

# Could Economic Growth and Inflation Affect the Acceptance of Value Added Taxes?

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**Abstract**—In Indonesia, the acceptance of the value added tax is the second largest source of acceptance upon receipt of income tax. This certainly indicates that the value added tax revenues should continue to be maintained in order to achieve the optimal tax revenue target. This research aims to know and analyze the effect of economic growth and inflation against the acceptance of the value added tax. The population in this research is the entire Taxable Employers registered in the Kuningan Tax Office with working area Majalengka Regency. Sampling techniques using the technique of nonprobability sampling by the number of observations as much as 36 samples. Analytical techniques used was multiple linear regression analysis. The results showed that the economic growth effect on value added tax revenues, while inflation has no effect against the acceptance of the value added tax.

**Keywords**—economic growth; inflation; value added tax revenues

## I. INTRODUCTION

A country in carrying out its government activities requires no small amount of funds, therefore the state needs an optimal source of financing so that all activities carried out do not experience obstacles. Indonesia is a country that makes tax as the main sector of state financing sources. Taxes have an important role in development in the country of Indonesia. Funds collected from tax revenues will be optimized to finance the country's development and increase the prosperity of the people.

Revenue from the taxation sector is the foundation of the government's hopes to obtain funding [1]. Tax revenues in Indonesia are managed by the Directorate General of Tax under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia. The types of taxes managed by the Directorate General of Taxes include Income Tax (VAT), Value Added Tax and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods (VAT and VATSTLG), as well as Stamp Duty. In order to increase state revenue, the Directorate General of Taxes always develops and innovates so that the absorption of funds from the tax sector can be optimized.

According to Law Number 42 of 2009 concerning Value Added Tax and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods, Value Added Tax is a tax on consumption of goods and services in a Customs Area that are subject to multilevel in each production and distribution line. In essence, Value Added Tax is a tax on

consumption of goods and services, the more people consume Taxable Goods and or Taxable Services, then the Value Added Tax revenue will also increase. Based on data on state revenue obtained from the Directorate General of Budget, the following is the acquisition of Value Added Tax revenue from year to year:

TABLE I. TARGET AND REALIZATION OF VALUE ADDED TAX REVENUES 2014-2016 (IN BILLION RUPIAH)

| Year         | 2014       | 2015       | 2016       |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Target       | 475.589,86 | 576.469,17 | 474.235,30 |
| Realization  | 408.829,94 | 423.710,82 | 412.274,68 |
| Achievements | 85.96%     | 73.50%     | 86.93 %    |

Source: Directorate General of Tax Performance Report 2014-2016; The Data and Information Processing Section of the Primary Tax Office of Kuningan

From the revenue data, the percentage of Value Added Tax revenue continues to increase, this is indicated that the improvement in living standards for the better and this is also inseparable from public consumption activities continue to increase from year to year.

Reporting from the official website of the Central Statistics Agency, there have been changes in values related to economic growth and inflation that have occurred in Indonesia over the past few years. In 2014, economic growth that occurred was equal to 5.00%, in 2015 amounted to 4.80% while in 2016 experienced a rise again to 5.00%. Likewise, with inflation data that occurred, in 2014 there was a considerable inflation of 8.36% which was caused by an increase in fuel oil (BBM) so that it would affect other sectors. Whereas in 2015 the inflation that occurred was able to be controlled so that it could only touch the 3.35% figure, even in 2016 inflation was 3.02% lower than the previous year.

Based on this phenomenon indicates that the economic condition of the community tends to change from year to year. With the improvement of people's living standards and the inflation rate that tends to be stable, the value added tax revenue should be more optimal.

