

## The Effectiveness of Regional Tax and Levies Acceptances and Its Contribution to the Original Regional Revenue of DKI Jakarta Province



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**ABSTRACT:** This study examines the efficiency of regional taxes and retribution in improving DKI Jakarta Province's Original Regional Revenue (PAD). This study focuses at the acceptability of regional taxes and municipal levies from fiscal year 2020 to 2023, with an emphasis on the consistent rise of both tax revenue collections. It is clear that the DKI Jakarta Regional Government is maximizing the potential of local taxes and regional levies through policies and regulations, resulting in a large rise in local tax income. This study underlines that the annual rise in local tax revenues and regional retribution should not be the primary indicator of success in realizing its full potential. The impact of regional taxes and local levies is used to assess how well achievement objectives will be accomplished, with a larger percentage signifying better effectiveness. This study discovered that regional taxes are highly effective in meeting local governments' revenue projections, with an efficacy rate ranging from 88.27% to 101.2%. However, the efficacy of municipal levies remains low, ranging from 46.72% to 105.96%. Local taxes contribute greatly to regional original revenue, which has been categorized as exceptional. However, this is not accompanied by local levies, which make up very little of regional original income. To enhance local revenues, it is preferable to focus on expanding the coverage of local tax items rather than establishing unduly ambitious goals, since maximizing the potential of local taxes is critical for increasing the DKI Jakarta Province's original revenue.

**KEYWORDS** – Regional Tax, Regional Levies, Original Regional Revenue, DKI Jakarta Province.

### I. INTRODUCTION

The DKI Provincial Government has released details on regional tax income for fiscal years 2020-2023. Regional autonomy enables local governments to manage Local Original Revenue (PAD) derived from local taxes, regional levies, and regional asset management. Law Number 28 of 2009 on Regional Taxes and Regional Levies categorizes regional taxes into two types: provincial taxes and district/city taxes.

Regional Original Revenue (PAD) is a source of revenue for local governments that is used to finance regional spending and development in their respective areas. Regional autonomy allows local governments to regulate governance and serve the community in accordance with their goals, hence improving service delivery and benefits. The DKI Jakarta Provincial Government has developed a report summarizing regional tax and levy revenue, comparing objectives and actual revenue for fiscal years 2020-2023, as shown below:

**Table 1.1 Recap of Regional Tax Revenue for the Fiscal Year 2020-2023 (in rupiah)**

Year	Target	Realization	%
2020	32.480.000.000.000	31,895,263,277,623	98.20
2021	37.215.000.000.000	34,575,563,219,175	92.91
2022	45.700.000.000.000	40,340,449,088,359	88.27
2023	43.000.000.000.000	43,501,699,492,117	101,2

Source: BAPENDA DKI Jakarta Province

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According to the table above, the realization of Regional Tax income has increased significantly each year during the last four years (2020-2023). In 2020, the realization of Regional Tax was IDR 31,895,263,277,623, and in 2021 it climbed by 8.40% to IDR 34,575,563,219,175. Regional tax revenue climbed by 16.67% in 2022 to IDR 40,340,449,088,359, and by 10.12% in 2023 to IDR 43,501,699,492,117.

**Table 1.2 Recap of Regional Revenue Collection for the Fiscal Year 2020 to 2023 (in Rupiah)**

Year	Target	Realization	%
2020	468,413,750,000	496,332,944,408	105.96
2021	755,755,000,000	383,859,710,282	50.78
2022	806,878,300,000	376,977,989,704	46.72
2023	462,110,000,000	454,071,556,322	98.21

Source: BAPENDA DKI Jakarta Province

According to the table above, the realization of Regional Tax income has increased significantly each year during the last four years (2020-2023). In 2020, the realization of Regional Tax was IDR 31,895,263,277,623, and in 2021 it climbed by 8.40% to IDR 34,575,563,219,175. Regional tax revenue climbed by 16.67% in 2022 to IDR 40,340,449,088,359, and by 10.12% in 2023 to IDR 43,501,699,492,117.

The regional taxes and local levies which increase year after year must be examined for their efficacy in raising DKI Jakarta's Original Regional Revenue (PAD). The considerable increase in regional tax and local levy income is strongly related to the local government's continual investigation of the potential for these taxes and levies through the rules and regulations created by the DKI Jakarta local government. The acceptance of local taxes continues to increase every year in line with the growing awareness of taxpayers by the DKI Jakarta local government and the implementation of selective sampling mechanisms in tax collection.

