



Effectiveness and Contribution of Regional Taxes in Badung Regency

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to analyze the effectiveness and contribution of regional taxes in Badung Regency. Badung as one of the tourist destinations on the island of Bali has significant potential for regional tax revenue in increasing the realization of regional revenue. The analysis technique used is descriptive statistics and variance analysis of ten types of regional taxes in Badung during the 2017-2022 fiscal period. The results of descriptive statistics concluded that the highest average regional tax targets and realizations in Badung Regency were Hotel Tax, Land and Building Acquisition Fees, and Restaurant Tax. The achievement of regional tax targets in Badung Regency is moderately effective and regional taxes are significantly very good in contributing to regional revenue in Badung Regency. The average very effective regional tax revenues in Badung Regency are Parking Tax, BPHTB, Entertainment Tax, and Groundwater Tax. Hotel Tax contributes the most with a scale of "Moderate" to PAD. Other Legitimate Regional revenue plays a greater role in PAD than regional taxes in 2022.

KEYWORDS: Regional Revenue, Regional Tax Contribution, Regional Tax Effectiveness

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I. INTRODUCTION

This study aims to examine the effectiveness and contribution level of regional taxes in Badung Regency to total regional revenue (PAD). Badung Regency is one of the regencies on the island of Bali which is a favorite tourism destination for both regional and foreign communities [1]. There are many interesting spots to visit and a lot of potential that can be explored from Badung Regency. For example, opportunities for investors to invest in facilities that support tourists such as hotels and restaurants, especially in the more crowded South Badung area. The main potential source of revenue in Badung Regency currently comes from Hotel and Restaurant Revenue [1]. Surely this is a profitable source for taxes, especially Hotel and Restaurant Taxes.

Amri, Masbar [2] found the condition that revenue from regional taxes is the main source for PAD to support economic activity and develop finance. However, regional tax rates must be set optimally so as not to trigger a negative impact on economic growth in the long run. The determination of regional tax rates is one of the authorities of each region. This is one of the fiscal decentralization policies that gives regional governments the authority to manage their regional potential as much as possible to increase regional revenue. The trend of PAD from year to year tends to increase, but its contribution to the Regional Budget (APBD) is only 16.5% in 2021 [3]. Asatryan, Feld [4] mentioned that decentralization for regional governments is related to an increase in regional government budget deficits or surpluses. Therefore, regional governments must be able to maximize the potential of regional taxes effectively and be able to contribute well to PAD.

Several studies on regional taxes and PAD have been conducted in several regions in Indonesia. Regional taxes are proven to have a positive effect on the financial performance of regional governments [5-8]. Mewo, Tinangon [9] more clearly explained that the Restaurant Tax and Entertainment Tax proved to be very effective in Manado, while the contribution of the Restaurant Tax was better than the Entertainment Tax. The role of regional government as an important key in regional autonomy is appropriate in exploring potential sources of PAD to realize quality regional development [10]. However, Sulista [11] did not find a correlation between regional taxes and economic growth in Palopo City. The results of some of these previous studies indicate that there are factors unique to each region that distinguish the relationship between regional taxes and regional government financial performance.

The analysis technique used in this study is a quantitative analysis of data on regional taxes and PAD of Badung Regency during the fiscal period 2017 to 2022. This research identifies the ten types of regional taxes that are most effective and play a major role in contributing to the PAD of Badung Regency and at the same time assesses the potential of tourist attractions in one of the regencies that is targeted by tourists in Badung Regency. Data on regional taxes and annual PAD were obtained from the Badung Regency Government online through the Badung Regency Information and Documentation Management Officer. The results show that regional taxes in Badung Regency are moderately effective and play a role in increasing the realization of Regional Original Revenue. Badung Regency is still a favorite tourist area by seeing that the hotel tax contribution is the highest. In addition, revenue from parking tax and entertainment tax is categorized as very effective.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Indonesia regulates everything about tourism in Law Number 10 Year 2009. The regulation states that tourist attractions are everything with uniqueness, convenience, and value in the form of diversity, natural wealth, culture, and also human creations which will then become a destination or place to visit tourists [12]. Badung Regency is recorded to have developed a total of 39 areas as tourist attractions [1]. A total of 33 tourist attractions are regulated by Badung Regent Regulation No. 7 of 2005, three tourist attractions are stipulated in Badung Regent Regulation No. 43 of 2014, and the remaining three are included in the latest regulation, Badung Regent Regulation No. 4 of 2018. The thirty-nine tourist attractions of Badung Regency are scattered in South Badung where the majority are beach tourism and GWK, Central Badung where there is a Campground, and North Badung which includes Waterfalls, Agro Tourism, Parks, and Temple Areas.

