

Taxes, Policies, And Change: Advocating Vat Facilities For Disabilities

ABSTRACT

This study explores the critical need for a Value Added Tax (VAT) facility to improve access to assistive devices for people with disabilities in Indonesia. It uses a qualitative approach with a literature review method, of Academic Books; Scopus Indexed Scientific Journals; Articles from Scientific Conferences; Media Articles; and International Sources. The study found that the “VAT exemption” mechanism is more effective in reducing the price of assistive devices, as it ensures tax neutrality and reduces price increases caused by inefficiencies in the tax system. However, the study also underscores the importance of implementing VAT exemption for assistive devices through the “VAT not levied” facility as a strategic measure to increase accessibility, improve welfare, and promote social inclusion for people with disabilities in Indonesia.

Keywords: Value Added Tax (VAT), VAT facility, Assistive devices for people with disabilities, Tax policy.

UNDER PEER

BACKGROUND

More than 2.5 billion people with disabilities worldwide need one or more assistive devices, such as wheelchairs, hearing aids, or communication and cognitive support apps. However, nearly one billion people, especially in low- and middle-income countries, do not have access to these assistive devices, such as in Indonesia (Widjaja et al., 2020). This is revealed in a new report published by the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF.

People with disabilities often require specialized goods and services such as medical aids (wheelchairs, hearing aids), medicines, and therapies (Senjam et al., 2020). However, if these goods or services are subject to VAT, they become more expensive, which can worsen their economic burden (Rachmi, 2021). Many people with disabilities have lower incomes than the general population, due to limited access to employment or education (Espelage et al., 2016). Too high an increase in VAT will automatically increase the price of goods and services, thus burdening their expenses, especially for basic needs.

The **Global Report on Assistive Technology** predicts that the number of people needing assistive devices will increase to 3.5 billion by 2050, driven by an ageing population and the rising prevalence of non-communicable diseases. UNICEF Executive Director Catherine Russell highlights affordability as the primary barrier to accessing these devices. Approximately two-thirds of users report purchasing assistive devices with their own funds, while others rely on financial support from family and friends. These devices are crucial for enabling people with disabilities to participate equally in community life. Without them, individuals face exclusion, poverty, hunger, and increased dependence on family, community, or government assistance.

In Indonesia, the accessibility of assistive devices is particularly low (Widjaja et al., 2020). According to the **2023 Indonesian Health Survey** conducted by the Ministry of Health, only 50.6% of individuals with walking disabilities use walking aids, while 11.7% of people with vision disabilities use vision aids. The figure is even lower for individuals with hearing disabilities, with just 4.1% using hearing aids. The high cost of assistive devices is a significant barrier. According to Dr. Damayanti Soetjipto, Sp.THT, Chair of the **National Committee for the Prevention of Hearing Loss and Deafness (PGPKT)**, a good-quality hearing aid costs at least IDR 4 million, yet the national health insurance program, BPJS, only covers around IDR 1 million. Consequently, people with disabilities often prioritize basic needs, such as food and clothing, over purchasing assistive devices. As citizens of Indonesia, persons with disabilities are entitled to the same rights and obligations as others, with their welfare guaranteed by the country's founding principles. The fifth principle of **Pancasila** emphasizes justice for all Indonesians, and the **1945 Constitution** enshrines human rights, affirming the state's commitment to ensuring citizens' welfare.

However, existing policies are often less supportive of people with disabilities (Phan Phuong Nam, 2023). Even in some cases in Indonesia, tax policies do not really consider vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities in particular (Irwanto et al., 2010). Thus, if there is no compensation or subsidy policy, they (people with disabilities) will feel the direct impact of this VAT rate increase. This should be a reflection for the government to be able to remove or reduce the VAT rate for assistive devices for people with disabilities, or the government helps by providing assistive devices for free or through cross-subsidization to those in need.

Government Regulation No. 49 Year 2022 is the only tax policy that explicitly addresses their needs (people with disabilities). Article 28 paragraph (3) letter C stipulates

that imports of goods for people with disabilities by social institutions are exempt from import duty and VAT. Nonetheless, this regulation is still not enough to significantly improve the welfare of people with disabilities. A broader and more inclusive policy to “exempt VAT” for all assistive devices for people with disabilities needs to be developed as soon as possible. Because denying people access to these life-changing aids is not only a violation of human rights, it is also economically shortsighted (Irwanto et al., 2010).

