

TAXGUIDE



Enrich your Knowledge

23

Edition

Nasib Konsensus Pajak Digital Pasca Pilpres AS

**The Fate of the Digital Tax
Consensus After the US
Election**



Editorial Notes

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Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Salam sejahtera dan semoga kita semua selalu dalam keadaan sehat wal'afiat. Tidak lama lagi kita akan menutup tahun 2020, suatu rentang waktu 12 bulan yang penuh dengan tantangan.

Pendemi Covid-19 yang melanda seluruh dunia menjadi narasi utama dalam berbagai aspek cerita, terutama di bidang sosial-ekonomi karena banyak negara yang mengalami resesi termasuk Indonesia karena pembatasan sosial.

Dalam Tax Guide edisi penutup tahun ini, redaksi mencoba mengangkat isu tentang panasnya persaingan pemilihan Presiden Amerika Serikat antara Donald Trump sebagai incumbent dan sang penantang Joe Biden. Pesta politik di Negeri Paman Sam itu selalu menarik untuk diulas, mengingat peran strategisnya terhadap perkembangan ekonomi dan politik dunia. Terlebih di kala pandemi dan resesi global.

Secara khusus, kami mengulang dampak sukses kepemimpinan di AS terhadap masa depan perpajakan global. Terutama mengenai rencana pemajakan atas kegiatan ekonomi digital yang digagas oleh Negara-negara G-20 dan OECD melalui Inclusive Framework.

Topik lain yang juga diangkat redaksi adalah terkait dengan polemik penerapan sanksi bagi eksportir yang tidak memenuhi ketentuan administrasi PPN, khususnya yang terkait dengan fasilitas PPN 0%. Kenapa menarik dibahas, karena kebijakan ini mengenakan sanksi denda 2% dari dasar pengenaan pajak yang jelas-jelas pajak terutangnya nihil karena tarifnya 0%.

Lalu kami juga menyajikan tulisan terkait Pink Tax, yang implementasinya selama ini di banyak negara lekat dengan diskriminasi gender. Pink tax bukanlah pajak dalam arti sebenarnya, seperti pungutan atau retribusi. Lebih tepatnya menyangkut diskriminasi harga yang sering dialami kaum hawa ketika membeli produk-produk tertentu. Seperti apa praktiknya, silakan baca ulasannya untuk mengetahui lebih detail.

Tidak lupa Tax Guide menyingsung soal Omnibus Law yang kontroversial, terutama yang terkait dengan aspek perpajakan. Tidak hanya tertulis dalam bentuk ringkasan kebijakan, tetapi juga kami sederhanakan secara visual dalam bentuk infografis.

Akhir kata, semoga semua informasi yang tersaji dapat menjadi inspirasi dan menjadi bahan perbaikan, terutama di bidang perpajakan nasional. Kami juga berharap semoga pandemi ini segera berakhir dan kita senantiasa diberi kesehatan. Wassala-mu'alaikeum Wr. Wb.

Meydawati

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

May peace be upon you and hopefully we are always blessed with good health. Soon we will close 2020, a year full of challenges.

The Covid-19 pandemic that has hit the entire world become the main narrative in various aspects of the story, especially in the socio-economic field since many countries are experiencing recession, including Indonesia due to social restrictions.

In this year's closing edition of Tax Guide, the editorial team tries to raise the issue of the heat of the United States (US) presidential election rivalry between Donald Trump as incumbent and challenger Joe Biden.

US presidential election is always interesting to discuss, considering its strategic role in the development of world economic and politics. Especially in times of pandemic and global recession.

In particular, we reviewed the impact of the leadership succession in the US on the future of global taxation. Especially regarding the taxation plan for digital economic activities initiated by the G-20 and OECD countries through the Inclusive Framework.

Another topic that is also raised by the editorial team is related to the polemic of imposing sanctions for exporters who did not meet the VAT administration provisions, particularly those related to the 0% VAT facility. Why it is interesting to discuss, because this policy imposes fine of 2% from the tax base which is clearly that the tax payable is zero due to the 0% rate.

Then we also present an article about Pink Tax, whose implementation so far in many countries is closely related to gender discrimination. Pink tax is actually not tax in the actual meaning, like levy or retribution. More precisely, it concerns price discrimination that is often experienced by women when buying certain products. What it is like in practice, please read the review for more details.

Not to forget that the Tax Guide also alluded to the controversial Omnibus Law, especially those related to taxation aspects. Not only written in the form of a policy summary, but we also simplify it visually in the form of an infographic.

Lastly, we hope that all the information presented can be an inspiration and become material for improvement, especially in the field of national taxation. We also expect that this pandemic will end soon and we will always be blessed with health. Wassala-mu'alaikeum Wr. Wb.

Meydawati



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Biden Vs Trump dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Perpajakan Indonesia

Biden vs Trump and Its Effect on Indonesian Taxation

Wahyu Nuryanto

Director of MUC Tax and Research Institute

P erhitungan suara pemilihan Presiden Amerika Serikat, antara Joe Biden dan Donald Trump, berlangsung sangat ketat. Suara elektoral keduanya saling kejar dan cukup tipis jaraknya. Suasannya semakin panas dan tegang setelah kedua calon saling klaim kemenangan.

Lucunya, Trump yang yakin menang justru merasa dicurangi dan mengancam akan menggugat hasil pemilu ke Mahkamah Agung jika dirinya kalah. Sebagian pendukungnya meminta penghitungan suara dihentikan di sejumlah negara bagian yang perolehan suara

Trump unggul, tetapi menuntut sebaliknya di kantung-kantung suara Biden.

Melihat situasi tersebut, seorang kawan bertanya sambil berkelakar ke saya. Apa pengaruhnya terhadap perpajakan Indonesia kalau Trump atau Biden yang jadi presiden AS? Entah pertanyaan jebakan atau bukan, tetapi untuk menjawabnya perlu membandingkan arah kebijakan perpajakan yang dikampanyekan masing-masing calon presiden.

Seperti kita tahu, Trump dengan jargonya *American First* dan *Make America*

The vote count for the election of the President of the United States (US), between Joe Biden and Donald Trump, is extremely competitive. The electoral votes of the two candidates are in a tight race with a quite small gap. The atmosphere is getting strained and tense after both candidates claimed victory.

It's funny that Trump, who believes in his winning, felt cheated and he threatened to file a lawsuit against the election results to the Supreme Court if he loses. Some of his supporters have called for a halt to vote-counting in states where Trump's vote is leading but demanded otherwise in

areas where Biden holds victory.

Seeing this situation, a friend asked while making a joke to me. What is the effect on Indonesia's taxation if Trump or Biden becomes the US president? Although it perhaps a trick question, but to answer it, it is necessary to compare the direction of the tax policy campaigned by each presidential candidate.

*As we all know, Trump, with his jargon "American First and Make America Great Again", has turned America into a protectionist in the last four years. The orientation of domestic interests (*inward looking*) seems to remain underlying*

Secara umum, Biden akan memperjuangkan kembali rencana penaikan tarif PPh Badan yang sempat ditolak Kongres ketika ia menjabat sebagai Wakil Presiden AS di era kepemimpinan Barrack Obama.

orang-orang kaya dan korporasi guna mewujudkan sistem pemajakan yang lebih adil. Politisi Demokrat itu juga mendorong pengabungan pajak federal dan negara bagian, yang tampaknya cukup meresahkan masyarakat berpenghasilan tinggi. Secara umum, Biden akan memperjuangkan kembali rencana penaikan tarif PPh Badan yang sempat ditolak Kongres ketika ia menjabat sebagai Wakil Presiden AS di era kepemimpinan Barrack Obama.

