

# The Government's Strategy to Collect Arrangements of Land and Building Taxes in the P3 Sector in Aceh Utara Regency

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## ABSTRACT

The government has tried to collect tax arrears from business entities in accordance with applicable regulations, but based on observations, business entity tax arrears are still large and reach 8 business entities. The purpose of this study is to find out and analyze how the government's strategy to collect land and building tax arrears from the P3 sector in North Aceh Regency is carried out by the Lhokseumawe Pratama Tax Service Office. This study uses a qualitative research approach, the data obtained in the study are observation data, interviews, and documentation so that the data analysis methods are data reduction, data presentation, conclusion and data verification. The results show that the government's strategy to collect land and building tax arrears in the p-3 sector is to issue warning letters and forced letters to companies experiencing tax arrears, the cause of companies experiencing tax arrears is because the company is no longer producing. Furthermore, the obstacle is that some of the company's offices that are in arrears on taxes are outside the business location. The author's suggestion in this study is that the government must be firm in dealing with the problem of arrears committed by companies or business entities, the issuance of warning letters and forced letters must also be increased again to overcome tax arrears and the company can immediately pay off the arrears so that there is no minimal PAD. . The cause of the company experiencing tax arrears is because the company is no longer producing. Furthermore, the obstacle is that some of the company's offices that are in arrears on taxes are outside the business location. The author's suggestion in this study is that the government must be firm in dealing with the problem of arrears committed by companies or business entities, the issuance of warning letters and forced letters must also be increased again to overcome tax arrears and the company can immediately pay off the arrears so that there is no minimal PAD. . The cause of the company experiencing tax arrears is because the company is no longer producing. Furthermore, the obstacle is that some of the company's offices that are in arrears on taxes are outside the business location. The author's suggestion in this study is that the government must be firm in dealing with the problem of arrears committed by companies or business entities, the issuance of warning letters and forced letters must also be increased again to overcome tax arrears and the company can immediately pay off the arrears so that there is no minimal PAD.

**Keywords:** Strategy, Land and Building Tax for P3 Sector

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The national development that is being carried out by the government today is essentially a complete human development, based on Pancasila and the

1945 Constitution in order to achieve the national goal of realizing a just and prosperous, material and spiritual society. In order to realize these national goals, the government takes steps by carrying out development in all fields. With this development program the government will

need a lot of funds for its implementation. Therefore, to distribute the government's burden to the community, it is necessary to encourage sources of state revenue through taxes.

Land and Building Tax is one of the sources of financing for national development in the context of improving people's welfare. In this regard, the importance of tax management is a priority for the government. There are various types of taxes imposed on the community, but some of them are Land and Building Taxes which are very potential and strategic types of taxes as a source of state income in order to finance governance and development. Land and Building Tax (PBB) is one of the potential income factors for the State and the contribution to state revenue when compared to other tax sectors is very large. Strategic

The Land and Building Tax is none other than because the object covers all land and buildings within the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). Provision of necessities such as roads, parks, other public service facilities requires fees collected from citizens/communities who use them in the form of taxes.

The government's efforts to obtain the tax sector as a strategic source of state revenue are increasingly visible after the issuance of Law Number 28 of 2007 concerning general provisions and taxation procedures, Law Number 36 of 2008 concerning income tax, Law Number 42 of 2009 concerning VAT and sales of luxury goods and at the same time Law Number 12 of 1994 concerning land and building taxes and the legal basis for taxation in the plantation sector is regulated in PER-64/PJ/2010. owned and utilized by entities or individuals. As well as Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning the financial balance between the central government and regional governments. The financial

balance between the central government and regional governments is a fair, proportional, democratic, transparent and efficient financial distribution system in the context of funding the implementation of decentralization by taking into account the potential, conditions and needs of the regions as well as the amount of funding for the implementation of deconcentration and co-administration tasks.