Assistive devices are essential for enabling people with disabilities to live independent, dignified lives and participate fully in society. Without them, achieving personal and societal well-being becomes an uphill battle (Espelage et al., 2016). Assistive devices are a means to participate in community life, on an equal footing with others. So without assistive devices, people with disabilities can find themselves ostracized, which can lead to the risk of isolation, living in poverty, and possibly even facing starvation. Therefore, the positive impact of assistive devices does not only improve the health, well-being, participation and inclusion of individual users. However, families and communities also benefit, as assistive technology makes it easier to access education, participate in sports and civic life, and work like their peers.

Therefore, implementing a VAT exemption for assistive devices is essential to reduce costs, improve accessibility, and empower people with disabilities to improve their quality of life. The challenges outlined above form the basis of this study, which seeks to conduct a literature review on the urgency of implementing a VAT exemption for assistive devices for persons with disabilities in Indonesia to improve the welfare and social inclusion of persons with disabilities. This research was conducted, because in Indonesia there are still rare and few reference sources that discuss it, therefore it is hoped that the contribution of this research can initiate a discussion of stakeholders regarding VAT exemptions for assistive devices for persons with disabilities in Indonesia.

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

Social Justice Theory provides a strong philosophical foundation to support this research, as it focuses on the needs and rights of marginalized groups, namely people with disabilities. With this theory, the research can show how inclusive tax policies, such as VAT facilities, are not only economic, but also moral measures to create a more just society (Frecknall-Hughes & Kirchler, 2015).

Social Justice Theory focuses on the fair distribution of resources, opportunities and rights in society, particularly to vulnerable or marginalized groups. According to John Rawls in *A Theory of Justice* (1971), social justice is a principle that ensures that every individual has equal access to basic rights and opportunities to improve their well-being, with special attention to those who are most disadvantaged in society. Rawls introduces the concept of the difference principle, where policies should provide the greatest benefit to the most disadvantaged groups.

Policies that support the elimination or reduction of VAT on disability aids aim to reduce the economic barriers faced by people with disabilities. This reflects efforts to achieve a more equitable distribution of resources. In a social justice framework, tax is used as a redistribution tool to create social balance. By providing VAT facilities for disability aids, the government shows partiality to the most needy groups, in accordance with the difference principle.

Using social justice theory, this study hopes to evaluate whether current tax policy is truly responsive to the needs of people with disabilities and whether it has been effective enough in reducing the price of assistive devices. The theory also supports the argument that fiscal policies, such as VAT, should be designed to provide the greatest benefit to vulnerable groups. In this context, advocating for the expansion of VAT facilities for assistive devices is a strategic step to strengthen social inclusion and welfare.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach to explore a deeper understanding of the phenomenon studied. This approach was chosen because it is flexible and able to capture the complexity of social reality as a whole. As a research method, a qualitative approach is also appropriate when the research objective is to explain, describe, or understand social phenomena involving context, interactions, and dynamic processes (Jaya, 2020). In this study, the qualitative method is considered the most appropriate because it allows researchers to understand export-related policies in Indonesia more holistically, including how these policies affect the various parties involved. This approach provides space for researchers to explore factors that are hidden or unreachable by quantitative approaches, such as perceptions, social dynamics, and policy context.

In this research, the technique used is a literature study, which is part of qualitative research. Literature study was chosen because this research relies on secondary data to analyze export policies. This technique allows researchers to access relevant information from various trusted sources, such as books, journals, scientific articles, policy reports, and other official documents. This literature study also supports in-depth analysis of export policies by utilizing sources that have historical and contemporary perspectives. Moreover, this approach is relevant for academic-based research, which aims not only to understand phenomena but also to make scientific contributions to the development of theory and practice.

Thus, the qualitative method through literature study technique was chosen due to its ability to provide a comprehensive, contextual analysis, and based on valid and relevant data to answer the research objectives. This research tabulated and obtained a literature sample of 16 data sources, consisting of Academic Books (5); Scopus Indexed Scientific Journals (5); Articles from Scientific Conferences (3); Media Articles (2); and International Sources (1).

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The Urgency of Providing VAT Exemption Facility for Assistive Devices for Persons with Disabilities

The international definition put forward by the United Nations defines people with disabilities as those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments that impede their full participation and effectiveness in society. Similar to the international definition, Indonesia has an explanation that aligns with the international definition. In Law No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities in Article 1, paragraph 1 it is explained that Persons with Disabilities are every person experiencing physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory limitations for an extended period who, in interacting with the environment can experience obstacles and difficulties to participate fully and effectively with other citizens based on equal rights.

The Indonesia Australia Partnership Program for the Economy (Prospera), which focuses on providing advice for the Government of Indonesia to improve spending, raise

revenue, improve the financial sector and increase market efficiency. The study states that when comparing household poverty rates experienced by non-disabled households and households with family members with mild and severe disabilities, households with family members with disabilities have relatively high poverty rates. Looking at Prospera data (see Figure 1), non-disabled households have a poverty rate of 8.3%. In comparison, households with family members with low levels of disability have a poverty rate of 12.6% and reach 15.4% if extra costs are added. Furthermore, households that have family members with severe disabilities have a poverty rate of 16.3%, which becomes 24.3% if the extra cost of expenses due to disability is added.

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Poverty Level and Household Consumption by Disability Status



Based on Susenas 2020, around 10.38 percent of Indonesia's population, or around 28.05 million people, live with disabilities. Meanwhile, the number of workers with disabilities in Indonesia reached 7.04 million people or around 5.37% of the total working population. The high prevalence rate plus the low level of inclusiveness in Indonesia, which is ranked 125 globally, shows that Indonesia is still not friendly to people with disabilities and people with disabilities are still not fully guaranteed their welfare. Based on a study conducted by the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, there are three leading indicators in measuring welfare and accessibility for persons with disabilities: welfare (healthy being), access to education and employment, and access to technology and financial inclusion. One aspect of welfare is economic conditions.

Table Error! No text of specified style in document.. Income Distribution of Persons with Disabilities (P.D.) in 2020¹

Income Range	Non-Disability Person (%)	Person with Mild Disability (%)	Person with Severe Disability (%)
<2 million	69,09	82,71	86,42
2-4 million	21,16	11,35	8,94
4-6 million	6,66	4,05	3,63
6-8 million	1,57	0,87	0,44
8-10 million	0,69	0,5	0,45
>10 million	0,84	0,52	0,12

The data in Table 1 states that the majority of workers with disabilities still have low incomes; around 82-85% of people with disabilities have incomes below 2 million rupiah. Meanwhile, the percentage of people with disabilities who have an income above the

¹ Badan Pusat Statistik. 2020. Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional.

minimum wage of Rp4,900,000 is only under 5 percent of the total number of people with disabilities. The higher the income, the lower the percentage. With a low income, the majority of people with disabilities need extra costs to carry out their daily activities. Starting from costs for transportation, mobility, and medical treatment, there are also costs for assistance services needed for persons with disabilities in carrying out daily activities. These costs depend on the degree of difficulty or functional problems, health conditions, accessibility and inclusiveness of the environment, and the participation of persons with disabilities in daily activities.² Based on the average health expenditure incurred by people with disabilities, consumption is 14.17% higher than that of non-disabled people.³ Cumulatively, there is an estimated 15-20% extra cost that households with moderate and severe disabilities must bear.⁴ On the other hand, people with disabilities still have to fulfill their food needs.

In 2020, more and more children with disabilities are living below the poverty line. Yet according to SUSENAS data, the number of households receiving social assistance - such as non-cash food assistance (Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai - BPNT), the family hope program (Program Keluarga Harapan - PKH), and social protection cards (Kartu Perlindungan Sosial - KPS) is higher if the household has a child with a disability. However, the direction of causation cannot be determined with the existing data. Indeed, the relationship between disability and poverty is significant around the world, and often, the cause-and-effect relationship cannot be determined.

According to SUSENAS, in 2021, only 20 percent of households with children with disabilities received disability social assistance, which reached 82,185 households in absolute numbers. This percentage of households receiving disability social assistance increased by 14 per cent compared to 2018. However, the number of households receiving it decreased from 109,246 in 2018.

Although Indonesia ratified the U.N. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) in 2011 through Law No. 19 of 2011 and passed the Law on Disability (Law No. 8 of 2016), the implementation of policies and practical steps to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities is still very limited. Persons with disabilities have the right to access various essential services such as health, education, employment, and social protection without discrimination. However, access to these services is still hampered by various factors, such as differences in definitions and data, lack of information on the situation of persons with disabilities in Indonesia, lack of partiality towards them, and lack of infrastructure that supports the needs of persons with disabilities.

Health services and aids are essential for many people with disabilities. Therefore, the difficulty of access makes the disabled population vulnerable to health decline (WHO, 2022). The use of assistive devices for people with disabilities is still low in Indonesia. The 2023 Indonesian Health Survey shows that 50.6% of people with walking disabilities use walking aids. Furthermore, for people with vision disabilities, 11.7% had used vision aids in 2023. The least number of people with disabilities who have used hearing aids is only 4.1%. The low use of assistive devices for vision and hearing aids is due to the high price in the market. *“Merit goods as goods the provision of which society (as distinct from the preferences of the individual consumer) wishes to encourage or, in the case of demerit goods, to deter.”*⁵

² Mont, D., & Cote, A. *Considering the disability-related extra cost in social protection*. Background Paper. UNPRPD. 2020.

³ Badan Pusat Statistik 2020. Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional.

⁴ Bappenas. (2021)

⁵ Richard A. Musgrave dan Peggy B. Musgrave

The provision of lower VAT rates for merit goods or goods with positive externalities is based on the argument that consuming certain goods or services provides additional benefits to society that consumers may not consider when making consumption decisions. For example, books, health products, or educational services often provide broader social or cultural benefits. In this context, incentives such as reduced VAT rates aim to encourage the consumption of such goods to an optimal level for social welfare.

Another common argument for lower VAT rates is to encourage the consumption of 'merit goods' that generate positive external effects. If the consumption of a good or service has benefits for society that the consumer does not consider in his or her consumption decision, then there is a market basis for failure that requires government intervention to encourage consumption to reach the socially optimal level.⁶

Merit goods are goods the community needs and differ from goods for individual interests. Merit goods should not be taxed, giving them a VAT exemption facility. A country that uses a sales tax or value-added tax system recognizes the concept of tax exemptions on specific institutions, activities, goods, or services for non-economic, social, and political purposes.⁷

Alternative VAT Policy Facility on the Delivery of Assistive Devices for Persons with Disabilities

Providing tax facilities is one of the ways for the government to carry out its function as a regulator to achieve certain goals, one of which is the welfare of the community. By the Taxation Harmonisation Law, it is stipulated that there are 2 (two) forms of incentives in Indonesia: the VAT exempted and the VAT not levied. The two types of incentives have different policy impacts, both in terms of the system applied and the legal character of VAT itself. The implications of these two facilities are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Implications of VAT exemption and VAT not levied facilities

Form of Facilities	Impact of Existing Policy on VAT Facilities
VAT exemption	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enterprises that deliver goods or services that receive VAT exemption or exclusion are not considered taxable persons because they do not fulfill the criteria of taxable goods. 2. Unable to apply the mechanism of crediting Input VAT for goods or services that receive VAT exemption facilities so that economically, this VAT burden remains and can be transferred to consumers or producers. 3. If the enterprise delivers goods or services subject to VAT, the calculation of input VAT must be carried out through other special mechanisms. 4. If this incentive policy is not explicitly regulated in the law, administrative supervision policies are needed, such as enforcing a Certificate of Exemption (Surat Keterangan Bebas—SKB).

⁶ Thomas, Alastair Geoffrey Arthur. *VAT Rate Structures in Theory and Practice*. Policy Research working paper; no. WPS 10677; PROSPERITY Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/099920201182414099/IDU12d02d19f1336a14e0c1b53714d134b306a9f>

⁷ Liam Ebrill *et al.*, *The Modern VAT* (Washington: IMF, 2001), hal. 24

Form of Facilities	Impact of Existing Policy on VAT Facilities
VAT not levied	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VAT neutrality can be achieved, thereby reducing the tax burden on businesses. 2. Enterprises can use the crediting input VAT mechanism. This is because the output VAT is considered to exist with a value of 0 (zero). Then, there will be an overpayment of VAT, which can be returned through the VAT Refund procedure. 3. For the VAT Refund procedure, it may cause compliance costs. 4. Policy support is needed from the tax administration side so that the taxable enterprise and the tax authorities do not incur the cost of taxation.

DISCUSSION

VAT Exemption

Tax exemption facility in VAT crediting mechanism needs improvement. The result that VAT paid by the company becomes larger because input VAT cannot be credited. So, it impacts the company's cash flow, which must 'montage' first for the VAT deposited. The logical consequence of the failure of the tax crediting mechanism is that enterprises will shift the tax burden into the business cost component, which will then reduce business competitiveness. Exempted VAT payable facilities will cause VAT collection on assistive devices for persons with disabilities to be non-neutral.

