

## **Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Local Original Revenue Management in Supporting the Financial Performance of the Regional Government at the Office of the Regional Financial and Revenue Management Agency of South Nias Regency**

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### **Abstract**

This research analyzes the financial performance and the effectiveness of Local Original Revenue (PAD) management in the South Nias Regency Government. Using a qualitative approach, data were collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation from four purposively selected informants: the Head of the Revenue Planning and Evaluation Division, the Head of the Assessment Collection and Objection Sub-Division, BPKPD staff, and business taxpayers. Findings indicate significant PAD recovery in 2025, reaching IDR 38.15 billion or 149.25% of the target. However, this achievement was driven by unsustainable incidental factors, including refunds for overpayments on goods and services totaling IDR 15.6 billion. The regional independence ratio was only 2.59% ("Very Low" category), indicating extreme dependence on central government transfers, with transfers exceeding 97%. PAD management faces structural constraints: low public awareness and compliance, untapped potential, ineffective manual collection systems, and insufficient collection frequency. A critical disparity exists between management perception and reality—Hotel Service Tax, perceived as the main PAD base, accounts for only 0.20%. In comparison, the actual most significant contributors are Electricity Consumption Tax (8.13%), Restaurant Tax (5.72%), and Mineral and Coal Tax (3.58%). Overall, PAD management appears "Very Effective" at 149.25%, but this is misleading due to incidental factors. Regional Retribution achieved only 50.47% ("Ineffective"), indicating the need for fundamental improvements to the collection system.

**Keywords:** *Local Original Revenue, Financial Performance, Management Effectiveness, Fiscal Independence*

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Fiscal decentralization is a fundamental pillar of regional autonomy in Indonesia, granting regional governments greater authority to regulate and manage their own affairs and the interests of local communities. Within the context of fiscal decentralization, regional financial management becomes a fundamental aspect that determines the success of regional government administration (Fahrizal, 2022).

Through fiscal decentralization, regional governments possess the authority to explore, manage, and utilize regional financial sources to finance the implementation of development and public services in their territories.

Local Original Revenue (Pendapatan Asli Daerah/PAD) is one of the most important indicators for measuring a region's financial capacity and level of independence in financing governmental and development activities (Mahfudh et al., 2022). PAD is sourced from regional taxes, regional retributions, results from the management of separated regional assets, and other legitimate local original revenues (Yakub et al., 2022). The greater PAD's contribution to total regional revenue, the greater the region's independence in financing its own needs without depending on central government assistance (Mahsun, 2020).

Effective PAD management becomes the key to improving regional government financial performance. The effectiveness of PAD management is measured not only by how much revenue can be collected but also by how regional governments can optimize the potential of existing revenue sources, conduct mature planning, and implement collection efficiently (Ijtihad & Iwan, 2024). Good regional government financial performance is reflected in the region's ability to manage its finances economically, efficiently, and effectively, which ultimately improves community welfare (Mattoasi & Jainuddin, 2024).

Previous studies consistently demonstrate that optimal PAD management significantly influences regional government financial performance (Banunaek et al., 2022). Regional government financial performance can be measured through various approaches, including financial ratio analysis covering the regional independence ratio, PAD effectiveness ratio, financial efficiency ratio, and growth ratio (Sakan, 2022), as well as the Value for Money concept emphasizing economy, efficiency, and effectiveness (Triyassari, 2024). Accountability, transparency, and effective internal control systems are important factors supporting regional government financial performance (Kromen et al., 2023).

South Nias Regency is one of the regencies in North Sumatra Province that faces various challenges in regional financial management. As an island region with unique geographical characteristics, South Nias Regency was designated as one of 62 underdeveloped regions in Indonesia for the 2020-2024 period. This status reflects the condition of regions and communities that are less developed than others, especially in terms of community economy, human resources, facilities and infrastructure, regional financial capacity, accessibility, and regional characteristics.

The Local Original Revenue of South Nias Regency shows significant fluctuations over the past three years. In 2023, PAD reached IDR 34.65 billion or 2.3% of the total revenue budget of IDR 1.52 trillion. This condition experienced a drastic decline in 2024, when PAD reached only IDR 22.06 billion, or 1.4% of the total revenue budget of IDR 1.56 trillion. This decline continued until 2025, with PAD recorded at IDR 25.56 billion or 1.7% of the total revenue budget of IDR 1.51 trillion (Pemerintah Provinsi Sumatera Utara, 2025). The decrease from 2023 to 2024 indicates a 36.35% contraction, suggesting serious problems with optimizing regional revenue sources.