The tourism sector is one of the significant potentials to increase regional revenue towards sustainable development. The most significant component of PAD comes from regional tax and retribution revenue sources that are regulated by the respective Regional Government Regulations. Regional taxes and retribution in Badung Regency are regulated under Law No. 28/2009. Based on the Law, regional taxes levied at the district/city level, namely Badung Regency, are Hotel Tax, Restaurant Tax, Entertainment Tax, Billboard Tax, Street Lighting Tax, Non-Metal Mineral and Rock Tax (MBLB), Parking Tax, Groundwater Tax, Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2), and Fees for Acquisition of Rights on Land and Building (BPHTB) [13]. However, one type of regional tax, namely the Swallow's Nest Tax, does not exist within the scope of Badung Regency. Then, since the enactment of Law Number 1 of 2022 concerning Financial Relations between the Central Government and Regional Governments (HKPD) on January 1, 2023, a new regulation was also issued, namely Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2023 which specifically regulates Regional Taxes and Retributions of Badung Regency and is valid since January 1, 2024. The enactment of this regulation will eliminate all previous regional regulations governing the collection of regional taxes in Badung Regency.

One of the reasons for the issuance of the HKPD Law is the fiscal decentralization policy, which is to hand over the responsibility and authority of the central government to regional governments to carry out the expenditure function so that they can manage their regional expenditures independently. Regional governments can freely meet the needs of their regions with available regional resources in order to provide excellent services to the community. Xing and Zhang [14] support that the central government should provide greater regional autonomy to the regions to collect and evaluate tax collection in order to increase the potential of regional taxes. The HKPD Law can also effectively minimize the existence of injustice and inequality between the center and the regions both in terms of services and financial capabilities.

This study further analyzes the meaning of fiscal decentralization by looking at the potential of regional taxes that are effective and able to contribute to achieve the PAD of Badung Regency. Regional tax is a mandatory contribution to the region by individuals or entities that are compelling based on the Law, do not get direct rewards, and are used for the prosperity of the people [13]. PAD is a source of regional revenue consisting of regional taxes, regional retributions, and the results of the management of separated regional assets [15]. Several studies in Indonesia discuss regional taxes and PAD in Indonesia. Although regional taxes and retribution are one of the largest sources of PAD, their performance is still relatively low, which is only eight percent of total regional revenue [3]. On the other hand, Nugraheni and Indrawati [8] found that regional taxes were significantly able to increase PAD in Magelang Regency. Similar results were also found in Yogyakarta City [5], in Central Java [6], and West Java [7]. The types of regional taxes that are most effective and contribute to PAD have also been studied in Manado [9]. Furthermore, this study tries to explore how the potential of regional taxes and PAD with the assumption that the tourism sector has the potential for regional taxes that are much more effective and contribute more to increasing PAD.

III. METHODOLOGY

This research method is archival research by using archival data as a source of research data [16]. The archival data used are regional tax data of Badung Regency, regional revenue reports of Badung Regency during 2017-2022, and regional regulations related to regional taxes. The regional tax data and PAD reports used are annual data obtained from the Badung Regency Government through the Badung Regency Information and Documentation Management Officer. The amount of Badung Regency regional tax data to be studied is 10 types of regional taxes.

This research will analyze the effectiveness and contribution of Badung Regency regional taxes quantitatively. The analysis techniques used are descriptive statistics and variant analysis. Descriptive statistics are used to describe the minimum, maximum, average values, and standard deviation of the target and realization of regional taxes and PAD in Badung Regency. Variant analysis was conducted to analyze the level of effectiveness and contribution of regional taxes to PAD from 10 types of regional taxes for six fiscal years. The level of effectiveness was measured following the research of [17] and [18], with the following formula:

$$\text{Regional Tax Effectiveness} = \frac{\text{Realization of Regional Tax Revenue}}{\text{Regional Tax Revenue Target}} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

The effectiveness level categories according to [19] consist of five, ranging from "Not Effective" to "Very Effective". Table 1 shows the effectiveness level scores and their categories.

