

Legal Certainty and Justice of Job Creation Law Tax Cluster as Economic Driving Force

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Abstract. Legal certainty and equality taxation on Job Creation Law Tax Cluster perceived by taxpayers and tax employees can provide an understanding that the government is not only in favor of the interests of optimizing tax revenue but also the Taxpayers. The study aims at providing overviews of legal certainty and fairness perception in Taxation Policy of Job Creation Law Tax Cluster. Survey questionnaires were distributed to taxpayers and tax employees. The final data of 147 responses were analyzed by Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). The results indicated that the Job Creation Law Tax Cluster is quite clear, definite, and also conforms to the principle of justice. The results implied further policy evaluations because in determining the evaluation method, factors of taxpayer behavior change require thoughtful consideration.

1. Introduction

Tax Indonesia's economic growth over the last 4 (four) years tends to stagnate (average 5% per year) due to low productivity and ineffectiveness of structural transformation applied in Indonesia. Tax system and inadequate amount of tax revenue as a driving force of state revenue are inhibiting factors for the economic growth [1]. The low score of the tax payment indicator in Indonesia with the Ease of Doing Business Index of 75.8% indicates that investors prefer to invest outside Indonesia. Taxpayer Compliance Indicators that have not been targeted need to be revised through the tax policy in order to improve compliance and explore potential tax revenues. Taxation policy is generally set by the government of a country. It is characterized by increasing complexity and high dynamics of change, leading to permanent transformation [2]. It is made to encourage ease of doing business, to increase investment and domestic industry and exports as well. To minimize the current global condition, Indonesian government supports the acceleration of economic relaxation by making efforts to improve compliance, investment and taxation climate through Tax Cluster Job Creation Law.

In this case, the state cannot depend on a sense of obligation, tax morality, conformism, patriotism, and rational awareness of taxpayers about tax payments requirements [3]. However, it must also pay attention to the rationality of the determining policies. Tax law must reflect the principle of justice and legal certainty for the state to have the authority to collect taxes [4]. It is also essential to consider the taxpayer's behavior change factors in assessing the established tax policy and its impact on the ongoing basis [4].

The effective taxation system is not possible when the goals of the state set out in the taxation policy are not specifically defined and cannot be understood equally by all provisions recipients [5]. As the most important attribute of the state, tax main objective is to provide financial support for implementing state policies. Therefore, people and countries can perform their functions normally [6]. In this case,

requirements for determining taxation policy are determined by several factors associated with the public's nature related to its behavior [5]. The public nature of this taxation establishes provisions capable of regulating relationships. It is characterized by shared interest priorities. It also depends on respecting the reasonable balance between public and private interests, the authoritative and hierarchical nature of the tax authorities and taxpayers, as well as non-negotiable rules [7].

Adequate perception of the taxation provisions' intended party to achieve the objectives directly depends on lawmakers' accuracy in expressing ideas textually [2]. The certainty of tax law depends on legal perspectives, technical requirements, predictability of law enforcement, sustainability of economic activity, and perspective of taxation's essence [8]. Also, the tax laws are characterized by human rights restrictions, so that it is crucial for certainty and clarity in determining the rights, obligations, and responsibilities of taxpayers [9]. The clarity of a policy can fully describes official behavior that can lead to the understanding, truth, and interpretation of all appropriate parties [2]. Guarantee of certainty is necessary for implementing tax provisions in tax payments, tax sanctions, and other provisions of Tax Law Enforcement [9]. Tax law uncertainty may result in allocating public spending, not working [8]. Tax policy can be implemented if the provisions are defined appropriately and regulated with a stable, reliable, predictable, and non-contradictory nature [8]. In addition, the absence of legal certainty can eliminate its ability to perform its functions effectively, establish a stable legal order, and specifically direct people's behavior [2].

Justice, as a core principle, must be applied consistently in tax law. It plays prevailing role in allocating taxes and expenditures. Therefore, justice is practically defined to allocate tax obligations and rights [10]. By reflecting the principle of fairness in tax law, the function of public spending burden allocation based on universality can run well [8]. Justice is a concept that refers to the way the taxpayer treats because there is no equivalent in every respect. In addition, public law represents an effort to improve justice. Thus, the law must respect the principle of justice, even if it emphasizes the purpose of other issues [10]. Equality is consistent with the belief that every individual is entitled to get equal opportunities for equal rights. Equality of opportunity leads to equality of outcomes if individuals have the same characteristics with the same opportunities. Thus, the results will be fair under the norm of equality [11]. It is relevant to the objectives of tax policy efficiency achieved by taking into account the fair distribution of expenses and benefits [10].

