

Simplification of Local Taxes as an Optimization of the Budgetary Function in an Effort to Restore the National Economy in Lampung Province



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ABSTRACT: Inequality of regional income with one another, hampers the development process in several regions and has not increased regional independence due to dependence on transfer of funds from the central government. This happens because the local government has not been able to optimize the source of local revenue, namely local taxes to increase local revenue. With this situation, the government seeks to simplify the local taxation system including tax types, tax rates. Regional independence is also expected to increase regional financial capacity which will have an impact on the recovery of the national economy after the pandemic. This research will be conducted normatively empirically, namely combining normative legal elements with the review of laws and regulations relating to the simplification of local taxes, which are then supported by the addition of empirical data or elements through socio-legal, statute and conceptual approaches. Based on the above, this research is expected to contribute suggestions for the implementation of regional tax simplification in Lampung Province so that the implementation of regional tax simplification can be optimal and have a positive impact on increasing regional financial capacity.

KEYWORDS: Local Tax, Local Tax Simplification, Local Original Revenue

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the implementation of regional autonomy, local governments have sought to increase sources of regional revenue to support regional financing and expenditures to carry out regional development. according to Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, the source of regional original income (PAD) consists of local taxes; local levies; the results of the management of separated regional assets; and. other legitimate regional original income. With this Regional PAD, it is expected to continue to increase regional independence in increasing regional revenue so that it no longer depends on the transfer of funds from the central government. In order to allocate national resources more efficiently, the Government gives authority to the Regions to collect Regional Taxes, namely with the establishment of Law No. 28 of 2009 concerning Regional Taxes and Regional Levies, which based on the laws and regulations regulates in detail the types of regional taxes and the threshold of regional tax rates that can be applied by the regions according to the circumstances of each region.

Over time, local taxes become one of the most important sources of local revenue, this is in accordance with the tax function, namely the budgetair function and the regulerend function. The Regularen function itself is the Regularend function, also called the regulatory function, which is a tax is a government policy tool to achieve certain goals, for example to encourage the development of the business world and increase competitiveness, support national defense, and expedite national development, while the budgetair function is a function where taxes are used as a tool to enter funds optimally into the state treasury based on the Tax Law to the state treasury based on the applicable Tax Law (Kadir, 2009). These two tax functions greatly affect the increase in local taxes in Indonesia. However, over time there is an imbalance of regional income with one another, thus hampering the development process in several regions and has not increased regional independence because it still depends on the transfer of funds from the central government. This imbalance occurs because the local government has not been able to optimize the source of local revenue, namely local taxes to increase local revenue.

With this situation, the government seeks to simplify the regional taxation system including tax types, tax rates. The purpose of Simplification is to make it easier for people to learn, understand, and comply. In addition, tax rates are set reasonably based on the principles of equity in tax collection and fairness in taxation (Mustaqiem, 2008). With the simplification of local taxes, the government seeks to increase regional revenue that is fair and equitable. According to Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati, the simplification aims to encourage compliance and support the increase of regional revenue, because the types of regional taxes and levies currently regulated in the Regional Tax and Retribution Law (PDRD) are too many. Currently, there are 16 types of taxes and

Simplification of Local Taxes as an Optimization of the Budgetary Function in an Effort to Restore the National Economy in Lampung Province

32 types of local levies. With so many types of local taxes and levies, supervision becomes difficult due to the complexity of collecting these types of taxes. The many types of local taxes and levies also place an economic burden on the community and local businesses (pajakku.com, 2023). Therefore, in 2022 the government carried out local tax reform. One of the realizations of regional tax reform is the simplification in Law No. 1 of 2022 concerning Financial Relations between the Central Government and Regional Governments, in which in this law there are several simplifications of tax types and tax rates, as an effort to optimize the budgetary function of regional taxes so as to increase regional revenue and accelerate regional development. Based on this, research on "simplification of local taxes as an optimization of the budgetary function" is important to do.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tax collection is a government policy, which is stipulated as a formal document and applies to bind the common life. Tax collection policy is part of public law that regulates the relationship between the state and private or (legal) entities that have the obligation to pay taxes (taxpayers). Tax collection has the purpose of financing development and government services in a country, so the basis for tax collection is the tax law (for each type of tax) which is sourced from the constitution or the Basic Law (Ismail, 2019). The regulation of tax collection as outlined in the law aims to create justice for the community in the obligation to pay taxes, and can bind all citizens. If these tax obligations are not carried out properly as they should, then the criminal sanctions stipulated in the law are appropriate to be established (Sutedi, 2011).

