

The impact of Regional Own-Source Revenue, General Allocation Fund, and Revenue Sharing Fund on Fiscal Independence of Lampung Province (A Panel Data Analysis 2020-2024)

Sri Mahara Rosa^{1*}, Desy Puspita²

¹²Public Sector Financial Management, Politeknik Kutaraja, Indonesia

***Corresponding Author:** srimahararosa@gmail.com

Submitted: 12/05/2026; Revision Accepted: 22/09/2026; Published: 02/10/2026

How to cite this paper:

The impact of Regional Own-Source Revenue, General Allocation Fund, and Revenue Sharing Fund on Fiscal Independence of Lampung Province (A Panel Data Analysis 2020-2024). (2026). *Proceedings of International Conference on Agro and Marine Industry*, 2(1).
<https://journal.utu.ac.id/index.php/ICONAMI/article/view/344>

Abstract

This study analyzes the effect of Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD), General Allocation Funds (DAU), and Revenue Sharing Funds (DBH) on the fiscal independence of Lampung Province using panel data from 2020 to 2024. The Chow test and Hausman test indicate that the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is the most appropriate model. The results show that PAD has a positive and significant effect on fiscal independence, whereas DAU and DBH have a negative and significant effect, implying that reliance on central government transfer funds reduces fiscal independence. The F-test confirms that the three variables jointly have a significant effect on fiscal independence, with an R-squared value of 0.988915. These findings highlight the need to strengthen PAD through digitalization and diversification of local revenue sources, as well as to manage DAU and DBH more efficiently in Lampung Province.

Keywords: *Decentralization; Fiscal Independence; General Allocation Fund; Revenue Sharing Fund; Lampung Province.*

Introduction

Fiscal decentralization is one of the main foundations of governance reform in Indonesia, which aims to improve efficiency, accountability, and public welfare by granting broader autonomy to local governments in managing finances and local development. The decentralization process is regulated under Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, which emphasizes the principle of broad, real, and responsible regional autonomy with a focus on enhancing regional fiscal independence through the optimization of Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD) and the management of transfer funds from the central government. This has been further refined in Law Number 1 of 2022 concerning the

Relationship between the Central Government and Regional Governments to adapt to economic dynamics (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia 1 Tahun 2022 Keuangan Antara Pemerintah Pusat Pemerintahan Daerah, 2022).

However, the implementation of fiscal decentralization often faces challenges in the form of regional dependence on central government transfer funds, such as the General Allocation Fund (DAU) and the Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH). Each year, the government allocates a specific budget to local governments from the State Budget (APBN) with the aim of enabling local governments to manage their finances to enhance regional independence. Nevertheless, only about 5 percent of regional expenditure is covered by Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD), resulting in dependence on central funds, which creates fiscal risks such as chronic budget deficits and long-term financial instability (Nurrahmadani et al., 2024). In Indonesia, fiscal decentralization has been implemented for two decades, yet most local governments still experience high fiscal dependence on central government transfer funds. In 2023, approximately 68% of regional revenue came from central transfers through the General Allocation Fund (DAU), Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH), and Special Allocation Fund (DAK), while the average contribution of Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD) remained relatively low. This results in low regional fiscal independence, hinders local economic policy innovation, and obstructs the achievement of genuine regional autonomy (Arief, 2025). Regional fiscal independence is measured using the Regional Financial Independence Ratio (RKD), which is the ratio of Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD) to total Regional Transfer Revenue. This ratio reflects the ability of a region to finance its own needs and development without excessively relying on central government transfer funds (Simanjuntak et al., 2025).

In similar regions and provinces across Sumatra, including Lampung, challenges related to fiscal capacity disparity persist, despite having abundant natural resource potential such as agriculture, plantations, and mining. This situation hampers regional economic growth and sustainable development (Nabila et al., 2025). Lampung Province exhibits a similar phenomenon, although it shows different post-pandemic recovery dynamics. The financial independence ratio of Lampung Province fluctuated during the

2018–2023 period, with figures of 4.35 percent in 2018, 41.53 percent in 2019, 40.49 percent in 2020, 43.51 percent in 2021, and a significant increase to 53.80–53.90 percent in 2022–2023, placing it in the high fiscal independence category. However, at the regency/municipality level, most regions (13 out of 15) remain in the non-independent category, with a high level of dependence on the General Allocation Fund (DAU) and Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) (BPKAD, 2025).

This issue becomes increasingly relevant during the 2020–2024 period, as it encompasses the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused a decline in PAD in 2020, as well as the economic recovery phase and the increase in the independence ratio after 2021. The Provincial Government of Lampung itself has emphasized the importance of optimizing PAD through digitalization strategies and the diversification of local revenue sources to achieve higher fiscal independence (Dharma, 2025). The study by Kurniawan et al. (2023) shows that during the period from 2016 to 2021, the regencies of Central Lampung, East Lampung, North Lampung, and Way Kanan consistently experienced high fiscal dependence or had not yet achieved a level of independence. This situation leads to fiscal capacity disparities among regions in Lampung (Kurniawan et al., 2023). Previous studies, such as that conducted by Nurrahmadani et al. (2024), show that PAD has a positive and significant effect on fiscal independence because PAD originates from internal sources such as local taxes, levies, and asset management proceeds, which provide greater flexibility in budget allocation, while DBH has a negative effect on regional financial independence. Other studies have found that DBH has a positive effect on fiscal independence and DAU has a negative effect on regional dependence on central government transfer funds (Yoga & Adelia, 2024). Yet other research has found that DAU has a partial negative effect on fiscal independence, while DBH has no partial effect on fiscal independence (Purnima et al., 2024).

In Lampung Province, previous studies have focused on the variable of economic growth, finding that PAD, DAU, and DBH have a positive effect on GRDP (Nabila et al., 2025). Other studies have measured their effect on capital expenditure and the Human Development Index (HDI). It can be concluded that no study has directly examined their effect on the fiscal independence of Lampung Province for the 2020–2024 period. Therefore,

this study aims to fill this gap by quantitatively analyzing the influence of PAD, DAU, and DBH on the fiscal independence of Lampung Province using panel data from 2020 to 2024. This research is expected to provide actual and relevant empirical contributions for policy recommendations, particularly in encouraging the optimization of PAD in order to reduce dependence on central government transfer funds.

