

## **The Analysis of Recognition, Measurement, Presentation and Disclosure of Assets arisen from Tax Amnesty Program in Indonesia (Study Case in PT. XYZ)**

**Menaz Sadaka**

[menazsadaka@live.com](mailto:menazsadaka@live.com)

Accounting Study Program, Faculty of Business  
Universitas Presiden, Cikarang, Indonesia

**Monika Kussetya Ciptani**

[monique@president.ac.id](mailto:monique@president.ac.id)

Accounting Study Program, Faculty of Business  
Universitas Presiden, Cikarang, Indonesia

### **Abstract**

Tax amnesty program in 2016 gives new problem for accountants in Indonesia in dealing those assets in accordance with IFAS. However, very little empirical investigation has explained this problem, and that which has found no empirical support for this. The purpose of this study is to understand how the assets arisen from tax amnesty should be recognized, measured, presented, and disclosed in financial statements. This research also illuminates the readers with phenomenon of tax amnesty in PT XYZ in order to give them understanding in concept and technical. The approach conducted in this study was a qualitative approach where it used case study. This study used primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained by interviewing PT XYZ about how they treat their assets from tax amnesty program. Primary data was also obtained by interviewing the auditor in order to get the conceptual understanding from the different perspective. Subsequently, secondary data was obtained from literature review, PSAK 70, seminar, and others. By using qualitative approach, the researcher exposed the data reflected through words or sentences. The result of this study shows that: the entity should use the amount in SKPP (Surat Keterangan Pengampunan Pajak) as deemed cost, and every assets arisen from tax amnesty should be recorded by debiting assets and crediting Additional Paid-in Capital; any initial measurement should be measured at acquisition cost, then measurement after initial measurement should be referred to each relevant SFAS; the entity can choose to apply the accounting policy either retrospectively or prospectively; the entity can present tax amnesty assets in the same classification of non-tax amnesty assets only if they have same measurement method; and the entity disclose the adequate information in financial statements.

**Keywords:** Tax amnesty, PSAK 70, Additional Paid-in Capital, Fair value

### **Introduction**

Tax amnesty program is forgiveness granted by the Government to taxpayers include the elimination of tax that should be owed, the removal of sanctions of tax administration, as well as the elimination of criminal sanctions in the field of taxation on property acquired before 2016 that have not been reported in the tax return, by revealing assets and pay the redemption (Dirjen Pajak

Kementrian Keuangan, 2016). Through Laws Number 11 Year 2016 about tax amnesty, the government published tax amnesty program, started from July 1, 2016 to March 1, 2017.

This program has 3 periods, which are consist of period 1 (July 1, 2016 – September 30, 2016), period 2 (October 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016), and period 3 (January 1, 2017 – March 31, 2017). The purpose of this program is to persuade taxpayers in paying the taxes and obeying the rules. This program is also incentive for the income of APBN, considering the redemption money paid by taxpayers in the first period up to Rp 97,2 Trillion (Financial.Bisnis.com, 2016). This table shows the amount of assets declared in the first period.

**Table 1.**  
**Total Assets declared by Taxpayers in 1<sup>st</sup> Period (In Rp Trillion)**

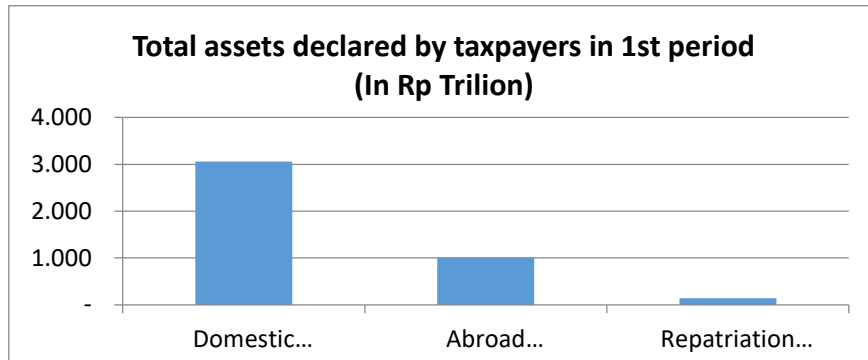


Table above shows us that there are Rp 4,206 Trillion assets declared by taxpayers in Indonesia for the first period.. This indicates that there are so many taxpayer, mostly entities, who joined this program. Therefore, it becomes big issues in Indonesia.

The reason why many entities joined this program is because the benefit offered by govermenmt is plentiful. By revealing their hidden assets, and paying the small amount of redemption money, the company is free from any indictment and also penalty in taxation field. The redemption money is calculated by multiplying hidden assets, after deducted with related liabilities, with the rate. Table below shows us the rate of redemption money that the entity need to pay based on the period:

**Table 2.**  
**The Rate of Redemption Money**

	Domestic/ Repatriation	Abroad
First Period	2%	4%
Second Period	3%	6%
Third Period	5%	10%

The problem right now faced by the accountants in every entity in Indonesia who would join tax amnesty program in the first period was that they did not know about how they should treat those declared assets in accordance with SFAS. This became the challenge for DSAK IAI as the board in setting the accounting standard for entities in Indonesia. Therefore, DSAK IAI published the new standard namely PSAK 70: *Akuntansi Aset dan Liabilitas Pajak* on September 14, 2016

to specifically regulate the treatment including recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosing of tax amnesty assets. Even though DSAK IAI have published PSAK 70, many accountants still have no clear understanding about how they should apply PSAK 70 technically to treat their assets so the entity can have their financial statements relevance and reliable.

The researcher, as the future accountant who has to be sensitive about the recent issues in this country, believes that it is important to conduct the study related about problems above. Therefore, based on researcher's knowledge and experiences as public accountant who are auditing four entities who joined tax amnesty program when this research is conducted, and by interviewing PT XYZ and external auditor to get deep understanding in the real practice, this research is trying to answer those accountant's confusions by explaining in detail about how they should apply PSAK 70 technically to the assets. Not only that, this research also illuminates the readers with phenomenon of tax amnesty in PT XYZ in order to give them understanding in concept and technical. PT XYZ itself has joined tax amnesty program on September 2016 so it becomes the researcher's references in order to achieve research objectives since they have performed and having understanding about the accounting treatment which includes the recording, measuring, presenting and disclosing the tax amnesty assets.

