ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF TAX SANCTIONS, TAX KNOWLEDGE ON POST TAX AMNESTY TAXPAYER COMPLIANCE AT PRATAMA TAX SERVICE OFFICE MEDAN POLONIA

ANALIZ ВПЛИВУ ПОДАТКОВИХ САНКЦІЙ, ПОДАТКОВИХ ЗНАНЬ НА ДОТРИМАННЯ ПОДАТКОВОГО ЗАКОНОДАВСТВА ПЛАТНИКАМИ ПОДАТКІВ ПІСЛЯ ПОДАТКОВОЇ АМНІСТИЇ В ОФІСІ ПОДАТКОВОЇ СЛУЖБИ ПРАТАМА, МЕДАН-ПОЛОНІЯ

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Received 26.09.2023

n general, taxes are mandatory levies paid by the people to the state and will be used for the benefit of the government and the general public. From year to year, the Directorate General (Ditjen) of Taxes of the Ministry of Finance has not succeeded in improving taxpayer compliance in reporting their taxes. Data from the Directorate General of Taxes nationally shows the level of individual taxpayer compliance as of September 10 2015, only 56.36%. This figure is obtained from the number of Individual Taxpayer Tax Returns (SPT) reports compared to the number of individuals who have Taxpayer Identification Numbers (katadata.co.id, 2016).

Taxpayer compliance is an important aspect considering that the Indonesian taxation system adheres to a self-assessment system in which the process absolutely gives confidence to taxpayers to calculate, pay and report their obligations. In short, Indonesia is still struggling with the problem of low tax revenues. This can be seen from Indonesia’s low tax revenue ratio (Tax Ratio), which is currently in the range of 11.8%, still below the standards of ASEAN countries and the Organization on Economic Cooperation and Development. Awareness of taxpayers to fulfill their obligations is still low, both for reporting notification letters and paying taxes. This condition also makes state revenue not optimal. State revenue itself, 75% comes from taxes.
Taxpayers will try to carry out their obligations in order to avoid the sanctions that apply in tax regulations. Taxpayers who already know and comply with the provisions of the tax law can come directly to the Tax Service Office (KPP) to report. However, there are still many Indonesian people who work as private or state employees, especially Individual Taxpayers (WPOP), who do not know about tax reporting. Indonesia's tax potential is very large, but it has not been optimally exploited. Until 2015, the working population of Indonesia was 120.8 million. However, only 10,269,162 individual taxpayers (WPOP) attempted to submit annual notification letters (SPT), consisting of 9,431,934 employee WPOP and 837,228 non-employee WPOP. This shows that the level of WPOP compliance (seen from the submission of SPT) is only 63.22% for employee WPOP and 40.75% for non-employee WPOP. What is even more concerning is that of the total WPOP who submitted SPT, only 794,418 WPOP paid.

Tax Sanctions Program which has been running for nine months since 1 July 2016 and ended on 31 March 2017 is not as targeted. One of the objectives of issuing a tax sanction policy this is to increase state revenues by encouraging taxpayers to submit SPT, deposit underpayments listed in the SPT, then make corrections to the SPT. In the framework of the success of the tax sanction abolition/compensation program (Tax Sanctions), the Medan Polonia Primary Tax Service Office (KPP) is making extra efforts by picking up the ball to provide outreach to taxpayers who wish to take part in the Tax Sanctions program.

Analysis of recent researches and publications

The definition of tax according to Law №16 of 2009 concerning General Provisions and Procedures for Taxation “Tax is a mandatory contribution to the state owed by an individual or private person who is coercive under the law, by not getting compensation directly and used for the needs of the state for the greatest prosperity of the people”. Taxes in society have two main functions, namely, the budgetary function (financial function) and the regular function (regulating function).