Table 1
Regional Tax Effectiveness Criteria

Effectiveness Level (%)	Effectiveness Category
≥ 100	Very Effective
90 – 100	Effective
80 – 90	Moderately Effective
60 – 80	Less Effective
≤ 60	Not Effective

Source: Halim [19]

The level of contribution of regional taxes to PAD represents how large the portion of regional taxes is in increasing PAD revenue. The contribution of regional taxes is measured following Halim's measurement [19], as follows:

$$\text{Regional Tax Contribution} = \frac{\text{Realization of Regional Tax Revenue}}{\text{Realization of PAD Revenue}} \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

Table 2 shows six categories of regional tax contribution levels ranging from "Very Poor" to "Very Good".

Table 2
Regional Tax Contribution Criteria

Contribution Level (%)	Contribution Category
≥ 50	Very good
40 – 50	Good
30 – 40	Moderate
20 – 30	Fairly Good
10 – 20	Poor
≤ 10	Very Poor

Source: Halim [19]

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Descriptive Statistics

The results of descriptive statistics are presented in Table 3 which consists of the lowest, highest, average, and standard deviation values of the target and realization of regional taxes and PAD of Badung Regency for 6 years of observation, namely 2017 to 2022. The lowest regional tax target set by the Badung Regency Government is the Non-Metal Mineral and Rock Tax (MBLB). Meanwhile, the highest target set is Hotel Tax. Comparable to the set target, the smallest regional tax revenue is MBLB Tax and the largest is Hotel Tax. The three types of regional taxes with the largest average targets and realizations in Badung Regency are Hotel Tax, Land and Building Acquisition Fees (BPHTB), and Restaurant Tax. 2021 was the year with the

lowest PAD target and realization, namely IDR 1.972.103.054.321,00 with a realization of IDR 1.780.625.917.598,78. This is due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, where there was a decrease in the realization of regional taxes by more than 50% in 2020 so there was a target adjustment in 2021. Then, the realization of PAD shot up in 2022, which amounted to IDR 7.173.975.836.220,58 and was the highest realization during 2017-2022. The increase shows that economic activities are recovering and heading back to normal.

4.2 Regional Tax Effectiveness of Badung Regency

Table 4 shows the effectiveness of ten regional taxes in Badung Regency from 2017 to 2022. Each type of regional tax shows fluctuating effectiveness, where there is a decrease in effectiveness from 2017 to 2018, then increases in 2019 and decreases again in 2020, gradually increasing from 2021 to 2022. The decrease in effectiveness that occurred in 2020 was the result of Covid-19 which targeted all aspects of the economy in Indonesia so it had an impact on the decline in tax revenue. Based on Table 5, of the 10 regional taxes in Badung Regency, 4 types of regional taxes have an average effectiveness rate above 100% (Very Effective), sorted starting from the highest effectiveness, namely Parking Tax, BPHTB, Entertainment Tax, and Groundwater Tax. Then followed by Restaurant Tax, Street Lighting Tax, and MBLB Tax which reached the effective category. Hotel Tax is the only one that gets the moderately effective category, while the remaining two, namely Billboard Tax and PBB-P2, are in the effectiveness range of 60-80% (Less Effective). Table 6 shows that in 2022, tax revenue reaches the highest level of effectiveness at 121,35% (Very Effective). Meanwhile, regional tax revenue in 2018 was less effective with the lowest value of 65,17%.

In general, the realization of regional tax revenue during the 2017-2022 period was quite effective in meeting the targets set by the Badung Regency Government. The level of effectiveness during the observation period was above 80%, except for 2018 and 2020. In 2018 there was a decrease in the growth rate in the mining and quarrying sector which was followed by a decrease in MBLB Tax revenue of 50,85%, which had an impact on not achieving the predetermined target. The declining performance of regional tax effectiveness in 2020 was caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, namely the activity restrictions imposed by the Government of Indonesia. Badung Regency as one of the tourist destinations in Bali Province is certainly affected by the decline in the number of migrants who want to see the beauty of Badung Regency. This impact resulted in a decrease in the realization of regional tax revenue in Badung Regency, especially Hotel Tax, Restaurant Tax, Entertainment Tax, and Parking Tax. This result is in accordance with Balencia and Harjo [20] who also concluded that there was a decrease in restaurant tax revenue in Bekasi City due to Covid-19. The post-Covid-19 economic recovery and the international level activities, namely the G20 Summit (KTT) in Bali in 2022, the majority of which are centered in Badung, certainly have a positive impact on the number of visitors who come to Badung Regency so that there is an increase in the realization of regional taxes which is very effective in achieving the set target.

