

# Tax Planning, Deferred Tax Expense and Deferred Tax Assets on Earnings Management

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## ARTICLE DETAILS



### Article History

Received: 02 January 2022

Accepted: 23 January 2022

Publish Online: 31 January 2022

### Keywords

Tax Policy; Taxpayer Compliance; Tax Knowledge; Implementation of the Self Assessment System; Fiscal Service; Attitude

## ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of tax planning, deferred tax expense, and deferred tax assets on earnings management. Earnings Management is an action taken by management in an effort to increase or decrease profits in the financial statements. This study uses statistical analysis methods. The data collection method used in this research is documentation. The data collection process in this study was carried out by taking data from the financial statements of mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2016-2019. The data analysis tool in this study uses the IBM SPS application. The results of the study found that: Tax planning has a positive and significant effect, earnings management in tax planning is carried out with the aim of maximizing the profits obtained after calculating taxes. Deferred tax expense has a positive and insignificant effect, temporary differences due to deferred tax expense give rise to management discretion in applying the principles or assumptions in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets have a negative and insignificant effect, the implementation of earnings management through deferred tax assets is considered to cause losses and the financial statements are considered dubious



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## 1. Introduction

In the era of globalization that is increasingly rapidly and continues to experience changes, it has a strong impact on the global economy. In the current era of free trade, the level of business competition is getting tougher. Not only in terms of preparing products that meet consumer expectations but also in terms of corporate financial management, good financial management will determine the existence of the company's business which is illustrated by the company's profit. The company's management has the responsibility to make the company's financial statements in accordance with applicable accounting principles (Herdawati, 2017).

The purpose of making financial statements by companies is to provide information about the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the company that are useful for users in making decisions. Financial reports are also the responsibility of management because they have been assigned to manage all types of company resources (Achyani & Lestari, 2019). The information displayed should reflect the actual state of a company, but in practice the company manipulates financial statements by maximizing the

profit value as much as possible for the sake of satisfaction that will benefit only one party, namely the company itself.

The act of manipulating earnings on the company's financial statements means that the company has carried out earnings management practices. Earnings management is an effort made by management by changing, hiding, or manipulating the numbers contained in financial statements and playing with accounting methods and procedures applicable in the company (Sulistyanto, 2008).

The concept of earnings management can be explained by the concept of agency (agency theory), namely the problems that arise due to the separation between the investor (principal) and management (agent). The agency concept (agency theory) explains that between the agent and the principal there can be a conflict where both parties prioritize each other's interests in the company. Where the principal tries to benefit from the distribution of dividends from the company, while the management tries to get a large bonus or incentive for its performance against the company.

With the management's efforts to obtain the maximum possible profit, the management is also trying to reduce the tax burden to a minimum. The application of earnings management in companies can be predicted through how companies prepare their taxes by planning their taxes. In general, tax planning is the first step for management to collect and conduct research to select tax regulations that can be used to save money (Suandy, 2017). Another factor that can predict the occurrence of earnings management in a company is the company's deferred tax either from deferred tax expense or through deferred tax assets. The company's deferred tax expense arises due to temporary differences in recording based on accounting profit and fiscal profit (Yulianti, 2005). While deferred tax assets are deferred tax assets, which are positive corrections due to the occurrence of time differences causing the tax burden according to accounting to be smaller than the tax burden according to taxation (Agoes & Trisnawati, 2013).

Until now, many studies have been carried out on the factors that can predict the occurrence of earnings management and have resulted in various studies. Herdawati (2017) who conducted research on the relationship between tax planning and deferred tax expense on earnings management, it was found that tax planning and deferred tax expense had a positive effect on earnings management. Dalimunthe (2018) conducted research on the effect of tax planning on earnings management, showing that tax planning has a positive effect on earnings management. Further research from Yeo et. al. (2018) who conducted research on the effect of tax planning, deferred tax expense, and deferred tax assets found that tax planning and deferred tax expense had an effect on earnings management while deferred tax assets had no effect on earnings management. Prasetyo et. al. (2019) conducted research on the relationship between tax planning and deferred tax expense on earnings management, showing that only tax planning has an effect on earnings management while deferred tax expense has no effect. Sylvia et. al. (2016) conducted a study on the effect of tax planning and deferred tax expense, showing that tax planning and deferred tax expense have no effect on earnings management.

