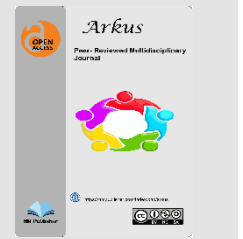




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Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS) Reviewed from the Perspective of State Administration Law and Its Effectiveness in Encouraging National Economic Improvement

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A B S T R A C T

The voluntary disclosure program (PPS) was created to increase taxpayer compliance and the need for large funds to overcome financial deficits due to the pandemic and post-Covid economic recovery. The purpose of this research is to discuss how the legal perspective of state administration views the voluntary disclosure program (PPS). In addition, it also examines how the effectiveness of voluntary disclosure programs (PPS) in encouraging National economic improvement. The results obtained from this research are that in terms of procedures and principles, the voluntary disclosure program already represents the implementation of tax law which is part of state administrative law. Furthermore, the effectiveness of the implementation of the voluntary disclosure program (PPS) is considered ineffective. This is due to several obstacles, both in terms of the variables supporting its successful tax amnesty, which have not been implemented optimally, and the conditions of business actors who experience several obstacles, including high tariffs, limited investment instruments, many tax assets that are not liquid, and economic recovery that has not been maximized.

1. Introduction

The emergence of the problem of the state budget deficit caused by the covid outbreak is a serious threat to the government. In this situation, the government really needs a large amount of funds to deal with these social problems, not only in terms of the economy too also affected, which resulted in the weakening of the Indonesian people's economy. As is well known that instrument The main thing that supports the APBN is taxes. Many considerations must be taken in levying taxes to cover the deficit. Among them are the socio-economic conditions of the people who are being hit by the COVID outbreak, and people's income has decreased due to limited access. Prior to the

implementation of this voluntary disclosure program (PPS), tax amnesty was carried out in 2016 and 2017, which gave quite satisfactory results. Even though it cannot be said to be optimal, the results obtained from tax amnesty volume I can raise the largest tax ratio compared to tax amnesty, which has been done by other countries.¹

Armed with tax amnesty volume I, the government hopes that the voluntary disclosure program (PPS)/tax amnesty volume II will generate high enough tax revenue so that it can overcome the financial deficit. Apart from that, another consideration is the still low number of taxpayer compliance which forces the finance minister to review the tax amnesty program in

the future.² The voluntary disclosure program is essentially a program to provide valuable opportunities for taxpayers to disclose their unfulfilled tax obligations voluntarily using income tax payments based on the disclosure of assets owned. With this program, the tax authorities put a minimum tax level strategy for joint investment to support economic change, especially processing (SDA) and renewable energy.

The arrangements directed in Law 7/2021 concerning harmonization of tax regulations (HPP) will continue for half a year until June 30th, 2022. To carry out this program, the Minister of Finance Sri Mulyani has provided specific guidelines related to its implementation, namely using PMK 196/2021. The Ministry of Finance also characterizes PPS as an opportunity given to citizens to disclose their unfulfilled tax obligations voluntarily using income tax payments based on the disclosure of assets owned.

In the process of implementation of tax amnesty to II/ voluntary disclosure program (PPS), there are differences of opinion between both those who agree and those who do not agree with the implementation of the voluntary disclosure program (PPS)/tax amnesty. This volume II. Because it is based on the principle of tax collection, one of which is the principle of justice, where there must be individual justice in society.³ So, the implementation of the voluntary disclosure program (PPS) can be categorized as having violated the principle of justice.⁴ Quoted from Anggreini 2016 research after the issuance of the tax amnesty law, the Constitutional Court has recorded several lawsuits, such as case Number 57/PUU-XIV/2016 filed by the Indonesian People's Struggle Union and several other individual applicants, and there are several other cases that have been filed, including those filed by the Central Executive Board of the Trade Union Prosperous Indonesia (DPP SBSI), Confederation of Indonesian Trade Unions (KSPI), and Confederation of All Indonesian Trade Unions (KSPSI)⁵ against the objection to the enactment of Law Number 11 of 2016 concerning Tax Amnesty (hereinafter referred to as the Tax Amnesty Law). This is likely to