Achieving certainty in taxation is challenging in developing countries, especially with the consideration of its global value chain. In addition, the difficulties in achieving these certainties are because taxes imposed internationally under law, culture, economic circumstances, and political context [12]. It relates to the importance of fostering cooperation between governments and businesses in economic and political uncertainties [12]. According to [13], tax law is inseparable from bias to normative basis because it intervenes in allocating a fair tax burden. Therefore, state intervention is necessary to achieve the policy objectives of redistribution and economic stability in the hope of upholding the principle of equal treatment [13].

The research questions are formulated based on the problems and the results of the previous research. They are: (1) how do the respondents react to the implementation of the taxation policy of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law, and (2) to what extent are the goals set at the beginning of the policy can be achieved or indicated to have been achieved. This research aims to provide overviews of taxpayer perceptions on implementing Tax Cluster Job Creation Law. The perception is also perceived from the perspective of legal certainty and tax justice as the initial stage to evaluate the policy's implementation's effectiveness. The factors of taxpayer behavior change need to be considered in establishing research methods concerning policy evaluation.

2. Method

This research implemented quantitative methods with survey to obtain a description of social phenomena measurements related to the application of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law. Concepts related to legal certainty and justice were developed to gather facts by not testing hypotheses. The survey method used was also conducted for initial evaluation of the taxation policy application. The results of

this survey were used to formulate predictions regarding the phenomena related to the inability of achieving the tax revenue target. This survey focused on variable of legal certainty and justice related to operational aspects of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law. Once identified, the research results can provide solutions in overcoming operational barriers.

The survey used a cross sectional design, where the data in the cross section of the respondents' choices represented a very large population and focused on important things at one time. The data collected in the short term were considered more feasible. The survey was conducted from November 2020 to January 2021.

The survey implementation steps followed a deductive approach, namely starting with formulating the research problems and theorizing. The next step, empirical measurements was conducted from the questionnaire data and data analysis.

The instrument construction was carried out at an early stage to measure variables and schedule interviews as well as appoint interview officers. Then, the data were collected through online media. The results were used to clarify and organize the research instrument revision. Instruments that have been tested in the initial survey were used to collect data.

The first period (two months from November to December 2020) was used to collect data. The second period (January 2021) was used to sort and process data. Then, data analysis was carried out to obtain answers from research questions and results of the research objectives.

The unit of analysis in this research is the registered taxpayer at Tax Offices in Bandung. A finite population was used and took 551 taxpayers as samples. Sampling was done through two steps, namely recognition of population and quality. It is necessary to know and examine the characteristics of the population in order to draw conclusions with members of homogeneous population. The final sample used as the data analyzed was 147 respondents, with a response confidence level of 90%.

The questionnaire items were formulated based on indicators derived from the meaning and dimensions of each research variable described in the Literature Review. Statement items are measured using Rating Scale, ranging from 1 (very low) to 5 (very high). The results were analyzed using Second Order Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) with Smart PLS 3.0 software.

3. Results and Discussion

Taxation policies to increase investment can be used as a driving force for the Indonesian economy in the Tax Cluster Job Creation Law Article 111. This article contains elimination of income tax on domestic and foreign dividends while invested in Indonesia to increase investor interest. This article also means changing Article 4 paragraph (3) of the Income Tax Law. Meanwhile, for the purpose of encouraging increased Taxpayer Compliance, the government set administrative sanctions for Article 113 of the Tax Cluster Job Creation Law. The content of this article is in the form of interest which was originally stated in Article 9 paragraph (2a) of the General Tax Provisions (KUP) Law at 2% per month to the amount determined by the Minister of Finance. The period for the imposition of administrative sanctions is clearer, with the phrase being subject to a maximum sanction of 24 months. The Tax Policy for legal certainty is stipulated by Article 111 of the Tax Cluster Job Creation Law to amend Article 2 paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) of the Income Tax Law. The amendment of Article 2 paragraph (3) of the Income Tax Law states that Domestic Tax Subjects include foreign citizens with several provisions, such as residing in Indonesia or being in Indonesia for more than 183 days within a year. Amendment to Article 2 paragraph (4) of the UU PPh is that Indonesian citizens can also become foreign tax subjects if they live abroad for more than 183 days within a year and meet the requirements. These requirements include that taxpayer have a place to live, activities, and a place to practice habits. Indonesia can collect taxes from Indonesian citizens that lives abroad and has the potential to increase state revenue, especially for those running businesses. The creation of justice environment for business within a country is carried out through the stipulation of Taxation Policies related to electronic transactions of foreign business actors.

