

## Analysis of Final PPH Calculations Article 4 Paragraph 2 on Interest Tax on Deposits and Savings at PT. BPR Kartika Matuari Tomohon

Vanecia Villea Tinggogoy \*, Frida Magda Sumual, Lenny Evinita  
Accounting Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business  
Universitas Negeri Manado

### Article Info

#### Article history:

Received January 21, 2024

Revised February 25, 2024

Accepted March 30, 2024

#### Keywords:

Calculation

Deposit and Savings

PPH Final

### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to study the calculation of final income tax for interest tax deposits and savings, which are listed in article 4 para. 2 of the Income Tax Act. BPR Kartika Matuari Tomohon is the subject of this research. Interest tax and accounting calculations are governed by tax regulations and accountancy standards. These calculations must be communicated to all parties involved so that they can be applied effectively and efficiently to avoid losses to consumers and States. Last PPH for Deposit and Savings Flower Tax, Article 4 Paragraph 2, is collected, calculated, and assessed using descriptive methods. In accordance with the Decision of the Minister of Finance No.212/PMK.03/2018 on the reduction of income tax on interest deposits and savings, BPR Kartika Matuari has complied with the applicable tax rules. for a 20% tax rate established in accordance with applicable legal regulations, with the tax calculation formula used to multiply the tax rate by interest charges.

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### Corresponding Author:

Vanecia Villea Tinggogoy

Universitas Negeri Manado

Email: [vaneciatinggogoy49@gmail.com](mailto:vaneciatinggogoy49@gmail.com)

### INTRODUCTION

A country's ability to carry out and finance development independently is a way to measure that country's development. As a source of state revenue, tax continues to be the main source of state revenue in the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN), and its contribution in funding state expenditure continues to increase, making it one of the sources of state revenue. Accounting is a system or process that records, groups, summarizes, analyzes and presents the financial information of an entity. (Sugiono, 2018)

Banking Accounting is the activity of recording, analyzing and reporting financial transactions that occur at a bank. (Ismail, 2021). Banks are financial institutions whose main activity is accepting current accounts, deposits and savings, banks are also known as places to borrow money. (Kasmir, 2022)

According to Banking Law no. 10 of 1998, banks are business entities that collect funds from the public in the form of savings and distribute them to the public in the form of credit funds or other forms in an effort to improve the living standards of many people. According to this definition, the

role of banking is to function as an intermediary between parties who need funds and parties who have funds. Funds collected from the community are then returned to the community in the form of credit.

A bank is a form of financial institution that acts as a financial intermediary between parties who have excess funds (surplus units) and parties who need funds, as well as an institution whose function is to facilitate payment traffic. (Saputri, 2019)

Furthermore, awareness of the importance of saving money in the bank has increased. More and more people know the dangers of keeping money at home and more people know the benefits of keeping money in the bank. Bank deposits can be used for trade transactions, such as transferring money to another account when buying or selling something.

Tax is a mandatory contribution to the state owed by an individual or entity that is coercive based on law without receiving direct compensation and is used for state needs for the greatest prosperity of the people. (Mardiasmo, 2019). There are 4 functions of tax, namely, the budget function is tasked with financing state expenses. The second, namely the regulatory function, is so that the government can regulate economic growth through tax policy. Third, there is the function of being able to carry out policies related to price stability so that inflation can be imposed. And finally, there is the function of tax revenue levies that have been collected by the state which will be used to finance all public interests, including development so that job opportunities can be obtained which can ultimately increase people's income. (Mardiasmo, 2020)

One of the largest state revenues is income tax (PPH). Along with the growth of the national business world, it is hoped that income tax revenues will continue to increase. For this reason, the government is taking big steps by implementing a final income tax imposition system. It is hoped that this policy will increase compliance and make it easier for taxpayers to fulfill their tax obligations. As a result, it is hoped that tax revenues will increase. The government is given the authority to impose Final Income Tax on certain income according to Article 4 paragraph (2) of the Income Tax Law.

