Effectiveness of Tax Amnesty Policy in Indonesia: A Comparative Study of Tax Amnesty Policies

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ABSTRACT
This research was conducted with the aim of analyzing the differences between Tax Amnesty volume I and volume II, as well as the effectiveness of Tax Amnesty Volume I and volume II to be used as evaluation and consideration in exploring and increasing state revenue from the taxation sector. This research uses a qualitative method with a case study research approach. The data in this research is qualitative data sourced from primary data and secondary data. Data analysis is carried out in several stages, namely data collection, data refinement, data processing, data analysis, and conclusion drawing. The results of this study indicate that the level of compliance of taxpayers who participate in Tax Amnesty is also low, which is still below 5%. Tax Amnesty will attract incoming funds from abroad into the country, the sectors affected by Tax Amnesty are believed to encourage economic growth in Indonesia.

Keywords: Tax Amnesty Policy, Tax Amnesty volume I, and Tax Amnesty volume II

I. Introduction
National development that takes place continuously and continuously so far aims to improve welfare both material and spiritual. To realize national development that runs well requires a very large amount of funds. One of the government's efforts in realizing state revenue to support national development is by exploring domestic sources of funds, one of which is from the tax sector. Economically, tax collection is a state revenue that is used to improve the standard of living of the community. To be able to improve the standard of living of the community, an increase in the budget is needed to be able to support various government activities in fulfilling the welfare of the community (Yasa & Mandal, 2016).

Sri Mulyani Indrawati as Minister of Finance (Menkeu) said that the implementation of the 2021 State Budget recorded a positive performance and exceeded the target in the 2021 State Budget. The realization of state revenue until 31 December 2021 was able to grow by IDR 2,003.1 trillion or 114.9 percent of the 2021 State Budget target of IDR 1,743.6 trillion (Indonesia, 2022). State revenue has always increased from year to year, however, the opportunity to continue to increase in the future is wide open because the potential has not been optimally explored.

Taxes are the main revenue variable in the APBN structure, so they play an important role in smooth development financing to achieve the goal of prospering all people. From year to year the government budget has increased significantly so that the tax revenue target will continue to increase (Yustiari, 2016).

The recent declining economic conditions have an impact on tax revenue and liquidity which tends to decline, so efforts are needed to encourage state revenue in the context of optimizing tax revenue. To explore state revenue from the taxation sector requires the implementation of real efforts in the form of government policies. These efforts can be in the form of tax intensification and extensification. Tax intensification can be in the form of increasing the number of taxpayers (WP) and increasing tax revenue itself. Extensification efforts can be in the form of expanding tax objects that have not been worked on so far. To pursue tax revenue, it is necessary to support a stable socio-economic and political situation, so that people can also voluntarily pay their taxes.
Law No. 11/2016 states that to meet the increasing tax revenue needs, public awareness and compliance are required by optimizing all existing potential and resources. Meanwhile, public tax awareness and compliance are still low. So efforts are needed to increase tax revenue, both in terms of tax intensification and extensification. Tax extensification is a supervisory activity carried out by the DGT against taxpayers who have met the subjective and objective requirements but have not registered themselves to be given a Taxpayer Identification Number (NPWP) in accordance with tax laws and regulations. The one who conducts this inspection is the Primary Tax Service Office (KPP) through the Extensification and Counseling Section. Meanwhile, tax intensification is an advanced stage, in which these activities optimize the extraction of tax revenue from tax subjects and objects that have been recorded or registered in the DGT administration (SANDI, 2020). The Tax Amnesty policy is then seen as the most strategic tax policy which will also function to increase public awareness and compliance in implementing tax obligations, as well as reforming the tax system that emphasizes a sense of justice and provides certainty in terms of law. This is considering that there are many assets both at home and abroad that have not been partially or wholly registered for taxation with the government. The breakthrough of Tax Amnesty policy is expected to be useful to encourage the transfer of taxpayers' assets into the country (Repatriation) and the declaration of assets without transfer into the country (Overseas Declaration). In addition, the transparency of the global financial sector and information disclosure allows the tracking of overseas assets to support the implementation of this policy.