The increase in local tax revenue and regional levies each year cannot solely be used as a benchmark for the success of utilizing the potential of local taxes. The effectiveness of local taxes serves as a benchmark for how far the achievement targets will be met; the higher the percentage of targets achieved, the greater the effectiveness. Based on the phenomenon mentioned above, Local Tax is an example that demonstrates impressive growth in the Original Regional Revenue of the DKI Jakarta Province. Therefore, this research is motivated to examine the issue of "Analysis of the Effectiveness of Local Tax and Regional Retribution in Increasing the Original Regional Revenue of DKI Jakarta Province." The aim of this study is to see how local taxes and regional retributions affect the original regional revenue. To achieve this, this research has the following objectives: first, to assess the effectiveness of these taxes in DKI Jakarta Province; and second, to determine the extent of their contribution to the Original Regional Revenue (PAD) of DKI Jakarta Province.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Regional taxes as part of regional autonomy cannot be separated from the concept of decentralization, as autonomy is a manifestation of decentralization. Autonomy comes from the Greek word "auto," which means self, and "nomos," which means law or control. Sumaryadi defines regional autonomy as "legal self-sufficiency and true independence" in the Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences [1]. Nevertheless, the implementation of autonomy remains within the framework that does not exceed the authority of the central government, which entrusts matters to the regions.

In addition to delegating authority to local governments, the central government is also delegating financial responsibilities to the regions. The central government allows regions to maximize their Local Revenue (PAD) by expanding the local tax base and regional levies, as well as collecting taxes that are not collected by the central government. Furthermore, in line with the idea that "money follows function," the region receives balancing funds from the central government through the State Budget (APBN) that are allocated to them.

Therefore, based on the principle of regional autonomy grounded in decentralization, local taxes and levies become a source of revenue to finance all governmental needs and regional development. Regional revenue is all rights recognized as an addition to net wealth in the relevant fiscal year. The creation of regulations governing the financial balance between the central government and local governments is designed to assist in funding the transfer of responsibilities to local governments. This funding adheres to the concept of "money follows function," which means that funding follows the governance functions that are the obligations and responsibilities of each level of government. According to Halim, in the context of government administration and public service based on the principle of decentralization, regions are granted the authority to collect fees [2].

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Local Revenue (PAD) is classified as a component of income in the Annual Development Budget of a region, which indicates the ability of a region to raise funds for both daily activities and development projects in the area. PAD is the revenue received by the region depending on the norms and local regulations [3]. The original revenue sources received by local governments aim to provide flexibility to the regions in funding the implementation of regional autonomy as a manifestation of the principle of decentralization. According to Siahaan [5], the sources of local original revenue consist of:

- Regional Tax. Regional taxes are mandatory contributions imposed by individuals or entities to the local government without a corresponding direct return, which can be enforced based on applicable laws and regulations.
- Regional Retribution. Regional retribution is a local levy as payment for specific services or permits that are specifically provided and/or granted by the local government for the benefit of individuals or entities.
- Revenue from Separated Regional Asset Management. Revenue from separated regional asset management refers to the results of managing regional assets that are separated from the management of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). If profits are obtained from this management, they can be included as one of the sources of original regional income.
- Other Legitimate Regional Original Income. Other legitimate Local Own Revenue is income that is not classified as local taxes, local levies, or income from the management of separated regional assets.

### A. Review Relevant Studies

Regional autonomy and fiscal decentralization have become increasingly important concepts in Indonesia, aimed at promoting effective resource allocation and improving public services. Regional taxes are an important source of local revenue as they fund regional development projects and public services [6]. In the DKI Jakarta Province, the three main local taxes—hotel tax, restaurant tax, and advertising tax—make a significant contribution to the regional original revenue (PAD)

Several studies have examined the effectiveness of the levy in increasing regional revenue. Pratama investigated the contribution of hotel, restaurant, and advertising taxes to the Regional Revenue of DKI Jakarta Province from 2013 to 2017 [7]. This study found that these taxes collectively contribute a significant portion of the regional revenue, highlighting the importance of these taxes in supporting regional development. initiative. However, this research also identifies challenges in tax administration and compliance, which could potentially undermine the effectiveness of that revenue source. Nugraha and Ambarwati conducted a similar analysis focusing on the effectiveness of hotel tax, restaurant tax, and restaurant tax [8].

