



**JAM**

Journal of Accounting and Management

Volume 3 Issue 1, 2026 (23-28)

ISSN (online) : **3048-345X**

Homepage : <https://jurnalunived.com/index.php/JAM>

Doi : <https://doi.org/10.37676/jam.v3i1>

## **Analysis of Investigative Services in Disclosing State Financial Losses: A Case Study of the State Assets and Auction Services Office (KPKNL)**

**Nayla Maulidya Safira<sup>1</sup>, Adryan Gymnastiar<sup>2</sup>, Aryo Andika Supari<sup>3</sup>, Ernawaty Usman<sup>4</sup>, Abdul Kahar<sup>5</sup>**

<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup> Universitas Tadulako

e-mail: <sup>1)</sup> [naylamaulidya21@gmail.com](mailto:naylamaulidya21@gmail.com) ; <sup>2)</sup> [adryangym2000@gmail.com](mailto:adryangym2000@gmail.com) ; <sup>3)</sup> [aryojr012@gmail.com](mailto:aryojr012@gmail.com)

<sup>4)</sup> [ernawatyusman02@yahoo.co.id](mailto:ernawatyusman02@yahoo.co.id) ; <sup>5)</sup> [kaharabdul987@gmail.com](mailto:kaharabdul987@gmail.com)

Received [20-04-2026]

Revised [07-06-2026]

Accepted [11-06-2026]

**Abstract.** This study aims to analyze the role of the Kantor Pelayanan Kekayaan Negara dan Lelang (KPKNL) in supporting investigative services for uncovering state financial losses. The research employed a descriptive qualitative approach with a case study method through direct observation and interviews conducted at KPKNL. The findings indicate that KPKNL plays a significant role in supporting investigative processes through state asset management, state receivable administration, asset valuation, debtor tracing, field verification, document validation, and the auction of confiscated assets and court-decided properties. In addition, risk management of state receivables is implemented through collection procedures, field examinations, and legal actions against uncooperative debtors. Although KPKNL does not have direct authority to conduct investigations or criminal inquiries, its functions contribute substantially to asset recovery efforts and support transparent and accountable state financial governance. The study concludes that KPKNL serves as an important supporting institution in the process of uncovering and recovering state financial losses.

**Keywords:** *Investigative Services; State Financial Losses; Asset Recovery.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

State finances play a crucial role in the administration of government, aimed at achieving clean, responsible, and efficient governance. This management encompasses a series of processes, from planning and implementation to monitoring and accountability for the use of state finances, including the management of state assets and receivables, to support the national development agenda and improve public welfare (Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022).

The management of state assets and receivables still faces various challenges and problems. These problems can include bad debts, misuse of state assets, weak administrative oversight, data manipulation, and even corruption, resulting in state losses. State financial losses are the tangible and definite reduction in money, securities, or goods due to unlawful acts, whether intentional or negligent (BPK RI, 2023). This situation not only results in the loss of potential state revenue but can also undermine public trust in the government and public institutions. Furthermore, losses resulting from criminal acts that are not promptly addressed can hamper the effectiveness of public services and disrupt the long-term stability of state financial management.

The increasing complexity of state financial issues demands an effective oversight and investigation system to support law enforcement and the recovery of state losses. The financial

investigation process plays a crucial role in uncovering irregularities through information gathering, data verification, asset tracing, and analysis of documents and transactions related to a case. Financial investigation is a systematic process for obtaining and analyzing evidence to uncover acts of asset misuse, fraud, or violations that harm an organization or the state (ACFE, 2022). The success of the investigation process depends not only on law enforcement officials but also requires the support of various government agencies possessing data, information, and administrative authority related to state asset management.

The State Assets and Auction Service Office (KPKNL) is one such institution that plays a strategic role in supporting this process. This institution, a vertical unit under the Directorate General of State Assets, is responsible for managing state assets, conducting asset valuations, handling state receivables, and conducting auction activities (DJKN, 2024). In carrying out its duties, the KPKNL not only functions as a manager of state asset administration, but also plays a role in supporting the supervision and control of state assets so that they can be managed optimally and in accordance with statutory provisions. Research by Hidayat and Sari (2021) explains that investigative activities in state financial management can be conducted through field inspections, document verification, and financial transaction analysis to detect indications of irregularities. The study emphasizes that an investigative approach does not always take the form of legal inquiries, but can also include administrative activities that support the disclosure of state losses. This aligns with the operational activities of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPKNL), which include investigative elements in the process of managing state receivables and asset identification.