To facilitate the implementation of tax collection in the region, the authority must be delegated to lower legislation as long as it does not conflict with the regulations above. This is in accordance with Hans Kelsen's *stufenbouw* theory of pure law. Therefore, tax collection through local regulations (Perda) can be justified because Perda is part of laws and regulations. As has been described regarding the hierarchy of laws and regulations in Article 7 Paragraph (1) of the previous Law Number 12 Year 2011 (Siahaan, 2005), is one of the sources of state revenue that has an important role in development carried out continuously and continuously. In terms of its function, tax has a very important role in the implementation of state/government functions, both in the functions of allocation, distribution, stabilization, regulation and a combination of the four (Haula & Tarigan, 2005).

The regulation of the authority to impose local taxes and levies in Law No.18 of 1997 has been considered to provide insufficient opportunities for local governments to establish new levies. opportunities for regions to establish new levies. Although the law actually gives authority to the regions, it must be stipulated by PP. Therefore, when Law No. 18/1997 came into force, none of the regions proposed new levies because it was considered difficult to do so. In addition, the regulation that local regulations on local taxes and levies must be approved by the central government was also considered to have reduced regional autonomy. With the amendment of Law No.18/1997 to Law No.34/2000, it is expected that local taxes and levies will become an important source of revenue to finance local governance and development.

II. METHOD RESEARCH

This research will be conducted normatively empirically, namely combining normative legal elements with the review of laws and regulations relating to the simplification of local taxes, which are then supported by additional data or empirical elements through socio-legal, statute and conceptual approaches to examine legal phenomena and socio-economic implications of laws and policies relating to the simplification of local taxes and their impact on national economic recovery in Lampung Province. The author also uses descriptive analysis in qualitative data management accompanied by the deductive method.

Data processing is carried out by the author by classifying data, with laws and regulations analyzed then by providing analysis related to the content of the text (content of analyses). Processing of legal materials will be carried out through the stages of positive legal description, positive legal systematization, positive legal analysis and positive legal interpretation. Then proceed with a systematic reflection on the reality of the law in its enactment. Analysis of legal materials and data is carried out descriptively analytically, namely examining legal concepts, legal principles, legal norms and legal systems. Viewed from the aspect of dogmatic legal science, the analysis of legal materials is carried out by means of exposure and analysis of the applicable legal structure, legal systematization, legal interpretation and assessment.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Simplification of Local Taxes in the Law on Financial Relations between the Central Government and Local Governments

To realize the independence of local governments through financial relations between the central government and local governments, it is necessary to have independent financial management carried out by each local government through fiscal decentralization. Fiscal decentralization is a consequence of the political decision of regional autonomy taken by the government. Fiscal decentralization is expected to create an equitable distribution of financial capacity between regions commensurate with the magnitude of the authority of government affairs submitted to autonomous regions. This fiscal decentralization policy was initially

Simplification of Local Taxes as an Optimization of the Budgetary Function in an Effort to Restore the National Economy in Lampung Province

regulated in Law No. Law Number 33 of 2004, but along with the times and to further increase regional revenue, in 2022 Law No. 1 of 2022 concerning Financial Relations between Central and Regional Governments (HKPD Law) was passed (Sidik, 2002).

With the establishment of the HKPD Law which replaces Law Number 33 of 2004, it aims to realize the effective and efficient allocation of national resources, as well as regulate the governance of the financial relations between the central government and local governments that are fair, harmonious, and accountable. This law is expected to realize equal distribution of public services and public welfare in strengthening fiscal decentralization in Indonesia. The reform efforts made are not only in terms of Fiscal Resource Allocation, but also how to strengthen regional spending to be more efficient, focused, and synergistic with the Central Government. The scope of the HKPD includes the provision of regional revenue sources in the form of taxes and levies, the management of transfers to the regions, the management of regional expenditure, the granting of authority to carry out regional financing, and the implementation of national fiscal policy synergies.