This study is a development of Herdawati's research (2017) where in previous studies using tax planning and tax burdens as factors that affect earnings management and using manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange as research subjects. Meanwhile, in this study, one variable is added, namely deferred tax assets. The next difference is in the subject and the research period, namely the mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

## 2. Literature Review

In this study, we use The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) which is a theory used to explain a person's intention to perform certain behaviors. The first formulation of this theory was Icek Ajzen in 1985 in an article entitled "From Intention To Action: A Theory Of Planned Behavior". TPB is a conceptual framework that aims to explain certain behavioral determinants. In the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) it is explained that the behavior caused by the individual arises because of the intention to behave. In TPB, attitudes, subjective norms, and perceptions of behavioral control are determined through key beliefs. Determinants of a behavior is the result of an assessment of the beliefs of individuals, both as positive and negative. Theory of Planned Behavior or TPB (Theory of Planned Behavior) is based on the assumption that humans are rational beings and use the information that is possible for them systematically. In this theory, the emergence of a desire to behave by several factors Mustikasari, (2007), namely behavioral beliefs, normative beliefs, and control beliefs.

### Taxpayer Compliance

Samira, (2015) Compliance means submitting or obeying teachings or rules. So taxpayer compliance can be interpreted as being submissive, obedient and obedient to taxpayers in carrying out their tax rights and obligations in accordance with applicable tax laws. Tax compliance is a condition in which the taxpayer fulfills all tax obligations and exercises his taxation rights, so the context of compliance in the study means that the taxpayer tries to comply with the applicable tax law regulations, either fulfilling his obligations or exercising his tax rights.

### Fiscal Service

Service is a technique in serving (helping oversee or prepare all the needs someone needs). Fiscal services can be interpreted as a way for tax officers to help prepare every need that is needed by taxpayers. Arum & Zulaikha, (2012) in Mandowally, (2020). Fiscal services which include competency capabilities, namely having knowledge, experience, and expertise in tax policies, administration, and tax legislation as well as high motivation as a public servant Audina, (2020). One of the efforts to improve taxpayer compliance is to provide good service to taxpayers. Improving the quality and quantity of services is expected to increase the satisfaction of taxpayers as customers so as to increase compliance in the field of taxation.

Tax Sanctions, (2020) "Ministry of Finance Number KEP-95/PJ/2019. In the tax law, there are two sanctions, namely administrative sanctions and criminal sanctions. Threats for violations in a tax norm are threatened with administrative sanctions only, some are threatened with criminal sanctions, and some are threatened with administrative and criminal sanctions. Tax sanctions can also be said as punishment for taxpayers who violate their tax obligations and can be subject to administrative sanctions (in the form of fines, interest and increases), as well as criminal sanctions (in the form of confinement and imprisonment).

### The Effect of Fiscal Services on Taxpayer Compliance

Based on the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), Fiscal Services is related to normative beliefs. The existence of good tax services will affect the level of taxpayer compliance. Taxpayers will have confidence or choose tax-abiding behavior when there is good service from the tax authorities, as well as an effective and efficient tax system. Siregar et al., (2012), stated that the Fiskus service is the provision of services to the needs of people or communities who have an interest in the organization in accordance with the procedures and basic rules that have been set. Pratiwi, (2014) states, if consumers are satisfied with the services that have been carried out by tax officers, the level of consumer tax compliance will also tend to increase.

This statement is reinforced by the results of research from Mandowally, (2020) which concludes that tax service services have a positive and significant influence on taxpayer compliance. Research conducted by Samira, (2015) also concludes that the quality of tax service services has a positive and significant effect on taxpayer compliance.

