Analysis Of Regional Own-Source Revenue, General Allocation Fund, Special Allocation Fund And Economic Growth On The Local Government Capital Expenditure

Stellamaris Metekohy [1], Donny Dharmawan [2], Ratnawita [3], Ida Harahap [4], Musran Munizu[5]

Abstract:

In comparison to other regional expenditures, the capital expenditure allocation in the West Nusa Tenggara Province District Budget remains relatively small. While capital expenditure fluctuates, it is allocated for public service such as facilities and infrastructure where West Nusa Tenggara Province district have growing populations. This purpose of this study is to determine the effects of Regional Own-Source Revenue, General Allocation Fund, Special Allocation Fund and Economic Growth on Capital Expenditure of Districts in West Nusa Tenggara Province in the 2017-2022 period partially and simultaneously. The quantitative approach and regression analysis are used in this study. The sampling technique uses the census method which is the method by taking population and the population used is 10 districts in NTB Province. The data analyzed by using SPSS 22 for the Windows. The results of this study showed that Regional Own-Source, General Allocation Fund and Economic Growth have a significant effect on Capital Expenditure, while the Special Allocation Fund has an insignificant effect on Local Government Capital Expenditure in NTB Province in the 2017-2022 period. The findings of this research can be reference for future researchers who will study similar problems. The study findings are also anticipated to give the government advice and knowledge about how crucial it is to maximize regional potential in order to raise the standard of public services and regional progress to the government.

Keywords: *Regional Own-Source Revenue; General Allocation Fund; Special Allocation Fund; Economic Growth; Capital Expenditure*

1. Introduction

The regional government has the power to manage its own natural resources and to collect levies. The Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH), Regional Own-source Revenue (PAD), Special Allocation Fund (DAK), General Allocation Fund (DAU), and also assistance task make up the local regions financial resources are directly managed by Regional Government through APBD. The Central Government manages other resources through collaboration with the Regional Government (Najiba, 2023).

[1] *Universitas Pattimura, Indonesia.* *stellametekohy5@gmail.com*
[2] *Universitas Krisnadwipayana Jakarta, Indonesia.* *donny28dh@gmail.com,*
[3] *Universitas Mitra Bangsa, Indonesia.* *witadosen@gmail.com,*
[4] *Universitas Tama Jagakarsa, Indonesia.* *idaharahap20@gmail.com,*
[5] *Universitas Hasanuddin, Indonesia.* *musran@fe.unhas.ac.id,*

Fiscal decentralization is the implemented concurrently with the financial reforms, and its optimization is becoming more and more demanded. Implementing regional autonomy also has implications for implementing fiscal decentralization. Local government will have more power to regulate their own local households as result of the implementation of regional autonomy. The expectation is local governments will be better able to investigate local financial resources and the more power they have to regulate and manage the area (Farida et al., 2021).

Regarding the relationship between the government and society, Financial Statement transparency is crucial. Maintaining openness will increase public confidence, which will influence support for future government initiatives. (Sayekti, 2017). The Ministry of Finance duly releases information of every kind pertaining to the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN), including specifics about the procedure, implementation, and also reporting, through a variety of media channels. Transparency in regional financial management, as in NTT, NTB, Bali, Kalimantan and also Java results in low value. Insufficient information disclosure suggests that local government has not given careful thought to the transparency of the financial reporting data. Research by (Adriana & Ritonga, 2018; Prihatin, 2020), stated insufficient information disclosure suggests that local government has not taken financial reporting transparency consideration. A lack of focus on financial information disclosure may indicate inadequate financial management by the government. Departments within government that handle human resources don't seem to take the public trust seriously, even when it comes to disclosing the financial information they manage. Furthermore, an information asymmetry between the public and the government will lead from a lack of transparency (Aditya & Surjono, 2017).

Funds allocated for the purchase of fixed assets and also other assets that are useful more than one accounting period are known as capital expenditures. This category includes purchases of buildings, networks, roads, irrigation systems, machinery, irrigation, buildings and structures also public service agencies (Hadisantoso et al., 2023). A regions ability to develop smoothly depends on its ability to generate income locally. To become more financially independent, each region can investigate its current revenue sources to lessen its dependency. According to (Susila & Hamdani, 2021), capital expenses must to be allocated toward worthwhile projects like development initiatives. So far, local governments have spent a greater portion of budget expenditures on employee expenses, which is comparatively off target. Enhancing public services and having significant impact on development across multiple sector as part of regional governments responsibility to enhance the well-being of society through prudent capital investments.