## **Literature Review**

### **Tax Amnesty**

According to Directorate General of Taxation in Indonesia, tax amnesty is the elimination of tax which would have owed, free from sanction tax administration and criminal sanctions in the taxation field, by revealing assets and pay the redemption money as stipulated in Law No. 11 Year 2016 about the Tax Amnesty. Indonesia imposed the Tax Amnesty program is because there are still many taxpayers who hide their assets both inside and outside the country who have not yet fully reported in the Annual Income Tax Return. In addition, Tax Amnesty is to increase state revenues and economic growth as well as public awareness and compliance in the implementation of tax obligations.

Law number 11 of 2016 about tax amnesty describes about subject and object of tax amnesty program. Article 2 of Law No. 16 of 2016 about tax Amnesty stated that the subject of Tax Amnesty Program is every single of taxpayers including entities and individual, both registered and unregistered in Tax ID. The eligible taxpayers for tax amnesty is a taxpayer who has the obligation to submit annual income tax return. Taxpayers will lose the right to file a Tax Amnesty if the taxpayer is being investigated and the investigation file has been declared complete by the attorney, in the proceedings, or undergo criminal penalties for Crime on field of taxation. Meanwhile, Article 3 of Law No. 16 of 2016 about tax Amnesty stated that the object of Tax Amnesty Program is income tax, value-added tax, and sales tax on luxury goods.

### **PSAK 70 (Akuntansi Aset dan Liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak) Accounting Policy**

PSAK 70 is published by Institute of Indonesia Accountant on September 14, 2016 to support government program through increasing tax revenues as the responsibility mandated to *Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (DSAK IAI)* as board in setting the financial accounting standard applied in Indonesia. PSAK 70 aims to regulate the accounting treatment of assets and liabilities corresponding tax amnesty law number 11 of 2016 on tax amnesty.

At the time of issuance of letter by Ministry of Finance as the proof granting tax amnesty, the entity in its statement of financial position has to: (1) recognize assets and liabilities of tax amnesty when the recognition over them is conditioned by *IFAS*; (2) not to recognize the items as assets and liabilities if *IFAS* do not allow the recognition; (3) measure, present, and disclose the assets and liabilities of tax amnesty according to *IFAS*.

### **Recognition and Measurement**

The entity recognizes the assets in the day SKPP is issued by Minister of Finance. The entity should use amount in SKPP as deemed cost in recognition the assets. The recognition of tax amnesty assets is by debiting assets and crediting Additional Paid-in Capital.

PSAK 70 oblige the entity to do initial measurement of tax amnesty assets at acquisition cost. The acquisition cost is deemed cost and became the basis for the entity in doing the measurement after the initial measurement. The liability of tax amnesty is measured at contractual obligations of spending cash or cash equivalents to settle obligations directly related to acquisition of asset. The entity declares the difference between assets and liabilities of tax amnesty in equity on additional paid-in capital, and this amount cannot be recognized as realized profit-loss or reclassified to retained earnings. The entity also recognize the redemption paid in profit-loss statement.

When the entity measure tax amnesty assets after initial measurement, it has to refer to the relevant SAK such as PSAK 13 about investment property, PSAK 14 about inventory, PSAK 15 about investments in associates and joint ventures, PSAK 16 about fixed assets, PSAK 19 about intangible assets, and PSAK 55 about financial instruments: recognition and measurement. Entity is allowed, but not required, to remeasure assets and liabilities of tax amnesty on self-assessed fair value, based on requirements in *IFAS* as at the SKPP date (initial measurement date). Any difference from amount in SKPP and self-assessed fair value will be adjusted to fair value.

The entity should apply the criteria of derecognition over each assets and liabilities of tax amnesty based on provision in *IFAS* for each type of assets and liabilities.

### **Presentation**

The entity should separately presented tax amnesty assets and liabilities with non-tax amnesty assets and liabilities. The entity can present tax amnesty assets with non-tax amnesty assets in the same classification if and only if both of them are under same measurement method. The entity cannot do offsetting between assets and liabilities of tax amnesty.

### **Disclosure**

PSAK 70 stated that the entity must disclose, in its financial report, the date of Tax Amnesty Approval and the amount declared as assets of tax amnesty based on Tax Amnesty Approval, as well as the amount of liabilities of tax amnesty. The entity should use its judgement in disclosing the policy and accounting estimation, as well as the detail of amount recorded that has significant impact over financial accounting to obtain the relevant and reliable information.

### **Research Gap**

There is a study conducted in Turkey in 2011 with title “**Tax Amnesty with Effects and Effecting Aspects: Tax Compliance, Tax Audits and Enforcements Around; The Turkish Case**” conducted by Osman Fatih and Eren. The goal of this study is to examine the effects of factors on through any tax amnesties via structure of the Turkish tax system and applications. After

reading this study, the researcher believes that tax amnesties are political decisions which are supposedly to increase tax collections and it becomes the important national issues that must be concerned by experts, especially by accounting practice. While their research describes tax amnesty in economic view, this research will explain tax amnesty in accounting view, namely the accounting treatment for tax amnesty assets. Then, it becomes gap between both of the research.

In addition, there is a publication issued by PWC Indonesia in 2016 discussed about the standard to provide particular accounting treatment if the company decided to join tax amnesty program. This publication illustrated about how fixed assets arised from tax amnesty is measured at fair value. However, the researcher believes that it is important to do study case to discover in real life how the assets should be recognized, measured, presented, and disclosed in financial reports.

### **Research Approach**

The approach is the way used to conduct research "(Suharsimi Arikunto, 2006: 25). Approaches that are used in this study is a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is intended as a type of research that the findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of matter (Strauss & Corbin, 2003). In qualitative research, the research conducted at the point of natural objects, objects that evolve as it is, not manipulated by the researcher or the researcher's presence does not really affect the dynamics on that object. This approach is used to obtain in-depth data on the effect of PSAK 70 on the accounting treatment if the company decides to follow the tax amnesty program. The requested data is presented in the form of a series of sentences, discourse, and illustrations. By using a qualitative approach, the research can be focused more precisely in accordance with the purpose of research.

