

INCOME TAX (PPH) 21 CALCULATION APPLICATION

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Abstract

The year 2024 begins with the implementation of the use of the average effective rate, or often referred to as TER. The TER scheme is used to calculate the amount of Article 21 Income Tax (PPh 21), the TER policy is regulated in Government Regulation Number 58 of 2023. The calculation of Article 21 Income Tax uses two calculation schemes, namely the monthly PPh Article 21 calculation scheme using the TER rate scheme, while the calculation of Article 21 Income Tax in the end-of-year tax period or December uses the rate of Article 17 paragraph (1) of the Income Tax Law. The calculation of Article 21 Income Tax deductions using the TER rate deducted from the gross income of permanent employees uses the monthly rates of categories A, B, and C which are adjusted to the marital status of the taxpayer and each rate category consists of 30 layers of rates.

Keyword: *Application, Tax pph 21*

INTRODUCTION

One source of income is funds collected from the people themselves through the collection of funds from the people for ownership of an object known as tax. Tax is one of the largest sources of income for the Indonesian state. Domestic taxes are classified by the government into several forms of taxes imposed based on the ownership of the object by the Taxpayer. Domestic taxes include Income Tax (PPh), Value Added Tax (PPN), Land and Building Tax (PBB), Land and Building Acquisition Fee (BPHTB), Excise and other taxes. Each type of tax has a different contribution to the Government Treasury.

Article 21 Income Tax or PPh Article 21 is a tax withheld from domestic individual taxpayers on income related to work, services, or activities. What is meant by income here includes wages, salaries, honorariums, allowances and other payments in any name and form. Payment of this PPh is made in the current year through a deduction mechanism by a certain party, namely the employer. The tax collection system applicable in Indonesia is the self-assessment system, a tax collection system that authorizes taxpayers to determine the amount of tax owed. In this tax system, Taxpayers have the obligation to calculate, deposit, and report their own tax obligations. In an effort to increase tax revenue, among other things, the tax authorities carry out extensification and intensification of tax revenue. Extensification is achieved by increasing the number of active Taxpayers. Meanwhile, intensification can be achieved by increasing Taxpayer compliance, and fostering the quality of tax apparatus, excellent service to Taxpayers, and coaching for Taxpayers, administrative supervision, examination, investigation and passive and active collection as well as law enforcement.

Withholding agents of Article 21 Income Tax are individual or corporate taxpayers including Permanent Establishments (PE) who are obliged to withhold tax on income in connection with work, services, and activities. Withholding agents of Article 21 Income Tax in accordance with the regulation of the Director General of Taxes No.PER – 16/PJ/2016 consist of employers, both individuals and corporations, treasurers or government cash holders, pension funds, individuals who carry out business activities or freelance work, activity organizers, including government agencies, national and international organizations. There are also types of income that are not subject to Article 21 Income Tax, namely receipt of benefits or insurance compensation from insurance companies in connection with health insurance, accidents and life insurance, receipts in kind, receipts of zakat funds and receipts of scholarship funds.

Tax

Prasetyono (2011:13) stated that tax is a contribution from the people to the state treasury based on the law, as a manifestation of devotion and the people's role in financing the state and national development. In Law no. 16 of 2009, Article 1 concerning General Provisions and Tax Procedures, tax is a mandatory contribution to the state owed by individuals or bodies that is mandatory based on the law, without receiving direct compensation and is used for state needs for the greatest prosperity of the people.

Income Tax Article 21

Radianto (2010:71) states that Article 21 Income Tax is a tax on income in the form of salary, wages, honorarium, allowances and other payments in any name and form in connection with work or position, services and activities carried out by individuals.

Taxpayers of Income Tax Article 21

Mardiasmo (2011:171) states that recipients of income subject to Article 21 Income Tax deductions are individuals who are employees, recipients of severance pay, non-employees who receive or obtain income in connection with work, services or activities, and activity participants who receive or obtain income in connection with their participation in an activity.

