

**ANALYSIS ON THE INFLUENCE OF TAX PLANNING AND DEFERRED TAX
BURDEN ON PROFIT MANAGEMENT (STUDY CASE IN THE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY LISTED ON INDONESIA
STOCK EXCHANGE YEAR 2014 – 2018)**

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Abstract : Purpose to test the influence of tax planning and tax burden in conducting partial and simultaneous profit management. Research methodology, the samples are part of a population whose characteristics are to be investigated, and are considered able to represent the entire population (a number less than their number of populations). The process of selecting samples in this research is using the purposive sampling method. The purposive sampling method the determination of the sample based on the criteria formulated first by the researcher. Conclusion, tax planning has a positive effect on profit management while deferred tax has no significant effect on partial profit management. The simultaneous tax and deferred tax planning is a positive effect on profit management. The limitations, these studies are only conducted in manufacturing companies located on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Keywords: tax planning, tax expense, profit management

1. Introduction

Profit is the simplest measure to assess the performance of a company. The information on profit (earnings) has a very important role for the interested parties of a company. In analyzing the financial statements the profit is used as the basis for determining the tax imposition. Therefore, the quality of profit becomes the center of attention for investors, creditors, accounting policy makers and the role of the Government in this case is the Directorate General of Taxation.

The main goal that a company wants to achieve is how to get a high profit. On the other, profit information can assist the stakeholders in estimating the earnings power to assess the risk in investing and credit. The importance of such profit information is the responsibility of the management. In the era of globalization today the company is faced with a fairly loud competition, especially for the manufacturing industry in Indonesia. This situation is what ultimately encourages managers to conduct deviant behavior in presenting and report the profit information known as earnings management practices.

Profit management is an attempt to alter, conceal, and engineer figures in financial statements and play accounting methods and procedures used by the company (Sri Sulistyanto, 2008:15). Whereas according to (National Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, 1993 in Hairu, 2009:1) means profit management as a mistake or a deliberate omission in making financial statements regarding material facts and accounting data, so misleading when all the

information is used to make consideration, and in the end cause the reader will change or change his opinion or decision.

Profit management can be done through the practice of income smoothing, taking a bath, and income maximization (Scoot, 2000). The concept of profit management can be explained using an agency theory approach, which is the theory that the practice of profit management is influenced by the conflicts of interest between the stakeholders and the management as the agent.

According to (Wirakusuma, 2016) profit management is a deliberate process, with the limitation of Financial accounting standards to direct profit reporting at a certain level. With the desire of management to suppress and make the tax burden as small as possible, the management tends to minimize tax payments. Efforts to minimize the tax burden of this way are referred to as tax planning (tax planning) or tax sheltering (Suandy, 2003). Tax planning is a structuring action that emphasizes the control of each transaction that has tax consequences. The purpose of this action is to streamline the amount of tax that will be transferred to the government, through tax evasion, or tax avoidance, and not the action of tax smuggling or tax evasion (Mohammad Zain, 2003).

Tax planning submitted by Chairil Anwar Pohan (2013:18) is the process of organizing the taxpayer business of the individual and the business entity in such a way by utilizing various gaps of possibilities that the company can take in the corridor provision of tax regulation (loopholes), so that the company can pay tax in the minimum amount.

Tax is one of the sources of State acceptance, including Indonesia, which relies on tax revenues as a major source of acceptance of the country (Haula Rosdiana, Edi Slamet Irianto, 2010). In addition, the tax has a positive effect on the state acceptance (Samanto Hadi, 2019). One of the major tax sectors obtained by the state is income tax. For income tax accounting, every company in Indonesia in making financial statements is required to follow the rules of the Financial Accounting Standard statement (PSAK) in order to produce credible and informative financial statements to investors and creditors.

In addition, the company is also required to arrange income statements based on taxation rules. A number of differences between PSAK and tax rules result in two types of income, i.e. income before tax (calculation of accounting profit according to PSAK) and taxable income (calculation of fiscal profit according to fiscal rules). The difference between an accounting profit and a fiscal profit can cause difficulty in determining the magnitude of the profit, thereby affecting the position of the financial statement and causing it not to be as late as the final balance. The temporary difference between the accounting profit and the fiscal profit raises the deferred tax burden (Yulianti, 2009).

