Analysis Of The Effectiveness Of Implementing Voluntary Disclosure Programs In Cicadas Bandung

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ABSTRACT

Taxpayer awareness and compliance in terms of tax payments are still low and on the other hand there are also several Indonesian assets that are outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The target of increasing state revenue every year causes the government to try to make new policies related to the Voluntary Disclosure Program (Tax Amnesty Volume II). The purpose of this study is to see, know and analyze the effectiveness of the implementation of the Voluntary Disclosure Program policy (Tax Amnesty Volume II) as stated in HPP Law Number 7 of 2021 at KPP Pratama Bandung Cicadas.

This type of research is qualitative with a descriptive approach where the goal is to describe the situation systematically. Data analysis aims to simplify the results of data processing, making it easy to read and interpret. The data used are primary data with field study research techniques, namely interviews and documentation.

The results of this study show that the effectiveness of the implementation of the Voluntary Disclosure Program (Tax Amnesty Volume II) runs well and effectively. This can be seen from the revenue that increased significantly by 130% in 2022 and the number of taxpayers who paid PPS of 807 WP, with the number of taxpayers who paid PPS effectively because considering its voluntary nature there is no target set. The Voluntary Disclosure Program (Tax Amnesty Volume II) is also based on clear legal protections so as to increase taxpayers' confidence in new regulations made by the government.

Introduction

National Development is a series of continuous efforts in all aspects of the life of the people of a country in realizing a just and prosperous society that is just both materially and spiritually which must be implemented based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. In realizing this goal, the government needs a large enough budget, but in the last two years national economic growth has tended to experience a slowdown caused by the emergence of global problems, namely the Covid-19...
pandemic which has an impact on several sectors of domestic income needed to increase economic growth in Indonesia. (Kartika, Nangoi, & Lambey, 2017).

To explore revenue in the tax sector, real efforts are needed and implemented 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 an increase in Taxpayers (WP) or an increase in tax revenue itself. Extensification efforts can be in the form of expanding objects that have not been worked on. To pursue these tax revenues, the government issues policies, one of which is Taxes Amnesty (Mahroza, 2022).

Tax Amnesty is often used as a tool to accelerate state revenue in the taxation department that occurs quickly and in a short time. This program is implemented by the government as a comprehensive effort because more and more people are doing tax avoidance. In 1964-1984 Tax Amnesty was implemented in Indonesia but the results failed because taxpayers who were expected to take part in Tax Amnesty did not really respond to this policy, this policy was not followed by reform of an integrated and comprehensive tax administration system and lack of openness and increased access to information to the public including the control system of the Directorate General of Taxes. In addition, the role of the tax sector in the APBN system still serves as a complement so that the government does not try to be more serious. At that time, much state revenue was dominated by the oil and gas export sector. Unlike now, tax revenue is the dominant source of revenue in the structure of the Indonesian Government State Budget. (Mahroza, 2022)

In 2021, considering the declining economic growth after being hit by the Covid-19 storm, the Law on Harmonization of Tax Regulations (RUU HPP) was passed into Law Number 7 of 2021 on October 2, 2021. One of the contents of this Law is to regulate the Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS) or Tax Amnesty Volume II. With this law, it is expected to be able to restore the economy by focusing on improving the budget deficit and tax ratio by implementing policies to improve tax revenue performance, reform tax administration, create a tax system with better principles of justice and legal certainty, and increase voluntary taxpayer compliance. Changes to the Harmonasi Law on Tax Regulations will take effect from 2022. The Tax Amnesty Policy Volume II introduced as the Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS) will be valid from January 2022 to June 30, 2022. (Kemenkeu.go.id, 2021).

The government finally opened its voice regarding the reasons for the plan to increase taxpayer compliance aka Tax Amnesty volume II in the Draft Law on General Provisions and Procedures (KUP) on Taxation. This was conveyed by the Director General of Taxes of the Ministry of Finance Suryo Utomo in a committee meeting with Commission XI, House of Representatives (DPR), Monday (5/7/2021).

Suryo explained, the first reason is that taxpayers are unable to pay the sanctions set during the first volume of Tax Amnesty in 2016. "There are still many tax amnesty participants who have not declared tax amnesty, at that time not all assets
were declared and if they are found, let alone checked, they have to pay a final tax of 30% plus a 200% sanction, this is the first situation we face," explained Suryo.

The next reason is that there are still taxpayers who do not report all these assets. In accordance with the automatic data exchange (AEOI) data that has been processed by DJP. "The situation we have overcome in the compliance improvement program is that there are still many WP OPs who have not disclosed all income in the 2016-2019 tax return," he explained.

