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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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Tax Amnesty and “JIHAD” on CV. SR (Phenomenology Study)

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Abstract

The Tax amnesty policy is aimed at accelerating economic growth and tax reform. The purpose of this study is to look at the implementation of tax amnesty policy and tax compliance on the CV. SR. The theoretical implications of this research are expected to contribute to a new understanding to explain the existing theories regarding the concept of tax amnesty towards society. This study uses an interpretive paradigm with a phenomenological approach to explore the application of tax amnesty that is good in the management of CV. SR. The results of this study found that the application of tax amnesty on CV. SR is normatively in accordance with tax rules. With clear tax sanctions and openness of financial information and awareness of CV. SR delivers taxation data honestly, trustworthy, purely, and on time, after CV. SR participating in tax amnesty will increase higher. CV. SR considers the payment of taxes as a form of donation and "jihad" of property to the Country.

Keywords: Tax Amnesty, Compliance, Jihad

I. Introduction

Tax is one of the country's main incomes. According to the Ministry of Finance, the APBN2017 stipulates the amount of state revenue of Rp. 1,750.3 trillion. This amount consists of tax revenue of Rp. 1,489.9 trillion, non-tax state revenue (PNBP) of Rp. 250 trillion, and the receipt of grants amount Rp. 1.4 trillion. This means that tax is the main source of state revenue.

From an Islamic point of view, tax is known as *Adh-Dharibah* or it can be called as *al-Maks*, which means; "Levies withdrawn from the people by tax collectors." (See Lisanul Arab IX / 217-218 and XIII / 160, and Sahih Muslim with Imam Nawawi's scandal XI / 202). Although the scholars disagree about tax law in Islam, by looking at the condition of the Indonesian economy, the majority of state revenues are obtained from taxes, so taxes are allowed. Besides that, the main reason for allowing tax is to realize the benefit of the people, because government funds are not sufficient to finance various "expenses", which if the expenditure is not financed, then there will be danger. While preventing harm is also an obligation. As the rule of *usulfiqh: Ma layatimmu al-obliguillabihifahuwawajibun* (An obligation if it is not perfect except with something, then something is obligatory).

Tax collected is a form of patriotism and *jihad* if the state really needs it. This refers to the *al quran* letter at-taubah verse 41 "March forth whether light or heavy, and strive in the way of Allah with your belongings and your lives. That is best for you if you only knew it"(Qur'an 9:41) and the Qur'an the letter as saff verse 11 "you believe in Allah and His Messenger and strive in the way of Allah with your wealth and soul. That is better for you, if you know "(Qur'an 61:11).

On the other hand, national economic growth in recent years has tended to slow down which has an impact on the decline of tax revenues. Meanwhile, a lot of Indonesian taxpayers' property that is at home and abroad that has not been reported to the government through Annual Tax Return (SPT) so that there are indications of dishonesty and tax evasion.

In addition, the success of national development is strongly supported by funding from the community, namely the receipt of tax payments. In order for this participation to be distributed evenly without any

differentiation, it is necessary to create a tax system that is more equitable and has legal certainty. This is based on the still rampant economic activity in the country that has not reported to the tax authorities. Unreported activities disturb the sense of justice for taxpayers who have contributed actively in carrying out tax obligations because the perpetrators did not contribute to the financing of national development. Based on the consideration, the Indonesian government issued a tax policy in the form of tax amnesty.

Law Number 11 of 2016 concerning Tax Amnesty explains that tax amnesty is the abolition of taxes that should be owed, there is no tax administration sanctions and criminal sanctions in the field of taxation, by disclosing property and paying ransom. The purpose of tax amnesty is to accelerate economic growth and restructuring through the transfer of property, which will have an impact on increasing domestic liquidity, improving the Rupiah exchange rate, reducing interest rates, and increasing investment.

Tax amnesty is expected to be able to change the new paradigm and form of tax reform towards a more equitable tax system and expansion of a more valid, comprehensive and integrated tax database that will increase taxpayer compliance. Tax Coverage adherence plays an important role in the success of the government in determining the amount of revenue from the tax sector. Husnurrosyidah and Nuraini (2016) explained that Tax Amnesty increases tax compliance in *BaitulMaalWattamwil (BMT)*. This is due to the relief of tax penalties so as to increase compliance with tax payments. In addition, taxpayers also show the same thing. Taxation is a form of responsibility in paying taxes so as to increase tax compliance. The research was in line with the research of Ngadiman and Huslin (2015), Rorong et.al (2017), Sari and Fidiana (2017).

