

Modernizing Tax Services in Indonesia through Tax Reform

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF TAXES

Republic of Indonesia

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BRITACOM COUNCIL MEETING







Overview of Tax Reform in Indonesia

O2 Tax Services in Indonesia

Challenges in Indonesia DGT's Coretax Implementation







Part 01 Overview of Tax Reform in Indonesia





Snapshot of Tax Administration in Indonesia





Taxpayer Data (as of 2023)



Category	Information
GDP per capita	4,876,31 USD (as of 2023)
Population	281,2 million people (as of 2023)
Tax R <mark>evenue</mark>	Contribution of tax revenue reached 78,55% of total government revenue
Number of Taxpayers	73,961,818 registered taxpayers (as of 2023)
Tax-to-GDP Ratio	Central Tax to GDP ratio of 10.31% (as of 2023) / Central Tax and Natural Resources Revenue to GDP 11.49% (as of 2023)
Number of Tax Officials	44,329 tax officials (as of 2023)
Compliance Ratio of Annual Income Tax Return Filing	86,97% taxpayers complied to filing annual income tax return (as of 2023)
Digital Economy	Rapid growth in the digital economy, with e-commerce sales reaching \$44 billion in 2020 & projected to reach USD 146 billion by 2025







Urgency of Tax Reform in Indonesia

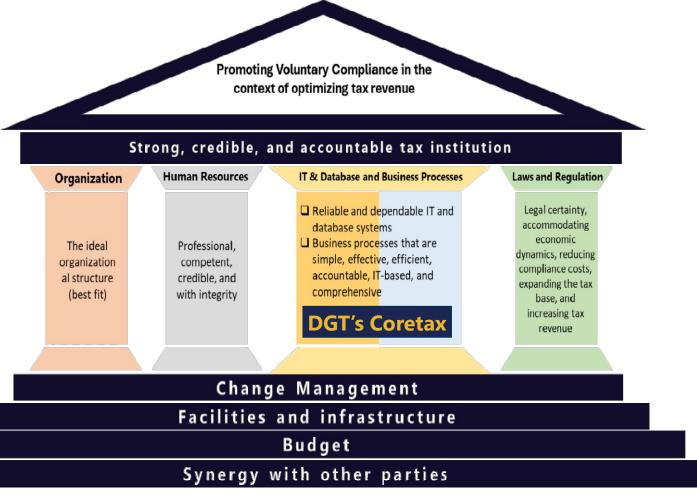








Pillars of Tax Reform







Coretax Administration System in Indonesia



Core Tax Administration System Reform (PSIAP) is a project focused on redesigned and reengineering of tax administration business processes through the development of an information system based on COTS (Commercial Off-The-Shelf), accompanied by the improvement of the tax database. This aims to create a tax system that is simple, reliable, integrated, accurate, and certain, to optimize services, supervision, and law enforcement.

BUSINESS PROCESS REDESIGN

WHAT'S NEW IN DGT's CORETAX?

Previous Business Process

There are many applications, not yet fully integrated, there are many manual tax services

128 stand-alone applications

Bridging Phase

The bridging phase involves a series of feature modifications and workflow adjustments in the legacy system. One of the initiative strategy is **Click-Call-Counter** project

New Business Process

Integrated, single interface, encompassing all core functions, with a focus on digital tax services

21 business process in 1 application









Part 02

Tax Services in Indonesia





Overview of Tax Services in Indonesia DGT's Coretax System

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Registration

- Registration process for Individual Taxpayer is easier with activation of Citizenship ID (NIK)
- All registration request, including update data and other registration related services can be submitted through borderless Tax Office or multi-channel (online/Contact Center)
- All data for register/update Corporate or Individual Taxpayer are validated to third party (single source of truth)

Taxpayer Portal

Taxpayer Portal (Taxpayer Account) is platform for recording, storing, and delivering data and/or information, including documents, related to the taxpayer rights and/or tax obligations fulfillment, as well as the execution of the functions of the Directorate General of Taxes (DGT), identified using the Tax Identification Number (NPWP)





Tax Return Processing

Tax Return submission is easier with comprehensive and integrated process from preparation (e-Invoice, e-Withholding Tax, and e-Statement features), tax return submission, tax return processing, and tax payment in 1 (one) system. Supported by prepopulated and validated data to reduce the incorrectness for tax return data.



Payment

- Payment process is easier with multi-account billing code (1 billing code for multi tax types or tax notices)
- Automated process for deposit transfer and refund process which meet criteria
- Integrated process for calculate, payment and tax return submission



Taxpayer Accounting Management (TAM)

The availability of a comprehensive taxpayer profile makes it easier for taxpayers to view their tax balances and transactions, supported by an automated accounting system in accordance with tax regulations and accounting standards.



Tax Administrative Services

Improved interaction between taxpayers and the Directorate General of Taxes (DGT) through the expansion of integrated service channels, simplification of application requirements, and the provision of an e-tracking feature to monitor the status of taxpayer requests.





Tax Services Business Process

Channel



Open and Integrated System

- Taxpayer Portal
- Other Party integrated with DGT Coretax System (DG Custom and Excise, OSS, etc)
- · Website / Social Media (for General Inquiry, Education, Publication, and Complaints)



Prudent and Accountable

with PORO (Proof of Record Ownership) for authentication



Borderless Services

Tax Offices (KPP)

Tax Counseling and Consultation

Service Office (KP2KP)

FEATURES









Management













: 352

: 204

Resolution

Automated Process

Digitized and Automated Process

All process are validated to internal and/or external data (third party)

Risk-Based Process

Risk Based Compliance Approach

Utilization of risk based approach, together with other data for decision making in tax service process

Back-Office Process

Data and Knowledge Driven

Verification by Tax Officer, by utilizing Business Intelligence and integrated data from across business process to support decision making

5 Delivery



All data sent to **Taxpaver Portal**

Customer Centric Approach based on User Experience and Streamlined Process

All data, information, documents and interactions between DGT and Taxpayers are recorded in Taxpayer Portal. Tax Service products and notifications are

sent to Taxpayer Portal









Part 03 Challenges in Indonesia DGT's Coretax Implementation





Challenges in Indonesia **DGT's Coretax Implementation**



Legacy System Transition

Migrate from legacy systems to the new Coretax system presents technical and organizational hurdles. Aligning features, workflows, and data structures requires careful planning and staged execution.





Data Integration and Interoperability



Ensuring accurate, clean, and unified data is critical. Interoperability with third party can be challenging



Change Management & User Adaptation

Tax officers and taxpayers must adapt to new interfaces and procedures. Resistance to change, variety of digital literacy and access to information can affect service delivery.





Indonesia's geographical diversity leads to unequal access to Coretax. In many remote and rural areas, limited internet connectivity and inadequate digital infrastructure hinder both taxpayers and tax officers from fully utilizing the system.









THANK YOU











Ikuti Kami









Jalan Gatot Subroto, Kav. 40-42, Jakarta 12190 Telp: (+62) 21 - 525 0208