Payment of PPh through a preception bank or post office that accepts tax payments using a Tax Payment Letter (SSP) or other administrative advice is equated with SSP, while the period PPh SPT is made to the KPP where the taxpayer is registered. (Dian, 2019). PPh or income tax is a tax imposed on individuals or entities on income received or earned in one tax year. (Sugiono, 2021). Article 4 Paragraph 2 Income Tax is a final withholding or collection of tax imposed on certain types of income, as regulated in Law no. 36 of 2008 Paragraph 4 Paragraph 2; Every customer who earns income from interest on deposits and savings will be subject to a Final Income Tax deduction.

Third party funds are funds sourced from the public or broad customers which are an important source for bank operational activities. These funds can come from savings in the form of savings, current accounts and time deposits. (Siregar, 2020)

Third party funds (DPK) are funds obtained or collected by banks from the public or customers, both individual and institutional. The development of third party funds is an indicator of bank growth, which means that banks will have greater opportunities to provide financing to customers if they have greater third party funds. (Ismail, 2018). Tax on third party fund (DPK) products is imposed on every interest reward that will be given to the public. This is income tax Article 4 paragraph 2 and is calculated by multiplying the tax rate by the total interest on savings. Minister of Finance Regulation No.212/PMK.03/2018 concerning withholding income tax on interest on deposits and savings stipulates that interest tax withheld by third parties is subject to a rate of 20%.

The customer's final balance is multiplied by the bank's interest rate percentage. The final balance is the final result after withdrawals, deposits and administrative fee deductions. Tax regulations and accounting standards also regulate the tax treatment of interest. With this regulation, it is hoped that interested parties can carry out their duties correctly and fairly, so that neither consumers nor the state suffer losses. To give banks confidence to manage their finances and choose which bank they can trust to manage their finances, banks publish financial reports periodically.

The results of research conducted by Wokas et al., (2018) at PT. Bank Bukopin Tbk Kcu Manado with the title Analysis of PPH Accounting Calculations and Recordings Article 4 Paragraph 2 on Deposit Interest Tax and Customer Savings at PT Bank Bukopin Tbk Kcu Manado, which states that Calculation of final income tax article 4 paragraph 2 on deposit interest and customer savings at PT Bank Bukopin Tbk KCU Manado is in accordance with applicable tax regulations, and its accounting records are in accordance with existing accounting concepts.

Previous research was also conducted by Sondakh (2018) who stated that the accounting records of PT Bank Bukopin Tbk KCU Manado and the calculation of final income tax article 4 paragraph 2 on interest on customer deposits and savings were in accordance with applicable tax regulations. PT. BPR Kartika Matuari is one of the Rural Banks (BPR) in Tomohon City. It does not provide payment traffic services, this BPR serves businesses conventionally or based on sharia principles. The services offered by PT BPR Kartika Matuari include time deposits, savings, credit and loans, and Third Party Funds (DPK).

The aim of this research is to find out and examine further whether the calculation of final income tax article 4 paragraph 2 on deposit and savings interest tax is in accordance with applicable tax regulations. There was a tax withholding error, according to the author's initial survey at PT. BPR Kartika Matuari. Data as of January 2020 from BPR Kartika Matuari Tomohon shows that there was a deduction of Rp. 3,812,479 on savings of Rp. 15,581,803, which should have been cut to Rp. 3,875,479, with a difference of Rp. 63,000. Interest on bank deposits and savings is tax deductible, according to current data. Researchers conducted research with the title "Analysis of Final Income Tax Calculation Article 4 Paragraph 2 on Deposit Interest Tax and Tabugan at PT. BPR Kartika Matuari Tomohon".

## **METHOD**

The author conducted qualitative descriptive research to learn more about the analysis of tax calculations on savings and deposits. They used a purposive approach, which was in accordance with the aims and objectives of the research. This approach does not emphasize quantity or representation, but rather the quality, credibility and richness of information provided by informants or participants. There were 4 research subjects, namely company leaders and company employees who were assigned to make financial reports as well as two people as naabah at BPR Kartika Matuari Tomohon.

