

## Optimization of Tax Revenue in The Time of Covid-19 in Organization of Islamic Cooperation Countries (Case Studies in Egypt, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan)

Cindy Ayu Prasasti<sup>1</sup>, Fachrounissa Zein Vitadiar<sup>2</sup>,  
Irvan Yusuf Nugroho<sup>3</sup>, Laila M. Pimada<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Departement of Islamic Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Brawijaya, Jl. Veteran Ketawanggede Kec. Lowokwaru Kota Malang 65145, Indonesia  
e-mail: <sup>1</sup>[cindyayuprsst@student.ub.ac.id](mailto:cindyayuprsst@student.ub.ac.id), <sup>2</sup>[nissa2711@student.ub.ac.id](mailto:nissa2711@student.ub.ac.id),  
<sup>3</sup>[irvanyusuf\\_98@student.ub.ac.id](mailto:irvanyusuf_98@student.ub.ac.id) <sup>4</sup>[lailapimada@ub.ac.id](mailto:lailapimada@ub.ac.id)

**Abstract:** In-state revenue, the tax sector is one of the biggest contributors to the country's infrastructure development. Tax contribution to protecting the financial sector. However, lately, the condition of some countries is less stable because of the COVID-19 virus which limits all human activities that have an impact on decreasing tax revenues and economic decline. Thus, the purpose of this study is to analyze the right policies to be implemented by the Indonesian government in optimizing tax revenues in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. Descriptive qualitative method is used to directly see the impact and tax regulations set by the governments of the member countries of the Islamic Cooperation Organization (OIC). By looking at the results of the research, the government's policy of providing tax breaks and cuts in Indonesia with an unstable financial condition provides an opportunity for people to make tax payments. This must also be supported by increased public awareness of the importance of taxes and regulations or tax violation fines. The government can also optimize taxes by increasing the accurate and selective supervision of goods that endanger human health so that they do not occur in other expenses caused by goods entering Indonesia.

**Keywords:** optimization, tax, policy.

**Abstrak:** Dalam penerimaan suatu negara, sektor pajak menjadi salah satu penyumbang terbesar untuk pembangunan infrastruktur negara. Kontribusi pajak untuk melindungi sektor perekonomian. Namun, akhir-akhir ini kondisi beberapa negara kurang stabil yang disebabkan oleh virus COVID-19 yang membatasi seluruh aktivitas manusia sehingga berdampak pada penurunan penerimaan pajak dan kelesuan ekonomi. Dengan demikian, tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk menganalisis kebijakan yang tepat untuk diterapkan pemerintah Indonesia dalam mengoptimalkan penerimaan pajak di tengah kondisi pandemi COVID-19. Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk melihat langsung dampak dan regulasi pajak yang telah ditetapkan pemerintah dari negara anggota Organisasi Kerjasama Islam (OKI). Dengan melihat hasil dari penelitian maka kebijakan pemerintah dengan memberikan keringanan dan pemotongan pajak di Indonesia dengan kondisi perekonomian yang kurang stabil memberi peluang bagi orang-orang untuk mempermudah membayar pajak. Hal tersebut harus didukung dengan peningkatan sosialisasi kepada masyarakat akan pentingnya pajak dan peraturan atau denda dalam pelanggaran pajak. Pemerintah juga dapat mengoptimalkan pajak dengan meningkatkan pengawasan yang akurat dan selektif pada barang-barang yang membahayakan kesehatan manusia agar tidak terjadi pengeluaran lain yang disebabkan pada barang-barang yang masuk di Indonesia.

**Kata kunci:** optimalisasi, pajak, kebijakan

## 1. Introduction

At the end of 2019, a new virus that shocked the world appeared, namely the corona virus which causes the COVID-19 disease. At first the corona virus only infected humans around the city of Wuhan, but then quickly spread throughout China. Even when entering the beginning of 2020, the corona virus has spread to countries around China, including Japan, Korea, even to the European Continent, then spread to other Asian countries such as Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia is no exception. According to data from the official website of the World Health Organization (WHO) (<https://www.who.int/>), at the beginning of May 2020 more than three million people were confirmed positive with more than 200 thousand deaths, and it is still increasing every day. The corona virus is known to enter Indonesia around the second month of 2020 and spread rapidly in less than a month. According to data presented by the government on the official COVID-19 website (<https://covid19.go.id/>), more than ten thousand people indicated positive for the corona virus, with the death toll reaching 800 people or in other words an 8% level. deaths in Indonesia are caused by the corona virus.