Article 111 of the Tax Cluster Job Creation Law defines that a Permanent Establishment (BUT) covers all Foreign Tax Subjects doing business in Indonesia. It includes electronic transactions as well

as the elimination of the phrase being in Indonesia for no more than 183 days in a period of 12 months. The appointment of an electronic transaction VAT collection platform is also regulated in Article 112 of the Tax Cluster Job Creation Law. This regulation strengthens the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 48 of 2020 concerning VAT on Trade through an Electronic System which is a derivative of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 1 of 2020.

Implementation of the Tax Cluster Job Creation Law as Tax Expenditure in the short term may result in potential loss of realized tax revenue. However, from a broader and long-term perspective, the potential loss in Tax Expenditure can have impacts on improving economic conditions. This can be achieved through improving the general welfare, supporting the business world, and encouraging investment. Therefore, the Multiplier Effect is expected to impact further tax revenue. According to [14] the purpose of Tax Expenditure is to provide an estimate of the impact of the budget over a certain period of time due to potential losses, an estimate of the long-term costs and benefits of the policy and the annual cost of tax concessions in the future. Thus, this cannot be ignored even though the policy can provide long-term returns. However, Tax Expenditure can also provide fiscal efficiency if its detrimental impact on tax revenue is more than compensated for by its incentive effect on economic activity [15]. However, the reduction in benefits along with the increase in income earned.

3.1. Legal Certainty of Tax Cluster Job Certification Law

Based on the responses, the Tax Cluster Job Creation Law contains necessary principle of tax legal certainty which can be felt directly by taxpayers and tax authorities. Table 1 to Table 4 describe index results of the description analysis with the category index value 10.00 to 40.00, which classified as low; 40.01 to 70.00 classified as moderate / sufficient; while 70.01 to 100.00 is considered as high.

Table 1. Description of Taxpayer Perceptions regarding Legal certainty of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law

No	Indicators	Index	Results Interpretation
1	Clarity Level (X _{1.1})	63,2	The language uses in the Tax Cluster Job Creation Law for each article can be categorized as clear
2	Taxpayer understanding level (X _{1.2})	69,2	Taxpayers' understanding is sufficient on the Tax Cluster Job Creation Law. Therefore, it is predicted that Taxpayers are able to implement this policy properly.
3	Simplicity level (X _{1.3})	67,2	Taxpayers perceive the simplicity of the articles of the Tax Cluster Job Creation Law as sufficient; this can anticipate the tax consequences of a Taxpayer transaction and activity that occur.
4	Consistency level (X _{1.4})	65,4	Taxpayers perceive the consistency of articles in the Tax Cluster Job Creation Law as sufficient, which used to maintain the stability of the tax regulation
5	The clarity of obligations and procedures (X _{1.5})	67,2	The limitation of rights in the Tax Cluster Job Creation Law is quite clear by taxpayers which related to regulated matters.
6	Taxpayer behaviour control capabilities (X _{1.6})	61,4	Tax Cluster Job Creation Law is sufficiently capable of directing and controlling Taxpayer behaviour
7	Publication (X _{1.7})	67,4	The publication of the Tax Cluster Job Creation Law is sufficient, and with this publication the Taxpayer is capable of predicting the legal consequences of their behaviour in carrying out activities which related to regulated matters.

