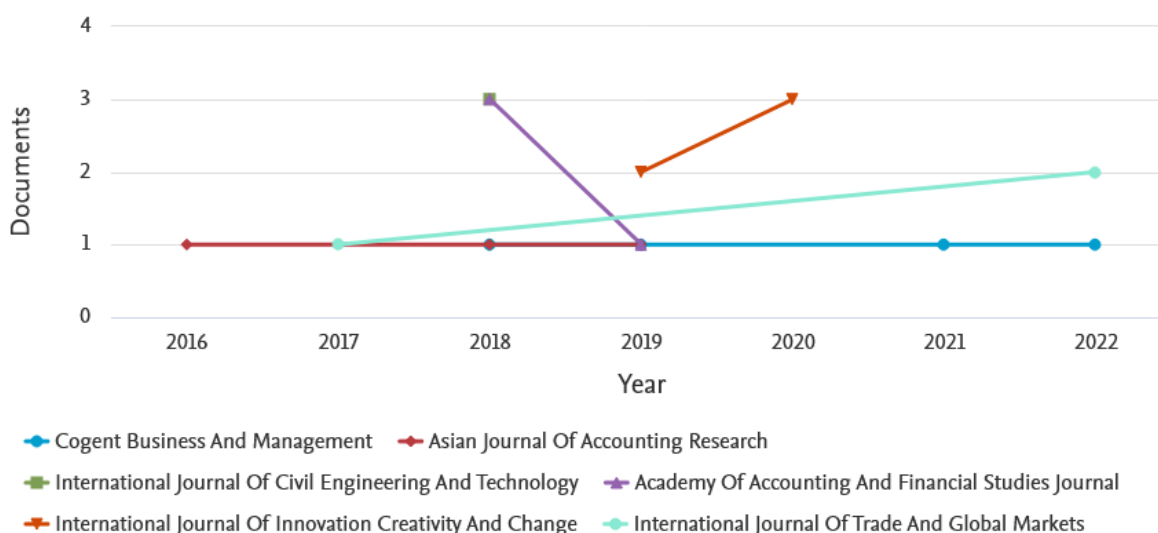
Picture 4 illustrates the number of documents based on the authors' affiliation. Universitas Indonesia is the affiliation with the highest number of publications (15 documents). The next highest affiliation is Universitas Diponegoro (7 documents). Universitas Sebelas Maret and Universitas Tadulako are in the third and fourth positions, respectively. Each other were 6 documents. Universitas Sumatera Utara the fifth position that have 5 documents. Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran and Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Indonesia are the sixth and seventh positions, respectively (4

documents). The Australian National University, Universitas Gadjah Mada, and Universitas Padjadjaran are in the eighth, ninth, and tenth positions with 3 documents.



Picture 4. Documents by Affiliation

The picture 5 shows the trend of the documents number each year based on the sources. The Journal of Cogent Business and Management is a journal source that produces the latest documents in 2022. It is recorded that the journal has produced 3 documents published in 2019, 2021, and 2022. The International Journal of Trade and Global Market is the journal source that produces the most documents in 2022. It produced 2 documents. Additionally, the journal has published 1 document in 2017. The International Journal of Innovation, Creativity, and Change is the source that produces the most in the last decade, It published 5 documents in 2019 and 2020. This is followed by the Academy of Accounting and Financial Studies Journal, which has published 4 documents from 2018 and 2019.



Picture 5. Documents per Year by Source

Table 1 represents the number of documents based on subject areas. According to the Table 1, the highest publication is Business, Management and Accounting. It produced 60 documents. This is followed by Economics, Econometrics and Finance (41 documents), and Social Sciences (26 documents). This results make sense because the research on

Indonesian government financial auditing falls within the main scope of these three subject areas. This topic is indeed more suitable for these three subject areas.

Table 1. Total documents by Subject Area

No	Subject area	Total Documents
1	Business, Management and Accounting	60
2	Economics, Econometrics and Finance	41
3	Social Sciences	26
4	Decision Sciences	10
5	Engineering	10
6	Computer Science	9
7	Arts and Humanities	8
8	Environmental Science	6
9	Earth and Planetary Sciences	3
10	Energy	2
11	Mathematics	2
12	Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics	2
13	Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	1
14	Physics and Astronomy	1
15	Psychology	1

Table 2 indicates the documents numbers based on document types. According to the Table 2, the most generated document type is article. It produces 74 documents. This is equivalent to 81% of the total documents that discuss the research on Indonesian government financial auditing. The second position is a conference paper with 14 documents (18%). After that, books, book chapters, and reviews only produce 1 document each other.

