

# Does the New Regulation on Pre-Investigation Tax Audit Improve Certainty for Taxpayers?



In a situation involving a tax crime, the tax authority must carry out a pre-investigation audit before proceeding with an investigation. The purpose of this audit is to gather preliminary evidence to determine if a tax crime has indeed been committed. If the tax authority considers that it has enough preliminary evidence, it may escalate the process into a full investigation. On the other hand, if the tax authority determines that there is insufficient preliminary evidence, it will terminate the process.

In practice, many felt that the procedural rules regarding the pre-investigation audit for tax crimes were inadequate in providing taxpayers with certainty. Therefore, the Minister of Finance recently issued a new regulation on pre-investigation tax audit procedures, i.e., Minister of Finance Regulation No. 177/PMK.03/2022, which became effective on 3 February 2023 ("**Regulation**").

## Things to Look out For

The Regulation added several substantial new provisions that were absent from the previous rules. These are as follows:

### 1. Shorter timeline

The Regulation sets out a shorter time frame for the tax auditors to complete an open preinvestigation audit within 24 months, whereby the original audit itself must be completed within 12



months and an extension of 12 months can be granted if necessary. Such 12 months extension is shorter compared to the previous rule, which allowed an extension of 24 months.

#### 2. Mandatory request for clarification

Before finalising and issuing a notification on the pre-investigation audit results and their audit report, the tax auditors must now request clarification from the taxpayers on the potential state loss due to the tax crime (which is the underpaid tax amount). Such request must be made at least 2 months before the expiry of the 12-month timeline (or the expiry of the 12-month extension).

This process is equivalent to the closing conference in a normal tax audit process.

#### 3. Notification of audit results

The tax auditors must notify the taxpayers of the audit results one month after receiving the clarification on the potential state loss. The audit results may reveal evidence of a tax crime; therefore, the tax auditors may escalate the process into an investigation.

On the other hand, if the audit results show no evidence of a tax crime, the tax auditors will close the case.

It should be noted that the previous rules did not prescribe any notification of the audit results, and consequently, taxpayers were frequently unaware of the status of their pre-investigation audit.

## Key Takeaways

We believe that the Regulation will improve the previous procedural rules on the same issue and gives more certainty for taxpayers.

If a pre-investigation audit is initiated, taxpayers should cooperate with the tax authority to complete the audit because if there had been a mistake in the tax payment that could indicate a tax crime, the Regulation allows the taxpayer to admit the mistake and pay the underpaid tax plus 100% penalty. This admission can be made during the pre-investigation audit process and before the investigation process is initiated. After the taxpayer makes the admission and the necessary payment, the tax authority will stop the audit process and not escalate the case to the investigation stage.

On the other hand, if a taxpayer is aware of a mistake and chooses not to admit it and the tax authority escalate the case to the investigation stage, any admission by the taxpayer then will be subject to a penalty up to a maximum of 400% of the underpaid tax.

Furthermore, if the tax authority escalates the case to the investigation stage and the case then proceeds to a hearing in a court, the case will not be heard by the tax court, but rather by the general criminal court, whose majority of the judges are not familiar with tax issues.

Thus, despite the increased legal certainty, taxpayers should always take any pre-investigation audit seriously and, if necessary, seek legal counsel.

RAJAH & TANN ASIA

LAWYERS WHO KNOW ASIA

# Contacts



#### Nazly Parlindungan Siregar Partner

D +62 21 2555 9944 F +62 21 2555 7899 nazly.siregar@ahp.id



#### Budi Sulistiono Senior Associate

D +62 21 2555 9960 F +62 21 2555 7899 budi.sulistiono@ahp.id

© Assegaf Hamzah & Partners | 4

## ASSEGAF HAMZAH & PARTNERS Client Update: Indonesia 20 March 2023

RAJAH & TANN ASIA

LAWYERS WHO KNOW ASIA

# **Our Regional Contacts**

RAJAH & TANN | *Singapore* Rajah & Tann Singapore LLP T +65 6535 3600 sg.rajahtannasia.com

R&T SOK & HENG | *Cambodia* R&T Sok & Heng Law Office

T +855 23 963 112 / 113 F +855 23 963 116 kh.rajahtannasia.com

RAJAH & TANN 立杰上海 SHANGHAI REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE | *China* 

Rajah & Tann Singapore LLP Shanghai Representative Office T +86 21 6120 8818 F +86 21 6120 8820 cn.rajahtannasia.com