H1: Fiscal service has a positive and significant effect on the level of taxpayer compliance.

Based on the Theory of Planned of Behavior (TPB), tax sanctions are related to control beliefs. The existence of tax sanctions is used to encourage taxpayers not to ignore tax regulations. The Taxpayer's perception of how much tax sanction will be received can determine whether or not the Taxpayer complies. This tax sanction will be a guarantee that the laws and regulations regarding taxes can be implemented or obeyed properly Mardiasmo (2011) in Nasution, (2017). Tax sanctions are also a tool to suppress violations of tax regulations. Samira, (2015) also explains that sanctions are needed so that regulations or laws are not violated. Tax sanctions are a guarantee that the provisions of tax laws (tax norms) will be complied with/obeyed/obeyed, in other words, tax sanctions are a means of preventing taxpayers do not violate tax norms. The better the perception of taxpayers on the implementation of tax sanctions, it will also have an impact on the high level of taxpayer compliance. This statement is reinforced by the results of research from Rianty & Syahputepa, (2020) which concludes that tax sanctions affect the reporting compliance of individual taxpayers. Brata et al., (2017) also conclude that it shows that tax sanctions have a significant effect and have a positive relationship on taxpayer compliance.

H2: Tax Sanctions have a positive and significant effect on the level of taxpayer compliance.

### **3. Research Method and Materials**

The research will be conducted at the Watampone KPP Pratama located in Bone Regency. The time used to complete this, both in the data completion stage and the data processing process until the formulation of the research output was carried out from January 2022 to February 2022. The total population in this study was 18,484 Personal Taxpayers who had NPWP registered at KPP Pratama Watampone. In this case, the sample criteria used are individual taxpayers who are registered at KPP Pratama Watampone 2019 and have a TIN. Based on the results of the above formula, the sample used in this study was 100 respondents. The sampling technique used in this research is incidental sampling. Incidental sampling is a sampling technique based on chance, that is, anyone who coincidentally/incidentally meets a researcher can be used as a sample, if it is deemed that the person who happened to be met is suitable as a data source. random. Sugiyono, (2011). In this study, data analysis using the SPSS approach is Statistical Product and Service Solutions. SPSS is one of the most widely used application programs for statistical analysis in the social sciences. It is used by market researchers, survey companies, health researchers, governments, education researchers, marketing organizations and others. The original SPSS manual (Nie, Bent & Hull, 1970) has been described as one of "the most influential sociology books". Apart from statistical analysis, data management (case selection, reshaping files, creating derived data) and data documentation (a meta data dictionary stored in a data file) are features of the basic software.

## 4. Results and Discussion

### Descriptive Statistics Test Results

The variables used in this research are tax service, tax sanctions and taxpayer compliance. These variables will be tested with descriptive statistics. The results of descriptive statistics on the variables in this study, among others :

- Fiscal Service (X1): Based on table 7 above, X1 has a minimum value of 3, a maximum value of 5, and a mean of 4.3850 so that it is on a value scale that indicates the answer choices strongly agree. The standard deviation value indicates a deviation of 0.51422 from the average value of the respondents' answers.
- Tax Sanctions (X2): Based on table 7 above, X2 has a minimum value of 2, a maximum value of 5, and a mean of 4.0550 so that it is on a value scale that indicates the answer choices strongly agree. The standard deviation value indicates a deviation of 0.63919 from the average value of the respondents' answers.
- Taxpayer Compliance (Y): Based on table 7 above, Y has a minimum value of 3.2, a maximum value of 5, and a mean of 4.3420 so that it is on a value scale that indicates the answer choices strongly agree. The standard deviation value indicates a deviation of 0.47251 from the average value of the respondents' answers.

### Data Quality Test Results

#### Validity Test Results

Validity test (validity test) is a tool used to measure the validity/validity of the questionnaire. The validity test was carried out by testing the correlation between item scores and the total score of each variable, using Pearson correlation. Question items are said to be valid if the significance level is below 0.05.