The causes of profit accounting and fiscal profit are due to differences in accounting principles, differences in accounting methods and procedures, difference in income recognition and costs, as well as difference in cost income treatment (official, 2014:400). In Indonesia, Yulianti (2005) researched the IDX-listed companies and found that a significant deferred and accrual tax burden could detect Company's profit management with the aim of avoiding losses only. In addition, Hadi Kusuma Ningrat (2014) researched the IDX-listed manufacturing companies and the results of his research that deferred tax burden had no significant effect on the company's probability of conducting profit management.

Related to the topics that have been conducted by some previous researchers regarding the deferred tax burden relationship with profit management and tax planning relationship to profit management. Thus the research combines both variables, namely the relationship of tax

planning and deferred tax burden to profit management. The research title raised in this study was "analysis of the influence of tax planning and deferred tax burden on profit management (case study on manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange year 2014-2018).

2. Research Method

2.1 Population and Samples

The population is a generalization area consisting of objects that have specific qualities and characteristics set by researchers to study and then drawn conclusions (Sugiyono, 2011:61). In this study, the research population is all manufacturing companies that publish annual financial statements (annually report) audited and published on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the period from 2014 to 2018.

Samples are part of a population whose characteristics are to be investigated, and are considered able to represent the entire population (a number less than their number of populations). The process of selecting samples in this research is using the purposive sampling method. The purposive sampling method is the determination of the sample based on the criteria formulated first by the researcher. The criteria of the company's sample data are as follows:

- a. Manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2014 to 2018 which have a financial statement ended on December 31st.
- b. The company is not delisting during the observation period.
- c. The company that reports the audited financial statements from 2014 to 2018 and the company reported deferred tax expense in certain years, i.e. between year 2014-2018.
- d. The company does not conduct acquisitions, mergers, restructuring, and change of business groups. The acquisition, merger, restructuring, and change of business groups will cause financial statements to be presented differently, affecting the company's position and financial performance.
- e. The company reports the financial statements in the Rupiah currency Unit (IDR).

Based on the criteria that have been determined using the Purposive sampling method above, the number of research populations acquired in the manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange is a total of 30 manufacturing companies.

2.2. Data Types and sources

This research uses secondary data, namely data that is already available and collected by other parties (Anwar Sanusi, 2016:104) in the form of financial reports from manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the year 2014 to 2018. Through the website of Indonesia Stock Exchange www.idx.co.id

2.3. Data Collection Techniques

The data collection techniques used in this study are as follows:

1) Library Research

The literature research is research by collecting materials or data related to the object of discussion, obtained through the literature research, by studying, researching, reviewing, and studying books, accounting journals. The library research also learns the literature

and reads the lecture notes relating to the The problem of gaining theory, definition, and analysis that can be used in this study.

2) Documentation

Data collection techniques performed by collecting information based on tangible data sources, secondary data or previously available data. The research Data is obtained from the website of Indonesia Stock Exchange www.idx.co.id, the company's related website.

3) Research variables

Sugiyono (2015:38) Defining the research variables is everything that is shaped by the researchers to learn so that information about it, then withdrawn the conclusion. In the research variables used are as follows:

4) Independent variables/free variables (X)

Sugiyono (2015:39) decoding an independent variable is a variable that affects or causes the change or occurrence of dependent variables (bound)

a. Tax Planning (X1)

Tax Planning According to Harnanto (2013:19), i.e. the minimization of taxable income in the year can be considered as maximization of taxable income or income tax payable in the year can be done by identifying and utilizing the tax rate that revelan in making decisions regarding operations activities, investment and financing. Tax planning is measured using the tax retention rate formula, which analyzes a measure of the effectiveness of tax management on the company's financial statements of the year (Wild et al., 2004). The measure of the effectiveness of tax management referred to in this study is measure of effectiveness of tax planning.

b. Deferred tax expense (X2)

According to PSAK No. 46 (IAI, 2009:8) Deferred tax is the balance of accounts in the balance sheet as a tax benefit which amounts to the amount of the estimate to be recovered in the forthcoming period as a result of temporary differences between financial accounting standards and taxation regulations and due to balance of losses that can be compensated in the future period.

c. Dependent variable/bound variable (Y)

Sugiyono (2015:39) defines that the dependent variable is a variable that is affected or that is due, due to the existence of a free variable. The dependent variable used in this study is profit management.