4.3 Contribution of Regional Taxes to Regional Revenue of Badung Regency

The contribution of each type of regional tax to the PAD of Badung Regency during the six observation periods varied, ranging from 0-51,07%, as shown in Table 7. However, Table 9 shows that on average, the contribution of regional taxes to the PAD of Badung Regency tends to stabilize at 72-87% during the 2017-2021 period. However, in 2022 there is a significant decrease in the contribution of regional taxes. Table 8 shows the average contribution of each type of regional tax to PAD, which is dominated by Hotel Tax with the "Moderate" category. Meanwhile, BPHTB and Restaurant Tax contribute less ("Poor") to the PAD of Badung Regency. The other seven regional taxes are more concerning as their contribution is less than 10% ("Very Poor") of the total PAD revenue. Nevertheless, the contribution of regional taxes to PAD over the five years 2017-2021 has been very good, whereas in 2019 regional taxes contributed the highest at 87,22%, as shown in Table 9. This shows that during the 2017-2021 period, regional taxes became the most influential component in increasing the PAD of Badung Regency. The role of regional taxes in the PAD of Badung Regency in 2022 is quite different from previous years, reaching the "Good" category, with a contribution of 44,76% to the PAD of Badung Regency.

Overall, the contribution of regional taxes greatly influences the value of PAD by being dominated by Hotel Tax. This is not surprising because as one of the tourist destinations in Bali Province, Badung Regency has tourist attractions that attract both regional and foreign visitors to vacation with family and friends and stay several days in hotels. Meanwhile, the smallest contributions during the observation period were Billboard Tax and MBLB Tax with an average of 0,06% and 0,07%. The contribution of billboard tax is the smallest in Badung because many problematic billboards do not have permits and disturb the beauty of tourist areas in

Badung. Therefore, the Regency Government sought to curb billboards in 2019 which resulted in the realization of billboard tax being lower than other regional taxes. Meanwhile, the MBLB Tax, which is also very poor in contribution, may be due to the lack of advancement of the mining and quarrying sector in Badung Regency [21] so it is not significant in contributing to the PAD of Badung Regency. Then, an interesting phenomenon occurs in 2022 where the contribution of regional taxes to the PAD of Badung Regency is the lowest. PAD of Badung Regency consists of regional tax revenue, regional retribution revenue, regional wealth management revenue, and other legitimate regional revenue (LLPADS). After being studied, it turns out that the component that contributes the most to the PAD of Badung Regency in 2022 is LLPADS.

Table 3
Descriptive Statistics of Target and Realization of Regional Tax and PAD Revenue for the Period 2017-2022

Description	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Hotel Tax Target	6	737.405.508.460,00	3.514.966.627.768,59	1.853.054.749.222,88	1.089.113.998.432,93
Restaurant Tax Target	6	137.879.767.566,00	795.721.786.026,93	479.155.240.180,05	224.385.156.805,70
Entertainment Tax Target	6	15.822.661.211,00	94.718.904.633,53	60.034.404.057,81	27.739.248.921,59
Parking Tax Target	6	7.471.209.019,00	27.638.469.429,74	18.697.443.452,39	7.799.472.400,24
Billboard Tax Target	6	875.000.000,00	14.000.000.000,00	6.103.750.000,00	6.297.377.182,21
Street lighting tax target	6	96.000.000.000,00	200.000.000.000,00	136.250.673.777,24	42.388.321.621,77
Groundwater Tax Target	6	25.222.893.493,00	88.499.206.514,00	55.732.609.601,43	25.819.088.569,25
Non-metal mineral and rock tax target	6	25.000.000,00	20.000.000.000,00	3.412.211.870,21	8.126.468.846,78
PBB P2 Target	6	159.735.592.816,80	446.818.012.419,00	298.478.274.242,40	105.650.643.714,09
BPHTB Target	6	300.000.000.000,00	1.001.295.089.661,00	519.839.352.734,90	252.829.136.022,44
Hotel Tax Realization	6	258.041.477.940,62	2.469.152.695.978,09	1.529.912.892.606,95	893.096.887.913,58
Restaurant Tax Realization	6	155.470.551.715,70	739.355.217.168,38	464.045.495.247,53	221.563.163.263,36
Entertainment Tax Realization	6	15.128.075.387,25	108.089.989.753,20	61.338.865.280,87	32.964.339.566,57
Realization of Parking Tax	6	8.046.343.065,75	27.467.823.360,00	20.327.928.644,75	8.166.752.769,14
Realization of Billboard tax	6	752.235.350,64	5.083.832.535,00	2.450.460.062,81	1.584.564.186,31
Realization of Street Lighting Tax	6	95.167.537.647,00	147.730.527.873,00	126.292.362.259,67	18.387.231.870,16
Realization of Groundwater Tax	6	30.595.286.483,64	73.465.265.502,53	53.028.980.277,76	16.068.565.083,50
Realization of Non-Metal Mineral and Rock Tax	6	14.610.000,00	19.873.924.369,60	3.360.009.394,93	8.090.204.481,03
Realization of PBB P2	6	147.068.176.988,36	208.324.758.792,00	189.705.450.204,60	25.193.438.522,37
BPHTB Realization	6	334.689.956.225,35	687.021.637.202,00	496.812.824.551,13	118.778.586.761,55
PAD Target	6	1.972.103.054.321,00	6.687.358.950.260,86	4.501.577.828.463,98	1.877.037.725.355,99
PAD Realization	6	1.780.625.917.598,78	7.173.975.836.220,58	4.105.431.117.599,98	1.977.605.822.207,59

