

Contribution of Regional Original Revenue to Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze Regional Own Revenue sourced from Regional Taxes, Regional Levies, Results of Separated Regional Wealth Management, and Other Legitimate PAD on Regional Revenues and Regional Expenditure of Makassar City in 2015 to 2018. The population in this study is Makassar City's Original Revenue (PAD) in 2015-2018. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. The data used in this study is secondary data, namely data sourced from the Realization Report of the Regional Original Revenue Budget and the Makassar City Regional Expenditure Budget from 2015-2018. The data analysis technique used is contribution analysis, which is an analysis tool used to determine the contribution of PAD to Regional Revenue and Expenditure of the City of Makassar. The results of the study show that: (1) The contribution of local revenue to regional income from 2015 to 2018 in the city of Makassar is 129.18% with an average of 32.30%. The contribution of PAD to Regional Expenditures is 130.75% with an average of 32.69%. (2) The contribution of the PAD components to the total regional income are: 24.43% local taxes, 2.83% regional levies, 0.92% separated regional wealth management results and 4.13% other legitimate PAD . (3) The contribution of the PAD component to the total Regional Expenditure is each: 24.74% Regional Tax, 2.88% Regional Retribution, 0.92% of Regional Wealth Management Proceeds and other legitimate PAD 4.19% . This shows that the PAD component of the Regional Tax sector with a contribution of 24.74% has quite an effect on the total Regional Expenditure of Makassar City.

1. Introduction

Regional Original Revenue (PAD) is revenue obtained by the region from sources within its own territory which is collected based on regional regulations in accordance with applicable laws (Suleman, 2017). The purpose of PAD contained in Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government article 3 is to give authority to Regional Governments to fund regional autonomy in accordance with regional potential as a manifestation of decentralization. So, the higher the PAD revenues obtained by the regions, the higher the regional ability to implement decentralization because PAD is an important source of funding for the regions (Saraswati, 2018).

Each component forming PAD has an important role in increasing regional income. The components that form PAD according to Law Number 33 of 2004 Article 6 are regional taxes, regional levies, results of separated regional wealth management and other legitimate PAD (Setitit, 2021). PAD is part of the sources of regional income which plays an important role as

an effort to support the development that will be carried out by a region. Increasing Regional Original Income (PAD) will determine the success of the autonomous region to become an independent region (Taras et al., 2017). Therefore, the autonomous regions are expected to be able to explore their potentials in order to achieve their goals as autonomous regions that are no longer dependent on the central government.

In accordance with Law (UU) Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government, which was amended to become Law Number 32 of 2004 and Law Number 33 of 2004, the implementation of Regional Autonomy began, namely the regional government (pemda) at the district level was given the authority which is broad in carrying out all government affairs, starting from planning, implementing, supervising, controlling, to evaluating, except for the authority in foreign policy, defense and security, justice, monetary, fiscal, religion, and other authorities stipulated by government regulations. As a consequence of broad autonomy authority, local governments have an obligation to improve public services and welfare in a democratic, fair, equitable and sustainable manner (Agustine, 2014). This obligation can be fulfilled if the regional government is able to optimally manage the potential of the region, namely the potential of natural resources, human resources, and potential of its financial resources. To assess the performance of local governments in managing their regional finances is to carry out a financial ratio analysis (Fathah, 2017).

Regional financial independence is shown by the size of regional original income (PAD) compared to regional income that comes from other sources, for example central government assistance or from loans (Pramono, 2014). The regional government as the party entrusted with the task of running the wheels of government, development and community service is required to submit a regional financial accountability report to assess whether the regional government has succeeded in carrying out its duties properly or not. One of the tools for analyzing the performance of regional governments in managing their regional finances is to analyze the financial ratios of the APBD that have been determined and implemented (Hehamahua, 2014).

Regional autonomy as stated in Law Number 32 of 2004 is the right, authority and obligation of an autonomous region to regulate and manage its own government affairs and the interests of the local community in accordance with statutory regulations. Through regional autonomy, it is hoped that it will be able to increase competitiveness by taking into account the principles of democracy, equity, justice, privileges and specificities as well as regional potential and diversity within the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) (Sibuea, 2015). The implementation of regional autonomy must be real and responsible in handling government duties, powers and obligations that are oriented towards improving the welfare of the community which is the goal and purpose to be achieved through granting autonomy by taking into account various factors such as economic capacity, regional potential, area size, population, and consideration of socio-political, socio-cultural, defense and security aspects as well as other requirements that must be met by local governments as the implementation of regional government functions through regional institutions, namely local government and DPRD (Goni, 2015).