The results of the validity test on four variables consisting of Fiscal Services (PF), Tax Sanctions (SP) and Taxpayer Compliance (KWP).

Based on the results of the validity test in table 1, it is known that the tax service variable, tax sanctions and taxpayer compliance have a significant value less than 0.05 so it can be concluded that all question items in this study are valid.

#### Reliability Test Results

Reliability test is a tool to measure a questionnaire which is an indicator of a variable or construct. This reliability test was conducted to test the consistency of answers from respondents through the questions given, using the Cronbach Alpha statistical method with a significance used of more than ( $>$ ) 0.6.

The test results show that the tax service variable, tax sanctions and taxpayer compliance have a Cronbach's alpha value greater than 0.6. This shows that the question items in this study are reliable. So that each question item used will be able to obtain consistent data and if the question is asked again it will get an answer that is relatively the same as the previous answer.

The results of testing the validity and reliability are as follows:

Table 1: Test data quality

Variable	Instrument	r-calculated	Cronbach Alpha	Result
X1	PF1	0,881**	0.925	Valid dan reliable
	PF2	0,924**		Valid dan reliable
	PF3	0,949**		Valid dan reliable
	PF4	0,860**		Valid dan reliable

X2	SP1	0,892**	0.909	Valid dan reliable
	SP2	0,855**		Valid dan reliable
	SP3	0,913**		Valid dan reliable
	SP4	0,912**		Valid dan reliable
Y	KWP1	0,683**	0,855	Valid dan reliable
	KWP2	0,754**		Valid dan reliable
	KWP3	0,874**		Valid dan reliable
	KWP4	0,838**		Valid dan reliable
	KWP5	0,868**		Valid dan reliable

### Hypothesis Test Results

#### Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

After the results of the classical assumption test are carried out and the overall results show that the regression model meets the classical assumptions, the next step is to evaluate and interpret the multiple regression model.

Table 2: Regression equation model

Coefficientsa						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.776	.423		6.563	.000
	Fiscal Service	.202	.091	.220	2.212	.029
	Tax Sanction	.168	.073	.227	2.285	.025

a. Dependent Variable: Kepatuhan Wajib Pajak

Source: Processed data, 2022

The regression equation formed in this regression test is:

$$Y = 2.776 + 0.202 X1 + 0.168 X2 + e$$

The constant value is 2.776. This indicates that, if the independent variable (Fiscal Service and tax sanctions) is zero (0), then the value of the dependent variable (taxpayer compliance) is 2.776 units.

The fiscal service regression coefficient (b1) is 0.202 and is positive. This means, the value of the Y variable will increase by 0.202 if the value of the X1 variable increases by one unit and the other independent variables have a fixed value. The positive coefficient indicates that there is a unidirectional relationship between the tax service variable (X1) and the taxpayer compliance variable (Y). The better the tax service service provided by KPP Pratama Watampone, the higher the level of taxpayer compliance in paying taxes.

The regression coefficient for taxation sanctions (b2) is 0.168 and is positive. This means, the value of the Y variable will increase by 0.168 if the value of the X2 variable increases by one unit and the other independent variables have a fixed value. The positive coefficient indicates that there is a unidirectional relationship between the tax sanctions variable (X2) and the taxpayer compliance variable (Y). The higher the tax sanction given by KPP Pratama Watampone, the higher the level of taxpayer compliance in paying taxes.

#### R2 Test (Coefficient of Determination)

The coefficient of determination test aims to determine how much the ability of the dependent variable can be explained by the independent variable.

**Table 3:** R2 . test results

Model Summary <sup>b</sup>				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.360 <sup>a</sup>	.130	.112	.44528
a. Predictors: (Constant), Tax Sanctions, Fiscal Service				
b. Dependent Variable: Taxpayer Compliance				

Source: Processed data, 2022

From the test results, there is an R number of 0.360 which indicates that the relationship between taxpayer compliance with the two independent variables is less strong, because it is in a very strong definition whose numbers are between 0.201 - 0.4. While the R square value of 0.130 or 13% shows that the taxpayer compliance variable can be explained by the tax service variable and tax sanctions of 13% while the remaining 87% can be explained by other variables not found in this study.