This research was conducted at BPR Kartika Matuari Tomohon, Kinilow 1 Village Address, North Tomohon District, Tomohon City. The reason the researcher chose BPR Kartika Matuari was because this place is a BPR that is popular and trusted by customers in Tomohon City as a BPR that provides the best and most satisfying service to customers. The data sources used in this research are primary data and secondary data. Primary data in this research comes from interviews conducted with company employees assigned to manage finances at BPR Kartika Matuari Tomohon. Secondary data in this research are financial reports from BPR Kartika Matuari Tomohon. The data collection techniques used were observation, interviews, documentation.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Calculation of Deposit and Savings Interest Tax**

Bank interest consists of two categories: loan interest and deposit interest. Loan interest is the interest paid or requested by banks to customers when they borrow funds from the bank. Banks try to help customers who lack funds by giving them loans, which must then be repaid to the customer. Savings interest consists of two categories: savings interest and deposit interest. Savings interest is the amount of profit that the bank must pay to customers in return for their deposits. Savings interest is usually lower than deposit interest.

Apart from getting interest when saving money in the bank, customers also have to pay taxes on the interest. Tax is a payment required by the state government to taxpayers within a certain period of time to pay general expenses for Third Party Funds (DPK). Any interest received by customers will be subject to tax, which is income tax article 4 paragraph 2 (final income tax). The savings interest tax calculation that will be assessed from the research carried out by the researcher is BPR

Kartika Matuari Tomohon Savings and Deposits for calculating PPh Article 4 Paragraph 2 which successfully applies a rate of 20%. The daily interest calculation method is used.

**Table 1. Calculation of Savings Interest**

TRANSACTION DATE	PROOF	DESCRIPTION	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALENCE	DAY	INTEREST
30/04/2022		Beginning Balance			6.385.247	4	-
04/05/2022	T.0034	Balance	-	800.000	7.185.247	6	5.905
10/05/2022	T.0110	Balance		10.000.000	17.185.247	7	16.479
27/05/2022	T.0222	Balance		15.500.000	32.685.247	3	13.432
29/05/2022	T.0376	Balance		25.000.000	57.685.247	9	71.118
30/05/2022	T.0444	Withdrawal	1.500.000	-	56.185.247	1	7.696
01/06/2022	T.000	Administration	4.000		56.181.247		
<b>AMOUNT</b>			<b>1.500.000</b>	<b>51.300.000</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>114.630</b>
TRANSACTION DATE	PROOF	DESCRIPTION	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALENCE	DAY	INTEREST
30/04/2022		Beginning Balance			6.385.247	4	-
04/05/2022	T.0034	Balance	-	800.000	7.185.247	6	5.905
10/05/2022	T.0110	Balance		10.000.000	17.185.247	7	16.479
27/05/2022	T.0222	Balance		15.500.000	32.685.247	3	13.432
29/05/2022	T.0376	Balance		25.000.000	57.685.247	9	71.118
30/05/2022	T.0444	Withdrawal	1.500.000	-	56.185.247	1	7.696
01/06/2022	T.000	Administration	4.000		56.181.247		
<b>AMOUNT</b>			<b>1.500.000</b>	<b>51.300.000</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>114.630</b>

The following is an explanation from table 1:

- On April 30, 2022, it has an initial balance of IDR. 6,385,247
- On May 4, 2022, a deposit transaction of IDR 800,000 so the balance increases to IDR. 7,185,247

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bank daily interest: } & \frac{\text{Balance} \times \text{interest rate} \times \text{number of days}}{365} \\ & = \frac{7.185.247 \times 5\% \times 6}{365} \\ & = \text{IDR. 5.905} \end{aligned}$$