Local governments are expected to be more able to explore reliable financial sources as the backbone in financing government and development in their regions through Regional Original Revenue (PAD) (Sudarmana & Sudiarta, 2020). The demand for an increase in PAD will be even greater as more and more government authority is delegated to level II regions accompanied by the transfer of personnel, financing and documentation (P3D) to the regions.

Fiscal decentralization is the main component of decentralization, if local governments carry out their functions effectively and get freedom in making spending decisions in the public

sector which include general administration spending, spending on maintenance of public facilities, as well as development and infrastructure spending, demanding the implementation of regional autonomy and decentralization is seen as very needs to be organized, in order to make the government closer to the people, so that government services can be carried out more efficiently, quickly and effectively through an authority in the regions to regulate and utilize the potential of their own regions (Simanjuntak, 2015). The realization of the effective and efficient implementation of regional autonomy is highly dependent on the availability of supporting resources. This resource is a very dominant factor in influencing the implementation of regional autonomy. One of the resources for the area is PAD (Susilo & Halim, 2021).

PAD is a source of regional revenue that has a large proportion in addition to tax and non-tax sharing, development revenue and assistance from the central government (Marizka, 2013). Regional governments are encouraged to put more effort into increasing Regional Original Income (PAD) both from the tax, regional levies and other regional revenue sectors (Paramitha, 2021). Through increasing Regional Original Income (PAD), it is hoped that local governments will be more independent in financing the implementation of governance and regional development. Some of the descriptions that have been mentioned are very important and each contributes to PAD revenue. As an autonomous region, it must have finances and the ability to explore its own financial sources, manage and use its own finances which are sufficient to finance the administration of its regional government.

Previous researchers, such as (Baihaqi, 2011) who researched in Bengkulu Province, (Fawaidurrohman et al., 2019) who researched in Bangkalan district, and (Nender, 2018) who researched in Manado City, obtained the result that local taxes, regional levies and other legitimate income has a significant effect on regional income and expenditure and has the potential to be developed. From the results of previous research, researchers wanted to examine the Contribution of Regional Original Revenue to Regional Income and Expenditure in Makassar City from 2015-2019.

2. Literature Review

Regional Income

Regional income is very important revenue for local governments in supporting regional development to finance regional projects and activities (Ningrum, 2020). Based on Permendagri Number 13 of 2006, regional income is the right of the region which is recognized as an addition to the value of net assets in the period of the year concerned and does not need to be repaid by the region. Regional revenue is money that goes into the regional treasury. Regional revenues in the implementation of decentralization consist of income and financing. Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government Article 1 paragraph (15) states that Regional Revenue is "all regional rights that are recognized as an addition to the value of net assets in the relevant fiscal year period" (Indonesia, 2004). This understanding shows that regional income includes all receipts of money through the Regional General Cash Account, which adds to the equity of current funds, which are regional rights in one fiscal year that do not need to be repaid by the regions.

Regional Revenue Sources

Based on Law Number 25 of 1999 which has now been updated to become Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning Financial Balance between the Central and Regional Governments, regional revenues are money that enters the regional treasury and sources of

regional revenues, consisting of: 1. Local Own Revenue, sources of Regional Original Revenue according to Law number 33 of 2004: a) Regional Taxes, b) Regional Retribution, c) Results of separated Regional Wealth Management, d) Other legitimate PAD. 2. Balancing Fund, is a fund originating from APBN revenues allocated to regions to finance regional needs in the context of implementing decentralization. This type of fund consists of: a) Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH), b) General Allocation Fund (DAU), c) Special Allocation Fund (DAK). 3. Regional Loans, according to Article 51 Law number 33 of 2004, regional loans originate from: a) Government, b) Other regional governments, c) Bank Financial Institutions, d) Communities. 4. Other valid regional revenues. Other and legitimate regional income comes from sources, including the proceeds from the sale of regional fixed assets, demand deposits, and receipt of donations from third parties to the region, on a voluntary basis with the approval of the DPRD (Setiawan & Surtini, 2017).