Governments usually implement Tax Amnesty to raise revenue from three main sources. The first source is the large amount of income in the ongoing domestic economy, which goes unreported as it circulates in the underground/illegal economy. Tax Amnesty is designed not only to increase current tax revenue but also to permanently reduce the amount of economic activity occurring in the underground economy, thereby increasing future tax revenue. The second source of potential government revenue is from capital flight. The government uses Tax Amnesty as an inducement for citizens to repatriate sums of money, often very large sums, that have been illegally taken out of the country. The third and final source of potential revenue is the repayment of taxes by people who have inadvertently underpaid taxes but never reported this error due to penalties associated with tax evasion (Yustiari, 2016).

Tax amnesty can be a tax policy tool. Amnesty can also be used systematically as a discriminatory mechanism to improve the efficiency or even equity of the tax system. Tax Amnesty is a time-limited opportunity for certain groups of taxpayers to pay a certain amount and within a certain time in the form of forgiveness of tax liabilities (including interest and penalties) relating to the previous tax period or a certain period without fear of criminal punishment (Ragimun, 2011). This usually ends when the authority initiates a tax investigation of past taxes. In some cases, extending amnesty laws also impose harsher penalties on those who qualify for amnesty but do not take it.

Tax Amnesty is a tax amnesty program provided by the government to taxpayers in the form of elimination of taxes that should be owed, elimination of tax administrative sanctions, and elimination of criminal sanctions in the field of taxation where taxpayers are asked to report assets that have been obtained and have not previously been reported in the SPT by paying off all tax arrears owned and paying ransom (Adam et al., 2017). In general, tax amnesty is used as an indirect tool to fight tax evasion and adjust the shadow economy. The popularity of tax amnesty programs over time has become increasingly understood across countries.

The Tax Amnesty policy was actually implemented by Indonesia in 1984. Likewise, another similar policy in the form of Sunset Policy was conducted in 2008. Since the Sunset Policy Program was implemented throughout 2008, it has succeeded in increasing the number of new NPWP by 5,653,128 NPWP, increasing annual tax returns by 804,814 tax returns and increasing income tax revenue by Rp7.46 trillion. The number of individual TINs is 15.07 million, treasurer's TIN is 447,000, and legal entity's TIN is 1.63 million. So the total is 17.16 million. However, the implementation was not effective because taxpayers did not respond well and was not followed by a comprehensive reform of the tax administration system (Ragimun, 2011). In 2016, the Tax Amnesty launched by President Joko Widodo based on Law Number 11 of 2016 has ended on March 31, 2017. The realization of Tax Amnesty revenue reached Rp134.99 T in the form of ransom of Rp114.23 T, payment of tax arrears of Rp19.02 T, and payment of preliminary evidence (bukper) of Rp1.75 T. The composition of assets disclosed was domestic declaration of Rp3,697.94 T, overseas declaration of Rp1,036.37 T, and repatriation of Rp146.69 T. The number of Tax Amnesty participants reached 972,530 taxpayers with...
newly registered additional taxpayers of 52,757. The realization of Tax Amnesty result data shows that the implementation of Tax Amnesty is dominated by registered taxpayers, while the addition of new taxpayers is not significant.

Currently, as a form of tax reform, one of the agendas is to implement Tax Amnesty. When we look at the implementation of Law No. 28 of 2007 as an amendment to Law No. 6 of 1983 concerning General Provisions and Tax Procedures (KUP Law) was enacted, many paid attention to these provisions, especially in article 37A where this policy is a mini version of the tax amnesty program that was widely requested by the business community. Although it has not been able to satisfy all parties, the policy better known as Sunset Policy has caused relief for many parties.

