



# The Impact of Tax Arrears on Financial Stability and Strategies for Compliance Enhancement

Prasasti Sekar Kinanti<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia

## Abstract

### Article history:

Received: January 11, 2024

Revised: March 15, 2024

Accepted: May 9, 2024

Published: June 30, 2024

### Keywords:

Compliance,  
Economic Growth,  
Financial Stability,  
Tax Administration,  
Tax Arrears,

### Identifier:

Zera Open

Page: 16-29

<https://zeraopen.com/journal/ifsra>

Accumulated tax arrears pose significant challenges to government fiscal management by disrupting liquidity, raising the risk of budget deficits, and potentially threatening financial system stability. Difficulties in tax compliance and inefficiencies in tax administration further exacerbate this problem. This study aims to examine the effects of tax arrears on financial stability and explore strategies to enhance tax compliance as a means of supporting sustainable economic growth. Employing a Systematic Literature Review (SLR), the research synthesizes findings from reputable databases from Google Scholar with a focus on the interplay between tax arrears, fiscal stability, and relevant tax policies. Findings indicate that tax arrears undermine financial stability by reducing state revenues and increasing fiscal vulnerabilities. Measures such as reforming tax administration, conducting public education campaigns, and enforcing tax regulations have been shown to improve compliance, strengthen financial stability, and promote long-term economic growth. Effective implementation of these strategies is crucial to ensuring a stable fiscal environment and resilient economy.

## 1. Introduction

Taxes constitute one of the primary sources of state revenue and play a pivotal role in financing government expenditures, infrastructure projects, public service



provision, and maintaining economic stability. Historically, taxes were perceived merely as tributes or voluntary contributions offered by the populace to rulers. However, with the evolution of civilization and governance systems, taxes have been formally regulated as obligatory payments, underpinned by legal authority and enforceable for every individual and business entity qualifying as a taxpayer. Existing tax regulations legitimize the state's authority to collect taxes while obligating citizens and businesses to fulfill these responsibilities to support national financing (Nandelenga, 2021). Despite the essential role of taxes in economic functioning, not all taxpayers are able to meet their obligations punctually or in accordance with applicable regulations. This situation gives rise to tax arrears, defined as tax liabilities that remain unpaid within a stipulated period. Various factors contribute to the accumulation of tax arrears, including economic instability, financial hardships faced by individuals or companies, and low public awareness regarding the importance of tax compliance. Administrative weaknesses and insufficient law enforcement also exacerbate this issue, leading to increased arrears in many countries.

The growing accumulation of tax arrears can significantly impact a nation's financial system stability. Financial system stability refers to a condition in which the financial system operates effectively and efficiently while absorbing shocks from domestic or external sources without causing systemic disruptions to the economy. When tax arrears reach substantial levels, government revenue from taxation is disrupted, limiting the state's capacity to finance development programs, implement social initiatives, and maintain fiscal balance. Moreover, financial instability can

trigger broader economic consequences, including reduced confidence among investors and the public toward government institutions.

In Indonesia, tax arrears have emerged as a critical challenge to achieving national financial stability. This problem is further intensified by global economic uncertainties, such as financial crises, fluctuations in commodity prices, and pandemics, all of which affect taxpayers' ability to fulfill their obligations. Therefore, understanding the connection between tax arrears and financial system stability is essential for formulating effective policies to enhance tax compliance and ensure economic resilience. Based on this context, the present study aims to examine how tax arrears influence national financial stability. Additionally, it seeks to identify the underlying factors contributing to tax arrears and explore strategies to mitigate their accumulation, thereby safeguarding financial system stability (Elumilade et al., 2022).

To achieve these objectives, this research employs a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach, which enables the identification, evaluation, and synthesis of prior studies relevant to tax arrears and financial stability. The SLR method was selected because it allows for a comprehensive understanding through the collection and qualitative analysis of secondary data derived from diverse scientific sources, including international journals. The collected data are analyzed to identify patterns, relationships, and evidence-based recommendations that can inform policy formulation. The findings of this study are expected to contribute to the development of effective measures aimed at improving tax compliance and minimizing the risks posed by tax arrears to national financial stability. Furthermore, the results are intended to serve as a practical reference for government authorities,

academics, and other stakeholders in devising strategic interventions to strengthen the tax system and maintain economic equilibrium. By addressing both the causes and consequences of tax arrears, this study offers insights into policy solutions that support sustainable fiscal management, enhance public trust, and bolster the resilience of Indonesia's financial system.