8	Contradictory (X _{1.8})	63,2	Tax Cluster Job Creation Law is perceived by taxpayers to be quite contradicting with other tax laws. The contradictory is perceived that there is still a chance for a lack of compatibility.
9	Adjustments due to implementation (X _{1.9})	67,2	Taxpayers perceive that they are quite capable of making adjustments to taxation activities due to the implementation of the Tax Cluster Job Creation Law
Total		65,7	The Taxation of Job Creation Law is easy to be understood

Legal certainty in the form of accuracy and clarity in tax regulations plays a significant role in establishing an effective tax system. The state principle becomes the basis for lawmakers to require every taxpayer to report credible data on tax regulations in fulfilling tax obligations properly. Unclear taxation regulations can lead to arbitrariness and discrimination by tax authorities concerning taxpayers. The benefits of legal certainty are considered clear so that the absence of legal certainty is a deficiency and imperfection of the applicable law. Legal certainty does not only include the law in concerto (at the time of law enforcement and application), but also the rule of law in the abstract [16]. Unclear taxation rules can lead to arbitrariness and discrimination by tax authorities in relation to taxpayers. Legal certainty that includes a number of formal requirements and is rich in content, both accuracy, clarity, understanding and accessibility is needed for an understanding of tax norms and the stability of tax laws where each new norm must be in line with national and international legal norms [2]. It is important to strike a balance between the rigidity and flexibility of taxation norms, ensuring the predictability and uniformity of tax laws, with the era of globalization and the acceleration of environmental transformation [2].

Table 2. Description of Tax Employee Perceptions Regarding the Legal Certainty of the Tax Cluster Job Creation Law

No	Indicator	Index	Results Interpretation
1	General clarity level (X _{1.10})	73,6	In general, every article of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law is perceived as clear
2	Suitability Level (X _{1.11})	71,8	The suitability of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law with the mission and spirit of exploring tax potentials proclaimed by the government is perceived as suitable
3	Clarity Level for the identification of non-compliance taxpayers (X _{1.12})	69,6	Tax Cluster Job Creation Law is perceived as clear in the context of identifying taxpayers' non-compliance
4	Availability of implementation impact procedures (X _{1.13})	75,8	It is perceived that the tax authorities have provided the availability of mediation processes and administrative procedures in the implementation impact of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law in the future
5	Availability of compliance evaluation media (X _{1.14})	67,2	It is perceived that the tax authorities have provided a medium for evaluating tax compliance on the implementation of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law sufficiently
6	Correlation with taxpayers business (X _{1.15})	73,8	Tax Cluster Job Creation Law is perceived by tax employees to provide a good relationship between the taxpayer's business and the level of taxpayer compliance
7	Fulfillment of authority needs (X _{1.16})	71,6	Quality of information generated on the implementation of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law for tax authorities

Total	71,9	Tax Cluster Job Creation Law is categorized as clearly understood by Tax Employee
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However, there is always room for different legal interpretations for both taxpayers and tax authorities in the complex conditions of the Indonesian economy. Therefore, it is unrealistic to expect perfection in tax certainty. Tax uncertainty reduces investor interest. With tax certainty, the government can formulate policies through the involvement of the business world, disclosure, and technical formulation process for each article. Therefore, it is clear and unambiguous. In addition, the dissemination of the results is delivered comprehensively to all levels of society. A policy review must be undertaken to identify the reforms needed to create best tax practices. It is necessary to conduct post-approval policy studies to improve the tax administration system.

3.2 Fairness of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law

Based on the responses, Tax Cluster Job Creation Law contains the principle of tax justice, which is needed and can be directly perceived by taxpayers and tax authorities.

Table 3. Answers Score Percentage on Taxpayers as Respondents
Regarding Fairness of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law