Literature Review

Fiscal Decentralization

Fiscal decentralization is the transfer of authority from the central government to local governments to manage their own regional finances in order to improve efficiency and responsiveness to local needs. According to the classical theory of fiscal decentralization by Oates (1972), this policy is expected to enhance the efficiency of resource allocation because local governments better understand the needs and preferences of local communities compared to the central government. Fiscal decentralization serves as a main instrument of autonomy in Indonesia, aiming to strengthen fiscal independence without relying too heavily on central transfers (Nugroho & Candrawati, 2025). This is regulated under Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning Financial Balance between the Central and Regional Governments, which was subsequently reformed into Law Number 1 of 2022 concerning the Financial Relationship between the Central Government and Regional Governments. This regulation emphasizes the strengthening of PAD as the main source of independence, while maintaining fiscal transfers to address disparities (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia 1 Tahun 2022 Keuangan Antara Pemerintah Pusat Pemerintahan Daerah, 2022).

The implementation of fiscal decentralization can strengthen the accountability of regional financial management by granting local governments the authority to levy local taxes and user charges, thereby enabling regions to become more independent in financing their own development according to local potential (Sari et al., 2021). The study conducted by Pabayo (2025) (Pabayo, 2025) shows that the impact of fiscal decentralization is mixed in Indonesia. A total of 15 studies found a positive effect through the granting of authority over local revenue and expenditure management, which enables regions to utilize local

economic potential. Meanwhile, several other studies found a negative effect caused by high dependence on central government transfer funds and the prevalence of corrupt practices at the regional level, with the main factors including limited management of revenue sources.

Fiscal Independence

Fiscal independence refers to the ability of a region to manage its own finances in funding development needs, regional expenditures, and public services autonomously. The region's capacity to generate its own revenue from Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD) through local taxes, levies, and the utilization of natural resources is an important indicator in measuring regional financial autonomy (Wurangian & Sannie, 2025).

Regional Original Revenue (PAD)

Regional Original Revenue is the revenue of a region derived from its own territorial sources. According to Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 67 of 2024, Regional Original Revenue (PAD) constitutes regional income obtained from local taxes, regional levies, natural resource management proceeds, and other legally recognized revenues under the law. This indicator serves as the primary measure of regional fiscal autonomy, as it reflects the region's ability to manage internal resources without dependence on the central government. This component is calculated using the ratio of PAD to total regional revenue. An increase in PAD indicates a higher level of autonomy (a ratio above 50 percent signifies independent, while 20–50 percent indicates moderately independent). Meanwhile, balancing funds namely the General Allocation Fund (DAU), Special Allocation Fund (DAK), and Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) have a negative effect, as they encourage dependency. Research conducted in Central Java Province during the 2019–2023 period found that Regional Original Revenue (PAD) has a positive and significant effect on fiscal independence in 35 districts/cities, while balancing funds have a negative and significant effect. The higher the PAD, the higher the fiscal independence (Indriawati & Hasmarini, 2025).

General Allocation Fund (DAU)

The General Allocation Fund (Dana Alokasi Umum or DAU) is public funding sourced from the State Budget (APBN) and allocated to regional governments with the aim of closing fiscal gaps and balancing regional financial capacities to support equitable development and public service delivery. DAU is disbursed based on regional needs and fiscal capacity. Measured by the ratio of locally generated revenue (Pendapatan Asli Daerah or PAD) to total regional original income, DAU generally has a negative effect, as it creates dependency and reduces regional incentives to optimize PAD. However, DAU can have a positive effect if it is utilized to enhance local fiscal capacity (Sibarani, 2024).

Several studies have found that the General Allocation Fund (DAU) has a significant negative effect on fiscal independence. In the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), the DAU exhibits a significant negative effect on fiscal independence. A national study across provinces (2019–2023) also shows that the DAU has a significant negative effect, indicating dependence on central government transfers, which hinders fiscal independence (Suharjo & Suhendro, 2025). However, a study conducted in Bengkulu (2019–2023) found that the General Allocation Fund (DAU) has a significant positive effect on local financial independence, where every increase in the DAU is positively associated with an increase in fiscal independence (Nurula'la, 2026).

Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH)

Revenue Sharing Funds (Dana Bagi Hasil, DBH) are transfer funds derived from tax revenues and national natural resource proceeds, distributed to producing regions or related areas based on a certain percentage. DBH aims to reduce vertical disparities between regions; however, excessive dependence on DBH may negatively affect regional autonomy, thereby reducing the Regional Independence Index (RKD) (Prasetyo & Rahayu, 2019). Empirical research in the province of East Nusa Tenggara for the period 2017-2022 found that Revenue Sharing Funds (DBH) have a negative and significant effect on the level of regional fiscal independence across 22 regencies/cities, while local taxes and local levies have a positive effect (Nurrahmadani et al., 2024). Similar results are shown by a study in

the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), where DBH, simultaneously with DAU and DAK, significantly affects fiscal independence (Sugiyanto & Musfirati, 2021).

Unlike the majority of studies that find a negative effect of the Revenue Sharing Fund (Dana Bagi Hasil, DBH) on local fiscal independence, several recent studies indicate a positive role of DBH on indicators related to fiscal capacity. The study by Suparlan et al. (2025a) found that DBH has a positive and significant effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) as a proxy for regional economic capacity in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Meanwhile, Haj et al. (2025) found that DBH has a positive effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) in five districts/cities of Lampung Province for the 2019–2024 period (Haj et al., 2025).

The Influence of Regional Original Revenue on Fiscal Independence

Regional Original Revenue (PAD) is theoretically the main pillar of regional fiscal autonomy within the framework of fiscal decentralization. According to the theory of fiscal decentralization, PAD which consists of local taxes, local levies, proceeds from the management of separated regional assets, and other legitimate regional original revenues serves as a key indicator of a region's ability to independently finance government administration, development, and public services (Yulianingsih & Rakhmawati, 2025). Regional Original Revenue (PAD) represents the level of a region's fiscal autonomy, as it reflects the extent of the region's efforts to utilize local economic potential without relying heavily on transfer funds from the central government. From a positive theoretical perspective, the greater the proportion of PAD to total regional revenue, the higher the region's level of fiscal independence. This theory emphasizes that regions that succeed in optimizing taxes and levies will have a high level of accountability and strong financial management incentives (Novianti & Ishak, 2022).