Isu ini digunakan oleh Kamala Harris, pendamping Biden dalam kontestasi politik kali ini, untuk menyerang Trump. Dalam sesi debat terbuka, Cawapres wanita Afro-Amerika dan Asia Amerika pertama itu menyenggung soal transparansi laporan pajak dan utang Trump yang dinilainya bermasalah. Isu ini menjadi sorotan sejak New York Times melaporkan bahwa Trump tidak membayar pajak penghasilan pada 10 dari 15 tahun terakhir karena alasan menderita kerugian.

Biden dan Harris menyiapkan tiga skenario kenaikan pajak. Pertama, menaikkan tarif pajak atas penghasilan di atas US\$400 ribu menjadi 39,6% dari 37%. Kedua, menaikkan tarif pajak atas pendapatan

perang dagang dan konfrontasi global jika relasi yang terbangun dianggap diskriminatif dan merugikan perusahaan-perusahaan Paman Sam. Seperti mengancam akan memberikan sanksi balasan terhadap sejumlah negara yang memajaki perusahaan-perusahaan raksasa digital AS.

Sementara pesaing Trump, Joe Biden menyerukan "If you elect me... your taxes are gonna be raised, not cut." Dalam kampanyenya, Biden berjanji akan mengenakan pajak yang lebih tinggi terhadap

In general, Biden will fight back for the plan to increase the Corporate Income Tax rate, which was once rejected by the Congress when he served as the US Vice President in the era of Barack Obama's leadership.

the policy direction of the Republican Party politician, including in the field of taxation. Trump's popular tax policy is the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA), which slashes Corporate Income Tax rates and changes the US tax regime from a worldwide system to a territorial system.

As for foreign affairs, Trump does not hesitate to declare a trade war and global confrontation if the established relationships are considered discriminatory and detrimental to Uncle Sam's companies, such as threatening to impose retaliatory sanctions against a number of countries that tax the US' digital giants.

Meanwhile, Trump's rival Joe Biden called out "If you elect me ... your taxes are gonna to be raised, not cut." During his campaign, Biden promised to impose higher taxes on the wealthy and

corporations to create a fairer tax system. The Democrat politician is also pushing for a merger of federal and state taxes, which seems to be troubling for high-income communities. In general, Biden will fight back for the plan to increase the Corporate Income Tax rate, which was once rejected by the Congress when he served as the US Vice President in the era of Barack Obama's leadership.

This issue was used by Kamala Harris, Biden's running mate in this political contestation, to attack Trump. In an open debate session, the first Afro-American and Asian-American female vice president alluded to the transparency of Trump's tax and debt reports that she considered problematic. The issue has been in the spotlight since the New York Times reported that Trump paid no income tax in 10 of the last 15 years under the reason of suffering losses.

Biden and Harris prepared three tax increase scenarios. First, raising the tax rate on income above USD400 thousand to 39.6% from previously 37%. Second, increasing the tax rate on capital gains above USD1 million to 39.6%. Third,

imposing an additional income tax of 12.4% for workers earning more than USD400 thousand a year, whose tax burden is shared between the employee and the company.

When it comes to digital economy taxes, Joe Biden has firmly stated that the US digital companies should pay taxes, especially on income earned abroad. Obama made a similar statement in 2015 and had unsettled technology giant companies, such as Apple, Google, Amazon, and Microsoft.

Biden and Harris' policy strategy strongly reflects a policy direction that promotes fairness in the tax system and

Meluruskan Sanksi PPN Ekspor Untuk Indonesia Maju

Getting Sanction of VAT on Export Straight for A Better Indonesia

Karsino

Partner of MUC Consulting



Ada kabar baik di tengah ujian berat Bangsa ini dalam menghadapi pandemi Covid-19 dan ancaman resesi ekonomi. Bank Dunia belum lama ini menaikkan status Indonesia menjadi negara berpenghasilan menengah ke atas (*upper middle income*) dari sebelumnya negara berpendapatan menengah ke bawah (*lower middle income*). Sebuah penantian panjang yang diklaim Presiden Joko Widodo sebagai langkah positif bagi Indonesia untuk keluar dari jebakan kelas menengah (*middle income trap*) dan menjadi negara maju pada 2045.

Salah satu indikator Bank Dunia dalam membagi kelas-kelas ekonomi setiap negara mengacu pada Pendapatan Nasional Bruto atau Gross National Income (GNI) per kapita. Ada empat klasifikasi status ekonomi berdasarkan GNI: *Low Income* (USD 1.035), *Lower Middle Income* (USD 1.036 – USD 4.045), *Upper Middle Income* (USD 4.046-USD 12.535), dan *High Income* (>USD 12.535).

Pada 2019, GNI perkapita Indonesia naik menjadi USD4.050 dari sebelumnya USD3.840. Capaian ini menandakan berakhirnya pergulatan panjang Indonesia selama 23 tahun sebagai negara berpendapatan menengah ke bawah sejak 1995. Indonesia kalah cepat naik kelas jika dibandingkan dengan negara-negara selevel seperti Brasil (20 tahun), Meksiko (17 tahun), Malaysia (22 tahun), dan Thailand (19 tahun). Bahkan, Bappenas menilai Indonesia terlambat enam tahun untuk bisa keluar dari

middle income trap, yang sesuai target seharusnya bisa tercapai pada 2030. Sebagai warga negara kita tentu patut berbangga. Namun, tetap harus mawas diri dan jangan sampai terlena dengan status ekonomi baru ini. Sebab, jika ada peluang naik kelas maka akan selalu ada risiko turun kelas seperti yang dialami oleh Aljazair, Sri Lanka, dan Sudan. Terlebih di tengah ancaman resesi global yang sampai detik ini telah mendera ekonomi negara-negara maju seperti Amerika Serikat, Jerman, Perancis, Jepang, Korea Selatan, dan Singapura.

Kebijakan Ekspor

Bicara soal mimpi Indonesia menjadi negara maju, berdikari atau kemampuan memenuhi kebutuhan dalam negeri menjadi isu besar. Apabila memiliki struktur ekonomi negara-negara maju di atas, manufaktur dan ekspor menjadi tulang punggung utama.

Sayangnya, Indonesia jauh dari kata ideal untuk dua indikator tersebut.

Fenomena deindustrialisasi yang terjadi dalam beberapa dekade terakhir menjadi PR besar bagi Bangsa ini. Defisit neraca perdagangan adalah indikator paling riil untuk melihat rupuhnya perekonomian Indonesia.

Menariknya selama beberapa bulan terakhir, BPS mencatat Indonesia mengalami surplus neraca dagang. Posisi Juli 2020, neraca perdagangan Indonesia surplus USD 3,26 miliar. Sayangnya, surplus tercipta bukan karena ekspor yang bertumbuh melainkan karena nilai impor Indonesia anjlok lebih

target should be achieved by 2030.

