# TAX DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY THROUGH THE TOTAL BENCHMARKING ASPECT AND APPLICATION OF TAX ACCOUNTING POLICIES

*(Survey of Companies Coal Mining Sector Listed In Indonesia Stock Exchange Period 2010-2016)*

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***ABSTRAC***

*The purpose of this research is to know how much is the effect of benchmarking totalaspect in assesing the strategy of tax saving. To know how much is the effect of accounting policies tax in assesing the strategy of tax saving in the companies of the coal mining sector which are listed in Indonesia stock exchange.*

*The methods which are used in this research are descriptive analysis and verivacation. Multiple linear regression analysis method is used in the methode of analysis. The population of this research instrument were 10 companies of the coal mining sector which are listed in Indonesia stock Exchange since 7 years ago (2010 – 2016). The sampe used purposive samping methode with some criteria. Total of sample 9 companies (2010 – 2016).*

*Based on the result of hypothesis in this research show that (1) The adjustment of benchmarking total aspect has positive effect which significant with the strategy of tax saving in the companies of the coal mining sector which are listed in Indonesia stock exchange. (2) The adjustment Accounting policies tax has positive effect which significant with the strategy of tax in the companies of the coal mining sector which are listed in Indonesia Stock exchange.*

*Key words : Benchmarking total aspect, Accounting policies tax, the strategy of tax saving.*

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The strategy of reducing the tax burden legally, the maximum reduction in the tax burden from income earned in one year walking, can be done with parse form income tax calculation formula, the effort of getting the tax-exempt income many ways to earn an income that is not the object of the tax or income that has been taxed in the finals so there is no need to report it within the Notice Period/PPh (SPT) Annual end of the year. For example, the asset sale proceeds deposited will be spared from the imposition of income tax at the end of the year, the following types of income arenot the object of tax according to law No. 7 of the year 1984 article 4 paragraph (3) as last amended by law No. 36 Year 2008 about income tax (Taxation Accounting 2005).

Benchmarking is a systematic process used to compare your product/service an organization against competitors or industry leaders to determine what steps should be taken to achieve a high level of performance. In conducting benchmarking, an organization/company is comparing the value – a certain value (from within its own organization) with a reference point or a standard of excellence that is comparable. This model was adopted by the Directorate General of taxes in order to carry out its function provides guidance and supervision against taxpayers. Assuming that the tax payers with the same characteristics will tend to have the same business behavior, finances and taxation each taxpayer can be compared to a benchmark that represent characteristics of the taxpayers concerned. By doing this, the Directorate General of Taxes is expected to be able

to systematically detect the taxpayers with a high risk of non-compliance, to then be able to do the appropriate follow-up. Implementing thetax examination often use the ratio of total benchmarking ultimately to assess the reasonableness of company taxation not in accordance with the main objectives of this policy forward, i.e., as an indicator of early in the review process of the tax (Dattakumar 2012).

Based on previous research, there is a difference between the ratio of benchmarkingon cigarette companies registered in BEI compared to the ratio of reference issued by the Director General benchmarking tax (Theresia, 2011). In KLU foreign exchange Bank and insurance, the largest ratio of the difference in the cost of interest while the KLU consumer finance the largest ratio of the difference in the ratio of the cost ofother business (Sarjono and Salman, 2012). PT. Semen Gresik on (Persero) Tbk., the company's operational performance is still below the ratio of total benchmarking Of research – previous research regarding the ratio of total benchmarking, a company – the company that examined indicated ratio benchmark or performance under the financial ratio of total benchmarking issued by the Directorate General of taxes, so there is the response that the ratio of total benchmarking is too high and in addition there are also responses that the company – the company does have a substandard performance and the wayward (Shafi stated , 2013).

## 1.2 outline of the Problem

As for the explanation of the background research and the identification of problems that have been described above, then the outline of the issues to be covered in this research are as follows:
1. How big is the influence of Aspect ratio of Total Benchmarking against the tax savings strategies?
2. How big is the influence of tax savings strategy against tax accounting policy?

## 1.3 purpose and research purposes

### 1.3.1 Intent Research
### 1.3.2 research objectives

Based on the formula above then issues the objective of this study is as follows:
1. To know how large the total aspect of influence of benchmarking against the tax savings strategy on coal mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange (idx)
2. To find out how big the influence of tax accounting policy against tax savings strategy on coal mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange (idx).

## 1.4 the usability Research

### 1.4.1 the practical Usability

To solve the problem as it exists on the phenomenon and as an additional useful information regarding tax accounting policy and the influence of the aspektotal benchmarking against tax savings Strategies on mining sector Companies Stone Barai listed on the Indonesia stock exchange (idx).