Research by Putri et al. (2022) reveals that asset tracking and recovery in handling corruption crimes requires the support of valid and accurate administrative data and asset information from relevant government agencies. The study emphasizes that the success of efforts to recover state losses depends not solely on the performance of law enforcement officers but also on asset management institutions capable of providing comprehensive information regarding the ownership, value, and condition of state assets. These findings further strengthen the relevance and significance of the KPKNL's role in supporting the investigation and auction process of assets derived from criminal acts.

The KPKNL does not have direct authority to conduct inquiries or investigations like law enforcement officers. However, the operational activities undertaken are closely linked to the scope of investigative services. This is evident in the various activities undertaken by the KPKNL, such as debtor tracing, field verification, document validation, asset identification, and providing data required for legal proceedings. Investigative activities in the financial sector include evidence collection, information verification, and asset tracing, aimed at supporting the disclosure of financial cases (Tuanakotta, 2020). These activities demonstrate the investigative elements of tracing, verification, and asset identification, which are crucial in supporting the disclosure of state financial cases.

The National Asset Recovery Commission (KPKNL) also plays a role in auctioning assets resulting from court decisions, confiscated state assets, and confiscated assets that have permanent legal force. These auctions are part of the state asset recovery process. According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (2021), asset recovery is the process of tracing, seizing, and returning assets derived from criminal acts to recover state losses. The KPKNL conducts asset valuations to determine the fair value of the assets before the auction, ensuring optimal returns for the state and supporting the asset recovery process.

The KPKNL implements risk management through phased collection procedures, field inspections, issuing warrants, and even asset seizures, if necessary. These steps demonstrate that the KPKNL's activities are not merely administrative but also have a control and supervisory function that supports the effectiveness of state financial management.

The issue of strengthening state financial governance and optimizing asset recovery has increasingly received attention from both the government and academics in recent years. This aligns with increasing demands on government agencies to implement the principles of good governance, transparency, accountability, and strong internal controls in every process of state financial management. Strengthening state financial oversight and governance is a crucial factor in preventing irregularities and supporting the recovery of state losses. (Transparency International Indonesia, 2022).

Various studies have shown that investigative audits, forensic accounting, and investigative services play a crucial role in uncovering fraud and state financial losses. The application of forensic accounting and investigative audits has been proven to increase the effectiveness of fraud disclosure, especially when supported by auditor independence, the use of audit technology, and whistleblowing mechanisms (Anggraini et al., 2019; Ardiansyah, 2023; Sakinah et al., 2023). Furthermore, the results of investigations and calculations of state losses also play a crucial role as evidence in the law enforcement process for corruption (Tarigan, 2019). On the other hand, various studies also show that the success of asset recovery depends not only on law enforcement officials but is also influenced by the effectiveness of the asset tracing, identification, valuation, and auction processes, conducted appropriately and transparently (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD], 2021; Lestari and Kurniawan 2023). These findings indicate that asset management and the provision of accurate information are crucial factors in supporting the disclosure of state financial losses and the recovery of assets resulting from criminal acts.

Various studies have examined investigative audits, forensic accounting, fraud disclosure, and asset recovery in the public sector. Studies specifically highlighting the role of the State Assets and Auction Service Office (KPKNL) in supporting investigative services are still relatively limited. Yet, the KPKNL plays a crucial role in managing state assets, managing state receivables, valuing assets, and conducting auctions, all of which can support the process of disclosing state financial losses and recovering assets. These limitations indicate a research gap that requires further study, particularly regarding the KPKNL's contribution to supporting the investigation and recovery process of state financial losses.

Based on these conditions, this study aims to analyze the role of the State Assets and Auction Services Office (KPKNL) in supporting investigative services in uncovering state financial losses. This study also aims to identify the forms of support provided by the KPKNL through state asset management, state receivables management, asset valuation, and auction implementation to support the investigation process and recovery of state financial losses.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Forensic Accounting and Investigation Services**

Investigative services are professional services performed to uncover irregularities, fraud, or violations in financial management through the process of gathering and analyzing evidence. According to Tuanakotta (2020), investigative services must be conducted independently and objectively so that the results can be professionally and legally accounted for. In practice, investigative services are conducted through document examination, data analysis, interviews, and verification of information related to a financial case.