There is good news in the midst of the Nation's tough test in facing the Covid-19 pandemic and the threat to an economic recession. The World Bank recently upgraded Indonesia's status to an upper middle-income country from previously a lower middle-income country. It is a long wait claimed by President Joko Widodo to be a positive step for Indonesia to get out of the middle-income trap and become a developed country by 2045.

One of the World Bank's indicators in dividing the economic classes of each country refers to the Gross National Income (GNI) per capita.

There are four classifications of economic status based on GNI: Low Income (USD1,035), Lower Middle Income (USD1,036-USD4,045), Upper Middle Income (USD4,046-USD12,535), and High Income (> USD12,535).

In 2019, Indonesia's GNI per capita rose to USD4,050 from USD3,840. This achievement marks the end of Indonesia's 23-year long struggle as a lower middle-income country since 1995. Indonesia is not fast enough in moving to the next grade when compared to countries at the same level such as Brazil (20 years), Mexico (17 years), Malaysia (22 years), and Thailand (19 years). In fact, National Development Planning Agency (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Bappenas) assesses that Indonesia is six-year late to get out of the middle-income trap, which according to the

As citizens, we certainly deserve to be proud. However, we still have to be self-aware and not to be caught off guard about this new economic status. Because, as the opportunity to get into the next economic grade is wide-open, there will always be the risk of being flunked as experienced by Algeria, Sri Lanka, and Sudan. Especially amid the threat to a global recession that until now has hit the economies of developed countries such as the United States, Germany, France, Japan, South Korea, and Singapore.

Export Policy

Talking about Indonesia's dream of becoming a developed country, being independent or being able to meet domestic needs is a big issue. When looking at the economic structure of the aforementioned developed countries, manufacturing and exports are their main bread and butter. Unfortunately, Indonesia is far from the ideal word for these two indicators. The phenomenon of deindustrialization that occurred in recent decades became a big homework for this Nation. The trade deficit is the most real indicator to see the fragility of Indonesian economy.

Interestingly, over the last few months, Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS) noted that Indonesia has experienced a trade balance surplus. In July 2020, Indonesia's trade balance surplus was USD3,26 billion. Unfortunately, the surplus was

dalam ketimbang ekspor. Dengan kata lain, ekspor dan impor sama-sama terjun bebas di tengah pandemi dan krisis ekonomi global saat ini. Kedua indikator tersebut menunjukkan rendahnya permintaan domestik dan lesunya kegiatan produksi industri manufaktur nasional.

Pemerintah bukannya tanpa upaya untuk memperkuat struktur ekonomi yang rapuh. Berbagai kebijakan insentif perpajakan dan stimulus ekonomi terus diberikan untuk menggairahkan kembali pelaku industri dan meningkatkan kinerja ekspor. Terlebih di tengah kondisi ekonomi yang hampir mati suri akibat pandemi.

Salah satu fasilitas yang disediakan pemerintah untuk mendorong ekspor adalah pengenaan Pajak Pertambahan Nilai (PPN) dengan tarif 0% untuk kegiatan ekspor barang dan jasa tertentu, sebagaimana diatur pada Pasal 7 Ayat (2) Undang-Undang PPN.

Menyoal Sanksi PPN

Semangat dari kebijakan fasilitas PPN 0% ini sangat bagus, tetapi dalam tataran pelaksanaan administrasi perpajakannya kerap kali membingungkan eksportir. Misalnya, penerapan sanksi administrasi PPN, yang antara lain karena Pengusaha Kena Pajak tidak melaporkan faktur pajak yang diterbitkan dalam Surat Pemberitahuan (SPT) Masa PPN atau melaporkan tetapi tidak sesuai dengan masa penerbitannya (tidak tepat waktu). Dalam konteks ekspor, dokumen Pemberitahuan Ekspor Barang (PEB) belum dilaporkan dalam SPT

Dengan kata lain, ekspor dan impor sama-sama terjun bebas di tengah pandemi dan krisis ekonomi global saat ini. Kedua indikator tersebut menunjukkan rendahnya permintaan domestik dan lesunya kegiatan produksi industri manufaktur nasional.

dengan faktur pajak.

Dalam Undang-Undang Ketentuan Umum dan Tata Cara Perpajakan, khususnya Pasal 14 Ayat (4) disebutkan: "...selain harus membayar PPN yang terutang, Pengusaha atau Pengusaha Kena Pajak dikenakan denda 2% dari Dasar Pengenaan Pajak..."

Redaksi yang diawali dengan "...selain harus membayar PPN yang terutang..." mengandung arti bahwa sanksi denda 2% hanya akan dikenakan jika ada PPN yang terutang.

Dengan demikian, terkait dengan transaksi ekspor yang PPN-nya 0%, menurut ketentuan tersebut seharusnya tidak dapat dikenakan sanksi denda 2% dari nilai ekspor jika dokumen PEB belum dilaporkan dalam SPT

In other words, both exports and imports plummeted amid the current pandemic and global economic crisis. These two indicators show a low domestic demand and sluggish production activities of the national manufacturing industry.

created not because of export growth but rather because the value of Indonesia's imports fell deeper than the export. In other words, both exports and imports plummeted amid the current pandemic and global economic crisis. These two indicators show a low domestic demand and sluggish production activities of the national manufacturing industry.

It's not that the government making no effort to strengthen its fragile economic structure. Various tax incentive policies and economic stimulus are continuously provided to excite the industry and improve export performance, especially in the midst of economic conditions that

are almost dormant as a result of the pandemic.

One of the facilities provided by the government to encourage export is the imposition of Value Added Tax (VAT) rate of 0% for the export of certain goods and services, as stipulated in Article 7 Paragraph (2) of the VAT Law.

Questioning VAT Sanctions

The enthusiasm of the zero-rated VAT facility policy is very good, but at the state of tax administration implementation, it often confuses exporters. For example, the application of VAT administrative sanctions, which is partly because VAT-Registered Persons do not report tax invoices issued in the Periodic VAT Return or do the reporting but do not comply with the issuance period (not on time). In the context of export, the Export Declaration is equated with a tax invoice.

The Taxation General Provisions and Procedures Law (KUP Law), in particular, Article 14 paragraph (4) states that: "... not only the obligation to settle the VAT payable, Entrepreneurs or VAT-Registered Persons are also subject to a fine of 2% of the Tax Base ..."

The statements that start with "... not only the obligation to settle the VAT payable..." means that a 2% fine will only be imposed in case of VAT payable.

Thus, in relation to export transactions with 0% VAT, according to the provision, it is not subject to a fine of 2% of the export value if the Export Declaration has

Masa PPN atau dilaporkan tetapi tidak tepat waktu (telat lapor).

Fakta di lapangan, Direktorat Jenderal Pajak (DJP) menerapkan sanksi tersebut terhadap transaksi ekspor sekalipun PPN yang terutang nihil. Padahal, tidak atau telat dilaporkannya faktur pajak dalam SPT tersebut semata-mata merupakan kesalahan administratif yang tidak menyebabkan kerugian pada negara, mengingat PPN atas ekspor yang 0%.