Majalengka Regency is one of the regencies in Tatar Pasundan, West Java Province. With an area of 1,204.24 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 1,188,004 people, Majalengka is one of the areas considered to be potential to experience rapid growth. In addition, Majalengka Regency is currently at the center of attention due to the ongoing construction of Kertajati Airport,

which of course will have an impact on all sectors and will be able to move the economy of the community which will also have an impact on the state revenue sector. Tax revenues obtained in Majalengka Regency are currently still joined by the Kuningan Pratama Tax Service Office, while there are only KP2KP in the Majalengka area (Office of Taxation Counseling and Consultation Services) Majalengka. The following is the result of Value Added Tax revenue at the Kuningan Primary Tax Service Office:

TABLE II. TARGET AND REALIZATION OF VALUE ADDED TAX REVENUES OF THE PRIMARY PRATAMA TAX SERVICE 2014-2016

| Year         | 2014            | 2015            | 2016            |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Target       | 150.164.672.260 | 211.261.719     | 246.416.688.384 |
| Realization  | 144.783.164.084 | 153.916.913.035 | 231.335.262.575 |
| Achievements | 104%            | 137%            | 107%            |

Source: The Data and Information Processing Section of the Primary Tax Office of Kuningan

Based on data obtained from the official website of the Central Statistics Agency of Majalengka Regency, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) according to constant prices for the business fields of Majalengka Regency in 2014 was 4.91%, in 2015 amounting to 5.33% and in 2016 able to reach 5.90%. This shows a positive movement given the growing and developing changes and innovations made. Value added tax can change by various economic situations that can be seen based on gross domestic product (GDP) [2]. Based on Table II, along with the increasing economic growth, this is also in line with the increasing value added tax revenue.

Economic growth is a long-term economic event and is a benchmark and the main source in improving the welfare of its people. This economic growth is a basic foundation to describe the overall economic condition of a country. With the realization of good economic growth, it will certainly increase the public's confidence to invest. The ease of investing will certainly provide good benefits for economic actors, not only for companies but also for consumers. One of the factors caused by the ease of investing is the availability of increased employment, because if many people invest in a country, then the companies in the country will provide a lot of jobs, so that it will improve the living standards of the community, and purchasing power carried out by the community will increase which will also have an impact on Value Added Tax revenue. Research of [2-4] which state that there is an influence related to Economic Growth on Value Added Tax Revenue.

Inflation is a condition where there is a continuous increase in prices while the level of public consumption decreases, causing an increase in the amount of money circulating in the community. The occurrence of inflation will indicate public consumption of goods and services decreases, while Value Added Tax revenue is highly dependent on the level of public consumption, therefore the government needs to maintain economic stability so that consumption levels continue to be stable, which will certainly have an impact on increasing Value Added Tax revenue also.

If there is an increase in the inflation rate, it will increase the selling price where the selling price is the Value Added Tax (VAT). Increasing the Basis of Tax Imposition Value Added

Tax will affect the increase in total Value Added Tax revenues. Other research state that Inflation has a positive influence on Value Added Tax revenue [2,5,6]. The form of a large inflation risk can be value added tax [7]. Inflation control that is carried out will certainly have an impact on all sectors, considering the impact that will be caused will certainly be very risky if inflation is not able to be controlled effectively.

*A. Theory of Buying Style*

The theory of buying style is related to the ability of the community to transact with other parties. According to definition that "...this buying style theory is based on the implementation of community interests which are considered as the basis of tax collection justice which is not the interests of individuals or the State..."[8]. This theory does not question the origin of the State collecting taxes, only looking at the effect and can view this good effect as the basis of justice.

In the Theory of Buy Style Principles, according to this theory the tax collection function carried out namely collecting taxes means attracting the purchasing power of the community household sector to the State household which then distributes it back to the community with a view to maintaining community life and to bring in a certain direction [8].

*B. Value Added Tax*

Value Added Tax (VAT) is a tax imposition of consumption of goods and services replacing Sales Tax (PPn) [9]. Since the pre-independence era of the Republic of Indonesia before 1951, the tax collection system in Indonesia still adopted the remnants of Dutch colonialism, so to eliminate the colonial remnants, the Indonesian government established a Sales Tax regulation which was collected based on Emergency Law No. 19 of 1951 which was later determined legally became Law Number 35 of 1953. The imposition of Sales Tax only lasted until 1983 before it was replaced by Value Added Tax the following year, namely 1984.