The purpose of this research was to obtain data and information on the influence of tax savings strategy against tax accounting policy and aspects of the total corporate sector benchmarking on coal mines that are listed on the Indonesia stock exchange (idx), in order to be processed for further analysis.

### 1.4.2 Academic Uses

1. For Researchers

Researchers expect the results of this study can be useful in addition to add to knowledge, and also gained an idea of just how the Total aspect ratio policy Benchmarking against the strategy of tax accounting policy and penghemaan. listed on the stock exchange (idx).

2. For the development of Science

The results of empirical Research as proof of concepts that have been in the reviewi.e. results – results of research and theory – theory that there has been about the influence of aspect ratio the Total tax savings strategies towards Benchmarking and accounting policies listed on the stock exchange (idx).

## I. REVIEW of the LITERATURE, a FRAMEWORK of THOUGHT and HYPOTHESIS

### 2.1 literature review

#### 2.1.1 the Total aspect of Benchmarking

Aspect ratio Total Benchmarking is defined as the process of comparing the ratio – the ratio of the earnings level associated with the company and as an input in the business activities with the same ratio – ratio that is considered the standard for certain business groups, as well as see the interconnectedness between relationship ratioto assess the reasonableness of the financial performance and fulfillment of obligations taxation taxpayer Scholes (2010; 96).

The calculation formula of the total aspect of benchmarking that are used are as follows:

PPM = net profit before taxes x 100%
Sales

Moriarty JP Smallman (2011)

#### 2.1.2 tax accounting Policy

Tax accounting policy is a system of recognition of revenue and expense, inventory valuation system, method of depreciation, valuation of fixed assets, and return the lease. Commercial accounting policy needs to be done so that reconciliation can be used for the purposes of tax reporting Lumbantoruan, Sophar (1994; 176).

The formula of calculation of tax accounting policies used are as follows:

The fiscal correction is positive and Negati

Felden S Hendriksen (2010).

#### 2.1.3 tax savings Strategies

Tax saver's strategy is to streamline tax burden regarding strategies to efficiently load PPh Badan and VAT. Tax saver is a legal way to do taxpayers in debt to minimize his taxes with the restraint to not do the transaction affected by value added tax or deliberately reduced work hours or enlarge causing operational costs taxable income into smaller data will thus avoid the imposition of income tax are great Sentosa Rick Nyoman (2007; 110).

The formula of calculation of tax savings strategies that are used are as follows:

CASHETR = Payment Of Taxes
Profit Before Tax

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

### 3.1 research method Used

Scientific research methods is a great way to get the data with a specific purpose and usefulness. The scientific method means that research activities are based on scientific traits, namely rational, empirical and systematic Sugiyono (2010:2).

### 3.2 Operasionalisasi Variables

Operasionalisasi is a variable attribute or the nature or value of the persons, objects or activities which have a certain variation assigned by researchers to study and then pulled his conclusion Sugiyono (2010:38).

In accordance with the title of the research expressed by authors, namely the influence of net profit and liquidity against the dividend policy.

### 3.3 Data source

Sugiyono (2012:137) stated that the data source can be divided into two primary data source and secondary data sources. Then Tony Wijaya (2013:19) States that the secondary data is data that is obtained from sources that are published and are ready to wear. Secondary data is able to provide information in decision-making though can be processed further.

### 3.4 the sample population, as well as time and place of Research

#### 3.4.1 Population

The population of the region is a generalization of the object/subject who has certain qualities and characteristics set by the researchers to study then pulled his conclusion Sugiyono (2011:117).

Based on the above understanding, which became population goal is 60 annual report of 10 companies manufacturing sub sectors of coal mining listed on the Indonesia stock exchange from year 2010 to the year 2016.

#### 3.4.2 Samples

Withdrawal technique of sample used in this study the author by using purposive sampling. Sugiyono (2012:85) defines that: "Purposive Sampling is a technique of determining the sample data with particular considerations".

Samples taken in this study is the author of the 36 annual financial statements consisting of 6 sub sector pharmaceutical manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange of the year 2009-2014.

#### 3.4.3 the place and time of research

1) Place Research
To obtain data and information related to issues that are examined, then the author of research on representative office in Bandung BEI JL. PH. H. Mustofa No. 33 Bandung phone:

(022) 20524208 Fax: (022) 20524208 Email: pipm.bandung@idx-pipm.net.Dan the data obtained also through the website of the Indonesia stock exchange (idx), namely www.idx.co.id.