- On May 10, 2022, a deposit transaction of IDR. 10,000,000 so that the balance increases to IDR.17.185,247.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bank daily interest: } & \frac{\text{Balance} \times \text{interest rate} \times \text{number of days}}{365} \\ & = \frac{17.185.247 \times 5\% \times 5}{365} \\ & = \text{Rp. 16.479} \end{aligned}$$

d. On May 27, 2022, a deposit transaction of IDR. 15,500,000 so that the balance increases to IDR. 32,685,247.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bank daily interest: } & \frac{\text{Balance} \times \text{interest rate} \times \text{number of days}}{365} \\ & = \frac{32.685.247 \times 5\% \times 6}{365} \\ & = \text{Rp. 13.432} \end{aligned}$$

e. On May 29, 2022, a deposit transaction of IDR. 25,000,000 so that the balance increases to IDR. 57,685,247.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bank daily interest: } & \frac{\text{Balance} \times \text{interest rate} \times \text{number of days}}{365} \\ & = \frac{57.685.247 \times 5\% \times 9}{365} \\ & = \text{IDR. 71.118} \end{aligned}$$

f. On May 30, 2022, a withdrawal transaction of IDR. 1,500,000 so that the balance increases to IDR. 56,185,247.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bank daily interest: } & \frac{\text{Balance} \times \text{interest rate} \times \text{number of days}}{365} \\ & = \frac{56.185.247 \times 5\% \times 1}{365} \\ & = \text{Rp. 7.696} \end{aligned}$$

Total customer interest income for 1 month = IDR. 114.630

Tax withheld from interest income = IDR.20% x IDR. 114.630  
= IDR. 22.926

The interest received by customers is = IDR. 114.630 – 22.926  
= IDR. 91.704

The deposit interest tax calculation is as follows:

A customer or customer M (with account number 00900xxxx) who lives in Tondano books a rupiah time deposit with a first nominal value of Rp. 25,000,000, interest payment method ARO±, with a term of 1 month. The deposit was opened on February 16, and the 1 year deposit interest rate in effect at that time was also 12%.

For the above deposit bookkeeping, the calculation and interest are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Interest} & = \frac{\text{Nominal} \times \text{interest rate} \times \text{interest days}}{365} \\ \text{Interest} & = \frac{\text{IDR. 25.000.000} \times 12\% \times 31}{365} \\ & = \text{IDR. 254.794,5} \end{aligned}$$

Total tax for 1 month = IDR. 20% x IDR. 254.794,5  
= IDR. 50.958,9

Net interest received by customers = IDR. 254.794,5 – IDR. 50.958,9  
= IDR. 203.835,6

### Third Party Fund Interest Tax Recording

Journal entry when interest tax was recognized by BPR Kartika Matuari Tomohon:

Interest Fees xxx  
Income Tax Payable xxx  
Rec. Customer xxx

The interest given to customers is approved as an expense by the bank, so that the interest adds to the customer's savings balance. In addition, interest tax from the interest given will be deducted automatically from the Account system. Customers at the end of every month.

Journal of current interest tax deposited directly to the bank tax perception Income

Tax Payable xxx  
Account. BPR Tax Kartika Matuari xxx

Credited directly from the bank, tax money is deposited directly into the BPR Kartika Matuari Tax Collection Account. As a result, the interest tax debt at BPR Kartika Matuari decreased and the Account. Taxes at BPR Kartika Matuari have increased.

Journal when the interest tax is paid to the Regional Tax Office.

Rec. BPR Tax Kartika Matuari xxxx  
Rec. Tomohon Tax Office xxxx

When making a deposit, it will be directly deposited into your account. Tomohon Tax Office which is recognized or validated as a tax debt that has been paid by the Bank to the tax office.

### Income Tax Payment Mechanism Article 4 paragraph 2

Article 4 paragraph 2 PPh is also known as Final PPh. This means that the Final Income Tax tax rates are different for both individual and corporate taxpayers. The rates are adjusted according to income. Paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Income Tax is clearly the final part. This is due to the fact that tax deductions will only be made during the applicable tax period. This is done to make the tax process more organized and accurate. to see whether the taxpayer's payments are consistent with the predetermined time period. This PPh is not included in the PPh credit category because this PPh is final. Apart from that, PPh Article 4 paragraph 2—also known as Final PPh—regulates how the tax is paid. Where you can pay taxes in two ways. The first is paying taxes independently. This means paying a tax rate of 20% of the total paid. Next, there is the deduction mechanism used by the party providing the income to reduce the money. In this case, the tax withholding party can be an organization, business form, joint operation, company representative, or individual. Between two companies, the tax object is different according to Article 4 Paragraph 2 of the final PPh. If a transaction occurs between the two, the party paying the income must pay tax, while the party receiving the payment does not need to. By validating the State Revenue Transaction Number (NTPN), you can prove that you have made a payment. At the end of March every year, the payment is made and reported in the SPT.