However, the relationship between locally generated revenue and fiscal autonomy is conditional. If the optimization of local revenue is low, the region's dependence on central government transfers will increase, potentially leading to the flypaper effect a phenomenon where transfer funds dominate regional spending without being accompanied by an

increase in local revenue, ultimately weakening the level of long-term fiscal autonomy (Marhamah & Harsono, 2025). It can be concluded that Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD) is a key determinant of the success or failure of regional fiscal autonomy in Indonesia. Based on the findings of previous studies, the researcher formulates the following hypothesis:

H₁: Local Original Revenue (PAD) has a positive effect on the Fiscal Independence of Lampung Province.

The Effect of General Allocation Funds on Fiscal Independence

The General Allocation Fund (Dana Alokasi Umum) is theoretically a form of vertical fiscal transfer in the form of a block grant within Indonesia's fiscal decentralization framework. It is designed to address horizontal fiscal imbalances among regions, thereby granting local governments the flexibility to meet development needs and provide public services. As a major component of Transfers to Regions, the General Allocation Fund aims to enhance fiscal capacity, particularly in regions where locally generated revenue remains low (Agustina et al., 2025).

In positive theory, the General Allocation Fund (Dana Alokasi Umum/DAU) is expected to strengthen fiscal autonomy by expanding regional fiscal space. The presence of the DAU assists regions with high economic disparities in financing local expenditures without burdening the community through tax increases. This approach aligns with the principle of fiscal equalization, as the DAU serves as an instrument for fiscal stabilization and equalization across regions (Samto Samto et al., 2025).

The theoretical relationship between the General Allocation Fund (Dana Alokasi Umum) and fiscal independence tends to be negative due to the flypaper effect phenomenon, as transfer funds generally tend to be directly absorbed into regional expenditure without being accompanied by the optimization of locally generated revenue (PAD). High dependence on the General Allocation Fund may cause regions to be less aggressive in exploring their own revenue potential, thereby resulting in a low level of fiscal independence (Pramesti, 2025). The hypothesis proposed is as follows:

H₂ : The General Allocation Fund (DAU) has a negative effect on the Fiscal Independence of Lampung Province.

The Effect of Revenue Sharing Funds on Fiscal Independence

According to the theory of fiscal decentralization, the Revenue Sharing Fund (Dana Bagi Hasil) is designed to distribute a portion of state revenues from taxes and natural resources to producing regions, as a form of recognition for their contribution to national income. The Revenue Sharing Fund aims to enhance the fiscal capacity of local governments, particularly in resource-rich regions. Nevertheless, the unconditional nature of the fund theoretically does not directly support the improvement of fiscal independence, as it may lead to long-term dependency (Yoga & Adelia, 2024).

From a positive theoretical perspective, the Revenue Sharing Fund is expected to strengthen fiscal autonomy by providing relatively stable additional income. This fund can expand the regional fiscal space, thereby financing development expenditures and public services without imposing significant tax and levy increases on the community. In line with the principle of funds follow function, the Revenue Sharing Fund serves as an instrument for fiscal equalization and stability, particularly in regions with high natural resource potential (Suparlan et al., 2025).

Revenue Sharing has a dominant negative relationship with fiscal independence due to the flypaper effect. High dependence on Revenue Sharing can lead to fluctuations in its contribution and a weak supervision mechanism. Overall, Revenue Sharing has a dual potential: it can act as a fiscal balancing tool while also serving as an inhibiting factor for regional independence if not accompanied by a significant optimization of Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD). The proposed hypotheses are as follows:

H₃: Revenue Sharing (DBH) has a negative effect on the Fiscal Independence of Lampung Province.

H₄: PAD, General Allocation Funds (DAU), and Revenue Sharing (DBH) simultaneously affect the Fiscal Independence of Lampung Province.

Research Methods

The purpose of this study is to examine and analyze the effect of Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD), General Allocation Fund (DAU), and Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) on fiscal independence in Lampung Province. This study employs a quantitative approach using panel data regression analysis, which combines cross-sectional and time series data. The selection of the panel data regression model offers the advantage of reducing estimation bias due to the large amount of data and allows for the control of heterogeneity (Saluy et al., 2022). The data consist of secondary data, namely the Budget Realization Reports (LRA), which include Local Own-Source Revenue, General Allocation Fund, and Revenue Sharing Fund of Lampung Province for the 2020–2024 period, sourced from the website of the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance (DJPK).

This study then illustrates the extent of the influence of the variables Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD), General Allocation Fund (DAU), and Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) on fiscal independence in the province of Lampung. The population of this study consists of all district/city local governments in Lampung Province, comprising 15 districts/cities over the period 2020–2024. This study employed a non-probability sampling technique with a saturated sampling type, in which the entire population was used as the research sample because the population size was less than 30 units (Amin et al., 2023). Thus, the sample in this study consisted of 15 districts/cities in Lampung Province over a 5-year observation period from 2020 to 2024, yielding 75 observations. The variables used in this study consist of the dependent variable (Fiscal Independence) and the independent variables (PAD, DAU, and DBH). These variables were transformed using the Natural Logarithm (LN) to address skewness issues in the distribution of financial data, so that the resulting regression model is more valid and can be interpreted economically (Wooldridge, 2025). The operationalization of the variables is explained as follows.