Source: Data Processing (2023)

Table 4
Effectiveness of Badung Regency Regional Tax (%)

Tax Type	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	%	Category	%	Category	%	Category	%	Category	%	Category	%	Category
Hotel Tax	100,84%	SE	63,62%	KE	91,73%	E	62,11%	KE	34,99%	TE	140,18%	SE
Restaurant Tax	105,31%	SE	96,71%	E	92,92%	E	60,67%	KE	112,76%	SE	126,16%	SE
Entertainment Tax	102,50%	SE	106,02%	SE	114,12%	SE	48,70%	TE	95,61%	E	160,90%	SE
Parking Tax	149,69%	SE	89,39%	CE	99,38%	E	75,02%	KE	107,70%	SE	149,25%	SE
Billboard Tax	36,31%	TE	16,71%	TE	54,88%	TE	88,84%	CE	85,97%	CE	165,64%	SE
Street Lighting Tax	77,71%	KE	68,76%	KE	105,52%	SE	105,89%	SE	99,13%	E	127,81%	SE
Groundwater Tax	90,93%	E	71,76%	KE	94,19%	E	103,32%	SE	121,30%	SE	135,91%	SE
MBLB Tax	78,09%	KE	27,24%	TE	99,37%	E	67,62%	KE	19,48%	TE	255,90%	SE
PBB P2	66,75%	KE	54,82%	TE	69,44%	KE	92,07%	E	82,92%	CE	45,68%	TE
BPHTB	100,39%	SE	49,75%	TE	84,22%	CE	111,56%	SE	167,76%	SE	137,40%	SE

Source: Data Processing (2023)

Notes: SE=Very Effective; E=Effective; CE=Moderately Effective; KE=Less Effective; TE=Not Effective

Table 5
Average Effectiveness of Badung Regency Regional Tax 2017-2022

Tax Type	Mean	Category
Hotel Tax	82,25%	Moderately Effective
Restaurant Tax	99,09%	Effective
Entertainment Tax	104,64%	Very Effective
Parking Tax	111,74%	Very Effective
Billboard Tax	74,73%	Less Effective
Street Lighting Tax	97,47%	Effective
Groundwater Tax	102,90%	Very Effective
Non-metal mineral and rock tax	91,28%	Effective
PBB P2	68,61%	Less Effective
BPHTB	108,52%	Very Effective

Source: Data Processing (2023)

Table 6
Average Effectiveness of Badung Regency Regional Taxes per Year

Year	Effectiveness	Category
2017	97,18%	Effective
2018	65,17%	Less Effective
2019	90,64%	Effective
2020	73,35%	Less Effective
2021	82,44%	Moderately Effective
2022	121,35%	Very Effective

Source: Data Processing (2023)

Table 7
Contribution of Regional Taxes to PAD of Badung Regency (%)