The implementation of taxation in Indonesia still has several problems. First, taxpayer compliance is still low. Second, the power of the Directorate General of Taxes is still too large because it includes executive, legislative, and judicial functions at the same time, causing injustice in serving taxpayer rights which has the effect of lowering the level of taxpayer compliance. Third, there is still low trust in tax officials and the complexity of tax regulations. The implementation of Tax Amnesty cannot be separated from the pros and cons. The pros of the socialization of the tax amnesty policy expect that with the influx of Tax Amnesty funds, it will (1) increase economic stability such as the value of the rupiah which continues to strengthen and surplus foreign exchange reserves, so that the government is able to finance various kinds of State needs; (2) increase investment in the property sector, the property sector will increase sharply. Some investors who were previously reluctant to invest in property in Indonesia because they considered property investment taxes to be quite high, will later compete to buy property because the government provides relief. (3) reflecting on the success of other countries, that 4 (four) countries such as South Africa, Brazil, India, and Italy managed to rise from the economic downturn after implementing the Tax Amnesty policy. So there is hope that Indonesia will achieve the same thing after the implementation of this policy. However, opponents of the socialization of the tax amnesty policy consider that with the existence of Tax Amnesty, (1) there is a sense of injustice towards the small community, because the wealthy do not have to pay taxes on sectors that were previously hidden; (2) there is a view that the government has begun to despair in tax collection so that it asks citizens to pay taxes. The President of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) passed the Taxation Regulation Harmonization Bill (HPP Bill) into law on 29 October 2021. The law, which consists of nine chapters, has six regulatory scopes, namely General Provisions and Tax Procedures (KUP), Income Tax (PPh), Value Added Tax (VAT), Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS), Carbon Tax, and Excise (Setiadi, 2022). In addition, the HPP Law also regulates two main things, namely principles and objectives. This law is organized based on the principles of justice, simplicity, efficiency, legal certainty, expediency, and national interest. Meanwhile, the purpose of the establishment of this Law is to increase sustainable economic growth and support the acceleration of economic recovery, optimize state revenues to finance national development independently towards a just, prosperous, and prosperous Indonesian society, realize a more equitable and legally certain tax system, implement administrative reform, consolidative tax policies, and expand the tax base, and increase taxpayer voluntary compliance.

Whether we realize it or not, taxpayers who have participated in Tax Amnesty in 2016 are very likely that there are still those who have not fully disclosed their assets until 2015. If this happens, then later the taxpayer can be subject to a large sanction and even an additional 200% sanction. The first condition, PPS, is aimed at Tax Amnesty alumni, both individuals and entities. The second condition is that whether we realize it or not, there are also individual taxpayers in 2016 to 2020 who have not fully carried out their tax obligations properly and disclosed their assets in the annual tax return. Against these two conditions, the Government provides an opportunity for taxpayers to voluntarily carry out their tax obligations properly by disclosing their assets.

This program lasts for six months, starting from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022. If he discloses his assets abroad without repatriation, it will be subject to an eleven percent rate. Then if his assets abroad and brought back to Indonesia or he declares assets in the country, then the rate is 8%. This rate will be much smaller if this participant repatriate’s assets from abroad to Indonesia and then also invests in SBN, downstream or renewable energy. Meanwhile, for individuals with asset base or assets acquired in 2016-2025 and have not been reported in the annual tax return, if they disclose assets abroad without repatriation, the final rate is 18%, but if the assets abroad are repatriated to the country or declared inside, the rate is 14%. The rate will drop to 12% when participants invest in government securities, downstream or renewable energy. A lot of people or companies are affected, not only in...
terms of health but also in terms of welfare. The large amount of money of Indonesian citizens stored abroad certainly raises the potential loss of state revenue both from the tax sector and the lack of support for the investment climate in Indonesia. While the support of investors to invest is a great hope for all countries including Indonesia. This is indirectly expected to increase economic growth in a country. Based on some of the above facts, through taxation instruments, the government seeks to increase revenue from the tax sector and attract the interest of Indonesians to divert their funds that have been stored in foreign countries to enter the country through taxation instruments. The government tries to optimize taxes in its other function, namely the regularend function. Taxes in the regularend function are directed as a tool to regulate and implement government policies both in implementing social and economic policies (Safri, 2020). The policy of providing tax amnesty is considered by the government as the most appropriate effort to increase state revenue from the tax sector and to be able to attract back the funds of Indonesian citizens stored abroad. Reflecting on Tax Amnesty Volume I, which has not been maximized in obtaining taxes from the public, with several obstacles faced such as the lack of socialization in Tax Amnesty Volume I, this has been summarized from the results of a survey conducted by the Mujani Research and Consulting Survey (SMRC) which revealed that 70% of respondents did not know about Tax Amnesty, it can be concluded that Tax Amnesty has not targeted all parts of society, this can be an evaluation in the implementation of Tax Amnesty volume II.

