

The effect of deferred tax burden, tax planning and deferred tax assets  
on profit management  
(Empirical Study On Manufacturing Companies In The Consumer Goods Industry  
Sector Listed On The Indonesia Stock Exchange In 2015-2019)

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**ABSTRACT**

The development of companies in Indonesia is now starting to increase and develop. Managers present financial statements containing information about profits that will be used by internal and external parties in making decisions. These internal and external parties include investors, creditors, government, management itself, and other interested parties. Management performance can be judged from these profit figures. Situation This is what usually encourages managers to carry out deviant behavior in presenting and reporting profit information known as profit management.

The research method used is quantitative research using descriptive analysis and verification analysis. The object of this research is a manufacturing company in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019. Determination of samples in this study using techniques of Purposive Sampling. So that the total number of samples in this study is 90 sample data.

The test results state that deferred tax expense and tax planning no significant effect on profit management. While, deferred tax assets have a significant effect on profit management in manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019.

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**Keywords:** deferred tax assets; deferred tax burden, profit management; tax planning.

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## INTRODUCTION

The development of companies in Indonesia is now starting to increase and develop. The development of the company can be seen in its financial statements. Managers present financial statements containing information about profits that will be used by internal and external parties in making decisions. These internal and external parties include investors, creditors, government, management itself, and other interested parties. Management performance can be judged from these profit figures. Profit information is important for investors in the perspective of investment decision-making so that investors will know the quality of the company's profits. Therefore, profit quality is the center of attention of investors, creditors, accounting policymakers, and the government (Wiyadi et al., 2015)

The company is faced with tough competition to survive in the global market, especially in the manufacturing industry in Indonesia. To be strong and competitive, companies are required to have a competitive advantage over other companies. Companies are not only required to produce quality products for consumers but also must be able to manage their finances well, meaning that financial management policies must be able to ensure the sustainability of the company's business and this is shown by the amount of profit obtained by the company. Situation This is what usually encourages managers to carry out deviant behavior in presenting and reporting profit information known as profit management (A.A Gede and I.D.G Dharma, 2017).

Companies in Indonesia in preparing financial statements are guided by PSAK and Tax Regulations. In preparing financial statements, management requires assessment and estimates. This gives management flexibility in preparing its financial statements. The flexibility of preparing financial statements is regulated in the Financial Accounting Standards Guideline (PSAK) No. 1 concerning the presentation of financial statements with an accrual basic approach. The Indonesian Accounting Association (IAI) in 1997 issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) No. 46 which regulates income tax accounting (PPH) and began to be implemented in 2001. Before the enactment of PSAK No. 46, companies only calculated and recognized the amount of income tax burden for the current year without calculating and recognizing deferred tax (Tya, 2019).

In the news published by Kontan.co.id-Jakarta, allegations of profit management occurred at PT. Garuda Indonesia Tbk. PT. Garuda Indonesia Tbk in its financial report stated that the company achieved a profit of US \$ 809.85 or around Rp. 11.33 billion in 2018. Garuda Indonesia's performance soared sharply compared to 2017 which lost US\$ 216.5 million. This phenomenon shows that profit management practices are still widely carried out by companies in Indonesia to provide benefits for management and companies to increase these profits and influence shareholders.

Profit management is an effort made by management to increase and decrease profits by preparing and presenting financial statements to benefit themselves (Ferny, 2020). Profit management is carried out by managers by using certain judgments in financial reporting and compiling transactions to amend financial statements to mislead stakeholders about economic performance that occurs. On the one hand, the company's management wants to display good financial performance by maximizing profits reported to shareholders and other external users. However, on the other hand, company management also wants to minimize profits because taxes are reported for tax purposes (Lucy, 2016).

Management has the authority and discretion in maximizing company profits which leads to the process of maximizing personal interests at the cost that must be borne by the owner of the company. Efforts to increase company value no longer reflect real management performance but have been engineered in such a way that it becomes better following the wishes of management (Irsan and Suryani, 2018).

The object of this research is a manufacturing company in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019. Manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector are companies that produce the daily needs of the general public.