Because of its rapid spread in various parts of the world, WHO has declared that COVID-19 is a disaster on an international scale. Besides causing an increase in death cases in the world, this epidemic also disrupts people's activities. Many

developed countries have quickly issued lockdown orders and ordered all citizens to self-isolate at home to reduce the potential for a wider spread. All office buildings, schools, universities and other public places are closed. So that all activities in the country stop, including economic activity. Not only the economy in countries infected with COVID-19, but the entire global economy is also affected. International trade worsened, export and import activities had to be stopped, and many investments were hampered because China was the second largest economic center after the United States (<https://tirto.id/>) and the COVID-19 outbreak originated in that country. The Indonesian state itself has also experienced a decline in investment, the tourism sector which contributes to foreign exchange quite high has also decreased drastically, the rupiah has begun to be depressed (<https://kemenkeu.go.id/>). The Indonesian government then immediately issued new regulations regarding economic policies, including Bank Indonesia (BI) policies, the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN), and tax revenue posts.

During a pandemic like this, of course, the funds issued by the government will be greater than when the country is in normal conditions (<https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/>). The funds are widely used to help fight the corona virus as well as for subsidies in several affected sectors. However, taxes, which are the largest contributor to state revenue

and should increase government revenue, have decreased due to this COVID-19

(<https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/>). Based on the facts, tax revenue in Indonesia itself has decreased by about 10% when compared to last year (<https://kemenkeu.go.id/>). The government has also tried to take quick steps in order to maximize tax revenue by implementing tax incentive policies and online tax return reporting.

Countries that are members of the OIC also experience the same thing, the economy is also affected, including tax revenue, which is one of the largest sources of income for state revenue. OIC member countries that are the focus of our research are Egypt, Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan because they have almost the same economic conditions as Indonesia so that relevant comparisons can be made. The measures implemented by these countries in dealing with COVID-19 include tax incentive assistance and time off for paying taxes without being subject to fines.

Because the impact caused by the COVID-19 outbreak is considered to be very influential on the economic situation, especially on tax revenue in each country, the aim of this study is to analyze the comparison of policies made by each OIC country in optimizing tax revenue. The research we will do is to conduct a literature study by looking at the policies and measures adopted by other countries, especially Egypt, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan, examining more deeply and then analyzing the comparative policies

implemented by the governments of other countries and the government. Indonesia, so that it can provide input for the Indonesian government to take further steps as implemented by other countries in dealing with COVID-19, so that tax collection in Indonesia can be carried out optimally even though taxes are getting minimal. Then they can do a structured arrangement on "Optimizing Tax Revenues in the Covid-19 Period in OIC Countries (Case Studies of Egypt, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan)."

## 2. Theoretical Basis

### *Taxes and Influence on the Economy*

Taxes can be defined as evidence of active community participation as citizens required for national development and its implementation has been regulated in statutory regulations, and aims for the welfare of society (Judisseno, 1977). Another definition states that tax is a compelling levy on citizens that is carried out by the state with the aim of meeting various needs for development (Arumsari, 2012). Taxes play a major role in the country's economic growth, one of which is the largest revenue in determining budget policy. In terms of determining the budget surplus policy, the government can take steps for how to increase taxes, for example in income tax or the government can also take other steps such as reducing government spending. Meanwhile, in determining budget deficit policies, the government can take steps such as lowering taxes which will have an impact on increasing public

production and consumption (Sari, et al. 2014).

Taxes are the main source of income in improving the economy. In improving the economy, taxes play a role in providing the facilities needed by the community and to assist the running of government. If used as a percentage, seventy percent of state revenue comes from taxes. Therefore, taxes are very important for the running of the government, especially in the economic field, without taxes, the country's economy cannot run well. In the public economy, taxes are usually used to finance public facilities and state public expenditures, as well as public savings which are rotated again to be used as public investment financing where these activities will also affect national income, therefore, it is necessary to increase awareness of the importance of paying taxes for all of society, especially taxpayers (Sari, et al. 2014).