Some studies that have discussed the effectiveness of the implementation of Tax Amnesty include (Kartika et al., 2017) with the results of research showing that the implementation of Tax Amnesty in the city of Manado for the first period had satisfactory results, but for the next period there was a very significant decline, this occurred due to the lack of maximum socialization and lack of innovation regarding Tax Amnesty policies to the public. The same research but in a different location, namely in Bitung, conducted by (Awaeh & Lambey, 2017) states that in the first period of tax amnesty, tax amnesty is said to be successful but there is a significant decline in the next tax amnesty period, so the achievement category of tax amnesty is said to be not optimal.

Further research states that there are fundamental differences between Tax Amnesty Volume I and Tax Amnesty Volume II, namely in the rates charged where the Tax Amnesty Volume II rate is higher than the Tax Amnesty Volume I rate, then the subjects who may participate in tax amnesty for those who have participated in Tax Amnesty Volume I in 2016, the rates charged are cheaper than those who have not participated in Tax Amnesty Volume I, this is intended for Tax Amnesty Volume II in policy I. For policy two, those who may participate in tax amnesty for those who have participated in Tax Amnesty Volume I in 2016, the rates charged are cheaper than those who have not participated in Tax Amnesty Volume I. The opportunity for Tax Amnesty Volume II is predicted to be successful with a note that socialization must be maximized, there is no perception that Tax Amnesty endangers honest taxpayers, and there is a view from taxpayers that this Tax Amnesty is the last Tax Amnesty so that there is a fear of not paying taxes and being fined. For this reason, it is expected that the government in implementing Tax Amnesty must consider the period between the previous Tax Amnesty, besides that socialization is considered very important for the success of these activities, so it is hoped that the government will make qualified planning and socialization for the success of Tax Amnesty. Many countries have carried out Tax Amnesty, not only Indonesia, but even developed countries have also done the same thing (Uswatun Hasanah, 2021).

Tax Amnesty Volume II is not something that cannot be done, other countries have also done it even though in principle Tax Amnesty is only done once in a lifetime. The success of reaping substantial funds from Tax Amnesty Volume I with taxpayer participation was only 2.4% of registered taxes in 2017. This fact illustrates that several years after the implementation of Tax Amnesty the level of taxpayer compliance has not changed significantly compared to the previous year. Based on data received in 2019, it shows that the taxpayer compliance ratio is only around 70%, which is still far from the standard set by the OECD (Organization for European Economic Co-operation), which is a compliance rate of 85% (Uswatun Hasanah, 2021). The lack of taxpayer compliance has made the government under the control of the Minister of Finance review the continuation of Tax Amnesty whether it needs to be held again. Apart from considerations about taxpayer compliance rates, there are other conditions of concern, namely the covid pandemic outbreak which has caused current tax revenues to be below target. And another consideration is that Tax Amnesty is a bad example for obedient taxpayers and hurts the sense of justice. This research will analyze the comparison of Tax

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Amnesty schemes volume I and II and then further analyze to see the effectiveness of Tax Amnesty in Indonesia.