Kepastian Hukum

Penerapan sanksi ini harus diluruskan oleh Otoritas Pajak. Direktur Jenderal Pajak sudah semestinya mengeluarkan kebijakan atau aturan pelaksanaan terkait hal ini agar implementasi ketentuan perpajakan tetap berada pada rel yang semestinya. Dan yang tidak kalah penting adalah eksportir—sebagai pemasok utama devisa negara—jangan sampai

mendapatkan perlakuan yang tidak semestinya dari petugas pajak.

Ini hanyalah salah satu kasus kecil dari sekian banyak multilateral ketentuan administrasi perpajakan yang menyebabkan ketidakpastian hukum. Karenanya, untuk memuluskan langkah Indonesia keluar dari *middle income trap* pada 2030 atau bahkan menjadi negara maju pada 2045, bersihkan dulu kerikil-kerikil tajam semacam ini. Karena banyak mimpi besar berawal dari hal kecil. Sebaliknya, persoalan kecil jika dibiarkan menumpuk bisa menciptakan fenomena "Gunung Es" yang bisa mengancam masa depan.

Tulisan ini adalah pengingat sekaligus penyemangat bagi Bangsa ini, yang diusianya ke 75 tahun ini menggelorakan "Indonesia Maju".

**) Versi singkat tulisan ini telah terbit di Jawapos.com, 1 September 2020

not been reported in the Periodic VAT Return or reported but is not on time (late reporting).

Practically, the Directorate General of Taxes (DGT) applies this sanction to export transactions even though the VAT payable is nil. In fact, late or not, the reporting of tax invoices in the Tax Return is merely an administrative error that does not cause losses to the state, considering that the VAT on export is 0%.

Legal Certainty

The Tax Authority must get the implementation of this sanction straight. The Director General of Taxes should have issued a policy or implementing regulations regarding this matter so that the application of the tax provisions remains on the right track. It is also important that the exporters—as the main suppliers of the foreign

exchange—should not be treated unwisely by tax officials.

It is just one small case of the many multi-interpretations of tax administration provisions that cause legal uncertainty. Therefore, to pave the way for Indonesia to move out of the middle-income trap by 2030 or even to become a developed country by 2045, we should first clean up such small obstacles. Because a lot of big dreams start with small things. On the other hand, the small problems that are left to pile up can create an "Iceberg" phenomenon that could threaten the future.

This article is a reminder and encouragement for this Nation, which at the age of 75 this year echoes "Indonesia Maju/Indonesia Onward".

***) A short version of this article has been published on Jawapos.com, on 1 September 2020*



Omnibus Law Relaksasi Aturan Pajak —

Pemerintah Indonesia merelaksasi kebijakan sekaligus menggelontorkan berbagai insentif perpajakan untuk menekan dampak pandemi Covid-19 dan memulihkan perekonomian nasional dari resesi. Dengan menggunakan skema Omnibus Law, relaksasi kebijakan mengubah sejumlah ketentuan umum dan administrasi perpajakan, yang antara lain mencakup Pajak Penghasilan (PPh), Pajak Pertambahan Nilai dan Pajak Penjualan atas Barang Mewah (PPN dan PPnBM), serta Pajak Daerah dan Retribusi Daerah (PDRD).

Pajak Penghasilan

- Sistem pemajakan berubah menjadi *territorial income*
- Tarif PPh Badan turun bertahap dari 25% menjadi 22% (tahun pajak 2020 & 2021) dan 20% (tahun pajak 2022 dan seterusnya), serta 3% lebih rendah bagi perusahaan *Go Public*.
- PPh atas dividen dihapuskan
- Fleksibilitas tarif PPh Pasal 26 atas bunga
- Tambahan pengecualian objek PPh:
 - a. Bagian laba/hasil usaha koperasi
 - b. Dana haji yang dikelola Badan Pengelola Keuangan Haji (BPKH)
- Pengenaan PPh atas transaksi berbasis elektronik sesuai prinsip kehadiran ekonomi secara signifikan

PPN dan PPnBM

- Relaksasi hak pengkreditan pajak masukan bagi pengusaha kena pajak
- Relaksasi hak pengkreditan pajak masukan bagi pengusaha kena pajak
- Penyerahan batu bara terutang PPN
- Konsinyasi dikecualikan dari PPn
- Menunjuk penyedia konten digital sebagai pemungut PPn
- Penyertaan modal dalam bentuk aset (*imbreng*) tidak terutang PPn

Omnibus Law Relaxes Tax Regulations —

The Indonesian government relaxed policies as well as rolled out various tax incentives to reduce the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and restore the national economy from recession. By using the Omnibus Law scheme, the relaxation of the policy changes a number of general provisions and tax administration, which include Income Tax (PPh), Value Added Tax and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods (PPN and PPnBM), as well as Local Tax Policy and Retribution (PDRD).

Income Tax (PPh)

- The taxation system changed into territorial income.
- The corporate income tax rate has decreased gradually from 25% to 22% (tax years 2020 & 2021) and 20% (tax years 2022 onwards), as well as 3% lower for *Go Public* companies.
- Income tax on dividends is abolished.
- The flexibility of income tax rate article 26 on interest.
- Additional exceptions of income tax object:
 - a. Share of profit or net income (SHU) of a cooperative;
 - b. Hajj funds managed by the Hajj Financial Management Agency (BPKH)
- The imposition of income tax on electronic-based transactions in accordance with the principle of significant economic presence

VAT and STLG (PPN and PPnBM)

- Relaxation of input tax crediting rights for VAT-Registered Persons
- National Identity Number (NIK) can replace Tax ID Number (NPWP) in the Tax Invoice
- Delivery of coal is now subject to VAT
- Consignment is exempted from VAT
- Appointing a digital content provider as a VAT collector
- Capital participation in the form of assets (*imbreng*) is not subject to VAT

Administrasi Perpajakan

- Sanksi administrasi pajak dan imbalan bunga mengacu pada suku bunga acuan.
- Pengaturan ulang sanksi pidana berupa denda atau kurungan 3-12 bulan.

PDRD

- Pemerintah pusat berwenang mengevaluasi kebijakan pemerintah daerah terkait PDRD

Tax Administration

- Tax administration sanctions and interest rate refer to the benchmark interest rate.
- Reorganizing criminal sanctions in the form of fines or confinement of 3-12 months.

Local Tax Policy and Retribution (PDRD)

- The central government has the authority to evaluate local government policies related to Local Tax Policy and Retribution.

*Untuk lebih detail bisa dibaca di www.mucglobal.com

*For more details, please read on www.mucglobal.com

MENKEU PASRAHKAN OTORITAS PEMBERIAN TAX HOLIDAY KE BKPM

Minister of Finance Hands Over the Tax Holiday Granting Authority to BKPM

Pemerintah menyederhanakan prosedur dan alur birokrasi pemberian fasilitas pembebasan dan pengurangan pajak penghasilan bagi penanaman modal tertentu. Antara lain dengan menarik kewenangan sejumlah kementerian/lembaga dan melimpahkan sepenuhnya kepada Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal (BKPM) untuk menentukan kelayakan penerima *tax holiday* dan *tax allowance*.