The main part

The rights owned by taxpayers include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable X1 (Tax Sanctions)</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>R-table</th>
<th>validity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X1-1</td>
<td>0.721</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X1-2</td>
<td>0.503</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X1-3</td>
<td>0.595</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X1-4</td>
<td>0.497</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X1-5</td>
<td>0.717</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X1-6</td>
<td>0.736</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X1-7</td>
<td>0.567</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X1-8</td>
<td>0.507</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X1-9</td>
<td>0.888</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X1-10</td>
<td>0.644</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X1-11</td>
<td>0.763</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X1-12</td>
<td>0.733</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X1-13</td>
<td>0.790</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: the authors’ own elaboration
Table 2. Taxpayer Knowledge Test Results (X2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X2 Variable (Taxpayer Knowledge)</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Rtable</th>
<th>Validity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X2-1</td>
<td>0.696</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2-2</td>
<td>0.854</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2-3</td>
<td>0.858</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2-4</td>
<td>0.388</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2-5</td>
<td>0.657</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2-6</td>
<td>0.468</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2-7</td>
<td>0.672</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2-8</td>
<td>0.739</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2-9</td>
<td>0.764</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2-10</td>
<td>0.820</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2-11</td>
<td>0.629</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>Valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: the authors’ own elaboration

The data collection method used in this research is a field research method or a survey which is carried out by direct observation at the relevant institution to obtain primary data which is carried out through the media of questionnaires. The instrument test is carried out first before other tests are carried out so that the instrument can obtain accurate results.

The researcher conducted an instrument trial at KPP Pratama Medan Polonia with a total of 30 individual taxpayer respondents. Then the data that has been collected is analyzed.

Based on the results of the validity test of the two tables above on the questionnaire statements on the tax penalty variable, taxpayer knowledge and taxpayer compliance have been statistically proven that all statements are valid.

The table shows that the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient value for the variable tax sanctions, taxpayer knowledge and taxpayer compliance is greater than 0.6, then the variables used in the instrument are reliable for use in research.

The sampling technique used is purposive sampling, which means that it is a sampling technique for data sources with certain considerations.

The minimum sample studied is calculated using the Slovin formula:

\[ n = N / (1 + (N \times e^2)) \]

where \( n \) – sample,
\( N \) – population,
\( e \) – percentage of accuracy of sampling errors that can still be tolerated, sig. = 0.05.

So:

\[ n = 200 / (1 + (200 \times 0.05^2)) \]
\[ n = 200 / (1 + 200 \times 0.0025) \]
\[ n = 200 / (1 + 0.500) \]
\[ n = 200 / 1.500 \]
\[ n = 133.33 \text{ adjusted by researchers to 133} \]

From the formula above, a minimum research sample is obtained, namely 133 samples (after being rounded).

The results of the description of variable data.

This study uses descriptive analysis which functions to describe or give an overview of the object under study through sample or population data as generally accepted data (Sugiyono 2007:29), this descriptive analysis includes a table of average (mean) standard deviation, maximum value. The minimum value, and the number of studies.

The following are the results of the descriptive analysis (table 2).

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>std. Dev</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TAX_SANCTIONS</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>51.00</td>
<td>40.9248</td>
<td>2.97877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNOWLEDGE_TAXATION</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>46.00</td>
<td>37.8797</td>
<td>2.95942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPLIANCE_MANDATORY_TAX</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>39.00</td>
<td>54.00</td>
<td>45.2481</td>
<td>3.28543</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: the authors’ own elaboration

Results and Discussion. Hypothesis test.

Hypothesis testing in this study was carried out by simple linear regression analysis and multiple linear analysis. Simple linear analysis is used to test the first hypothesis, and the second is to determine the effect of Tax Sanctions and Taxpayer Knowledge on Individual Taxpayer Compliance. The multiple linear regression test is used to test the third hypothesis, namely the Effect of Tax Sanctions and Taxpayer Knowledge on Individual Taxpayer Compliance together.

Partial Test Results (t test).