Tax Amnesty program applies to all taxpayers, both personal taxpayers and corporate taxpayers, including small and medium-sized micro-enterprises (MSMEs). The tax amnesty policy in Indonesia is classified as a new and rare policy. Therefore there have not been many studies discussing the topic of tax amnesty in the application in MSMEs. Based on this phenomenon, tax amnesty is important and interesting research to be carried out in more depth at CV. SR (MSME category).

The purpose of this study was to understand the implementation of tax amnesty and tax compliance in the management practices of CV. SR. Theoretical implications of this study are expected to contribute to a new understanding to explain the existing theories regarding the concept of tax amnesty to society. The practical implications of this research are expected to be applicable in practice or at least can be used to improve the consequences of the practice of tax amnesty. In addition, it is expected to provide understanding to the public to participate in increasing tax compliance for the benefit of the people. Finally, the policy implications of this study can be used to assess the implementation of tax amnesty in institutions/companies, especially companies in the category of MSMEs (Small and Medium Micro Enterprises).

2. Tax Amnesty and “Jihad”: Theory Perspective

2.1 Tax Amnesty Paradigm

National economic growth in recent years has tended to slow down which has an impact on the decline in tax revenues. This is one of the backgrounds of the government taking the tax amnesty policy. Tax amnesty is seen as a way out to increase revenues in the future because tax amnesty provides taxpayers with the opportunity to enter or return to tax administration. In general, the provision of tax amnesty aims to increase tax revenues in the short term, increase tax compliance in the future, and encourage the repatriation of capital or assets, and transition to a new tax system (Darussalam, 2014).

Law Number 11 of 2016 concerning Tax Amnesty explains that tax amnesty is the abolition of taxes that should be owed, there is no tax administration sanctions and criminal sanctions in the field of taxation, by disclosing property and paying ransom. The Tax Amnesty Policy is carried out in the form of the release of the state's right to collect taxes that ought to be owed. Therefore, it is only natural that the Taxpayer is obliged to pay the redemption money for the tax amnesty obtained. In the framework of the implementation of this Law, the receipt of Redemption Money is treated as income tax revenue in the State Budget.

The subject of tax amnesty is any Taxpayer, whether an individual or a business entity that has the obligation to submit an annual tax return, can attend the tax amnesty. Whereas those who are exempt from the tax subject are taxpayers who are being investigated and the file of investigation has been declared complete by the Prosecutor's Office, in the judicial process, or is serving a criminal sentence for Taxation Crimes. The object of tax amnesty is the tax obligation up to the end of the Last Tax Year, which has not been fully resolved by the Taxpayer. The tax obligation referred to consists of Income Tax, Value Added Tax and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods.

In the short term, this will be able to increase tax revenue in the year when redemption is received which is useful for the State to finance various programs that have been planned. In the long term, the State will

receive tax revenue from additional economic activities derived from Assets that have been transferred and invested in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

Facilities that can be obtained if the taxpayer follows the tax amnesty program a) Elimination of taxes that should be owed (tax income (PPh) and Value added tax (PPN) and/or Sales tax on luxury goods (PPnBM)), administrative sanctions, and criminal sanctions, whose tax provisions have not been issued; b) Elimination of administrative sanctions on tax provisions that have been issued; c) There is no tax audit, examination of preliminary evidence, and investigation of Tax Crimes; d) Termination of tax audits, examination of preliminary evidence, and criminal investigation in the field of taxation, in the case of taxpayers being carried out a tax audit, examination of preliminary evidence, and investigation of tax crimes; e) Elimination of Final Income Tax on the transfer of Assets in the form of land and/or buildings and shares (118 / PMK.03 / 2016).

From the juridical aspect, the regulation of the Tax Amnesty policy through the Law on Tax Amnesty in accordance with the provisions of Article 23A of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia because it relates to the elimination of taxes that ought to be owed, tax administration sanctions, and criminal sanctions in the field of taxation.

This law can bridge the assets obtained from unreported activities can be disclosed voluntarily so that the data and information on the assets are entered into the tax administration system and can be used to monitor compliance with tax obligations in the future.