So according to Suryo, it is necessary to be given the opportunity to report voluntarily so that its obligations to the state can be fulfilled. "This is what emerges that there are stories that there are concerned who need to be given time to declare assets owned or income that has not been accounted for by the person concerned in the 2016-2019 tax year in this program by declaring assets," Suryo said. (cnbcindonesia.com, accessed 11/16/2022)

In an interview session at the initial stage of the researcher, Mrs. Pipit from the tax counseling section at the Bandung Pratama Jangkrik Tax Service Office said that in her office for approximately the last 15 (fifteen) years she had never achieved the target that had been set and on the occasion of the program she hoped to achieve the target and moreover this program according to her was a very appropriate program.

Then drawing conclusions from the statements of Suryo's brother and finance minister Sri Mulyani in the CNBC Indonesia press, the problem behind the implementation of Tax Amnesty Volume II is the low compliance of taxpayers with their obligations to pay taxes to the state and deliberately avoid their tax obligations by storing their assets abroad so as not to be tracked by the Directorate General of Taxes. Then there is also a gap between tax revenues and the number of taxpayers who have high assets but not directly proportional to the amount of revenue where the realization of revenue is always low every year. Seeing the urgency then to increase tax revenue the government does not stand still to try to open the data of Indonesian citizens who store their assets abroad in various ways which then taxpayers are given the opportunity to report their assets without being penalized through the Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS) or Tax Amnesty Volume II.

In a previous study conducted by (Safri, 2021) entitled "The Effectiveness of the Tax Amnesty Volume II Program and Success Factors and Problems: Lessons from Tax Amnesty Volume I" concluded that there are opportunities that can maximize the government in Tax Amnesty Volume II, especially from money changers and repatriations from abroad, of course, there are also opportunities for receiving from domestic declarations, considering the increase in the reporting of the Annual Tax Return of Domestic Taxpayers in 2020."
**Literature Review**

**Legitimacy theory**

Legitimacy theory explains that the activities carried out by an entity/institution are part of efforts driven by the pressures of the surrounding normative environment (Syairozi, 2019). Gray et al. (1996) in (Hadi, 2011) states that legitimacy constitutes “a system-oriented view of organization and society permits us to focus on the role of information and disclosure in the relationship between organisation, state, individuals and group”. Therefore, as a community-oriented system, the company's operations must be in line with community expectations.

Legitimacy theory is a condition or status that occurs where the value system of an entity corresponds to the value of the larger social system that is the place or part of that entity. Thus, if there is a difference between the two value systems, it can threaten the legitimacy of the entity itself (Saputra, Martini, & Pradnyanitasari, 2019).

**Definition of Tax and Tax Function**

A tax is a compulsory contribution from the people to the state by not receiving service fees directly under the law, to finance public expenses. Therefore, taxes are a source of state revenue so that they can be forced, both individually and in the form of business entities.

According to Prof. Dr. Rochmad Soemitro, S.H. in the book Taxation Theory and Application says "Taxes are contributions to the State treasury based on law (which can be forced) by not receiving reciprocal services (Contra-achievement) that can be shown directly, and which are used to pay for public expenses. Tax then made adjustments to the definition by him as follows: Tax is the transfer of wealth from the people to the state treasury to finance routine expenses and the surplus is used for public saving which is the main source to finance public investment. (Sihombing & Sibagariang, 2020, p. 1)

Definition of Taxpayer According to Law Number 6 of 1983 which has been updated with Law Number 16 of 2009 concerning General Provisions and Tax Procedures, Taxpayers are individuals or entities, including taxpayers, tax collectors and tax collectors, who have tax rights and obligations in accordance with the provisions of tax laws and regulations.

Furthermore, the definition of Taxpayer according to experts is as follows, "Taxpayer is an individual or entity, including paying taxes, withholding taxes, and collecting taxes that have tax rights and obligations in accordance with the provisions of tax laws and regulations." (Sumarsan, 2017, p. 9).

Definition of Taxpayer according to (Rahayu, 2017, p. 273) "An individual or entity that meets objective requirements, namely for Domestic Taxpayers to obtain or receive income that exceeds PTKP (Non-Taxable Income), and if Foreign Taxpayers, receive income from sources in Indonesia that do not have a minimum limit (PTKP)."
Understanding the Number of Taxpayers according to (Sari, 2016, p. 178) A taxpayer is a party who under the provisions of tax law to carry out tax obligations.

