

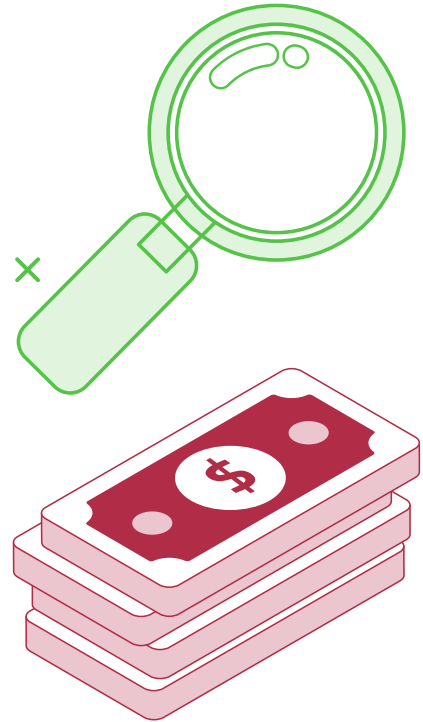
Analysis of Government Profits E-Stamp Charges

CPNS Registration

Ten Thousand Stamp x1

From a total of 3,963,832 CPNS applicants in 543 agencies, the government can obtain a minimum profit of IDR 39,638,320,000 from the sale of stamps for administrative needs. This figure illustrates that the CPNS recruitment process not only has an impact on the employment sector, but also provides additional income for the state through the sale of stamps that must be used in administrative registration documents.

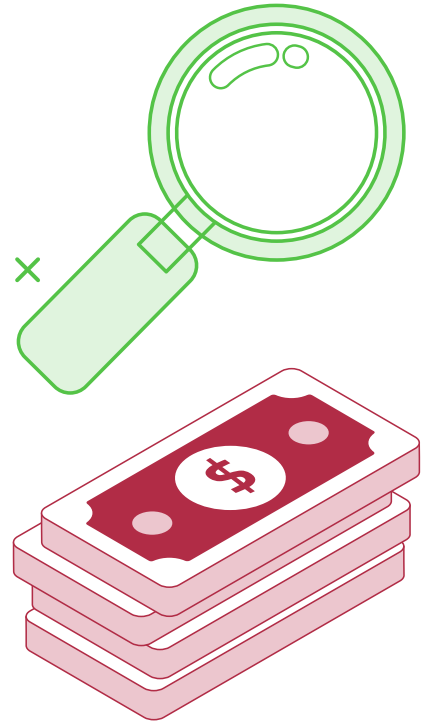
Please note that the result is the result of multiplying the stamp with a price of Rp10,000 and one stamp for one applicant, while in reality registering for CPNS in several agencies requires two stamps.



Ten Thousand Stamp x2

Several government agencies require the use of stamps on more than one document in the CPNS registration process. This causes the government's profit from stamp sales to potentially increase significantly. From the initial estimated profit of IDR 39,638,320,000, the total profit could reach IDR 79,276,640,000 when all applicants are required to use 2 stamps.

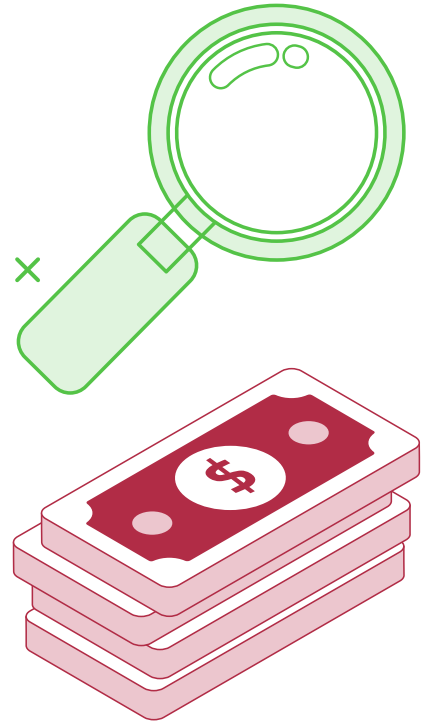
Thus, state revenue from stamp sales in the CPNS process is increasing, considering the complexity of the administration that requires the use of double stamps for several agencies. This potential additional profit shows that there is a significant income from the CPNS administrative process, which can be used to support other needs.