By adhering to the principles of legal certainty, justice, benefits and interests of the public, so that the purpose of Tax Amnesty are:

1. Accelerating economic growth and restructuring through the transfer of assets, which will have an impact on increasing domestic liquidity, improving the Rupiah exchange rate, reducing interest rates, and increasing investment;
2. Encouraging tax reform towards a more equitable tax system and the expansion of a more valid, comprehensive and integrated tax database; and
3. Increasing tax revenues, which it will be used for financing development.

According to the statistics of the director general of taxation, the tax amnesty which has been rolling since July 2016, ended on Friday (31/3/2017), the total assets reported in Treasury Statement (SPH) reached Rp 4,855 trillion. It consists of domestic property declarations of Rp. 3,676 trillion and foreign property declarations reach Rp. 1,031 trillion. While the commitment to withdraw funds from abroad (repatriation) reached Rp 147 trillion. Then, the total ransom based on the incoming SPH reached Rp. 114 trillion. The details are ransom from non-MSMEs private persons amounting to Rp. 91.1 trillion, and private MSMEs amount Rp. 7.73 trillion. Then, ransom from non-MSME agencies is Rp. 14.6 trillion, and non-MSMEs agencies Rp. 656 billion. The Directorate General of Taxation noted that state revenues from the tax amnesty program reached Rp 135 trillion, including ransoms of Rp 114 trillion, initial proof payments of Rp 1.75 trillion, and arrears payments in the amount of Rp 18.6 trillion.

2.2 Tax in the perspective of “Jihad”

According to Qardawi (p. 1081-1082), tax collection is permissible if; *first*, the cash fund (*mall*) is completely empty; *second*, tax collection must be carried out fairly and not burdensome. Justice, in this case, is based on economic, social, and needs needed by the people and development. *Third*, taxes should be used for the benefit of the public, not for immorality and lust. *Fourth*, tax collection must be approved by experts, in this case, it have clear rules. That is in accordance with Islamic values.

Tax collected is a form of patriotism and *jihad* if the state really needs it. This refers to the al quran letter At-Taubah verse 41 "March forth whether light or heavy and strive in the way of Allah with your belongings and your lives. That is best for you if you only knew it" (Qur'an 9:41) and the Qur'an the letter As-Saff verse 11" Have faith in Allah and His Messenger and strive in the Way of Allah with your possessions and your lives. That is better for you if you only knew." (Qur'an 61:11).

Meanwhile, according to Masri and Effendi (1998) if the theory is defined as a single set of assumptions, concepts, definitions, and prepositions serves as an explanation of systematic social phenomena by formulating relationships between concepts, then, in fact, Amnesty theory actually has long existed in Islam. As the letter of An-Nisa Verse 48 reads "Surely Allah does not forgive that a partner be ascribed to Him, although He forgives any other sins for whomever He wills. He who associates anyone with Allah in His divinity has indeed forged a mighty lie and committed an awesome sin".

On the other hand, there are also amnesty concepts in Islamic knowledge. *Fidyah* and *dam* are also defined as the concept of redemption in the form of fines in Islam. In jurisprudence, expiation is one of the

concepts of penance which is caused by the violation of the oath, the violation of *nadzar*, the killing of *dhihar*, *ila* ', have a sex in the noon of Ramadan or the fine of pilgrimage.

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Type and Research Paradigm

This type of research is qualitative which describes the actual picture of the phenomena that occur in the implementation of tax amnesty. This method is used to obtain a comprehensive picture of the implementation of a policy. The paradigm used is an interpretive paradigm that aims to obtain a subjective understanding that is created "as the real" from a process that takes place (Burrell and Morgan, 1979). The approach method used to express the meaning is phenomenology, which is to describe and explain how actors understand the implementation of tax amnesty on the CV. SR.

According to Creswell (1994), Phenomenology actually means 'letting the realized symptoms appear' (to show themselves). Something will appear as it is (things as they appear). The main problem that this method wants to explore and understand is the meaning or understanding, structure and nature of experience the life of a person or group of symptoms experienced. From the Phenomenology philosophy, the phenomenological method developed. The purpose of this method is to capture the meaning of human life experience about a symptom. Phenomenology method wants to know more about the structure of awareness in human experience.

3.2. Site, Participant, and Data Collection Method

The site of this study is CV. SR. CV. SR is a MSMEs engaged in the manufacture of tapioca flour. The object analyzed is the understanding of the parties involved in the implementation of tax amnesty in the CV. SR. The chosen participants are individuals who are directly involved, understand, and can provide information about the tax amnesty shown in table 1.