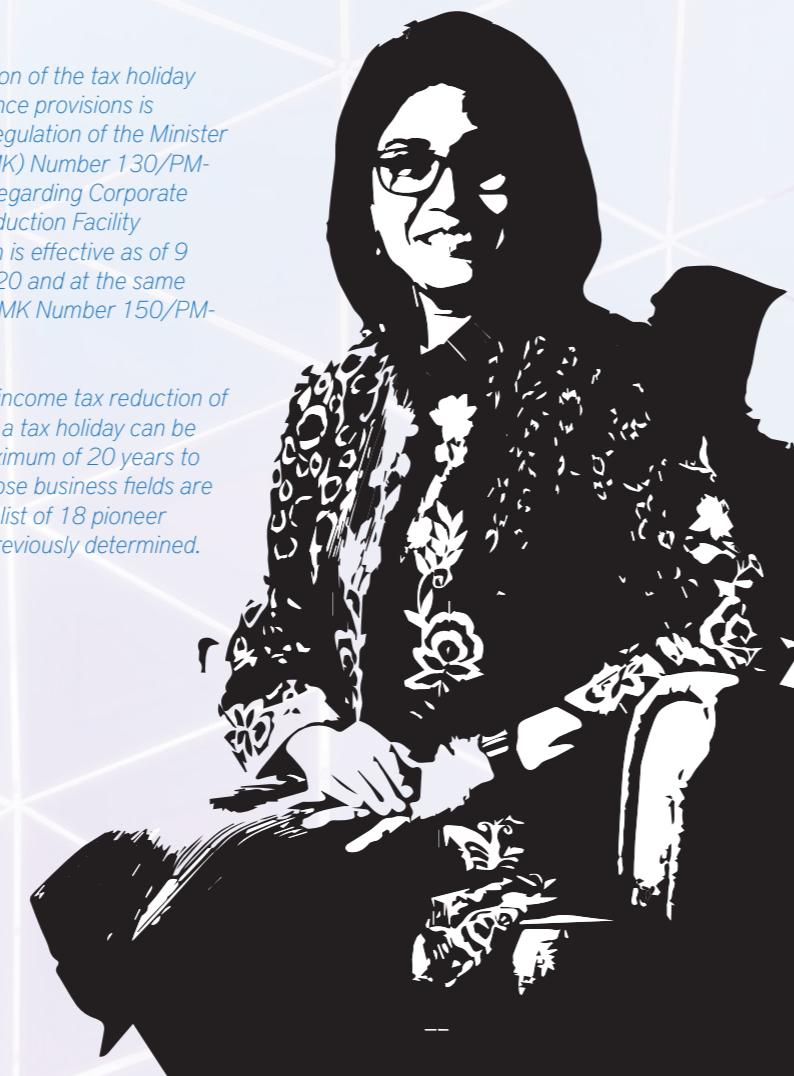
Penyederhanaan ketentuan *tax holiday* dan *tax allowance* ini tertuang dalam Peraturan Menteri Keuangan (PMK) Nomor 130/PMK.010/2020 tentang Pemberian Fasilitas Pengurangan Pajak Penghasilan Badan, yang efektif berlaku per 9 September 2020 dan sekaligus mencabut PMK Nomor 150/PMK.010/2018

Intinya, pengurangan PPh hingga 100% atau tax holiday dapat diberikan maksimal 20 tahun kepada perusahaan yang bidang usahanya masuk dalam daftar 18 industri pionir yang telah ditetapkan. Namun, kriteria industri pionir tidak mutlak hanya mengacu pada 18 bidang usaha yang telah ditetapkan.

The government simplifies the bureaucracy procedures and flows of granting income tax exemption and reduction facilities for certain investments. Among other things, by withdrawing the authority of several ministries/institutions and fully delegating it to the Indonesian Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) to determine the eligibility of tax holiday and tax allowance recipients.

The simplification of the tax holiday and tax allowance provisions is contained in Regulation of the Minister of Finance (PMK) Number 130/PM-K.010/2020 regarding Corporate Income Tax Reduction Facility Granting, which is effective as of 9 September 2020 and at the same time revokes PMK Number 150/PM-K.010/2018.

In essence, an income tax reduction of up to 100% or a tax holiday can be given for a maximum of 20 years to companies whose business fields are included in the list of 18 pioneer industries as previously determined.



NIKMATI PENURUNAN TARIF PPH, EMITEN WAJIB LAPORKAN KEPEMILIKAN SAHAM

Enjoying Reduced Income Tax Rate Facility, Issuers Must Report Share Ownership

Wajib Pajak (WP) Badan *go public*, harus menyampaikan laporan bulanan kepemilikan saham dan laporan kepemilikan yang memiliki hubungan istimewa kepada Direktorat Jenderal Pajak (DJP). Ketentuan ini berlaku bagi korporasi *go public* atau emiten yang memanfaatkan penurunan tarif Pajak Penghasilan (PPh).

Hal tersebut tertuang dalam Peraturan Menteri Keuangan (PMK) nomor 123/PMK.03/2020, yang terbit dan efektif mulai tanggal 2 September 2020. Beleid ini merupakan turunan dari Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 30 Tahun 2020, tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang nomor 1 Tahun 2020.

Dalam dua beleid yang keluar sebelumnya, pemerintah telah menurunkan tarif PPh badan menjadi 20% secara bertahap dalam tiga tahun. Untuk tahun 2020 dan 2021 besaran tarif PPh sebesar 22% dan pada tahun 2022 20%. Adapun untuk perusahaan *go public*, yang sahamnya diperdagangkan di bursa efek, tarif yang berlaku lebih rendah lagi 3% dari yang ditetapkan pemerintah.

Go Public Corporate Taxpayers (WP badan) must submit monthly reports of share ownership and ownership report that have a special relationship to the Directorate General of Taxes (DGT). This provision applies to go public corporations or issuers that take advantage of reduction of Income Tax (PPh) rates.

It is stated in the Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) number 123 / PMK.03 / 2020, which was issued and effective starting from 2 September 2020. This regulation is a derivative of Government Regulation (PP) Number 30 of 2020, on Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu) Number 1 of 2020.

In the two regulations that were issued previously, the government has gradually lowered the corporate income tax rate to 20% in three years. For 2020 and 2021, the income tax rate will be 22% and in 2022 it will be 20%. As for publicly traded companies, whose shares are traded on the stock exchange, the prevailing rate is 3% lower than the government has set.





Pink Tax, Diskriminasi Harga Berbasis Gender

*Pink Tax,
Gender-Based Price
Discrimination*

Sekaring Ratri Adaninggar

Researcher of MUC Consulting

Jenis pajak di dunia beragam. Mulai dari yang paling aneh sampai yang cukup rasional. Bahkan, ada juga yang memantik isu-isu sensitif seperti kesetaraan gender. Misalnya, pajak merah muda (*pink tax*) atau yang sering juga disebut pajak gender. Konsep pajak berbasis gender ini sampai sekarang masih menjadi kontroversi di sejumlah negara.

Pink tax sejatinya merupakan istilah yang sering dikaitkan dengan diskriminasi harga berdasarkan gender. Gampangnya, *pink tax* mengacu pada selsih

There are many types of taxes in the world. They range from the strangest to the quite rational. In fact, there are also those who raise sensitive issues such as gender equality. For example, pink tax or what is often called gender tax. The concept of gender-based tax is still controversial in a number of countries.