Although administratively, this facility does not have a major impact because enterprise will not apply for restitution of the VAT payable not collected facility, this facility will have an impact on the cost component, which will have an impact on the price of goods. Administratively, this facility policy only requires approval procedures by the Tax Authority. Then, from the enterprise's side, it is also unnecessary to treat tax invoices for deliveries that can use the VAT exemption facility. However, from the tax authorities side, this will make monitoring the implementation of the policy difficult due to the absence of tax invoices. The implications of the VAT exemption facility policy can be divided into 3 (three), namely optimistic, moderate, and pessimistic scenarios. The first optimistic scenario is the automatic exemption without using a VAT exemption certificate (SKB). The advantage of this scenario is that compliance costs can be minimized with the facilities provided automatically without the need for administrative costs incurred to obtain SKB. However, this scenario has the disadvantage that it will cause prices to not be fully competitive due to the failure of the tax crediting mechanism.

In this scenario, the exemption is obtained by fulfilling the approval procedure from the tax authority by using a VAT Exemption Certificate (only once). The advantage is that the compliance cost only occurs at the time of the initial SKB application. The disadvantage of this scenario is that prices cannot be fully competitive due to the failure of the tax crediting mechanism. Third, the pessimistic scenario is that exemption is obtained by fulfilling the approval procedure from the Tax Authority by using a Certificate of Exemption for each delivery of goods. In this scenario, no advantages arise, only disadvantages. In this scenario, compliance costs will increase due to the fulfilment of the SKB at each delivery of goods, and prices cannot be fully competitive due to the failure of the tax crediting mechanism.

VAT Not Levied

The VAT not levied facility does not make taxable person(s)/ enterprise(s) (Pengusaha Kena Pajak - PKP) free from administrative obligations that are the same as VAT administrative procedures in general, such as the obligation to issue tax invoices, which can later be used for VAT crediting. Since the issuance of tax invoices must still be carried out by a taxable person(s)/ enterprise(s), this tax invoice can still be used as a control or supervision tool for the tax authorities to ensure that this VAT facility is appropriately provided and utilized by applicable regulations.

The VAT not levied facility has the advantage of fulfilling the principle of neutrality in VAT collection and does not cause a cascading effect. In this VAT facility policy, input VAT crediting can still be done so that the VAT burden is not transferred to the selling price. That way, the selling price utilized by the final consumer will be lower or cheaper than without the VAT payable not collected facility. However, this policy has consequences related to fulfilling the ease of administration and revenue productivity principle.

The fact that VAT is not levied facility causes the output VAT of the taxable person(s)/ enterprise(s) to be "0", resulting in an overpayment of VAT to the taxable person(s)/ enterprise(s). In order to claim the VAT overpayment, the taxable person(s)/ enterprise(s) must undergo a complicated tax refund procedure. The VAT refund is made by filling in the form "Return (Refund)" or by submitting a letter of request to the head of the tax office (Kantor et al. - KPP), in which the taxable person(s)/ enterprise(s) is/are confirmed. The application letter for refund of tax overpayment received by the Tax Office is processed through an audit. The existence of an audit process in conducting VAT restitution will cause the cost of administration for the taxable person(s)/enterprise (s), and the existence of the process will cause administrative complexity for burdening the taxable person(s)/enterprise (s). Therefore, special policies are needed in tax administration to avoid causing the cost of administration that can burden the taxable person(s)/enterprise (s). Figure 2 presents the process of filing a VAT refund application.