Definition of Regional Original Income

Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning Financial Balance between the Central Government and Regional Governments states that Local Own Revenue is regional income that comes from the results of regional taxes, results of regional levies, results of separated regional wealth management, and other legitimate PAD, which aims to provide flexibility to the regions in seeking funding in the implementation of regional autonomy as a manifestation of the principle of decentralization. After decentralization was rolled out by the central government, local governments are competing to create "new creativity" to develop and increase the amount of PAD revenue in each region (Ratnasari, 2017).

Local tax

Halim (2013) states that regional taxes are regional income derived from taxes. Furthermore (Edison, 2009; Tangke, 2013), states that local taxes are taxes collected by regions such as provinces, districts and municipalities based on their respective regional regulations and the results of the collection are used to finance their respective regional households. respectively.

Regional Retribution

According to Halim (2013), levies are payments to the State made by those who use services. Furthermore (Edison, 2009; Hakim, 2017) says that retribution is a certain community contribution (the individual concerned) which is determined based on government regulations whose achievements are directly appointed, and its implementation can be forced. In other words, a simpler levy is a levy charged to someone for directly enjoying services.

Regional Owned Company Profits

According to (Dewi, 2004; Sugiarto, 2016), a Regional Company is a production unit that is: providing services, organizing public use, generating income. The aim of regional companies is to participate in carrying out regional development in particular and the development of people's needs by prioritizing industrialization and peace and tranquility of work towards a just and prosperous society. Regional companies operate in fields that are in accordance with their household affairs according to the laws governing the principles of regional government.

Other Legitimate Income

Other types of Legitimate Regional Original Revenue according to the law. No. 33 of 2004 is provided for budgeting regional revenues that are not included in the Types of Regional Taxes, Regional Levies, and Results of Separated Regional Wealth Management broken down according to revenue objects which include: proceeds from the sale of regional assets that are not separated in cash or installments/installments, giro services , interest income, receipt of claims for regional compensation, receipt of commissions, discounts or other forms as a result of sales or procurement of goods and services by the regions, receipt of profits from the difference in the exchange rate of the rupiah against foreign currencies (Hafandi & Romandhon, 2020).

Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget

The APBD is the regional annual financial plan that is discussed and agreed upon jointly by the Regional Government and the DPRD, and is stipulated by Regional Regulation (Permendagri No. 13 of 2006). Thus the APBD is a tool/container to accommodate various public interests which are realized through various activities and programs where at certain times the benefits will really be felt by the community (Rahman, 2017).

Types of Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget

Article 79 of Law Number 22 of 1999 in conjunction with articles 3 and 4 of Law Number 25 of 1999 in conjunction with Article 157 of Law Number 32 of 2004 states that regional sources of revenue/revenue consist of: a. Regional Original Income (PAD), which consists of regional taxes, regional levies, separated regional wealth management results, and other legitimate regional original income. b. Balancing Fund, which consists of tax-sharing and non-tax profit-sharing, General Allocation Fund (DAU), and Special Allocation Fund (DAK). c. Other Legitimate Regional Revenues.

Budget function

Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 13 of 2006 states that the APBD has several functions, including: a. authority function. The regional budget is the basis for implementing regional revenues and expenditures in the year concerned. b. planning function. The regional budget is a guideline for management in planning activities for the year concerned. c. Oversight function. The regional budget is a guideline for assessing whether regional government administration activities are in accordance with the stipulated provisions. d. allocation function. Regional budgets must be directed at creating jobs or reducing unemployment and waste of resources, as well as increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the economy. e. distribution function. Regional budgets must pay attention to a sense of justice and decisions. f. stabilization function. The regional budget is a tool for maintaining and seeking to balance the fundamentals of the regional economy (Masduqi, 2020).

Definition of Contribution

According to Mulyani (2021), contribution is something that is given jointly with other parties with the aim of certain or joint costs or losses. Based on this opinion, it can be concluded that the contribution of the Regional Original Revenue components (regional taxes, regional levies, profits from the management of separated regional assets, and other legal PAD) to PAD is the contribution made by these components to the realization of the acquisition of Original Revenue. Certain city areas. Contribution analysis is an analysis that is used to find out how much contribution can be made from regional tax revenues and levies to Regional Original

Revenue (PAD) and Regional Original Revenue Budget (APBD) (Arief, 2014; Asih, 2018). This is done by comparing the realization of regional tax revenues and levies to the Regional Original Revenue (PAD) and the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD)..