In a broader context, Bandiyono and Aliamin explored the relationship between local tax revenue and regional spending in several provinces in Indonesia [9]. Their research found a positive relationship between these two factors, which means that an increase in local tax revenue can enhance local spending, thereby improving public services and regional growth. Furthermore, Putra and Arman emphasize the role of city taxation in driving regional development. Their study, conducted in Jambi Province, highlights the importance of local taxes in generating revenue for local governments, as well as the need for effective tax administration and policy reform to maximize the potential of these revenue sources [10].

Although these studies provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of local taxes and regional levies in increasing local revenue, there is a gap regarding the need for more specific research focused on the context of the DKI Jakarta Province. Additional factors, such as the impact of economic conditions, tourism trends, and changes in tax policy, must also be considered to gain a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of regional taxes and local levies in contributing to the Regional Revenue (PAD) of DKI Jakarta Province. Suciadi conducted a study examining the contribution and effectiveness of Local Taxes on Regional Original Income. (PAD). Using data from the period of 2009 to 2013, the research focuses on the case of Malang Regency, East Java. The research results indicate an increase in the effectiveness ratio of target achievement and realization of regional taxes in Malang Regency. This increase allows the targets and realizations to meet the established goals. Regional taxes in Malang Regency are categorized as very effective, with an effectiveness ratio of less than 100% [11]. Additionally, the contribution rate has increased, with actual realization exceeding targets, making it very effective as it achieves the expected goals of regional tax contributions to Malang Regency, which is less than 4%.

Ardhiansyah et al. examined the analysis of the potential of regional taxes and their contribution to local revenue. This study, covering the period from 2011 to 2013, focuses on the case of the Regional Revenue Agency of Batu City. Research results indicate a significant potential for local taxes, with the potential revenue from local taxes in 2010 at 77.22%, highlighting inefficiencies compared to the realization in 2011. The calculation of the growth rate of local taxes in 2012 is 85.78% (considered quite success) [6]. In addition, Tobing conducted a study to assess the potential and effectiveness of local tax collection in increasing regional revenue. The research took place from 2011 to 2014 and focused on the city of Palangka Raya [12]. Based on the findings, the potential revenue from local taxes increased between 2011 and 2014. However, during that period, the targets

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and actual collection of Regional Taxes never exceeded the real potential of regional tax revenue. In fact, there was a significant gap between the projected income of the Palangka Raya City government and the estimated potential revenue from Regional Taxes in Palangka Raya. Meanwhile, the effectiveness of Regional Taxes in Palangka Raya during the study period was assessed as effective.

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses a quantitative descriptive analysis method known as ratio analysis. Descriptive research is a non-hypothesis study, therefore there is no need to develop a hypothesis in its steps. According to Arikunto, the descriptive analysis method describes or provides an overview of the object being studied without conducting a broad analysis or drawing wide-ranging conclusions [13]. Meanwhile, quantitative descriptive analysis is a data analysis method that uses numerical statistics to draw conclusions about measurable events. In this case, it means comparing the findings of the research calculations. In this study, a quantitative descriptive analysis approach is used to determine the contribution of Regional Taxes and Regional Levies to the Original Regional Revenue of DKI Jakarta. It is also used to measure the effectiveness of the collection of Regional Taxes and Regional Levies in DKI Jakarta.

The ratio analysis applied in this study includes the effectiveness ratio of local taxes and the contribution ratio of local taxes. This research focuses on three types of local taxes to measure the effectiveness of local tax and retribution revenue, as well as their contribution to the increase in Local Own Revenue (PAD) of DKI Jakarta from 2020 to 2023. The research was conducted at the Regional Revenue Agency (BAPENDA) of DKI Jakarta.

Data collection is very important in research to ensure scientific validity. This study collects quantitative data in accordance with the specified topic and formulation, and the data obtained consists of numerical figures and results from interviews with relevant agencies. The data to be analysed using this method includes information on the increase in Regional Taxes, Regional Retributions, and Original Regional Revenue of DKI Jakarta. The data consists of time series data over a three-year period (2020-2023), processed using Microsoft Excel.