### **Type of Data**

Primary data is a source of data obtained directly from the original source (not through an intermediary medium). Primary data for this study came from interviews conducted in PT XYZ. Because the information about the tax amnesty is very confidential, the researcher decided to limit the scope of this interview into how the entity treats its assets after following the tax amnesty program. Any information from the entity will be forwarded to auditor. Therefore, the researcher also conducts interview with Joddy Gian Suban, SE, M. Acc., Ak, CA, CPA as the external auditor who is certified in public accountant in order to make sure the informations from the entity are valid.

Secondary data for the study came from a literature review. In general, researchers are using PSAK 70 as secondary data. Since PSAK is the standard of financial accounting, followed by all companies, the researcher believe that the sampling technique would be unnecessary because PSAK meets the criteria in term of reliable and relevance to be secondary data.

### **Data Collection**

This research uses case study. This study focused on a particular case, namely the implementation of PSAK 70 on the accounting treatment of PT XYZ. In addition, the researcher also conduct interview with an auditor to get data from the different perspective. Researcher Robert K. Yin defines the case study research method as an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context; when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident; and in which multiple sources of evidence are used (Yin, 1984,

p. 23). Case study research excels at bringing us to an understanding of a complex issue regarding accounting treatment for the company when it decided to join tax amnesty program.

### Technic Data Analysis

This study is a qualitative research. Thus the data analysis applied in this research is conducted during and after data collection. The type of data analysis techniques used in this study is a non-statistical data analysis techniques that are qualitative descriptions. This technique exposes the data reflected through words or sentences. The use of such techniques is for the analysis of activities undertaken with regard to interpreting and find the answers of the subject matter of this research

### Company Profile

This research is conducted in PT XYZ. The entity runs in mining, contractor, infrastructure, and marketing & trading sector. PT XYZ is located in Jakarta. The entity joined tax amnesty program on September 26, 2016 by revealing their assets in form of time deposit and building.

In qualitative research, the identity and role of informants and other information that is delivered become the valuable things so the researcher should have the responsibility to treat their identities and information submitted by the informant. The list of companies who are joining tax amnesty program is highly classified, material that the entity claims is [sensitive information](#) that requires protection of confidentiality, integrity, or availability. The access is restricted by the entity to particular groups of people, and mishandling can incur loss of respect in society. Therefore, the researcher have to respect the decision if the interviewee wanted their identity protected.

### Result and Discussion

The reason why the researcher is having interview with PT XYZ is because PT XYZ itself has joined tax amnesty program on September 2016 so it becomes the researcher's references in order to achieve research objectives since they have performed and having understanding about the accounting treatment for tax amnesty assets. The company believe that it is the opportunity to reveal their hidden assets to the government to avoid the future risks such as penalty for not paying taxes. Besides, by paying the small redemption money, they will be free from any indictment and also penalty in taxation field. PT XYZ joined this program when the first period was conducted, so the company pays 2% of total assets reported from inside of Indonesia.

The reason why entity has hidden assets in Indonesia is because it purchases materials from one of the Indonesian vendor. In the agreement, both of PT XYZ and vendor have agreed each other to sell those materials with lower price, meanwhile they put the number in the invoice with higher price. This different price is the opportunity for PT XYZ to hide their cash and turn it into deposits in the bank. The entity also had hidden asset in Indonesia in form of building.

Asset	First acquisition date	Term	Amount	Interest
Time deposit	Jan-11	5 years	Rp 90.000.000,00	5%, annually

Although PT XYZ disinclined to give the information about how much the amount of their time deposit and building are, the researcher considers that it is important to take illustrative

amount of time deposits and building in order to make the explanations are understandable. Table below shows us the summary of illustrative amount of time deposits and building company has:

**Table 4.**  
**Summary of Illustrative Amount of Time Deposits and Building Company**

Asset	First acquisition date	Term	Amount	Interest
Time deposit	Jan-11	5 years	Rp 90.000.000,00	5%, annually

Asset	First acquisition date	Useful live	Amount	Depreciation/year
Building	Jan-11	10 years	Rp 1.000.000.000	Rp 100.000.000

And table below tells the movement of illustrative number of both assets<sup>1</sup>:

**Table 5.**  
**Time Deposit**

First acquisition date	Amount	Interest 5%, annually	Total
Jan-Des 2011	Rp 90.000.000,00	Rp 4.500.000,00	Rp 94.500.000
Jan-Des 2012	Rp 94.500.000,00	Rp 4.725.000,00	Rp 99.225.000
Jan-Des 2013	Rp 99.225.000,00	Rp 4.961.250,00	Rp 104.186.250
Jan-Des 2014	Rp 104.186.250,00	Rp 5.209.312,50	Rp 109.395.563
Jan-Des 2015	Rp 109.395.562,50	Rp 5.469.778,13	Rp 114.865.341

**Table 6.**  
**Building**

First acquisition date	Acquisition Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Total
Jan-Des 2011	Rp 1.000.000.000,00	Rp 100.000.000,00	Rp 900.000.000,00
Jan-Des 2012	Rp 1.000.000.000,00	Rp 200.000.000,00	Rp 800.000.000,00
Jan-Des 2013	Rp 1.000.000.000,00	Rp 300.000.000,00	Rp 700.000.000,00
Jan-Des 2014	Rp 1.000.000.000,00	Rp 400.000.000,00	Rp 600.000.000,00
Jan-Des 2015	Rp 1.000.000.000,00	Rp 500.000.000,00	Rp 500.000.000,00
Jan-Sept 2016	Rp 1.000.000.000,00	Rp 575.000.000,00	Rp 425.000.000,00
Jan-Des 2016	Rp 1.000.000.000,00	Rp 600.000.000,00	Rp 400.000.000,00

In september 2016, PT XYZ uses Declaration Letter for Tax Amnesty<sup>2</sup> (*Surat Pernyataan Harta Pengampunan Pajak/SPHPP*) to declare their hidden assets. After the submission, tax officer will come to the entity to assess either the amount in SPHPP is accepted or rejected. Tax officer will publish Tax Amnesty Approval (*Surat Keterangan Pengampunan Pajak/SKPP*)<sup>3</sup> if the amount is accepted. The amount in SKPP become deemed cost for the entity to do measurement after initial measurement. The next part will analyze the accounting treatment for each assets deeply.