3. Research Method and Materials

Judging from the type of data the research approach used in this study is a qualitative approach. As for what is meant by qualitative research, namely research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subject. The data sources used in this research are primary data and secondary data. Premiere data is a source of research data obtained directly from the original source (not through intermediary media). There are two methods that can be used to collect primary data, namely the survey method and the observation method. While secondary data is a source of research data obtained by researchers indirectly through intermediary media, namely data sourced from the Realization Report of the Regional Original Revenue Budget and the Makassar City Regional Expenditure Budget from 2015-2018. Data collection methods used in this research are interviews and documentation.

The population taken from this study is Makassar City's Original Regional Income (PAD) in 2015-2018. The sampling technique in this study used the purposive sampling method, namely the sample that was determined deliberately by the researcher. The sample to be studied is the PAD realization report of the Makassar City government for 2014-2018. The research data uses a contribution approach to the regional revenue budget by comparing PAD revenues to APBD. Contribution analysis is an analysis tool used to determine the extent to which Regional Original Revenue (PAD) can be donated from regional tax revenues, regional levies, profits of regionally owned enterprises and other revenues from legitimate PAD to Regional Revenue and Regional Expenditures (Baihaqi) , 2011).

4. Results and Discussion

The research data used are Regional Own Revenue, and Components of Regional Original Income such as: Regional Taxes, Regional Levies, Results of Separation of Regional Wealth Management, Other legitimate PAD as a whole in Makassar City, which is sourced from target report data and Realization of Regional Own Revenue for the City of Makassar in 2015-2018.

In 2015 to 2018 the realization of Regional Original Revenue did not exceed the target. However, the percentage of PAD budget has fluctuated. In 2015 the percentage of the budget was 83.57%, dropping to 75.57% in 2016. And in 2017 it increased to 90.06%, and decreased again in 2018 to 78.32%. Regional Original Revenue Components consist of Regional Taxes, Regional Levies, Results of Regional Wealth Management and Other Legal Local Original Revenues. Regional Taxes and Regional Levy Revenues are the components that have the greatest influence on PAD revenues in Makassar City. The percentage shown for the 2017 period was the highest percentage compared to other years, namely 126.81% and the smallest percentage occurred in 2015, which was 92.01%.

Makassar City Revenue Budget and Realization 2015-2018. In the period from 2015 to 2018, the budget and realization of regional income for Makassar City experienced fluctuations. Likewise, the percentage of realization of regional income has fluctuated. The percentage shown in the 2017 period was the highest percentage compared to other years, which was 97.13% and the smallest percentage occurred in 2018, which was 88.09%.

Budget and realization of Makassar City Regional Expenditures in 2015-2018. In 2015-2018 the realization of regional expenditures continued to increase, while the budget for realization of regional expenditures in 2017 decreased, and increased again in 2018. The percentage of realization of regional expenditures has also fluctuated. The percentage in the 2017 period was the highest, namely 89.97%, while the lowest percentage was in the 2016 period, namely 83.93%.

The research data were analyzed using the contribution approach to the regional revenue budget by comparing PAD revenues to APBD. Furthermore, several analyzes were carried out, namely:

Based on the results of the analysis carried out to measure the level of PAD's contribution to regional income in table 5, it can be seen that the role of PAD in Makassar's total regional income has fluctuated every year. A large contribution to Regional Revenue occurred in the 2017 period with a total contribution of 39.14%. whereas in 2016, it was the smallest contribution from 2015 to 2018 with a total contribution of 27.40%.

The following is the result of an analysis of the level of Regional Original Income from 2015 to 2018.

a. In the 2015 fiscal year PAD contributed 28.07% to regional income. In 2016, the contribution decreased by 0.67% so that the PAD contribution in 2016 decreased from 28.07% to 27.40%.

b. In the 2016 fiscal year, the contribution of PAD to Regional Revenue has decreased, but not so significantly. The decrease in contribution from 2015 to 2016 was 0.67%. However, the realization of PAD from 2015 to 2016 increased from IDR 828,871,892,851.60 in the 2015 fiscal year to IDR 971,859,753,605.76 in 2016. Likewise, Regional Revenues increased from IDR 2,952,609,910,737.09 in the 2015 fiscal year to IDR 3,546,650,155,445.06 in 2016. An increase of IDR 594,040,244,707.9.