The new direction of fiscal decentralization through the HKPD Law is based on various challenges in the implementation of fiscal decentralization so far, such as the suboptimal impact of Transfers to Regions and Village Funds (TKDD) in reducing inequality in service provision in the regions; the management of the Regional Budget (APBD) which still needs to be optimized and local taxing power which still needs to be improved. Therefore, this Law is designed to improve the implementation of financial relations between the central government and local governments as an effort to create an efficient, transparent, accountable and equitable allocation of national resources in order to realize equitable distribution of public services and improve community welfare. In achieving these objectives, the HKPD Law is based on four pillars consisting of the following (Deina & Misra, 2023):

1. Develop a tax system that supports the efficient allocation of national resources;
2. Minimize vertical and horizontal inequality through Transfer to Regions (TKD) policy and regional debt financing;
3. Encourage the improvement of the quality of regional spending
4. Harmonizing fiscal policy between the government and regions for optimal public service delivery and maintaining fiscal sustainability.

Based on this scope, through this Law, performance-based Regional Transfer policies are updated, an efficient regional tax system is developed, regional financing schemes are expanded, the quality of regional spending is improved, and central and regional spending is harmonized. One of the updates to the new policy direction in the HKPD Law is related to local taxes, because so far local revenue derived from local taxes which is one of the main regional revenues has not been able to be absorbed optimally, resulting in imbalances and financial dependence on the central government, through the HKPD Law restructuring local taxes and simplifying the types of retribution. Restructuring of local taxes can be done one of them to simplify tax administration so that the benefits obtained are greater than the cost of collection. In addition, tax restructuring will also facilitate monitoring of tax collection and support the community in fulfilling tax obligations with the simplification of regulations on local taxes. With the simplification of regulations in local taxes, it is hoped that it can create local tax policies that support the regional economy, contribute to economic growth, and provide welfare to the community (Petrus Kadek Suherman, 2017), so that it is no longer oriented towards the large number of regulations as it is today.

The existence of the HKPD Law has an impact on the revocation of several wrong rules relating to local taxes and levies, therefore with the passing of the HKPD Law, Law No. 28 of 2009 concerning Regional Taxes and Levies is no longer valid, this is done in the context of simplifying local taxes regulated in the PDRD Law. The form of simplification in local taxes is the existence of several reductions in changes to the types of local taxes. In the PDRD Law, the types of local taxes are as follows:

Provincial tax types consist of:

- a. Motor Vehicle Tax;
- b. Motor Vehicle Title Transfer Fee;
- c. Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax;
- d. Surface Water Tax; and
- e. Cigarette Tax.

Types of Regency/City Taxes consist of:

- a. Hotel Tax;
- b. Restaurant Tax;
- c. Entertainment Tax;
- d. Billboard Tax;
- e. Street lighting tax
- f. Non-metal mineral and rock tax
- g. Parking Tax;
- h. Groundwater Tax;
- i. Swallow Nest Tax;

Simplification of Local Taxes as an Optimization of the Budgetary Function in an Effort to Restore the National Economy in Lampung Province

- j. Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax; and
- k. Fees on Acquisition of Rights on Land and Building.

While in the HKPD Law the types of local taxes that can be collected by local governments are as follows: Taxes levied by the provincial government consist of:

- a. Motor Vehicle Tax;
- b. Motor Vehicle Title Transfer Fee;
- c. Heavy Equipment Tax;
- d. Motor vehicle fuel tax;
- e. Surface water tax;
- f. Cigarette Tax; and
- g. Opsen Tax on Non-Metal Minerals and Rocks.

Taxes levied by the regency/city government consist of:

- a. Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax;
- b. Fees on Acquisition of Rights on Land and Building; c) Tax on Certain Goods and Services; d) Reclame Tax;
- c. Groundwater Tax;
- d. Non-metal mineral and rock tax;
- e. Swallow Nest Tax;
- f. Motor Vehicle Tax Opsen; and
- g. Motor Vehicle Title Transfer Fee Opsen.

In terms of the number of types of local taxes, basically those regulated in the PDRD Law are the same as the types of local taxes regulated in the HKPD Law, namely 16 types of local taxes. What has changed is the type of local tax that can be collected by the Provincial Government in the HKPD Law is the addition of two types of taxes, namely Heavy Equipment Tax and Opsen Tax on Non-Metal Minerals and Rocks. Heavy Equipment Tax, hereinafter abbreviated as PAB, is a tax on the ownership and/or control of heavy equipment. Meanwhile, Non-Metallic Mineral and Rock Tax Opsen, hereinafter referred to as MBLB Tax Opsen, is an Opsen imposed by the province on the principal of MBLB Tax in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Thus, the number of taxes collected by the Provincial Government in the HKPD Law becomes seven types of local taxes while in the PDRD Law there are only five types of local taxes.