Value Added Tax is identified by the payment of taxes made on each consumption activity of Taxable Goods and Taxable Services.

$$VAT\ payable = VAT\ DPP \times VAT\ rates \quad (1)$$

*C. Economic Growth*

"...economic growth is a condition of potential Gross National Product (GNP) development that reflects the growth of per capita output and rising living standards of the people..."[10]. Economic growth generally describes the condition of the people in a region. Good economic growth illustrates that the economic condition of the community is in a good condition, with a good level of consumption and an increase in per capita income. This research is used GNP as an economic growth's signal [10].

$$EG = [(GNP_t - GNP_{t-1}) / GNP_{t-1}] \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

**D. Inflation**

Economic conditions in a country are influenced by various factors, one of which is inflation. Based on Lasmana and Rodhiyah, Inflation is a continuous increase in prices [11]. The occurrence of inflation reflects the change in behavior of the perpetrators of economic activities, this can illustrate the conditions that are alarming or even endanger the other economic sectors because the inflation will affect every sector in the economy. This research is used Consumer Price Index (CPI) as an inflation signal [10].

$$\pi = [(CPI_t - CPI_{t-1}) / CPI_{t-1}] \times 100 \% \quad (3)$$

**E. Theoretical Framework and Hypothesis**

Economic growth which tends to increase is expected to be able to maintain the stability of public consumption activities, so that tax revenues from other sectors can still be optimized, especially the value added tax revenue. The higher trade in goods and services that occurs when a good economic condition will not only benefit producers and consumers, but also the positive impact will be felt on state revenues, especially the value added tax revenue. In an economy that is going well and stable, the receipt of Value Added Tax normally can develop positively. Economic growth variables measured by Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) have a positive effect on Value Added Tax revenue, so the research hypothesis is formulated [12-14]:

H<sub>1</sub>: Economic Growth affects the Value Added Tax Revenue

Inflation is a condition where there is a continuous increase in prices while the level of public consumption decreases, causing an increase in the amount of money circulating in the community. The occurrence of inflation will indicate public consumption of goods and services decreases, while Value Added Tax revenue is highly dependent on the level of public consumption, therefore the government needs to maintain economic stability so that consumption levels continue to be stable, which will certainly have an impact on increasing Value Added Tax revenue also. Inflation has a positive influence on Value Added Tax revenue [2, 5, 6, 15]. This is because if there is an increase in the inflation rate, it will increase the selling price where the selling price is the Value Added Tax (DPP). Increasing the Basis of Tax Imposition (DPP) Value Added Tax will result in an increase in Value Added Tax revenue, so the research hypothesis is formulated:

H<sub>2</sub> : Inflation affects the Value Added Tax Revenue.

**II. RESEARCH METHODS**

The type of research used is basic research. The research method used uses associative methods to determine the relationship between two or more variables. The data used in this research is secondary data. The population used in this study is the Taxable Entrepreneur in Majalengka Regency, which is registered in the Kuningan Primary Tax Service Office. The number of Taxable Entrepreneurs in Majalengka Regency registered in the Kuningan Pratama Tax Service Office until the end of 2016 was 653 Taxable Entrepreneurs.

The research sample is determined by non-probability sampling method with the sampling technique used is saturated samples, which uses all members of the population to be used as research samples. Data analysis method uses descriptive statistical analysis, classic assumption test, multiple linear regression analysis, hypothesis testing, and determination coefficient test.

**III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**A. Descriptive Statistical Analysis Results**

Descriptive statistical analysis is used to show the amount of data used in this study and can show the maximum, minimum, mean (mean) and standard deviation of each variable. The variables used in this study are Value Added Tax Revenue, Economic Growth and Inflation. The following are the results of the analysis of descriptive statistical data using the SPSS 23.0 application.