West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province has investment for attractions, public service, infrastructure, and tourism. It is proven that NTB has won Indonesia Attractiveness Awards 2019 award in the public service category; this has great potential to attract investors in various industries and business people to advance the NTB economy. In the NTB government, it is expected to be able to improve the economy and spur optimal regional development in managing household. The allocation of capital

expenditure is used to facilitate the needs of the community in carrying out government objectives and productive public facilities.
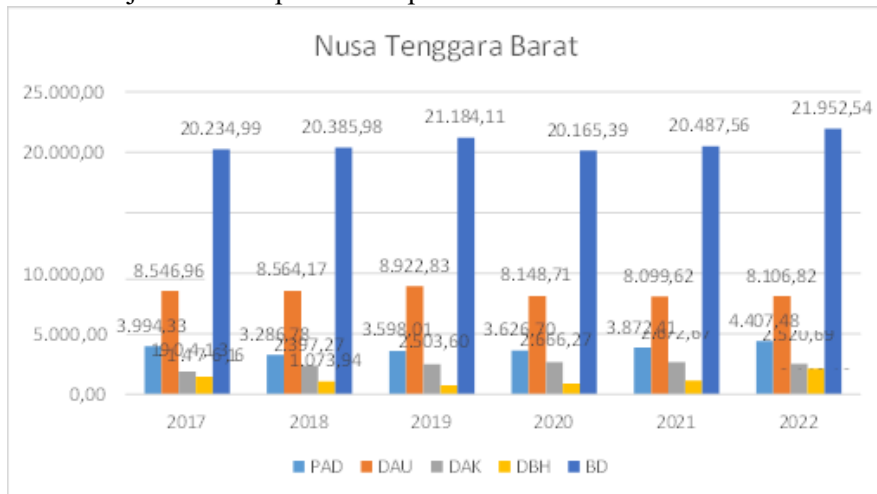
Figure 1. Realization of West Nusa Tenggara Government Revenue for the 2017-2022 Period
Source: DJPK of Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia (2023)

In the data above, there is an increase and decrease in income every year. If it is seen that a high percentage of capital expenditure indicates that the regional economy is increasing, and vice versa, if the level of regional expenditure is low then the regional economy is declining. From 2017 to 2022, realization of provincial capital expenditure in West Nusa Tenggara varies. The average budget realization in 2020 tends to decrease cause is the economic downturn due to the emergence of new coronavirus (Covid-19) infections.

Based on research conducted by (Jati et al., 2019; Mukti & Mulyadi, 2021), the Regional Own-Source Revenue (PAD) significantly affect the realization of Capital Expenditures. On a different side, study from (Lestari & Basuki, 2024), due to lack proportion of PAD in local government revenue, between PAD and capital expenditure have low correlation. General Allocation Fund (DAU) has been shown to have significant impact on capital expenditure in several previous studies by (Febriana & Praptoyo, 2015; Megawati et al., 2024; Sulaeman & Andriyanto, 2021). While, research by (Sholikhah & Wahyudin, 2014; Zais, 2017) discovered that DAU had no impact on capital expenditure. Special Allocation Funds (DAK) on Capital Expenditure has been conducted by (Asmawiah & Sulistiyo, 2022; Balukh et al., 2021; Putri et al., 2021), but these studies are still about analysis in regions of Sumatra, Java, and Papua. Research conducted by (Agusiady, 2021; Safitri et al., 2021) states that the PAD and DAK have a significant influence on capital expenditure. Research conducted by (Mawarni et al., 2013; Nasir, 2019) have found empirical evidence that capital expenditure is positively impacted by economic growth. Unlike (Syukri & Hinaya, 2019) study, they discovered empirical evidence indicating that capital expenditures were unaffected by economic growth.