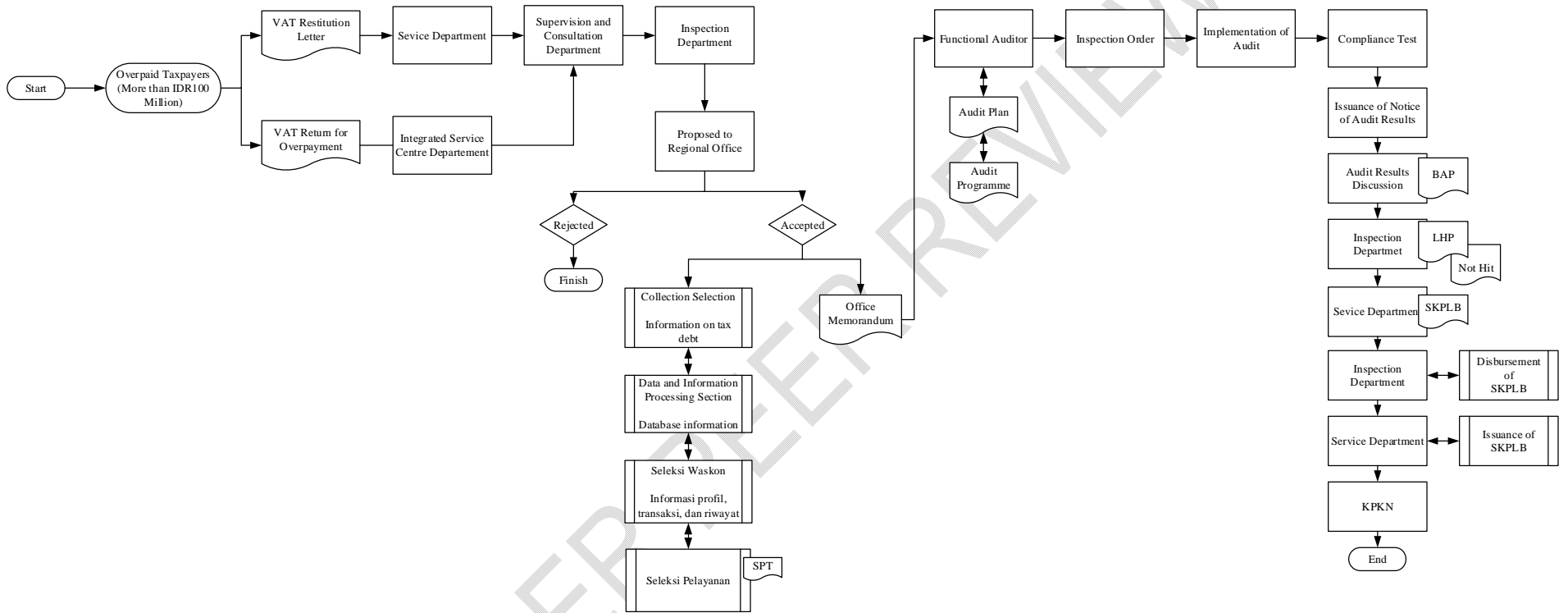
To fulfill both principles, it is important to consider potential taxation costs. According to Rosdiana & Irianto (2011), one of the five indicators of the cost of taxation is compliance costs, which includes tangible and intangible costs or burdens that must be borne by the taxable person(s)/enterprise (s) in order to fulfil their tax obligations and rights. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the components of the cost of taxation that may arise, namely fiscal cost, time cost, and psychological cost.

Considerations in Defining Facilities

Discussion of considerations in choosing the right policy so that the goal of improving the welfare of persons with disabilities can be achieved. As previously stated, most people with disabilities in Indonesia face economic difficulties. This is caused by the difficulty of persons with disabilities to play a role in a free society, such as doing work, education, etc., due to the difficulty of obtaining disability aids that suit their needs and have an affordable price. Domestically produced disability aids are currently unable to meet the specifications required by people with disabilities. Therefore, people with disabilities are required to import assistive devices from abroad.⁸

⁸Interview with Bpk Zulhamka (Direktur Bandung Independence Living Center)

Figure 2. Process of Applying for VAT Restitution



For this VAT facility policy to achieve its goal of improving the welfare of persons with disabilities, the selection of VAT facilities can look at several aspects. The first aspect is neutrality. In VAT / GST Model Convention, Thomas Ecker states that VAT must be neutral, which means that in the collection process, VAT must not influence the economic decisions of either businesses or consumers. Furthermore, Mansury (1996:13-14) states that the principle of neutrality ensures that tax collection does not hinder economic progress, reduce economic growth, or reduce efficiency in the national economy. This means that in order to be neutral to business decisions, VAT should not be part of production costs. Therefore, VAT neutrality can be achieved by crediting input VAT against output VAT (Sijbren Cnossen, 2017).

As previously explained, there are two VAT facilities: the VAT not collected facility and the VAT exempted facility. The most prominent difference distinguishing the two facilities is the treatment of input VAT crediting. Table 3 illustrates VAT collection with the VAT-exempt facility.

