## Tax Transparency System in Indonesia



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August 5, 2022



## Tax Transparency System in Indonesia

#### 1. Taxpayers's

#### 2. Directorate General of Tax ("DGT")

- a. Tax Returns;
- b. Bookkeeping; and
- c. Transfer Pricing ("**TP**").

#### **Domestic Regulation**:

- a. Tax Audit;
- b. Third Party;
- c. Government Agencies, Institutions Associations, and other parties; and
- d. Data and Information collected by DGT.

International Regulation (Treaty):

- a. Tax Treaties concerning "Exchange of Information" ("Eol")
- b. Multilateral convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (MCAA – CRSS & MCAA - CbCR)

Implementing Regulation (Domestic and International)

- a. Procedure of EOI (PMK-39/PMK.03.2017)
- b. Access to financial info (Perpu -1/2017, PMK-19/PMK.03/2018)

### Tax Transparency System TAX RETURN

**Article** 3 (1) of Tax Administration ("KUP") Law requires each taxpayer to file its their Tax Return:

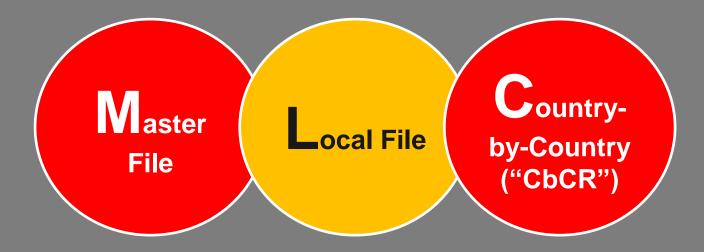
| "correctly"  | means that the Tax Return must contain information that represents the actual situation;   |
|--------------|--|
| "completely" | means that the Tax Return must contain <b>all elements related</b><br><b>to the tax object</b> and <b>other elements that must be reported</b><br>in the Tax Return; and |
| "clearly"    | means that the Tax Return must report <b>the origin or source</b><br><b>of the tax object</b> and <b>other elements that must be reported</b><br>in the SPT.             |

## Tax Transparency System BOOKEEPING

| a. | Article 28 (3) of<br>KUP Law | Bookkeeping must be carried out with due regard to good faith and <b>reflect the actual condition</b> or <b>business activity</b> .   |
|----|------------------------------|---|
| b. | Article (11) of<br>KUP Law   | Books, records, and documents that form the basis for<br>bookkeeping must be kept for 10 (ten) years in Indonesia (at<br>the place of an individual taxpayer's activity or residence, or at<br>the domicile of corporate taxpayers. |

#### Tax Transparency System TRANSFER PRICING

#### PMK-213/2016 requires that the taxpayer provides:



# Tax Transparency System



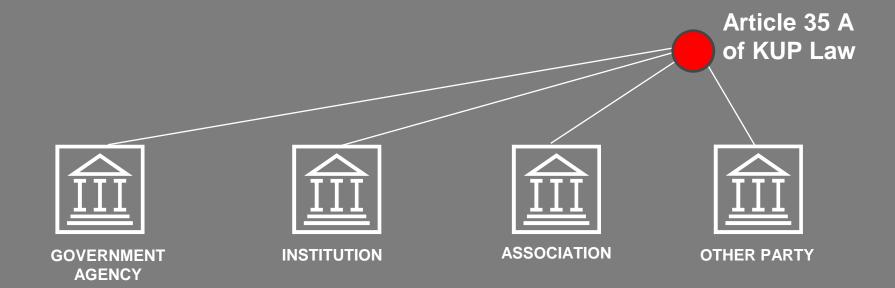
#### Article 29 (3) of KUP Law

Taxpayers to provide books, records and document that form the basis for bookkeeping



Must provide explanation/information or evidence, if requested in writing by DGT

## **Tax Transparency System** government agencies, institutions, associations, and other parties



To provide data and information related to taxation

### Tax Transparency System Indonesian tax treaties concerning eoi

The competent authorities of the two States **shall exchange such information** as is necessary **for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement** or **of the domestic laws** covered by Agreement......

Any information received by one of the two States shall be treated as secret.....

### Tax Transparency System Indonesian tax treaties concerning eoi

In no case shall the provisions of paragraph one be construed so as to impost on one of the stage the obligation:

- a. to carry out administrative measures at variance with the laws.....;
- b. to supply information which is not obtainable under the laws ......;
- c. to supply information which **would disclose** ....., the disclosure of which **would be contrary to public policy.**

# Tax Transparency System

#### MCAA ratified by Indonesia on 17.10. 2017

- 1. Eol;
- 2. Assistance in Recovery (recovery of tax claims); and
- 3. Service of Documents.

# Tax Transparency System

<u>MCAA – Eol</u> in two different treaties:

- MCAA AEol (MCAA CRS) signed by Indonesia in September 2018; and
- 2. MCAA on exchange of CbCR (MCAA CbCR) signed by Indonesia on 26 January 2017.

#### **Tax Transparency System** ACCESS TO FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR TAX PURPOSES

Perpu -1/2017 (8 May 2017) contains the following important provisions:

- 1. Consideration of the enactment of Perp-1/2017:
  - a. Limited access of tax authority: to receive and obtain financial information stipulated in the tax law, banking law, sharia banking law and capital market law; and
  - **b.** Indonesia must immediately establish legislation at the level of law, regarding access to financial information for tax purposes as mandated by MCAA-CRS.

### **Tax Transparency System** ACCESS TO FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR TAX PURPOSES

- 2. DGT's authority to obtain access to financial information
- 3. Type of report:
  - a. Eol Report for International purposes; and
  - **b.** Eol Report for domestic purposes.
- 4. The content of the report :
  - a. Identity of the financial account holder;
  - b. Financial account number;
  - c. Identity of the financial service institution;
  - d. Balance or amount of the financial account; and
  - e. Income related to the financial account.

### **Tax Transparency System** ACCESS TO FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR TAX PURPOSES

- The provision concerning the obligation to keep the secret ("Confidentiality"), including "Bank Secrecy", is not applicable in implementing Perpu-1/2017.
- 6. Criminal sanction for non-compliance.

## THANK YOU



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