#### Partial Test Results (t Test)

Partial test is used to see the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable. The test is carried out with the t-test, namely by looking at the significance value of t-count. If the significance value of t-count is <0.05, it can be said that the independent variable has an influence on the dependent variable.

**Table 4: Partial test (t test)**

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.776	.423		6.563	.000
	Fiscal Service	.202	.091	.220	2.212	.029
	Tax Sanction	.168	.073	.227	2.285	.025

a. Dependent Variable: Taxpayer Compliance

Source: Processed data, 2022

Through the t-test statistic consisting of Fiscal Service (X1) and Tax Sanctions (X2), it can be seen that the partial effect on Taxpayer Compliance (Y).

#### First Hypothesis Testing (H1)

The results of the t-test indicate that the tax service variable has a significant level of 0.029, which is smaller than 0.05. The value of the b1 coefficient which is +0.202 indicates the effect given is positive on the dependent variable. This means that H1 is accepted and Ho is rejected so that it can be said that the tax service has a positive and significant effect on taxpayer compliance.

#### Second Hypothesis Testing (H2)

The results of the t-test indicate that the tax sanctions variable has a significant level of 0.025, which is smaller than 0.05. The value of the coefficient b2 which is +0.168 indicates that the effect given is positive on the dependent variable. This means that H4 is accepted and Ho is rejected so that it can be said that tax sanctions have a positive and significant effect on taxpayer compliance.

#### Simultaneous Test Results (F Test)

Simultaneous test is used to test whether there is an overall effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable using the F test. This test uses 5%. With the provisions, if the significance of the calculated  $F < 0.05$  then the proposed hypothesis can be accepted.

**Table 5:** Simultaneous test (f test)

ANOVA <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square		Sig.
1	Regression	2.871	2	1.436	.240	.001b
	Residual	19.233	97	.198		
	Total	22.104	99			
a. Dependent Variable: Taxpayer Compliance						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Tax Sanctions, Fiscal Service						

Source: Processed data, 2022

Simultaneous test results show that the significance level is less than 0.05, so it can be said that the tax service and tax sanctions simultaneously (together) have an effect on taxpayer compliance, with a probability of 0.001. Because the probability is much smaller than the significant value of 0.05, the regression model can be used to predict the level of taxpayer compliance.

#### The Effect of Fiscal Services on Taxpayer Compliance The

results of the hypothesis test show that the variable of Fiscal Service quality has a positive and significant effect on taxpayer compliance. This could be due to the very good quality of tax service provided by KPP Pratama Watampone so that taxpayers are motivated to pay taxes. So the better the service provided by the Watampone KPP Pratama officer, the more motivated taxpayers are to pay taxes. If the service provided by the tax officer is good, the taxpayer is motivated to pay taxes in the hope of getting good service from the KPP Pratama Watampone officer.

The tax officer (Fiskus) provides good service, provides information and explanations in a clear and easy to understand manner, pays attention to taxpayers for the taxes imposed and provides facilities on how to pay and pay taxes easily and efficiently.

A person will be obedient to pay taxes on time, if through his direct observation and experience, the results of the tax collection have made a real contribution to development in his area. Someone will also obey taxes if they have paid attention to tax services, both the tax authorities and the tax service system.

Based on the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), tax services are related to normative beliefs. The existence of good tax services will affect the level of taxpayer compliance. Taxpayers will have confidence or choose tax-abiding behavior when there is good service from the tax authorities, as well as an effective and efficient tax system.

The most dominant indicator in forming the tax service variable is taxpayer satisfaction, namely the ability to provide the promised service immediately and satisfactorily. The quality of tax services can be established through service systems and procedures implemented by the tax office as an institution and by the tax authorities as individuals. Fiskus is defined as a person or entity that has the task of collecting taxes or contributions to the community (WP), which is used for routine expenditures and national development, and to organize the government.