North Aceh district has many companies, but the problem of paying taxes is still very minimal. Until now, public awareness of paying taxes has not reached the level as expected. In general, people still lack confidence in the existence of taxes because they feel that they are the same as the required contributions, are burdensome, and the payments often experience problems

there are many difficulties, people do not understand what and how to take care of complicated taxes and procedures for calculating and reporting them.

Based on the researcher's initial observations through an initial interview with the head of the Lhokseumawe tax service office, Mr. Subandiyono, many companies in North Aceh operating in the plantation sector are now in arrears on land and building taxes (PBB). All companies that are tax arrears are holders of the right to cultivate (HGU). Although some of these tax arrears are currently not producing, they still have to pay the tax. According to the tax law, moreover, part of the tax is for local revenue. (initial interview, 03 August 2021).

**Table**  
**List of Land and Building Taxpayers P3**  
**In the Work Area of KPP Pratama**  
**Lhokseumawe City for the December 2020**  
**Period**

No	DESCRIPTION	PLANTATION TAXPAYER
1.	Sawang	30
2.	Dewantara	7
3.	Banda Baro	5
4.	Nisam	6
5.	Nisam Antara	11
6.	Baktiya Antara	1
7.	Baktiya	2
8.	Cot Girek	8
9.	Kuta Makmur	17
10.	Langkahan	12
11.	Lapang	2
12.	Lhoksukon	7
13.	Matang Kuli	1
14.	Meurah Meulia	3
15.	Nibong	1
16.	Paya Bakong	4
17.	Samudera	1
18.	Syantallira Bayu	1
19.	Tanah Jambo Aye	2
20.	Tanah Luas	4
Amount		125

*Source: Lhokseumawe Primary Tax Service Office, 2021*

From the data above, there are 125 plantation sector taxpayers in North Aceh Regency and many of the plantation companies have not paid and settled their land tax.

**2. RESEARCH METHODS**

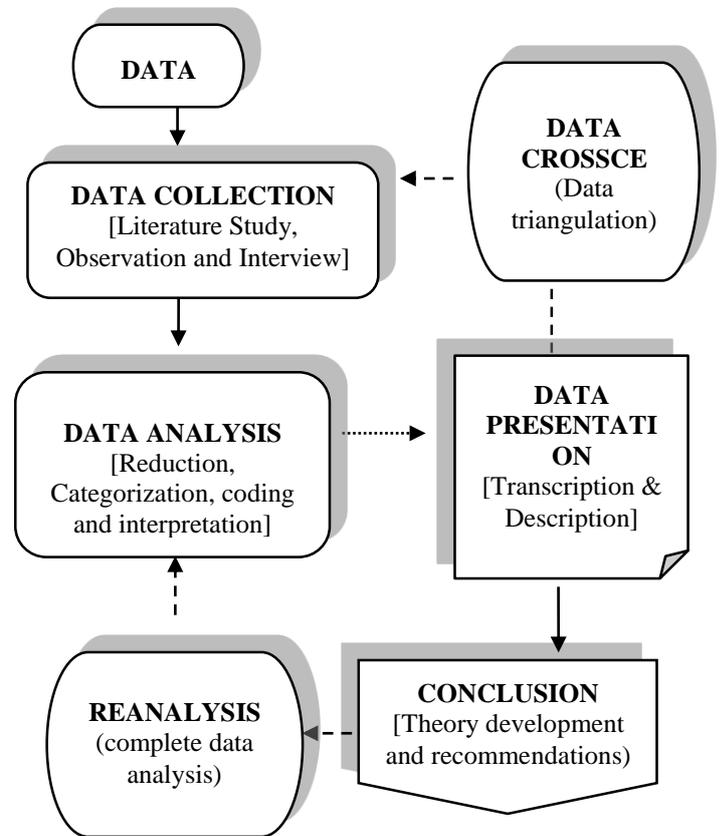
**2.1. Research Design**

This research was designed through a qualitative approach with the type of descriptive research is research that seeks to describe the current problem solving based on data.