Table 1. Operationalization of Variables

Variabel	Definisi	Indikator	Skala	Tranfom
Variabel Dependen				

Fiscal Autonomy	Fiscal independence is the ability of a region to finance its own local expenditure using locally generated revenue (PAD), without relying on funds from the central government (Hamidi et al., 2021).	PAD <i>Total Transfer Income</i> ^λ	Rasio	ln Logaritma Nat
Variabel Independen				
Regional Original Revenue (PAD)	Regional revenue originating from the region or territory itself, obtained from regulations established by the government (Faradilla & Hanifa, 2024)	The realization of locally generated revenue (in Rupiah)	Rasio	ln PAD
General Transfer Fund (DAU)	DAU is part of central allocation funds aimed at reducing interregional disparities (Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia 67 Tahun 2024, 2024)	The realization of locally generated revenue (in Rupiah)	Rasio	ln DAU

General Transfer Fund (DBH)	Regional revenue with a certain percentage of fund allocation based on specific revenue sources within the state budget (APBN) (Sugiyanto & Musfirati, 2021)	The realization of locally generated revenue (in Rupiah)	Rasio	ln DBH
<i>data processed (2026)</i>				

The data analysis in this study was conducted statistically using Excel and Eviews 13 software. The steps performed were as follows:

First: the most appropriate model was determined using the Chow test to select the best model between the Common Effect Model (CEM) and the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) ($H_0: p > 0.05$, then CEM; $H_1: p < 0.05$, then FEM), the Hausman test to choose between the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and the Random Effect Model (REM) ($H_0: p > 0.05$, then FEM; $H_1: p < 0.05$, then REM), and the Lagrange Multiplier test to decide between CEM and REM ($H_0: p > 0.05$, then CEM; $H_1: p < 0.05$, then REM). However, if both the Chow test and Hausman test result in the FEM, then the Lagrange Multiplier test is not required (Baltagi, 2021).

Second: Classical Assumption Tests are conducted to ensure that the regression meets the BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimator) criteria. These tests include the normality test (Jarque–Bera test), multicollinearity test (VIF and Tolerance), and heteroscedasticity test (Glejser test).

Third: Panel Data Regression Analysis is used to examine the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable. Mathematically, the panel data regression model is as follows:

$$\ln Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 \ln_PAD_{it} + \beta_2 \ln_DAU_{it} + \beta_3 \ln_DBH_{it} + e_{it}$$

Keterangan:

Y = Kemandirian Fiskal

α = Nilai konstanta (jika $X=0$)

β = Koefisien regresi

DAU = Dana Alokasi Umum

DBH = Dan Bagi Hasil

e = Nilai error term

i = Jumlah unit cross-section

t = Periode waktu penelitian

Ln = Logaritma natural

Fourth: Hypothesis testing, which includes Partial Significance Test (t-test), Simultaneous Significance Test (F-test), and Coefficient of Determination (R^2) to measure the extent to which the regression model explains the variation in the dependent variable.

Results and Discussion

Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics in this study are used to measure the minimum, maximum, median, mean, and standard deviation values. In Table 2 below, the total data used in the study consists of 75 observations, which represent the number of samples for the 2020–2024 period. The variable LN_PAD has a minimum value of 0.860163, a maximum value of 0.958742, a median of 0.908216, a mean of 0.911125, and a standard deviation of 0.022166. The variable LN_DAU has a minimum value of 0.970066, a maximum value of 0.980267, a median of 0.980267, a mean of 0.974490, and a standard deviation of 0.002212. Meanwhile, the variable LN_DBH has a minimum value of 0.844188, a maximum value of 0.911078, a median of 0.869221, a mean of 0.869599, and a standard deviation of 0.014326. Finally, the variable LN_Fiscal Independence has a minimum value of 0.861374, a maximum value of 0.972257, a median of 0.913239, a mean of 0.917300, and a standard deviation of 0.024918.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics

	LN_KEMAN...	LN_PAD	LN_DAU	LN_DBH
Mean	0.917300	0.911125	0.974490	0.869599
Median	0.913239	0.908216	0.974176	0.869221
Maximum	0.972257	0.958742	0.980267	0.911078
Minimum	0.861374	0.860163	0.970066	0.844188
Std. Dev.	0.024918	0.022166	0.002212	0.014326
Skewness	0.682962	0.551905	0.391486	0.464115
Kurtosis	3.236411	3.090445	2.830556	3.069765
Jarque-Bera	6.005127	3.833057	2.005491	2.707749
Probability	0.049660	0.147117	0.366871	0.258238
Sum	68.79752	68.33434	73.08675	65.21993
Sum Sq. Dev.	0.045946	0.036360	0.000362	0.015186
Observations	75	75	75	75

Sumber: Output Eviews 13 diolah (2026)

Panel Data Model Estimation

Chow Test

Used to determine the best panel data model between the Common Effect Model and the Fixed Effect Model by examining whether the probability value (p-value) of the F-statistic is smaller than the significance level α of 5 percent (Napitupulu et al., 2021). The null hypothesis states that the selected data model is the Common Effect Model. Based on the results presented in the data processing table above, the F-statistic value is 4.036762 with the F-table value at degrees of freedom (14,57), and the probability value of the F-statistic is 0.0001. This value is smaller than the α value in this study of 5 percent ($0.0001 < 0.05$). Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected, and the model selected in the Chow test is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Table 3. Chow Test

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	4.036762	(14,57)	0.0001
Cross-section Chi-square	51.666063	14	0.0000

Sumber: Output Eviews 13 diolah (2026)

Hausman Test

The test conducted to determine the best model between the Fixed Effect Model and the Random Effect Model, with the null hypothesis (H_0) stating that the chosen data model is the Random Effect Model. In the Hausman test shown in the table above, the probability

value of the cross-section random is 0.0000, which is less than 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected, and it can be concluded that the best model is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Table 4. Hausman Test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	48.734858	3	0.0000

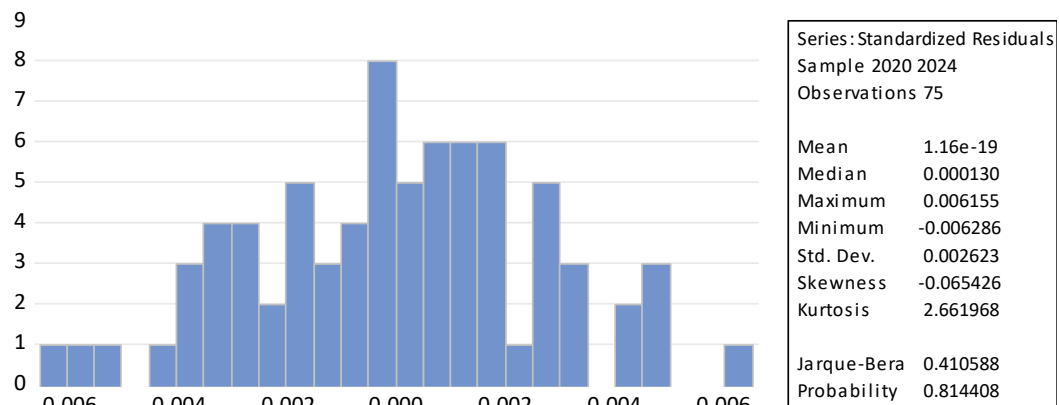
Sumber: Output Eviews 13 diolah (2026)

Classical Assumption Test

Normalitas Test

The residual normality test results in the figure below show a Jarque-Bera value of 0.410588 with a probability value of 0.814408, which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, the data in the FEM model are normally distributed.