The profit management in this study was measured using dummy variables and divided into two categories, i.e. given code 1 if The company is in the range of small profit firms on the range 0 to 0.06 and is coded 0 if the company is in the range of small loss firm in range-0.09 S/d 0.

2.4. Data Analysis Methods

1) Descriptive statistical test

According to Sugiyono (2015:206) Descriptive statistics are statistic used to analyze data by describing or describing data that has been collected as it is without intent to make a public-to-the-general conclusion or generalization.

The stages for tax planning, deferred tax expense and profit management are carried out with the following steps:

a. Tax planning

Determine the income tax expense of year observation. to assign net profit before the tax year of observation. Determine the effective tax rate by dividing the income tax expense with a net profit before tax. by obtaining an effective rate, the company can be grouped into the tax planning is given a score of 1 and does not do the tax planning is rated 0. According to Frank et al., (2009) in Fertika (2014) a company that conducts tax planning if the tax paid is less than 25%.

Tax planning criteria

$ETR < 25\% = 1$ Conducting tax planning

$ETR > 25\% = 0$ does not perform tax planning

Source: Frank et al., (2009) in Fertika (2014).

Make a conclusion

b. Deferred tax expense

- 1) Determining the deferred tax burden of manufacturing companies in observations, this data is derived from profit or loss.
- 2) Determine the total assets of manufacturing company years of observation minus total assets of the company year before. This Data is derived from the balance sheet financial report.
- 3) Determine the amount of deferred tax expense by dividing deferred tax expense by total company assets
- 4) Determining the mean of the company
- 5) Determining the number of criteria consisting of 5 criteria is very low, low, medium, high, very high.
- 6) Specify the maximum value and minimum = (max value-min value).
- 7) Determine the distance
- 8) Create a frequency table for the company values for deferred tax loads.

Table 1 Deferred tax expense assessment criteria

Coefficient interval	Criteria
-0,785 s/d -0,568	Very low
-0,569 s/d -0,352	Low
-0,353 s/d -0,136	Medium
-0,137 s/d 0,078	High
0,079 s/d 0,295	Very high

c. Profit Management

- 1) Determine the Total Accruals (TAC) year of the test.
- 2) Specify Total Accruals (TAC) for the base year.
- 3) Specify a Directionary Accruals (DAC) year test by dividing the TAC year test with a sales year test.
- 4) Specify Disretionary Accruals (DAC) base year by dividing the TAC year test with a sales year base.

5) Determining the mean of profit management by summing the entire value divided by the number of years.

6) Create a conclusion criterion.

Compare the mean with the specified criteria. Source: Muis (2005)

Table 2 Profit Management assessment criteria

Profit management	Criteria
$DAC \leq 0$	Not doing profit management
$DAC \geq 0$	Do profit Management

8) Make a conclusion

Effect of tax and deferred tax planning on profit management

Based on the results of Test f tests indicating that the Fcount value of $> F_{table}$ ($328,795 > 3.06$) and the significance of < 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$), then H_0 was rejected, so it can be concluded that the tax and deferred tax planning is the simultaneous effect on profit management. This means that when planning tax and deferred tax both in a company will have a positive influence on profit management in achieving the desired profit.

Classic Assumption Test

To test the feasibility of a regression model that is used, it must first meet the classic assumption test to test the relationship of the variable independent to the dependent variable so that the biased regression test result is accurate. The classic assumption Test in the study consisted of test normality, autocorrelation test, multicholineric test, and heteroskedastisity test.

a. Test normality

The normality test is used to test whether the distribution of variables is tied to any specific free variable value with normal distribution or not. In a linear regression model, this assumption is indicated by a normal distribution of the values. A good regression model is a regression model that has a normal or close distribution of normal so that, statistically feasible testing.

Ghozali (2013:160) states that a test of normality is testing about the data distribution of the state. This test aims to test whether the model of a regression of dependent and independent variables or both is distributed normally. Test normality aims to determine how much data is distributed normally in variables used in this research.

Good data that can be used in a study is data that has been distributed normally. Test normality can be done by looking at the magnitudes Kolmogrov Smirno. Data can be said to have been distributed normally if it meets the criteria:

- Significance number (SIG) > 0.05 then normal distribution data.
- The significance number (SIG) < 0.05 then the data is not distributed normally.

b. Autocholineation Test

The autocorrelation test is a test where the dependent variables are not correlated with the value of the variable itself, either the period value Previous or later period value. A regression Model in research on the Indonesian stock exchange where more than one year's period usually requires autocorrelation test, autocorrelation test can be done by Durbin Watson (DW test).