Income Tax Article 21 Receipt

Indonesia's state revenues mostly come from taxes, but efforts to collect funds from taxes do not mean that they must be maximized. This is contrary to the rights of citizens to continue to be able to live a decent life. However, the collection of funds from taxes is expected to be as optimal as possible, because entering funds optimally does not mean entering funds maximally, or as much as possible, but efforts to enter funds should not miss anything, both the tax subject and the tax object. The new year 2024 begins with the implementation of the average effective rate, or often referred to as TER. The TER scheme is used to calculate the amount of Income Tax Article 21 (PPH 21), which is a type of tax imposed on employees. The TER policy is regulated In the scheme for calculating Article 21 Income Tax deductions which uses the effective rate and the rate in Article 17 Paragraph (1) letter a of the Income Tax Law, the application of the monthly effective rate, for example, is

CATEGORY A

Monthly Effective Rate Category A (TER A)	Tax Rates
Monthly Gross Income Layer	
Rp0 - Rp5.4 million	0%
Above Rp. 5.4 million - Rp. 5.65 million	0.25%
Above Rp5.65 million - Rp5.95 million	0.5%
Above Rp5.95 million - Rp6.3 million	0.75%
Above Rp6.3 million - Rp6.75 million	1%
Above Rp6.75 million - Rp7.5 million	1.25%
Above Rp7.5 million - Rp8.55 million	1.5%
Above Rp8.55 million - Rp9.65 million	1.75%
Above Rp9.65 million - Rp10.05 million	2%
Above Rp10.05 million - Rp10.35 million	2.25%
Above Rp10.35 million - Rp10.7 million	2.5%
Above Rp10.7 million - Rp11.05 million	3%
Above Rp11.05 million - Rp11.6 million	3.5%
Above Rp11.6 million - Rp12.5 million	4%
Above Rp12.5 million - Rp13.75 million	5%
Above Rp13.75 million - Rp15.1 million	6%
Above Rp15.1 million - Rp16.95 million	7%
Above Rp16.95 million - Rp19.75 million	8%
Above Rp19.75 million - Rp24.15 million	9%
Above Rp24.15 million - Rp26.45 million	10%
Above Rp26.45 million - Rp28 million	11%
Above Rp28 million - Rp30.05 million	12%
Above Rp30.05 million - Rp32.4 million	13%
Above Rp. 32.4 million - Rp. 35.4 million	14%
Above Rp35.4 million - Rp39.1 million	15%
Above Rp39.1 million - Rp43.85 million	16%
Above Rp43.85 million - Rp47.8 million	17%
Above Rp47.8 million - Rp51.4 million	18%
Above Rp51.4 million - Rp56.3 million	19%
Above Rp56.3 million - Rp62.2 million	20%
Above Rp62.2 million - Rp68.6 million	21%
Above Rp68.6 million - Rp77.5 million	22%
Above Rp77.5 million - Rp89 million	23%
Above Rp89 million - Rp103 million	24%
Above Rp103 million - Rp125 million	25%
Above Rp125 million - Rp157 million	26%
Above Rp157 million - Rp206 million	27%
Above Rp206 million - Rp337 million	28%

Above Rp337 million - Rp454 million	29%
Above Rp454 million - Rp550 million	30%
Above Rp550 million - Rp695 million	31%
Above Rp695 million - Rp910 million	32%
Above Rp910 million - Rp1.4 billion	33%
Above Rp. 1.4 billion and above	34%

in Government Regulation Number 58 of 2023 (PP 58/2023). The regulation was stipulated on December 27, 2023, however, the issue of changing the calculation of PPh 21 using the TER scheme has emerged since the beginning of 2023.

permanent employees are only used in calculating Article 21 Income Tax for each tax period other than the last tax period. Meanwhile, the calculation of Article 21 Income Tax for the last tax period uses the rate of Article 17 paragraph (1) of the Income Tax Law. In this regulation, the government regulates the calculation of Article 21 Income Tax withheld from the gross income of permanent employees using the monthly rate of category A,

B, and C. Category A is for individuals with non-taxable income status (PTKP) unmarried without dependents (TK/0), unmarried with 1 dependent (TK/1), and married without dependents (K/0). Category B is applied to individuals with PTKP status unmarried with 2 dependents (TK/2), unmarried with 3 dependents (TK/3), married with 1 dependent (K/1), and married with 2 dependents (K/2). Meanwhile, category C is applied to individuals with PTKP status married with 3 dependents (K/3).