Table 3 Illustration of VAT Collection with VAT Exempt Facility

Description	COGS	Profit	Selling Price	Output VAT*	Input VAT*	State Owned Cash
Produsen			1.050	115,5	0	115,5
Distributor	1.050	50	1100	121	115,5	5,5
Retail	1.215,5	50	1.265,5	0	0	0
Total						121

*VAT rate: 11%

Based on Table 3, in the VAT exemption facility, the retail taxable person(s)/ enterprise(s) cannot credit their Input VAT, so the VAT paid (Input VAT) becomes a component of the cost of purchasing the disability aids to the distributor. Therefore, the price of the disability aids increases following the costs incurred by the retailer. As such, buyers/consumers will continue to bear the burden of VAT owed in the production and distribution chain. The buyer ultimately bears this burden as it is gradually shifted at each stage in the production and distribution chain. The benefit of the VAT Exemption facility is only the VAT on the value-added at the facility level. Meanwhile, the VAT on the value-added at the previous stage remains a burden for the buyer. The longer the production and distribution chain before obtaining the VAT Exemption facility, the higher the tax payable.

The VAT Exemption facility has great potential to distort VAT neutrality. If the facility is granted before reaching the level of final consumption, the result may be to increase the overall selling price instead of providing benefits. The potential increase in selling prices due to increased costs borne by enterprise may render the purpose of the VAT facility provided to persons with disabilities ineffective.

Unlike the VAT-exemption facility, Table 4 shows an illustration of VAT collection with the VAT not levied facilities

Table 4. Illustration of VAT Collection with The VAT Not Levied Facilities

Description	COGS	Profit	Selling Price	Output VAT*	Input VAT*	State Owned Cash
Produsen			1.050	115,5	0	115,5
Distributor	1.050	50	1100	121	115,5	5,5
Retail	1.100	50	1.150	0	121	(121)
Total						0

*VAT rate: 11%

Based on the table above, it is explained that in the VAT facility that is not collected, retailers who sell equipment for people with disabilities to end consumers have an overpayment of input VAT. If we look deeper, the amount of overpayment is an accumulation of the amount of VAT payable on all production and distribution links before reaching retail. This shows that the VAT facility has refunded all VAT collected at all links in the chain. Essentially, the VAT facility is similar to a 0% VAT rate imposition. Neither VAT nor PKP are collected, and PKP can credit input VAT. Thus, the end consumer will feel the facility's impact because the goods consumed do not bear the VAT burden.

However, this VAT facility must be provided before the final consumption, namely at the retail or distributor level. If the VAT facility is not levied on the production level, the final consumer will not benefit from the tax burden because the final consumer will still bear VAT. The purpose of the VAT facility is to deliver assistive devices for persons with disabilities because they are considered a necessity of life for persons with disabilities and are at the mouth of the production and distribution chain. These goods are essential for the survival of persons with disabilities and one of the ways that persons with disabilities can actively participate in free life. In addition, this facility is also more suitable for delivering assistive devices for persons with disabilities because it does not compromise the principle of neutrality.

The second aspect is the principle of justice. Legally, taxes are regulated by laws that give legitimacy to the State to impose taxes. This creates a legal relationship between the individual and the State, involving tax obligations and rights that the applicable provisions must exercise. However, in this case, the law protects taxpayers from arbitrary actions that the State may take in imposing taxes (Marihot et al., 2010). To achieve fairness, a critical step must be taken to ensure that tax collection is carried out thoroughly and evenly. Tax policy is considered fair when there is a comprehensive and equitable balance. Tax policy is considered fair when a balance between taxpayers and tax authorities exists. These principles guide tax lawmakers to ensure that the law reflects the concept of fairness. These principles are used as an evaluation tool to assess the extent to which the tax law reflects the principles of fairness, with the main criterion being the extent to which the principles or requirements of taxation are reflected in the relevant law (Bohari, 2002).

Conceptually, VAT is an objective tax, which is a tax that only pays attention to its object. In the case of assistive devices for persons with disabilities, which are merit goods intended only for persons with disabilities, delivering these goods should not be subject to VAT, thus creating justice and equality for persons with disabilities.⁹ Therefore, VAT facilities should be selected based on facilities that directly impact people with disabilities.

We should return to the previous discussion presented in Table 3 and Table 4. In that case, it is explained that the exemption facility will cause the price of assistive devices for persons with disabilities to potentially increase along with the increased costs borne by the seller/retailer. This causes the VAT facility not to be felt directly by persons with disabilities, so the goal of providing justice and increasing the participation of persons with disabilities cannot be achieved. Because people with disabilities will still bear the price increase.

