

## Intisari

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat bagaimana kebijakan fiskal di sektor migas yakni perubahan tarif pajak gabungan yang terdiri atas Pajak Penghasilan Badan (PPH Badan) dan *Branch Profit Tax* (BPT), insentif Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan (PBB), dan perubahan rezim fiskal berpengaruh terhadap produksi dan penerimaan negara sektor migas Indonesia pada tahun 2008—2019. Penelitian menggunakan model *Autoregressive Distributed Lag* (ARDL) dan *Error Correction Model* (ECM). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada jangka pendek, tarif pajak gabungan memiliki pengaruh signifikan negatif terhadap produksi migas dan penerimaan negara sektor migas. Insentif Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan (PBB) pada lapangan migas tidak berpengaruh terhadap produksi migas, namun berpengaruh signifikan negatif terhadap penerimaan negara sektor migas. Pada jangka panjang kebijakan fiskal hanya berpengaruh terhadap penerimaan negara sektor migas, sementara tidak signifikan berpengaruh terhadap penerimaan negara sektor migas.

Kata kunci: kebijakan fiskal, produksi migas, penerimaan negara, pajak, rezim fiskal, ARDL, ECM.

### *Abstract*

This research aims to see how the fiscal policy in upstream oil and gas they are the changing of combined tax rate consisting of corporate income tax (PPH Badan) and Branch Profit Tax (BPT), the incentive of land and building tax, and the changing of fiscal regime effect to production and government revenue in oil and gas sector in 2008—2019. The research use Autoregressive Distributed Lag model (ARDL) and Error Correction Model (ECM). The results show that in the short run, the combined tax rate has a significant negative effect on oil and gas production and government revenues in the oil and gas sector. Incentives of land and building tax in oil and gas fields do not affect oil and gas production but has a significant negative effect on government revenues from the oil and gas sector. In the long run, the fiscal policy only affects government revenues from the oil and gas sector, while it does not significantly affect government revenues from the oil and gas sector.

**Keywords:** fiscal policy, oil and gas production, government revenue, tax, fiscal regime, ARDL, ECM.