Based on the results of previous studies that have differences, there is more opportunity for intriguing research to be done, particularly in districts in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) which are developing areas. This research can serve as reference for implementing regional government spending policies, particularly when it comes to capital expenditures on regional financial performance which can accelerate development in NTB province. This study examines several factors that effect district capital expenditures in NTB Province in the 2017-2022 period so that they can be the basis for the allocation of capital expenditures or balancing funds in an region

2. Theoretical Background

Capital Expenditure and Regional Own-Source Revenue
In order to add fixed assets and other assets that benefit more than one accounting period, local governments must budget for capital expenditures, based on defined by the Statement of Government Accounting Standards No. 2 of 2011. Per capita capital expenditure ratio illustrates amount of money the government sets aside for each residents share of the regional infrastructure development. This is cause capital expenditure is one kind of government spending that stimulates economic growth, between the ratio of capital expenditure per capita and economic growth have a strong correlation (Andhini et al., 2023). According to Regional Government Law No. 23 of 2014, revenue gathered by region in compliance with laws and regulation are known as Regional own-Source Revenue (PAD). The PAD plays a major role in a region capacity to implement development initiatives and also carry out government operations. According to Law No. 33 of 2004, regional taxes and levies, segregated regional wealth management, and also other legitimate are all considered of Regional Own-Source Revenue (Najiba, 2023).

General Allocation Fund
As block grant fund transfer, the General Allocation Fund (DAU) gives local governments the flexibility to use the DAU in accordance with their needs and regional goals. The distribution of DAU is based on regional income, which tends to experience inequality between regions, while also taking into account regional needs and potentials. Law No. 33 of 2024 states that the total value of DAU is at least 26% of state budgeted domestic revenue. When allocating funds from the DAU, factors like area and population must also be taken into account. According to Sholikhah & Wahyudin (2014), people who reside or have their domicile in stage territory are considered residents. The government requires a greater investment because population growth. The most important thing needed by government institutions is knowledge about the population (Zais (2017).

Special Allocation Fund
There are two categories within the Special Allocation Fund (DAK): physical and non-physical. While non-physical DAK funds government programs like health, education, and other essential services, physical DAK funds the construction of infrastructure. The central government transfers funds to the regions through DAK and DAU, two forms of intergovernmental transfers, to improve fiscal balance and

pay for expenses associated with decentralization. (Mubarok et al., 2023). DAK is a specific kind of intergovernmental transfer provided to fund particular programs or activities, whereas DAU is a general type of intergovernmental transfer used to finance the regions general needs to address the extent to which local governments depend on funding transfers from the central government, DAU and DAK must be used as indicators (Hartiah & Harahap, 2023).

Economic Growth

Long-term economic growth raises output per person. A Gross Regional Domestic Product, or GDP, is the sum of the value added to the goods and services generated by all of its economic activity. The Gross Domestic Product shows the expansion of the economy (Mulyana et al., 2022). The gross added value of all goods and services generated locally as a result of diverse economic activity over a given time period is known as the GDP. Both current and constant prices are used in the GRDP computation. The added value of goods and services determined using the relevant years prices is known as GRDP at current prices, whereas GRDP is continuously calculated using a base years prices. The government uses Local Own-Source Revenue according to its needs, so when allocating capital expenditures, the amount received from local sources should be taken into consideration in order to accommodate regional needs. The allocation of capital expenditure realized in infrastructure facilities is more likely to increase when local revenue is high (Septriani et al., 2023).

Hypothesis

H_1 : There is an influence of Regional Own-Source Revenue on District Local Government Capital Expenditure in NTB Province in the 2017-2022 period.

H_2 : There is an influence of General Allocation Fund on District Local Government Capital Expenditure in NTB Province in the 2017-2022 period.

H_3 : There is an influence of Special Allocation Fund on District Local Government Capital Expenditure in NTB Province in the 2017-2022 period.

H_4 : There is an influence of Economic Growth on District Local Government Capital Expenditure in NTB Province in the 2017-2022 period.

H_5 : There is an influence of Regional Own-Source Revenue, General Allocation Fund, Special Allocation Fund and Economic Growth on District Local Government Capital Expenditure in NTB Province in the 2017-2022 period.

Research Framework
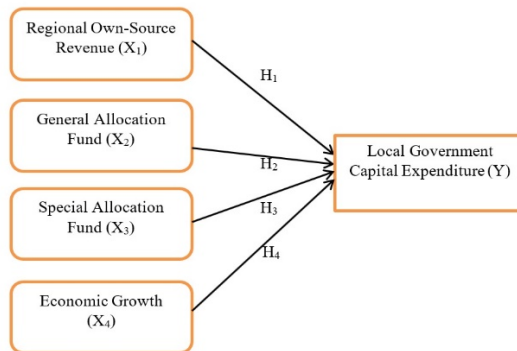
Figure 2. Theoretical Thinking Framework