**Figure 1. Conceptual Framework**

II. Methods

This research uses a qualitative method with a case study research approach. Qualitative research is a type of research that produces findings that cannot be achieved using statistical procedures or other quantitative means. According to Strauss and Corbin (2007: 1), this qualitative research is research that can be used to examine community life, history, behavior, organizational functionalization, social movements, or kinship relationships. According to Strauss and Corbin (2007: 1), qualitative research is a type of research whose findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of calculation. Although the data can be calculated and presented in numbers as in a census, the data analysis is qualitative. Qualitative research refers to non-mathematical data analysis. This procedure produces findings obtained through data collected by various means, including interviews, observations, documents or archives, and tests. The case study research approach is an exploration of "a bounded system" or "a case/variety of cases" over time through in-depth data collection involving multiple sources of information in a "rich" context. The bounded system is bounded by time and place while the case can be studied from a program, event, activity or an individual. 4 In other words, a case study is research in which the researcher explores a particular phenomenon (case) in time and activity (program, event, process, institution or social group) and collects detailed and in-depth information using various data collection procedures over a period of time (London: SAGE Publications, 1998). Qualitative research "the researcher himself or with the help of others is the main data collection tool" (Moleong: 2007). In accordance with this opinion, the role of the researcher in this qualitative research is as a planner, data collector, analyzer, and as the originator of the research. Therefore, the researcher is the key thing to conduct research. As support for collecting data in the field, the author used a notebook and ballpoint pen as a data recording tool. The data sources in this study use primary and secondary data sources, where primary data sources are obtained directly from research informants. So based on this, the data sources in this study are: 1. Primary Data Sources, are data obtained from the first data source through procedures and data collection techniques in the form of interviews and observations. In qualitative research, the number of data sources or respondents is not predetermined, because if maximum information has been obtained, the purpose of reviewing has been fulfilled. Therefore, the concept of samples in qualitative research is related to how to select respondents and certain social situations that can provide steady and reliable information about the focus of the researcher. In conducting interviews with informants.
who have been selected by researchers, researchers use in-depth interviews in accordance with the interview guidelines that have been compiled by researchers where the informants have been involved in social life for a long time. (Sutopo: 2006). The informant that the researcher chose was the Makassar Madya Tax Service as one of the tax offices that has the task of carrying out counseling, services, and supervision of taxpayers in the fields of income tax, VAT, STLG, and other indirect taxes in accordance with its area of authority. 2. Secondary Data Sources, are data obtained from indirect sources, usually in the form of documentation data and important archives. The secondary data in this study are: (1) Books and journals relevant to the research title. (2) Official documents in writing about Tax Amnesty in Indonesia. The written data sources will be explored using documentation techniques and literature studies consisting of books, scientific magazines, archives and personal documents. Data collection techniques in this study used various techniques, namely interviews, observation and documentation. The three techniques are used to obtain data and information that support and complement each other regarding Tax Amnesty or tax amnesty in Indonesia. The data analysis model used is the Miles and Huberman Data Analysis Model. According to Miles and Huberman, the analysis is divided into several stages, as follows:

a. Data reduction is the stage of simplifying data according to the needs to easily obtain information. The data that has been collected will be categorized or grouped into very important, less important, and unimportant data. Furthermore, researchers can save which data is necessary and discard data that is not necessary for research. That way the data will be simpler and clearer so that it is easy to go to the next stage.

b. Data presentation is done to display data that has been reduced into the form of graphs, charts, and others. The goal is to make it easier to convey and understand by other parties. This will also make it easier for readers to absorb the information contained in the data.

c. Conclusion drawing is information obtained from data that has been organized and grouped which is then presented using certain techniques. Conclusions can be placed at the end or as a closing so that the reader can find the conclusion of the entire research.

III. Result and Discussion

Results of Data Analysis

Quoted from the tax.go.id page. The background of the government proposing the Tax Amnesty policy is as a fundamental economic policy, the Tax Amnesty policy must be seen not only as a fiscal-related policy, especially taxes, a policy with a broader dimension, economic policy in general. Because with tax amnesty, there is the potential for increased revenue in the state budget which will make the state budget more sustainable. The APBN is sustainable and the government's ability to spend is also greater so that it will automatically help many development programs, not only infrastructure but also improving people's welfare. Tax Amnesty will greatly help the government improve economic conditions, development and reduce unemployment, reduce poverty and improve inequality, with the amnesty policy expected to be followed by the repatriation of part or all of the assets of Indonesians abroad, it will greatly help macroeconomic stability. Whether it is seen from the rupiah exchange rate, foreign exchange reserves, balance of payments or even to the liquidity of banks. This policy is very strategic because of its macro, comprehensive and fundamental impact on the Indonesian economy.