Based on the opinions of some of the experts above, it can be said that the number of taxpayers is an individual or entity that has tax rights and obligations in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

According to (Azis & Ikhsan, Taxation: Theory and Case, 2016, p. 2) states that there are four functions of taxation, namely the budget function (budgetair), regulatory function (regular), distrtion function, and democratic function.

1. Setting Function
   Taxes serve as a tool to regulate a state of affairs in society in the social, economic, and political fields in accordance with government policy. In its function, to regulate, taxes are a tool to achieve certain goals that are outside the financial sector.

2. Distrtion Function
   Taxes paid by the people as state revenue, the use of which is not only enjoyed by the people in the surrounding area or their groups, but by the whole community without exception.

3. Functions of Democracy
   In our country this is used in the 1945 Constitution and its amendments in article 23 paragraph 2. It is mentioned there that taxes for state purposes are drawn up on the basis of legislation. In the end, the taxes collected are used for the benefit of all people through the provision of public goods and services needed by the people.

**Tax Voluntary Disclosure Program**

This Voluntary Disclosure Program refers to the Law on Harmonization of Tax Regulations, one of which discusses the Voluntary Disclosure Program (Tax Amnesty volume II). The President of the Republic of Indonesia passed the Harmonization Bill on Tax Regulations on October 29, 2021. The law, which consists of nine chapters, has six regulatory scopes, namely general provisions and procedures for taxation (KUP), Income Tax, Voluntary Disclosure Program, Carbon Tax, and Excise (Setiadi, 2022). Voluntary Disclosure Program or Tax Amnesty Volume II, which provides an opportunity for taxpayers to voluntarily report or disclose tax obligations that have not been fulfilled through income tax payments based on disclosure of assets that have not been or have not been fully reported by tax amnesty program participants and income tax payments based on disclosure of assets that have not been reported in the Annual Income Tax Return (Hasanah et al., 2021).

According to the Law on Harmonization of Tax Regulations, the Voluntary Disclosure Program is an opportunity for taxpayers to voluntarily report/disclose
unfulfilled tax obligations through income tax payments based on asset disclosure. The background of the voluntary disclosure program is because there are still tax amnesty participants who have not declared all assets at the time of tax amnesty and if found Directorate General of Taxation will be subject to final income tax (PP-36/2017) which is considered too high plus a fine of 200% (Article 18 paragraph (3) of the TA Law). There are still Individual Taxpayers who have not disclosed all income in the annual tax return 2016 to 2020. And with the data from Automatic Exchange of Information (AEoi) and tax data from Government Agencies, Institutions, Associations, and Other Parties, while taxpayers have not declared all assets and income, so it needs to be given a voluntary opportunity to fulfill tax obligations.

Tax Amnesty according to PMK No.118/pmk.03/2016 is the elimination of taxes that should be owed, not subject to tax administration sanctions and criminal sanctions in the field of taxation, by disclosing assets and paying ransoms as stipulated in the Tax Amnesty Law.

According to (Devano & Rahayu, 2006, p. 137) Explaining that Tax Amnesty is a government policy in the field of taxation that regulates the elimination of taxes that should be owed by paying a ransom amount which aims to provide additional tax revenue and opportunities for non-compliant taxpayers to become compliant taxpayers. So as to increase the voluntary compliance of taxpayers in the future.

Tax Amnesty volume I is a forgiveness program provided by the government to taxpayers which includes the elimination of taxes that should be owed, the elimination of tax administration sanctions, and the elimination of criminal sanctions in the field of taxation on assets obtained in 2015 and previously that have not been reported in the tax return, by paying off tax arrears owned and paying ransoms.

There is a fundamental difference between tax amnesty volume I and tax amnesty volume II or voluntary disclosure program, namely the rate charged where the tax amnesty rate volume II is higher than the tax amnesty rate volume I, then subjects who can take part in tax amnesty for those who have participated in tax amnesty volume I in 2016 then the rate charged is cheaper than those who do not follow tax amnesty volume I, this is intended for tax amnesty Volume II on policy one. For policy two, only individual taxpayers can follow it (Hasanah, Na'im, Elyani, & Waruwu, 2021)

Method

Qualitative Research Methods can be interpreted as research methods based on the philosophy of positivism, used to examine natural objects, where researchers are the key instrument, data collection techniques are triangulated, data analysis is inductive / deductive, qualitative research results emphasize understanding meaning and constructing phenomena rather than generalizations (Sugiyono, 2019)
This research is a qualitative descriptive research used to explain how effective the implementation of the voluntary disclosure program at the Cicadas Pratama Tax Service Office, Bandung. To obtain research data, the informant who will be the primary source of data in this study is one of the employees from the tax extension department. Secondary data to support this research are from documents in the form of writing and pictures obtained from the Cicadas tax office.