The dependence on central transfers is clearly visible from the composition of regional revenue. The General Allocation Fund (DAU) consistently accounts for 42-47% of total revenue over these three years, reaching IDR 712.11 billion (47.3%) in 2025. This shows that more than 70% of South Nias Regency's revenue comes from

central government transfers, indicating a very low level of fiscal independence (Pemerintah Provinsi Sumatera Utara, 2025).

The disparity between economic potential and the ability to generate PAD becomes a fundamental problem. The Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of South Nias Regency in 2022 reached IDR 8,014.50 billion with economic growth of 3.65% in 2023 (BPS Kabupaten Nias Selatan, 2024). However, PAD, which accounts for only 1.4-2.3% of the total revenue budget, shows that the region's economic potential has not been optimally translated into local original revenue sources. This condition indicates the need for a comprehensive strategy to intensify and extend PAD sources.

Based on the description above, in-depth research examining the evaluation of PAD management effectiveness in supporting the financial performance of the South Nias Regency regional government is fundamental and relevant. This research is expected to provide a comprehensive picture of PAD management in South Nias Regency, identify existing problems, and formulate strategic recommendations to improve the effectiveness of PAD management, supporting accelerated development and improved community welfare.

## METHODOLOGY

### Research Approach and Design

This research uses a qualitative approach to obtain a deeper understanding of Local Original Revenue management at the Regional Financial and Revenue Management Agency Office of South Nias Regency, particularly regarding management effectiveness and its impact on regional government financial performance. According to Soekanto (2020), research is a scientific activity carried out systematically, methodologically, and consistently, to discover truth through analysis and construction.

### Data Sources and Research Informants

The data collected consists of primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected directly through field observations, interviews, and documentation from August to September 2025. Secondary data was obtained from BPKPD internal documents, including annual PAD realization reports, Regional Government Financial Reports (LKPD), Work Plans and Budgets (RKA), legislation related to PAD, and relevant academic literature.

Research informants consist of four people selected through a purposive sampling technique:

**Table 1. Research informants**

No	Name	Position	Experience
1	Yulianus Zebua, SE	Head of Revenue Planning and Evaluation Division	3 years
2	Idawati Zendrato, A.Md	Head of Assessment, Collection and Objection Sub-Division	6 years
3	Abdul Halim Harefa	BPKPD Staff	6 years
4	Sukadamai Lase	Stationery Business Actor	-

### Data Collection and Analysis

Data collection techniques include observation, in-depth interviews with interview guides, and document analysis. According to Sugiyono (2020), data collection techniques are considered strategic in research because they aim to obtain data. Data analysis follows Arikunto's (2019) framework: (1) data reduction through

selection and simplification; (2) data presentation in tables, charts, or descriptive narratives; and (3) conclusion drawing to answer research objectives clearly.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### *Financial Performance of South Nias Regency Regional Government*

#### *PAD Realization and Component Analysis 2025*

Total PAD realization for January-November 2025 reached IDR 38,154,743,873, exceeding the budget target of IDR 25,564,285,486 by 149.25%. However, this high achievement is predominantly driven by incidental factors, particularly "Revenue from refund of overpayment of Goods and Services" amounting to IDR 15,608,171,498 under the "Other Legitimate PAD" component.

**Table 2. PAD Realization by Component (January-November 2025)**

Component	Budget Target (IDR)	Realization (IDR)	Achievement (%)	Contribution (%)
Regional Taxes	15,095,349,386	14,089,904,182	93.34	36.92
Regional Retribution	492,715,300	248,681,780	50.47	0.65
Separated Asset Management	6,560,508,400	7,599,606,377	115.84	19.92
Other Legitimate PAD	3,415,712,400	16,216,551,534	474.76	42.51
<b>Total PAD</b>	<b>25,564,285,486</b>	<b>38,154,743,873</b>	<b>149.25</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The contribution analysis reveals that Other Legitimate PAD provides the most significant contribution at 42.51%, but this is dominated by unsustainable incidental revenue. Regional Taxes contribute 36.92%, while Regional Retribution shows the weakest performance, with a 0.65% contribution and 50.47% achievement, categorized as "Ineffective" according to Mahmudi's (2019) criteria.