The phenomenon of profit management practices occurs in one of the manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, namely PT. Akhasa Wira International (ADES). The year 2018 PT. Akhasa Wira Internasional earned a profit of Rp. 52.96 billion or an increase of 38.48% compared to 2017 of Rp. 38.24 billion. The increase in profit can be achieved by ADES even though the company's sales are corrected or decreased by 1.25% to Rp. 804.3 billion from the achievement in 2017 of Rp. 814.49 billion. The company's sales fell slightly as revenue from one of ADES' products plunged 6.46% year on year (YoY) to 308.74 billion. Not to mention the ratio of cost of goods sold in 2018 which also increased from 46.11% in 2017 to 51.62% in 2018 ([www.cbncindonesia.com](http://www.cbncindonesia.com))

The profit obtained by PT ADES has increased and the cost of goods sold ratio has also increased, but ADES sales have decreased, and even one of ADES's products has plummeted. It can be seen from the case of PT Akhasa Wira Internasional (ADES) that it shows profit management efforts with the aim of financial statements and the performance of PT ADES management is considered good and shows positive value growth so that it will attract investors because investors are more interested in large profits.

Several factors affect profit management, one of which is the deferred tax burden. Deferred tax expense is an expense that arises due to a temporary difference between accounting profit (profit in financial statements for the benefit of external parties) and fiscal profit (profit used as the basis for tax calculation). Temporary differences are differences caused by differences in time and methods of recognizing certain income and expenses based on Accounting Standards and Tax Regulations (Erly Suandy, 2016). A deferred tax burden can affect the company in doing profit management because a deferred tax burden can reduce the level of profit in the company. Management minimizes tax payments by suppressing and making the tax burden as small as possible (Ratna and Titik, 2016).

Furthermore, the second factor that affects profit management is tax planning. Tax planning refers to the process of engineering taxpayers' businesses and transactions so that tax debts are in minimal amounts but still within the framework of tax regulations. In general, the emphasis of tax planning is to minimize tax liability. The purpose of tax planning is to engineer so that the tax burden can be reduced as low as possible by utilizing existing regulations but different from law-making goals, then tax planning here is the same as tax avoidance because in essence economically both seek to maximize after-tax income because tax is an element of profit reduction available, both to be distributed to shareholders and to be reinvested (Erly Suandy, 2016:2)

Furthermore, the third factor that affects profit management is deferred tax assets. Deferred tax assets are the impact of consequences that occur due to income tax in the future but are affected by the time difference between accounting and tax treatment and financial losses that can still be doubled in future periods. The impact of income tax in the future should be recognized, calculated, presented, and disclosed in the financial statements, both in the balance sheet and profit and loss. A company may pay less tax at this time but has the potential for a larger tax debt in the future. Or vice versa, a company can pay greater taxes now but has the potential for smaller tax debts in the future (Lutfi, et al 2017).

Several researchers have previously researched the factors that affect profit management. One of them was done by Ratna and Poin (2016), which showed that deferred tax burden affects profit management. This is because the greater the company's profit is, the greater the tax burden. This is contrary to research conducted by Lucy (2016) which shows that deferred tax burden does not affect profit management. This is because if the company reduces its profit, the effect on the deferred tax burden is small, so if you want to detect profit management in the company through deferred tax burden, it is not effective because the deferred tax burden cannot illustrate that the company is carrying out profit management.

Furthermore, research conducted by Lutfi, et al (2016), shows that deferred tax assets affect profit management. This is because the increasing deferred tax assets in the company, the greater the level of profit management carried out by the company. This is contrary to Miranda and Dedik's (2020) research



which shows that deferred tax assets do not affect profit management. This is because the presence or absence of deferred tax assets will not affect profit management actions in the company.

Based on the background description above conducted by researchers that several companies carry out profit management and there are inconsistencies in previous research, the author feels interested in conducting a research entitled **"THE EFFECT OF DEFERRED TAX BURDEN, TAX PLANNING AND DEFERRED TAX ASSETS ON PROFIT MANAGEMENT (Empirical Study on Manufacturing Companies in the Consumer Goods Industry Sector Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019)"**.

## METHODS

The research method used is quantitative research using descriptive analysis and verification analysis. While the verification analysis method is a research method that is basically to test theories by testing hypotheses. Hypothesis testing is carried out using statistical calculations used to test the effect of variable X on Y. The descriptive method is used to determine the deferred tax burden, tax planning, and deferred tax assets on profit management in manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019. While the verificative method is used to determine the causal relationship between independent and dependent variables, namely the effect of the deferred tax burden, tax planning, and Tangshan tax assets on profit management, both partially and simultaneously.