<sup>1</sup> Table above is just illustration made by the researchers to make the explanation understandable. It presents simple calculation by ignoring any tax for time deposit and any impairment for building.

<sup>2</sup> Document used by the taxpayer to disclose assets, liabilities, net asset value, as well as the calculation and payment of redemption

<sup>3</sup> Letter issued by Minister of Finance as proof of giving tax amnesty

### Interpretation of Result and Discussion

PSAK 70 gives the option for entity to apply either General or Optional approach. The entity will apply prospectively if they choose Optional Approach, and apply retrospectively if they choose General Approach. Although PT XYZ choose Optional Approach for the accounting treatment in dealing tax amnesty assets, this research also explain how to deal with retrospective policy if the entity chose General Approach. This is done by researcher in order to give the readers understanding about the differences between prospective and retrospective policy, so the readers can clearly understand the whole concept in accounting treatment for tax amnesty assets. Every approach for each assets (time deposit and building) will be explained by the researcher in detail in this part.

### Time deposits

#### A. Optional Approach (Prospective policy)

Upon issuance SKPP by Minister of Finance, the entity recognized time deposits based on amount in SKPP, with journal:

Time deposit	Rp 114.865.341,00
Additional Paid-in Capital (APIC)	Rp 114.865.341,00
<i>To recognize time deposit as tax amnesty assets</i>	

Initial measurement should be at acquisition cost, in which the amount based on SKPP. However, there will be no measurement after initial measurement since this time deposit has been liquidated in 2015.

There is no difference measurement method between time deposit with another items under cash on hand and in banks classification. Therefore, the entity will present time deposit in balance sheet under same classification as another non-tax amnesty assets in cash on hand and in banks, as illustrative balance sheet below:

**Table 7.**  
**Statement of Financial Position as of 31 December 2016**

PT XYZ LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2016 (Disajikan dalam Rupiah Indonesia, kecuali dinyatakan lain)		PT XYZ STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2016 (Expressed in Indonesia Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)		
	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember 2016/ 31 December 2016	31 Desember 2015/ 31 December 2015	
<b>A S E T</b>				<b>A S S E T S</b>
<b>ASET LANCAR</b>				<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>
Kas dan bank	4	1.454.747.000	1.625.081.000	Cash on hand and in banks
Piutang usaha				Trade receivables
Pihak berelasi	20	537.654.000	628.425.000	Related parties
Pihak ketiga		138.154.000	341.623.000	Third parties
Piutang non-usaha				Non-trade receivables
Pihak berelasi	20	8.375.932.000	42.145.000	Related parties
Pihak ketiga		42.621.000	135.135.000	Third parties
Uang muka dan beban dibayar dimuka		11.732.000	11.135.000	Advances and prepaid expenses
<b>Total Aset Lancar</b>		<b>10.560.840.000</b>	<b>2.783.544.000</b>	<b>Total Current Assets</b>



The entity will disclose adequate information related tax amnesty assets. At minimum, standard requires the reporting entity to disclose date of SKPP, amount recognized as tax amnesty assets based on SKPP, and amount of related liability. Illustrative notes of financial statements below shows about the disclosing of tax amnesty assets. The amount is accumulation of time deposits and building.

**Table 8.**  
**PT. XYZ**  
**Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016**

PT XYZ CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR 31 DESEMBER 2016 (Disajikan dalam Rupiah Indonesia, kecuali dinyatakan lain)	PT XYZ NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 (Expressed in Indonesia Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)
9. <b>PERPAJAKAN</b> (Lanjutan)	9. <b>TAXATION</b> (Continued)
e. <b>Aset Pengampunan Pajak</b>	e. <b>Tax Amnesty Asset</b>
Berdasarkan Surat Keterangan Pengampunan Pajak No. KET-xxxx/PP/WRQ.xx/2016 pada tanggal 29 September 2016, Perusahaan telah mengikuti program pengampunan pajak atas kas dan aset tetap sebesar Rp 539.865.341.	Based on Tax Amnesty Assessment Letter No. KET-xxxx/PP/WRQ.xx/2016 dated 29 September 2016, the Company signed up for tax amnesty program declaring cash and fixed assets amounting to Rp 539,865,341.

Also, the entity will disclose time deposits as illustrative notes of financial statement below:

**Table 9.**  
**PT. XYZ**  
**Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016**

PT XYZ CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR 31 DESEMBER 2016 (Disajikan dalam Rupiah Indonesia, kecuali dinyatakan lain)	PT XYZ NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 (Expressed in Indonesia Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	
4. <b>KAS DAN BANK</b>	4. <b>CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS</b>	
	<b>31 Desember 2016/ 31 December 2016</b>	<b>31 Desember 2015/ 31 December 2015</b>
<b>Kas</b>	54.747.000	25.081.000
<b>Bank</b>		
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	85.134.659	1.000.000.000
PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk	1.000.000.000	400.000.000
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk	200.000.000	200.000.000
Sub-total	1.285.134.659	1.600.000.000
<b>Aset pengampunan pajak</b>		
Deposito berjangka	114.865.341	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.454.747.000</b>	<b>1.625.081.000</b>
		<b>Cash on hand</b>
		<b>Cash in banks</b>
		PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
		PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk
		PT Bank Central Asia Tbk
		Sub-total
		<b>Tax amnesty assets</b>
		Time deposits
		<b>Total</b>

The company pay redemption money for time deposit based on the calculation (2% x Rp 114.865.341) which is Rp 2.297.307. The amount is disclosed in statement of profit or loss, usually

considered as “general and administrative expenses”. Under optional approach, the entity do not need to restate prior financial statements.