Each category in calculating Article 21 Income Tax has different tariff layers according to the non-taxable income status (PTKP), for example as follows:

TER Tariff Table for category A which consists of 44 layers of tax rates according to the status of the PTKP amount and the amount of Gross income earned each month, the following is the calculation rate table:

1. TER Tariff Table for category A which consists of 40 layers of tax rates according to the status of the PTKP amount and the amount of Gross income earned each month, the following is the calculation rate table:

CATEGORY B

No.	Monthly Effective Rate Category B (TER B)	Tax Rates
	Monthly Gross Income Layer	
1	Rp0 - Rp6.2 million	0%
2	Above Rp6.2 million - Rp6.5 million	0.25%
3	Above Rp6.5 million - Rp6.85 million	0.5%
4	Above Rp6.85 million - Rp7.3 million	0.75%

5	Above Rp7.3 million - Rp9.2 million	1%
6	Above Rp9.2 million - Rp10.75 million	1.5%
7	Above Rp10.75 million - Rp11.25 million	2%
8	Above Rp11.25 million - Rp11.6 million	2.5%
9	Above Rp11.6 million - Rp12.6 million	3%
10	Above Rp12.6 million - Rp13.6 million	4%
11	Above Rp13.6 million - Rp14.95 million	5%
12	Above Rp14.95 million - Rp16.4 million	6%
13	Above Rp16.4 million - Rp18.45 million	7%
14	Above Rp18.45 million - Rp21.85 million	8%
15	Above Rp21.85 million - Rp26 million	9%
16	Above Rp26 million - Rp27.7 million	10%
17	Above Rp27.7 million - Rp29.35 million	11%
18	Above Rp29.35 million - Rp31.45 million	12%
19	Above Rp31.45 million - Rp33.95 million	13%
20	Above Rp33.95 million - Rp37.1 million	14%
21	Above Rp37.1 million - Rp41.1 million	15%
22	Above Rp41.1 million - Rp45.8 million	16%
23	Above Rp45.8 million - Rp49.5 million	17%
24	Above Rp49.5 million - Rp53.8 million	18%
25	Above Rp53.8 million - Rp58.5 million	19%
26	Above Rp58.5 million - Rp64 million	20%
27	Above Rp64 million - Rp71 million	21%
28	Above Rp71 million - Rp80 million	22%

29	Above Rp80 million - Rp93 million	23%
30	Above Rp93 million - Rp109 million	24%
31	Above Rp109 million - Rp129 million	25%
32	Above Rp129 million - Rp163 million	26%
33	Above Rp163 million - Rp211 million	27%
34	Above Rp211 million - Rp374 million	28%
35	Above Rp374 million - Rp459 million	29%
36	Above Rp459 million - Rp555 million	30%
37	Above Rp555 million - Rp704 million	31%
38	Above Rp704 million - Rp957 million	32%
39	Above Rp957 million - Rp1.405 billion	33%
40	Above Rp1.405 billion	34%

2. TER Tariff Table for category A which consists of 41 layers of tax rates according to the status of the amount of PTKP and the amount of Gross income earned each month, the following is the calculation rate table:

CATEGORY C

No.	Monthly Effective Rate Category C (TER C)	Tax Rates
	Monthly Gross Income Layer	
1	Rp0 - Rp6.6 million	0%
2	Above Rp6.6 million - Rp6.95 million	0.25%
3	Above Rp6.95 million - Rp7.35 million	0.5%
4	Above Rp7.35 million - Rp7.8 million	0.75%
5	Above Rp7.8 million - Rp8.85 million	1%