occur due to a lack of outreach from the government. Due to urgent conditions at the end of 2021 and in the midst of a deficit in the state budget, the government has been forced the government to implement the Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS)/tax amnesty Volume II. For this reason, the Law on the Harmonization of Tax Regulations (RUU HPP) was passed on October 29th, 2021, namely Law Number 7 of 2021, which regulates one of them, the Voluntary Disclosure Programs (PPS). The law is valid from January 1st, 2022, to June 30th, 2022, with the 2022 tax year. The government hopes that this law can restore the economy and increase the tax compliance ratio. This breakthrough is a tremendous change in tax administration in order to produce a tax system that has principles of justice and legal certainty that is better than before.⁶

The existence of an important contribution of state administration law (HAN) in the implementation of tax law in Indonesia can be seen from the tax law relationship that occurs when a tax law event occurs too. In these circumstances, there is a tax law relationship between the tax subject, the tax subject, and the tax object. The function of state administrative law (HAN) here is a preventive way so that taxpayers do not violate the norms and provisions of tax law.⁷

On the other hand, in maintaining economic stability, it can be said that the APBN has been very optimal in carrying out the stabilization function. Along with the fading of the covid outbreak and the emergence of economic recovery, the government carried out a policy of maximizing income to improve economic and social conditions. Steps were taken by the government with tax reform to encourage a healthier, fairer, and more sustainable taxation system. Investment in the voluntary disclosure program (PPS) should have two urgent functions, namely being seen economically as a potential new source of investment to fund economic development and, secondly, expanding the national tax base. During the validity period of the voluntary disclosure program (PPS), taxpayers are given leeway to voluntarily disclose assets that have not been or are

not reported in tax amnesty (for policy I) or assets that have not been reported in the notification letter (for policy II).⁸

This article will discuss how the legal perspective of state administration views the voluntary disclosure program (PPS), which was previously commonly known as Tax amnesty. In addition, it will also be examined how the effectiveness of voluntary disclosure programs (PPS) in encouraging National economic improvement. Referring to the objectives of the program, the core objective of this research is to determine the suitability of the principles and procedures of the voluntary disclosure (PPS) program from the legal perspective of the state administration and the benefits of the program for improving the national economy through APBN revenues.

2. Methods

This research is normative juridical in which the references are applicable legal regulations, articles published in various journals, as well as other writings that support this research both through print and online media. The first thing that needs to be done in this research is to write an introduction that outlines the purpose of the research, as well as the problem to be studied, insights, and strategies for solving it. The next step is to conduct a literature review which includes a summary of the theoretical study of the Voluntary Disclosure Program based on the views of State Administrative Law.

Data collection techniques include secondary data from library research which aims to obtain concepts, theories, as well as information and conceptual thoughts, both in the form of laws and other scientific works. Primary legal materials include laws governing the collection and payment of taxes, secondary legal materials include official texts and tertiary legal materials which provide instructions or explanations.

3. Results and Discussion

Several discussions of the core issues resulting from this research are:

Compliance with the principles of the voluntary disclosure program (PPS)

One of the laws on harmonization of tax regulations contains the Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS) carried out by taxpayers. The principles adopted are the principles of simplicity, legal certainty and expediency. The core goal to be achieved by this program is to increase voluntary taxpayer compliance.

The principle of simplicity for this situation implies that the rules to be issued must be made easy and simple so that the tax authorities and their taxpayers can easily understand them. Complicated regulations will make it difficult for taxpayers. Besides that, it can also cause multiple interpretations, which cause gaps to get out of the provisions. Meanwhile, the principle of legal certainty in this condition, the regulations that are created must not cause problems, or chaos, must be clear, and have one definition so it doesn't have multiple interpretations. Provisions that have multiple interpretations can be an opportunity for tax smugglers. Furthermore, the principle of expediency means that taxes taken from the community must be used for the benefit of the whole community.

