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ABSTRACT

Tax as a source of income for the state is a burden that must be borne by the taxpayer. To reduce the tax burden, taxpayers need to carry out tax management in an effort to minimize the amount of tax burden. The step taken is to do tax planning. The purpose of this study is to find alternative tax planning for taxpayers who are subject to final income tax (case study at PT X) and measure the extent to which tax savings are obtained. The results of the study indicate that the companies that are subject to final income tax can apply an alternative tax plan by establishing a subsidiary and transferring part of their business income to the subsidiary. The tax savings obtained by the company are not too significant when compared to the total tax payments before tax planning is carried out.

KEYWORDS: *Income Tax, Tax Planning*

INTRODUCTION

Tax has a meaning that can be seen from two sides or different perceptions, namely from the side of the company which views tax as a burden that will reduce the company's net profit, while from the government side tax is one of the most important sources of revenue that can be used to finance state expenditure, both routine and development expenditure. Differences in interest between taxpayers and the government often make the implementation of tax payments unable to work properly. This difference in interests makes the wrong perception that in tax collection, the tax apparatus or tax authorities will try to impose maximum tax, while the taxpayer will try to pay the smallest tax because in business practice, generally the company will try to optimize the value of earnings after tax) as well as increasing the rate of return and cash flow performance.

Tax planning is one of the actions that can be done by taxpayers in an effort to reduce the amount of tax or debt tax that must be deposited and paid to the government, by not violating tax regulations or utilizing tax loopholes from a regulation that can be used in reducing the amount of tax in the minimum amount, Chairil (2015: 18). Tax planning is mostly done on income tax because the rates are relatively high and there are relatively more legal loopholes that can be utilized.

In general, the object of income tax in the taxation system in Indonesia can be grouped into two main categories, namely the object of income tax is final and the object of income tax is not final. The object of income tax is final is a tax object where the imposition of a tax rate on income obtained uses a single rate and is final, in the sense that the tax obligation on his income has been completed after the payment of the tax due. Whereas the object of the non-final income tax is the object of income tax which is based on the income earned, a recalculation of the amount of tax payable at the end of the tax year on the total income earned in one tax year.

If viewed from the side of justice, the consequence of the final income tax is that taxpayers will always bear the tax burden regardless of their financial conditions, both in conditions of profit and in conditions of loss. In this case, final income tax only has horizontal justice but does not have vertical justice. This means that tax administration of taxpayers is made simpler, but all taxpayers are considered to have operating profits and the operating margin is determined by the tax authority so that inevitably the taxpayer must pay taxes regardless of the condition of his financial performance.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study is to examine and design tax planning that can be implemented by companies subject to final tax and to know the level of savings in tax payments by comparing the amount of tax before tax planning with the amount of tax after tax planning. Corporate Governance Principles to the Quality of Financial Statements.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Types of research

The type of research used is descriptive quantitative research, where this study aims to explain or describe phenomena. This research not only provides an overview of the phenomena discussed, but also explains, discusses hypotheses, makes predictions, gets meaning, and implications of some of the problems to be solved, and collects the data needed by obtaining data techniques.

Operational Variable

Referring to Law Number 36 of 2008 concerning Income Tax, income tax is defined as the tax imposed on the subject of income tax on income, whether the income is received or obtained by an individual or individual or an entity that is in the country and/or abroad , which he obtained in the tax year. Tax planning is the process of organizing the business of individual and business taxpayers in such a way as to take advantage of various possible loopholes that can be taken by the company in the corridors of the provisions of tax regulations (loopholes), because companies can pay taxes in the minimum amount.

Research Population and Samples

The population in this study are all financial reports and tax reports in PT X. While the samples used in the study are company financial statements and tax reports for the period of 2017. The data in this study were obtained through data collection techniques in the form of:

1. Documentation, namely the technique of collecting data by collecting written evidence or information that the company has in accordance with the purpose of this study.
2. Interviews, namely the technique of collecting data in a face-to-face manner and conducting question and answer directly with authorized resource persons in the company and parties who are related to the problem under study.
3. Literature study, namely the technique of collecting data by studying the literature and other written sources, both obtained from books, articles and the internet, which relate to the problems studied to support primary data obtained in the field.