The independent variables (X) in this study are deferred tax burden (X1), tax planning (X2), and deferred tax assets (X3). The dependent variable used in this study was profit management (Y). The population in this study is manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019 totaling 54 companies. A side technique used in the study was purposive sampling. The type of data used in this study is quantitative data. This study uses secondary data, namely this research data obtained indirectly through intermediary media, both published and unpublished. The secondary data used in this study is financial report data of manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019. The data collection procedure in this study used documentation methods. The documentation method is the collection of data through existing documents or stored records such as books, research journals, and other sources. The documentation method in this study is to take annual financial report data published through the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) through [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id) addresses and references from previous researchers.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Description of the Object of Study

The object of this research is a manufacturing company in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019. Determination of samples in this study using techniques of Purposive Sampling. The companies that are the object of research are all manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019 with a total of 54 companies. The sample in this study is a company selected based on the criteria set by the researcher.

From the criteria that have been set, there are several companies that do not meet the criteria in 2015-2019, companies that do not publish financial statements consecutively from 2015-2019 there are 13 companies, companies that do not have consecutive profits, namely there are 14 companies and companies that do not have complete data related to the variables of the deferred tax burden, tax planning, Deferred tax assets, and profit management are 9 companies. Based on the predetermined criteria, a sample of 18 manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector accordance with these criteria was obtained to be sampled with an observation period of 5 years from the year 2015-2019. So that the total number of samples in this study is 90 sample data.

The following are the names of manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector that were sampled in the study, namely:

**Table 1. Sample List of Sector Manufacturing Companies Listed Consumer Goods Industry on IDX Year 2015-2019**

No	Company Code	Company Name
1	CINT	Chitose International Tbk
2	DLTA	Delta Jakarta Tbk
3	DVLA	Darya-Varia Laboratoria Tbk
4	GGRM	Gudang Garam Tbk
5	HMSP	H.M Sampoerna Tbk
6	ICBP	Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk
7	INDF	Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk
8	KAEF	Kimia Farma Tbk
9	KLBF	Kalbe Farma Tbk
10	MLBI	Multi Hewan Indonesia Tbk
11	MYOR	Mayora Indah Tbk
12	SCPI	Merck Sharp Dohme Pharma TBK
13	SKLT	Sekar Laut Tbk
14	TBLA	Tunas Baru Lampung
15	TCID	Mandom Indonesia Tbk
16	TSPC	Tempo Scan Pacific Tbk
17	ULTJ	Ultra Jaya Milk Industry & Trading Company Tbk
18	WIIM	Wismilak Inti Makmur Tbk

## Descriptive Analysis

**Table 2. Results Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Tanggungan Tax Burden	90	,01	2,01	,2702	,38640
Tax Planning	90	,51	,89	,7338	,04230
Deferred Tax Assets	90	,44	1,41	,9213	,21086
Profit Management	90	-,05	,05	,0083	,02375
Valid N (listwise)	90				

Source: SPSS 21 output, self-processed (2021)

Based on table 4.2, shows that the number of sample data in this study is as many as 90 sample data. Based on the results of descriptive analysis, it can be seen that the value of the lowest deferred tax expense (*minimum*) is 0.01 owned by PT. Mandom Indonesia Tbk (TCID) in 2015, and the highest value (*maximum*) of 2.01 owned PT. Multi Hewan Indonesia Tbk (MLBI) in 2017. While the average value (*Mean*) The deferred tax rate is 0.2702, the average value is close to the highest value, so it can be said that the average deferred tax burden of manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019 is high. While the standard deviation value is 0.38640 and the value is greater than the average value, this shows that the deferred tax expense data is high or it can be said that the distribution of the data varies.

The tax planning variable of the table is known to be the lowest value (*Minimum*) is 0.51 owned by PT. Mandom Indonesia Tbk (TCID) in 2015, and the highest value (*maximum*) of 0.89 owned PT. Kalbe Farma Tbk (KLBF) in 2018. While the average value (*Mean*) of tax planning is 0.7338, the average value is close to the highest value, so it can be said that the average tax planning of manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019 is high. While



the standard deviation value is 0.04230 and the value is smaller than the average value, this shows that the tax planning data is high or it can be said that the distribution of data does not vary.

The variable deferred tax assets from the table are known to be the lowest value (*Minimum*) is 0.44 owned by PT. Kimia Farma Tbk (KAEF) in 2018, and the highest value (*maximum*) of 1.41 owned PT. Chitose Internasional Tbk (CINT) in 2018. While the average value (*Mean*) of Deferred tax assets is 0.9213, the average value is close to the highest value, so it can be said that the average deferred tax burden of manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019 is high. While the standard deviation value is 0.21086 and the value is smaller than the average value, this shows that the data on deferred tax assets is high or it can be said that the distribution of data does not vary.