Profit Stamp Price of IDR12,000

If the selling price of the stamp is IDR 12,000, the government's profit from the sale of stamps for CPNS registration also increases significantly. With only one document requiring a stamp, the government will gain a profit of IDR 47,565,984,000. However, if the agency requires the use of two stamps, the profit multiplies to IDR 95,131,968,000.

The difference in the selling price of stamps of IDR 10,000 and IDR 12,000 results in a significant difference in state revenue, especially when considering the request for the use of stamps more than once in several agencies. This increase in profit shows how big the impact of small changes in stamp prices is on state revenue.



Profit Based on Submitting Applications

Of the total 3,963,832 CPNS applicants, only 3,572,414 successfully completed the application submission process. This indicates that not all applicants continued the registration process to the final stage, perhaps because of the need for stamps that made the application process paid.

With the number of applicants who submitted, the government's potential profit from stamp sales remains significant. For one stamp, the profit can reach IDR 35,724,140,000 with a stamp price of IDR 10,000. If the agency requests two stamps, the profit will multiply to IDR 71,448,280,000.

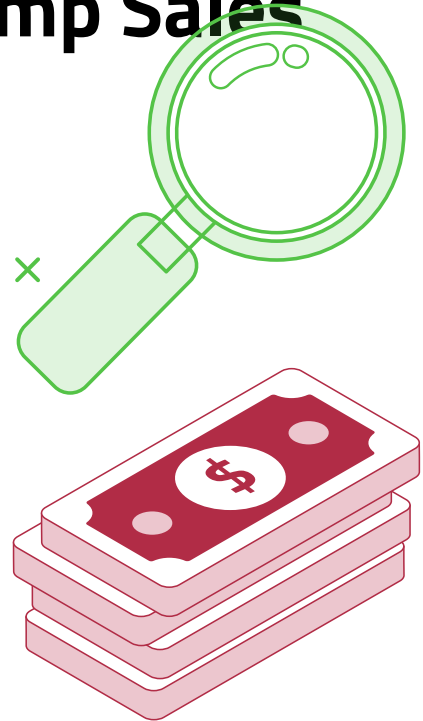
✕ Another scenario with a stamp price of IDR 12,000 shows a greater increase in profit, namely IDR 42,868,968,000 for one stamp and IDR 85,737,936,000 for two stamps.



Average Profit per Agency from Stamp Sales

With a total of 543 agencies opening CPNS formations, on average each agency can provide significant benefits to the government from stamp sales. If all applicants (3963832 people) are charged one stamp with price IDR 10,000, on average each agency contributes a profit of IDR 72,998,748. However, if the profit is calculated only from applicants who submit (3572414 people), the average profit per agency decreases slightly to IDR 65,790,313.

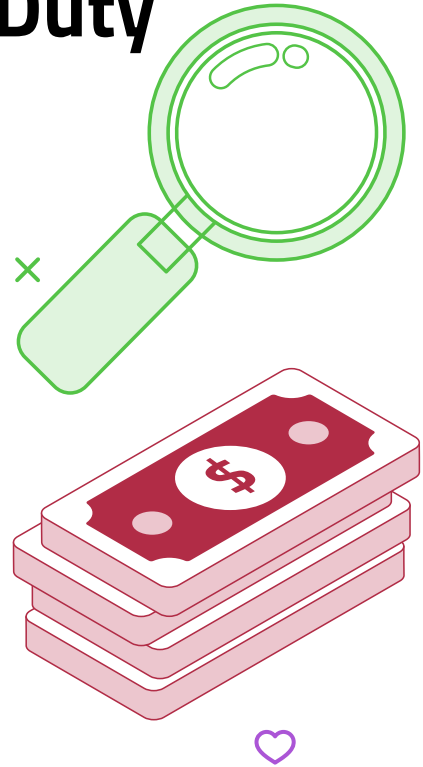
despite the large number of applicants, the benefits that can be obtained are still significant even when considering only applicants who submit. This system provides consistent additional income for the state from each agency that participates in the CPNS recruitment process.