Forensic accounting is a branch of accounting that integrates auditing, finance, and legal aspects in the process of establishing evidence for a case. According to the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (2022), forensic accounting is used to assist in fraud investigations by gathering evidence and analyzing financial transactions related to irregularities or financial crimes.

The Fraud Triangle Theory, introduced by Donald Cressey, explains that fraudulent acts can arise from a combination of three main factors: pressure, opportunity, and rationalization (Cressey, 1953). This theory is used to understand the factors that lead to irregularities in financial management.

### **The Concept of State Financial Losses**

State financial losses are defined as a tangible and measurable reduction in assets in the form of money, securities, or goods caused by unlawful actions, whether deliberate or careless. This concept plays a crucial role as a key element in handling cases of corruption and financial mismanagement in the public sector.

According to the Supreme Audit Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (2023), the calculation of state losses must be based on verifiable data and evidence to ensure the audit results maintain a high level of objectivity. The process of uncovering state losses requires the support of investigative audits and systematic examinations.

In addition to serving as evidence in legal proceedings, investigation results can also be used as a basis for evaluation in improving internal control systems and organizational governance to minimize the potential for future financial irregularities.

### **The Concept of Asset Recovery**

Asset recovery can be understood as a series of processes involving the tracking, confiscation, and return of assets obtained from criminal acts to recover losses incurred by the state. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2021), asset recovery is a crucial component in supporting the return of state assets related to corruption and other financial crimes.

Implementing asset recovery requires support from various parties involved in state asset management, asset valuation, and auctions. The effectiveness of the asset recovery process depends not only on law enforcement but also on orderly and accountable management of state assets.

## **METHODS**

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach with a case study design at the State Assets and Auction Services Office (KPKNL). This approach was chosen to gain a deeper understanding of the KPKNL's role in supporting investigative services in disclosing state financial losses. The research location was purposively selected because the KPKNL's duties and functions relate to state asset management, asset valuation, state receivables management, and auction implementation, which support the state loss recovery process.

Research data was obtained through interviews and direct observation at the KPKNL. Informants were selected using a purposive sampling technique based on their knowledge and involvement in activities related to state asset management, state receivables management, and auction implementation. The data obtained were then analyzed through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing to illustrate the KPKNL's role in supporting the disclosure of state financial losses.

## **RESULTS**

### **Activity Management State Receivables**

Based on results interviews and observations field , management process state receivables are carried out through a number of stages , starting from summons debtor , negotiation settlement obligations , up to action advanced if debtor No show good faith good . In implementation , officers do inspection administrative and data verification for ensure suitability information debtor with conditions in the field.

Observation results show that frequent obstacles faced in management state receivables are difficult debtors found, no cooperative, or Already No own ability For finish his obligations to the country. In condition certain, done search direct to existence debtor and assets that are still related with obligation.

### **Activity Investigation Services Support**

Based on results interviews, activities carried out in management state receivables have relatedness with room scope service investigation, especially in the data collection process information, inspection documents, and data validation. Activities the done For get accurate information about identity debtor, condition assets, as well as liability status to the country.

In addition to the examination administration, officers also carry out observation field and confirm data to party related to ensure suitability information held. In a number of case, search done to expert inheritance if debtor has died and still own outstanding obligations completed. Findings the show existence tracing and verification activities that support the resolution process obligation to the country.

### **Implementation of Auctions and Recovery of State Assets**

Interview results show that implementation auction done to goods loot, assets confiscation, as well as guarantee credit problems that have been own strength law still. Before implementation auction, conducted evaluation asset For determine mark reasonable items to be auctioned.

The process aims to ensure the results auction can give optimal benefits for the country as well support return related assets with settlement obligation to the country. Based on results observation, implementation auctions also become part important in action carry on settlement related matters with state losses.

### **Risk Control in Management State Receivables**

Based on results interviews, management state receivables have various obstacles, such as limited debtor data, low level compliance debtors, and assets that are difficult tracked. How to overcome condition said, is done a number of step control through data monitoring, inspection field, as well as coordination with agency related.

If debtor No can found or Already No own ability pay, then can The status of Temporary State Receivables Not Yet Available is applied Billed (PSBDT) after through the inspection and verification process. This step done as form control so that management fixed state receivables walk in accordance applicable procedures.