Objectives of Tax Amnesty Volume I

1. Adjusting the "shadow economy"

The country's objective of enacting Tax Amnesty is to reinvest capital invested in the shadow economy into the formal economy. In addition, to recover capital invested abroad and then invested domestically, leading to increasing the size of local investment as well as state revenues and increasing the rate of economic growth (Rynders, 2003). Tax amnesty can be effective in achieving this goal if the return on capital in the formal economy is greater than the investigator's yield in the shadow economy, which serves to attract investors who have invested their money in the shadow economy to be reinvested in the formal economy, where investors can declare their assets to take advantage of the strong performance of the formal economy leading to an increase in the growth rate (Chatagny, 2006).
2. Increase Tax Revenue for the Country

The main objective of tax amnesty cited by all economists is the government's willingness to increase tax revenues especially in the short term. Economist Hirling says that in this case the objective of tax amnesty is the collection of revenues that are still outside the scope of the tax system. In the long run, tax amnesties may increase future tax revenues by allowing horizontal expansion of the tax system. In addition, tax amnesties represent better future controls on taxpayers (Chatagny 2006).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Realization</th>
<th>Percentage of Success</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asset Declaration</td>
<td>Rp 4,000 trillion</td>
<td>Rp 4,813.4 trillion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redemption Money</td>
<td>Rp 165 trillion</td>
<td>Rp 130 trillion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repatriation</td>
<td>Rp 1,000 trillion</td>
<td>Rp 146 trillion</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Taking data from the Directorate General of Taxes of the Ministry of Finance through the media page Indonesia.com (Nua, 2019) the number of taxpayers who participated in Tax Amnesty volume I was 974,058 taxpayers. Of this amount, the targeted asset declaration is IDR 4,000 trillion, the results in the field have exceeded the target of IDR 4,813.4 trillion (120.3%). This amount is obtained from two declaration channels, namely

a. Domestic asset declaration amounting to IDR 3,633.1 Trillion
b. Declaration of overseas assets of IDR 1,180.3 trillion

Furthermore, Tax Amnesty from ransom is targeted at IDR 165 trillion, found in the field does not reach the target. The redemption money can only be obtained with a total amount of IDR 130 trillion. This amount is generated from:

a. Non-MSME individual taxpayers amounting to IDR 90.36 trillion
b. MSME individual taxpayers of IDR 7.56 trillion
c. Non-MSME corporate taxpayers amounting to IDR 4.31 trillion
d. SME corporate taxpayer IDR 0.62 trillion.

Then through the repatriation route which is targeted to obtain funds of IDR 1,000 trillion but the reality in the field only gets IDR 146 trillion (14.6%) this amount is the least revenue compared to the other two channels. The amount of repatriation money is divided into:

a. Realization of IDR 121.3 trillion
b. Not yet entered the country IDR 24.7 Trillion.

According to the Minister of Finance, the repatriation of funds that have not yet entered the country is due to regulations that are difficult to implement where the assets are located, making it difficult for the funds to be withdrawn and invested in Indonesia. Another reason the funds have not entered Indonesia is because the reported funds are not liquid funds, so they must first be disbursed into cash. There is also another reason, namely that they are still waiting for maturity because they are in the form of deposits.