In practice, the principle of simplicity has been implemented, starting from how to participate in the voluntary disclosure program (PPS), namely by going online via the DGT online page, which is divided into three stages (1) the registration stage (2) the document upload stage, (3) the certificate issuance stage.⁹ In addition, the government also implemented two schemes to make it easier. The first scheme is for individual taxpayers with a declaration of acquired assets for 2016-2020, so in this situation, it is very clear that the assets to be declared are assets acquired in the 2016-2020 tax year. While the second is the agency scheme, namely only business entities that have participated in tax amnesty volume I, where the corporate taxpayer has not or has not reported the net assets obtained until the 2015 tax year, and only those who can participate in the PSS or tax amnesty this volume II. From this regulation it is very clear who is allowed to take part in PPS and does not cause multiple interpretations in society.

The procedures for participating in the PPS have also been socialized a lot in various social media. Facilities unfollow This PPS only requires four steps, namely (1) disclosing assets using a letter of disclosure of assets (SPPH) through the website <https://pajak.go.id/pps>. (2) complete all required documents, namely for individual taxpayers, among others, Main SPPH Proof of Final Payment, List of details of net assets, List of debts, and Statement of repatriation or investment, for taxpayers who use this option then the requirements for corporate taxpayers include SPPH Main Proof of Final Payments, List of details of net assets, List of debts Statement of repatriation or investment, for taxpayers who use this option, a statement withdrawing the request for restitution or legal action, and a letter requesting the withdrawal of appeal, lawsuit or review. (3) pay the final PPh tax in accordance with the provisions set by the government. And finally, (4) taxpayers can change or cancel SPPH (PPS participation).¹⁰

For technical provisions in this voluntary disclosure program, it refers to the Minister of finance regulation (PMK) Number 196/PMK.03/2021, which is a derivative of the Law on Harmonization of Tax Regulations. If viewed from the technical provisions, procedures, and ease of access in the process of participating in the voluntary disclosure program (PPS), this can already illustrate the principle of simplicity. In addition, for easy access, DGT has prepared a guidebook (filling in the tutorial), a hotline that can be contacted if you need assistance or have questions about PPS, and a 24-hour link access schedule, 7 days a week. The menu display on the page is also simple and can be easily understood.

The principle of legal certainty, describing legal certainty in tax audits, is very urgent to do and is closely related to the sustainability of business actors and private taxpayers. All of these legal certainties must reflect the principle of fairness in taxes. The essence of legal certainty in taxes is contained in Circular Letter No. SE-15/PJ/2018 concerning audit policy which is believed to be able to improve the tax audit system and mechanism.¹¹ This regulation is

expected to reduce cases of tax disputes. The criteria for achieving legal certainty in taxes can be linked to several provisions, namely: a) Compulsory tax audits are based on efforts to increase taxpayer compliance, where this is the spirit of tax collection, for Indonesia itself adheres to the understanding of self-assessment. To appreciate obedient taxpayers, all forms of tax services must be facilitated in accordance with the principle of simplicity. However, taxpayers who do not comply with the regulations must be strong in forcing the taxpayer to comply.¹² b) All findings in a tax audit must be based on legal certainty, which means that all findings obtained must refer to the applicable tax laws. This is done in order to create a fair tax system guaranteed by law. c) Maximization of automatic exchange of information (AEOI) in targeting non-compliant taxpayers. Based on the results of research conducted by the OECD, transparency through AEOI has been proven to increase tax compliance. This can be seen from the additional revenue of IDR 1,532 trillion in the form of taxes, interest, and fines in the 2009-2019 period for OECD and G20 countries.¹³

For the implementation of PPS, it is known that it refers to the Law on Harmonization of Tax Regulations (UU HPP) No. 7 of 2021 as a form of binding regulation. The tax regulations are based on Article 23A of the 1945 Law, which essentially states that taxes/levies are coercive. In the HPP Law regulations, there are substantive forms such as the application of NIK in lieu of NPWP, VAT, and PPh, where this application aims to form a fair tax system.¹⁴