ASSEGAF HAMZAH & PARTNERS | *Indonesia* Assegaf Hamzah & Partners

Jakarta Office T +62 21 2555 7800 F +62 21 2555 7899

### Surabaya Office

T +62 31 5116 4550 F +62 31 5116 4560 www.ahp.co.id

### RAJAH & TANN | Lao PDR

**Rajah & Tann (Laos) Co., Ltd.** T +856 21 454 239 F +856 21 285 261 la.rajahtannasia.com CHRISTOPHER & LEE ONG | Malaysia

Christopher & Lee Ong T +60 3 2273 1919 F +60 3 2273 8310 www.christopherleeong.com

RAJAH & TANN | Myanmar

**Rajah & Tann Myanmar Company Limited** T +95 1 9345 343 / +95 1 9345 346 F +95 1 9345 348 mm.rajahtannasia.com

GATMAYTAN YAP PATACSIL

GUTIERREZ & PROTACIO (C&G LAW) | *Philippines* Gatmaytan Yap Patacsil Gutierrez & Protacio (C&G Law) T +632 8894 0377 to 79 / +632 8894 4931 to 32 F +632 8552 1977 to 78 www.cagatlaw.com

### RAJAH & TANN | *Thailand*

**R&T Asia (Thailand) Limited** T +66 2 656 1991 F +66 2 656 0833 th.rajahtannasia.com

RAJAH & TANN LCT LAWYERS | *Vietnam* Rajah & Tann LCT Lawyers

Ho Chi Minh City Office

T +84 28 3821 2382 / +84 28 3821 2673 F +84 28 3520 8206

Hanoi Office

T +84 24 3267 6127 F +84 24 3267 6128 www.rajahtannlct.com

Rajah & Tann Asia is a network of legal practices based in Asia.

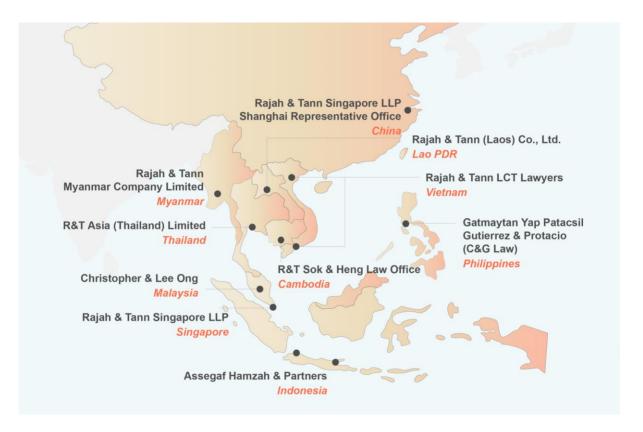
Member firms are independently constituted and regulated in accordance with relevant local legal requirements. Services provided by a member firm are governed by the terms of engagement between the member firm and the client.

This update is solely intended to provide general information and does not provide any advice or create any relationship, whether legally binding or otherwise. Rajah & Tann Asia and its member firms do not accept, and fully disclaim, responsibility for any loss or damage which may result from accessing or relying on this update.

RAJAH & TANN ASIA

LAWYERS WHO KNOW ASIA

# **Our Regional Presence**



Based in Indonesia, and consistently gaining recognition from independent observers, Assegaf Hamzah & Partners has established itself as a major force locally and regionally and is ranked as a top-tier firm in many practice areas. Founded in 2001, it has a reputation for providing advice of the highest quality to a wide variety of blue-chip corporate clients, high net worth individuals, and government institutions.

Assegaf Hamzah & Partners is part of Rajah & Tann Asia, a network of local law firms in Singapore, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. Our Asian network also includes regional desks focused on Brunei, Japan and South Asia.

The contents of this Update are owned by Assegaf Hamzah & Partners and subject to copyright protection under the laws of Indonesia and, through international treaties, other countries. No part of this Update may be reproduced, licensed, sold, published, transmitted, modified, adapted, publicly displayed, broadcast (including storage in any medium by electronic means whether or not transiently for any purpose save as permitted herein) without the prior written permission of Assegaf Hamzah & Partners.

Please note also that whilst the information in this Update is correct to the best of our knowledge and belief at the time of writing, it is only intended to provide a general guide to the subject matter and should not be treated as a substitute for specific professional advice for any particular course of action as such information may not suit your specific business and operational requirements. It is to your advantage to seek legal advice for your specific situation. In this regard, you may call the lawyer you normally deal with in Assegaf Hamzah & Partners.