Table 1.
Research Participants

No.	Participants	Jobs
1	MD	Director
2	S	Commissioner
3	K	Administration officer
4	SAR	Tax Consultant CV, SR

The data collection method used was interviews, in-depth storytelling and interpretative with the participants because the researchers interpreted and gave meaning to the data and information provided by the participants. The execution time is more or less done for 1 month, since 2 July to 30 July 2018. Interviews are conducted in an unstructured and informal manner in various situations.

3.3. Analysis Technique

In qualitative research, the process of data analysis can be carried out by researchers both at the time and after data collection. Data analysis techniques used refer to Sanders (1982) who divide into four stages: (1) describe phenomena, (2) identify themes, (3) develop *noetic/noematic* correlates and (4) abstract the essence or universals from *noetic / noematic* correlates.

4. Research Finding

Based on the results of in-depth interviews with participants, it can be seen that the phenomenon of applying tax amnesty at CV. SR Normatively can be said to be in accordance with the mechanism stipulated in the applicable provisions. The following is explained the findings in the field related to three stages. They are planning, implementing, and monitoring / post-tax amnesty.

4.1. Before Tax amnesty Policy and Tax Amnesty Participation Planning

Law No. 11 of 2016 concerning tax amnesty explains that the success of national development is strongly supported by funding from the community, namely the receipt of tax payments. In order for this participation to be distributed evenly without any differentiation, it is necessary to create a tax system that is more equitable and has legal certainty. This is based on the still rampant economic activity in the country that has not reported to the tax authorities. Unreported activities disturb the sense of justice for taxpayers who have contributed active in carrying out tax obligations because the perpetrators did not contribute to the financing of national development.

For this reason, special measures and policy breakthroughs are needed to encourage the transfer of assets into the territory of Republic of Indonesia and at the same time provide security guarantees for Indonesian citizens who wish to transfer and disclose their assets in the form of tax amnesty. This breakthrough policy in the form of Tax Amnesty on the transfer of Assets is also driven by the smaller possibility of hiding wealth outside the territory of Republic of Indonesia because of the increasingly transparent global financial sector and the increasing intensity of information exchange among countries.

Regarding the law concerning tax amnesty, tax amnesty is intended for all taxpayers, both those who wish to declare and repatriate property into the country. However, the real conditions in the field show that this policy is still felt to be confused. This is revealed in the following statement:

"In the beginning, when this policy (tax amnesty) existed, I was told by a tax consultant in my company. Initially, I got a love letter (letter of reprimand) from the tax director general regarding the error of the company's annual tax letter which was found to be a mistake. I am a newbie about taxes and then hire a tax consultant to handle tax issues. In the middle trip, the Tax amnesty policy appeared and then by looking at the company's financial data, the consultant advised to follow this policy. At first, I thought this policy was only for big business class entrepreneurs, who had assets outside the country, not for MSME companies like mine. "(MD, 3 July 2018)

"This government's tax amnesty policy, I don't really follow. All the financial problems of my company leave it to my children (MD). After all, regarding taxes, I always told people to pay at the tax office. I think I am obedient, there is nothing must be forgiven. I also do not have assets abroad. "(S, 3 July 2018)

"My job is as administration officer, I don't understand about taxes. As far as I am concerned, the company tax is handed over to Mr. X. I don't know whether it's deposited or not, how do I count, I don't know. Only Mr.MD knows that. If you watch TV, many SMEs think that this policy is for the rich people and big companies. "(K, 3 July 2018)

"Not only tax amnesty, they also don't know tax liabilities. Many MSMEs do not know the tax rules. What they know is how businesses keep going, can buy primary materials, pay employees, pay debts, while taxes are not taken care of. When they are exposed to a tax case, they will shout ... why? It is because financial data is incomplete or not even there. He cannot be able to make financial statements. (SAR, 3 July 2018).