This study used structured interview techniques to informants. After obtaining primary data from interviews, to test the validity of the data, triangulation of the data is then used in source so that the data is valid. (Sugiyono, 2017, p. 274) also explained, triangulation techniques are carried out to test the credibility of data carried out by checking data to the same source with different techniques. For example, data obtained by interview techniques and then checked with observations and documents, and so on.

Results and Discussion

Analysis of the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Voluntary Disclosure Program (Tax amnesty Volume II) at KPP Pratama Bandung Cicadas

From the results of research, interviews and data analysis conducted at KPP Pratama Bandung Cicadas, KPP Pratama Bandung Cicadas provides data on tax revenue realization during the last five years from 2018-2022 and revenue realization during that period is certainly unstable. The Voluntary Disclosure Program (Tax Amnesty Volume II) in 2022 from January to June 2022 runs well and effectively. The following is a table of data on target realization and tax revenue for the 2018-2022 period at KPP Pratama Bandung Cicadas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Acceptance</th>
<th>Percentage of Effectiveness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1,397,577,819.000</td>
<td>1,246,114,909.362</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1,495,934,956.000</td>
<td>1,283,638,850.409</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1,252,069,507.000</td>
<td>1,204,500,302.762</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>1,042,097,135.000</td>
<td>1,131,273,844.404</td>
<td>109%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>1,003,147,497.000</td>
<td>1,306,406,217.406</td>
<td>130%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Processed Data, 2023

From the table above, it can be seen that the realization of tax revenue at KPP Pratama Bandung Cicadas is quite stable and quite effective even though in 2018 to 2020 it did not reach the target and in 2019 it decreased by 3% from 2018, but for the amount of revenue it can still be said to be quite effective because more than 80% of what has been targeted. Although in 2020 it was the year of the Covid-19 pandemic
where economic movements were very seriously affected due to the imposition of restrictions on socio-economic activities to prevent the spread of Covid-19 from being widespread and could be handled by the government, revenue in that year actually increased by 10% from the previous year, namely 2018 and 2019. Meanwhile, in 2021 and 2022, revenue realization reached more than 100% of the set target, namely with a target of IDR 1,042,097,135,000 and a realization of IDR 1,131,273,844,404 in 2021 then with a target of IDR 1,003,147,497,000 and a realization of IDR 1,306,406,217,406, if calculated in percentage terms of 109% in 2021 and 130% in 2022 as well as being the highest revenue at KPP Pratama Bandung Cicadas since 15 years last.

Mrs. Pipit as part of the tax extension at KPP Pratama Bandung Cicadas said that "the achievement of revenue in 2022 which reached 130% of the set target was also triggered by the influence of the enactment of PPS or Tax Amnesty Volume II and various socializations carried out so that taxpayers pay their tax obligations to the State, so if it is concluded that this program is very influential and effective".

That way, this policy runs very effectively, this can be seen from the tax revenue that has been received by KPP Pratama Medan Timur that tax revenue when the Tax Amnesty policy is implemented has increased dramatically, even an increase in tax revenue of more than 100%. The enthusiasm of the public to participate in this voluntary disclosure program is very good.

This voluntary disclosure program plays a role in increasing tax revenue, especially at KPP Pratama Bandung Cicadas, and is even expected to form better taxpayer compliance in the coming year. In 2022, tax revenue in the framework of the Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS) has helped KPP Pratama Bandung Cicadas in achieving target realization, this can be proven by the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Taxpayers</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pay Code</th>
<th>Nominal</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registered Taxpayer</td>
<td>318,086</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>20,199,984.304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxpayer Must Report</td>
<td>111,535</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>37,791,928.574</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>57,991,912.878</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>807</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Processed Data, 2023*

From the data above, it can be seen that the number of Individual Taxpayers participating in the Voluntary Disclosure Program reached 807 (eight hundred seven) Taxpayers from the number of Taxpayers registered in 2022 as many as 318,086 (Three hundred eighteen thousand eighty-six) and the number of Taxpayers who are required to report SPT (Annual Return) as many as 111,535 (One hundred eleven thousand five
hundred thirty-five). Although the revenue or taxpayers who must take part in this PPS program are not specifically targeted because according to the name of the program, which is a voluntary program according to a statement from the KPP which says that this is a "Voluntary" Disclosure Program, so there is no target, he said, so with the number of taxpayers who pay or report, the party from KPP Pratama Bandung Cicadas said it has been running effectively because it is proven in the amount of revenue realization. In 2022, a significant increase of 130% from the target set.