Then, for the types of local taxes levied by the Regency / City Government in the HKPD Law consists of nine types of taxes while in the PDRD Law consists of 11 types of taxes. Where, Hotel Tax, Restaurant Tax, Entertainment Tax, Street Lighting Tax, and Parking Tax which were originally regulated as types of taxes that could be collected by the Regency / City Government in the PDRD Law, in the HKPD Law are included in the Type of Tax on Certain Goods and Services (PBJT). PBJT is a tax paid by the final consumer for the consumption of certain goods and/or services. In addition to PBJT, the types of taxes that can be collected by Regency / City Governments regulated in the HKPD Law are two new types of taxes, namely Motor Vehicle Tax Opsen and Motor Vehicle Title Transfer Fee Opsen.

If you pay attention to the changes in the types of local taxes in the HKPD Law, there is a new type of local tax, namely Opsen tax, according to the HKPD Law Referring to Article 1 number 61 of the HKPD Law, opsens are an additional tax levy according to a certain percentage. Opsen tax is also known as piggyback tax system. According to Taliercio, it is a way of taxation authority owned by the sub national government (SNG) by adding local / individual tax rates to the central tax (Suartama, 2022). According to the HKPD Law, opsens are a transfer of provincial tax revenue sharing. This mechanism is expected to increase regional independence without increasing the burden on taxpayers, because tax revenues will be recorded as PAD, as well as provide certainty over tax revenues and provide spending flexibility on these revenues at each level of government compared to the revenue sharing scheme. Meanwhile, the addition of options for provinces as a new source of revenue is expected to strengthen the functions of license issuance and supervision. This will support better quality regional financial management because the planning, budgeting, and realization of the APBD will be better.

The simplification of local taxes under the HKPD Law basically aims to (Nashrullah, 2023):

- a. harmonize tax objects between central and local taxes so as to avoid duplication of tax collection;
- b. simplify tax administration so that the benefits obtained are higher than the cost of collection;
- c. facilitate monitoring of integrated tax collection by the region; and
- d. making it easier for the public to fulfill their tax obligations, as well as supporting the ease of doing business with the simplification of tax administration.

B. The Impact of Tax Simplification in the Implementation of Budgetary Functions on Local Government and National Economic Recovery in Lampung Province

Simplification of Local Taxes as an Optimization of the Budgetary Function in an Effort to Restore the National Economy in Lampung Province

Simplification in the HKPD Law was made to perfect the financial relationship between the central government and local governments. In addition, it aims to create a more efficient, transparent and accountable financial allocation between the Central Government and the first and second tier Regional Governments in order to realize justice and public welfare. As previously described, the formation of the HKPD Law is based on four pillars, one of which is developing a local tax system by supporting a more efficient allocation of national resources. The policies formulated in strengthening the local taxation system are through harmonization of regulations while still providing support to the business world, reducing levies on mandatory services that should be the obligation of the Local Government by rationalizing levies from 32 to 18 services, creating a new tax base through the synergy of Central Taxes with Local Taxes in the form of consumption, property, and natural resources. In addition, there are local taxation accents between Provinces and Districts / Cities as a replacement for revenue sharing schemes and adjustments to authority in the form of Motor Vehicle Tax Opsen, Motor Vehicle Title Transfer Tax Opsen, and Non-Metal Mineral and Rock Taxes. The opsen of some 3 types of local taxes will not increase the burden on taxpayers but the direct split of taxpayer payments to the Provincial and Regency / City Regional General Treasury Accounts (Sofi, 2022). Therefore, local taxes are one of the most important parts of simplification in the HKPD Law.