Those interviews show that taxpayers, especially MSMEs, do not know exactly about the tax amnesty policy so that more intensive socialization by the director general of taxation is needed. Not only the director general of taxation, the role of tax consultants becomes also very important in the success of this policy, as stated in the following interviews:

"..... When I was asked to help CV. SR, who got a love letter from the director general of tax, I analyzed the CV financial data. It turns out that in the middle of the road tax amnesty policy arises. Then I explained little by little to MD's mother as the director of CV. Initially, he objected to participating in a tax amnesty, then, he wanted to join after I explained the reason. For example, the taxation sin will be forgiven, the existence of legal certainty, until the emergence of financial data disclosure ... Finally, MD's mother followed the Tax amnesty for CV. SR, for personal taxpayers and invite other MSME to join this policy. The socialization of tax amnesty must be carried out not only by the director general of taxation, but tax consultants must also contribute. If you rely on the director general of tax, the MSME taxpayer, the underground economy will not be slow.

Unlike the big taxpayers, the method of socialization is also different. "(SAR, July 4, 2018)

Tax amnesty is an effort to reform Indonesia's taxation system towards a more equitable tax system and the expansion of a more valid, comprehensive and integrated taxation database. For this reason, the Indonesian government follows financial information disclosure (AEOI) of the G20 countries. G20 member countries showed their commitment to implement AEOI and resistance to Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS). Simply, BEPS is a tax planning strategy that utilizes the loopholes in domestic rules, then transfers its profits to other countries with lower tax rates.

"The existence of financial information disclosure (AEOI), all financial data is processed, such as land, houses, until bank loans, leasing, will be known by the tax director general. Then, why should you hide assets? It is difficult ... especially for MSMEs. I suggested to CV. SR and my clients; it is easy to do better Taxpayers follow tax amnesty, it also improves financial administration. Bookkeeping is better and bankable. One of the characteristic of our society does not want to be arrogant. Have 5 cars but there is only 1 car reported, they have lots of assets but there are ones to be hidden ... kidding sir. He hehe ... '(SAR, 3 July 2018)

"From tax amnesty, the total declaration of property and assets is more than Rp.4 thousand trillion. One-third of the total declaration of property, or worth Rp. 1.016 trillion of assets declared abroad. This means that Indonesia is also a victim of BEPS practices where many of the benefits are obtained from multinational companies that are only stored abroad. "(SAR, 3 July 2018)

Based on those interviews, it can be concluded that there needs to be more intensive socialization regarding tax amnesty for MSMEs. Because entrepreneurs are still "dark", they do not understand the benefits and procedures if they want to participate in the tax amnesty policy. Furthermore, Indonesia uses BEPS and AEOI as a means for tax authorities to reduce the space for tax evaders to escape their tax obligations abroad.

4.2. The Amount of Ransom, Reporting and Accountability

According to Law No. 11 of 2016 concerning tax amnesty, ransom is the amount of money paid to the state treasury to get Tax Amnesty. The amount of the ransom is calculated by multiplying the rate by the value of net assets that have not been fully reported in the latest annual SPT and PPh. In relation to the amount of the ransom, of course, the taxpayer wants a small ransom but does not violate the rules. The following are the results of interviews:

"Tax rules have allowed assessment of assets at fair value in accordance with the taxpayer's assessment. So, I ask the consultant to calculate the natural assets that I will disclose so that the ransom does not burden the company's finances. Clearly, my company wants to be honest, say the right thing, purely, and trust. It's useless if I participate in tax amnesty, but I then repeat the error of taxation again. However, I pay taxes from the company, but there are still many tax errors. (MD, 2 July 2018).

"Yes, I always give advice to CV. SR regarding ransom. Then, don't let assets that have not been revealed or hidden because there are already legal rules governing the consequences. I do not want to suggest avoiding taxes which will eventually hurt the company. Even though the amount of ransom depends on the honesty of the taxpayer, there is a need for planning and analysis in determining the value. It should not be arbitrary, even though the tax authority is not allowed to test the value. "(SAR, 3 July 2018)

Tax amnesty reporting through Treasury Statement (SPH) is carried out 9 (nine) months starting from 1 July 2016 - 31 March 2017 with various ransom rates. The table below reflects the amount of the ransom rate:

Table II
The Ransom Rate of Tax Amnesty

Statement	July-September 2016	October-November 2016	January-March 2017
The ransom that is domestically or abroad that is transferred to Indonesia and invested in Indonesia within a period of at least 3 years from the transfer.	2%	3%	5%
Foreign assets and not transferred to Indonesia	4%	6%	10%
Taxpayers whose businesses circulate up to Rp. 4.8 Billion in 2015 tax year.	a. 0.5% for taxpayers who disclose the value of assets up to Rp. 10 billion, or b. 2% for taxpayers who disclose the value of assets of more than Rp. 10 billion.		