No	Indicator	Index	Results Interpretation
1	Equality level (X _{2.1})	69,6	The equality level of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law application is perceived in accordance with the current conditions of the Taxpayer
2	Benefit value (X _{2.2})	67,4	The benefit value of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law is perceived to be sufficient in accordance with something that the taxpayer receives for their obligations
3	Incentive Character (X _{2.3})	63,8	Tax Cluster Job Creation Law is perceived by taxpayer as an adequate incentive for them in the long-term tax revenue
4	Tax burden reduction (X _{2.4})	65,8	Tax Cluster Job Creation Law is perceived as a reduction in the tax burden that is sufficient for taxpayers in fulfilling tax obligations
5	Compliance support (X _{2.5})	65,4	The provisions of tax sanctions in Tax Cluster Job Creation Law are perceived to be sufficient to support the Taxpayer's Tax compliance
6	Investment fairness level (X _{2.6})	63,6	The level of fairness in the investment provisions stipulated by Tax Cluster Job Creation Law is perceived as fair enough for taxpayers
7	The level of electronic transactions fairness (X _{2.7})	67,8	The level of fairness in the provisions of electronic transactions of foreign business in Tax Cluster Job Creation Law is perceived to be fair enough for taxpayers
	Total	66,2	Tax law fairness in Tax Cluster Job Creation Law is perceived to be quite fair by taxpayers

The enactment of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law was perceived to be quite in line with the principles of the Indonesian law. Thus, these policy provisions do not violate the principle of equality of law and the terms of tax equality.

Table 4. Percentage of Tax Employee Answers Score as Respondents
Regarding Fairness of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law

No	Indicator	Index	Results Interpretation
1	Equality level (X _{2.8})	71,4	The equality level of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law application is in accordance with the conditions of the Taxpayer
2	Benefit value (X _{2.9})	77,6	The benefits value of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law received by the Taxpayer is perceived to be sufficient in accordance with the obligations
3	Incentives for Taxpayers (X _{2.10})	71,8	Tax Cluster Job Creation Law is perceived as a significant incentive for taxpayers
4	Tax burden reduction (X _{2.11})	71,4	Tax Cluster Job Creation Law is perceived as a reduction in the tax burden, which is sufficient for the obligations of the Taxpayer
5	Support on compliance (X _{2.12})	73,6	The provisions of tax sanctions in Tax Cluster Job Creation Law are perceived to support tax compliance well
6	Investment fairness level (X _{2.13})	71,4	Investment provisions in Tax Cluster Job Creation Law are perceived to be fair for Taxpayers and Tax Authorities
7	The level of electronic transactions fairness (X _{2.14})	71,6	Provisions on electronic transactions of foreign business in Tax Cluster Job Creation Law are perceived as fair for Taxpayers and Tax Authorities
8	Tax administration process rate of return (X _{2.15})	73,4	The rate of return on the implementation of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law for the implementation of the administration process of the tax authority is perceived as appropriate
9	The rate of return for acceptance (X _{2.16})	75,2	The rate of return on Tax Cluster Job Creation Law is perceived to be able to properly support state revenues in the short term
10	Compatibility with increased investment (X _{2.17})	73,6	Conformity with the provisions of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law is perceived as consistent with efforts to increase domestic investment
	Total	73,1	Tax law justice has been reflected in the enactment of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law

Appropriate tax justice is proficient in sustaining the operation of tax administration system. In this case, the legal arrangements for taxation obligations have been regulated quite comprehensively. It also covers almost all processes of gathering tax-related information, identifying tax obligations, and tax revenue from a fair point of view. Although the principle of equality has a strong influence on policy and law-making that emphasizes efficiency, the basis used in its measurement must be determined because this requirement is not an easy thing [17].

3.3 Results of Confirmatory Analysis

The Keizer-Meiyer-Olkin (KMO) and Barlett's Test of Sphericity in this study showed a KMO value >0.50 (0.778) and a sig. <0.05 (Table 5).

Table 5. KMO & Bartlett's Test of Sphericity

Keiser-Meiver-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		,778
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi Square	123,444
	Df	10
	Sig.	,000

The results of the Anti-Image Matrices analysis showed that the Anti Image Correlations matrix value was >0.5 for all variable indicators (the test result interval a Measures of Sampling Adequacy = 0.821 - 0.746), so it is worthy of further analysis.

Furthermore, the confirmatory model used to form the variables was further tested using Goodness of Fit Outer Model. The feasibility of the variable confirmatory model can meet the goodness of fit criteria with a value of χ^2 of 43.922, with a probability of 0.132. The measure of the feasibility of other models is in the good category, namely there is no difference between the predicted models and the observational data (Table 6). The match of the predicted model with the observed values meets the requirements.