The Profit management variable of the table is known to be the lowest value (*Minimum*) is -0.05 owned by PT. Wismilak Inti Makmur Tbk (WIIM) in 2019, and the highest value (*maximum*) of 0.05 owned PT. Mayora Indah Tbk (MYOR) in 2017. While the average value (*Mean*) profit management is 0.0083, the average value is close to the highest value, so it can be said that the average deferred tax burden of manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019 is high. While the standard deviation value is 0.02375 and the value is greater than the average value, this shows that the profit management data is high or it can be said that the distribution of data varies.

#### Verification Analysis

In verification analysis, classical assumption tests are carried out consisting of normality tests, multicollinearity tests, autocorrelation tests, and heteroscedasticity tests. Then multiple regression analysis, coefficient of determination analysis, and hypothesis testing were carried out with SPSS 21 software.

#### Classical Assumption Test

This study uses 4 classical assumption tests there are the normality test, multicollinearity test, autocorrelation test and heteroscedasticity test.

#### Normality Test

**Table 3. Normality Test Results**  
**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

		Unstandardized Residual
N		90
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	,02232347
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,073
	Positive	,048
	Negative	-,073
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,691
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,726

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

source: SPSS 21 output, self-processed (2021)

Table 4.3 shows the results of the normality test above it is known that the Kolmogorov-Smirnov value for the variables deferred tax burden, tax planning, deferred tax assets, and profit management is 0.691 with Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) 0.726 and greater than 0.05. This means that data on deferred tax expense, tax planning, deferred tax assets, and profit management can be categorized as normal distributed residual value or normality tests met.

### Multicollinearity Test

According to Ghozali (2016: 103) suggests that the multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model found a correlation between independent variables. To see whether or not there is multicollinearity can be done by looking at the *tolerance value* and its opposite *Variance Inflating Factor (VIF)*. If the VIF value < 10 and the *tolerance value* > 0.01, multicollinearity doesn't occur. The test results of multicollinearity can be seen in the following table:

**Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results**  
**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	-,038	,044		-,853	,396		
Deferred Tax Burden	,005	,006	,081	,775	,440	,952	1,051
Tax Planning	,097	,058	,173	1,666	,099	,954	1,048
Deferred Tax Assets	-,029	,011	-,255	-2,501	,014	,990	1,010

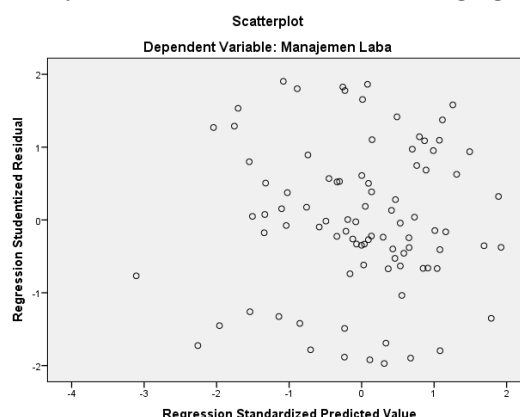
a. Dependent Variable: Profit Management

Source: SPSS 21 output, self-processed (2021)

Based on Table 4.4, the results of the multicollinearity test show that the deferred tax burden has a VIF of 1.051 where the value is < 10, and the calculation of the tolerance value is 0.952 where the value is > 0.1. Tax planning has a VIF of 1.048 where the value is < 10 and the result of calculating the tolerance value is 0.954 where the value is > 0.1. Deferred tax assets have a VIF of 1.010 where the value is < 10 and the result of calculating the tolerance value is 0.990 where the value is > 0.1. So it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between independent variables in the regression model.

### Heteroscedasticity Test

The results of the heteroscedasticity test can be seen in the following figure:



**Figure 1. Scatterplot Chart**

Source: SPSS 21 output, self-processed (2021)

Based on Figure 1 on the *scatterplot* chart, it can be seen that the spread of residual values on profit management is shown to spread above and below zero on the Y-axis and does not form a certain pattern. So, the assumption of heteroscedasticity is satisfied, or multiple linear regression models are free from the classical assumption of heteroscedasticity.