### ***COVID-19 and its Impact on the Economy***

At the end of 2019, the COVID-19 virus emerged and broke out in Wuhan City, China for the first time. According to research, the COVID-19 virus is thought to have originated from bats and wild animals, because after further investigation, the majority or even the entire population infected with the virus had previously visited a wild animal market in Wuhan City, China. The rate of spread of the COVID-19 virus is very fast, because humans are always doing activities that require interaction with each

other. At the beginning of May 2020, 210 countries were infected with COVID-19. This includes countries that are also members of the OIC, such as Egypt, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and Indonesia. In Indonesia alone, as many as more than ten thousand people indicated positive for the COVID-19 virus, 1522 of them recovered, and 792 people died (<https://covid19.go.id/>).

Its spread is very fast in various parts of the world, so the COVID-19 virus is said to be a disaster on an international scale. Many developed countries have quickly issued lockdown orders and ordered all citizens to self-isolate at home to reduce the potential for a wider spread. As a result of this lockdown, the global economy is estimated to experience a decline of up to one percent in 2020 due to the COVID-19 virus, this figure could experience greater pressure if Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) are implemented for a long period of time without any prompt and precise responses regarding fiscal policy (Suminar, 2020).

According to the Institute for Development of Economics and Finance (INDEF), restrictions will have a major impact on the service sector and industry, which always require physical interaction with each other, such as in the tourism, trade, and so on. When a business has decreased income or even experienced a loss of income, it will increase unemployment as well, which in turn will also have an impact on increasing demand widely due to changes in the level of supply.

The magnitude of the impact caused by the lockdown depends on the time frame, economic activity and society, as well as on the steps and fiscal policies undertaken by the government

(<https://www.suarasurabaya.net>).

Workers from various companies are also not immune from the impact caused by the COVID-19 virus outbreak. Many workers have to be subject to termination of work rights (PHK) because of work that is usually done outdoors, during a pandemic like this can only be done at home with the Work from Home (WFH) system. In addition, layoffs were also carried out due to decreased consumer purchasing power, restrictions on export activities, and scarcity of production raw materials which hampered company production activities which would reduce or even harm company revenues. The number of unemployed increases, reduces the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) so that economic growth is also disrupted. This means that the global economy could experience a decline of almost one percent by the end of 2019, or maybe even higher if the government is unable to respond to fiscal policies properly, such as providing income assistance and trying to increase consumer purchasing power (Suminar, 2020).

The bad effects of a long-term lockdown by developed countries will also affect developing countries because the trade and investment relationship between developed countries and developing countries is quite large. A decrease in the level of consumption in developed

countries will reduce the amount of consumer goods imported from developing countries. The tourism and commodity sectors were the sectors most affected by the dramatic decline in production activities and the number of tourists. Workers in this sector are also forced to be laid off. Meanwhile, a decrease in income will increase the country's debt so that the government must limit public spending because many state expenditures and expenditures are allocated to deal with the impact caused by COVID-19.

On the other side, when public spending has increased, the revenue received by the state is the opposite due to COVID-19. Because taxes, which are one of the largest contributors to income in the country, have decreased, a number of countries have chosen tax instruments to be one of the alternatives to save the domestic economy. Some of the tax instruments that are reduced after being used in handling COVID-19 are Corporate Income Tax (PPh), Personal Income Tax (PPh) and Tax in the Context of Imports (PDRI). However, Value Added Tax (VAT), on average, is still positive (<https://kemenkeu.go.id/>).

### 3. Research Methods

This research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Current and past phenomena can be described using descriptive methods. In addition, this method is able to describe the situation in its development stage (Sukmadinata, 2006). The purpose of using this method is to describe accurately and

structurally based on all the collection of information and data obtained for further analysis.

This qualitative research is research in explaining and describing events caused by something that cannot be measured in a quantitative approach such as examples of social influence (Saryono, 2010). The step in using qualitative research is by looking at current data or field phenomena and is supported by previous existing theories, so that a theory from the data will emerge. With this qualitative descriptive research method, it can highlight the stages and meanings contained in this phenomenon.

#### **Types and Sources of Data**

Secondary data is data collection from other parties by processing it first, and this type of data is applied in this research. That way, this data is not immediately used without any form of selection and processing. The data taken is sourced from the WHO Official Website, the COVID-19 Website, the Ministry of Finance's Web site for each OIC country, financial services authorities, national tax revenue data that can be obtained from the Director General of Taxation, several articles, previous literature and can also be obtained from journals.