Table 5. Normalitas Tes



Source: Eviews13 output processed(2026)

Heteroscedasticity Test

The results of the heteroscedasticity test using the Glejser method indicate that the probability value must be greater than 0.05. Since all variables have probability values > 0.05, the regression equation does not experience heteroscedasticity and thus passes the heteroscedasticity test.

Table 5. Heteroscedasticity Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.043101	0.060363	0.714030	0.4781
LN_PAD	-0.016565	0.013992	-1.183870	0.2414
LN_DAU	-0.029127	0.059540	-0.489193	0.6266
LN_DBH	0.001439	0.007040	0.204378	0.8388

Source: EvIEWS13 output processed(2026)

Multicollinearity Test

The results of the multicollinearity test in Table 6 show that the correlation coefficients among variables are less than 0.85, thus it can be concluded that the model is free from multicollinearity.

Table 6. Multicollinearity Test

	LN_PAD	LN_DAU	LN_DBH
LN_PAD	1.000000	-0.364442	-0.046952
LN_DAU	-0.364442	1.000000	-0.375116
LN_DBH	-0.046952	-0.375116	1.000000

Source: EvIEWS13 output processed(2026)

Panel Data Regression Analysis

The results of the Chow test and Hausman test indicate that the best model is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM); therefore, the study does not need to proceed with the Lagrange Multiplier test, as that test is used to compare the Common Effect Model (CEM) and the Random Effect Model (REM). Hence, this study employs the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) for panel data, using the following data:

Table 7. Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.311378	0.305821	4.288058	0.0001
LN_PAD	0.738943	0.070891	10.42373	0.0000
LN_DAU	-0.878435	0.301653	-2.912069	0.0051
LN_DBH	-0.243009	0.035667	-6.813363	0.0000

Source: EvIEWS13 output processed(2026)

Thus, it can be concluded that the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is the selected model, with the regression equation as follows:

$$\ln Y_{it} = 1.311378 + 0.738943 \ln_PAD_{it} - 0.878435 \ln_DAU_{it} - 0.243009 \ln_DBH_{it} + e_{it}$$

Uji Hipotesis

Uji Signifikan Parsial (Uji t)

The t-test was conducted to examine the effect of each variable at a significance level of 5 percent (0.05), as presented in Table 7 for the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and the equation of the model above, yielding the following results: Local Own-Source Revenue (LN_PAD) has a coefficient value of 0.738943 and a probability value of 0.0000. Since the probability value is < 0.05, H1 is accepted. Thus, Local Own-Source Revenue (LN_PAD) has a positive and significant effect on Fiscal Independence (LN_Y). General Allocation Fund (LN_DAU) has a coefficient value of -0.878435 and a probability value of 0.0051. Since the probability value is < 0.05, H2 is accepted. Therefore, the General Allocation Fund (LN_DAU) has a negative and significant effect on Fiscal Independence (LN_Y). Revenue Sharing Fund (LN_DBH) has a coefficient value of -0.243009 and a probability value of 0.0000. Since the probability value is < 0.05, H03 is accepted. Hence, the Revenue Sharing Fund (LN_DBH) has a negative and significant effect on Fiscal Independence (LN_Y).

Simultaneous Significance Test (F Test)

The F-test is conducted to test the simultaneous hypothesis, i.e., whether all independent variables collectively have a significant effect on the dependent variable. As shown in Table 8, the estimation results indicate an F-statistic of 299.1153 with a probability (F-statistic) of 0.000000, which is less than 0.05. Therefore, H4 is accepted at the 5 percent significance level, meaning that the independent variables together have a significant effect on the dependent variable.

Table 8. Simultaneous Significance Test (F Test)

R-squared	0.988915	Mean dependent var	0.917300
Adjusted R-squared	0.985609	S.D. dependent var	0.024918
S.E. of regression	0.002989	Akaike info criterion	-8.582044
Sum squared resid	0.000509	Schwarz criterion	-8.025846
Log likelihood	339.8266	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-8.359960
F-statistic	299.1153	Durbin-Watson stat	1.822336
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: Eviews13 output processed(2026)

The coefficient of determination (R²)

The coefficient of determination is measured by the R-squared and Adjusted R-squared values presented in Table 8. The R-squared value of 0.988915 indicates that 98.89 percent of the variation in the Fiscal Independence variable can be explained by the variables of Local Original Revenue (PAD), General Allocation Fund (DAU), and Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) within this model. The Adjusted R-squared value is 0.985609, which is very high at 98.56 percent. This suggests that the Fixed Effect model provides a good explanation, although approximately 1.44 percent is influenced by external variables not included in this study.

The Effect of Locally Generated Revenue on Fiscal Independence

The analysis results show that Local Own-Source Revenue has a positive and significant effect on the Fiscal Independence of Lampung Province, where a 1 percent increase in Local Own-Source Revenue will increase Fiscal Independence by 0.738943, indicating that H1 is accepted. This finding is consistent with the theory of fiscal decentralization (Oates, 1972), which states that the greater the region's ability to generate revenue from its local sources, the higher the region's level of fiscal independence will be (Oates, 1972).

Empirically, Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD) is the main component that reflects a region's genuine fiscal capacity, derived from local taxes, local retribution, the proceeds from separated management of regional assets, and other legitimate PAD. The greater the PAD successfully collected by the local government, the higher the proportion of financing coming from its own revenue sources, thereby reducing dependence on transfer funds from

the central government. The results of this study are consistent with the findings of Setiawan (2021), Fariyanda (2025), and several previous studies that concluded that PAD is the primary determinant of regional fiscal independence in Indonesia (Fariyanda et al., 2025; Setiawan et al., 2021).

The Influence of General Allocation Funds on Fiscal Independence

The research results indicate that the General Allocation Fund (DAU) has a negative and significant effect on fiscal independence. Every 1 percent increase in the DAU leads to a decrease in fiscal independence of -0.878435, thus H2 is accepted. This result suggests that the larger the amount of DAU received by a region, the lower its level of fiscal independence tends to be. This phenomenon can be explained by the concept of the flypaper effect, which describes a condition where regions receiving large transfers tend to experience an increase in spending that is not matched by an increase in locally generated revenue (PAD) (Hines & Thaler, 1995). The DAU is designed as an instrument for interregional fiscal equalization, not as a mechanism to promote fiscal independence. Regions with low fiscal capacity generally receive larger DAU allocations, resulting in an inverse relationship between the amount of DAU and the level of fiscal independence. This condition indicates that most districts/cities in Lampung Province still have a high level of fiscal dependence on the central government. This finding is consistent with research by Hanum (2023) and Dewi (2024), which found that the DAU has a negative effect on regional fiscal independence (Dewi et al., 2024; Hanum & Nuwun, 2023).

The Influence of Profit Sharing Funds on Fiscal Independence

Based on the results of the analysis, this study shows that the Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) has a negative and significant effect on the fiscal independence of Lampung Province. Every 1 percent increase in the Revenue Sharing Fund leads to a decrease in fiscal independence of 0.243009, and H3 is accepted. The value of DBH is fluctuating and highly dependent on the realization of national tax revenues and natural resource revenues from the central government; therefore, it cannot be relied upon as a stable and sustainable source of income. In contrast to Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD), which originates entirely from

the region's own fiscal capacity, DBH is part of the transfers from the central government, the determination of which is not controlled by the local government. Moreover, its allocation is often delayed, which hinders regional planning. However, high revenue from the revenue sharing fund can increase the dependency of local governments on the central government and lead to a decline in regional fiscal independence. This result is in line with studies conducted by Nurrahmadani (2024) and Retno (2025), which found that DBH negatively affects regional fiscal independence (Nurrahmadani et al., 2024; Retno et al., 2025).

The Influence of PAD, DAU, and DBH on Fiscal Independence

The results of this study indicate that locally generated revenue (PAD), general allocation funds (DAU), and revenue sharing funds (DBH) simultaneously influence the fiscal independence of Lampung Province, with a significance level (F-statistic) of 0.000000, and H4 is accepted. These findings are in line with the research conducted by Machfud (2021), which shows that balancing funds affect regional financial independence (Machfud et al., 2021).

Conclusion

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

1. First, H1 is accepted, meaning that Local Original Revenue (PAD) has a positive and significant effect on the fiscal independence of districts/cities in Lampung Province for the 2020-2024 period.
2. Second, H2 is accepted, meaning that the General Allocation Fund (DAU) has a negative and significant effect on the fiscal independence of districts/cities in Lampung Province for the 2020-2024 period.
3. Third, H3 is accepted, meaning that the Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH) has a negative and significant effect on the fiscal independence of districts/cities in Lampung Province for the 2020-2024 period.

4. Fourth, H4 is accepted, meaning that PAD, DAU, and DBH simultaneously affect the fiscal independence of districts/cities in Lampung Province for the 2020-2024 period. The coefficient of determination value of 0.985609 indicates that the three independent variables together are able to explain 98.56 percent of the variation in fiscal independence, while the remaining 1.44 percent is explained by other variables outside the model.

Overall, these findings have theoretical implications, as the results of this study support the theory of fiscal decentralization proposed by Oates (1972), which states that an increase in fiscal capacity from local sources will enhance regional independence. The practical implications of this study provide input for local governments in Lampung Province to focus more on strengthening PAD capacity as the main strategy for improving fiscal independence. This includes optimizing the collection of local taxes and levies, as well as improving the efficiency of managing regional assets. Furthermore, high dependence on DAU and DBH needs to be gradually reduced through strengthening the local revenue base.

There are several limitations of this study. First, the variables used are limited to PAD, DAU, and DBH. Other variables may potentially influence fiscal independence. Second, the study period is limited to 2020-2024 (5 years), resulting in a relatively limited number of time series observations. Extending the study period could enhance the reliability and generalizability of the results. Third, this study only covers the province of Lampung, so the results cannot be directly generalized to other provinces that have different fiscal and geographical characteristics.

References

- Agustina, Y. P., Kusuma, I. L., & Utami, W. B. (2025). Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah (Pad), Dana Alokasi Umum (Dau), Dana Bagi Hasil (Dbh), Dan Belanja Modal Terhadap Tingkat Kemandirian Keuangan Daerah (Studi Kasus Kabupaten/Kota Provinsi Jawa Tengah Tahun 2021-2023). *Neraca Manajemen, Ekonomi*, 21. <https://doi.org/10.8734/mnmae.v1i2.359>
- Amin, N. F., Garancang, S., & Abunawas, K. (2023). Konsep Umum Populasi dan Sampel Dalam Penelitian. *JURNAL PILAR: Jurnal Kajian Islam Kontemporer*, 14.

