

Analysis of Factors of Land and Building Tax Revenue in Muara Lakitan District Musi Rawas Regency

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Abstract

The problem in this research is about what factors are the causes of not achieving the target of land and building tax revenue in Muara Lakitan District, Musi Rawas Regency. Data collection techniques are interviews and documentation. Data analysis is qualitative with analysis technique by using descriptions or explanations of factors that cause the land and building tax revenue target not to be achieved. Results of the analysis showed that the realization of land and building tax revenues has decreased from year to year. Conclusion that the most dominant factor affecting the target of land and building tax revenue was the level of awareness and compliance of taxpayers who were still low in fulfilling their tax obligations in Muara Lakitan District, Musi Rawas Regency.

Keywords: tax revenue, taxpayer awareness, compliance.

1. Introduction

The Republic of Indonesia is a legal state based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution which has established taxation obligations as one of the manifestations and obligations of the state as a participation in state financing and national development to achieve a just and prosperous society. Taxes according to article 1 of Law No.28 of 2007 concerning general provisions and tax procedures are mandatory contributions to the state owed by individuals or entities that are compelling based on the law, with no direct reciprocity and are used for state purposes for the greatest prosperity of the people.

There are many factors that support the success or failure of a development. One of the factors that has a very dominant influence on the success of development is funds, in order to finance development, one of the sources of funds for development is obtained from the tax sector. The equitable distribution of the results of national development continues to advance along with the passage of time, despite experiencing many obstacles and obstacles as our nation is currently experiencing. The equalization of the results of national development is an ongoing and sustainable activity that aims to improve the welfare of the people, both materially and spiritually. To realize this goal, it is necessary to pay a lot of attention to the problem of development financing, with the increasing need for development funds encouraging the government to explore its sources of income intensively.

Taxes are an important source of revenue for a country in order to finance independent development. The government realizes that to finance and ensure the successful implementation of development, it no longer relies solely on revenue from the oil and gas sector, therefore the government must seek State revenue from other sectors such as State revenue from the tax sector, one of which is Land and Building Tax (PBB).

Law of the Republic of Indonesia article 1 No.28 of 2009 Land and Building Tax is a tax on land and buildings owned, controlled, and utilized by individuals or entities. The results of PBB contribute to local revenue as a fund to finance the local budget so that this becomes one of the special concerns for the central government on the development of local revenue to increase local income. However, in the current process the results achieved have not provided maximum results. This is related to the constraints faced by the local government and the community, namely low community income, high population growth, increasing unemployment, lack of legal awareness, lack of knowledge, information, collection systems, community participation in carrying the burden of development and the burden of urban PBB obligations.

Muara Lakitan Subdistrict as part of Musi Rawas Regency certainly requires considerable funds in organizing regional development activities in various sectors. The development funds are fully endeavored by the government and are sourced from local government revenues. The efforts made by the local government are increasing in line with the development and progress achieved at this time, as a consequence, a large enough fund is needed to finance regional expenditures. In the government's efforts to realize a just and prosperous society, both material and spiritual, a lot of funds are needed. One source of funds derived from the region itself is through the taxation sector, namely Land and Building Tax (PBB). In Muara Lakitan District, the condition of Land and Building Tax each year does not reach the target.

2. Literature Review

Tax. Article 1 of Law No. 28 of 2007 concerning General Provisions and Tax Procedures is a mandatory contribution to the state owed by individuals or entities that are compelling based on the law, with no direct reciprocity and used for state purposes for the greatest prosperity of the people. The definition can be noted a conclusion of elements or characteristics inherent in the definition of tax, among others: Taxes are collected by the State. In this case, whether the Central Government or the local government based on the power of the law and its implementing rules, this tax collection can be imposed. In the payment of taxes, it cannot be shown that there is an individual counterparty by the government or there is no direct relationship between the amount of tax payments and individual counterparty. The operation of the government in general is a counterparty of the State.

Land and Building Tax. Law of the Republic of Indonesia article 1 No.28 of 2009 Land and Building Tax is a tax on land and/or buildings owned, controlled, and/or utilized by individuals or entities, except areas used for plantation, forestry, and mining business activities. According to Soemarso (in Wahidah, 2017) Land and Building Tax is a tax imposed on property in the form of land and buildings. According to Diana Sari (in Budget, 2015) Land and Building Tax is an objective tax which means that the amount of tax payable is determined by the state of the object, namely the earth (land) and / or building. The conditions and circumstances of the tax subject (who is the bearer or payer of PBB) do not participate in determining the amount of tax payable. From the definition of Land and Building Tax above, the researcher concludes that Land and Building Tax is a state recipient from the people of the object or land, land and / or buildings that most of the results are submitted to the respective regions to increase regional income, the amount of tax is determined by the state of the object, namely the earth / land / building.

Purpose of Land and Building Tax. Land and Building Tax Objectives Sumitro (2002: 19) as for the purpose of taxes Land and Buildings are: Simplify tax laws and regulations so that they are easily understood by taxpayers. This means that with the simplification of the law, it makes

it easier for taxpayers to understand the obligations in the field of taxation. Provides a legal basis for the collection of tax on immovable property and at the same time harmonizes tax on immovable property in all regions. Providing legal certainty to the people so that the extent of their rights and obligations. This means that with legal certainty, it is hoped that the people will further realize that the obligation in increasing people's awareness in paying taxes will make it easier for the State to be good in the field of development. Eliminate double taxation as a result and laws of the same nature. The aim is that laws of the same nature do not become an obstacle to the payment of taxes by the people, so double taxation must be eliminated. Providing income to the region is very necessary to uphold the regional economy and regional development. This is done by paying taxes, where the tax payments received will be used again for the development of the region concerned. Increase income for the region. Taxes are the biggest factor in the field of regional development, because regional development is derived from local taxes obtained.