Table 6. Variable Feasibility Test

<u>Goodness of Fit</u>	<u>Cut off Value</u>	<u>Hasil</u>	<u>Evaluasi Model</u>
Chi Square	<48,804	43,922	Baik
Probability	$\geq 0,05$	0,134	Baik
CMIN/DF	≤ 2	1,290	Baik
GFI	$\geq 0,9$	0,928	Baik
AGFI	$\geq 0,9$	0,868	Marginal
TLI	$\geq 0,95$	0,977	Baik
CFI	$\geq 0,95$	0,967	Baik
RMSEA	$\leq 0,08$	0,051	Baik

Confirmatory analysis (Table 7) shows that all indicators forming 2 (two) variables is the value of standardized regression weight >0.5 ; CR value >1.96 ; and probability <0.05 . Therefore, it indicates that all indicators are appropriate to measure the variables.

A total of 17 (seventeen) indicators of measuring the Legal Certainty variable were used in this study. The results statistically show that all indicators can be used as a measure of legal certainty in the application of the Tax Cluster Job Creation Law. Likewise, all indicators that are used as factors that form the Tax Justice variable were tested statistically. The results show that all indicators can be used as core factors in shaping the Tax Justice variable.

Table 7. Test Results of Regression Weight Variable Confirmatory Factors

	<u>Std. Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>S.E.</u>	<u>C.R.</u>		<u>Std. Estimate</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>S.E.</u>	<u>C.R.</u>
X _{1.1}	,651	1,000	-	-	X _{2.1}	,753	1,000	-	-
X _{1.2}	,814	,995	,134	7,346	X _{2.2}	,614	,899	,154	7,333
X _{1.3}	,589	,924	,123	7,753	X _{2.3}	,777	,876	,173	7,742
X _{1.4}	,675	,923	,149	6,789	X _{2.4}	,625	,786	,169	6,744
X _{1.5}	,701	,946	,187	5,998	X _{2.5}	,751	,911	,188	5,555
X _{1.6}	,822	,876	,111	5,671	X _{2.6}	,722	,789	,116	5,435
X _{1.7}	,813	,922	,135	5,453	X _{2.7}	,713	1,000	,154	5,444
X _{1.8}	,667	,879	,163	4,987	X _{2.8}	,767	1,292	,176	4,651
X _{1.9}	,704	,793	,176	4,538	X _{2.9}	,804	1,245	,132	4,511
X _{1.10}	,721	1,000	,177	7,253	X _{2.10}	,611	1,266	,155	7,353
X _{1.11}	,801	1,231	,166	7,457	X _{2.11}	,712	1,119	,162	7,337
X _{1.12}	,823	1,211	,159	7,421	X _{2.12}	,788	1,079	,189	7,221
X _{1.13}	,713	1,145	,135	6,865	X _{2.13}	,824	,987	,175	6,744
X _{1.14}	,805	1,131	,158	6,452	X _{2.14}	,709	,955	,173	6,12
X _{1.15}	,741	1,101	,186	5,422	X _{2.15}	,799	,934	,155	5,556
X _{1.16}	,745	,986	,185	5,310	X _{2.16}	,678	,876	,175	5,489
X _{1.17}	,723	,875	,187	5,121	X _{2.17}	,872	,777	,177	5,335

4. Conclusion

The principle of legal certainty as reflected in the Tax Cluster Job Creation Law is indicated by the sufficiently clear provisions in the law that limit the rights of taxpayers. The significant economic content in current taxation is indicated by the highly dynamic condition of Indonesian economy. In addition, it is also marked by the formulation of Tax Cluster Job Creation Law which can provide clarity on the interpretation of taxation rules for Taxpayers and Tax Authorities. The principle of fairness which is reflected in Tax Cluster Job Creation Law shows that the stipulation of taxation regulations is not static. The establishment of this regulation takes socio-economic development into account. The principle of equality which states that the same cases must be treated equally. Also, there is no reason to apply unequal treatment reflected in this law, which is quite fair. Justice which is identical to the equal needs of the Taxpayers and Tax Authorities, equality of contributions (which requires results in the form of tax revenue proportional to expenditures), and equality of business (which is in accordance with the efforts of the Taxpayer) is the hope of formulating this taxation policy. This empirical evidence can serve as a basis for evaluating policy implementation, obtaining an overview of the reality of the current tax system, as well as understanding and extending the existing theories.

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