### Autocorrelation Test

There are several ways that can be used to detect the presence or no of autocorrelation, one of which is the *Durbin-Waston test (DW-Test)*. The hypotheses to be tested are:

H0 : no autocorrelation ( $r=0$ )

H1 : no autocorrelation ( $r \neq 0$ )

The results of the autocorrelation test using SPSS 21 can be seen in the following table:

**Table 5. Autocorrelation Test Results**

#### Model Summary<sup>b</sup>

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,341a	,117	,086	,0227095	2,051

a. Predictors: (Constant), Deferred Tax Assets, Tax Planning, Deferred Tax Expense

b. Dependent Variable: Profit Management

Source: SPSS 21 output, self-processed (2021)

Based on the results of the analysis in table 5 above, the value of DW (Durbin-Waston) = 2.051 was obtained. To determine the values of  $du$  and  $dl$  can be seen in the Durbin-Waston table. Since  $n=90$  and  $k-3$  (the number of independent variables), the value  $dl = 1.5889$  and the value  $du = 1.7264$ .

Based on the basic table of autocorrelation decisions, the equation corresponding to this study is  $du < d < 4 - du$  where  $1.7264 < 2.051 < 4 - 1.7264$ . So it can be concluded that the basis of the decision is rejected, meaning that there is no positive or negative autocorrelation.

### Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The results of data processing can be seen in the table below:

**Table 6. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results**

#### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-,038	,044		-,853	,396
1 Deferred Tax Burden	,005	,006	,081	,775	,440
Tax Planning	,097	,058	,173	1,666	,099
Deferred Tax Assets	-,029	,011	-,255	-	,014
				2,501	

a. Dependent Variable: Profit Management

Source: SPSS 21 output, self-processed (2021)

Based on Table 6, it can be seen that the value of constant is -0.038 and beta ( $b_1$ ) is 0.005, beta ( $b_2$ ) is 0.097, beta ( $b_3$ ) is -0.029. So that the regression equation is obtained as follows:

$$Y = -0.038 + 0.005X_1 + 0.097X_2 - 0.029X_3 + \epsilon$$

The multiple linear regression equation can be summed up as follows:

1. The constant value in the regression model of 0.038 is negative. This means that if the deferred tax expense ( $X_1$ ), tax planning ( $X_2$ ), and deferred tax asset ( $X_3$ ) are 0 (zero), then profit management ( $Y$ ) will be valued according to the value of the constant in the equation.
2. The value of the deferred tax expense regression coefficient ( $X_1$ ) of 0.005 is positive. This means that every addition of 1 unit to the variable deferred tax expense will increase the value of profit management by 0.005. Conversely, every 1 unit reduction in the deferred tax expense variable will reduce the value of profit management by 0.005 assuming the other variables are considered constant (0 value).



3. The value of the tax planning regression coefficient ( $X_2$ ) of 0.097 is positive. This means that every addition of 1 unit to the tax planning variable will increase the value of profit management by 0.097. Conversely, every 1 unit reduction in the tax planning variable will reduce the value of profit management by 0.097 assuming the other variables are considered constant (0).
4. The value of the regression coefficient of deferred tax assets ( $X_3$ ) of -0.029 is negative. This means that every addition of 1 unit to the variable deferred tax asset will decrease the value of profit management by -0.029. Conversely, every 1 unit deduction in the deferred tax asset variable will increase the value of profit management by -0.029 assuming the other variables are considered constant (0 value).

#### Coefficient of Determination Analysis

The results of the coefficient of determination test can be seen in the following table:

**Table 7. Results of Coefficient of Determination Analysis**  
Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model	t	Sig.	Correlations		
			Zero-order	Partial	Part
(Constant)	-,853	,396			
1 Deferred Tax Burden	,775	,440	,138	,083	,079
Tax Planning	1,666	,099	,207	,177	,169
Deferred Tax Assets	-2,501	,014	-,273	-,260	-,253

a. Dependent Variable: Profit Management

Source: SPSS 21 output, self-processed (2021)

To find out how much the partial correlation coefficient between deferred tax expense variables, tax planning, and deferred tax assets to profit management can be seen from table 4.7 in zero-order and using the following formula:

$$KD = r^2 \times 100\%$$

1. To calculate the amount of contribution of the effect of deferred tax expense ( $X_1$ ) on profit management, the KD formula is used as follows:

$$KD = (0,138)^2 \times 100\% \\ = 1,90\%$$

Based on the calculation, it can be concluded that the contribution of deferred tax expense to profit management is 1.90%.

2. To calculate the amount of tax planning contribution ( $X_2$ ) to profit management, the KD formula is used as follows:

$$KD = (0.207)^2 \times 100\% \\ = 4.28\%$$

Based on the calculation, it can be concluded that the contribution of tax planning to profit management is 4.28%.