Legal certainty is closely related to compliance, where compliance will arise if the legal norms that cover it are strong. If the binding legal norms or regulations are unclear or unclear (vague standards), then there will be legal uncertainty in law enforcement. In implementing PPS, it must be a mutual agreement for the common interest to strengthen law enforcement, where the core objective is to create taxpayer compliance.¹⁵

To answer taxpayers' concerns about this program, the government guarantees that taxpayers participating in PPS are exempt from administrative

sanctions and that there is data protection. That is, asset data that has been disclosed cannot be used as a basis for criminal prosecution. Referring to this reason, it is hoped that it will lead to a sense of compliance in taxation and taxpayers voluntarily reporting their taxes. The government, in this situation, is trying to position itself as a partner, not as a tax evader, so that they will jointly develop Indonesia.

Discussing legal certainty in determining PPS, it can be concluded that the regulations refer to the HPP Law no. 7 of 2021, where its formation has been approved by the government through the DPR, which in fact, all the elements of the requirements in the formation of this rule are in accordance with the applicable procedures with the aim of increasing taxpayer compliance in paying their taxes, the voluntary disclosure program (PPS) can already be said to have an element of legal certainty.

The principle of expediency, the principle of expediency means that all taxes that have been collected must be used/utilized for the benefit of the wider community/general. Quoting from Brotodihardjo's opinion¹⁶, tax imposition is said to be balanced with the profits obtained by taxpayers based on public services provided by the government. Therefore, the benefits of paying taxes must be felt by the wider community.

In this PPS program, the benefits that can be received by taxpayers are in the form of direct benefits and indirect benefits. The direct benefit felt by policy I taxpayer participants is that they are not subject to the sanctions of Article 18 paragraph (3) of the Tax Amnesty Law, which is known to be 200% of the underpaid PPh. Not only that, information originating from the Asset Disclosure Notice (SPPH) and its attachments archived by the Ministry of Finance or other parties related to the implementation of the law on the harmonization of tax regulations (HPP) cannot be used as a basis for criminal investigations or prosecutions against taxpayers. For policy II taxpayers, no determination for 2016-2020 obligations is issued unless assets are found to be under

disclosure. Apart from that, Policy II, in relation to criminal prosecution or the basis for investigations originating from SPPH, cannot be used as a basis for investigations or criminal charges.¹⁷

Indirect benefits or benefits that will be felt by the whole community, namely the results of tax collection, will be used for economic recovery, which is currently being felt heavily by all Indonesian people due to the pandemic. One of these benefits can be in the form of additional income for health workers handling the COVID-19 pandemic, the direct cash assistance (BLT) program, as well as various other policies that will overcome the economic recession in society in various fields.

When viewed from the point of view of its benefits, it can be said that the voluntary disclosure program (PPS) represents the principle of expediency. This can be seen from the general objective of establishing this program, the point of which is to accelerate the recovery of Indonesia's economy, which was weak due to being hit by the hurricane of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Procedures for the voluntary disclosure program (PPS) in the perspective of state administration law

Referring to the literature, tax law is part of state administrative law where legal regulations, both procedures and the implementation of its apparatus to carry out state administration tasks, are regulated in accordance with state administration law. Nevertheless, in terms of arrangement, most of the material is similar to civil and criminal law, such as the terms used, the interpretations used, and the sanctions imposed. Tax law is also known as fiscal law, namely where the government, as a leadership stakeholder, has the authority to take someone's wealth and return it to the community for the common welfare. Therefore, tax law is included in the public law section.