**B. General Approach (Retrospective policy)**

Although PT XYZ choose Optional Approach, this research also explain about how the accounting treatment for tax amnesty assets if the entity chose General Approach. The entity should follow the standard in PSAK 25: ‘Accounting Policies, Change in Estimates and Errors’ paragraph 41-53 if apply General Approach.

Retrospective is consider as correcting prior period error in current period as if it has been applied. In retrospective policy, the entity need to restate financial statement of prior period. Therefore, the entity do not involve additional paid-in capital as performed by optional approach. The entity shall refer to PSAK 55: ‘Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement’.

For time deposit, the company need to calculate the amount of interest income per year to be presented in statement of profir or loss. For 2011, the entity will do following journal to calculate interest income:

Jan-11	Time Deposit	Rp 90.000.000,00	
	Cash		Rp 90.000.000,00
<i>To recognize time deposit in January 2011</i>			

The entity will accrued the interest, let’s say in this ilustration is monthly. Every month, the entity will do following journal:

Interest Receivable	xx	
Interest Income		xx
<i>To Accrued the interest income</i>		

The entity will get interest income from time deposits. Every year ended, the entity will do following journal:

Time deposit	4.500.000	
Interest Receivable		4.500.000
<i>To recognize additional of time deposit in end 2011</i>		

Based on journal in the end of 2011, we know that the entity get interest income by Rp 4.500.000 in end of 2011. Therefore, the entity need to restate its 2011 financial statement: in balance sheet to restate the additional of Rp 94.500.000 time deposit, and in statement of profit or loss since there is additional of Rp 4.500.000 interest income. The same implemenation also applies in order to restate 2012 until 2015 financial statements.

**Building**

**A. Optional Approach (Prospective policy)**

Upon issuance SKPP by Minister of Finance, the entity recognized building based on amount in SKPP, with journal:

Building	Rp	425.000.000		
APIC			Rp	425.000.000
<i>To recognize building as tax amnesty assets</i>				

Initial measurement should be at acquisition cost, in which the amount based on SKPP. Measurement after initial measurement should be referred to PSAK 16: Fixed assets. The entity can choose either to use amount in SKPP as deemed cost for measurement after initial measurement, or **remeasure** amount in SKPP. Since the asset is in form of building, so the researcher prefer to use word **revalue** instead of remeasure. In fact, PT XYZ use revaluation model in order to make tax-amnesty assets and non-tax amnesty assets are under same measurement method since they use revaluation model for non-tax amnesty assets also. This part also explain in detail the accounting treatment for tax amnesty building under cost / revaluation model. Under PSAK 16, the company can choose to use either cost / revaluation model for measuring fixed assets.

#### 1. Cost model

Under PSAK 16, the company can choose to use either cost / revaluation model for measuring fixed assets. If the company choose to use amount in SKPP as deemed cost for measurement after initial measurement, the company should use cost model for doing measurement after initial measurement. Under cost model, the company have detail information about building as presented below:

**Table 10.**  
**Detail Information about Building**

Date	Acquisition Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Depreciation expense	Book value
Sept-Des 2016	Rp 1.000.000.000,00	Rp 575.000.000	Rp 25.000.000	Rp 400.000.000
Jan-Des 2017	Rp 1.000.000.000,00	Rp 600.000.000	Rp 100.000.000	Rp 300.000.000
Jan-Des 2018	Rp 1.000.000.000,00	Rp 700.000.000	Rp 100.000.000	Rp 200.000.000
Jan-Des 2019	Rp 1.000.000.000,00	Rp 800.000.000	Rp 100.000.000	Rp 100.000.000
Jan-Des 2020	Rp 1.000.000.000,00	Rp 900.000.000	Rp 100.000.000	Rp -

In end of 2016, the entity will do following journal:

Depreciation exp	Rp	25.000.000		
Accumulated Depr.			Rp	25.000.000
<i>To calculate acc.depr in 2016</i>				

Based on table and journal above, we have book value of building in 2016 by Rp 400.000.000. This amount will be used to present and disclose building as tax amnesty assets in financial statements.

There is difference measurement method between tax amnesty assets and non-tax amnesty assets. Therefore, the entity separate this building from non-taxamnesty fixed assets items in balance sheet, as presented by illustrative balance sheet below:

**Table 11.**  
**PT. XYZ**  
**Statements of Financial Statements as of 31 December 2016**

PT XYZ LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2016 (Disajikan dalam Rupiah Indonesia, kecuali dinyatakan lain)		PT XYZ STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2016 (Expressed in Indonesia Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	
	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember 2016/ 31 December 2016	31 Desember 2015/ 31 December 2015
<b>ASET TIDAK LANCAR</b>			<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>
Aset tetap	5	13.473.172.000	14.217.216.000 <i>Property and equipment</i>
Aset tidak lancar lainnya	6	2.995.385.000	2.945.642.000 <i>Other non-current assets</i>
Bangunan (aset pengampunan pajak)	5	400.000.000	- <i>Building (Tax amnesty assets)</i>
Taksiran tagihan restitusi pajak penghasilan	9c	-	52.236.000 <i>Estimated claims for income tax refund</i>
<b>Total Aset Tidak Lancar</b>		<b>16.868.557.000</b>	<b>17.215.094.000</b> <b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>
<b>TOTAL ASET</b>		<b>22.435.743.974</b>	<b>21.436.246.211</b> <b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>

The entity will disclose adequate information related tax amnesty assets. At minimum, standard requires the reporting entity to disclose date of SKPP, amount recognized as tax amnesty assets based on SKPP, and amount of related liability. Illustrative notes of financial statements below shows about the disclosing of tax amnesty assets. The amount is accumulation of time deposits and building.

**Table 12.**  
**PT. XYZ**  
**Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016**

PT XYZ CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR 31 DESEMBER 2016 (Disajikan dalam Rupiah Indonesia, kecuali dinyatakan lain)	PT XYZ NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 (Expressed in Indonesia Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)
9. <b>PERPAJAKAN</b> (Lanjutan)	9. <b>TAXATION</b> (Continued)
e. <b>Aset Pengampunan Pajak</b>	e. <b>Tax Amnesty Asset</b>
Berdasarkan Surat Keterangan Pengampunan Pajak No. KET-xxxx/PP/WRQ.xx/2016 pada tanggal 29 September 2016, Perusahaan telah mengikuti program pengampunan pajak atas kas dan aset tetap sebesar Rp 539.865.341.	Based on Tax Amnesty Assessment Letter No. KET-xxxx/PP/WRQ,xx/2016 dated 29 September 2016, the Company signed up for tax amnesty program declaring cash and fixed assets amounting to Rp 539,865,341.