Revenue from taxation cannot be denied to have a major contribution to state revenue. This is in accordance with one of the tax functions, namely the budgetair function or source of state revenue. Tax is one of the most important factors for state finances in ensuring the continuity of national development without depending on natural resources and assistance from other countries or foreign institutions. An effective tax system will be able to move the wheels of development to get out of dependence on external assistance and natural resources. In addition to central taxes, development in the regions can also be financed from local tax revenues as one component of Regional Original Revenue (PAD) in the Regional Budget (APBD). To realize regional independence, it is very necessary for large regional revenues to be able to develop their own regions without a very large dependence on Transfer Funds. This is where the role of local taxes is very important as a source of local revenue. In some regions in Indonesia, taxes are one of the main original regional opinions. One of them is Lampung province. Based on the Lampung Provincial Statistics Agency, the realization of Lampung Province's regional income for the 2020-2022 time span is as follows:

Table 1. Revenue Realization of Lampung Provincial Government in 2020-2022

Jenis Pendapatan Pemerintah	Realisasi Pendapatan Pemerintah Provinsi Lampung (Ribu Rupiah)		
	2020	2021	2022
1. Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD)	2 842 286 479	3 249 614 882	3 678 302 295
1.1 Pendapatan Pajak Daerah	2 386 345 268	2 721 138 046	3 126 137 866
1.2 Pendapatan Retribusi Daerah	17 080 208	14 664 096	6 602 045
1.3 Pendapatan Hasil Pengelolaan Kekayaan Daerah yang Dipisahkan	29 873 631	33 335 928	45 568 659
1.4 Lain-lain PAD yang Sah	408 987 372	480 476 812	499 993 705
2. Pendapatan Transfer	2 508 320 308	4 209 156 682	3 244 132 309
Transfer Pemerintah Pusat-Dana Perimbangan	2 461 886 210	4 184 392 483	3 224 336 095
2.1 Dana Bagi Hasil Pajak	123 204 760	183 140 968	149 618 154
2.2 Bagi Hasil Bukan Pajak/Sumber Daya Alam	34 589 203	42 401 391	103 819 930
2.3 Dana Alokasi Umum	1 732 551 921	1 726 296 248	1 719 175 461
2.4 Dana Alokasi Khusus	571 540 326	2 232 553 877	1 251 722 552
Transfer Pemerintah Pusat-Lainnya	46 434 098	17 389 748	1 441 174
2.5 Dana Otonomi Khusus	-	-	-
2.6 Dana Penyesuaian	46 434 098	17 389 748	1 441 174
Bantuan Keuangan	-	7 374 451	18 355 039
2.7 Bantuan Keuangan dari Provinsi atau Pemerintah Daerah Lainnya	-	7 374 451	18 355 039
3. Lain-lain Pendapatan yang Sah	1 668 712 685	10 642 817	39 714 088
3.1 Pendapatan Hibah	8 946 877	10 565 424	39 714 088
3.2 Lainnya	1 659 765 808	77 393	-
Jumlah	7 019 319 472	7 469 414 380	6 962 148 691

Catatan : 2022 (Unaudited), Data Sementara per 31 Desember 2022

Source: Based on the Lampung Provincial Statistics Agency

Based on this data, it can be seen that the total regional income of Lampung Province as a whole from 2020-2022, there was a decrease in 2022 which was the result of a decline in the national economy during the co-19 pandemic which also resulted in local

Simplification of Local Taxes as an Optimization of the Budgetary Function in an Effort to Restore the National Economy in Lampung Province

revenue. For Lampung province itself from 2021 the amount of regional revenue is Rp. 7,469,414,380 M in 2022 it drops to 6,962,146,691 M. However, if you pay attention to the Lampung Province Regional Tax, it continues to increase every year. So this indicates that the budgetary function of local taxes is running well and is the most important part in supporting regional revenue. In order to restore the national economy, the local tax simplification policy must be implemented immediately, in accordance with Article 187 of the HKPD Law which states that:

1. To the rights and obligations of Taxpayers and Retribution Payers that have not been settled before this Law is enacted, the settlement shall be carried out based on the laws and regulations in the field of Taxes and Retribution stipulated before the enactment of this Law;
2. Local Regulations on Taxes and Levies prepared pursuant to Law Number 28 Year 2009 on Local Taxes and Levies shall remain in effect for a maximum of 2 (two) years as of the date of enactment of this Law; Specifically the provisions regarding Motor Vehicle Tax, Motor Vehicle Title Transfer Fee, Non-Metal Mineral and Rock Tax, revenue sharing of Motor Vehicle Tax, and revenue sharing of Motor Vehicle Title Transfer Fee in the Perda prepared based on Law Number 28 of 2009 on Regional Taxes and Regional Retribution shall remain in effect until 3 (three) years as of the date of enactment of this Law;
3. In the event that the time period as referred to in letters b and c cannot be met, the provisions regarding Taxes and Retributions shall follow the provisions under this Law.