3. Methodology

In order to investigate correlations between variables, this study employs quantitative techniques and regression analysis. The study utilizes data on the Realization of Local Own-Source Revenue, General Allocation Fund, Special Allocation Fund and Economic Growth on Capital Expenditure in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province. The data require for this research is secondary data, and data collection method employed is documentation. The data in this research is sourced from the Regional Budget (APBD) obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of NTB Province. The sampling technique uses the census method which is the method by taking population and the population used is 10 districts in NTB Province (Anwar, 2016). After obtaining all data, then it was analyzed by using SPSS 22 for the Windows. In addition to multiple linear regression analysis and coefficient determination testing, the author also uses classical assumptions and descriptive statistical analysis. Many tests including the multicollinearity, autocorrelation, and normality test are included in the classical assumption test

4. Empirical Findings/Result

Tabel 1. Descriptive Statistical Results

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
PAD	60	2.4110	20.1782	7.9042	5.6562572
DAU	60	.3372	7.8352	3.7385	1.4816751
DAK	60	.3112	6.5967	4.5520	1.6403633
Economic Growth	60	1.6821	3.8258	2.6724	1.5126842
BM	60	3.1255	20.1142	7.5221	6.0127221
Valid N (listwise)	60				

Source: SPSS Processed Data, 2024

Based on table 1, the average of PAD is 7.9042 with a standard deviation of 5.6562572, the distribution of data shows normal results so that data deviation in the PAD can be said to be good. The lowest PAD value of 2.4110 was obtained by Bima

City in 2017 and the highest PAD value of 20.1782 was obtained by East Lombok in 2022.

The average of DAU is 3.7385 with a standard deviation of 1.4816751, the distribution of data shows normal results so that data deviation in the DAU can be said to be good. The lowest DAU value of 0.3372 was obtained by North Lombok in 2017 and the highest DAU value of 7.8352 was obtained by East Lombok in 2022.

The average of DAK is 4.5520 with a standard deviation of 1.6403633, the distribution of data shows normal results so that data deviation in the DAK can be said to be good. The lowest DAK value of 0.3112 was obtained by Bima City in 2017 and the highest DAK value of 6.5967 was obtained by East Lombok in 2022.

The average of Economics Growth is 2.6724 with a standard deviation of 1.5126842, the distribution of data shows normal results so that data deviation in the Economic Growth can be said to be good. The lowest Economic Growth value of 1.6821 was obtained by Bima City in 2017 and the highest Economic Growth value of 3.8258 was obtained by West Lombok in 2022.

The average of Capital Expenditure (BM) is 7.5221 with a standard deviation of 6.0127221, the distribution of data shows normal results so that data deviation in the BM can be said to be good. The lowest BM value of 3.1255 was obtained by North Lombok in 2017 and the highest BM value of 20.1142 was obtained by East Lombok in 2022.

Tabel 2. Non parametric Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Results

		Unstandardized Residual
N		60
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	12,51623008
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,058
	Positive	,058
	Negatif	-,051
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,058
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		**,186**

a. Test distribution is Normal
b. Calculated from data.

Source: SPSS Processed Data, 2024

Asymptotic Sig (2-tailed) is 0.186, it is greater than 0.05 based on the test results above, indicating that the data are normally distributed according to the results of the non-parametric statistics normality test.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	PAD	.483	2.336
	DAU	.242	1.343
	DAK	.320	2.854
	Economic Growth	.371	2.320

Coefficients[a]

Source: SPSS Processed Data, 2024

Table 3 above shows that each independent variables multicollinearity test results have tolerance value of 0.483 for PAD, DAU of 0.242, DAK of 0.320 and Economic Growth of 0.371. This study four independent variables all have tolerance values above 0.10, indicating the absence of multicollinearity symptoms. Thus, it can be said that there is no multicollinearity between the variables in the regression model.

Table 4. Durbin Watson Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	757[a]	652	583	116.491	2.610

Source: SPSS Processed Data, 2024

Table 4 above illustrates that table value with four (k=4) independent variables and a significant level of 0.05 (5%) will be compared. The DW value of 2.610 indicates that there is no autocorrelation since it is greater than the upper limit (DU) of 1.855 and less than (4 – DU) 2.741 or 1.855 < 2.610 < 3.270.