Also, the entity will disclose building as illustrative notes of financial statement below:

**Table 13.**  
**PT. XYZ**  
**Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016**

PT XYZ CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR 31 DESEMBER 2016 (Disajikan dalam Rupiah Indonesia, kecuali dinyatakan lain)				PT XYZ NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 (Expressed in Indonesia Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)			
<b>5. ASET TETAP</b>				<b>5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT</b>			
2015	Saldo awal/ Beginning Balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Deduction	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	Saldo akhir/ Ending balance	2016	
<b>Biaya perolehan Pemilikan langsung</b>						<b>Cost Direct ownership</b>	
Jalan, jembatan dan dermaga	4.965.661.000	304.642.674	431.754.854	-	4.838.548.820	Road, bridges and jetties	
Bangunan	3.411.248.000	100.532.763	296.536.853	-	3.215.243.910	Building	
T a n a h	3.364.235.000	95.246.095	215.876.432	-	3.243.604.663	Land	
Kendaraan	2.091.123.000	-	211.764.432	-	1.879.358.568	Vehicles	
Peralatan dan perlengkapan kantor	1.124.875.000	-	395.558.961	-	729.316.039	Office furnitures and equipments	
M e s i n	1.605.531.000	-	-	-	1.605.531.000	Machineries	
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>16.562.673.000</b>	<b>500.421.532</b>	<b>1.351.491.532</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16.511.603.000</b>	<b>T o t a l</b>	
<b>Akumulasi penyusutan Pemilikan langsung</b>						<b>Accumulated depreciation Direct ownership</b>	
Jalan, jembatan dan dermaga	1.163.246.000	80.532.043	200.543.864	-	1.043.234.179	Road, bridges and jetties	
Bangunan	538.135.000	8.532.864	100.764.763	-	445.903.101	Building	
Kendaraan	467.705.000	3.632.672	-	-	471.337.672	Vehicles	
Peralatan dan perlengkapan kantor	158.135.000	3.532.653	85.975.532	-	75.692.121	Office furnitures and equipments	
M e s i n	18.236.000	4.418.300	20.390.373	-	2.263.927	Machineries	
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>2.345.457.000</b>	<b>100.648.532</b>	<b>407.674.532</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.038.431.000</b>	<b>T o t a l</b>	
<b>Book value</b>	<b>14.217.216.000</b>				<b>13.473.172.000</b>	<b>Book Value</b>	
<b>Biaya perolehan Pemilikan langsung (aset pengampunan pajak)</b>						<b>Cost Direct ownership (tax amnesty assets)</b>	
Bangunan	-	500.000.000	-	-	500.000.000	Building	
<b>Akumulasi penyusutan Pemilikan langsung (aset pengampunan pajak)</b>						<b>Accumulated depreciation Direct ownership (tax amnesty assets)</b>	
Bangunan	-	-	-	-	-	Building	
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500.000.000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500.000.000</b>	<b>T o t a l</b>	
<b>Book value</b>	<b>-</b>				<b>500.000.000</b>	<b>Book Value</b>	

As illustrative notes above tells, the entity do not disclose the building in same classification as non-tax amnesty building. Also, the entity considered acquisition date of building at 2016 instead of 2011. This is done because based on Article 2 Paragraph 3 Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 119/PMK.08/2016, affirms that additional asset and liability reported in SPHPP or SKPP will be considered as new acquisition asset and liability.

2. Revaluation model

PSAK 70 allows the entity to remeasure amount of building in SKPP at self-assessed fair value, based on the requirements in PSAK 16 as at the SKPP date (initial measurement date). Any difference between re-measurement amount and amount initially recognized should be adjusted to APIC. In September 2016, the entity will do following journal:

Building	Rp	425.000.000		
APIC			Rp	425.000.000
<i>To recognize building as tax amnesty assets</i>				

The initial measurement should be at acquisition cost, in which amount listed in SKPP as journal above. After the entity revalue building, let's assume that there will be additional value of Rp 5.000.000 building in September 2016. Table below presents the detail of building information after the entity do revaluation:

**Table 14.**  
**PT. XYZ**  
**Detail of Building Information after the Entity do Revaluation**

Revaluation on building	
Amount in September 2016	Rp 430.000.000
Useful life	4,25 years
Depreciation per month	Rp 8.431.373
Depreciation per year	Rp 101.176.471

Date	Acquisition Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Depreciation expense	Book value
Sept-Des 2016	Rp 430.000.000		Rp 25.294.118	Rp 404.705.882
Jan-Des 2017	Rp 430.000.000	Rp 25.294.118	Rp 101.176.471	Rp 303.529.412
Jan-Des 2018	Rp 430.000.000	Rp 126.470.588	Rp 101.176.471	Rp 202.352.941
Jan-Des 2019	Rp 430.000.000	Rp 227.647.059	Rp 101.176.471	Rp 101.176.471
Jan-Des 2020	Rp 430.000.000	Rp 328.823.529	Rp 101.176.471	Rp -

Therefore, the entity adjust the difference between re-measurement amount and amount initially recognized in APIC, as following journal:

Building	Rp	5.000.000		
APIC			Rp	5.000.000
<i>To adjust additional from revaluation to APIC</i>				

PSAK 70 stated that difference from **first** remeasurement shall be adjusted in APIC. Then, difference from next measurement (second, third, etc) refer to each relevant IFAS. It is the reason why the entity adjust the difference from **first** measurement for building in APIC instead of Revaluation Surplus (as required by PSAK 16). In end of 2016, the entity will have following journal:

Depreciation exp	Rp	25.294.118		
Accumulated depr.			Rp	25.294.118
<i>To calculate acc.depr in 2016</i>				

Based on table 4.1.2.2.5, the company will present and disclose Rp 404.705.882 in financial statements. There is no difference method in measurement fixed assets between tax amnesty assets and non-tax amnesty assets since both of them are using revaluation model. Therefore, the entity can put tax amnesty building in the same classification as non-tax fixed assets, as illustrative balance sheet presents below:

**Table 15.**  
**PT. XYZ**  
**Statement of Financial Position as of 31 December 2016**

PT XYZ		PT XYZ	
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN		STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	
PADA TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2016		AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2016	
(Disajikan dalam Rupiah Indonesia, kecuali dinyatakan lain)		(Expressed in Indonesia Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)	
	Catatan/ Notes	31 Desember 2016/ 31 December 2016	31 Desember 2015/ 31 December 2015
<b>ASET TIDAK LANCAR</b>			
Aset tetap	5	13.877.877.882	14.217.216.000
Aset tidak lancar lainnya	6	2.995.385.000	2.945.642.000
Taksiran tagihan restitusi pajak penghasilan	9c	-	52.236.000
<b>Total Aset Tidak Lancar</b>		<b>16.873.262.882</b>	<b>17.215.094.000</b>
<b>TOTAL ASET</b>		<b>22.440.449.856</b>	<b>21.436.246.211</b>
			<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>
			<i>Property and equipment</i>
			<i>Other non-current assets</i>
			<i>Estimated claims for income tax refund</i>
			<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>
			<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>

The entity will disclose adequate information related tax amnesty assets. At minimum, standard requires the reporting entity to disclose date of SKPP, amount recognized as tax amnesty assets based on SKPP, and amount of related liability. Illustrative notes of financial statements below shows about the disclosing of tax amnesty assets. The amount is accumulation of time deposits and building.

**Table 16.**  
**PT. XYZ**  
**Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016**

PT XYZ CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR 31 DESEMBER 2016 (Disajikan dalam Rupiah Indonesia, kecuali dinyatakan lain)	PT XYZ NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 (Expressed in Indonesia Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)
<b>9. PERPAJAKAN (Lanjutan)</b>	<b>9. TAXATION (Continued)</b>
<b>e. Aset Pengampunan Pajak</b>	<b>e. Tax Amnesty Asset</b>
Berdasarkan Surat Keterangan Pengampunan Pajak No. KET-xxxx/PP/WRQ.xx/2016 pada tanggal 29 September 2016, Perusahaan telah mengikuti program pengampunan pajak atas kas dan aset tetap sebesar Rp 539.865.341.	Based on Tax Amnesty Assessment Letter No. KET-xxxx/PP/WRQ.xx/2016 dated 29 September 2016, the Company signed up for tax amnesty program declaring cash and fixed assets amounting to Rp 539,865,341.

Also, the entity will disclose building as illustrative notes of financial statement below:

**Table 17.**  
**PT. XYZ**  
**Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2016**

PT XYZ CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN UNTUK TAHUN YANG BERAKHIR 31 DESEMBER 2016 (Disajikan dalam Rupiah Indonesia, kecuali dinyatakan lain)						PT XYZ NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 (Expressed in Indonesia Rupiah, unless otherwise stated)					
<b>5. ASET TETAP</b>						<b>5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT</b>					
2015	Saldo awal/ Beginning Balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Deduction	Reklasifikasi/ Reclassification	Saldo akhir/ Ending balance	2016					
<b>Biaya perolehan</b>						<b>Cost</b>					
<b>Pemilikan langsung</b>						<b>Direct ownership</b>					
Jalan, jembatan dan dermaga						Road, bridges and jetties					
Bangunan						Building					
Kendaraan						Vehicles					
Peralatan dan perlengkapan kantor						Office furnitures and equipments					
Mesin						Machineries					
<b>Total</b>						<b>Total</b>					
<b>Akumulasi penyusutan</b>						<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
<b>Pemilikan langsung</b>						<b>Direct ownership</b>					
Jalan, jembatan dan dermaga						Road, bridges and jetties					
Bangunan						Building					
Kendaraan						Vehicles					
Peralatan dan perlengkapan kantor						Office furnitures and equipments					
Mesin						Machineries					
<b>Total</b>						<b>Total</b>					
<b>Book value</b>						<b>Book Value</b>					

As illustrative notes above tells, the entity disclose the building in same classification as non-tax amnesty building, and also tax amnesty building is considered as additions of building in 2016. The company pay redemption money for building based on the calculation (2% x Rp 425.000.000) which is Rp Rp 8.500.000. The amount is disclosed in statement of profit or loss, usually



considered as “general and administrative expenses”. Under optional approach, the entity do not need to restate prior financial statements.

**B. General Approach (Retrospective policy)**

Although PT XYZ choose Optional Approach, this research also explain about how the accounting treatment for tax amnesty assets if the entity chose General Approach. The entity should follow the standard in PSAK 25: ‘Accounting Policies, Change in Estimates and Errors’ paragraph 41-53 if apply General Approach.

Retrospective is consider as correcting prior period error in current period as if it has been applied. In retrospective policy, the entity need to restate financial statement of prior period. Therefore, the entity do not involve additional paid-in capital as performed by optional approach. The entity shall refer to PSAK 16 : ‘Fixed Assets’ for the accounting treatment.

For building, the entity need to calculate depreciation expense per year to be presented in statement of profir or loss. Assume the entity purchase building with cash. For January 2011, the entity will do following journal:

Jan-11	Building	Rp	1.000.000.000		
	Cash			Rp	1.000.000.000
<i>To recognize building in 2011</i>					

The end of 2011, the entity will calculate depreciation expenses, as follows:

Depreciation exp	Rp	100.000.000		
Accumulated depr.			Rp	100.000.000
<i>To calculate depreciation exp in 2011</i>				

Based on journal in the end of 2011, we know that the entity have depreciation expenses by Rp 100.000.000 in end of 2011. The entity need to restate its 2011 financial statement: in balance sheet to present Rp 1.000.000.000 building, and in statement of profit or loss to present Rp 100.000.000 building depreciation expenses. The same implemenation also applies in order to restate 2012 until 2015 financial statements.