#### *Regional Tax Performance by Type*

Within Regional Taxes, the most significant contributors are Electricity Consumption Service Tax (IDR 3.10 billion, or 8.13% of total PAD), Restaurant Tax (IDR 2.18 billion, or 5.72%), and Mineral and Coal Tax (IDR 1.37 billion, or 3.58%). Notably, Hotel Service Tax – perceived by management as the main PAD base from tourism – contributes only IDR 75.57 million, or 0.20% of total PAD, achieving only 32.18% of the target. This reveals a significant disparity between management perception and empirical reality.

#### *Financial Performance Indicators*

**Table 3. Financial Performance Indicators (2023-2025)**

Indicator	2023	2024	2025 (Projected)	Category
PAD Realization (IDR billion)	34.65	22.06	38.15	-
Central Transfers (IDR billion)	1,485.35	1,537.94	1,472.85	-
Independence Ratio (%)	2.33	1.43	2.59	Very Low
Effectiveness Ratio (%)	96.25	91.92	149.25	Very Effective
Growth Ratio (%)	-	-36.35	72.96	-

The regional independence ratio of 2.59% in 2025, while showing recovery from 2024's 1.43%, remains in the "Very Low" category, indicating that more than 97% of revenue comes from central government transfers. The average independence ratio for 2023-2025 is 2.11%, demonstrating very high fiscal dependence.

The PAD effectiveness ratio of 149.25% in 2025 appears "Very Effective" but is misleading due to incidental factors. Excluding the IDR 15.6 billion refund, genuine PAD would be approximately IDR 22.5 billion, or 88.08% of the target—still "Effective," but far less impressive. The average effectiveness ratio of 112.47% for 2023-2025 masks this underlying weakness. PAD growth shows extreme volatility: -36.35% in 2024, followed by 72.96% recovery in 2025. This instability, driven by incidental factors rather than systematic improvements, undermines fiscal sustainability.

### ***PAD Management in Supporting Financial Performance***

#### *Disparity Between Perception and Reality*

Interview results with Yulianus Zebua, SE, Head of Regional Revenue Planning and Evaluation Division, reveal a significant gap between management perception and empirical data. He stated that "PAD from year to year in the last three years has been increasing with the main base from the tourism sector, especially hotels and resorts." However, data shows that Hotel Service Tax contributes only 0.20% to total PAD, with realization of IDR 75.57 million against a target of IDR 234.85 million (32.18% achievement).

The actual most significant contributors contradict this perception:

- Electricity Consumption Service Tax: 8.13% (achievement 155.12%)
- Restaurant Tax: 5.72% (achievement 62.08%)
- Mineral and Coal Tax: 3.58% (achievement 68.36%)

This disparity indicates serious problems in management information systems and monitoring mechanisms, potentially leading to misallocation of resources and ineffective strategic planning.

#### *Structural Obstacles in PAD Management*

Based on a comprehensive analysis of interview data and realization reports, six critical structural obstacles were identified:

##### *Low Public Awareness and Compliance*

All informants confirmed this as the primary obstacle. Yulianus Zebua stated that "the biggest obstacle is the lack of public awareness with many reasons to avoid paying taxes." This is evidenced by the Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB P2) achieving only 19.38% of the target (IDR 173.54 million out of IDR 895.54 million). Idawati Zendrato, A.Md, reinforced this, noting that "the level of public awareness who have not paid taxes with various reasons is the main obstacle." Abdul Halim Harefa added that many taxpayers believe "taxes are only paid once during business registration, not understanding that taxes must be paid periodically."

##### *Untapped PAD Potential*

Idawati Zendrato identified several unexploited revenue sources: swallow nest tax (zero realization from IDR 5 million target), Alcoholic Beverage Sales Place Permit Retribution (zero from IDR 5 million target), and Heavy Equipment Usage Retribution (IDR 1 million from IDR 75 million target or 1.33%). This indicates incomplete mapping and identification of taxpayer objects, leaving substantial revenue uncaptured.