c. In the 2017 fiscal year, the contribution of PAD to total Regional Revenue increased after experiencing a decrease in the 2016 period with a total contribution of 39.14%. in the 2017 period was the largest contribution from 2015 to 2018. Along with the increase in the amount of PAD contributions, the realization of PAD also increased from the previous year with the amount of Realization of Regional Original Income of IDR 1,337,231,094,232.10. but the amount of Regional Revenue realization decreased from the previous year, but not so significantly, namely Rp. 3,416,355,218,701.10 or decreased by Rp. 130,294,936,744.

d. The same situation in 2016, in the 2018 period the contribution of PAD to Regional Revenue also decreased again from the previous year. The contribution made by PAD to Regional Revenue in 2018 was 34.57%. compared to 2017, the contribution made in 2018 decreased by 4.57%. This shows that the Makassar City government is still not good enough to develop the various potentials of PAD in Makassar City, so that it has not been able to make a greater contribution to Regional Revenue. This was due to fluctuations from 2015 to 2018.

and. The total contribution made by PAD to Regional Revenue from 2015 to 2018 as a whole is 129.18% or an average of 32.29%.

f. It can be seen in table 5, that the contribution made by PAD to regional income has fluctuated, but the contribution made is quite good to regional income because the decrease in contribution is not very significant. Thus, the PAD collected in Makassar City has a sizable contribution to Regional Revenue.

Based on the results of the analysis carried out to measure the level of PAD's contribution to Regional Expenditure in table 6, it can be seen that the role of PAD in Total

Regional Expenditure Receipts for Makassar City from 2015 to 2017 has continued to increase. However, the contribution of PAD to Regional Expenditures in the 2018 period has decreased. In the 2017 period, it was the largest contribution made by PAD to regional spending, namely 40.37%. And the smallest contribution occurred in the 2015 period, namely 27.08%.

The following is the result of an analysis of the level of Regional Original Income from 2015 to 2018:

a. In the 2015 fiscal year PAD contributed 27.08% to Regional Expenditures. In 2016 it increased by 2.57% so that the contribution increased from 27.08% to 29.65% in line with the realization of PAD.

b. The increase in PAD contribution from the 2016 to 2017 fiscal year is increasing. The increase in the PAD contribution that occurred in the previous year was only 2.57%, from the 2016 fiscal year of 29.65% to 40.37% in 2017. In 2016 the realization of PAD amounted to IDR 971,859,753,605.76 experienced an increase to IDR 1,337,231,094,232.10 in 2017 but the realization of regional in the 2017 period it decreased, from IDR 3,277,243,223,082.69 in 2016 to IDR 3,312,532,290,887.44 in 2017.

c. In the 2018 fiscal year, the contribution of PAD decreased from the previous year, from 40.37% in 2017, it fell by 6.72% to 33.65% in 2018. The same thing happened to the realization of PAD, which decreased from IDR 1,337,231,094,232.10 in the 2017 fiscal year to IDR 1,185,453,010,989.65 .

d. There was no significant decrease in the contribution of 6.72% from 2017 to 2018, and the contribution of PAD to Regional Expenditure is still quite good in developing the potential of PAD.

and. The total contribution made by PAD to Regional Expenditures from 2015 to 2018 as a whole is 130.75% or an average of 32.69%. Thus the PAD collected in Makassar City has a sizable contribution to Makassar City Regional Expenditures.

1. Analysis of the contribution of the PAD component to total PAD receipts in Makassar City. This analysis was carried out to measure the magnitude of the level of contribution of the PAD component to PAD through several analyses, namely:

a. Local taxes to total PAD

Regional taxes have a role in receiving Regional Original Revenue, this is because regional taxes are part of Regional Original Revenue. Taxes play an important role in regional revenues because taxes make a large contribution to PAD.

The amount of the total regional tax contribution to Makassar City's original regional income (PAD) for the 2015 to 2018 fiscal years has fluctuated. In 2015 the total regional tax contribution amounted to IDR 635,647,206,877.06 with a percentage of 76.69%. in the 2016 budget it increased to IDR 752,142,501,992.98 followed by an increase in the percentage to IDR 77.39%. In 2017 the regional tax contribution also increased to IDR 938,796,384,191.06 but the percentage of local tax contribution revenue decreased to 70.20% or 7.19% from the previous year. In the 2018 fiscal year, regional taxes continued to increase to IDR 942,551,891,961.00 with the percentage of revenue increasing from the previous year to 79.51%. The total contribution of local taxes to total PAD as a whole is 303.79% with an average of 75.95%.

b. Regional levies to total PAD

Analysis of the contribution of levies is an analysis that is used to find out how much contribution can be donated from regional levies revenue, then the realization of levies is compared to the realization of PAD.