#### **Data Collection Technique**

The steps applied in this research data collection, using literature study. Literature study can be explained as a way of collecting various information and data in accordance with the problems

discussed in this study. The use of literature study techniques can help to see a variety of information about similar studies or there are similarities with the topic being researched (Sarwono, 2006). According to Nazir (1998), the literature study technique is by combining all data obtained from several literatures, articles, and journals. After finding the source, then this research is analyzed and compared with several sources of literature whose purpose is to provide theoretic data.

#### **4. Analysis and Discussion Egyptian Government Policy**

Actions to restore the situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in Egypt are carried out in various steps through public policies, including allocating funds of EGP 100 billion or worth more than USD 63.5 million ([www.ekonomi.nusantaratv.com](http://www.ekonomi.nusantaratv.com)). In addition, the Egyptian government submitted a plan to request financial assistance to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with the COVID-19 outbreak, but the Egyptian prime minister, Mostafa Madbouli, did not provide a more detailed explanation in the aid package proposal to be submitted for one year ([www.cnnindonesia.com](http://www.cnnindonesia.com)).

In the tax sector, the Egyptian government provides relief from the payment of income tax (PPH) for the 2019 report by giving installments until June 30 without imposing fines or postponement fees. Then in order to keep tax revenue optimal, the government also provides various facilities amid the systematic risk

due to the COVID-19 outbreak. Egyptian Finance Minister Mohamed Maaait in his explanation imposed a relaxation facility on income tax (PPn), namely, all companies affected by the COVID-19 outbreak will pay 20 percent of income tax due in April, 30 percent in May and the remaining 50. percent will be paid at the end of June without being subject to a penalty (english.arham.org.eg). Other tax-related policies include the payment of real estate tax levied on factories and tourist facilities for three months, stopping administrative confiscation of taxpayers in exchange for 10 percent of the tax due to them and extending the moratorium on the taxation on agricultural land for a period of 2 year (english.arham.org.eg).

#### *Turkish Government Policy*

The Turkish government has carried out various policies in order to plague the growth curve of the COVID-19 outbreak, including allocating a stimulus package for the economy worth TRY 100 billion or the equivalent of USD 15.4 billion. This value if converted into rupiah equivalent to IDR 250 trillion (amp.kontan.co.id). The stimulus was allocated to several affected sectors, namely delays in debt payments and tax cuts in various sectors.

Quoting from (<https://www.lexology.com>), the Turkish government imposed the Economic Stability Shield, which is a series of policies intended to ease the tax burden and social insurance burden on the business sector,

support credit and protect jobs. In its implementation, the components in this package are described as follows:

1. Postponement of payment of withholding taxes, VAT deductions and social security agency (SSI) premiums in April, May and June for six months. This policy applies to businesses in the automotive, retail, iron and steel sectors, logistics and transportation, theater and cinema, accommodation, food and beverage, textiles and clothing and events and organizations.
2. Until 2020, the accommodation tax will not be applied.
3. Withholding VAT (Value Added Tax) for domestic flights from 18% to 1% initially for three months.
4. In order to protect the level of capacity utilization, the government provides support in the form of share financing to be provided to exporters.
5. A six-month delay in the amount of easement entitlements and profit-sharing payments related to hotel rentals for April, May, June.
6. Postponement of credit capital and interest payments for a minimum of three months for companies whose cash flow has deteriorated due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as providing additional financial support to these companies, if necessary.
7. The minimum allowance for pensions will be increased to TRY 1,500.

8. Incentives for religious holidays for retirees will be paid in early April directly to their respective bank accounts via wire transfer. This is done to prevent them from going to the bank to take the incentive.
9. The government develops alternative channels in the manufacturing and retail sectors to avoid disruptions to global supply chains.
10. Additional financial assistance in the amount of TRY 2 billion allocated through the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services to families in need according to predetermined criteria.
11. The tax declaration is postponed for 3 months and support for the minimum wage will continue.
12. Payment delay for 3 months without interest for craftsmen and traders whose businesses have been negatively affected during this period and who have submitted requests to the Turkish state-owned bank, Halkbank. Deferred payments include equity and interest on credit payable for April, May and June.
13. Increased credit guarantee fund limit from TRY 25 billion to TRY 50 billion. This will be prioritized for companies that need liquidity due to the impact of COVID-19 as well as Small and Medium Enterprises (UKM).
14. Encourage the implementation of credit packages for Turkish citizens for social purposes under suitable and favorable conditions.
15. Credit registries with companies that have defaulted in April, May and June as a result of actions

taken to prevent the spread of COVID-19 will be considered a force majeure.