Decision-making is whether the autocorrelation can be seen from the provisions of the Ghazali (2012:110):

Table 3 Watson Durbin test decision making criteria

Zero hypothesis	Decision	IF
There is a positive autocorrelation	Reject	$0 < d < d_l$
No positive autocorrelation	No Decision	$d_l \leq d \leq d_u$
There is a negative correlation	Reject	$4 - d_l < d < 4$
No negative correlation	No Decision	$4 - d_u \leq d \leq 4 - d_l$
No positive or negative correlation	Not rejected	$d_u < d < 4 - d_u$

c. Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity is a situation where any or all of the independent variables are correlated with each other. If there is a perfect correlation between independent variables so that the value of the correlation coefficient among independent variables is equal to one, then the consequences are:

- 1) coefficient-coefficient of regression becomes unstable.
- 2) default values of each regression coefficients become undivided.

Thus, the greater the correlation between the fellow independent variables, the regression coefficient, the greater the mistake and the larger the error standard.

The way it is used to detect the absence of multicollinearity is to use the Variance Inflation Factors (VIF).

$$VIF = \frac{1}{1 - R_i^2}$$

R_i^2 is a coefficient of determination obtained by regressing one of X_i 's free variables against other free variables. If the value of the VIF is less than or equal to 10 (Gujarati, 2012:406), among the independent variables there is no multicollinearity.

d. Heteroskedasticity Test

Heteroskedasticity Test aims to test whether in a regression model occurs the variant inequality and residual an observation to another observation. If variants of the residual an observation to another observation remain, then it is called homoskedasticity and if different is called heteroskedasticity. Detection of heteroskedasticity, by looking at the presence of certain patterns on the Scatterplot graph. According to Imam Ghazali (2013:139) Basic Decision Making:

- If there are certain patterns, such as point-points that exist forming a certain pattern that is orderly (flaring, widening, then narrowed), there is heteroskedasticity.
- If there is no clear pattern, as well as the dots spread above and below the 0 number on the Y axis, it does not occur heteroskedasticity

3). Multiple Linear regression analysis

Data analysis for hypothesis testing is using multiple linear regression analyses. The analysis of multiple linear regression in the study was used to determine the influence of tax planning and deferred tax burden on profit management.

The form of models to be tested in this study is as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + E$$

Description:

Y = Profit Management

α = Constants

β = regression coefficient

X1 = Planning Pajak

X2 = Deferred tax expense

E = Error

e. Hypothesis Testing

Hypotheses are statements that describe a relationship between two variables relating to a particular case and are temporary assumptions that need to be properly or incorrectly tested about the alleged in a study and have the benefit of the research process to be effective and efficient. A hypothesis is an assumption or suspicion of a matter made to explain it and is required to do so. If such assumptions or allegations are specific to the population, generally regarding population parameter values, the hypothesis is called a statistical hypothesis.

1) Partial test (t-Statistic test)

The t statistic test is used to test the influence of each independent variable against the dependent variable.

The steps used are as follows:

a. Determining the hypothesis composition

H0: $\beta_1 = 0$: Tax planning has no significant effect to profit management

Ha: $\beta_1 \neq 0$: Tax planning has significant effect to profit management.

H0: $\beta_2 = 0$: Deferred tax expense has no effect to profit management.

Ha: $\beta_2 \neq 0$: Deferred tax expense significant effect to profit management.

b. Determine the level of α significance = 5%

To know the acceptable or rejection H0, then the calculation result is significance compared to the level of significance 0.05. If the sig value is < 0.05 then the H0 is received, meaning there is no significant influence of the variable independent of the dependent variable. Another way to know rejection H0 is to compare Thitung with this, namely:

Ho rejected or Ha accepted if T count $>$ T table.

Ho received or Ha is rejected if T counts the $<$ t table.

When Ho is accepted, it is interpreted that the effect of partially independent variables on the dependent variable and assessed is not significant. While the rejection shows a significant influence of partially independent variables against a dependent variable.

2) Simultaneous significant tests (statistical test F)

- a. Significant test of simultaneous (statistical test F) is used to indicate whether all independent variables have an effect in conjunction with the dependent variable. If the significance level of F obtained from the result of processing the value is smaller than the significance value of 5% then it can be concluded that all independent variables simultaneously affect the dependent variable according to Imam Ghozali (2011:98).