Table 2. Total documents by document type

No	Document type	Total Documents
1	Article	74
2	Conference Paper	14
3	Book	1
4	Book Chapter	1
5	Review	1

Citation Analysis

Table 3 presents the documents number based on the most cited publications that discuss Indonesian government financial auditing. The analysis shows that the most cited publication is Transparency of local government in Indonesia with 27 citations. The publication entitled the effect of corporate governance on the performance of a company - some empirical findings from Indonesia is ranked second with 26 citations. The third position is the publication titled Political connections and audit report lag: Indonesian evidence with 21 citations. After that, it is followed by the article titled Performance audit and balanced scorecard perspective (18 citations), Determinants and consequences of environmental investment: an empirical study of Indonesian firms (17 citations), and Local government spending and service delivery in Indonesia: the perverse effects of substantial fiscal resources (17 citations).

Table 3. The most cited publications

No	Title of Documents	Authors	Total Citations
1.	Transparency of local government in Indonesia	Adiputra I.M.P.; Utama S.; Rossieta H.	27
2.	The effect of corporate governance on the performance of a company - Some empirical findings from Indonesia	Herdjiono I.; Sari I.M.	26
3.	Political connections and audit report lag: Indonesian evidence	Habib A.; Muhammadi A.H.	21
4.	Performance audit and balanced scorecard perspective	Muda I.; Erlina; Yahya I.; Nasution A.A.	18
5.	Determinants and consequences of environmental investment: an empirical study of Indonesian firms	Chariri A.; Nasir M.; Januarti I.; Daljono D.	17
6.	Local government spending and service delivery in Indonesia: the perverse effects of substantial fiscal resources	Lewis B.D.	17
7.	The effect of audit findings and audit recommendation follow-up on the financial report and public service quality in Indonesia	Furqan A.C.; Wardhani R.; Martani D.; Setyaningrum D.	16
8.	Does Green Investment Increase Financial Performance? Empirical Evidence from Indonesian Companies	Chariri A.; Bukit G.R.S.B.; Eklesia O.B.; Christi B.U.; Tarigan D.M.	14
9.	Determinants of the implementation of risk-based internal auditing in regencies/cities in North Sumatera province	Erlina; Muda I.	14
10.	The effect of self efficacy and professional development on the work quality of internal auditor	Erlina; Muda I.	14
11.	Factors influencing audit opinion of the Indonesian municipal governments' financial statements	Pamungkas B.; Ibtida R.; Avrian C.	14

Table 4 reveals the most cited source. The analysis results that the highest number of citations comes from the International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology. It has a total of 46 citations from 3 documents. The Asian Journal of Accounting Research have second place with 37 citations. This journal comes from 3 documents. The third place is occupied by the Journal of Management and Business Administration - Central Europe with 26 citations. However, the third-ranked journal is cited from only one document.

Table 4. The most cited source

No	Title of Source	Total Documents	Total Citations
1.	International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology	3	46
2.	Asian Journal of Accounting Research	3	37
3.	Journal of Management and Business Administration. Central Europe	1	26
4.	Cogent Business and Management	3	24
5.	International Journal of Accounting and Information Management	1	21
6.	Academy of Accounting and Financial Studies Journal	4	18
7.	Journal of Asia Business Studies	1	17
8.	Regional Studies	1	17
9.	International Journal of Public Sector Management	1	16
10.	E3S Web of Conferences	1	14
11.	Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology	1	11

12. European Research Studies Journal	1	10
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Table 5 shows the most cited country with the highest number of citations on this topic. Indonesia is ranked first with 332 citations, followed by Australia with 29 citations, New Zealand with 21 citations, Malaysia and the United Kingdom in fourth and fifth positions, respectively, with 4 citations. Indonesia dominates the number of citations because this topic is limited to Indonesia, so it is reasonable. It can also be seen that other countries with the highest number of citations are neighboring countries of Indonesia, such as Australia, New Zealand, and Malaysia.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to map research related to Indonesian government financial audit through bibliometric analysis of 91 documents from the Scopus database. The study found that publications on government financial audit in Indonesia have increased from 2011 to 2022. Furthermore, Indonesian government financial audit research has been conducted in various fields of study, although most of the documents are produced in the fields of (1) Business, Management and Accounting, (2) Economics, Econometrics and Finance, and Social Sciences, and (3) Decision Sciences. However, this topic is mainly studied by researchers and affiliates from Indonesia, with only a few researchers or affiliates from outside Indonesia addressing this topic, including Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, and the United Kingdom. Government financial audit research will be one of the interesting topics to be studied in the future.

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