There is an important role of state administrative law in the implementation of tax law. The tax-legal relationship can occur if the tax law event has occurred. When this situation occurs, a pattern of

legal relations is formed between the tax subject and also the tax subject and the tax object. State administrative law here functions as a preventive instrument with the aim that society does not ignore the norms and regulatory arrangements that have been issued. Administrative law enforcement is still easier to apply. Administrative law enforcement of the tax division is the direct authority of the tax directorate. In this case, law enforcement is carried out by the tax authorities themselves. Law enforcement is carried out on various types of violations committed by taxpayers. For law enforcement instruments used are administrative sanctions.¹⁸

A study conducted by Ardin et al. revealed the results that the procedures carried out by the tax authorities in order to increase tax compliance through voluntary disclosure program activities are one of the applications of state administrative law.¹⁹ According to Sahya Anggara, the national administration law (HAN) is the provision governing various branches of activity, which contain provisions on the involvement of the state and state equipment in the private sector, as well as binding the organization of power and the duties of administrative officials. Administrative law is another name for national administrative law. This law was created to organize the duties of state administration officials in dealing with the community. Besides that, this law can also be used by the community in order to reign and obtain protection from the government. In its development, the scope of national administrative law became more and more wide and strange because the inclination of the state was directly involved in the life of the community. The legal function of national administration includes the guarantee of legal certainty, the guarantee of legal justice, and also as a guideline and measure in the social order. As a guideline, it is intended to be an indication of the direction of human behavior, further, as a measure intended to assess whether the application of the law by the government was implemented correctly or incorrectly. As for what is characteristic of state administration law, it gives broad authority for state

administration, limits state administration, provides protection to the community and burdens the community with obligations.²⁰

In the case of the voluntary disclosure program (PPS), it is the authority of the government broadly to manage the state administration of taxation, with the aim of creating taxpayer compliance in paying taxes. In addition, this PPS is expected to trigger capital flows from abroad to enter the country and strengthen investment in both the management of natural resources and the renewable energy sector. The emergence of this program is none other than the process of reforming the tax system to become more just, sound, effective, and accountable. In addition to the things referred to above, this program is business support in order to accelerate economic recovery and also national development.

Extensive authority does not mean arbitrariness in making regulations. This voluntary disclosure program is not only a tool for the government to reap maximum funds from the community without taking into account the condition of the community. As for the reasons for the government to bring up this program, it is due to the low compliance of taxpayers, which is shown from the tax ratio, taxpayer funds abroad that have not been reported are still large, there is a pandemic that is driving the economy which has an impact on taxpayers with a decrease in their economic capacity, a solution for mandatory who want to comply with tax regulations but are constrained due to the pandemic.²¹

Aside from being a tool for creating compliance in taxation, PPS also protects the public, and this program is intended to strengthen justice. Where the government will retrieve a tax database from programs that have been implemented so that in the future, it can be easily collected for taxes. From an economic perspective, the implementation of PPS is used to recover the community's economy due to the plague disaster. Besides that, it is also used to overcome pandemics and to help improve the community's economy. This is where the role of PSS is to protect and protect the community.

The PPS program is a public obligation to tax regularly. This program provides an opportunity for the public, both individuals and entities, to report their assets that have not been previously reported under conditions determined by the DGT. Legal norms issued are a form of imposition on society of their obligations where legal norms must aim for justice and certainty that are bound/regulated in legislation that has a clear source of legal certainty. Referring to the characteristics of state administrative law, the procedure for making and implementing this Voluntary Disclosure Program (PPS) is in accordance with state administration law.

Benefits of implementing the voluntary disclosure program (PPS) on the economy

The voluntary disclosure program refers to the Law on the harmonization of tax regulations (UU HPP) No. 7 of 2021, where the main objective of implementing the law is to improve the community's economic improvement, which is taken through state revenue. For this reason, state revenues must improve (strong). State spending activities are intended to reduce poverty and also encourage increased post-pandemic economic recovery. With the fiscal reforms, it is hoped that state spending will be more structured and on target, and the expected results will trigger an acceleration of economic recovery due to the pandemic. The number of taxpayers participating in this voluntary disclosure program was 247,918 taxpayers, and the number of certificates was 308,059. The amount of income tax receipts is Rp. 61.01 trillion, then from a net asset value of Rp. 596.36 trillion, following the results of DN declarations

and repatriation of Rp. 513.94 trillion, for overseas declarations, it is only Rp. 60.07 trillion, while the investment received is Rp. 22.35 trillion.