16. Increase the availability of credit from 80% to 90% for houses under TRY 500,000 and the minimum down payment will be reduced by 10%.

#### ***Saudi Arabia Government Policy***

Saudi Arabia is a center of worship for Muslims, so the implementation of policies by the local government is largely dominated by restrictions on mass worship activities. This was done even before the first case was published. Restrictions on worship activities have a negative impact on the economy in the tourism sector, considering that worship activities such as Hajj and Umrah are one of the sources of national income in Saudi Arabia apart from the oil and gas sector. According to 2014 data, this sector contributed USD 18.6 billion or equivalent to 10% of the oil and gas sector revenue ([amp.tirto.id](http://amp.tirto.id)).

Oil and gas is one of the mainstays of Saudi Arabia, where this country is very influential because most countries in the world need mobility to distribute goods and services. where in distributing it requires transportation which generally relies on oil and gas as the main fuel. This is where Saudi Arabia plays a vital role because it is one of the largest suppliers of oil and gas.

However, with the corona virus outbreak, the Saudi Arabian oil and gas sector experienced sluggishness after the government took a policy



by calling on physical distancing which resulted in a lockdown in an area. Under these conditions, transportation traffic as the main role in distribution is reduced, so that people's purchasing power decreases. This affects the decline in the demand curve for oil and gas, causing world oil prices to drop. Even on April 22, 2020 the world oil price fell to minus USD 3.91 per barrel and reached its lowest point on Monday, to minus USD 40.32 per barrel (investor.id).

Considering that the oil and gas sector is the main source of income, the decline in world oil prices has an impact on Saudi Arabia's income which has also decreased. State income decreased, but state spending increased. The largest state expenditure is on the health sector and providing incentives, causing a state deficit of up to USD 9 billion. As a result of this impact, the Saudi Arabian government took steps by issuing a policy, namely increasing the value added tax (VAT) by three times. The VAT which was originally only 5% was increased to 15%, besides that the Saudi Arabian government will also delay direct assistance to people affected by the COVID-19 outbreak (www.cnbcindonesia.com).

### ***Government of Pakistan Policy***

Pakistan, which is one of the countries with the largest Muslim population in the world, is also facing the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak. According to data on May 2, 2020, COVID-19 cases in this country have reached 18,144, of which 4,715 recovered and 417 died

(www.worldometers.info).

According to Pakistan's monthly economic update for April 2020, the local government responds that there will be three bad possibilities due to the corona pandemic, including a sharp decline in domestic and global demand, low tourism and business travel, supply disruptions and others.

The government released a stimulus package of PKR 1,240 billion. The stimulus package is the greatest value in Pakistan's history. The funds are planned to be prioritized in order to overcome the risks that occur due to the COVID-19 outbreak where the funds will be distributed in three segments, namely emergency response, assistance to the community and support to the economic and business sectors.

In addition, the Pakistani government launched a policy equivalent to direct cash assistance, namely the Ehsaas Emergency Cash Program. In this program, the government will allocate funds amounting to PKR 144 billion where direct cash assistance of PKR 12000 will be distributed to every 12 million families who receive daily wages who are severely affected by the pandemic. Pakistan also provides exemptions from various forms of import taxes on medical devices that can prevent or cure COVID-19 (news.ddtc.co.id).

Meanwhile the good news sided with Pakistan amid the issue of falling oil prices. For Pakistan, this is a positive sign for the economic sector because a fall in crude oil prices can reduce the current account

deficit and reduce inflationary pressure.

### ***Indonesian Government Policy***

The COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia began when the central government announced the first cases in early March 2020, in which two people tested positive for COVID-19. Gradually the curve of the COVID-19 case is increasing and in the end it has a significant impact on the economy, starting from a slowdown in national economic growth, an increase in state spending and financing and a decrease in state revenue. In this case, the government as a stakeholder immediately makes a rescue, especially in the health and economic aspects.

Taxes as an instrument of state revenue cannot be separated from the impact of the pandemic, but taxes also have the potential to be a solution. Therefore, the government is trying to implement optimization, one of which is by providing tax policies in the form of:

1. The corporate income tax rate is gradually lowered to provide relaxation to business entities so that they can survive amid the COVID-19 pandemic, which includes,
  - a. General corporate income tax rates are reduced from 25% to 22% in 2020 and 2021, and 20% starting in 2022.
  - b. The corporate income tax rate for stock exchange with certain conditions is 3% lower than the general rate, so it will be 19% for 2020 and 2021 and 17% in 2022.