## **2. Methods**

This study utilizes a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method to examine the effects of tax arrears on the stability of the financial system. The SLR approach was selected due to its ability to systematically, transparently, and rigorously identify, assess, and synthesize relevant research findings. By applying this method, researchers can produce comprehensive and reliable analyses that minimize bias while offering an integrated understanding of how tax arrears interact with financial system stability. The study relies on secondary data sourced from scientific publications to explore the impact of tax arrears on financial dynamics at both microeconomic and macroeconomic levels.

The SLR process begins with the formulation of clear research questions, such as the degree to which tax arrears influence financial stability across different economic contexts. Criteria for inclusion and exclusion are established to ensure that only relevant studies are considered, including peer-reviewed articles from indexed journals, official reports, and empirical studies addressing tax arrears and financial stability indicators, such as bank liquidity, solvency ratios, or systemic risk measures.

Literature searches are conducted through academic databases like Google Scholar using keywords such as “tax arrears,” “financial stability,” and “systemic risk.”

After gathering the literature, a screening process is undertaken to include only high-quality studies. Quality assessment evaluates the methodology, relevance, and credibility of each source. Data from the selected studies are then extracted and synthesized both qualitatively and quantitatively to identify recurring patterns, trends, and key findings. For instance, the analysis may indicate that high levels of tax arrears can elevate financial instability risks by diminishing government liquidity or placing additional pressure on the banking sector. The SLR also allows for the identification of contextual factors, including tax regulations, economic conditions, and financial policies, which shape the relationship between tax arrears and financial system stability.

The strength of the SLR lies in its capacity to integrate findings from diverse international studies, offering a holistic perspective on the topic. Additionally, this method highlights gaps in current knowledge, such as the limited research on tax arrears’ impact on financial stability in developing countries. The results of this study are expected to inform policy measures that improve tax arrears management, support financial system stability, and provide a solid foundation for further academic investigation in this area. By synthesizing evidence from multiple sources, the SLR approach ensures a robust understanding of the complex linkages between tax arrears and economic stability, thereby contributing to both policy development and scholarly discourse.

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. Managing Tax Arrears to Strengthen Financial System Stability

Tax arrears, which occur when taxpayers, including both individuals and business entities, fail to meet their tax obligations on time, have a substantial influence on a country's financial system stability. Based on a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) of existing research, accumulated tax arrears can disrupt government fiscal liquidity, elevate the risk of budget deficits, and affect investor confidence in a country's fiscal credibility. Moreover, fluctuations and instability in tax revenue can impair the intermediation function of financial institutions, potentially slowing economic growth. This study examines the mechanisms through which tax arrears influence financial stability, as well as factors that amplify or mitigate their impact (Dumičić, 2019).

Tax arrears reduce government income, which serves as a primary funding source for infrastructure projects, social programs, and other public services. When these revenues decline due to arrears, governments face pressures on fiscal liquidity, often widening budget deficits. The literature suggests that persistent fiscal gaps may compel governments to seek alternative financing, such as issuing bonds or obtaining loans, thereby increasing public debt burdens. Higher debt levels can push up domestic interest rates, limiting access to credit for private enterprises. Consequently, private investment and economic activities at the community level may slow, impeding broader economic growth (Ozili, 2020).

Beyond fiscal constraints, tax arrears also affect investor perceptions regarding a nation's economic reliability. Unstable tax revenues signal weak

compliance and fiscal management, which can lead to credit rating downgrades. These downgrades increase the cost of borrowing in international markets and may reduce foreign investment inflows, which are critical for economic expansion. Studies indicate that countries experiencing high tax arrears often encounter increased economic volatility, especially in the absence of effective tax policies. For instance, inadequate tax law enforcement or the lack of incentives for compliance can worsen arrears accumulation (Huerta de Soto et al., 2021). Tax arrears also influence the banking sector's intermediation function. When governments rely on domestic financial markets to bridge budget shortfalls, banking liquidity can become constrained. This often leads to higher lending rates, restricting credit access for the private sector.