The partial test (t test) aims to determine the influence of each independent variable individually (partially) on the dependent variable. Decision making criteria:

\( H_0 \) is accepted and \( H_a \) is rejected if \( t_{\text{count}} < t_{\text{table}} \).
\( H_0 \) is rejected and \( H_a \) is accepted if \( t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}} \).
Table 3. Coefficients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficient B</th>
<th>Std Error</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients Beta</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>19.305</td>
<td>4.680</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.125</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax Sanctions</td>
<td>.228</td>
<td>.158</td>
<td>.117</td>
<td>4.450</td>
<td>.149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compliance mandatory Tax</td>
<td>.349</td>
<td>.073</td>
<td>.073</td>
<td>4.807</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: the authors’ own elaboration

Based on the table it is obtained that:

1. The \( t \) value of the tax penalty variable (X1) is 1.450, where the \( t \) value < \( t \) table (1.450 < 1.978) is significant (0.149 > 0.05). The results showed that accepting \( H_0 \) and rejecting \( H_a \), which means that tax sanctions partially have a significant effect on taxpayer compliance at the Medan Polonia Primary Tax Service Office.

2. The \( t \) value of the time budget pressure variable (X2) is 4.807 where the value of \( t \) count < \( t \) table (4.807 > 1.978) is significant (0.000 > 0.05).

The results showed that rejecting \( H_0 \) and accepting \( H_a \), which means that the tax knowledge variable partially has a significant effect on taxpayer compliance at the Medan Polonia Primary Tax Service Office. Simultaneous Test Results (Test f) (table 4).

Table 4. ANOVAa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>137.107</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>68.554</td>
<td>6.921</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>1287.705</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>9.905</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1424.812</td>
<td>132</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: the authors’ own elaboration

Simultaneous test results obtained that the calculated F value (6.921) is greater than the F table value (2.67), and sig. a (0.001+) is less than a 5% (0.05). This identifies that the results of the study reject \( H_0 \) and accept \( H_a \). Thus simultaneously tax sanctions and taxpayer knowledge have a positive and significant effect on taxpayer compliance after the tax amnesty.

Coefficient of Determination (R-Square). The value of the coefficient of determination is used to determine the ability of the independent variable to carry out variations of the dependent variable. Determination Test Results (table 5).

Table 5. Summary models

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>std. Error of the Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.399a</td>
<td>.159</td>
<td>.147</td>
<td>5.90158</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: the authors’ own elaboration

Based on the obtained adjusted R square is 0.159. This shows that 15.9% of the variable knowledge of taxpayers and tax sanctions is able to explain variations in the variable of taxpayer compliance. While the remaining 85% is influenced by other variables that are not included or not discussed in this study.

Conclusions

Tax Sanctions does not have a significant effect and Tax Knowledge has a significant effect on Individual Taxpayer Compliance at the Medan Polonia Primary Tax Service Office in 2017. This can be seen from the magnitude of the regression coefficient values, namely, 0.228 and 0.349, where the value of \( t \) count < \( t \) table (1.450 < 1.978) and \( t \) count < \( t \) table (4.807 > 1.978).

Suggestions that can be useful for further research, namely, tax sanctions need to be disseminated to the public as taxpayers so they can know and understand what matters are related to tax sanctions, what matters can be the cause of imposing tax sanctions. So that taxpayers can take anticipatory action by fulfilling their obligations to pay taxes in accordance with applicable rates and regulations, and will have a direct impact on the level of taxpayer compliance.
Abstract

In general, taxes are mandatory levies paid by the people to the state and will be used for the benefit of the government and the general public. People who pay taxes will not feel the benefits of taxes directly, because taxes are used for the public interest, not for private interests. Taxes are also used for public financing such as Development, Education, Health. Tax is one of the success of the country's economy.

Problems that occurred in 2015 Compliance in reporting taxes based on the provisions of the Indonesian Taxation Act is low. From year to year, the Directorate General (DG) of Taxes of the Ministry of Finance has not yet succeeded in improving taxpayer compliance in reporting their taxes. The problem of tax compliance is a classic problem faced by almost all countries that implement a taxation system. The variables used are tax sanctions and taxpayer knowledge which are hypothesized to have an effect on taxpayer compliance.

This study uses multiple regression methods. The sample of this study amounted to 200 people. The level of taxpayer compliance, which is included in the high category, can be reflected and formed by indicators of Compliance, Implementation of Sanctions, and Understanding. The Strength of Tax Sanctions does not have a significant effect on the level of taxpayer compliance.

Список літератури:

References:


