ABSTRACT

Indonesia has vast territorial waters with abundant fishery resources which can increase state revenues especially from non-tax state revenues. Therefore, it is necessary to encourage performance optimization of non-tax state revenue (PNBP) in the fisheries sector, especially with regard to natural resources. With the buoyancy of PNBP, the responsiveness of non-tax state revenue from the natural resources subsector of fisheries to changes in GDP can be measured. This research aims to identify the analysis of the non-tax state revenues buoyancy in the fisheries sector of the natural resources subsector in 2002 – 2021.

The analysis method in this research uses regression analysis with the Error Correction Model (ECM) in order to determine the effect in the long and short term. This study aims to determine the effect of fishery production value, realization of Marine and Fisheries Ministry spending, illegal fishing, and non-tax state revenue reform in the fisheries sector to non-tax state revenue buoyancy in the fisheries sector of the natural resources subsector in 2002 – 2021. The data used in this research is secondary data.

The results showed that in the long term the fishery production value, realization of Marine and Fisheries Ministry spending, illegal fishing, and non-tax state revenue reform in the fisheries sector had no significant effect on the non-tax state revenue buoyancy in the fisheries sector of the natural resources subsector. While in the short term, the fishery production value and non-tax state revenue reform in the fisheries sector has a positive and significant effect, then the illegal fishing has a negative and significant effect. However, the realization of Marine and Fisheries Ministry spending in the short term still has no significant effect on the buoyancy of non-tax state revenue in the fisheries sector of the natural resources subsector.

Keywords: non-tax state revenue buoyancy, non-tax state revenue of fisheries, GDP, fisheries, ECM