Efficiency is a measure that indicates the extent to which targets (quantity, quality, and time) have been achieved. The larger the percentage of the target achieved, the higher the efficiency will be. The effectiveness indicator is the comparison between the tax collection of a particular tax and the tax target, assuming that all taxpayers pay the taxes owed. The formula for calculating effectiveness is as follows:

$$\text{Effectiveness} = \frac{\text{Regional Tax Income Realization}}{\text{Regional Target Income from Tax}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Effectiveness} = \frac{\text{Regional Levies Income Realization}}{\text{Regional Target Income from Levies}} \times 100\%$$

If the achieved value is at least one or 100%, then the effectiveness ratio improves, indicating that revenue collection is becoming more efficient. Conversely, the smaller the percentage, the less effective the revenue collection becomes. To measure the value of effectiveness in more detail, criteria based on the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 690.900.327 of 1996 concerning Guidelines for Effectiveness Criteria are used, as outlined in the table below:

**Table 3.1. Classification of Effectiveness Criteria for Regional Tax Percentage**

Percentage	Criteria
> 100%	Very Effective
90% - 100%	Effective
80% - 90%	Quite Effective
60% - 80%	Less Effective
< 60%	Not Effective

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Then, the Analysis of Local Tax Contributions is used as an analytical tool to determine the extent of the contributions that can be provided by the revenues from Local Taxes and Local Levies to the Original Regional Revenue of DKI Jakarta. The formula used to calculate the contribution of local taxes is:

$$P_n = \frac{QX_n}{QY_n} \times 100\%$$

Abbreviation:

P<sub>n</sub> = Contribution of Regional Tax Income on PAD (Rupiah)

QY = Total income/PAD (Rupiah)

QX = Total income form Regional Tax Income and Regional Retribution

### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Data for Realization Target of DKI Jakarta Province 's Regional Tax income

Based on the target data and actual realization of Regional Tax revenue in the DKI Jakarta Province for the years 2020-2023, it can be presented in the following table:

**Table 4.1 Realization Target of DKI Jakarta Province 's Regional Tax income (2020-2023)**

Year	Target	Realization	%
2020	32.480.000.000.000	31.895.263.277.623	98.20
2021	37.215.000.000.000	34.575.563.219.175	92.91
2022	45.700.000.000.000	40.340.449.088.359	88.27
2023	43.000.000.000.000	43.501.688.492.177	101,2

Source: Badan Pendapatan Daerah (BAPENDA) DKI Jakarta

From the table above, it can be seen that in 2020, the realization of Regional Tax Revenue in DKI Jakarta Province fell short of the target by approximately Rp. 584,736,722,377, or a decrease of about 1.8%. In 2021, the realization of Regional Tax Revenue in DKI Jakarta Province also did not meet the target, with a difference of Rp. 2,639,436,780,825, or a decrease of about 7.1%. Then, in 2022, the realization of Regional Tax Revenue in DKI Jakarta Province again did not reach the target, with a difference of Rp. 5,359,550,911,641, or a decline of about 11.7%. However, in 2023, the realization of Regional Tax Revenue in DKI Jakarta Province exceeded the target by Rp. 501,688,492,177, or an increase of about 1.2%.

#### B. Data Target and Realization of Regional Retribution Revenue in DKI Jakarta Province

Based on the target data and actual realization of Regional Tax revenue in the DKI Jakarta Province for the years 2020-2023, it can be presented in the following table:

**Table 4.2 Realization Target of DKI Jakarta Province 's Regional Levies income (2020-2023)**

Year	Target	Realization	%
2020	468.413.750.000	496.332.944.408	105,9 6
2021	755.755.000.000	383.859.710.282	50,78
2022	806.878.300.000	376.977.989.704	46,72
2023	462.110.000.000	454.071.556.322	98,21

Source: Badan Pendapatan Daerah (BAPENDA) DKI Jakarta

From the table above, it can be seen that in 2020, the realization of Regional Retribution Revenue in the DKI Jakarta Province reached a target of approximately IDR 27,919,194,408, or an increase of about 5.9%. In 2021, the realization of Regional Retribution Revenue in the DKI Jakarta Province did not meet the target, with a shortfall of IDR 371,895,289,718, or a decrease of about 49.3%. Then, in 2022, the realization of Regional Retribution Revenue in the DKI Jakarta Province again did not meet the target, with a shortfall of IDR 429,900,310,296, or a decrease of about 53.3%. In 2023, the realization of Regional Tax

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Revenue in the DKI Jakarta Province still did not meet the target, with a shortfall of IDR 8,038,443,678, or a decrease of about 1.8%.