Tax Amnesty Volume II

The fundamental purpose of this PPS is to increase the voluntary compliance of taxpayers based on the principles of simplicity, fairness, legal certainty, and expediency, so taxpayer compliance will be the main target of this program. The whole law is to strengthen taxes, strengthen the state budget, strengthen the development of an advanced Indonesia. The program is also expected to encourage the flow of capital into the country and strengthen investment in natural resource processing and renewable energy sectors. On the other hand, with the implementation of this program, DGT will also obtain more complete data on the assets owned by all Indonesian people. However, in its implementation, there are many opinions from the public that question the consistency and fairness of the government in implementing the Voluntary Disclosure Program. The public questioned whether after Tax Amnesty volume II there will be another tax amnesty volume, where is the state's justice for taxpayers from the lower class because with this program the government seems to "pamper" the upper economic class. The public also assumes that the government created this program to attract more tax revenue from the upper economic class who have not fully disclosed their assets. The
voluntary disclosure program also offers a tax rate that is much lower than the sanctions that should be received by taxpayers who have not disclosed their assets, making the public feel that this program is unfair to those who have complied with their tax obligations. The government is positioning that the policy set has been based on careful consideration from various aspects. Through the policy of the Tax Amnesty program volume II, it appears that the government considers it necessary to provide opportunities for taxpayers to comply. Practically, with this policy, both the state and taxpayers are expected to be able to enjoy the benefits with a relatively simple/short process. With the Tax Amnesty volume II policy, it is expected to increase the flow of investment and cash flow that will enter the country which will certainly increase bank liquidity, investment, and also state revenue. Tax Amnesty can also help close the shortfall in tax revenue and help the business world to get out of recession due to the pandemic. The government also emphasizes that it is important to note that considerations regarding the Tax Amnesty special policy are not policies that can be expected to be routinely issued, especially in a relatively short time span. So that taxpayers carefully look at the extent to which they have complied with tax provisions, and do not miss this strategic moment. Does not target the amount of revenue coming in from the implementation of PPS because its main goal is to improve the voluntary compliance of taxpayers so that they can be in the tax system and together build a better Indonesia. This is supported by a statement from a resource person that: "there is no target that is the basis for the implementation of this Voluntary Disclosure Program, the point is to focus on taxpayers who want to report assets that have not been reported before."

Impact of Tax Amnesty Implementation in Indonesia

1. Boost Investment Rate

Tax Amnesty will attract funds from abroad into the country. The money will obviously not be allowed to just settle. The government is trying to encourage it to be used in the productive sector. One of them is investment. Automatically, with the increase in existing funds, the level of investment will increase. This will encourage Indonesia's economic growth rate to be better. In addition, the repatriation funds that are present will maintain the stability of the Rupiah value compared to foreign currencies such as the United States dollar (US). Usually, funds coming in from abroad are still in foreign currency. This makes the amount of foreign currency in Indonesia increase. As a result, Rupiah volatility can be reduced because the amount of foreign currency in the country is sufficient. Of course, these conditions have a positive effect on Indonesia's economic growth. Not only the rupiah is affected, the liquidity of funds in the country is also maintained due to Tax Amnesty. So far, the liquidity of funds in Indonesia is fairly small. As reported by Republika, Bambang stated that the Loan to Deposit Ratio in Indonesian banks has reached 90 percent, while the Loan to GDP Ratio is only 30 percent. This shows that the liquidity of funds in the country is not good. Repatriation funds can be used to encourage credit growth, which is slightly hampered due to tight liquidity. With the increase in credit, it is expected that Indonesia's economy will also grow. In addition, the country's foreign exchange reserves will also increase. Strong foreign exchange reserves will lead to good economic growth in Indonesia. The level of investor confidence in the Indonesian economy will increase because there is security from large foreign exchange reserves. In addition, the government is also free to channel funds to productive sectors to boost the economy.

2. Affects the property sector

These sectors are believed to drive economic growth in Indonesia. The first is the financial sector. The incoming repatriation funds can be utilized for the capital market and lending. This will boost Indonesia's economic growth. Capital owners are not expected to let their funds settle for too long. They can use it to invest in the property sector. The sector has proven to be a promising investment option. One other sector that will enjoy the positive impact of Tax Amnesty is manufacturing. It is estimated that a lot of capital will be used to build a number of new factories. If this happens, it will have a very good impact on Indonesia's economic growth.