TABLE III. RESULT OF DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

|                    | N  | Min   | Max   | Mean    | Std. Deviation |
|--------------------|----|-------|-------|---------|----------------|
| VAT receipt        | 36 | 22.82 | 24.87 | 23.8252 | 0.46988        |
| Economic growth    | 36 | 13.83 | 14.48 | 14.3118 | 0.19173        |
| Inflation          | 36 | -2.18 | 1.99  | 0.2408  | 0.72875        |
| Valid N (listwise) | 36 |       |       |         |                |

Source: Result of SPSS 23.0 (2018)

**B. Normality Test**

Based on the results of the normality test in table IV below, it can be seen that the Kolmogorov Smirnov value is 0.085 with the value of asymptotic significant (2-tailed) of 0.200. The significance value obtained is 0.200 greater than the expected significance value of 0.05. This indicates that the residuals for all variables in this study are normally distributed.

TABLE IV. RESULT OF NORMALITY – KOLMOGOROV SMIRNOV TEST

|                        | Unstandardized Residual |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| N                      | 36                      |
| Test Statistic         | 0.085                   |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | 0.200                   |

Source: Result of SPSS 23.0 (2018)

Based on next table V shows that the tolerance value of the economic growth variable is 0.958 which is greater than 0.05 and the VIF value is 1.044 smaller than 10. For the inflation variable has a tolerance value of 0.958 which is greater than 0.05 and the VIF value of 1.044 smaller than 10. It can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between independent variables so that it can be used to predict Value Added Tax Revenues during 2014-2016.

TABLE V. RESULT OF NORMALITY – MULTICOLLINEARITY TEST

| Model           | Collinearity Statistics |       |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-------|
|                 | Tolerance               | VIF   |
| Economic growth | 0.958                   | 1.044 |
| Inflation       | 0.958                   | 1.044 |

Source: Result of SPSS 23.0 (2018)

To search for autocorrelation, the Durbin-Watson (DW) Test was used. This Durbin-Watson value is compared to the table value using a significant value of 0.05, the number of

samples 36 (n) and the number of independent variables 2 (K = 2).

TABLE VI. RESULT OF NORMALITY – DURBIN WATSON TEST

| N  | K = 2  |        |
|----|--------|--------|
|    | dL     | dU     |
| 36 | 1.3537 | 1.5872 |

Source: Result of SPSS 23.0 (2018)

Based on table VI, the DW value obtained from the regression model is 2.358. Whereas from the DW table with a significance of 0.05 and dU of 1.5872. Because the DW value (2.358) is greater than the upper limit (dU) of 1.5872 and less than  $4 - 1.5872$  ( $4 - dU$ ), the DW value is located at  $du < d < 4 - du$ , which is  $1.6283 < 2.358 < 2,4128$ . So it can be concluded that there is no positive or negative autocorrelation or it can be concluded that autocorrelation does not occur in the regression model.

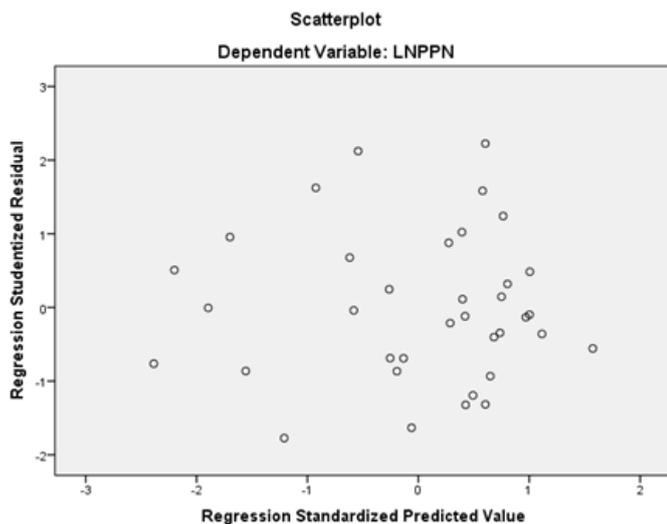


Fig. 1. Heteroskedastisitas test.