This study is also in line with research conducted by Mandowally et al., (2020) which concluded that the tax service has a positive and significant effect on taxpayer compliance.



This research is also supported by Samira, (2020) also concludes that the quality of tax service services has a positive and significant effect on taxpayer compliance.

#### The Effect of Tax Sanctions on Taxpayer Compliance

The hypothesis test results show that the tax sanctions variable has a positive and significant effect on taxpayer compliance. This can be caused because the sanctions given by KPP Pratama Watampone are very good and high so that taxpayers are motivated and obedient to pay taxes because taxpayers do not want to receive high sanctions if they are late or pay taxes. So the better the tax sanctions given by KPP Pratama Watampone, the more obedient taxpayers in paying taxes.

The imposition of tax sanctions on individuals who try to hide their tax objects and do not fulfill their tax obligations can lead to the fulfillment of tax obligations by taxpayers so as to increase taxpayer compliance in paying taxes. This happens because the taxpayer will feel afraid and burdened by the sanctions that will be imposed on him for neglecting his tax obligations. Taxpayers will comply with their tax payments if they perceive that the sanctions will harm them more

. Based on the Theory of Planned of Behavior (TPB), tax sanctions are related to control beliefs. The existence of tax sanctions is used to encourage taxpayers not to ignore tax regulations. The Taxpayer's perception of how much tax sanction will be received can determine whether or not the Taxpayer complies.

This tax sanction will be a guarantee that the laws and regulations regarding taxes can be implemented or obeyed properly Mardiasmo (2011) in Nasution, (2017). Tax sanctions are also a tool to suppress violations of tax regulations. Samira, (2020) also explains that sanctions are needed so that regulations or laws are not violated. Tax sanctions are a guarantee that the provisions of tax laws (tax norms) will be complied with/obeyed/obeyed, in other words, tax sanctions are a means of preventing taxpayers do not violate tax norms. The better the perception of taxpayers on the implementation of tax sanctions, it will also have an impact on the high level of taxpayer compliance.

The most dominant indicator in forming the tax sanctions variable is the sanctions in accordance with the applicable provisions and regulations, the sanctions given provide a deterrent effect. That the punishment received by the taxpayer when the taxpayer is unable to carry out his tax obligations, where the tax sanction must be able to provide a deterrent effect for the taxpayer so that it will not repeat it again.

This study is in line with research conducted by Rianty & Syahputepa, (2020) which concluded that tax sanctions affect the reporting compliance of individual taxpayers. This study is also supported by Brata et al., (2017) also concludes that it shows that tax sanctions have a significant effect and have a positive relationship on taxpayer compliance.

## 5. Conclusion

Based on the data that has been collected and hypothesis testing with multiple linear regression analysis has been carried out, the conclusion of this study is that the Fiscal Service has a positive and significant effect on taxpayer compliance. The better the Fiscus service provided by KPP Pratama Watampone, the taxpayer compliance will increase and tax sanctions have a positive and significant effect on taxpayer compliance. The higher the tax sanction given by KPP Pratama Watampone, the higher the level of taxpayer compliance in paying taxes. Based on these conclusions, suggestions that can be given for further research are the sample in this study is small and only limited to taxpayers who are registered at KPP Pratama Watampone. It is recommended that further research can increase and expand the

area and number of samples. Further research should increase the number of new variables in addition to this study in order to better know what factors can affect taxpayer compliance. Because there are other variables that affect taxpayer compliance in addition to this research variable, such as modernization of the taxation system, tax knowledge, and others, this research is expected to provide input and consideration for the related KPP Pratama Watampone to further improve the quality of tax services. This is related to the tax service, and tax sanctions and has a positive and significant effect on taxpayer compliance. In addition to using questionnaires, further research can also use direct interviews with respondents and further research should conduct research at the right time in distributing questionnaires.

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