6	Above Rp8.85 million - Rp9.8 million	1.25%
7	Above Rp9.8 million - Rp10.95 million	2%
8	Above Rp10.95 million - Rp11.2 million	1.75%
9	Above Rp11.2 million - Rp12.05 million	2%
10	Above Rp12.05 million - Rp12.95 million	3%
11	Above Rp12.95 million - Rp14.15 million	4%
12	Above Rp14.15 million - Rp15.55 million	5%
13	Above Rp15.55 million - Rp17.05 million	6%
14	Above Rp17.05 million - Rp19.5 million	7%
15	Above Rp19.5 million - Rp22.7 million	8%
16	Above Rp22.7 million - Rp26.6 million	9%
17	Above Rp26.6 million - Rp28.1 million	10%
18	Above Rp28.1 million - Rp30.1 million	11%
19	Above Rp. 30.1 million - Rp. 32.6 million	12%
20	Above Rp. 32.6 million - Rp. 35.4 million	13%
21	Above Rp. 35.4 million - Rp. 38.9 million	14%
22	Above Rp38.9 million - Rp43 million	15%
23	Above Rp43 million - Rp47.4 million	16%
24	Above Rp47.4 million - Rp51.2 million	17%
25	Above Rp51.2 million - Rp55.8 million	18%
26	Above Rp55.8 million - Rp60.4 million	19%

27	Above Rp60.4 million - Rp66.7 million	20%
28	Above Rp66.7 million - Rp74.5 million	21%
29	Above Rp74.5 million - Rp83.2 million	22%
30	Above Rp83.2 million - Rp95.6 million	23%
31	Above Rp95.6 million - Rp110 million	24%
32	Above Rp110 million - Rp134 million	25%
33	Above Rp134 million - Rp169 million	26%
34	Above Rp169 million - Rp221 million	27%
35	Above Rp221 million - Rp390 million	28%
36	Above Rp390 million - Rp463 million	29%
37	Above Rp463 million - Rp561 million	30%
38	Above Rp561 million - Rp709 million	31%
39	Above Rp709 million - Rp965 million	32%
40	Above Rp965 million - Rp1.419 billion	33%
41	Above Rp1.419 billion	34%

Given the many layers of rates that will be used in calculating and deducting Article 21 Income Tax for each category, of course, it will be difficult for companies with a large number of employees. Therefore, to make it easier to calculate and deduct Article 21 Income Tax, of course, companies need an application that can facilitate the company's work in calculating or deducting Article 21 Income Tax on employee income. This designed Article 21 Income Tax calculation application will greatly assist companies in calculating and deducting Article 21 Income Tax, because the purpose of designing this application is to answer the company's need for technology that can help calculate and deduct Article 21 Income Tax so that there are no errors in calculating and deducting Article 21 Income Tax on employee income every month.

Conclusion

The year 2024 begins with the implementation of the use of the average effective rate, or often referred to as TER. The TER scheme is used to calculate the amount of Article 21 Income Tax (PPh 21), the TER policy is regulated in Government Regulation Number 58 of 2023. The calculation of Article 21 Income Tax uses two calculation schemes, namely the monthly PPh Article 21 calculation scheme using the TER rate scheme, while the calculation of Article 21 Income Tax in the year-end tax period or December uses the rate of Article 17 paragraph (1) of the Income Tax Law. The calculation of Article 21 Income Tax deductions using the TER rate deducted from the gross income of permanent employees uses the monthly rates of categories A, B, and C which are adjusted to the marital status of the taxpayer and each rate category consists of 30 layers of rates. The application for calculating Article 21 Income Tax deductions is very helpful for companies who have difficulty calculating Article 21 Income Tax deductions, which are caused by the large number of rates used in each category.

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