- Arief, M. Z. (2025). Tantangan, Implikasi, dan Strategi Ketergantungan Daerah Terhadap Dana Transfer Pusat Terhadap Kapasitas Fiskal Daerah. *Jurnal Sosial Dan Sains*, 5(9), 7175–7180. <https://doi.org/10.59188/jurnalsosains.v5i9.32507>
- Baltagi, B. H. (2021). *Econometric Analysis of Panel Data* (6th ed.). Springer Cham. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-53953-5>
- BPKAD. (2025). *Perkembangan Derajat Kemandirian dan Rasio Kemandirian Keuangan Provinsi Lampung*. <https://share.google/Nd9BdVhgocBU1m1fm>
- Dewi, N. A. W. T., Dewi, L. G. K., & Wiguna, I. G. N. H. (2024). Analisis Flypaper Effect Dan Implikasinya Terhadap Kemandirian Fiskal Daerah: Efek Moderasi Upaya Pajak. *JUARA: Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Prodi Akuntansi FEB Unmas Denpasar*, 14. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.36733/juara.v14i1.7870>
- Dharma, A. B. (2025). Strategi Kebijakan Optimalisasi Penerimaan Pajak Daerah Menuju Kemandirian Fiskal Di Provinsi Lampung Policy Strategy For Optimizing Local Tax Revenue To Support Fiscal Independence In Lampung Province. *Jurnal.Balitbangda.Lampungprov*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35450/jip.v13i02.1218>
- Faradilla, S., & Hanifa, N. (2024). Analisis Rasio Efektivitas PAD, Efisiensi PAD dan Kemandirian Kota Surabaya. *Independent: Journal of Economics*, 4(3), 98–104. <https://doi.org/10.26740/independent.v4i3.65910>
- Fariyanda, R., Umyana, A., & Muhsin, M. (2025). Mengukur Kemandirian Fiskal Daerah: Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah dan Dana Bagi Hasil Dalam Era Desentralisasi di Provinsi Kalimantan Barat. *JEMSI (Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, Dan Akuntansi)*, 11(5), 4743–4754. <https://doi.org/10.35870/jemsi.v11i5.4320>
- Haj, M. A. R., Nuraini, Yusuf, R. Z., & Setyanto, A. R. (2025). Analisis Efektifitas Dbh, Dau, Dan Dak Dalam Meningkatkan Ipm Studi Kasus : Lima Wilayah Kota/Kabupaten Di Provinsi Lampung. *JMA*, 3(11), 3031–5220. <https://doi.org/10.62281>
- Hamidi, U. S., Puspita, D., Penulis Badan, T., Fiskal, K., Keuangan, K., Pahlevi, M., Raharja, M., Hadi, S., Latief Baroto, A., Permana, A. W., & Rahayu, W. T. (2021). *Dua Dekade Implementasi Desentralisasi Fiskal di Indonesia* (Ubaidi S, Hamidi, & Dewi Puspita, Eds.). Badan Kebijakan Fiskal.
- Hanum, I., & Nuwun, P. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh PAD, DAU, DAK, Dan Dbh Terhadap Tingkat Kemandirian Daerah di Kabupaten Magelang Pada Tahun 2006 – 2021. *JURNAL ECONOMINA*, 2(1), 1210–1221. <https://doi.org/10.55681/economina.v2i1.269>
- Indriawati, S., & Hasmarini, maulidyah I. (2025). Fiscal Independence Analysis Based On Regional Income Structure Of Regency And City Of Central Java Province. *Management Studies and Entrepreneurship Journal*, 6(6), 633–641. <http://journal.yrpioku.com/index.php/msej>
- Kurniawan, A. E., Endaryanto, T., & Haryono, D. (2023). District/City Fiscal Dependence Analysis in Regional Development in Lampung. *EKO-REGIONAL: Jurnal Pembangunan Ekonomi Wilayah*. <https://doi.org/10.32424/1.erjpe.2023.18.1.3316>

- Machfud, M., Asnawi, A., & Naz'aina, N. (2021). Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah, Dana Perimbangan, Dana Otonomi Khusus Dan Tingkat Kemiskinan Terhadap Tingkat Kemandirian Keuangan Daerah di Kabupaten/Kota Provinsi Aceh. *J-MIND (Jurnal Manajemen Indonesia)*, 5(1), 14–31. <https://doi.org/10.29103/j-mind.v5i1.3423>
- Marhamah, M., & Harsono, I. (2025). Analisis Pendapatan Asli Daerah Untuk Mengukur Kemandirian Keuangan Daerah di Kota Mataram Tahun 2018-2023. *JURNAL SYNTAX IMPERATIF: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan*, 6(3), 349–360. <https://doi.org/10.54543/syntaximperatif.v6i3.699>
- Nabila, A., Putri, A., Ernia, O., & Malik, A. (2025). Dampak Desentralisasi Fiskal Terhadap Akselerasi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Daerah di Provinsi Lampung. *JICN*. <https://jicnusantara.com/index.php/jicn>
- Napitupulu, R. B., Simanjuntak, T. P., Hutabarat, L., Damanik, H., Harianja, H., Sirait, R. T. M., & Tobing, C. E. R. L. (2021). *Penelitian Bisnis Teknik Dan Analisis Daa Dengan Spss-Stata_Eviews* (1st ed.). Maratus Sholikhah. <https://share.google/3tNKEFum2w4QmZIHj>
- Novianti, D., & Ishak, J. F. (2022). Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD) terhadap Kemandirian Keuangan Daerah Pemerintah Kota Bandung. *Indonesian Accounting Research Journal*, 2(3), 244–250. <https://doi.org/10.35313/iarj.v2i3.4127>
- Nugroho, A. A., & Candrawati, C. (2025). Desentralisasi Fiskal dan Kemandirian Daerah Pemekaran: Studi Kasus pada Provinsi Sulawesi Barat. *Dialogue: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik*, 7(1), 046–057. <https://doi.org/10.14710/dialogue.v7i1.26656>
- Nurrahmadani, S., Hariyati, & Armiani. (2024). Pengaruh Komponen Pendapatan Asli Daerah dan Dana Bagi Hasil terhadap Tingkat Kemandirian Keuangan Daerah. *Valid: Jurnal Ilmiah*, 21(2), 162–179. <https://doi.org/10.53512/valid.v21i2.385>
- Nurula'la. (2026). *Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah, Dana Bagi Hasil, Dana Alokasi Umum, Dan Dana Alokasi Khusus Terhadap Kemandirian Keuangan Daerah Pada Kabupaten/Kota Provinsi Bengkulu*. <https://rama.unimal.ac.id/id/eprint/18285>
- Oates, W. E. (1972). *Fiscal Federalism* (berilustrasi). Edward Elgar, 2011. <https://share.google/V4gUhmamEUjOuJ43x>
- Pabayo, A. S. T. (2025). Impact of Fiscal Decentralization Policy on Regional Fiscal Independence in Indonesia. *Journal of Local Government Issues*, 8(1), 142–160. <https://doi.org/10.22219/logos.v8i1.37646>
- Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 67 Tahun 2024. (2024).
- Pramesti, I. O. (2025). Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah, Dana Bagi Hasil, Dan Dana Alokasi Umum Terhadap Kemandirian Keuangan Daerah (Studi Kasus Pada Kabupaten/Kota Di Provinsi Jawa Timur). *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi*. <https://share.google/ecn8d0PqC5bfczmt8>
- Prasetyo, A., & Rahayu, D. (2019). Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD), Dana Alokasi Umum (Dau), Dana Bagi Hasil (DBH), Dan Fiscal Stress terhadap Tingkat Kemandirian di Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan. *JIEP*, 2, 872–881.