Pink tax is actually a term that is often associated with price discrimination based on gender. Simply put, pink tax refers to the difference in price that is more expensive to be paid by the majority of women than men when buying goods or services.

harga lebih mahal yang harus dibayar mayoritas perempuan dibandingkan pria ketika membeli barang maupun jasa. Kenapa *pink*? Karena warna ini dianggap paling mewakili kaum hawa, meskipun kenyataannya tidak selalu demikian.

Pink merupakan salah satu warna yang memiliki sejarah panjang. Ternyata, *pink* telah dikonotasikan sebagai warna feminin sejak era Perang Dunia II. Terutama, setelah mantan ibu negara Amerika Serikat (AS), Mamie Eisenhower popular dengan obsesinya terhadap warna *pink*, hingga mendapat julukan sebagai *mother of pink*. Sebagai ibu negara, apapun yang dilakukan Eisenhower pasti menjadi sorotan publik.

Memasuki era 1980-an, perusahaan-perusahaan di Amerika mulai menciptakan tren warna *pink* ini untuk strategi pemasaran. Mereka menggembor-gemborkan bahwa warna *pink* untuk perempuan dan biru untuk laki-laki. Mulai dari mainan, baju, perabot, peralatan sekolah hingga atribut bayi dibuat dengan dua warna tersebut sebagai identitas pembeda. Tidak heran, generasi yang lahir pada tahun 1980-an ke atas memiliki pola pikir *pink* adalah warna perempuan. Akhirnya, hingga saat ini warna *pink* menjadi identik dengan warna yang feminin.

Stereotip

Padahal, jauh sebelum *mother of pink* menjadi *trendsetter*, *pink* justru diidentikkan sebagai warna maskulin. Mengutip Tirto.id, arsitektur terkenal asal Italia Leon Battista Alberti pada 1435 memperkenalkan teori warna (*color theory*). Melalui tulisannya "De Pictura" (terjemahan bahasa Inggris "On Painting" oleh Jhon R Spencer, 1970), dia mendeskripsikan *pink* sebagai

warna maskulin. Pertimbangannya adalah karena warna tersebut sangat tegas dan keras sehingga cocok dengan jiwa pria. Tidak hanya itu, unsur warna *pink* juga dianggap cocok dengan warna coklat, yang kebetulan mendekati warna rambut kebanyakan pria di barat.

Sebaliknya, biru justru dianggap sebagai warna yang feminin pada abad 18 hingga 19. Adalah Jhon Gage, yang dalam tulisannya *Color in Western Art: An Issue* mengklasifikasikan kasta sosial berbasis warna: emas (*gold*) mewakili warna kebangsawan; merah (*red*) mewakili orang bebas (*freemen*); dan biru (*blue*) mewakili para budak. Pada era tersebut, mayoritas budak adalah wanita, maka biru pun melekat sebagai warna yang feminin.

Masih dari sumber yang sama, Tirto.id, pembuktian stereotip warna berbasis gender tersebut juga dilakukan oleh Profesor Jo B. Paoletti dari Universitas Maryland, Amerika Serikat. Melalui situs resminya *pinkisforboys.org*, selama 30 tahun Paoletti meneliti warna kostum yang digunakan oleh anak-anak di Amerika Serikat pada abad 18 hingga 19. Dalam bukunya *Pink and Blue: Telling the Girls and the Boys in America*, dia menjelaskan bahwa pada abad 18, hampir semua pakaian anak-anak panti asuhan di Eropa dominan dengan warna *pink*. Sementara di Amerika Serikat pada era 1818 hingga 1882, warna-warna cerah seperti *pink*, putih, dan ungu umumnya digunakan oleh para pria.

Diskriminasi Gender

Pada 2015, diskriminasi harga berbasis gender atau *pink tax* sempat menjadi pembicaraan hangat pasca Departemen Urusan Konsumen Kota New York (New York City Department of Consumer Affairs), mempublikasikan hasil studinya yang terkait disparitas harga antara produk perempuan dan laki-laki. Studi berjudul "*From Cradle to Cane: The Cost of Being a Female Consumer*," found that on average, women's products cost 7% more than men's products for similar or even identical products.

Why pink? Because this color is considered the most representative of women, even though the reality is not always the case.
Pink is a color that has a long history. Apparently, pink has been connoted as a feminine color since the era of World War II. Especially, after the former first lady of the United States (US), Mamie Eisenhower was popular with her obsession with pink, and earned her the nickname as the mother of pink. As first lady, whatever Eisenhower does is sure to be in the public spotlight.

Entering the 1980s, companies in America began to create this pink trend for marketing strategies. They heralded pink for girls and blue for boys. Starting from toys, clothes, furniture, school equipment to the baby's attributes are made with these two colors as a distinguishing identity. Not surprisingly, generations born in the 1980s and above have a pink mindset that is the color of women. Finally, until now, pink has become synonymous with feminine colors.

Stereotype

In fact, long before mother of pink became a trendsetter, pink was identified as a masculine color. Quoting Tirto.id, the famous Italian architect Leon Battista Alberti in 1435 introduced color theory. Through his writing "De Pictura" (English translation "On Painting" by Jhon R Spencer, 1970), he described pink as a masculine color. The consideration is that the color is so bold and harsh that it matches the male soul. Not only that, the element of pink is also considered to be brown, which happens to be close to the hair color of most men in the west.

Gender discrimination
In 2015, gender-based price discrimination or pink tax had become a hot topic after the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs, published the results of his studies relating to price disparities between women's and men's products. The study, entitled "From Cradle to Cane: The Cost of Being a Female Consumer," found that on average, women's products cost 7% more than men's products for similar or even identical products.

The study noted, from a total of 794 products studied, there were several products

"Female Consumer" itu menemukan bahwa rata-rata produk perempuan harganya 7% lebih mahal dibanding produk laki-laki untuk jenis produk yang serupa atau bahkan identik.

Studi tersebut mencatat, dari total 794 produk yang diteliti, ada beberapa produk yang disparitas harganya cukup significant antara produk perempuan dan laki-laki. Produk-produk tersebut antara lain:

- * 7% lebih mahal untuk mainan dan aksesoris
- * 4% lebih mahal untuk pakaian anak-anak
- * 8% lebih mahal untuk pakaian dewasa
- * 13% lebih mahal untuk produk perawatan pribadi
- * 8% lebih mahal untuk produk perawatan kesehatan senior /rumah

Studi tersebut mengungkap sejumlah produk perempuan dan laki-laki yang sejenis dengan fungsi yang sama, namun harganya berbeda. Sebagai contoh, harga pisau cukur. Pisau cukur tanpa titanium bebas karat, tidak ada strip pelembab dan hanya memiliki pisau tunggal. Versi laki-laki berwarna biru dan versi perempuan warnanya pink. Hanya warna yang membedakan kedua produk tersebut, selebihnya sama persis. Namun, harga pisau cukur pink lebih mahal dibanding yang berwarna biru. Begitu juga dengan produk pakaian. Salah satu brand ternama tertangkap basah menerapkan pink tax dengan menetapkan harga yang lebih mahal untuk pakaian perempuan plus size (ukuran besar) namun tidak untuk pakaian laki-laki. Sebagai contoh, jeans perempuan plus size harganya lebih mahal USD 12-15 dibanding ukuran standar. Sementara tidak ada perbedaan harga antara jeans laki-laki plus size dan ukuran biasa.