2) Research Time
This research was conducted for about 6 months that began in February and endedin July 2015.
3.5 Data Collection Methods

Data collection methods used in this research are:

1) research directly (Field Research)
research conducted directly at the company that became the object of research.The data retrieved is secondary data obtained by way of documentation and wawacara directly with the speaker.
a) Observation (Observation)
The technique of data collection undertaken by way of studying and holding observation directly into companies to obtain evidence that can support and complementthe results of the research.
b) Documentation (Filling)
Documentation i.e. data collection record data related to the issues that will be examined from the documents owned by the related institutions, namely the Bank listed on the Indonesia stock exchange. In this case the author also uses the internet asa medium of information retrieval theory nor data research conducted.
c) interview (Interview)
Interview data collection i.e. by faqs related issues that will be examined by the parties concerned.

2) Studies Library (Library Research)
Research libraries are done as an attempt to obtain data that is the theory as a comparison with the research data obtained. Such data can be obtained from the literature, lecture notes and other writings related to research.
**3.6 Data testing methods**

1 Multiple Linear regression analysis)

Understanding multiple linear regression analysis according to Sugiyono (2012:277) is as follows: "multiple linear regression analysis is the analysis of the use of researchers, when it is intended to predict how things are going (downs) the dependent variable (kriterium), when two or more independent variables as predictors of manipulated factors (lower dinaik value)".

2) Correlation Analysis
Partial correlation analysis was used to find out the strength of the relationship between correlation of these two variables (independent and dependent) and size that is used to specify the degree or strength of the correlation relationship.

3) analysis of Koefisiensi Determination

Analysis of determination of koefisiensi (KD) is used to see how large the independent variable (X) variables to the dependent (Y) that is expressed in percentage.

**III. RESULTS of the RESEARCH and the DISCUSSION**
**4.1 research results**
**4.1.1 Descriptive analysis results**

The development aspect of the total tax accounting Policy, benchmarking and strategy tax savings on stone mining company barai listed in Indonesia stock exchange years 2010-2016.

1 Descriptive Variable analysis results) aspects of Total Benchmarking

Based on Figure 4.1 above can be seen an overview of the development of the totalaspect of benchmarking experience increased, so that it can be concluded that aspects of the total coal mining companies benchmarking that are listed on the Indonesia stock exchange (idx) of the years 2010-2016 has increased.
2 Descriptive Variable Analysis) results in tax accounting Policy

Based on Figure 4.2 above can in tax accounting policy see calculated using positive and negative fiscal correction from years of 2010-2016 experience fluctuations but ifviewed trendline developments tend to experience increased, so that it can be concluded that the tax accounting policy on coal mining companies were listed on the Indonesia stock exchange 2010-2016 period tends to decline.

3 Descriptive Variable Analysis) results in tax savings Strategies

Based on Figure 4.3 above can be seen the calculated tax savings strategies using CASHTER from 2010-2016 year experiencing fluctuations but
if viewed trendline developments tend to decline, so that it can be concluded that the tax savings strategy on coal mining companies were listed on the Indonesia stock exchange 2010-2016 period tends to decline.

## IV. CONCLUSIONS and SUGGESTIONS

### 5.1 Conclusions

From the results of research on aspects of total tax accounting policy and benchmarking against tax savings Strategy On Coal mining companies were listed on the Indonesia stock exchange (idx), then authors can draw conclusions as follows:
1. Aspects of the Total tax savings Strategies towards Benchmarking marked positive, this means there is a relationship between aspects of the total tax savings strategy with benchmarking. In which increasing the Total aspect of Benchmarking it will befollowed by ever-increasing tax savings Strategy on coal mining companies were listed on the Indonesia stock exchange (idx).
2. Accounting Policies tax effect on tax savings Strategy marked positive, this meansthere is a relationship between tax accounting policy with tax savings Strategy on coal mining companies were listed on the Indonesia stock exchange (idx).
3. Any suggestions
4. Operational Advice
Based on the conclusion that has been put forth above, then the researchers advisethat can be used as input to the issuers and investors as follows:
1. In order to influence the Total aspect of Benchmarking in determining tax savings Strategies increased coal mining sector Companies were listed on the Indonesia stock exchange, then we recommend that companies need to pay attention to the level of sales.
2. Accounting Policy in order that in determining determine tax savings Strategies strengthened on the company Company coal mining sector, then should the company need to make efforts to improve the fiscal correction is positive and negative.

### 5.2.2 Academic Advice

1. Science for developers

Subsequent research suggested to conduct research of the same, with the same method but the unit of analysis and the different samples so obtained conclusions thatsupport the theory and concepts generally accepted.

2. For other researchers

It is expected that other researchers can better provide empirical evidence of the concept that had been examined to determine tax savings Strategies that are influenced by the Total Accounting policies and Benchmarking.

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