2. The imposition of a Trading Activity Tax through the Electronic System for the business sector that is growing amid the COVID-19 pandemic due to limited face-to-face transactions.
3. Enforcement of an extension of the period in order to relieve Taxpayers and DGT in fulfilling their respective obligations. For taxpayers, the objection request is extended up to 9 months and for DGT, the settlement period is extended.
4. Incentives for VAT include:
  - a. Imports of BKP are not subject to VAT levy by certain parties.
  - b. VAT on the delivery of BKP and JKP by PKP to certain parties is borne by the government.
  - c. VAT on the utilization of JKP from outside the customs area inside the customs area by certain parties is borne by the government.
5. Incentives for exemption from income tax deduction and collection include:
  - a. Withholding PPh Article 21 (without SKB) to individual domestic taxpayers for services obtained from certain parties.
  - b. Collecting Income Tax Article 22 Import (without SKB) on imports and / or Article 22 Income Tax (with SKB) on purchases of goods by certain parties
  - c. Collecting Income Tax Article 22 (with SKB) on sales of goods made by third parties to certain parties.

- d. Withholding Income Tax Article 23 (with SKB) for domestic corporate taxpayers and Permanent Establishments for services obtained from certain parties.
6. The government provides incentives by covering a final income tax rate of 0.5% (PP 23/2018) to MSME players.

### ***Comparison of Tax Optimization Policies***

Every country has a policy to deal with an economy that is threatened with collapse due to the COVID-19 outbreak. However, in the policies of each country, from the policies made there are similarities and differences in each country.

The equation is as follows:

1. To help and facilitate the people's economy, each country provides some assistance in the form of facilities, one of which is tax relief. Of the five countries above, all countries provide relief in the period of paying taxes, so that it is not a one-time payment but is divided into several stages. Especially on income tax (PPh).
2. Turkey and Indonesia both provide value added tax (VAT) withholding and reduction.
3. Provide reduced penalties for postponement of tax payments and administrative costs.

However, there are also differences in policies for each country, as follows:

1. In the country of Saudi Arabia, the large amount of state spending on the health sector and the provision of incentives in that

country resulted in an excessive deficit after the world oil price dropped, so that the prevailing policies were different from other countries where all of them provided a discount on taxes, but in the country of Saudi Arabia it increased tax rates. This is a controversy considering that taxation in Saudi Arabia tends to be low because most of it has received subsidies from oil and gas sector revenues. This happened in value added tax, which increased threefold. Where the VAT which was originally only 5% increased to 15%.

2. The Pakistani government applies exemption of all forms of import tax on medical devices that can prevent or cure the COVID-19 virus.
3. In the country of Egypt, the payment of real estate tax is imposed on factories and tourist facilities for three months.

The difference in policies of each country can be used as analysis material for Indonesia to provide better policies to deal with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. From these differences it can be used as a consideration, where good policies that are emulated and relevant to be applied in the country of Indonesia can be further considered.

## 5. Conclusions

The recent outbreak of the disease or often referred to as the COVID-19 virus has significantly affected the economy in several countries. This is because the virus does not only attack the economy but also targets human health. Where all activities originate from humans, this causes all activities to be shut down or lockdown to minimize the spread of the COVID-19 virus and ultimately affect the economic downturn.

This impact was also felt by the OIC countries described above. Some of the best efforts have been given by the government to citizens with the aim of helping the community to survive while maintaining the spread of the virus that is getting wider. In addition to the assistance provided, several policies have also been made to deal with the negative effects of this virus, where one of the policies is the establishment and regulation of taxes in the midst of the COVID-19 outbreak.

Although there are several countries that reduce or cut the amount of their taxes with the aim of helping the community, it cannot be denied that taxes can contribute a large turnover to the state. Therefore, steps that the Indonesian government can take by continuing to strive to keep taxes in effect as usual, but by providing a number of conveniences such as a slight leeway in the payment period, the elimination of fines, and the elimination of administrative costs

With the provision of some assistance by the government, it is

hoped that countries with an indication of COVID-19 will continue to maintain economic stability. With additional support and public participation, such as maintaining stability in purchasing power and compliance with paying taxes, it will be easier to maintain the economy from collapsing.