Meski hasil studi tersebut dirilis pada 2015 silam, kontroversi terkait pink tax masih berlangsung hingga kini. Ada banyak penelitian terkait yang dilakukan di Amerika, juga menemukan bahwa secara keseluruhan perempuan memang membayar lebih mahal 42% dari laki-laki sepanjang hidupnya. Selain itu, ada juga biaya tambahan yang senilai lebih dari USD 1.300 yang harus dikeluarkan perempuan per tahun. Namun, biaya tersebut tidak bisa disertakan dalam dana pensiun. Padahal, faktanya perempuan hidup lebih lama dibanding laki-laki, jadi perempuan jelas lebih membutuhkan uang pensiun tersebut.

Kontroversi pink tax ini pun mendorong sejumlah negara bagian AS untuk mengajukan penghapusan pajak gender, termasuk salah satunya New York.

Menurut Gubernur New York Andrew Cuomo, proposal penghapusan pink tax akan menjadi agenda di 2020 ini. Dengan adanya proposal penghapusan pink tax, maka dimungkinkan adanya aturan yang melarang penetapan harga berdasarkan gender untuk produk-produk perempuan dan laki-laki yang serupa. Penghapusan pink tax diharapkan dapat menghilangkan diskriminasi pada perempuan.

Pink Tax "Bukan Pajak"

Terlepas namanya adalah pink tax, pajak gender ini sebenarnya bukan pajak dalam arti sebenarnya atau pajak secara literal. Mengutip taxback.com, ada kesalahpahaman yang kerap terjadi jika berbicara soal pink tax. Kebanyakan orang beranggapan, pink tax adalah pajak yang sah sehingga merupakan kebijakan pemerintah. Kenyataannya, pink tax bukan retribusi resmi

whose price disparities were quite significant between women's and men's products. These products include:

- * 7% more expensive for toys and accessories
- * 4% more expensive for children's clothes
- * 8% more expensive for adult clothing
- * 13% more expensive for personal care products
- * 8% more expensive for senior / home health care products

The study revealed a number of similar female and male products with the same function, but at different prices. For example, the price of a razor. The razor without titanium is rust free, there are no moisture strips and only has a single blade. The male version is blue and the female version is pink. Only the color that distinguishes the two products, the rest is exactly the same. However, pink razors are more expensive than blue ones. Likewise with clothing products. One well-known brand was caught imposing pink tax by charging a higher price for plus size women's clothing but not men's clothing.

For example, plus size women's jeans cost USD 12-15 more than standard sizes. While there is no difference in price between men's jeans plus size and regular size.

Although the study results were released in 2015, the controversy regarding pink tax is still ongoing. There are many related studies conducted in America, also found that overall women do pay 42% more than men throughout their lives. In addition, there are additional costs, which amount to more than USD 1,300, that women have to pay per year. However, these costs cannot be included in the pension fund. In fact, the fact is that women live longer than men, so women clearly need pension money more.

The pink tax controversy has

prompted a number of US states to propose to abolish gender taxes, including New York.

According to the Governor of New York Andrew Cuomo, the pink tax elimination proposal will be on the agenda in 2020. With the proposal for the elimination of pink tax, it is possible to have regulations that prohibit gender-based pricing for products of women and men alike. The elimination of pink tax is expected to eliminate discrimination against women.

Pink Tax "Not Tax"

Regardless of the name pink tax, this gender tax is not actually a tax in the true sense or a literal tax. Quoting taxback.com, there is a misunderstanding that often occurs when talking about pink tax. Most people think, pink tax is a legal tax so it is a government policy. In fact, pink tax is not an official levy on women's products. It's the extra costs retailers, manufacturers and brands add to products marketed to women.

However, it does not mean that there is no role for the government in imposing this gender tax. There are several women's products that are subject to sales tax because they fall into the luxury goods category, namely sanitary napkins, known as tampon tax. The tampon tax issue is even more complicated than the pink tax. The discourse on the removal of tampon tax is more massive in various countries than the pink tax. In America alone, at least 32 states have officially removed tampon tax.

In essence, related to the government or not, the existence of this pink tax seems to hurt the sense of justice towards gender equality.

Price Manipulation

It turns out that many women are not aware of the existence

untuk produk-produk perempuan. Melainkan, biaya ekstra yang ditambahkan retailer, produsen dan merek ke produk yang dipasarkan untuk perempuan.

Namun, tidak juga berarti bahwa tidak ada peran pemerintah dalam pengenaan pajak gender ini. Ada beberapa produk perempuan yang dikenai pajak penjualan karena masuk dalam kategori barang mewah yaitu pembalut atau dikenal dengan tampon tax. Persoalan tampon tax ini bahkan lebih pelik lagi dibanding pink tax. Wacana penghapusan tampon tax ini lebih masif di berbagai negara ketimbang pink tax. Di Amerika sendiri, setidaknya sudah ada 32 negara bagian yang resmi menghapus tampon tax. Intinya, terkait pemerintah atau tidak, keberadaan pink tax ini tampaknya cukup melukai rasa keadilan terhadap kesetaraan gender.

Manipulasi Harga

Ternyata banyak perempuan yang tidak sadar akan keberadaan pink tax. Karena mereka juga tidak pernah ambil pusing untuk membandingkan harga produk barang maupun jasa bagi perempuan dan laki-laki. Inilah yang dimanfaatkan industri hingga mereka berani mencantumkan harga yang lebih mahal untuk produk perempuan. Konsumen perempuan telah dikondisikan untuk mengabaikan perbedaan harga antara produk mereka dan produk laki-laki untuk jenis barang yang sama.

Ketika suatu produk dilabeli sebagai "untuk laki-laki," hal ini menciptakan hambatan pembelian implisit untuk perempuan. Mereka memandang produk-produk ini "bukan untuk saya". Selain itu, produk-produk gender terkadang disimpan secara terpisah untuk mengaburkan perbedaan harga.

Industri juga meyakini bahwa perempuan cenderung kurang sensitif terhadap harga sehingga bersedia membayar lebih. Produsen dan retailer cukup tahu,

of pink tax. Because they also never bothered to compare the prices of goods and services for women and men. This is what the industry takes advantage of so that they dare to put a higher price on women's products. Women consumers have been conditioned to ignore the price difference between their products and men's products for the same type of goods.

When a product is labeled "for men," it creates an implicit buying barrier for women. They view these products as "not for me." In addition, gender products are sometimes stored separately to obscure price differences.

The industry also believes that women tend to be less price sensitive so they are willing to pay more. Manufacturers and retailers know enough, if they

try to increase the price of razors or shampoos, men will definitely choose to shop elsewhere or save money by not buying the product. Meanwhile, women are still willing to pay a higher price.

Indeed, the price of a good is determined by the cost of production combined with what the customer is willing to pay. And sometimes companies do have to spend more production funds on developing women's products. However, these companies also spend a lot of money on marketing to make products that target women more attractive - without realizing that female consumers pay more than men, for the same product. Unfortunately, they succeeded. (Ken/Ags)



Gandeng KOSTAF UI, MUC Gelar Rangkaian Writing Class

JAKARTA. MUC Consulting bekerjasama dengan Kelompok Studi Ilmu Administrasi Fiskal (Kostaf) yang merupakan Himpunan Mahasiswa pada Departemen Ilmu Administrasi Fiskal Universitas Indonesia (UI), menggelar rangkaian writing class virtual.