Empirical evidence shows that such credit limitations impede the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which form the backbone of many developing economies. Additionally, if governments resort to printing money to cover fiscal gaps, the risk of inflation rises, which can disrupt financial stability and reduce household purchasing power (Dumičić, 2019). Several factors determine the extent to which tax arrears affect financial stability. Transparent tax systems, strong law enforcement, and effective tax amnesty programs help manage arrears more efficiently. Conversely, weaknesses in administration, such as corruption or insufficient digitalization, exacerbate the negative consequences. Global economic conditions, including recessions or commodity price volatility, also influence taxpayers' capacity to meet obligations, increasing the likelihood of arrears accumulation (Jiang et al., 2019).

Opportunities for mitigating the effects of tax arrears include modernizing tax systems through digital technologies for reporting and payment, which enhance efficiency and compliance. Educational programs targeting taxpayers and incentive schemes for timely payments have proven effective in reducing arrears. Policy reforms promoting diversified revenue streams can minimize dependence on specific taxes, reducing fiscal instability risks. Collaboration between government and private sectors in creating a favorable business environment further strengthens compliance and overall economic stability. In summary, tax arrears have multifaceted implications for financial system stability, influencing fiscal policy, banking operations, and broader economic growth. The literature highlights the necessity for proactive measures, including modernizing tax administration and strengthening taxpayer compliance. By implementing such strategies, governments can minimize the adverse effects of tax arrears, enhance fiscal resilience, and ensure financial stability that supports sustainable economic development.

### **3.2. Integrated Strategies for Improving Tax Compliance and Reducing Arrears**

Tax compliance is a fundamental factor in sustaining a country's financial system stability, as optimal tax revenues ensure government fiscal liquidity, mitigate budget deficit risks, and reduce the negative consequences of tax arrears. Based on a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) of existing studies, integrated measures that include tax administration reform, public education, and law enforcement have proven effective in enhancing tax compliance. These strategies not only bolster state revenue but also create a stable financial environment, support development

funding, and drive sustainable economic growth. They address core causes of tax arrears, such as limited taxpayer awareness, procedural complexity, and weak enforcement mechanisms (Wang, 2022). Reforming tax administration is a key initial step toward improved compliance.

The adoption of digital technologies, such as e-filing and e-billing systems, has been successful in multiple countries by simplifying tax reporting and payment procedures. These systems allow taxpayers to submit reports online, reduce bureaucratic hurdles, and minimize administrative errors. Moreover, digitalization enables tax authorities to monitor compliance in real time, detect discrepancies promptly, and provide responsive services. Evidence from countries like Singapore and Estonia shows that advanced digital tax systems significantly improve compliance rates and collection efficiency. Simplifying procedures is equally important, as overly complex processes often hinder timely compliance, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Reducing complexity and enhancing transparency encourages voluntary compliance without overburdening taxpayers (Kamal et al., 2021).

Public education constitutes another essential component for sustaining tax compliance. Many taxpayers, especially in developing nations, lack awareness of the role taxes play in national development. Targeted tax literacy programs can enhance understanding of how tax revenues finance infrastructure, education, and healthcare services. Outreach initiatives, such as mass media campaigns, seminars, and digital platforms, help demonstrate the direct benefits of taxation for society, motivating voluntary compliance. Literature indicates that countries with high tax literacy, such

as Sweden, exhibit stronger compliance because citizens recognize the link between taxes and public services. Educational programs can also target specific groups, including SME owners, guiding them on fulfilling obligations and leveraging available incentives (Bakar et al., 2023). Effective law enforcement against tax violations is also critical in generating a deterrent effect.

Consistent and transparent penalties for negligent or deliberate noncompliance drive higher compliance rates. Enforcement efforts, however, should balance deterrence with economic activity, particularly for SMEs facing liquidity constraints. Tax amnesties are highlighted as temporary measures to encourage the settlement of accumulated arrears, offering relief from penalties or interest for timely debt settlement. Nonetheless, the success of amnesties relies on rigorous post-program monitoring to prevent moral hazard, where taxpayers expect future leniency. For example, Indonesia significantly boosted tax revenues through its 2016–2017 amnesty program, yet sustaining long-term compliance remains a challenge (Tsindeliani et al., 2019).

Collaboration among governments, tax authorities, media, and the private sector strengthens the tax compliance ecosystem. Governments can integrate tax payment systems with digital banking services to facilitate compliance. Incentives such as tax discounts or preferential credit access for timely payers have proven effective in enhancing adherence. Studies highlight Malaysia as an example, where compliant taxpayers benefit from additional financial advantages. Challenges in implementing these strategies include resistance to technological and procedural

changes, particularly among taxpayers accustomed to manual processes, and infrastructure limitations in remote regions.