In the analysis (Yucedogru & Sarisoy, 2020), tax compliance is positively affected by the tax amnesty. Therefore, evidence from the literature that argues that tax amnesties as an opportunity for non-compliant taxpayers for certain reasons is true for our sample. Among the control variables, justice and trust in the government show a statistically significant effect, although perceived risk has no significant effect on tax compliance. Tax amnesty has a positive effect on tax evasion so that companies participating in the tax amnesty program tend to do tax avoidance compared to companies that do not take part in the tax amnesty program (Fadhila & Handayani, 2019).

The government of the Republic of Indonesia implements tax amnesty. The results show that tax amnesty increases tax revenues in the short term, increases the tax base, and influences tax compliance in Indonesia. Empirical analysis shows that tax amnesty has a positive impact on tax compliance of companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. These findings suggest that Indonesia's tax amnesty achieved its stated goals of increasing tax revenue, tax base, and tax compliance (Hajawiyah, Suryarini, Kiswanto, & Tarmudji, 2021).

Improving taxpayer compliance requires taking taxpayer satisfaction into account. Increasing satisfaction, perceived service quality, and public trust would spur interest in meeting tax obligations and improving compliance. Accordingly, providing already high-quality service can result in increased taxpayer satisfaction. Trust and contentment among taxpayers rise as a result of effective tax management by the government (Dharmayanti, 2023).

Analysis of Voluntary Disclosure Program Socialization (Tax Amnesty Volume II) at KPP Pratama Bandung Cicadas

The various socializations carried out by KPP Pratama Bandung Cicadas are through virtual such as zoom, social media, mass media, whatsapp groups, whatsapp chat services for taxpayers who ask directly, and others. As said by Mrs. Pipit as tax extension officer of KPP Pratama Bandung Cicadas

"Yes, for the socialization that we do, of course, this is a challenge because in 2022 it is still limited to face-to-face meetings directly so we maximize socialization through virtual such as zoom, WhatsApp groups, advertisements in the media, and others.,” she explained when interviewed by researchers.
These methods are carried out because considering that in 2022 it is still in a state of Covid-19, so face-to-face meetings are still limited so that they use online media to maximize the socialization of this Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS) to reach the public, especially taxpayers, because considering that the time period for implementing this PPS is only 6 (six) months from January 2022 to June 2022, so socialization must be maximized.

The purpose of the socialization is to open the mindset of the community to follow this PPS policy and besides that this socialization is also expected to shape the characteristics of the community to continue to be active in paying taxes in the following years so that people are more sensitive to their tax obligations because taxes are from us to us, it's just that the returns may not be felt directly by certain individuals.

**Analysis of Obstacles to the Implementation of the Voluntary Disclosure Program (Tax Amnesty Volume II) at KPP Pratama Bandung Cicadas**

The obstacles or obstacles that occur in the socialization process and the implementation of the Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS) or Tax Amnesty Volume II are in the technical process, as stated by Mrs. Pipit's sister in an interview session as a tax extension at KPP Pratama Bandung Cicadas she said

"The problem is technical, namely in the DJP Online web system which sometimes errors occur, in DJP online it is not only used to report Annual Tax Returns and Tax Amnesty but there are many menus in DJP online such as applications. Then the technical obstacle is because the various rates are divided into several categories so that Taxpayers must be more careful in reporting and Taxpayers who feel the rates are too large so they become reluctant to pay taxes. In terms of time, in my opinion, it is very sufficient to carry out socialization because the time is quite long, which is six months from January to June 2022, unlike the case with the first volume of Tax Amnesty, which was only three months. Maybe the last one is because in 2022 online socialization is still carried out so that the activities carried out are still limited".