Table 5. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1.	(Constant)	4.235	3.056		2.471	.180
	PAD	.330	.114	482	3.072	.001
	DAU	.213	.107	.316	2.228	.030
	DAK	.105	.229	.035	1.788	.405
	Economic Growth	.094	.073	.206	2.559	.000

a. Dependent Variable: BM

Source: SPSS Processed Data, 2024

The following multiple regression equation can be obtained for this study based on the multiple linear regression analysis results mentioned above : $Y = 4.235 + 0.330 X_1 + 0.213 X_2 + 0.105 X_3 + 0.094 X_4$. The following are the inferences that can be made: The constant (α) has a positive value. In other words, if the variables of Regional Own-Source Revenue, General Allocation Fund, Special Allocation Fund and Economic Growth do not change or = 0, it will increase Capital Expenditure by 4.235. According to the 0.330 regression coefficient for regional original revenue,

capital expenditure will rise by 33% for every 1% increase in regional own-source revenue. According to the General Allocation Fund's regression coefficient of 0.213, capital expenditure will rise by 21.3% for every 1% increase in the General Allocation Fund. According to the Special Allocation Fund's 0.105 regression coefficient, capital expenditure will rise by 10.5% for every 1% increase in the Special Allocation Fund. According to the 0.094 regression coefficient for economic growth, capital expenditure will rise by 9.4% for every 1% increase in economic growth.

Table 6. Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	757[a]	652	583	116.491

Source: SPSS Processed Data, 2024

Table 6 above shows that the R Square, or coefficient of determination, is 0.652. This demonstrates that 65.2% of capital expenditure is contributed by PAD, DAU, DAK, and economic growth, with the remaining 34.8% being influenced by other factors.

Table 7. Simultaneous Test Results (f)

ANOVA[a]

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1.	Regression	8568.417	3	2856.139	11.458	0,000[b]
	Residual	7050.557	57	249.268		
	Total	15618.974	60			

Source: SPSS Processed Data, 2024

The f-count of 11.458 and the significance value of 0.000 correspond to the results of the simultaneous test for PAD, DAU, DAK, and Economic Growth in the above table. Using the f-count of 11.458 > 2.75 and the significance level of < 5% or 0.05, it can be inferred PAD, DAU, DAK and Economic Growth simultaneously had a significant effect on Capital Expenditure.

Table 8. Partial Test Results (t)

Coefficients[a]

	Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1.	(Constant)	4.235	3.056		2.471	.180
	PAD	.330	.114	482	3.072	.001
	DAU	.213	.107	.316	2.228	.030
	DAK	.105	.229	.035	1.788	.405
	Economic Growth	.094	.073	.206	2.559	.000

Source: SPSS Processed Data, 2024

From table 8 above, partial test results for Regional Own-Source Revenue (PAD) obtained t-count results of 3.072 with a significance of 0.001 < 0.05, it can be explained that H_1 received so that the PAD has significant effect on Local Government Capital Expenditure in NTB Province in the 2017-2022 period. Partial test results for

General Allocation Fund (DAU) obtained t-count result of 2.228 with significance of 0.030 < 0.05, it can be explained that H_2 received so that DAU have significant effect on Capital Expenditure. Partial test results for Special Allocation Fund (DAK) obtained t-count result of 1.788 with significance of 0.405 > 0.05, it can be explained that H_3 rejected so that DAK did not have significant effect on Capital Expenditure. Partial test results for Economic Growth obtained t-count result of 2.559 with a significance of 0.000 < 0.05, it can be explained that H_4 received so that Economic Growth have significant effect on Capital Expenditure.

5. Discussion

The Effect of Regional Own-Source Revenue on Capital Expenditure in NTB Province
Based on the results of data analysis, Regional Own-Source Revenue have significant effect on Local Government Capital Expenditure in NTB Province in the 2017-2022 period with t-statistics (3.072) and p-value (0,001 < 0,05). The high of Local Own-Source Revenue acquisition will demonstrate the region ability to achieve regional expectations and turn into a financially independent area. A regions PAD will be increase along with the amount of funds owned by the local government, so the regional government will need to have the capacity to investigate the potential in the area. The more income the region receives, the more certain capital expenditures will increase. The large proportion of capital expenditure indicates that PAD is used to finance public facilities that are channeled to Capital Expenditure. This study align with the findings of earlier research by (Abdullah et al., 2020; Jumkhairatul et al., 2023), Regional Original Revenue had a significant influence on Capital Expenditure. Given that local government are accountable to the community for provide high-quality public service through their capital expenditure budgets. Regions with higher PAD will also have higher government spending on Capital Expenditures.