Based on the research that has been carried out, BPR Kartika Matuari Tomohon carries out calculations in accordance with applicable tax regulations using Conventional IBS guidelines. BPR Kartika Matuari Tomohon offers two interest rates on party funds, namely deposits and savings, based on primary data, namely interviews, and secondary data, namely documents obtained regarding deposit and savings interest taxes. The Bakti theory is the basis for the fairness of tax cuts in the relationship between consumers and related parties, such as state companies or private property. People must always realize that paying taxes is their obligation as responsible citizens. Apart from that, research findings show that PT. BPR Kartika Matuari Tomohon has made deductions in accordance with applicable tax regulations, so that the tax reduced is the same or the same as the tax paid by other customers. The results of their research on savings and deposit interest are discussed below.

### Savings

Savings interest can be calculated using three methods: low balance method, average balance method, and daily balance method. To calculate administration, BPR Kartika Matuari Tomohon uses the daily balance method. For this purpose, they established a system of 1 administrative fee deduction of IDR. 4,000, which is calculated as a deduction from the daily balance on that day, but as a deduction from the balance on the following day. Thus, if the administrative fee is calculated as a reduction in fees in the following month, it will be calculated as a deduction from the balance on the following day. Due to the administrative deduction interest being calculated, the current account mutation amount does not match the calculation used. The tax calculation is calculated by combining a month's savings interest and then connecting it with a tax rate of 20%. If the total is more than Rp. 7,500,000, tax will be charged. The example of calculating a savings account mutation presented by the researcher shows that the calculation of interest earned is in accordance with applicable tax laws. Clients receive net interest after tax deductions.

### Deposit

Calculation of deposit interest is done every day, namely by dividing the total interest in one month and dividing it by the total days in that month. The tax rate is calculated by multiplying 20% of the month's interest by the tax rate. If the deposit is opened in the middle of the month, the tax calculation will be multiplied by the half month's interest income. Then, if the deposit settles for one month, the remaining half month's tax interest will be calculated in the following month. Deposits withdrawn before maturity are not subject to tax or interest.

Customers will receive interest minus tax or net interest, depending on their interest choice. According to the results of research conducted, BPR Kartika Matuari Tomohon has complied with applicable tax regulations and accounting standards, including interest calculations and applicable tax deductions.

## CONCLUSION

The final income tax calculation of article 4 paragraph 2 for deposit and savings interest tax at BPR Kartika Matuari Tomohon is not in accordance with Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) No.212/PMK.03/2018. Interest calculations are inconsistent, especially when calculating the final balance, where there is an administrative deduction fee which should be calculated for administrative deduction interest if the account mutation is carried out on the 30th.

Final income tax deduction article 4 paragraph 2 on deposit and savings interest tax carried out by PT. BPR Kartika Matuari Tomohon is in accordance with the provisions of Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) No.121/PMK.03/2018, because final income tax article 4 paragraph 2 on interest tax on deposits and savings is deducted by third parties at 20%.

The author suggests that BPR Kartika Matuari Tomohon should pay more attention to tax provisions in this case calculations and deductions, Income Tax Article 4 Paragraph 2 on deposit and savings interest taxes so that they can be implemented based on the tax regulations that have been determined. And always update the tax regulations related to calculating and withholding Income Tax Article 4 Paragraph 2 so that the same mistakes don't happen again.

The advice given to readers as taxpayers as good citizens is to be obedient in paying taxes, because taxes are an obligation that must be paid by citizens and the proceeds from taxes are used for the needs of the community itself.

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