From the scatterplots graph in figure 1 above, it can be seen that the points spread randomly and spread both below and above the number 0 on the Y axis. So, it can be concluded that heteroscedasticity does not occur in the regression model, so that the regression model can be used to predict Value Added Tax revenue is based on input of independent variables of economic growth and inflation.

C. Hypothesing Testing

1) Effect of economic growth on value added tax revenue:

To determine whether there is an influence of Economic Growth on Value Added Tax Revenue can be analyzed using the following stages. Significant level (significant level) at  $\alpha = 5\%$ , with degrees of freedom (df) = 33 (obtained from the formula  $n-k$ , where n is the number of data, and k is the number of variables,  $36-3 = 33$ ). Obtained  $t_{table}$  is 1.692. Based on the calculation results from table VII, obtained  $t_{count}$  of 3.571. The value of  $t_{count}$  is at the rejection area  $H_0$  so  $H_0$  is rejected. This shows that the correlation coefficient in the population is not equal to zero, this proves that there is a

strong and tangible relationship between economic growth and Value Added Tax revenue.

TABLE VII. RESULT OF HYPOTHESIS TESTING

| Model           | Unstandardized Coefficients |            | Standardized Coefficients | t     | Sig.  |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
|                 | B                           | Std. Error | Beta                      |       |       |
| Economic growth | 1.321                       | 0.370      | 0.539                     | 3.571 | 0.001 |
| Inflation       | 0.101                       | 0.907      | 0.157                     | 1.038 | 0.307 |

Source: Result of SPSS 23.0 (2018)

2) Effect of inflation on value added tax revenue: Significant level (significant level) at  $\alpha = 5\%$ , with degrees of freedom (df) = 33 (obtained from the formula  $n-k$ , where n is the number of data, and k is the number of variables,  $36-3 = 33$ ). Obtained t table is 1.692. Based on the calculation results from table VII, obtained  $t_{count}$  of 1.038. The  $t_{count}$  is in the  $H_0$  reception area so  $H_0$  is rejected. This shows that the correlation coefficient in the population is equal to zero, this proves that there is no strong and real relationship between inflation and Value Added Tax revenue.

TABLE VIII. RESULT OF COEFFICIENT DETERMINATION TEST

| Model                      | 1       |
|----------------------------|---------|
| R                          | 0.529   |
| R-Square                   | 0.280   |
| Adjusted R Square          | 0.237   |
| Std. Error of the Estimate | 0.41054 |
| Durbin Watson              | 2.358   |

Source: Result of SPSS 23.0 (2018)

Based on table VIII shows that the adjusted R-Square value is 0.237 or 24%. This means that the ability of the independent variables in this study is Economic Growth and Inflation in explaining the variation of the variable Value Added Tax Revenue by 24% and the remaining 76% ( $100\% - 24\%$ ) is explained by other variables.

D. Discussion

1) Effect of economic growth on value added tax revenue:

In this study, the results of the t test (partial) show that the Economic Growth variable measured using Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) has a sig value of 0.001 less than  $\alpha = 5\%$  or 0.05 so that it can be stated that Economic Growth has an influence against Value Added Tax Revenues. The results of this study indicate that any increase or decrease in Economic Growth measured by using Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) can make Value Added Tax Revenues increase or decrease.

Government participation in reducing social inequality is a very important responsibility. This certainly requires the support of various parties, not only the government but business people and the community must work together to create prosperity. Equitable welfare is certainly a benchmark of economic success, of course this is supported by a variety of factors that support one of which is the equitable distribution of infrastructure to facilitate the transfer of goods and services. Equity and improvement from various sectors will certainly be

able to help improve people's welfare so that the creation of economic growth continues to increase.

Economic growth is one of the determining factors related to the conditions of the people in a country. Economic growth is a change in the economic condition of a country in a certain period of time that is oriented towards improving the living standards of its people. Economic growth in general describes the condition of the community existing in an area. Good economic growth illustrates that the economic condition of the community is in good condition, with a good level of consumption and an increase in community income even better.