From these results obtained by the Director General of Taxes, it is hoped that the results will be able to help economic recovery where until now, taxes have a very crucial role in the country's development, especially economic development. The important role of taxes in economic development can be described from the role of the tax itself, among others. (1) tax as a budget where taxes are a source of financing the needs of the state which is used as a tool to include funds in the state treasury referring to applicable tax laws, (2) taxes as a regulator, where taxes become a tool to regulate or carry out government policies in the economic and social sector, the implementation of which is adjusted to the applicable policies, (3) taxes as stability, where taxes are used to stabilize the country's economic conditions, one of which is by collecting taxes to regulate money circulation and reduce the rate of inflation, (4) taxes as income levies, Taxes are the largest state revenue, so taxes can be used for capital to open new jobs so that there can be a turnover of obtaining funds from the taxation sector which will later increase people's income and lead to increased tax revenues to improve the country's economy.

Based on a statement from the expert staff in the field of tax compliance, Yon Arsal said that taxes had played a crucial role in the state budget in the past few years, which is reflected in the increasing share of taxes in the state revenue sector, but tax revenues are currently contracting due to the pandemic.²²

Table 1. Tax ratio.

Tax ratio	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Tax ratio of central + regional taxes + natural resources to GDP (%)	12,17	-	-	-	-	
Tax ratio of central tax + natural resources to GDP (%)	-	10,77	11,4	10,7	8,91	
Tax ratio of central + regional taxes to GDP (%)	11,64	-	-	-	-	-
Tax ratio of taxation to GDP (%)	10,36	9,89	10,24	9,76	8,33	9,11

Source: summary of DGT's annual report 2016-2020.

One way to assess the performance of using the tax revenue tax ratio, which functions to obtain how much the estimated tax allocation is in a country's economy. The higher is tax ratio, the higher the state revenue and spending budget (APBN) used to improve the economy (state development/facilities). Based on Table 1 above, the tax ratio decreased in 2020 to 8.33 when compared to 2016 of 10.36%. For 2021 the tax ratio is 9.11% of the gross domestic product (GDP). It is hoped that with this PPS figure tax ratio will increase. The government's target with this PPS is to increase the tax ratio to a level of 9.5% in 2022, and in 2024 it can reach 10% of GDP.²³

Some research on the impact of tax amnesty on the economy, among others, was carried out by Pravasanti, who summarized that policy tax amnesty had a good impact on the Indonesian economy, where economic growth rose to 5.3% in 2016, strengthened foreign exchange reserves, strengthened the rupiah exchange rate, had a positive impact on the IDX, had a positive impact on the manufacturing, property, and investment industries, and reduced inflation.²⁴ Furthermore, research conducted by Hasibuan stated that tax amnesty is the answer in an effort to increase national income for development where the ratio of predicted realization of tax revenue is still too far apart so that development costs are not covered by existing tax revenue.²⁵

Referring to the results of previous research, it is hoped that this voluntary disclosure program (PPS) will have an impact on improving the economy of the community where there has been an economic downturn due to the emergence of an epidemic that has hit the whole world for two years. To address this, the government already has a plan, one of which is revenue from taxes. Then the 2021 State Budget has been focused on achieving accelerated economic recovery nationally by increasing the national economic recovery budget (PEN) to 21%, which focuses on five specific areas, namely Health, social protection, priority programs, business incentives, MSME support, and corporate financing, as well as the

existence of tax incentives to anticipate the economic impact during the outbreak.

The effectiveness of voluntary disclosure program (PPS) in encouraging National economic improvement.