In addition, the government does not only stick to providing assistance, but can mobilize the enthusiasm of the community to continue working even though they don't have to leave the house. Moreover, these works are able to be traded and help the community to be self-sufficient financially. There should also be more information on the importance of paying taxes, especially with the provision of a little convenience in tax regulation, the public should be able to fulfill their responsibilities properly. In addition, giving taxes on certain goods is more considered, whether these items can endanger public health or not. With this assistance for tax facilities and incentives for some goods, it is hoped that it can further optimize the public in paying tax compliance so as to optimize tax revenue as a source of state revenue.

## REFERENCES

- Ayuningtyas, R. & Subarkah, I. 2020. Arab Saudi Pemenang Pergulatan Harga Minyak Saat Ini. <https://investor.id/international/arab-saudi-pemenang-pergulatan-harga-minyak-saat-ini>. Diakses 30 April 2020.
- Bener Law Office. 2020. Turkey implements 'Economic Stability Shield' package. <https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=e073f5fe-f29b-4eab-826a-49a9a8bec49d>. Diakses 16 Mei 2020.
- Bonnel, R. 2000. HIV/AIDS and economic growth: a global perspective. *South African Journal of Economics*, 68(5), 820-855.
- Brainerd, E. & Siegler, M. V. 2003. The economic effects of the 1918 influenza epidemic.
- Budiyanti, Eka. 2020. Dampak Virus Corona terhadap Sektor Perdagangan dan Pariwisata Indonesia. *Pusat Penelitian Badan Keahlian DPR RI Bidang Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Publik*, 12(4), 19-24.
- CNBC Indonesia. 2020. Pemasukan Negara Jeblok, Arab Saudi Naikkan Pajak 3 Kali Lipat. <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20200511164850-8-157668/pemasukan-negara-jeblokarab-saudi-naikkan-pajak-3-kali-lipat>. Diakses 13 Mei 2020.
- DDTC Fiscal Research. 2020. Fasilitas Pajak Tertentu Dipercaya Percepat Penanganan Medis COVID-19. [https://news.ddtc.co.id/fasilitas-pajak-tertentu-dipercaya-percepat-penanganan-medis-covid-19-20313?page\\_y=878](https://news.ddtc.co.id/fasilitas-pajak-tertentu-dipercaya-percepat-penanganan-medis-covid-19-20313?page_y=878). Diakses 13 Mei 2020.
- Economic Adviser's Wing Finance Division Government of Pakistan. 2020. *Monthly Economic Update April 2020*. Diakses 30 April 2020.
- Fadjarudin, Muchlis. 2020. Hasil Kajian INDEF Soal Penanganan Wabah COVID-19 dan Dampak Ekonominya. <https://www.suarasurabaya.net/ekonomibisnis/2020/hasil-kajian-indef-soal-penanganan-wabah-covid-19-dan-dampak-ekonominya/>. Diakses 17 mei 2020.
- Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan COVID-19. 2020. *Data Sebaran Situasi Virus Corona (COVID-19) Indonesia*. Jakarta: Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana
- Gugus Tugas Eksternal Penanganan COVID-19 Kementerian Keuangan. 2020. *KEMENKEU Tanggap COVID-19: Informasi Terkini*. Jakarta: Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia.