In an effort to improve the welfare of the community, the government continues to issue policies so as to be able to boost the economy as much as possible from Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to large companies. With the realization of good economic growth, it will certainly increase the public's confidence to invest. The ease of investing will certainly provide good benefits for economic actors, only for companies but also for consumers. One of the factors caused by the ease of investing is the availability of increased employment, because if many people invest in a country, then the companies in the country will provide a lot of jobs, so that it will improve the living standards of the community, and purchasing power carried out by the community will increase which will also have an impact on Value Added Tax revenues.

Based on China State Administration of Taxation Research Institute (2003), economic growth has the most significant effects on the increase in tax revenue [4]. The results of this study are in line with the result of some research's [1, 7, 16, 17] which state that there are influences related to Economic Growth on Value Added Tax Revenue. The higher trade in goods and services that occurs when good economic conditions will not only benefit the producers and consumers, but also the positive impact will be felt on the state's revenues, especially the Value Added Tax revenue. In an economy that is going well and stable, the addition of Value Added Tax can normally develop positively.

The theory of purchasing style states that the tax collection function is to attract purchasing power from the household household sector for the country's household. This increase in economic growth is certainly in line with the theory of devotion put forward. With the increasing purchasing power of the people, of course it will also increase value added tax revenue, so that there will be a transfer of wealth from the community to the country's wealth.

2) *Effect of inflation on value added tax revenue:* In this study, the results of the t test (partial) shows that the Inflation variable has a sig value of 0.307 greater than  $\alpha = 5\%$  or 0.05 so that it can be stated that the Inflation variable has no effect on Value Added Tax Revenue. The results of this study indicate that during the study period deflation also occurred, which is a condition in which prices generally fall, more available products than is demanded by the community, this is due to the low income of the community so that products accumulate and not sell, so that of course this has a great impact on tax revenues, especially the receipt of Value Added

Tax is not optimal. Inflation that occurs in a country is always identified with the occurrence of an economy that tends to worsen, due to the weakening economic conditions.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Economic growth has an effect on Value Added Tax revenue at the Kuningan Primary Tax Service Office. This is because with the arrival of economic growth that tends to improve, it will make people become more daring when they will invest in the country. This will certainly have a positive impact on all parties, in addition to companies that will provide more jobs so that they will absorb more workers so that this will be able to improve the standard of living of the community which will certainly have an impact on additional tax revenues value. Therefore, economic growth affects the value added tax revenue.

Inflation does not affect the value added tax revenue at the Kuningan Primary Tax Service Office. This is because during the study period there was also deflation, namely a period in which prices generally decreased and the value of money increased, so of course this greatly affected the tax revenue, especially the acceptance of Value Added Tax was not optimal. Therefore, inflation does not affect the value added tax revenue.

Implications from the results of this study, it is expected that the government, especially the Directorate General of Taxes, will continue to carry out reforms related to taxation policies and continue to strive to carry out supervision and pay attention to macroeconomic factors such as economic growth and inflation which could increase tax revenues, especially Value Added Tax revenues.

Economic growth as measured by Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) has an influence on Tax Value Added revenues. With economic growth that continues to increase, it will certainly further improve people's living standards so that tax revenues, especially Value Added Tax, will be optimized. Inflation has no reference to Value Added Tax revenues. This is because if there is inflation, the public tends to be reluctant to consume because the price of goods is increasingly expensive.

Suggestion for the next researcher, input or suggestions that the writer can convey include should be conduct research with a broader and more developed range of objects, such as in large cities or even industrial areas. Extend the time of observation so that the results of the study can be more accurate. Adding other research variables such as the number of Taxable Entrepreneurs (PKP), and Notification (SPT) of Value Added Tax Revenue Period.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We thank Dewi for allowing us to use material from a recent evaluation study carry out by KPP Majalengka Indonesia. We are so grateful for the constructive comments of the anonymous referees during the process of research.

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