File Selection and Impact of Stamp Duty

Of the 3,572,414 applicants who submitted CPNS applications, 599,528 people did not pass the file selection stage. This means that they have spent money on stamps but do not have the opportunity to proceed to the next selection stage. In total, these applicants who did not pass have spent IDR 5,995,280,000 for one stamp or IDR 11,990,560,000 if there is a need for two stamps. (Stamp Duty price IDR 10,000)

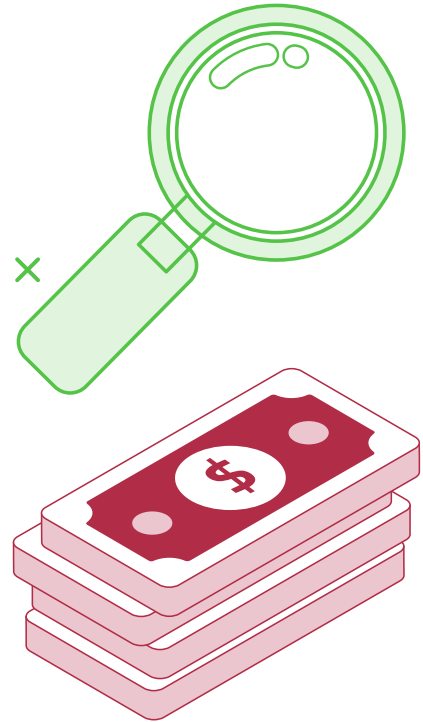
The huge profits that the state obtains from the sale of stamps amidst the large number of applicants who fail in the initial selection stage raises questions about the fairness of this system. The burden of costs borne by applicants who do not pass the file selection reflects the additional pressure on people who are already in a difficult situation looking for work. This could be a reflection for the government in designing a fairer and more humane registration system.



E-Stamps Net Profit Simulation

From 3572414 registrants who submitted sales of one e-stamp for IDR 35,724,140,000 with e-stamp price IDR 10,000, if the vendor fee is 15% of the total income, then the vendor fee is IDR 5,358,621,000 and the estimated annual hosting and maintenance fee is IDR 500,000,000, so the possible net profit obtained by the government from the sale of e-stamps for the CPNS registration process reaches IDR 29,865,519,000.

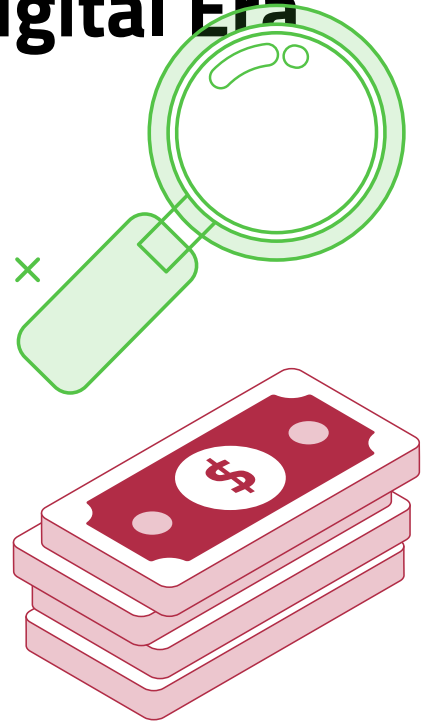
This simulation shows that even though there are operational costs in the form of system development, hosting, and web maintenance, the net profit obtained is still significant. The government can use this profit to support further digital infrastructure and maintain the smooth running of the CPNS administration process in the future.



E-Stamps Out: An Anomaly in the Digital Era

The case of running out of e-stamps raises a big question, considering that e-stamps are digital and do not depend on physical availability like conventional stamps. Logically, e-stamps should not have a quantity limit, because digital technology supports the creation of unlimited copies as long as the system and infrastructure are functioning properly.

The government must conduct a thorough evaluation of the infrastructure and systems used for e-stamps. Transparency regarding the cause of this case is also needed so that similar problems do not occur in the future, especially in very important processes such as CPNS recruitment. Improving a reliable and scalable digital system is needed to avoid similar disruptions.





CONCLUSION

The government has a great opportunity to gain from the e-stamp system, but there needs to be a fairer policy in its use. Imposing fees at the initial stage can add to the burden on the community. A fairer approach is to ensure that stamp fees are only imposed on applicants who have passed the final stage, so that it does not become an initial burden that is detrimental to the common people.

**A fair tax is not a tax that extorts; and
opportunity should not begin with a burden.**



Thanks!