The Effect of General Allocation Fund on Capital Expenditure in NTB Province
Based on the results of data analysis, General Allocation Fund have significant effect on Local Government Capital Expenditure in NTB Province in the 2017-2022 period with t-statistics (2.228) and p-value (0,030 < 0,05). This demonstrates that when the general allocation fund increases, it can be directed toward raising capital expenditures, which can then be utilized to enhance public services. Naturally, the DAU that the government assigns to each region varies from one to the next because each region has different needs based on various factors. Since the DAU is intended to be used for community welfare and optimal service provision across a range of sectors, local governments must begin by exercising greater wisdom and competence in their management of the fund. This study align with the findings of earlier research by (Andhini et al., 2023; Saputri & Zulfikar, 2023), the General Allocation Fund has a significant effect on Capital Expenditure.

The Effect of Special Allocation Fund on Capital Expenditure in NTB Province
Based on the results of data analysis, Special Allocation Fund did not have significant effect on Local Government Capital Expenditure in NTB Province in the 2017-2022

period with t-statistics (1.788) and p-value (0,405 > 0,05). DAK is derived from APBN earnings and is used to finance additional special activities, include family planning, health, education and others. Since the distribution of DAK takes the availability of funds in the APBD into account, the amount of DAK cannot be set annually. During the previous research period, the DAK had minimal influence on capital expenditure was 10.5% of total regional revenue. In West Nusa Tenggara, District Budget Realization Report for 2917-2022, which demonstrates that during the six-year study period in Capital Expenditure, increase of DAK only sometimes and infrequently. Additionally, each region has complete control over how the DAK is used, so there are variations in this instance. The findings of this study are supported by the results of previous investigations by (Maula et al., 2023; Syafii et al., 2023), the Capital Expenditures are unaffected by Special Allocation Fund.

The Effect of Economic Growth on Local Government Capital Expenditure in NTB Province
Based on the results of data analysis, Economic Growth have a significant effect on Local Government Capital Expenditure in NTB Province in the 2017-2022 period with t-statistics (2.559) and p-value (0,000 < 0,05). How quickly the number of tools to meet needs and the infrastructure and facilities to support these needs can be increased will be a challenge for the significant economic growth. Increased government investment is necessary to support the resulting of economic growth. This explains why a economic growth will necessitate a larger budget allocation for capital expenditures. When a region performs well, more infrastructure and also facilities are needed in order to provide service to the general public. This leads to the need for a significant capital investments in order to provide the community with these resources. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Mulyana et al., 2022; Yanti & Nurtati, 2020), Economic Growth has significant effect on Capital Expenditure.

The Effect of Regional Own-Source Revenue, General Allocation Fund, Special Allocation Fund and Economic Growth on Local Government Capital Expenditure in NTB Province
According to the research findings from the simultaneous test (f), the f-count value of 11.458 > f-table 2.75, and the significance of 0.000, which is less than the significance level of 0.05, so that the fifth hypothesis of PAD, DAU, DAK and Economic Growth has an effect on Capital Expenditure is accepted. The optimal utilization of Regional Own-Source Original Revenue and the great flexibility of the regions to meet Capital Expenditure through the use of PAD. High PAD areas are better able to offer their local communities better public service facilities, the availability of these facilities will contribute to both increased community productivity and economic growth. Furthermore, the increase in the DAU and DAK received by the region has a significant impact on the budgeted amount for regional development, particularly on capital expenditures meant for facilities and also infrastructure development. Meanwhile, as the economy grows, a greater portion of capital expenditures will be needed to build the infrastructure and facilities that the community needs as a kind of public service

6. Conclusions

Based on the results above analysis and discussion, Regional Own-Source (PAD), General Allocation Fund (DAU) and also Economic Growth have a significant effect on Capital Expenditure, while the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) has an insignificant effect on Local Government Capital Expenditure in NTB Province in the 2017-2022 period. This can explain that PAD, DAU, DAK and Economic Growth can affect the decrease or increase in Capital Expenditure for the public interest, namely infrastructure and facilities. Due to time constraints, the study is only intended for the years 2017-2022, but it can actually be expanded upon by switching samples for a period of six to ten years. These limitations may make the writing of the study less than ideal. The study findings should also give the government advice and knowledge about how crucial it is to maximize regional potential in order to raise the standard of public services and advance regionally. Particularly in terms of boosting PAD and Economic Growth through the investigation of regional potential in an endeavor to boost fiscal independence.

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