The test steps are:

Determining the hypothesis composition

$H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = 0$, meaning there is no significant influence between tax planning and deferred tax burden on profit management.

$H_0: \beta_1 \neq \beta_2 \neq \beta_3 \neq 0$, meaning there is a significant influence between tax planning and deferred tax burden on profit management.

- b. Determine the level of α significance = 5%

To know the acceptable or rejection H_0 , then the calculation result is significance compared to the level of significance 0.05. If the sig value is < 0.05 then the H_0 is accepted, meaning there is no Significant independent variables against the dependent variable. Another way to know rejection H_0 is to compare Tcount with this, namely:

If $F_{count} > F_{table}$ then H_0 rejected and H_a accepted, which means there is a simultaneous influence between variables independent of the dependent variable.

If the fcount is $< f_{table}$ then the H_0 is received and H_a is rejected, which means there is no simultaneous influence between the variables independent of the dependent variable.

3). Coefficient of determination (testing of R^2 statistics)

According to Ghozali (2011:97) Coefficient of determination (R^2) at its core measures how far the ability of the model describes the variation of independent variables. A small R^2 value means the ability of independent variables in explaining the variation of the dependent variable is very limited, instead the R^2 value approaching one means that independent variables provide almost all the information needed to predict the variation of the dependent variable. The value of the coefficient of determination used in this study was the adjusted value of R^2 because the independent variables used in this study were more than two variables. Additionally the adjusted value of R^2 is considered better than the R^2 value, since the adjusted R^2 value can rise or fall if one independent variable is added to the Regesi model.

According to Ghozali (2016), the coefficient of determination test aims to be megukur how far the ability of the model in describing the variation of dependent variables. The value of the coefficient of dtermination is between zero and one. A small R^2 value indicates that the ability of independent variables in explaining the dependent variables is very limited.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Result

Test the classic assumption

Gujarati (2003), argued that before conducting a regression test was first conducted testing the classical assumption, this test was conducted to gain the belief that the regression model is unbiased. The classic claimants in the study are as follows:

Test normality

Test data normality aims to determine if the data used in the research is normal or not. To test the normality of data will be used Kolmogorov-Smirnov test tool with the help of SPSS. Data is said to be normal distribution when the significance unstandardized the residual > 0.05 at a significant level (α) = 5%.

Base on the result of normality test with on sample test Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is known that asymp sig(2tailed) is $0.2 > \alpha(0.05)$ which means that the residual data is normally distributed.

The autocorrelation test

This test is a test where the dependent variables are not correlated with the value of the variable itself, either the period value Previous or later period value. A regression Model in research on the Indonesian stock exchange where more than one year's period usually requires autocorrelation test, autocorrelation test can be done by Durbin Watson (DW test). Decision-making is whether the autocorrelation can be seen from the provisions of the Ghazali (2012:110): Based on the autocorrelation test results with the Run test test it is known that Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) is $0.018 < \alpha(0.05)$ which means that between residual data there is a correlation relationship.

Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity is a situation where any or all of the independent variables are correlated with each other. If there is a perfect correlation between independent variables so that the value of the correlation coefficient among independent variables is equal to one, then the consequences are:

- 1) coefficient-coefficient of regression becomes unstable.
- 2) default values of each regression coefficients become undivided.

Thus, the greater the correlation between the fellow independent variables, the regression coefficient, the greater the mistake and the larger the error standard.

The way it is used to detect the absence of multicollinearity is to use the Variance Inflation Factors (VIF).

Heteroskedasticity Test

The heteroskedasticity test aims to test whether in a regression model occurs variance inequality from the residual of one observation to another observation. One way to detect the presence or absence of heteroskedasticity, namely by looking at the plot graph between the predicted value of variable bound (ZPRED) with the receipt (SRESID). The basis of analysis in the test is to look at the patterns on the histogram chart between SRESID and ZPRED.

Based on the results of heteroskedasticity test with scatterplot indicates that data spreads randomly or does not form a particular pattern. As well as the the dots spread above and below the Y-axis, it can thus be concluded that the model of a regression in the bowed used in this study did not occur in heteroskedasticity.