## **CONCLUSION**

The State Assets and Auction Service Office (KPKNL) plays a crucial role in supporting investigative services in uncovering state financial losses through state asset management, state receivables management, asset valuation, and auctions. Although it lacks investigative or investigative authority, various activities carried out by the KPKNL, such as debtor tracing, data verification, asset identification, and providing information required in legal proceedings, contribute to uncovering state financial losses and recovering assets. The findings of this study align with previous research showing that investigative activities, forensic accounting, and asset recovery play a crucial role in supporting fraud disclosure and recovering state losses. Furthermore, the auctioning of confiscated assets and seized state property demonstrates the KPKNL's contribution to supporting the asset recovery process. However, the implementation of this function still faces several obstacles, such as limited data, uncooperative debtors, and the need for strengthened coordination with relevant agencies. The KPKNL needs to continue to

improve synergy with law enforcement officials and relevant agencies, optimize data management of state assets and receivables, and strengthen the use of information technology to support the effectiveness of uncovering and recovering state losses. Further research is expected to broaden the scope of research objects and locations so that it can provide a more comprehensive picture of the KPKNL's contribution in supporting investigation and asset recovery services in the public sector.

## LIMITATION

This research is limited to one State Asset and Auction Service Office (KPKNL), so the results cannot yet describe the conditions and practices implemented across all KPKNLs in Indonesia. Furthermore, this study focuses only on the KPKNL's role in supporting investigative services in disclosing state financial losses and does not examine the effectiveness of this contribution more broadly. Therefore, further research is expected to expand the research object and examine the KPKNL's contribution in supporting the investigation and recovery process of state financial losses in various regions and contexts.

## REFERENCES

- Association of Certified Fraud Examiners. (2022). *Occupational fraud 2022: A report to the nations*. ACFE.
- Anggraini, D., Triharyati, E., & Novita, H. A. (2019). Akuntansi forensik dan audit investigatif dalam pengungkapan fraud. *COSTING: Journal of Economic, Business and Accounting*, 2(2), 372–380.
- Ardiansyah, S. S. (2023). Pengaruh whistleblowing, akuntansi forensik, dan audit investigasi dalam mendeteksi fraud. *Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi*, 19(2).
- Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Republik Indonesia. (2023). *Ikhtisar hasil pemeriksaan semester I tahun 2023*. BPK RI.
- Cressey, D. R. (1953). *Other people's money: A study in the social psychology of embezzlement*. Free Press.
- Direktorat Jenderal Kekayaan Negara. (2024). *Profil dan tugas Kantor Pelayanan Kekayaan Negara dan Lelang (KPKNL)*. Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia.
- Hidayat, S. (2021). Pendekatan investigatif dalam pengawasan pengelolaan keuangan negara. *Jurnal Akuntansi dan Audit Pemerintah*, 9(1), 66–79.
- Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia. (2022). *Pengelolaan keuangan dan kekayaan negara*. Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia.
- Lestari, R., & Kurniawan, L. (2023). Optimalisasi aset sitaan negara dalam mendukung asset recovery. *Jurnal Kekayaan Negara*, 8(1), 134–148.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2021). *Asset recovery and financial investigation frameworks*. OECD Publishing.
- Putri, M. A., Handayani, S., & Firmansyah, D. (2022). Asset tracing dan asset recovery dalam penanganan tindak pidana korupsi di Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum dan Keuangan Negara*, 5(3), 201–214.
- Sakinah, N. S., Kurniawan, P. C., & Furqon, I. K. (2023). Peran akuntan forensik dan teknik audit investigatif dalam pengungkapan fraud di Indonesia. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi dan Bisnis*, 2(1), 82–88.
- Tarigan, A. (2019). Nilai pembuktian laporan hasil pemeriksaan (LHP) penghitungan kerugian negara yang dibuat oleh inspektorat dalam proses penanganan perkara tindak pidana korupsi yang dilakukan oleh Kejaksaan Negeri Rokan Hilir. *Panji Keadilan*, 2.
- Transparency International Indonesia. (2022). *Penguatan tata kelola dan pencegahan korupsi di Indonesia*. Transparency International Indonesia.
- Tuanakotta, T. M. (2020). *Akuntansi forensik dan audit investigatif*. Salemba Empat.