- Purnima, D., Saleh, C., & Noor, I. (2024). Pengaruh Dana Bagi Hasil, Dana Alokasi Umum, Dan Dana Alokasi Khusus Terhadap Kemandirian Fiskal Dengan Desentralisasi Fiskal Sebagai Variabel Moderating di Kabupaten Dan Kota Provinsi Jawa Timur. *JAP*, 3(6), 969–975. <http://repository.ub.ac.id/id/eprint/117282>
- Retno, F., Mirzalina, Z., Sanusi, F., & Nurul, H. (2025). Flypaper effect: Analysis of financial transfers from the central government to provincial regions in Indonesia. *Public and Municipal Finance*, 14(1), 54–64. [https://doi.org/10.21511/pmf.14\(1\).2025.05](https://doi.org/10.21511/pmf.14(1).2025.05)
- Saluy, A. B., Supardi, Jacob, J., Kadarisman, S., Siahaan, A., Nuraini, A., Vikaliana, R., & Faddila, S. P. (2022). *Riset Terapan Dengan Aplikasi Statistika* (1st ed.). WIDINA MEDIA UTAMA. www.penerbitwidina.com
- Samto Samto, Maftuhannisak Maftuhannisak, Yani Yani, & Jamil, M. S. (2025). Pengaruh Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD), Dana Alokasi Umum (DAU), dan Dana Alokasi Khusus (DAK) terhadap Belanja Modal di Kota/Kab Provinsi Jawa Tengah (Periode 2021-2023). *Jurnal Ekonomi Bisnis Dan Akuntansi*, 5(1), 431–445. <https://doi.org/10.55606/jebaku.v5i1.5369>
- Sari, P. I., Diana, N., & Junaidi, J. (2021). Pengaruh Desentralisasi Fiskal, Fiskal Stres, Dan Kinerja Keuangan Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi (Studi Empiris Pada Kota Dan Kabupaten di Provinsi Jawa Timur). *E_Jurnal Ilmiah Riset Akuntansi*, 10. <https://jim.unisma.ac.id/index.php/jra/article/view/10138>
- Setiawan, P., Widiyanti, R., Siregar, L. M., Nurhaida, N., & Oktavia, E. (2021). Pengaruh Pad, Dau Dan Dak Terhadap Kemandirian Keuangan Daerah Provinsi di Pulau Sumatera Tahun 2010-2016. *Jurnal Menara Ekonomi: Penelitian Dan Kajian Ilmiah Bidang Ekonomi*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.31869/me.v7i1.2536>
- Sibarani, D. K. (2024). *Mengenal Dana Alokasi Umum (DAU)*. Kemenkeu Learning Center.
- Simanjuntak, R., Sitohang, T., & Lolo, A. (2025). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Pemerintah Daerah Berdasarkan Perspektif Kinerja Keuangan (Studi Kasus Kabupaten Keerom Tahun Anggaran 2020). *Action Research Literate*, 9(7).
- Sugiyanto, H. S., & Musfirati, A. (2021). Pengaruh Dana Alokasi Umum, Dana Alokasi Khusus, Dana Bagi Hasil, Dan Dana Keistimewaan Terhadap Tingkat Kemandirian Keuangan Daerah. *Substansi: Sumber Artikel Akuntansi Auditing Dan Keuangan Vokasi*, 5(1), 20–36. <https://doi.org/10.35837/subs.v5i1.1382>
- Suharjo, F. A., & Suhendro, S. (2025). Analysis of the Effect of Regional Original Revenue Contributions and Balanced Funds on the Level of Regional Financial Independence of Provinces in Indonesia in 2019-2023. *International Journal of Economics, Management and Accounting*, 2(3), 275–283. <https://doi.org/10.61132/ijema.v2i3.727>
- Suparlan, S., Pariastana, I. N., Akbar, M. F., Naufan, N. A., & Annisa, T. (2025). Analisis Pengaruh Bumd, Dana Bagi Hasil (Dbh) Dan Pad Terhadap Pdrb Di Kabupaten Kota Se Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat Tahun 2018-2024. *JURNAL SOSIAL EKONOMI DAN HUMANIORA*, 11(4), 318–324. <https://doi.org/10.29303/jseh.v11i4.942>

Undang-undang republik indonesia Nomor 1 tahun 2022 Tentang Hubungan keuangan antara pemerintah pusat Dan pemerintahan daerah. (2022).

Wooldridge, J. M. (2025). *Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach, Eighth Edition* (8th ed.). Cengage Learning.

Wurangian, C. H., & Sannie, K. S. (2025, May 13). Tinjauan Kemandirian Keuangan Daerah Kabupaten Kepulauan Talaud Tahun 2022 s.d. 2024. *Kementrian Keuangan RI Direktorat Jendral Perbendaharaan*. <https://djpb.kemenkeu.go.id/kppn/bitung/id/data-publikasi/berita-terbaru/3360-tinjauan-kemandirian-keuangan-daerah-kabupaten-kepulauan-talaud-tahun-2022-s-d-2024.html>

Yoga, A., & Adelia, R. (2024). Pengaruh DBH, DAU, Dan DAK Terhadap Tingkat Kemandirian Provinsi Sumatera Selatan. *Jurnal SIKAP (Sistem Informasi, Keuangan, Auditing Dan Perpajakan)*, 8(2), 168–182. <https://doi.org/10.32897/jsikap.v8i2.3206>

Yulianingsih, H., & Rakhmawati, I. (2025). Pengaruh Perubahan Fiskal Uu Hkpd Terhadap Perubahan Bagi Kemandirian Fiskal Kabupaten Lombok Tengah. *Jurnal Bisnis Dan Akuntansi Unsuraya*, 10(2). <https://doi.org/10.35968/jbau>