The approach used in this study is a descriptive qualitative analysis approach, according to Sugiyono (2006:11) is "a research approach used in data collection by examining the problems that are happening at this time, then the data is collected and compiled, after that it is processed. and analyzed". With this design approach, it is hoped that accurate and reliable information will be extracted.

**2.2. Research Mindset**

The research flow or roadmap of this research process can be described as follows:



**2.3. Research Objects and Subjects**

The object of this research is an attribute of people, namely traders, stalls or markets and local governments and the community. Meanwhile, the subject of this study is called participants (informants / information providers from across

professions) in the Lhokseumawe City community. The criteria for informants, among others; policy-making officials, heads of agencies, NGOs, traders, communities and others in the research area, willing to be participants/informants and willing to be interviewed.

#### **2.4. Data collection technique**

This study uses three data collection techniques, namely direct observation and passive involvement, in-depth interviews and documentation. Direct observation of passive involvement is used to see firsthand the context of social reality, descriptions of individual altruistic behavior on various occasions holistically in social reality. Meanwhile, in-depth interviews were used to dig up information related to the topic of the study being studied.

Furthermore, the documentation technique is used to discuss the main idea of this research in the context of naturalistic reality, namely according to the characteristics, habits, norms and cultural values that develop in the local community. Documentation can be in the form of theoretical concepts, results of previous studies, journal articles or other relevant information.

#### **2.5. Data analysis technique**

Analysis of this research data using the interaction model of Milles, et al. (2014), namely:

1. Data reduction, namely collecting, organizing and coding the data obtained from reality.
2. Presentation of data, namely the presentation of data on field findings in a comprehensive manner
3. The conclusion of the data is that the researcher tries to analyze, interpret the data so that the meaning of each

data found in the field can be understood.

In addition, to cross-check the data of field findings, both observational data, interviews or documentation, the researchers used triangulation techniques as an effort to check the relevance and accuracy of the data, so that the reliability of research data can be proven empirically.

### **3.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Based on data obtained from the Lhokseumawe Pratama Tax Service Office, there are 125 land and building taxpayers in the plantation sector in the Lhokseumawe KPP Pratama working area. The highest number of taxpayers are in Sawang sub-district, namely 30, Kuta prosperous sub-district 17, step 12, and Nisam between 11. Based on the mass media, there are eight companies in North Aceh Regency that are engaged in the oil palm and rubber plantation sector in arrears of land and building taxes of Rp. The 2,411,000,000 tax arrears started from 2014 to 2020 with various amounts. The biggest tax arrear was PT Dunia Perdana, which was IDR 767,000,000. While the smallest is PT Gunci Geubrina, which is Rp. 3,000,000.

There are 355 business entities located in North Aceh Regency and in the work area of KPP Pratama Lhokseumawe and as many as 125 are engaged in the plantation sector, of that number there are 8 companies that are in arrears on taxes in the plantation sector. . However, they still have to pay off the arrears, otherwise they will be hampered by the extension of the HGU permit later. Because, to extend the permit, the company must pay off all previous obligations.

Based on research from taxpayers in Banda Baro District, the company still produces palm oil but in paying taxes the

taxpayer still has problems due to unstable production, in palm oil production has not yet reached the target in order to pay the increasing tax arrears. North Aceh Land and Building Tax did not reach the target because many companies were in arrears. The largest PBB arrears fall into the category where the taxpayer's income is more than IDR 2,000,000.00. Meanwhile, several entrepreneurs in the district. Paya Bakong PT. BAPCO admits that companies are finding it increasingly difficult to pay land and building taxes. The entrepreneurs asked that the tax calculation be revised first. Under these conditions, they need tax breaks. Another problem, taxpayers feel that the taxes to be paid are too high and not in accordance with their income. It is hoped that the UN's achievement by the end of the year can reach 80 percent.