Tax Type	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	%	Category	%	Category	%	Category	%	Category	%	Category	%	Category
Hotel Tax	48,67%	B	49,02%	B	51,07%	SB	31,82%	S	14,49%	KB	21,11%	CB
Restaurant Tax	11,41%	KB	13,69%	KB	15,29%	KB	12,10%	KB	8,73%	SKB	7,44%	SKB
Entertainment Tax	1,40%	SKB	1,76%	SKB	2,24%	SKB	1,69%	SKB	0,85%	SKB	0,98%	SKB
Parking Tax	0,64%	SKB	0,54%	SKB	0,57%	SKB	0,58%	SKB	0,45%	SKB	0,32%	SKB
Billboard Tax	0,12%	SKB	0,05%	SKB	0,06%	SKB	0,04%	SKB	0,04%	SKB	0,04%	SKB
Street Lighting Tax	3,20%	SKB	3,01%	SKB	3,06%	SKB	5,55%	SKB	5,34%	SKB	1,77%	SKB
Groundwater Tax	1,48%	SKB	1,39%	SKB	1,52%	SKB	1,91%	SKB	1,72%	SKB	0,68%	SKB
Non-metal mineral and rock tax	0,00%	SKB	0,00%	SKB	0,41%	SKB	0,00%	SKB	0,00%	SKB	0,00%	SKB
PBB P2	4,86%	SKB	4,51%	SKB	4,31%	SKB	6,98%	SKB	9,56%	SKB	2,84%	SKB
BPHTB	11,86%	KB	10,92%	KB	8,71%	SKB	15,87%	KB	30,62%	S	9,58%	SKB

Source: Data Processing (2023)

Notes: SB=Very Good; B=Good; S=Moderate; CB=Fairly Good; KB=Poor; SKB=Very Poor

Table 8
Average Contribution of Badung Regency Regional Tax 2017-2022

Tax Type	Mean	Category
Hotel Tax	36,03%	Moderate
Restaurant Tax	11,44%	Poor
Entertainment Tax	1,49%	Very Poor
Parking Tax	0,52%	Very Poor
Billboard Tax	0,06%	Very Poor
Street Lighting Tax	3,66%	Very Poor
Groundwater Tax	1,45%	Very Poor
Non-metal mineral and rock tax	0,07%	Very Poor
PBB P2	5,51%	Very Poor
BPHTB	14,59%	Poor

Source: Data Processing (2023)

Table 9
Average Regional Tax Contribution of Badung Regency per Year

Year	Contribution	Category
2017	83,65%	Very good
2018	84,89%	Very good
2019	87,22%	Very good
2020	76,54%	Very good
2021	71,81%	Very good
2022	44,76%	Good

Source: Data Processing (2023)

V. CONCLUSION

The results of research with descriptive statistics concluded that during the observation period 2017 to 2022, it was found that the largest revenue target and realization was Hotel Tax and the lowest was Non-Metal Mineral and Rock Tax. The highest average targets and realizations in Badung Regency are Hotel Tax, Land and Building Acquisition Fees, and Restaurant Tax. Meanwhile, the lowest target and realization of Regional Revenue in 2021 due to the impact of Covid-19 and the highest spike in PAD realization occurred in 2022 due to economic recovery and the ongoing international activities of the G20 Summit.

Variance analysis provides two important conclusions. First, the effectiveness of regional tax revenue during the 2017-2022 period has reached more than 80%, which is moderately effective in achieving regional tax targets. Exceptions occurred in 2018 and 2020 due to a decrease in MBLB Tax and a decrease in Hotel, Restaurant, Entertainment, and Parking Taxes due to the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak that threatened Badung Regency as one of the tourist areas in Bali Province. Parking Tax, BPHTB, Entertainment Tax, and Groundwater Tax occupy a very effective position in achieving the regional tax target that has been set in Badung Regency. Second, the contribution of regional taxes is significantly able to contribute to increase the value of regional revenue in Badung Regency during the 2017-2021 fiscal year. The largest contribution was contributed by Hotel Tax, which is one of the most important revenues for areas that are visited by regional and foreign tourists. Billboard Tax and MBLB play a lesser role in the PAD component due to problematic billboard licensing factors and the lack of advancement of the mining and quarrying sector in Badung Regency. Finally, the PAD component is not only contributed by Regional Tax Revenue, but also another component that turns out to contribute more to PAD in 2022, namely Other Legitimate Regional Revenue.

This research is not free from limitations that can be an opportunity for further research. First, the analytical techniques used in this study are quite simple, namely descriptive and variance analysis. Future research can utilize regression analysis techniques in examining whether regional taxes affect regional revenue to obtain more comprehensive results. Second, the considerable impact of Covid-19 on taxation may cause bias in the research results. Therefore, future research can distinguish data before, during, and after Covid-19. In addition, future research can conduct projections of regional tax revenue and PAD as material for determining strategies and policies in increasing effectiveness and contribution in the event of other emergency conditions.

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