For revaluation model under general approach, it is considered as rare thing to do. The company only do revaluation model under general approach if only they have clear information regarding revaluation. The company adjust the difference on Revaluation Surplus. For example, let’s re-present table 18 as follows:

**Table 18.**  
**PT. XYZ**  
**Adjustment on Revaluation Surplus**

First acquisition date	Acquisition Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Total
Jan-Des 2011	Rp 1.000.000.000,00	Rp 100.000.000,00	Rp 900.000.000,00
Jan-Des 2012	Rp 1.000.000.000,00	Rp 200.000.000,00	Rp 800.000.000,00
Jan-Des 2013	Rp 1.000.000.000,00	Rp 300.000.000,00	Rp 700.000.000,00
Jan-Des 2014	Rp 1.000.000.000,00	Rp 400.000.000,00	Rp 600.000.000,00
Jan-Des 2015	Rp 1.000.000.000,00	Rp 500.000.000,00	Rp 500.000.000,00
Jan-Sept 2016	Rp 1.000.000.000,00	Rp 575.000.000,00	Rp 425.000.000,00
Jan-Des 2016	Rp 1.000.000.000,00	Rp 600.000.000,00	Rp 400.000.000,00

**Table 19.**  
**PT. XYZ**  
**Adjustment**

Date	Acquisition Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Depreciation expense	Book value
Sept-Des 2016	Rp 430.000.000		Rp 25.294.118	Rp 404.705.882
Jan-Des 2017	Rp 430.000.000	Rp 25.294.118	Rp 101.176.471	Rp 303.529.412
Jan-Des 2018	Rp 430.000.000	Rp 126.470.588	Rp 101.176.471	Rp 202.352.941
Jan-Des 2019	Rp 430.000.000	Rp 227.647.059	Rp 101.176.471	Rp 101.176.471
Jan-Des 2020	Rp 430.000.000	Rp 328.823.529	Rp 101.176.471	Rp -

Let's assume in September 2016, the entity decided to revalue their building and get Rp 430.000.000. We know that the entity have additional Rp 5.000.000 building. The entity will do following journal:

Accumulated depr.	Rp	5.000.000	
Revaluation surplus			Rp 5.000.000
<i>To recognize gain on revaluation</i>			

As stated in table 19, the entity will restate its 2016 financial statement to present Rp 404.705.882 building in balance sheet and Rp 25.294.118 building depreciation expenses in statement of profit or loss.

This part has explained: phenomenon of tax amnesty in PT XYZ; and recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosing of time deposit and building including under General and Optional Approach. Under General approach, the entity shall apply it retrospectively, and the treatment (recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosing shall refer to each relevant SFAS. Under Optional Approach, the entity shall apply it prospectively, and the treatment shall refer to PSAK 70: 'Akuntansi Aset dan Liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak'. Therefore, the researcher concludes that all research objectives are met.

## Conclusion

PT XYZ has tax amnesty assets in form of time deposit and building. By revealing their hidden assets, and paying the small amount of redemption money, it is free from any indictment and also penalty in taxation field.

The entity shall refer to PSAK 70 : 'Akuntansi Aset dan Liabilitas Pengampunan Pajak' in dealing with assets if they decided to join tax amnesty program. They should use the amount in SKPP (Surat Keterangan Pengampunan Pajak) for both recognition and initial measurement. The entity recognize tax amnesty assets by debiting assets and crediting additional paid0ic capital. For measurement after inital measurement, it refers to each relevant IFAS. The entity presents tax amnesty assets to same classification with non-tax amnesty assets only if they have same measurement method. At minimum, the entity disclose the following in notes of financial statements: date of SKPP: date of SKPP, amount recognized as tax amnesty assets based on SKPP, and amount related liability.

The entity need to restate if applying with General Approach. The entity do not need to restate if applying with Optional Approach. Under General approach, the accounting treatment

(recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure) shall refer to PSAK 70. Under Optional Approach, the accounting treatment shall refer to each relevant SFAS.

This research only discuss about time deposit and building. Therefore, the absence of other kind of assets become limitation for this research.

Every research is recommended to have previous research as benchmark. However, not every country in this world have run tax amnesty program and the researcher find no study, both in Indonesia and other countries, that specifically describe about the accounting treatment for tax amnesty assets, and that which has found no empirical support for this research. Therefore, the researcher declared that this research gives new ideas and becoming breakthrough research, meaning that this research does not use previous research as benchmark, but this research will be used as benchmark for future research.

The financial report is the fundamental thing because it reflected how assets and liabilities should be recorded in the balance sheet. Since this research is conducted before the company publish the annual financial statement for 2016, so the absence of financial statement becomes the limitation for this research.

It is important to the future research to assess the intangible assets, inventory, and investment. This research also give the recommendation to the readers, especially for the company who have not joined tax amnesty program, to join as well as soon as possible because of the benefit they can receive with the tax amnesty program.

## References

- Alm, J., McKee, M., Beck, W. (1990). Amazing Grace: Tax Amnesties and Compliance. *National Tax Journal*, 43(1), 23-37.
- DSAK IAI (2016). PSAK 70: Akuntansi aset dan liabilitas pengampunan pajak  
Dirjen Pajak Kementerian Keuangan. (2016). Retrieved from <http://www.pajak.go.id>  
Finansial.bisnis.com. (2016). Retrieved from <http://finansial.bisnis.com/read/20161229/10/615837/amnesti-pajak-jelang-akhir-periode-kedua-pernyataan-harta-rp4.206-triliun.-sehari-naik-rp47-triliun>
- Fatih, Eren (2011). Tax Amnesty with Effects and Effecting Aspects: Tax Compliance, Tax Audits and Enforcements Around. The Turkish Case
- PWC Indonesia (2016). Accounting News Flash PSAK 70: Accounting for Tax Amnesty Assets and Liabilities
- Sumarso (2016). Memahami Perlakuan Akuntansi bagi Entitas yang Mengikuti Program Amnesti Pajak.
- WisegEEK. (2014). What is Tax Amnesty? Retrieved from <http://www.wisegEEK.com/what-is-tax-amnesty.htm>.