Discussion

Analysis of the Effectiveness of Tax Amnesty Implementation in Indonesia in 2016 is a tax policy that has pros and cons reactions in the community. This policy basically aims to increase the level of taxpayer compliance, which in turn will increase state revenues because it is expected to return funds that have been invested in the shadow economy or abroad to the country. Tax amnesty in Indonesia is expected to run effectively as experienced by other countries, but it must be balanced with adequate
infrastructure and supporting tax observers. Tax Amnesty in the sense of returning funds from abroad to the country is not an easy thing and is prone to corruptive acts, so it is feared that this policy is an issue diversion scenario to obscure the action of borrowing foreign debt by the government.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Result</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Declaration</td>
<td>Rp.4000 Trillion</td>
<td>Rp.4,734 Trillion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ransom Money</td>
<td>Rp. 165 Trillion</td>
<td>Rp. 135 Trillion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repatriation</td>
<td>Rp.1000 Trillion</td>
<td>Rp. 147 Trillion</td>
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Based on the table above, the government succeeded in achieving the declaration target of Rp.4,734 trillion (exceeding the target of Rp.4000 trillion). While the other two sides, did not reach the target, namely ransom of Rp.135 trillion from the target of Rp.165 trillion, and repatriation of Rp.147 trillion from the target of Rp.1000 trillion. In other words, tax amnesty from the declaration side was successful because it exceeded the target of IDR 4,000 trillion, but repatriation was considered a failure because it only reached less than 15% of the target of IDR 1,000 trillion. Tax Amnesty in Indonesia was the most successful in the world with the largest ransom in the world and increased the tax ratio in 2017 (Nue, 2019). The striking difference between Tax Amnesty Volume I and Tax Amnesty Volume II is the tax subject. In Tax Amnesty Volume I, all taxpayers may participate in Tax Amnesty except those who have been exempted for certain reasons. In Tax Amnesty volume II, not all taxpayers may participate, only taxpayers who have participated in Tax Amnesty volume I may participate in Tax Amnesty volume II using the first policy. As for the second policy, only individual taxpayers may participate while corporate taxpayers are not allowed to participate. The second is in terms of the tariff offered for Tax Amnesty volume II, which is higher than the Tax Amnesty volume I tariff for both period one and period three. For Tax Amnesty volume I, the highest rate is 10% which was implemented in period three, namely January 1, 2017 to March 31, 2017. Meanwhile, the highest rate in Tax Amnesty volume II is 18% for overseas declarations in the implementation of policy II. The government itself does not target the amount of revenue coming in from the implementation of the Voluntary Disclosure Program because the main goal is to improve the voluntary compliance of taxpayers so that they can be in the tax system and together build a better Indonesia.

IV. Conclusion

Indonesia is one of the countries that organized Tax Amnesty and became the country with the highest ransom in the world. In 2016, Tax Amnesty Volume I was implemented based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 Year 2016 on Tax Amnesty. Furthermore, in 2022, Tax Amnesty Volume II was re-implemented which refers to the Harmonization of Tax Regulations Law (HPP Law), one of which discusses the voluntary disclosure program/PPS. Apart from this, many targets set by the government regarding Tax Amnesty were not achieved. The level of compliance of taxpayers who participate in Tax Amnesty, both Tax Amnesty Volume I and Volume II, is still low, which is still below 5%. The number of taxpayers who participated in Tax Amnesty volume I was 974,058 taxpayers. Of this amount, the targeted asset declaration is IDR 4,000 trillion, the results in the field have exceeded the target of IDR 4,813.4 trillion. As for Tax Amnesty Volume II, the total participants of the Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS) are 247,918 taxpayers, with 82,456 certificates from Policy I and 225,603 certificates from Policy II. One taxpayer can participate in 2 policies at once and can participate in the PPS more than once

Based on the results of research and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn: Percepcion has a positive and significant effect on customer interest in making repeat transactions on mobile banking applications at BRI Kanca Tamalanrea. Service has a positive and significant effect on customer interest in making repeat transactions on mobile banking applications at BRI Kanca Tamalanrea. System security has a positive and significant effect on customer interest in making repeat transactions on mobile banking applications at BRI Kanca Tamalanrea.
References