### *Manual and Ineffective Collection Systems*

Despite partial digitalization for PBB, the predominantly manual system causes significant inefficiencies. Idawati Zendrato explained that "the collection mechanism is still by issuing tax assessment letters that officers deliver to taxpayers, and payments are made to Bank Sumut." This creates delays in letter delivery, inconvenience for taxpayers distant from banks, difficulties in data integration, and challenges in real-time monitoring of delinquent taxpayers.

### *Low Collection Frequency*

Abdul Halim Harefa suggested that "collection should be done at least twice a year," acknowledging that this frequency remains insufficient. Low collection frequency causes taxpayers to forget their obligations, leads to arrears, creates a perceived absence of sanctions for non-payment, and results in an overwhelming workload at fiscal year-end.

### *High Dependence on Vulnerable Sectors*

The drastic 36.35% decline in PAD in 2024 reveals vulnerability to external shocks. Dependence on the Restaurant Tax (5.72% contribution) and the Electricity Consumption Tax (8.13%) exposes the economy to economic slowdowns that affect consumption patterns. The lack of diversified PAD sources undermines fiscal stability.

### *Information System Deficiencies*

The significant gap between management perception (hotels as the main base) and reality (a 0.20% contribution) indicates fundamental problems with management information systems. Without accurate, real-time data on PAD source contributions, strategic decision-making becomes compromised, potentially leading to resource misallocation and ineffective intensification efforts.

### *Taxpayer Perspective*

Sukadamai Lase, representing the taxpayer perspective, identified additional obstacles: unclear tax payment procedures, difficulty accessing payment locations, lack of transparency regarding the utilization of tax funds, and the perception that tax burdens are disproportionate to the benefits received. This highlights problems in communication and service delivery requiring attention alongside internal BPKPD improvements.

## ***Effectiveness Analysis of PAD Management***

### *Component-Level Effectiveness*

Regional Taxes at 93.34% achievement fall into the "Effective" category, but detailed analysis reveals stark disparities. Electricity Consumption Service Tax (155.12%) and Land and Building Transfer Tax (115.45%) demonstrate highly effective collection mechanisms – the former benefiting from PLN collaboration with integrated data, the latter from mandatory notarial processes. Conversely, PBB P2 (19.38%), Hotel Service Tax (32.18%), Motor Vehicle Tax Surcharge (46.42%), and Motor Vehicle Title Transfer Fee Surcharge (41.44%) show severe collection failures despite having identifiable tax bases.

The results of the Separated Regional Asset Management, achieving 115.84%, are "Very Effective," primarily driven by Bank Sumut dividends. However, this dependence on a single external entity exposes the bank to fluctuations in its performance. Regional Retribution at 50.47% is categorized as "Ineffective" – the weakest component. Of eight retribution types, only Parking Retribution exceeded the target (149.48%). Building Construction Permit Retribution achieved 456.03% but from an extremely low base. Market Retribution (41.58%), Waste Retribution (29.87%), Vehicle Usage Retribution (34.17%), and Heavy Equipment Usage Retribution (1.33%) all demonstrate fundamental collection system failures. Several retributions yielded zero, indicating either the absence of objects or a complete breakdown in the collection.

### *Contribution to Fiscal Independence*

Yulianus Zebua emphasized that "the influence of PAD on regional fiscal policy is huge, with high PAD being able to be used to develop the South Nias region." While theoretically sound, empirical data contradict this aspiration. With PAD realization of IDR 38.15 billion against total revenue of IDR 1.51 trillion, PAD contributes only 2.53%. More than 97% of revenue derives from central transfers, particularly DAU at IDR 712.11 billion (47.3%).

This extreme dependence has critical implications: (1) severely limited flexibility in determining development priorities as most funds are pre-allocated to mandatory expenditures; (2) high vulnerability to central government fiscal policy changes; and (3) a weak local economic base unable to provide a significant contribution to regional financing. The independence ratio of 2.59% classifies South Nias as being in an "instructive relationship pattern" with the central government, where regional autonomy remains constrained by inadequate financial capacity – consistent with its status as an underdeveloped region. Comparing PAD to GRDP (IDR 8,014.50 billion in 2022 with 3.65% growth in 2023) reveals further disparity. The PAD-to-GRDP ratio of approximately 0.48% is exceptionally low, indicating that regional economic potential remains largely unconverted to PAD. This suggests: (1) economic structure dominated by difficult-to-tax or low-tax-rate sectors; (2) substantial informal sector escaping taxation; (3) weak tax and retribution collection systems unable to capture existing economic potential; and (4) possible widespread tax avoidance or evasion causing PAD leakage.