From table 8 it can be seen that the contribution of regional levies to Makassar City's own-source revenue (PAD) for the 2015 to 2018 fiscal years continues to decline and fluctuate. In the 2015 fiscal year, levy revenues amounted to IDR 115,220,022,385.00 with a percentage contribution rate of 13.90%, in the 2016 fiscal year, levy revenues increased to IDR 128,471,643,140.00 but the percentage contribution rate of regional levies decreased to 13.22% or 0.68% from the previous year. In 2017 the contribution rate for regional levies decreased to IDR 72,788,075,037.56 and the percentage of levies contribution also decreased to 5.44%. Furthermore, for the 2018 fiscal year, the contribution of retribution has decreased with a total contribution of IDR 57,277,225,805.00 and the percentage of retribution has also decreased to 4.83%. the total contribution of regional levies to total PAD as a whole is 36.94% with an average of 9.24%.

c. Results of Regional Wealth Management which are separated from Total Regional Original Revenue (PAD).

The sector resulting from separated regional wealth management does not contribute much to PAD. As for the revenue from the management of separated regional assets, sources come from: 1) Share of profits of regionally owned companies, 2) Share of profits from financial institutions, and 3) Share of profits of privately owned companies.

From table 9 it can be seen that the level of contribution that can be made through the results of separated regional wealth management is still relatively small, this can be seen from the total regional income from the 2015 to 2018 fiscal year, although it continues to increase, the budget realization is not very significant. In the 2015 fiscal year the total separated wealth management amounted to IDR 13,591,767,000.00 with a percentage of 1.64%. In 2016 it increased to IDR 15,562,590,481.88 with a percentage of 1.60% or a decrease of 0.04% from the previous year.

Furthermore, in the 2017 to 2018 fiscal year, it can be seen in the total separated regional wealth management that has successively increased, namely in 2017 it rose to IDR 45,023,066,147.08 this was also followed by an increase in the contribution percentage of 3.37%. then in 2018 the realization of income also increased from previous years, namely IDR 49,463,120,625.29 with a contribution percentage of 4.17% or an increase of 0.8%. The total contribution of Separated Regional Wealth Management Results to total PAD as a whole is 10.78% with an average of 2.70%.

d. Other valid PAD to Total PAD

The contribution of other legitimate PAD to the total regional income of Makassar City in the 2015 to 2018 fiscal years has fluctuated. In 2015 the total other legal PAD amounted to IDR 64,615,641,548.88 with a contribution percentage of 7.80% and in 2016 it increased to IDR 75,683,017,999.90 with a percentage of 7.79% or a decrease of 0.01% from the previous year. In 2017 the total contribution of other legitimate PAD to PAD again increased by IDR 280,623,568,856.40 with a contribution increase of 20.99%. in 2018 the number of other legitimate PAD contributions decreased to IDR 136,160,772,598.36 as well as the percentage

of contributions decreased to 11.49% from the previous year. The total contribution of other legitimate PAD to total PAD as a whole is 48.07% with an average contribution of 12.02%.

2. Analysis of the contribution of the PAD component to the total regional income in Makassar City. This analysis was conducted to measure the level of contribution of the PAD component to regional income through some of these analyses:

a. Local taxes to total Regional Revenue

Regional tax contribution analysis is used to determine the level of local tax contribution to regional income that can be obtained through PAD Makassar City.

The contribution of local taxes to regional income for the 2015 to 2018 fiscal years has fluctuated, but not so significantly.

In the 2015 period, the regional tax contribution to Regional Revenue amounted to IDR 635,647,206,877.06 with a contribution percentage of 21.53%. In 2016 the realization of total local taxes continued to increase to IDR 752,142,501,992.98 but the percentage contribution decreased by 0.32 to 21.21%. Regional taxes for the 2017 and 2018 fiscal years continued to increase, in 2017 the realization of local taxes amounted to IDR 938,796,384,191.06 with the contribution percentage also increasing by 27.48%, and in 2018 local taxes amounting to IDR 942,551,891,961.00 and in line with the contribution percentage which increased by 0.01 % to 27.49%. Overall, the total contribution from 2015 to 2018 was 97.71% with an average of 24.43%. From the results of the data analysis above it is known that regional tax revenues for the City of Makassar have increased every year, although in 2016 the percentage of contributions has decreased but not so significantly, and the following year it continues to increase.

b. Regional Retribution on Total Regional Income

The amount of contribution that can be made by the regional retribution sector to the Regional Revenue of Makassar City for the 2015 to 2018 fiscal years tends to decrease. For 2015 the contribution of regional retribution revenues was 3.90% and decreased in 2016 by 0.28% to 3.62%. the realization of total regional fees increased from 2015 to 2016, but did not exceed the target. The 2015 regional levy target was IDR 135,664,742,000.00 while the realization of the total regional levy in 2015 amounted to IDR 115,220,022,385.00, as well as in the following years. Realization of the total regional levy receipts from 2016 to 2018 did not exceed the target. Along with the decline in the realization of regional retribution revenues, the percentage of regional retribution revenue contributions has also continued to decline. And the amount of contributions given from the regional retribution sector is still not large enough to the total regional income. It can be seen in the table above, the percentage of contributions continues to decrease, from 2016 to 2017 it decreased by 1.49% to 2.13%, and continued to decrease in 2018 by 0.46% to 1.67%. The minimal nominal amount of realization of this regional levy revenue makes the overall contribution amount to only 11.32% with an average contribution rate of 2.83%.

c. The results of the management of Regional Wealth separated from Total Regional Income

The revenue contribution from regional wealth management separated from regional income for the 2015 to 2016 fiscal year experienced a decrease in the percentage of contribution, in 2015 the contribution to the realization of the total results of wealth management

separated by 0.46 decreased by 0.02% to 0.44% in 2016, but the level of realization total proceeds from separated wealth management increased from IDR 13,591,767,000.00 in 2015 to IDR 15,562,590,481.88 in 2016. In 2017 revenue continued to increase by IDR 45,023,066,147.08 with a contribution of 1.32%. Acceptance of regional wealth management contributions is considered to be very minimal, but slowly continues to increase every year until the 2018 fiscal year is Rp. 49,463,120,625.29 with a contribution of 1.44%. This has a good impact on the increase in the number of regional original revenue receipts against regional revenues for the city of Makassar. Overall, the total contribution to regional wealth management results separated from 2015 to 2018 was only 3.66% with an average contribution of 0.92%. so that revenue from this sector is still very minimal and needs to be increased by the government.

d. Other legitimate PAD against Regional Revenue receipts

Other legitimate PAD is an income item from PAD revenue that is not included in the types of regional taxes and regional levies.

The contribution of other legitimate PAD to regional revenue receipts as a whole from the 2015 to 2018 fiscal years has fluctuated. In the 2015 fiscal year, the contribution of other legal PAD was 2.19% with the realization of other legal PAD amounting to IDR 64,615,641,548.88, and in 2016 the total contribution percentage decreased by 0.06% to 2.13%. And in 2017 its contribution rose again to 8.21%. then in 2018, other legitimate PAD contributions again decreased by 4.23% to 3.98%. The total contribution is 16.51% with an average of 4.13%.

3. Analysis of the contribution of the PAD component to total Regional Expenditures in Makassar City. This analysis was conducted to measure the level of contribution of the PAD component to regional income through some of these analyses:

a. Local taxes to total Regional Expenditures

Regional tax contribution analysis is used to determine the level of local tax contribution to regional spending that can be obtained through PAD Makassar City.

The contribution of local taxes to regional spending for the 2015 to 2018 fiscal years has increased and fluctuated. In the 2015 to 2017 fiscal year, the percentage of regional tax contributions continues to increase. In 2015 the total contribution made was 20.76%, an increase in 2016 by 2.55% to 23.31%. in 2017 the regional tax contribution continued to increase to 28.34%. However, in 2018 the number of contributions decreased, but not so significantly. The total contribution in 2018 was 26.75%. The total contribution to the local tax sector is 99.16% with an average of 24.79%. Acceptance of contributions from the tax sector is quite good or quite influential on regional spending.

b. Regional Retribution to total Regional Expenditures

The amount of contribution that can be made through the regional retribution sector to the Makassar City Regional Expenditure from 2015 to 2016 has increased, the total contribution of 3.77% in 2015 rose to 3.92% in 2016. In 2017 the total contribution decreased by 1.72% to 2.20% . in 2018 the contribution again decreased to 1.63%.