- Haliem, Barly. 2020. Bisa ditiru, ini paket ekonomi Erdogan Rp. 250 Triliun untuk cegah corona di Turki. <https://www.google.com/amp/amp.kontan.co.id/news/bisa-ditiru-ini-paket-ekonomi-erdogan-rp-250-triliun-untuk-cegah-corona-di-turki>. Diakses 30 April 2020.
- Indonesiainside.id. 2020. Turki berencana buat sertifikasi "bebas COVID-19" untuk genjot pariwisata. Dari <https://www.google.com/amp/s/indonesiainside.id/news/internasional/2020/04/20/turki-berencana-buat-sertifikasi-bebas-COVID-19-untuk-genjot-pariwisata%3famp>. Diakses 1 Mei 2020.
- Jonung, L., & Roeger, W. 2006. The macroeconomic effects of a pandemic in Europe-A model-based assessment. *Available at SSRN 920851*.
- Judisseno, Rimsky K. 1997. *Perpajakan* (Edisi Revisi). Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Malanima, P. 2012. *The economic consequences of the Black Death*. na.
- McKibbin, W. J., & Sidorenko, A. 2006. *Global macroeconomic consequences of pandemic influenza* (p. 79). Sydney, Australia: Lowy Institute for International Policy.
- Meltzer, M. I., Cox, N. J., & Fukuda, K. 1999. The economic impact of pandemic influenza in the United States: priorities for intervention. *Emerging infectious diseases*, 5(5), 659.
- Ministry of Finance Government of Pakistan. 2020. <http://www.finance.gov.pk/>. Diakses 30 April 2020.
- Moneim, Doaa A. 2020. Egypt prime minister approves new income tax payment facilities. <http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/3/12/367579/Business/Economy/Egypt-prime-minister-approves-new-income-tax-payme.aspx>. Diakses 1 Mei 2020.
- Nazir. 1998. *Metode Penelitian*. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta
- Novel Coronavirus. 2020. *Global Update on Coronavirus Disease*. Jenewa: World Health Organization.
- Portalteater.com. 2020. Turki Jadi Episentrum Baru COVID-19 di Asia. <https://www.google.com/amp/s/portalteater.com/turki-jadi-episentrum-baru-COVID-19-di-asia/%3famp>. Diakses 1 Mei 2020.
- Reinhardt, F., Herle, M., Bastiansen, F., & Streit, B. 2003. Economic impact of the spread of alien species in Germany. *Berlin, Germany: Federal*

- Environmental Agency* (Umweltbundesamt). Sukmadinata. 2006. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*. Bandung : Rosdakarya.
- Sari, Ancilla N. 2014. *Pengaruh Pajak terhadap Perekonomian Suatu Negara*.
- Sarwono. 2006. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif*. Yogyakarta : Graha Ilmu.
- Saryono. 2010. *Metodelogi Penelitian Kualitatif dalam Bidang Kesehatan*. Yogyakarta : Nuha Medika.
- Sembiring, Lidya Julita. 2020. Sri Mulyani: Pendapatan Negara Anjlok Rp 472 T karena Corona. <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20200406135219-4-150037/sri-mulyani-pendapatan-negara-anjlok-rp-472-t-karena-corona>. Diakses 26 April 2020.
- Simmerman, J. M., Thawatsupha, P., Kingnate, D., Fukuda, K., Chaising, A., & Dowell, S. F. 2004. Influenza in Thailand: a case study for middle income countries. *Vaccine*, 23(2), 182-187.
- Smith, R. D., Keogh-Brown, M. R., & Barnett, T. 2011. Estimating the economic impact of pandemic influenza: an application of the computable general equilibrium model to the UK. *Social science & medicine*, 73(2), 235-244.
- Supriyatna, Y. 2007. *Analisis Dampak Bencana terhadap Perekonomian Indonesia dengan Pendekatan SNSE*.
- Tim Newslab Katadata. 2020. *Rapuhnya Indonesia Menghadapi COVID-19*. <https://katadata.co.id/analisisdata/2020/04/03/rapuhnya-indonesia-menghadapi-covid-19>. . Diakses 26 April 2020.
- Pramisti, Nurul Qomariyah 2020. *Sejauh Mana Virus Corona Bisa Memukul Dunia?* <https://tirto.id/sejauh-mana-virus-corona-bisa-memukul-ekonomi-dunia-eytj>. Diakses 26 April 2020.
- Verikios, G., Sullivan, M., Stojanovski, P., Giesecke, J. A., & Woo, G. 2011. *The global economic effects of pandemic influenza*. Centre of Policy Studies (CoPS).
- Wahyudi, E., Sanim, B., Siregar, H., & Nuryartono, N. 2009. *Pengaruh Economic Shock Terhadap Penerimaan Pajak Pada Kantor Wilayah Pajak Di Indonesia*.

Wera, E., Geong, M., & Sanam, M. U. E. 2012. Kerugian Ekonomi Akibat Penyakit Rabies di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur (ECONOMICAL LOSSES OF RABIES DISEASE IN EAST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE). *Jurnal Veteriner*, 13(4), 389-394.

Worldometer. 2020. Data COVID-19 Pakistan.  
<https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/country/pakistan/>. Diakses 2 Mei 2020.

Zanakis, S. H., Alvarez, C., & Li, V. 2007. Socio-economic determinants of HIV/AIDS pandemic and nations efficiencies. *European Journal of Operational Research*, 176(3), 1811-1838.