Based on this, the local government, which in this case is Lampung Province, is mandated to make the latest Regional Regulation Draft that accommodates changes in local taxes contained in the HKPD Law. To implement the provisions of Regional Taxes and Levies (PDRD) in 2024 according to the limits of its authority. Currently, several local governments in Lampung are in the process of drafting local regulations (raperda) on PDRD, namely Lampung Province, Bandar Lampung City, North Lampung Regency, Mesuji Regency, West Coast Regency, and Pringsewu Regency. In general, the preparation of PDRD draft regulations has the objectives of maintaining public compliance to fulfill their tax obligations and so that the collection of regional taxes and levies can be carried out effectively, efficiently and used to the greatest extent for the prosperity of the people. Therefore, the speed of all local governments in completing the drafting of the local regulation is very supportive of efforts to optimize tax and levy revenues in all regions, including Lampung (Keuangan, 2023). The drafting of this GRDP is one of the efforts to further strengthen regional tax revenues in Lampung province, which were previously regulated in Lampung Province Regional Regulation (PERDA) Number 31 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Lampung Province Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2011 concerning Regional Taxes.

In addition to efforts to strengthen local tax revenue that will be implemented is the application of tax opsen at the Regency / City level which is targeted to be implemented in 2025 as the deadline in the transitional provisions of the HKPD Law. This regional tax opsen aims to accelerate revenue for Motor Vehicle Tax (PKB) and Motor Vehicle Title Transfer Fee (BBNKB) for districts / cities and synergize tax collection between provinces and districts / cities and not increase the burden on taxpayers. In the end, opsen supports efforts to optimize taxes and levies so as to support regional development. Specifically for the Lampung Provincial Government, the preparation of the PDRD Draft Regional Regulation (Raperda) is in the process of discussion at the Lampung Provincial DPRD and has accommodated the PKB and BBNKB opsen norms. Meanwhile, the City/Regency level has entered the stage of drafting and discussing the draft local regulations. This shows that all local governments have a strong commitment to implementing the mandate of the HKPD Law. Therefore, the local regulation of Lampung Province that will be formed has contained the simplification of local taxes stipulated in the HKPD Law which aims to accelerate the recovery of the national economy.

The preparation of the Raperda on Regional Taxes and Levies as mandated by the UUHKPD will strengthen the regional financial base with directed and planned development in the field of regional finance. Then on the aspect of regional financial burden, the regulation of Regional Taxes in Bandar Lampung City with regional regulations will clarify and provide a basis for harmonization between regional regulations on the Regional Budget (APBD) with the draft regulation on Regional Taxes and Levies in Bandar Lampung City. With the presence of this local regulation, the implementation of APBD activities will become clearer and more directed, so that the target of PAD achievement from the local tax sector will be achieved with planning (Putri & Riananda, 2022). Thus, it is hoped that the regional regulation on GRDP of Lampung province which is in the process of making can optimize regional revenue through regional taxes so as to accelerate national growth.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the discussion above regarding the Simplification of Regional Taxes as an Optimization of the Budgetary Function in the National Economic Recovery Efforts in Lampung Province, it will be concluded as follows:

1. Simplification of local taxes in the HKPD Law in terms of the number of types of local taxes basically regulated in the PDRD Law is the same as the types of local taxes regulated in the HKPD Law, namely 16 types of local taxes. What has changed is the type of local tax that can be collected by the Provincial Government in the HKPD Law is the addition of two types of taxes,

Simplification of Local Taxes as an Optimization of the Budgetary Function in an Effort to Restore the National Economy in Lampung Province

namely Heavy Equipment and Opsen Tax on Non-Metallic Minerals and Rocks, Opsen Tax on Non-Metallic Minerals and Rocks, hereinafter referred to as MBLB Tax Opsen, while the types of taxes that can be collected by Regency / City Governments regulated in the HKPD Law are two new types of taxes, namely Motor Vehicle Tax Opsen and Motor Vehicle Title Transfer Fee Opsen.

2. Forms of Simplification of the HKPD Law in carrying out the Budgetary function in Lampung province which seeks to restore the national economy, namely as mandated in Article 187 of the HKPD Law, the Lampung provincial government is accelerating the process of making regional regulations that accommodate the four pillars regulated in the HKPD Law, one of which is related to the efficiency of regional taxation.

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