"My company submits 2 time of a statement of assets because there are assets that have been missed in the first property statement. I do not want to take risks in the future and want legal certainty. Clearly, it will be safer." (MD, July 2, 2018)

"Participating in tax amnesty by reporting assets is a form of responsibility, especially my next generation so as not to be exposed to taxation problems. So, my company also gradually improved administration. When deciding to join tax amnesty, I always advise MD (director) to be honest, purely. It's just a ransom as a contribution to a country that needs funds." (S, 2 July 2018)

"I only do paying ransom at the bank. Regarding the technical reporting, CV. SR asked tax consultants." (K, 2 July 2018)

"At reporting time, as a consultant always advises the best, honestly, ransom is also used for the benefit of the people. As well as our moral responsibility, we convey things that do not harm for various parties." (SAR, July 3, 2018)

Tax ransom collected is a form of patriotism and "*jihad* wealth" because the state does need it. It is proven that approximately 85% of state revenue comes from taxes. This refers to the al quran letter At-Taubah verse 41 "March forth whether light or heavy and strive in the way of Allah with your belongings and your lives. That is best for you if you only knew it". (Qur'an 9:41) and the Qur'an the letter As-Saff verse 11 "Have faith in Allah and His Messenger and strive in the Way of Allah with your possessions and your lives. That is better for you if you only knew." (Qur'an 61:11).

4.3. Tax compliance after tax amnesty

All the time, the Indonesian tax system has adopted a self-assessment system. Consequently, the taxpayer has the right to calculate, pay and report on his own, so that the honesty of taxpayers greatly influences tax compliance. The existence of tax amnesty will encourage tax reform towards a more equitable tax system and the expansion of a more valid, comprehensive and integrated tax database; so that taxpayer compliance is expected to increase. The following are the statements of respondents regarding compliance after participating in tax amnesty.

"After participating in the tax amnesty, my company pays taxes always 'on time' every month. I also report in real terms, according to the actual circumstances ... if there is someone who already participating in forgiveness, but they are not compliant, it will be useless ... There are penalties and interest..... Every month I consult with a tax consultant regarding my corporate taxes." (MD, July 2, 2018)

"I told MD not to mess with the tax authorities. Just do as the rules of the game. Time to pay, you have to pay. Also, time to report, you must report. There is nothing to be hidden ... because the country already knows." (S, 2 July 2018).

"I am administering the CV. SR. finance every month. I pay taxes in a timely manner. We are afraid if we get another love letter from the director general of tax." (K, 2 July 2018)

"MD (director of CV. SR) always pays taxes every month after participating in tax amnesty. I am always reviewing the finances and bookkeeping of the company in order to reduce the problem later on ... Here (Indonesia) the tax expiry is 5-year... The obligation after participating in the tax amnesty is also exist, and we are guarding that CV. SR is always obedient. We (SAR and MD) emphasize the aspects of honesty, trust, "tablig" in the delivery of tax (SPT). If others are still embezzling taxes, even stealing, we don't go stealing. Just as a contribution to the state, we still live here (Indonesia) with the existing facilities. (SAR, 3 July 2018).

All statements submitted by respondents above show how important tax compliance is after tax amnesty. In addition to complying with paying and reporting, other obligations for those participating in the tax amnesty are to report that taxpayers do not transfer the wealth outside the territory of the Indonesian republic.

5. Conclusion and Limitation

Based on the results of the discussion, it can be concluded that the implementation of tax amnesty at CV. SR. normatively can be said to be in accordance with the mechanism stipulated in Law No. 11 of 2016 concerning tax amnesty. Although, initially, CV. SR. did not know the Tax Amnesty policy due to lack of socialization but CV. SR can participate. A form of participation by paying ransom is in accordance to the fair value determined by the law. CV. SR is aware that in the era of financial information disclosure for the benefit of tax authorities, it is difficult for taxpayers to hide/avoid property taxes. On the other hand, sanctions for fines and fees have also been explained in various tax rules. So, CV. SR. began reforming the financial administration for tax purposes in order, to be honest, and obey the tax rules. CV. SR intends to pay taxes as a contribution and jihad to the state and to be more obedient to the tax rules. Relating to the research conducted, there is a limitation of this research such as it is carried out in a fairly short time so that researchers cannot be directly involved in the process of delivering tax amnesty. It causes the researchers only use interview research methods in this study.

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