3. Research Method

According to Mudjiarahardji (Sujarweni, 2015) data analysis is an activity to organize, sort, classify, code or mark and categorize so that findings are obtained based on the focus or problem to be answered. Through this series of activities, qualitative data which is usually scattered and piled up can be simplified to finally be understood easily. After the data is collected, then analyzing qualitative data is very difficult because there are no standard guidelines, no linear process and no systematic rules. Data analysis is carried out during field data collection and after all data is collected with an interactive model analysis technique. In this study, data collection was carried out by searching, recording and collecting data through interviews, documentation and observation. collecting data through interviews, documentation and observation. The data obtained is written in the form of detailed reports or data. Field data that is compiled based on the data obtained is reduced, summarized, selected key things, focused on important things. things, focused on the important things. The data from the results of reducing and focused on selecting based on all concepts, themes and certain categories will provide a sharper picture of the observations. provide a sharper picture of the results of the observations as well as make it easier for the researchers to look back for data in addition to the previous data obtained if needed. obtained if needed. The data obtained is categorized according to the subject matter and made in the form of a matrix so that it makes it easier for researchers to see patterns of relationship between one data and other data. Inference activities are further steps from data reduction and presentation activities. Data that has been reduced and presented systematically will be concluded temporarily. The conclusions obtained in the early stages are usually less clear, but in the later stages they will become firmer and have a strong basis. Temporary conclusions need to be verified. Techniques that can be used to verify are triangulation of data sources and methods, peer discussions and member checking.

4. Findings and Discussions

Land and Building Tax Revenue 2015-2019. Muara Lakitan District, Musi Rawas Regency, the condition of Land and Building Tax from 2015-2019 has not reached the target. In 2015 the realization of land and building tax revenue was Rp. 107,623,181 of the target of Rp. 231,966,639 or 46.40% percent, in 2016 the realization of land and

building tax revenue was Rp. 164,044,168 of the target of Rp. 220,278,7711 or 74.47% percent, in 2017 the realization of land and building tax revenue wasRp. 233,070.799 from the target of Rp. 244,368,229 or a percentage of 95.38%, in 2018 the realization of Land and Building Tax revenue of Rp. 330,449,661 from the target of Rp. 370,760,392 or a percentage of 89.13% and in 2019 the realization of Land and Building Tax revenue of Rp. 329,967,258 from the target of Rp. 329,967,258 or a percentage of 100%. Objective conditions like this will certainly be sought for solutions so that revenue, especially the PBB sector in Musi Rawas Regency can be maximized. However, to achieve the target in PBB revenue, there are several obstacles that make PBB never reach the predetermined target, such as the lack of awareness of taxpayers (WP) in paying off the PBB. The non-achievement of the tax target set by the region is of course very influential on the performance assessment of the Regional Tax and Retribution Management Agency, the contribution of regional revenue in supporting financing, the regional revenue and expenditure budget. Analysis of Factors of Land and Building Tax Revenue. In carrying out every job, humans often find obstacles or obstacles that are faced. Likewise with the Regional Tax and Retribution Management Agency of Musi Rawas Regency, in carrying out Revenue on Land and Building Tax there are several obstacles found.

The factors causing the unachievement of land and building tax revenue are lack of tax awareness and compliance, tax avoidance and SPPT did not reach the tax payer. Lack of awareness and compliance of taxpayers Muara Lakitan District Musi Rawas Regency are important factors in the taxation system. Even whatever tax administration and administration system is used, if compliance can be realized, the tax is strongly influenced by the high and low level of their understanding of the provisions of taxation. Tax avoidance is carried out by the Muara Lakitan Subdistrict community with the intention of releasing themselves from taxes or reducing them. In essence, what is at issue here is a form of simulation (pretend action), the actual situation is hidden. The avoidance done by land and building taxpayers is by pretending not to know about the tax object they have or not recognizing the number of PBB objects they have. This condition causes the land and building tax collection apparatus to have difficulty in collecting data on the tax object. This avoidance will certainly reduce the amount of Land and Building Tax revenue in Muara Lakitan District, Musi Rawas Regency. SPPT that does not reach the taxpayer can be caused because the taxpayer concerned is domiciled outside the area or outside the City so that to submit SPPT the authorities have difficulty because they do not have the address of the taxpayer outside the area or outside the City.

5. Conclusion

Based on the data obtained, there is a level of taxpayer compliance from 2015 - 2019. From the 5 years of data above that from 2015 - 2018 taxpayers have not complied with tax payment obligations, especially land and building tax. tax payment obligations, especially Land and Building Tax, but in 2019 the level of tax compliance is achieved. The factors that cause the target of land and building tax collection not to be achieved In Muara Lakitan District, Musi Rawas Regency is the level of awareness and compliance of tax payers. Tax payers who are still low, self-avoidance of taxes, neglecting taxes, SPPT does not reach the tax payer. up to the tax payer. Based on the results of interviews from several of these causal factors, which greatly affects the target of Land and Building Tax revenue is the level of taxpayer awareness and compliance that is still low. awareness

and compliance of taxpayers who are still low in fulfilling their tax obligations. Taxation. Efforts made by the Regional Tax and Retribution Management Agency of Musi Rawas Regency to increase its PBB revenue are tax collection intensification, increased supervision and control, conducting counseling to the community and distributing SPP.

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