### c. Effectiveness of Regional Tax

The effectiveness of Regional Taxes in the DKI Jakarta Province from 2020 to 2023 can be included in the following table:

**Table 4.3 Effectiveness of Regional Tax Income Realization of DKI Jakarta Province (2020-2023)**

Year	Target (Rp)	Realization (Rp)	Percentage	Criteria
2020	32.480.000.000.000	31.895.263.277.623	98.20	Effective
2021	37.215.000.000.000	34.575.563.219.175	92.91	Effective
2022	45.700.000.000.000	40.340.449.088.359	88.27	Quite Effective
2023	43.000.000.000.000	43.501.688.492.177	101,20	Very Effective
<b>Effectiveness Average</b>			95,15%	Effective

Source: Own's Data, 2023

From the table above, it can be seen that the Regional Tax in the DKI Jakarta Province has experienced fluctuations in its revenue. In 2020, the percentage was 98.20% because the realization of local taxes slightly fell short of the targets set by the government, but it still fell within the effective criteria. In 2021, the percentage was 92.91%, which also did not meet the established targets but remained within the effective criteria. In 2022, the percentage was 88.27%, which again did not meet the established targets and was classified as sufficiently effective. In 2023, the percentage was 101.20%, with results exceeding the established targets, classifying it as highly effective

### d. Effectiveness of Regional Levies

The effectiveness of Regional Levies in the DKI Jakarta Province from 2020 to 2023 can be included in the following table:

**Table 4.3 Effectiveness of Regional Levies Realization of DKI Jakarta Province (2020-2023)**

Year	Target (Rp)	Realization (Rp)	Percentage	Criteria
2020	468,413,750,000	496,332,944,408	105.96	Very Effective
2021	755,755,000,000	383,859,710,282	50.78	Very Effective
2022	806,878,300,000	376,977,989,704	46.72	Not Effective
2023	462,110,000,000	454,071,556,322	98.21	Effective
<b>Effectiveness Average</b>			75.42%	Not Effective

Source: Own's Data, 2023

From the table above, it can be seen that the regional retribution in the DKI Jakarta Province has experienced fluctuations in its tax revenue. In 2020, the percentage was 105.96% because the realization of local taxes exceeded the targets set by the government, thus falling into the very effective category. In 2021, the percentage was 50.78%, which significantly failed to meet the established targets, placing it in the ineffective category. In 2022, the percentage was 46.72%, also significantly failing to meet the established targets, and it remained in the ineffective category. In 2023, the percentage was 98.21%, with results falling short of the established targets, yet still classified as effective.

### e. Regional Tax Contribution on Regional Income DKI Jakarta Province

The contribution of Regional Taxes in the DKI Jakarta Province from 2020 to 2023 can be included in the following table:

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**Table 4.5 Regional Tax Contribution on Regional Income DKI Jakarta Province (2020-2023)**

Year	Regional Tax Realization (Rp)	PAD Realization (Rp)	Percentage %	Criteria
2020	31.895.263.277.623	37.414.754.711.193	85,25	Very Good
2021	34.575.563.219.175	41.606.307.405.630	83,11	Very Good
2022	40.340.449.088.359	45.608.404.729.501	88,45	Very Good
2023	43.501.688.492.177	49.100.842.251.790	88,59	Very Good
<b>Contribution Average</b>			86,35	Very Good

Source: Own's Data, 2023

From the table above, in 2020, the contribution of Local Taxes accounted for 85.25% of the Original Regional Revenue in the DKI Jakarta Province, which is categorized as very good for its contribution. This indicates that 14.75% of the Original Regional Revenue comes from other local taxes, from the management of separated regional wealth, and from other legitimate PAD sources.

Then, in 2021, the contribution of Local Taxes accounted for 83.11% of the Original Regional Revenue in the DKI Jakarta Province, also categorized as very good for its contribution. This shows that 16.89% of the Original Regional Revenue comes from other local taxes, from the management of separated regional wealth, and from other legitimate PAD sources.

Similarly, in 2022, the contribution of Local Taxes accounted for 88.45% of the Original Regional Revenue in the DKI Jakarta Province, maintaining the very good category for its contribution. This indicates that 11.55% of the Original Regional Revenue comes from other local taxes and from the management of separated regional wealth as well as from other legitimate PAD sources. For the year 2023, local taxes contributed 88.59% of the Original Regional Revenue in the DKI Jakarta Province, which is classified as very good for its contribution. This shows that 11.41% of the Original Regional Revenue comes from other local taxes and from the management of separated regional wealth as well as from other legitimate PAD sources.