Therefore, investment in digital infrastructure and training for tax officials is crucial. Global economic factors, such as recessions, may also influence taxpayers' capacity to pay, necessitating adaptive and flexible strategies. Improving tax compliance through administrative reforms, public education, and rigorous enforcement can significantly reduce tax arrears while reinforcing financial system stability. Adequate tax revenues allow governments to fund development initiatives without relying on risky borrowing, maintaining investor confidence and overall economic stability. When implemented as an integrated approach, these strategies not only secure fiscal stability but also foster inclusive and sustainable economic growth, benefiting both society and the broader economy.

#### **4. Conclusion**

This study highlights that tax arrears significantly affect the stability of a nation's financial system. When tax obligations remain unpaid, government revenues are disrupted, limiting the state's ability to carry out its fiscal responsibilities and increasing risks to the broader economy. Persistent tax arrears can lead to widened budget deficits, reduce public and investor confidence, and slow overall economic growth. Several factors contribute to the accumulation of tax arrears. Economic instability can reduce taxpayers' ability to meet obligations, while financial difficulties faced by both individuals and businesses further exacerbate the problem. Low

awareness of tax responsibilities among the public also plays a major role, as many taxpayers do not fully understand the importance of fulfilling their duties for national development.

Additionally, weaknesses in tax administration, including inefficient processes and insufficient enforcement, contribute to arrears accumulation. To address these challenges, improving tax compliance is essential for maintaining financial system stability. Administrative reforms can streamline processes, simplify reporting requirements, and reduce bureaucratic hurdles that often impede timely payments. The adoption of digital technologies, such as e-filing and online payment systems, can enhance efficiency, facilitate monitoring, and minimize errors.

Public education programs are also critical, raising awareness of the role of taxes in financing infrastructure, social services, and other government functions. Finally, stricter law enforcement, including consistent sanctions for noncompliance, helps deter tax evasion while reinforcing a culture of responsibility. By implementing an integrated approach combining administrative improvements, technological innovation, education, and enforcement, governments can reduce tax arrears, strengthen fiscal capacity, and support a stable and resilient financial system that underpins sustainable economic growth.

## References

Bakar, M. A. A. A., Palil, M. R., & Maelah, R. (2023). Governance quality of political stability and rule of law on tax compliance: a mediation analysis of tax morale. *Jurnal Pengurusan*, 67, 1-13.

Dumičić, M. (2019). Linkages between fiscal policy and financial (in) stability. *Journal of central banking theory and practice*, 8(1), 97-109.

Dumičić, M. (2019). Linkages between fiscal policy and financial (in) stability. *Journal of central banking theory and practice*, 8(1), 97-109.

Elumilade, O. O., Ogundesi, I. A., Achumie, G. O., Omokhoa, H. E., & Omowole, B. M. (2022). Optimizing corporate tax strategies and transfer pricing policies to improve financial efficiency and compliance. *Journal of Advance Multidisciplinary Research*, 1(2), 28-38.

Huerta de Soto, J., Sánchez-Bayón, A., & Bagus, P. (2021). Principles of monetary & financial sustainability and wellbeing in a post-COVID-19 world: The crisis and its management. *Sustainability*, 13(9), 4655.

Jiang, Y., Li, C., Zhang, J., & Zhou, X. (2019). Financial stability and sustainability under the coordination of monetary policy and macroprudential policy: New evidence from China. *Sustainability*, 11(6), 1616.

Kamal, M., Usman, M., Jahanger, A., & Balsalobre-Lorente, D. (2021). Revisiting the role of fiscal policy, financial development, and foreign direct investment in reducing environmental pollution during globalization mode: evidence from linear and nonlinear panel data approaches. *Energies*, 14(21), 6968.

Nandelenga, M. W. (2021). Fiscal Rules, Fiscal Space and Debt Sustainability for Macroeconomic Stability in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Ozili, P. K. (2020). Tax evasion and financial instability. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 27(2), 531-539.

Tsindeliani, I., Kot, S., Vasilyeva, E., & Narinyan, L. (2019). Tax system of the Russian Federation: Current state and steps towards financial sustainability. *Sustainability*, 11(24), 6994.

Wang, Q. (2022). Income tax planning as a tool for achieving financial stability. *Engineering Economics*, 33(5), 496-506.