Multiple Linear regression analysis

The analysis of multiple linear regression in the study was applied to determine the impact of tax and deferred tax planning on profit management. As for the model of double regression equation:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + E$$

Description:

Y = Profit Management

α = Constants

β = regression coefficient

X1 = Planning Pajak

X2 = Deferred tax expense

E = Error

Table 4 Multi linier regression analysis

Model	Under standardized coefficient		Standardized coefficient	t	sig
	B	Standard error	Beta		
Constant	-.313	.038		-8.307	.000
Tax planning	.398	.016	.910	25.618	.000
Deferred tax	.239	.739	.011	.323	.747

Based on the analysis of multiple linear regression, a regression equation can be compiled as follows:

$$\text{Profit Management} = -0.313 + 0.398 \text{ Tax Plan} + 0.239 \text{ deferred tax} + E$$

1) Constant value = -0.313

From the equation it can be noted that the variable value of tax planning and deferred tax value is zero hence the profit management value of -0.313

2) Tax planning regression coefficient (X1) = 0.398

From the equation it can be noted that every tax planning increase is 1 point, the average value of the company will increase by 0.398 points.

3) Deferred tax regression coefficient (X2) = 0.239

From the equation it can be noted that every deferred tax increase is 1 point, the average value of the company will increase by 0.239 points.

3.2 Discussion

Hypothesis Test

Partial test (Test T)

This test is used to determine the influence of tax planning and partial deferred tax burden on profit management.

1) Testing the first hypothesis

Ho: Tax planning has no significant effect To profit management

Ha: Tax planning has significant effect To profit management

It is known that the value of Thitung > This (25,618 > 1,977) and the significance of < 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05) then Ho is rejected, so it can be concluded that tax planning is partially influential on profit management. The value of Thitung positively means that tax planning has

a positive effect on profit management, i.e. if tax planning increases then profit management will also increase. So the first hypotheses submitted were accepted

2) Second hypothesis testing

Ho: Deferred tax has no positive effect To profit management.

Ha: Deferred tax is significantly influential To profit management

According to table 4.5 It is known that the value of $T_{hitung} < T_{tabel}$ ($0.323 < 1.977$) and the significance of > 0.05 ($0.747 > 0.05$) then H_a rejected so it can be concluded that deferred tax has no positive effect on profit management. So the second hypothesis proposed was rejected.

Simultaneous testing (F test)

These tests are to test the simultaneous effect of tax and deferred tax planning on profit management. The F test is used to test the feasibility model in a linear regression analysis. If the significance value is < 0.05 then the independent variable can be used to predict the dependent variable. With the formulation of hypotheses:

Ho: Tax planning and deferred tax together have no positive effect on profit management.

Ha: Tax planning and deferred tax with significant impact on profit management

It is known that the F_{count} value of $> F_{tabel}$ ($328,795 > 3.06$) and the significance of < 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$), then H_o was rejected, so it can be concluded that the deferred tax and tax planning is the simultaneous effect on profit management. So the third hypothesis submitted was accepted.

4. Conclusion

a. Effect of tax planning on profit management

The tax planning variable regression coefficient obtained a value of T_{hitung} of 25,618 and a significance rate of 0.000. Because the value of significance is smaller than 0.05 and the value of T_{hitung} $25,618 > T_{tabel}$ 1,977 then H_o rejected. This indicates that the one (H_1) hypothesis in this study is acceptable, which means that tax planning has a positive effect on profit management the influence of tax planning on profit management.

The results of this study differ from the research conducted by Ferry Aditama (2013) stating that tax planning has no positive effect on the profit management in the manufacturing company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

b. Deferred tax influence on profit management

Deferred tax variable regression coefficient obtained T_{hitung} value of 0.323 with significance rate of 0.747. Because the value of significance is greater than 0.05 and the value of T_{hitung} $0.323 < T_{tabel}$ 1,977 then H_o accepted. This indicates that the two hypotheses (H_2) In this study are unacceptable, which means that deferred tax has no significant effect on profit management.

This research supports the research that has been done by Hadi Kusuma Ningrat (2014) stating that deferred tax has no positive effect on the profit management.

c. Effect of tax and deferred tax planning on profit management

Based on the results of Test f tests indicating that the F_{count} value of $> F_{tabel}$ ($328,795 > 3.06$) and the significance of < 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$), then H_o was rejected, so it can be concluded

that the tax and deferred tax planning is the simultaneous effect on profit management. This means that when planning tax and deferred tax both in a company will have a positive influence on profit management in achieving the desired profit.

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