### *F. The Contribution of Regional Levies to the Original Regional Revenue of DKI Jakarta Province*

The contribution of Regional Taxes in the DKI Jakarta Province from 2020 to 2023 can be included in the following table:

**Table 4.6 The Contribution of Tax Retribution to Original Regional Revenue in DKI Jakarta Province for the Period 2020-2023**

Year	Regional Tax Realization (Rp)	PAD Realization (Rp)	Percentage %	Criteria
2020	496.332.944.408	37.414.754.711.193	1,33	Very Less
2021	383.859.710.282	41.606.307.405.630	0,92	Very Less
2022	376.977.989.704	45.608.404.729.501	0,82	Very Less
2023	454.071.556.322	49.100.842.251.790	0,93	Very Less
<b>Contribution Average</b>			1,00	Very Less

Source: Own's Data, 2023

From the table above, in the year 2020, the contribution of Regional Retribution accounted for 1.33% of the Original Regional Revenue in the DKI Jakarta Province and is categorized as very low in terms of its contribution. This shows that the Original Regional Revenue of 98.67% comes from other local taxes and from the management of separated regional wealth, as well as from other legitimate PAD sources. Then, in 2021, the contribution of Regional Retribution accounted for 0.92% of the Original Regional Revenue in the DKI Jakarta Province, which falls into the very poor category for its contribution. This indicates that 99.08% of the Original Regional Revenue comes from other local taxes and from the management of separated regional wealth, as well as from other legitimate PAD sources. Similarly, in 2022, the contribution of Regional Retribution accounted for 0.82% of the Original Regional Revenue in the DKI Jakarta Province, which falls into the very good category for its contribution. This indicates that 99.18% of the Original Regional Revenue comes from other local taxes and from the management of separated

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regional wealth, as well as from other legitimate PAD sources. As for 2023, the contribution of Regional Retribution accounted for 0.93% of the Original Regional Revenue in the DKI Jakarta Province, which falls into the very good category for its contribution. This indicates that 99.07% of the Original Regional Revenue comes from other local taxes and from the management of separated regional wealth, as well as from other legitimate PAD sources.

### V. IMPLICATION AND RECOMMENDATION

This conclusion has significant implications for the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government and its efforts to increase local revenue. Based on the analysis and discussion results previously, the author concludes from the research on the Analysis of the Effectiveness of Local Tax and Regional Retribution in Increasing the Original Regional Revenue of DKI Jakarta Province for the years 2020-2023, as follows:

1. The effectiveness level of Local Tax in DKI Jakarta Province during the period of 2020 – 2023 is categorized as effective. This is due to the achievement of the local tax revenue targets set by the local government. The average effectiveness level of Local Tax from 2020 – 2023 is 95.15 percent, which is considered effective. Meanwhile, the average effectiveness level of Regional Retribution from 2020 – 2023 is 75.42 percent, which is categorized as less effective. This is due to the potential of the region sourced from local taxes being very supportive, along with the government's role in exploring local tax potential, and the careful calculations that ensure local tax realization consistently meets the targets set by the DKI Jakarta provincial government. However, the potential for regional levies must be continuously improved by providing ongoing socialization regarding the obligation to pay regional levies in DKI Jakarta, as well as conducting continuous control over the operations of regional levy collections.
2. During the years 2020 to 2023, the level of contribution of local taxes to the original revenue of the DKI Jakarta Province experienced significant changes. The analysis of the contribution of local taxes to the original revenue of DKI Jakarta Province from 2020 to 2023 shows an average contribution of 85.25 percent, which is categorized as very good. Meanwhile, the analysis of the contribution of tax retribution to the original revenue of DKI Jakarta Province from 2020 to 2023 shows an average contribution of 1.00 percent, which is categorized as very poor.

Based on the analysis and conclusions discussed in this research, the following recommendations can be made:

1. The DKI Jakarta Provincial Government, particularly the relevant agencies, needs to establish clear regulations regarding the setting of targets for local tax and regional retribution revenues.
2. In an effort to increase local tax and regional retribution revenues in DKI Jakarta, especially for the DKI Jakarta Revenue Agency (BAPENDA), it is essential to continuously socialize the importance of taxes for regional development when determining the basic tax rates. This way, taxpayers will be aware of the significance of paying taxes in accordance with the applicable regulations.

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