In the implementation of the voluntary disclosure program (PPS) it is stated that it has not been fully effective. There are several notes that must be taken into consideration to see the effectiveness of this PPS program, namely, the voluntary disclosure program strategy has not been able to attract business actors to participate. This can be seen from the amount of income tax that goes to state revenue 11 days before closing amounted to 22 trillion. The constraints experienced by the business community are tariffs that are too high and limited investment instruments for holding assets during the holding period. According to Ajib Hamdani a member of KADIN in the field of monetary policy, the biggest obstacle faced by business actors is cash flow. Many business actors experience difficulties in obtaining fresh funds to pay Final Income Tax in the PPS program due to the high applied rates. In addition, there are tax assets or assets that are not liquid, and it takes a long time to get disbursement of funds, while the PPS period will soon end on the 30th of June. In line with this, according to Anggawira, chairman of the Indonesian Young Entrepreneurs Association (HPMI), entrepreneurs are still overwhelmed by paying taxes in the voluntary disclosure program because the economic recovery has not been maximized. Besides that, the tariffs imposed are also not feasible where the current business conditions are still not conducive and also investment options. Very, very limited, namely only state securities (SBN) and the new renewable energy sector (EBT).²⁶

In participating in this PPS, taxpayers are asked to voluntarily participate in this program, which is expected to raise awareness for taxpayers to carry out their tax obligations. It's just that in its implementation. There are still obstacles faced by

entrepreneurs to be able to take part in this program which causes the interest of entrepreneurs who take part in this program to be minimal.

According to Haula Rosdiana, Professor of Tax Policy Science at UI, she highlighted the implementation of this voluntary disclosure program. According to her, the success factors of PPS have not been fulfilled. In addition, there is a name change. Tax amnesty being a voluntary disclosure program, still has the same essence as tax amnesty. The only difference is the name. Supporting the opinion of the Professor of UI tax policy science, Ning Rahayu, a lecturer in the Fiscal Administration Study Program, said there were five variables supporting the success of a tax amnesty, i.e., foreign asset data complete and accurate prior to entry into force tax amnesty must be available as well as massive socialization abroad must involve consulates or embassies of the Republic of Indonesia, service tax amnesty must be maximized, high state officials must be involved in the campaign tax amnesty, compiling regulations that focus on asset repatriation without a choice of tariffs for asset declaration options, and finally the existence of appropriate and clear investment instruments in terms of benefits as well as the location of the repatriated assets.²⁷

The implementation of the voluntary disclosure program (PPS) has not fully referred to the five supporting variables for successful tax amnesty. It is felt that the results obtained in this program are still not optimal. For this reason, a more in-depth study and evaluation of the policies of this program and similar programs is needed to see the extent of their effectiveness and also have concrete evidence to formulate similar policies in the future. This program is felt to be only a short-term program. Long-term goals to achieve compliance are felt to have not been achieved.

In addition to external factors, factors from the entrepreneur's side are also the key to the success of the voluntary disclosure program. This is in accordance with a research study conducted by Hanny Purnomo, who concluded that companies that have

good internal and external control mechanisms will trigger management to disclose financial and non-financial information. Transparently to the public through voluntary disclosure.²⁸ According to Safri, the need for additional state revenue to cover budget shortfalls has been the main reference for the implementation of tax amnesty. If these conditions are short-term goals, then it can be said that tax amnesty is not an important part of the tax reform. It should be tax amnesty have long-term goals that are truly achievable.

In the short term, income from the voluntary disclosure program (PPS) can support budget shortfalls to improve economic recovery for community development and socio-economic development. Although these funds are not yet optimal, they can help the budget deficit. It is hoped that in the future, the collected data will become a tax database that can be used to improve taxpayer compliance and the basis for decision-making for subsequent policies.

4. Conclusion

From the perspective of state administrative law, the voluntary disclosure program is part of the state administrative law (HAN), which in terms of procedures and principles, already represents the implementation of tax law in Indonesia. In measuring the effectiveness of Voluntary Disclosure (PPS) to encourage National economic improvement, it is still not optimal. This is due to inhibiting factors such as high tariffs, instrument-limited investment, a lot of asset taxes that are not liquid, and economic recovery that has not been maximized. On the other hand, the supporting variables for achieving tax amnesty have not been fully fulfilled.

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