### **Discussion**

The financial performance of South Nias Regency demonstrates significant recovery in 2025, with PAD reaching IDR 38.15 billion (149.25% of the target) after the 2024 decline to IDR 22.06 billion. However, this achievement requires critical interpretation, as it is predominantly driven by unsustainable incidental factors – specifically, IDR 15.6 billion in refunds for overpayments for goods and services. Excluding this incidental revenue, genuine PAD approximates IDR 22.5 billion (88.08% of the target), remaining "Effective" but far from the "Very Effective" impression conveyed by the 149.25% figure.

The large refund warrants deeper examination, as it indicates potential inefficiencies in budget planning and implementation: overestimation of goods and services procurement budgets, policy or program changes during the fiscal year that cause budget reallocation, or problems in procurement processes that result in actual

costs substantially below budgeted amounts. This reflects systemic weaknesses in planning and execution rather than genuine PAD growth. The regional independence ratio of 2.59%, while improved from 2024's 1.43%, remains "Very Low" and reflects extreme dependence on central transfers exceeding 97%. These findings align with Azzahro et al. (2023), who demonstrate that regional independence ratios significantly influence financial performance, and with Fahrizal's (2022) fiscal decentralization theory, which notes that autonomy and authority do not automatically translate into fiscal independence without regional capacity to identify and optimize PAD potential. The characteristics mirror those of typical underdeveloped regions, as described by Banunaek et al. (2022), in which low PAD is associated with weak financial performance and high fiscal dependence.

The "Very Effective" PAD effectiveness ratio of 149.25% superficially supports Ijtihad & Iwan's (2024) finding that PAD effectiveness positively influences financial performance. However, deeper analysis reveals that this effectiveness is misleading, driven by incidental rather than sustainable factors. Yakub et al.'s (2022) emphasis on the effectiveness and efficiency of regional taxes and retributions remains relevant to South Nias, which still has substantial room for improvement, particularly in the "Ineffective" Regional Retribution component, which achieved only 50.47%.

#### *Critical Finding: Perception-Reality Disparity*

The most significant finding is the stark disparity between management perception and empirical reality regarding PAD sources. Management identified hotels as the primary tourism-based PAD contributor. However, Hotel Service Tax contributes merely 0.20% (IDR 75.57 million) versus Electricity Consumption Tax at 8.13% (IDR 3.10 billion), Restaurant Tax at 5.72% (IDR 2.18 billion), and Mineral and Coal Tax at 3.58% (IDR 1.37 billion).

This disparity can stem from: (1) absence of periodic PAD contribution analysis per sector, creating perceptions based on outdated assumptions; (2) monitoring information systems failing to provide accurate, current data; and (3) tendency to conflate regional potential (tourism potential) with actual PAD contribution without data verification. Decisions based on inaccurate perceptions risk resource misallocation and ineffective strategies—for instance, focusing intensification efforts on hotels based on perceived importance while actual potential lies in other sectors.

The low public awareness and compliance obstacle identified in this research aligns with tax compliance theory, which emphasizes voluntary compliance as critical to collection success. Without high awareness, even optimal systems yield suboptimal results, requiring comprehensive, sustainable education efforts adapted to local community characteristics and cultural contexts—not merely periodic campaigns.

Untapped potential indicates incomplete taxpayer object mapping and identification, consistent with tax administration modernization concepts that emphasize complete, accurate taxpayer databases as foundations for effective collection. Without robust databases, intensification or extension efforts cannot target objects clearly, limiting effectiveness regardless of effort intensity.

Manual collection systems highlight the urgency of digitalization, as Idawati Zandrato proposes. However, PBB P2's digitalization, achieving only 19.38% of the target, demonstrates that digitalization alone is insufficient. It must accompany improved collection procedures, intensive automated reminders, accessible payment

channels, and firm law enforcement for non-compliance. Modern taxation enables taxpayers to access obligation information anytime and make payments easily, with automated SMS/email/app reminders increasing compliance while reducing operational costs and enhancing both effectiveness and efficiency.