The total contribution from the 2015 to 2018 fiscal year was 11.52% with an average contribution rate of 2.88%.

c. Results of Regional Wealth Management separated from Total Regional Income.

The revenue contribution from regional wealth management separated from Regional Expenditures for the 2015 to 2018 fiscal years has always increased. Nominally, revenue from this sector has indeed increased. Initially in 2015 it was IDR 13,591,767,000.00 with a contribution of 0.44% to IDR 15,562,590,481.88 in 2016 in 2016 with a contribution of 0.47%. In 2017 revenue continued to increase by IDR 45,023,066,147.08 with a contribution of 1.36% and in 2018 it continued to increase by IDR 49,463,120,625.29 with a total contribution of 1.40%.

Overall, the total contribution to the results of regional wealth management separated from 2015 to 2018 was only 3.67% with an average contribution of 0.92%. So that revenue from this sector is also still very minimal and needs to be increased by the government.

a. Other legitimate PAD against Regional Expenditures

The contribution of other legitimate PAD to Regional Expenditure revenues as a whole from the 2015 to 2018 fiscal year continues to increase and fluctuate. In 2015 the total contribution was 2.11%, increasing in 2016 to 2.31% with an increase of 0.2%. In 2017 the number of contributions again increased from 2.31% in 2017 to 8.47% in 2017, the increase in the number of contributions was also accompanied by an increase in the amount of other legal PAD receipts from 2015 to 2017. However, in 2018 other receipts of PAD The number of legitimate contributions has decreased, and the percentage of total contributions in 2018 has also decreased from the previous year to 3.86%. The total contribution is 16.75% with an average of 4.19%. therefore

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. PAD Contribution to Regional Income and Regional Expenditures:

a. The contribution of PAD to Regional Revenue of Makassar City from 2015 to 2018. From 2015 to 2018 the contribution of PAD has fluctuated. This is because the total Regional Revenue of Makassar City also fluctuates. Even so, the amount of PAD contribution is still sufficient to increase Makassar City Regional Revenue.

b. The contribution of PAD to Regional Revenue of Makassar City from 2015 to 2018. From 2015 to 2018 the contribution of PAD has increased and fluctuated. This is because the total Regional Revenue of Makassar City has also fluctuated. Even so, the amount of PAD contribution is still sufficient to increase Makassar City Regional Expenditure. The total contribution of PAD to Regional Expenditures is 130.75% with an average of 32.69%. This shows that the contribution of PAD to Regional Expenditures is quite large, and has an effect on increasing Regional Expenditures for the City of Makassar

2. The contribution of PAD to Regional Revenue of Makassar City from 2015 to 2018. From 2015 to 2018 the contribution of PAD has increased and fluctuated. This is because the total Regional Revenue of Makassar City has also fluctuated. Even so, the amount of PAD contribution is still sufficient to increase Makassar City Regional Expenditure. The contribution of the PAD component to the total PAD is very fluctuating. Nonetheless, the receipt of contributions from each component has increased every year.
3. The contribution of the PAD component to the regional income of Makassar City from 2015 to 2018. The total contribution from the regional tax component is the highest contribution to regional income, so it affects regional income. However, other components such as regional levies, separated regional wealth management results, and other legitimate PAD are still low. This is because the total amount of Regional Revenue received is very large as a whole, and the realization of the PAD components is still relatively small so that the contribution of these components to Regional Revenue is not that large.
4. The contribution of the PAD component to Regional Expenditures for the City of Makassar in 2015 to 2018 respectively. The total contribution from the regional tax component is the highest contribution to Regional Expenditure so that it affects Regional Expenditures. However, the amount of contributions from regional retribution components, separated regional wealth management results, and other legitimate PAD is still low. This is because the amount of regional income received is very large and the realization of the PAD components is still relatively small, so the contribution of these components is not very large for Regional Expenditures

As for the suggestions that the researcher can give regarding the results of this study, namely, for the Makassar City Government it is better to increase the contribution of Regional Original Income, the Regional Government of Makassar City is expected to be able to optimize Regional Original Income through the sector of PAD components. This means that PAD will further increase Regional Revenue and Regional Expenditure of the City of Makassar so that regional autonomy can run well. And for further researchers it is recommended to use more complete research data sources, so that the data obtained can be processed and analyzed consistently from one to another.

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