On the other hand, the provision of VAT-free facilities creates justice for persons with disabilities. People with disabilities can directly feel the decreased price of assistive devices. After all, VAT is not levied. That way, people with disabilities can get cheaper and more

⁹Thomas, Alastair Geoffrey Arthur. *VAT Rate Structures in Theory and Practice*. Policy Research working paper; no. WPS 10677; PROSPERITY Washington, D.C.: World Bank

affordable assistive devices. With more affordable assistive devices for persons with disabilities and increased use/ownership of assistive devices for persons with disabilities, it will ultimately increase the participation of persons with disabilities in the free society. In addition, with the increased participation of persons with disabilities, the welfare of persons with disabilities has the potential to increase.

Furthermore, in order for the provision of VAT facilities to be right on target, the recording of persons with disabilities is vital. Data on persons with disabilities is currently not valid. Therefore, it is necessary to record big data related to the number of persons with disabilities, the classification of disabilities, and the economic status of persons with disabilities. The determination of a person's disability can be issued by a health professional such as a doctor, and then a person with a disability will be entitled to a disability identity card. The purpose of this is to provide identity to persons with disabilities so that other people or parties with other interests do not take their rights away.¹⁰

However, there are some important considerations regarding the effectiveness of this approach. Research shows that lower VAT rates are only sometimes the most appropriate instrument to encourage the consumption of merit goods. This is because lower tariff incentives are generalized and do not specifically target population groups that may be most in need. Alternatively, direct subsidies or income-based policies are often more effective in encouraging the consumption of such goods for relevant target groups, such as low-income households or children.¹¹

Granting VAT Exemption for Disability Aids in the U.K.

This facility is unlike the VAT Refund System, where the buyer gets money back for the VAT he paid. However, people with disabilities will get a VAT exemption on the assistive devices purchased from the supplier. That way, the supplier will not charge VAT on the purchase of assistive devices for people with disabilities to the buyer. The following items get VAT exemption because they are assistive devices for people with disabilities: medical devices, wheelchairs, hearing and vision aids, special mattresses for people with disabilities, special computers for people with disabilities, etc. These items are goods specifically designed to meet the needs of people with disabilities. However, goods used by persons with disabilities do not get VAT exemption if not explicitly designed for persons with disabilities. For example, a reclining chair or orthopaedic bed can benefit disabled people. However, they cannot use the VAT exemption facility because the goods are not specifically designed for people with disabilities.

VAT exemption on assistive devices for persons with disabilities can be granted if the customer has a chronic illness or disability and the device is purchased for personal use. The definition of chronic illness and disability, according to His Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC), is having a physical or mental impairment that can have a long-term and substantial adverse effect on the ability to carry out daily activities. Furthermore, a condition that the medical profession considers to be a chronic illness (i.e. a long-term health condition).

Persons with disabilities can feel the ease of getting a VAT exemption because they do not need to register themselves as such. Buyers with disabilities only need to fill out a form provided by the supplier or retailer; then, the buyer will get a VAT exemption on purchasing

¹⁰ Interview with Bpk Zulhamka (Direktur Bandung Independence Living Center)

¹¹ Thomas, Alastair Geoffrey Arthur. *VAT Rate Structures in Theory and Practice*. Policy Research working paper; no. WPS 10677; PROSPERITY Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group

aids for people with disabilities. For the VAT exemption, retailers and suppliers will be responsible for verifying whether the recipient of the VAT exemption is appropriate.

Conclusion

The conclusion of this study shows that VAT exemption on assistive devices for people with disabilities must be urgently implemented in Indonesia. The accessibility of assistive devices for people with disabilities is severely limited due to their high cost, which affects their well-being and participation in community life. VAT exemption is considered to help lower the cost of assistive devices, enabling more people with disabilities to access the assistive devices they need to lead equal and independent lives.

Through a comparison between the 'VAT exempted' and 'VAT not levied' facilities, this study concludes that the 'VAT not collected' option is more effective in achieving the goal of tax relief as it maintains tax neutrality and reduces the impact of price increases. In addition, this research emphasizes the importance of accurate data collection on people with disabilities to ensure targeted and effective policies. With more equitable policy support and easier access, people with disabilities are expected to be able to improve their welfare and active participation in society more fully.

Disclaimer (Artificial intelligence)

Option 1:

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc.) and text-to-image generators have been used during the writing or editing of this manuscript.

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Details of the AI usage are given below:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

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