The extreme PAD volatility – declining 36.35% in 2024, then rising 72.96% in 2025 – underscores the importance of diversification. Restaurant Tax's significant contribution creates vulnerability to external shocks (economic slowdowns, natural disasters, crises, and reduced purchasing power). Developing diverse PAD sources across sectors becomes essential for maintaining revenue stability.

Regional Retribution's 50.47% achievement, revealing a "Ineffective" categorization, indicates fundamental problems requiring comprehensive solutions. Some retributions realized zero, suggesting either object absence or total collection failure. Retribution management revitalization requires: (1) re-identification of objects and potential; (2) realistic, affordable tariff reassessment; (3) service quality improvement ensuring user benefits proportional to charges; (4) payment procedure simplification; and (5) firm sanction application for non-payers.

PAD contributing only 2.59% to fiscal independence demonstrates that South Nias has substantial ground to cover toward adequate fiscal autonomy. With total revenue around IDR 1.51 trillion and PAD of IDR 38.15 billion, over 97% of revenue derives from central transfers, severely limiting the regional government's capability to determine development priorities and creating high vulnerability to changes in central fiscal policy. The PAD-to-GRDP ratio of approximately 0.48% is exceptionally low relative to potential, indicating that regional economic potential remains substantially underutilized. Primary causes include economic structure dominated by difficult-to-tax sectors, large informal sectors, weak collection systems, and possible widespread tax avoidance. Breaking free from underdeveloped-region status requires not only PAD increases but also comprehensive regional economic development that naturally expands tax bases. This research contributes important insights into PAD management effectiveness in underdeveloped regions: (1) high effectiveness ratios can mislead without deep achievement source analysis; (2) alignment between management perception and empirical data is critical for effective decision-making; (3) structural constraints in PAD management require systematic, comprehensive solutions; and (4) PAD source diversification is essential for revenue stability maintenance.

## CONCLUSION

This research demonstrates that the South Nias Regency Government's financial performance shows significant recovery in 2025, with PAD realization reaching IDR 38.15 billion (149.25% of the target). However, this achievement is predominantly driven by unsustainable incidental factors, namely refunds for overpayments on goods and services totaling IDR 15.6 billion. The regional independence ratio of 2.59% remains "Very Low," indicating extreme dependence on central transfers, with central transfers exceeding 97%.

PAD management faces critical structural constraints: low public awareness and compliance (evidenced by PBB P2 achieving only 19.38% of the target), untapped potential (swallow nest tax and various retributions realizing zero or minimal amounts), partially manual collection systems causing inefficiencies, insufficient collection frequency (twice yearly), and vulnerability from limited sectoral

diversification. A significant disparity exists between management perception and empirical data. Hotel Service Tax, considered the primary PAD base, accounts for only 0.20% of total PAD, far below expectations. The most significant contributors are Electricity Consumption Tax (8.13%), Restaurant Tax (5.72%), and Mineral and Coal Tax (3.58%), which necessitate improved management information systems and data-driven monitoring.

Overall PAD management effectiveness appears "Very Effective" at 149.25%, but this assessment is misleading due to incidental factors. Excluding these, genuine PAD achieves 88.08% of the target—"Effective" but unimpressive. Regional Retribution at 50.47% is "Ineffective" and requires fundamental improvements to the collection system. PAD's contribution to fiscal independence remains minimal at 2.59%, severely constraining the determination of development priorities and creating vulnerability to changes in central fiscal policy. Comparison with GRDP (IDR 8,014.50 billion) reveals a PAD-to-GRDP ratio of approximately 0.48%, indicating that regional economic potential remains substantially underutilized in PAD. This reflects challenges facing underdeveloped regions in achieving fiscal independence, requiring: (1) comprehensive intensification and extension of tax and retribution sources through improved taxpayer mapping; (2) local economic base development naturally expanding tax bases; (3) enhanced tax administration services facilitating compliance; (4) strengthened supervision and law enforcement against violations; and (5) strategic collaboration with third parties possessing taxation-relevant data. Achieving meaningful fiscal independence demands long-term commitment and realistic strategies that acknowledge the infrastructure and human resource constraints inherent to underdeveloped-region status.

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