Acara ini berlangsung selama delapan pertemuan yang dilaksanakan setiap hari Sabtu mulai tanggal 26 September hingga 24 Oktober 2020 melalui aplikasi Zoom. Dari delapan pertemuan tersebut, lima diantaranya diisi oleh pemateri yang berasal dari MUC Consulting dan profesional, selebihnya kelas diisi oleh Dosen UI.

Kelas ini tidak hanya diikuti oleh Mahasiswa Fakultas ilmu Administrasi Fiskal UI saja, namun sejumlah pegawai MUC Consulting juga turut ambil bagian.

Beberapa materi yang disampaikan dalam Writing Class ini cukup beragam, mulai dari teknik menulis kreatif, menulis analisis, cara mengedit tulisan, cara menerjemahkan sebuah tulisan hingga kiat-kiat agar

tulisan yang dibuat bisa menembus media massa. Untuk materi yang terakhir khusus disampaikan oleh Pemimpin Redaksi Bisnis Indonesia Maria Yuliana Benyamin.

Pada intinya, melalui kelas ini para pemateri menjelaskan bahwa tulisan yang baik merupakan teks yang seperti berbicara, mudah dimengerti dan kontekstual. Sebab, tulisan yang lebih mudah dimengerti, bahkan oleh orang yang awam tentang pajak akan lebih mudah menjangkau lebih banyak pembaca dari berbagai kalangan.

Kegiatan ini merupakan bentuk kepedulian MUC Consulting terhadap pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM), khususnya di bidang perpajakan. Sehingga, melalui acara ini diharapkan bisa muncul professional-profesional di bidang perpajakan yang tidak hanya memiliki kemampuan secara teori dan praktikal. Lebih dari itu, para profesional ini mampu unjuk gigi di depan publik dengan menyampaikan gagasan-gagasan mereka melalui tulisan-tulisan di media.

Collaborating with KOSTAF UI, MUC Holds a Virtual Writing Class Series

JAKARTA. MUC Consulting in collaboration with the Fiscal Administration Study Group (Kostaf) which is the Student Association at the Department of Fiscal Administration University of Indonesia (UI), held a series of virtual writing classes.

This event lasted for eight meetings held every Saturday from 26 September to 24 October 2020 through Zoom application. Of the eight meetings, five of them were presented by speakers from MUC Consulting and professionals, the rest of the classes were hosted by UI lecturers.

The classes were not only attended by students of the Department of Fiscal Administration, University of Indonesia, but some MUC Consulting employees also took part.

Some of the materials presented in this Writing Class are quite diverse, ranging from creative writing techniques, analytical writing, how to do self-editing, how to translate

an article to tips so that the article can be published in mass media. The last material was specially delivered by the Chief Editor of Bisnis Indonesia, Maria Yuliana Benyamin.

In essence, through this class the speakers explain that good writing is the text that is like talking, easy to understand, and contextual.

Because, the writing that is easier to understand, even by ordinary people about taxes will be easier to reach more readers from various circles.

The

activity is a form of MUC Consulting's concern for the development of Human Resources (HR), especially in the field of taxation. So, through this event, it is hoped that professionals in the field of taxation will



MUC dan SIP Corp Gelar Webinar Hukum Perpajakan



JAKARTA. MUC Consulting dan SIP Corp berkolaborasi menggelar acara webinar dengan topik Seputar Hukum Perpajakan. Gelaran ini merupakan seri webinar #KelasHukum yang secara berkala diselenggarakan oleh SIP Corp.

Adapun webinar kali ini berlangsung melalui aplikasi ZOOM pada Jumat, 18 September 2020, dengan menghadirkan pembicara Senior Manager Tax Dispute MUC Consulting Shinta Mervianti.

Dalam kesempatan tersebut, Shinta menjelaskan pentingnya setiap orang untuk memahami aturan-aturan pajak di Indonesia. Sebab, pajak merupakan salah satu sumber penerimaan negara terbesar, yang diterapkan secara memaksanya kepada masyarakat yang telah memenuhi kriteria sebagai wajib pajak.

Di Indonesia ada tujuh Undang-Undang (UU) yang mengatur tentang perpajakan, seperti UU Ketentuan Umum Perpajakan (KUP), UU Pajak Penghasilan (PPH), UU Pajak Pertambahan Nilai dan Penjualan atas Barang Mewah (PPN dan PPnBM), UU Bea Materai, UU Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan (PBB), UU Penagihan Pajak dengan Surat Paksa dan UU Pengadilan Pajak.

Dalam kesempatan ini, Shinta mengupas beberapa ketentuan yang paling dekat dengan kegiatan masyarakat sehari-hari secara detil seperti UU PPh, UU KUP serta UU PPN dan PPnBM. Selain menguraikan regulasinya, webinar ini juga menjadi media untuk belajar menghitung pajak yang harus dibayar berdasarkan regulasi.

Menurut Shinta dengan memahami aturan perpajakan, setiap orang bisa terhindar dari kerugian yang lebih besar karena berisiko terkena sanksi administrasi berupa denda, ketika melakukan pelanggaran.

Sebagai informasi, materi yang disampaikan dalam webinar ini bisa disimak kembali dalam channel Youtube MUC Consulting

MUC Consulting and SIP Corp Collaborate to Hold Tax Law Webinar

JAKARTA. MUC Consulting and SIP Corp collaborated to hold a webinar on the topic of Tax Law. The event is a series of #KelasHukum webinars that are regularly held by SIP Corp.

The webinar took place through zoom application on Friday, 18 September 2020, by presenting the Senior Manager Tax Dispute MUC Consulting as a speaker, Shinta Mervianti.

On the occasion, Shinta explained the importance for everyone to understand the tax rules in Indonesia. This is because the tax is one of the largest sources of state revenue, which is applied forcefully to people who have met the criteria as taxpayers.

In Indonesia, there are seven laws (UU) regulating taxation, such as the Taxation General Provisions and Procedures (KUP) Law, the Income Tax (PPh) Law, the Value Added Tax and the Sales Tax on Luxury Goods (PPN and PPnBM) Law, the Stamp Duty Law, Land and Building Tax (PBB) Law, the Law on Tax Collection using Distress Warrants and the Tax Court Law.

In the event, Shinta also discussed several provisions that are closest to daily community activities in detail, such as the Income Tax Law, the Taxation

General Provisions and Procedures Law as well as the Value Added Tax and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods (PPN and PPnBM) Law. Apart from outlining the regulations, the webinar is also a medium for learning how to calculate taxes that must be paid based on regulations.

According to Shinta by understanding the tax rules, everyone can avoid greater losses because they are at risk of getting administrative sanctions in the form of fines when committing violations.

For information, the material presented in this webinar can be reviewed in MUC Consulting Youtube channel.



Transfer Pricing

MUC's Transfer Pricing (TP) division has solid team that capable of maintaining excellent and satisfying TP services for clients.

Our TP consultants obtained their Transfer Pricing Certification and Advanced Diploma of International Taxation from the CIOT (the Chartered Institute of Taxation) and have a wide knowledge of transfer pricing practices in Indonesia.

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- TP Documentation Preparation
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Need our services?



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