3. To calculate the amount of contribution of deferred tax assets ( $X_1$ ) to profit management, the KD formula is used as follows:

$$KD = (-0.273)^2 \times 100\% \\ = 7.45\%$$

Based on the calculation, it can be concluded that the contribution of deferred tax assets to profit management is 7.45%.

#### Test the hypothesis

##### Model Due Diligence

The following are the results of the model feasibility test can be seen as follows:

**Table 8. Model Feasibility Test Results****ANOVAa**

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	sig.
1 Regression	,006	3	,002	3,780	,013
Residual	,044	86	,001		
Total	,050	89			

a. Dependent Variable: Profit Management

b. Predictors: (Constant), Deferred Tax Assets, Tax Planning, Deferred Tax Expense

Source: SPSS 21 output, self-processed (2021)

Based on the Sig. column in table 8, a significance value of 0.013 is obtained smaller than profitability 0.05 or  $0.013 < 0.05$  and Ftable value 2.71. This shows that  $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$  is  $3.780 > 2.71$  and the significance value is  $0.013 < 0.05$ . So it can be concluded that the regression model is a fit model (worth using).

**Partial Test (Test t)****Table 9. Results of t-Test Analysis (Partial Testing)**

Independent Variables	tcalculate	tTable	Sig.
(Constant)	-,853		,396
1 Deferred Tax Burden	,775	1,988	,440
Tax Planning	1,666	1,988	,099
Deferred Tax Assets	-2,501	1,988	,014

Source: SPSS 21 output, self-processed (2021)

Based on Table 9, it can be concluded that the partial hypothesis test of each independent variable is against the dependent variable. The results of the t-test are as follows:

1. From Table 4.9 it can be seen that the variable deferred tax expense ( $X_1$ ) have a 0,775  $t_{\text{count}}$  value with a 0.440 significance value. Because the value of  $t_{\text{count}} < t_{\text{table}}$  is  $0.775 < 1.988$  and the significance value is  $0.440 > 0.05$ ,  $H_0$  is accepted. This means that the deferred tax burden has no significant effect on profit management, so the first hypothesis is rejected.
2. From table 4.9 it can be seen that the tax planning variable ( $X_2$ ) have a 1.666  $t_{\text{count}}$  value with a 0.099 significance value. Because the value of  $t_{\text{count}} < t_{\text{table}}$  is  $1.666 < 1.988$  and the significance value is  $0.099 > 0.05$ ,  $H_0$  is accepted. This means that tax planning has no significant effect on profit management, so the second hypothesis is rejected.
3. From table 4.9 it can be seen that the variable Deferred tax assets ( $X_3$ ) have a 2.501  $t_{\text{count}}$  value with a 0.014 significance value. Because the  $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$  is  $2.501 > 1.988$  and the significance value is  $0.014 < 0.05$ ,  $H_0$  is rejected. This means that deferred tax assets have a significant effect on profit management, thus the third hypothesis is accepted.

**The Effect of Deferred Tax Burden on Profit Management**

The test results on the effect of deferred tax expense on profit management stated that deferred tax burden had no effect on profit management in manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019. The results of this study are consistent with research conducted by Lucy (2016) which states that deferred tax burden has no effect on profit management. However, this research is inconsistent with research conducted by Ratna and Poin (2016) which states that deferred tax burden affects profit management. It can be concluded that the deferred tax burden does not affect the profit management of manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019. So the first hypothesis that states the deferred tax burden affects profit management is not proven.



### The Effect of Tax Planning on Profit Management

The results of the test on the effect of tax planning on profit management stated that tax planning had no effect on profit management in manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019. The results of this study are consistent with research conducted by Yogi (2019) which states that tax planning has no effect on profit management. However, this research is inconsistent with research conducted by Indra Saputra (2020) which states that tax planning affects profit management. It can be concluded that tax planning has no effect on the profit management of manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019. So the second hypothesis that states tax planning affects profit management is not proven to be true.

### The Effect of Deferred Tax Assets on Profit Management

The test results on the effect of deferred tax assets on profit management stated that deferred tax assets affect profit management in manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019 with the help of IBM SPSS 21. Thus, the role of deferred tax assets is very important for companies to carry out profit management. The results of this study are consistent with research conducted by Lutfi, et al (2016) which states that deferred tax assets have no effect on profit management. However, this research is inconsistent with research conducted by Fatchan and Susi (2019) which states that deferred tax burden affects profit management. It can be concluded that deferred tax assets affect the profit management of manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019. So that the second hypothesis that states deferred tax assets have an effect on profit management can be proven correct.

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