The weak influence of perceived government power that may be related to the unprosperity of the Indonesian people, especially SMEs and MSMEs to understand the complexity of the tax system (Inasius, Darijanto, Gani, & Soepriyanto, 2020)

Although the government has abolished the bank's secrecy policy and authorized the Directorate General of Taxes to access information on funds deposited by taxpayers, in reality, the government has not been able to involve powerful people. Sri Mulyani said, looking at the income, it turned out to be extraordinary. However, compared to the number of participants who have taxpayer numbers, the participant rate is only about 10%. Thus, either 90% of taxpayer number holders are compliant, or they simply ignore tax amnesty. Indonesia's participation in the AEOI (Automatic Exchange of Information) has been less effective. This is due to tax haven countries, namely the storage of
Indonesian assets that do not necessarily follow similar programs (Sari, 2017) in Asian countries have policies and regulations to implement tax amnesty in their countries. Some have been successful with their tax amnesty programs, but many have failed. Attempts to eliminate high fines have only occasionally made the country's tax amnesty program successful. It needs support from various elements, especially information technology systems. The ease of reporting methods and data confidentiality guarantees are also determining factors for the success of the tax amnesty program. The government must ensure their security and good image by not leaking the data they use for their programs. (Hadipryanto, et al., 2022)

Analysis of Success Factors for the Implementation of Voluntary Disclosure Program (Tax Amnesty Volume II) at KPP Pratama Bandung Cicadas

Success in implementing the Voluntary Disclosure Program (Tax Amnesty Volume II) at KPP Pratama Bandung Cicadas which runs well and effectively. Things that are success factors include first, socialization carried out optimally by the KPP to the Taxpayer community so that the information is conveyed properly and clearly and Taxpayers are interested in participating in the PPS program as an opportunity to disclose their assets that have not been reported without being subject to administrative or criminal sanctions and also appropriate rates. Then the second factor that supports the success of PPS (Tax Amnesty Volume II) is the enthusiasm of taxpayers who use this program as an opportunity so that it also affects the effectiveness of this Voluntary Disclosure Program. Mrs. Pipit in the interview session conducted said that after the enactment of Tax Amnesty Volume I and Tax Amnesty Volume II greatly affected the revenue at KPP Pratama Bandung Cicadas which in 2021 and 2022 the tax revenue exceeded 100% of the set target.

"Yes, after the enactment of this Tax Amnesty starting from volume I to volume II now, precisely the current program is the Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS), our revenue has increased from 2021 to exceed the target," said Mrs. Pipit.

Trust in tax authorities is one of the strongest predictors of voluntary compliance. (Inasius, Darijanto, Gani, & Soepriyanto, 2020). In general, Indonesia’s tax amnesty is well executed. They are able to accumulate assets hidden during the tax amnesty period. Tax Amnesty does not merely show the taxpayer's right to tax but, more importantly, is to improve the attitude and behavior of the taxpayer so as to increase state revenue in the future. Indonesia should start preparing designs, construction plans, budgets, including how to build a better tax system after the establishment of the Perppu into law. The goal is to build a credible, reliable, transparent, and fair tax system underpinned by strong, competent, and full of integrity tax authorities (Hermawan, Abigail, Martowidjojo, & Tohang, 2020).

But behind the success of this Tax Amnesty has a potential negative impact, the tax amnesty policy should only be applied once because if people expect
similar policies to be implemented in the future, they will wait for the policy so that tax compliance is low. Although tax amnesty policy can increase tax revenue in the short term, it can reduce tax compliance, especially if the government enforces a second Tax Amnesty in the future (Juanda, Anggraeni, Mahestyanti, & Kurniawan, 2022). Taxpayers take part in the first tax amnesty, because they want to report all of their assets without being subject to administrative or criminal sanctions; Second, taxpayers want to get low tax rates; and Third, taxpayers want to avoid tax audits. Transcendental phenomenological analysis concludes that tax amnesty can increase taxpayer compliance but not for a long time (Ardiansyah, Sudarma, Djamhuri, & Andayani, 2021)

Conclusion

Based on the results and discussions that have been analyzed in the implementation of the effectiveness of the implementation of the Voluntary Disclosure Program (Tax Amnesty Volume II) which runs for 6 (six) months starting from January 2022 to June 2022, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The level of effectiveness of the Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS) or Tax Amnesty Volume II has run well and effectively with data on taxpayers who voluntarily reported their assets in the program as many as 807 taxpayers, the KPP said that the number of figures has been effective. This effectiveness can also be achieved because the KPP intensively conducts maximum socialization.

The effect of the Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS) or Tax Amnesty Volume II greatly affects taxpayer compliance so that it can increase revenue, as evidenced by the realization of revenues of up to 130% of the target and becoming the KPP with the highest revenue under the DJP West Java Regional Office I in 2022.

Apart from being able to increase taxpayer revenue and compliance, the Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS) or Tax Amnesty Volume II also provides benefits in terms of database improvements which the government hopes to be able to carry out data matching so that it has good data quality to investigate material compliance.

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