Based on the results of research and findings in the field, it can be said that there are still companies that produce palm oil but also experience tax arrears, namely PT Baro Company Palm in Kec. Banda Baro with a tax payable of Rp. 20,620.00.00. The land and building tax arrears by the company were caused by unstable production, the company reasoned that in palm oil production it had not yet reached the target in order to pay the increasing tax arrears. However, the company is still producing. And PT. BAPCO in Kec. Paya Bakong, whose PBB potential is still relatively low, is currently making efforts to increase the realization of corporate taxes in the future.

findings in the field of PT Blang Ara Company, which is located at Menasah Blang village, Matang Kuli district, Kab. North Aceh is not at that address but is in the district. Paya Bakong, Kebon Pirak Village, Kab. North Aceh. Based on this, it can be said that the tax subject is not compliant in terms of taxation based on their rights and

obligations. Entrepreneurs who experience financial difficulties in their business usually do not fulfill their obligations in terms of taxation, especially PBB because they are involved with debts that must be paid so they do not really care about tax issues and do not comply with their tax rights and obligations.

In terms of the form of supervision over the payment of land and building taxes at KPP Pratama Lhokseumawe, it is adjusted to the applicable regulations. Based on the Regulation of the Director General of Taxes Number: PER-29/PJ/2012 concerning Procedures Book-entry of Land and Building Tax Revenue. Based on the data and the results of interviews with informants obtained by the author, it is known that the form of supervision that has been carried out by KPP Pratama Lhokseumawe is only based on the documents detailed by the TP PBB but the supervision of the clarity of taxpayers is not fully implemented so that there are still some taxpayers who are engaged in In the plantation sector that is in arrears on taxes, KPP Pratama Lhokseumawe must be more optimal in carrying out supervision, which includes supervision of taxpayers and payments made by taxpayers. The supervision carried out so far is still not effective, there are still several companies that have changed addresses but are not registered with the Lhokseumawe Pratama Tax Service Office.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that tax collection using letters of reprimand and forced letters is still very minimal. For the plantation sector, only 1 copy of the forced letter was issued and 2 pieces of warning letter were issued for the period December 2017 to December 2020, while in 2020 there are still 10 tax objects experiencing tax arrears in the plantation sector.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

From the results of research that has been carried out in the discussion of this research, the authors can formulate several conclusions as follows:

1. Companies that experience tax arrears are seen from the aspect of compliance with very low tax subjects resulting from the company's operations and the company's office address is not clear and from the aspect of arrears caused by the government only relying on tax subject compliance and looking at the administrative aspect only.
2. The government's strategy for tax collection is to send a letter of reprimand and a letter of coercion so that the company immediately pays it off, but the company that still hasn't paid off the tax arrears by the government will confiscate and auction the company's tax object.

As for suggestions based on the results of research conducted, namely the government's strategy to collect land and building tax arrears in the p-3 sector of business entities, the suggestions that the author can give are:

1. The government must issue and send a letter of compulsion or a letter of warning regarding the collection of tax arrears by the company so that the company experiencing tax arrears can immediately pay off the arrears
2. It is hoped that the government can be firm in dealing with tax arrears committed by companies or business entities, especially the p-3 sector by confiscation of corporate tax objects.
3. KPP Pratama can give attention (award) and reward to taxpayers who are obedient in carrying out their tax obligations, this can have a good influence on other taxpayers

and increase public awareness to pay taxes in order to increase local tax revenues.

The results of this study are expected to contribute ideas to the general public and in particular to the Government's Strategy to Collect Land and Building Tax Arrears in the P3 Sector in North Aceh Regency.

2. As a scientific work that can be used as an initial study, so that it can be used as a follow-up study for those who need it.
3. For the local government of North Aceh Regency in particular, it can be used as input to improve the Government's Strategy to Collect Land and Building Tax Arrears in the P3 Sector so that it becomes better.
4. For the people of Lhokseumawe City and North Aceh Regency and the Government in particular, it is hoped that they will be able to participate more in the importance of the Government's Strategy to Collect Land and Building Tax arrears from the P3 Sector in North Aceh Regency.

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