Data Analysis Method

The analytical method used is the method of quantitative descriptive analysis, namely by collecting, reviewing, and analyzing the company's financial data and tax regulations relating to the company's business activities to then get an idea of the taxation practices that occur in the company.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tax definition according to Waluyo (2017: 2) is a contribution to the state (which can be imposed) owed by those who are obliged to pay according to regulations, with no return-achievement, which can be directly appointed, and what is used is to finance expenses general since the duty of the state to organize the government.

Income is any additional economic capability that is received or obtained by taxpayers, both from Indonesia and from outside Indonesia, which can be used for consumption or increase the wealth of the taxpayer concerned, by name and in any form. Thus, income tax can be defined as the tax imposed on the subject of income tax on income received or obtained in the tax year.

Planning is one of the main functions of management. In general, planning is the process of determining the objectives of the organization (company) and then presenting (articulating) clearly the strategies (programs), tactics (procedures for implementing the program), and operations (actions) needed to achieve the company's overall goals. One form of planning in an organization or company is planning that has to do with corporate taxation, better known as tax planning.

Chairil (2015: 18) in his book provides a definition of tax planning as a process of organizing the business of individual and business taxpayers in such a way as to utilize various possible loopholes that can be taken by companies in the corridors of loopholes so that companies can pay taxes in the minimum amount.

Chairil (2015: 21) suggests that in general the main objectives of tax planning include:

1. Minimizing the tax burden owed;
2. Maximizing the value of profit after tax;

3. Minimize the occurrence of tax surprises if there is a tax audit by the tax authorities;and
4. Fulfilling its tax obligations correctly, efficiently and effectively, in accordance with tax provisions.

In order for tax planning to succeed as expected, the plan should be carried out through various sequences of the following steps:

1. Analysis of the existing data base,
2. Design of one or more possible tax plans,
3. Evaluating a tax plan,
4. Debugging the tax plan, and
5. Updating the tax plan.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

PT X is a national private company engaged in trade, development and services. The business activities carried out by the company are by conducting commercial building activities in the form of shopping centers which are then available to be rented out to other parties in order to carry out the business activities of the parties who rent the building space. PT X began its business operations in 2017 and the following picture 4.1 shows how the Profit (Loss) and other Comprehensive Income Report as of December 31, 2017 are presented.

Table 4.1: The Profit (Loss) 2017 PT X

Revenues	104,431,567,924
Cost of Revenues	(33,165,112,549)
Gross Profit (Loss)	**71,266,455,375**
Selling and Marketing Expenses	(4,882,719,890)
General and Administrative Expenses	(17,031,500,085)
Final Tax	(9,963,141,148)
Other Operating Incomes	7,494,545,050
Other Operating Expenses	(1,093,110,093)
Profit (Loss) From Operations	**45,790,529,209**
Finance Incomes	221,007,122
Finance Costs	(15,266,272,416)
Profit (Loss) Before Tax	**30,745,263,915**
Tax	-
Profit (Loss) For the Year	**30,745,263,915**

From the above statement of profit (loss), it can be seen that the amount of final income tax paid by the company in 2017 is IDR 9,963,141,148. With the final income tax rate of article 4 paragraph (2) Law No. 36 of 2008 amounting to 10% of total gross income, then the data above shows that there is a component of income which is not included in the final income tax object. The structure of the company's revenue sources are as follows:

Table 4.2: PT X Company Source of Income in 2017

Revenues	Total
Rent	45,093,635,219
Service Charge	20,667,366,192
Utilities	14,991,482,080
Parking	4,915,778,552
Others	18,763,305,881
Total Revenues	**104,431,567,924**

From the data above, the total income subject to final income tax is IDR 99,631,411,480 (10% x 9,963,141,148). The sources of income included in the object of final income tax are income related to rent, namely income from rent, income from services, income from utilities, and some other income. Other income contains income for temporary or non-permanent rental services such as rental services for exhibitions, advertising billboards, and others.

For parking income and a portion of other income, the object of income tax is not final. If you look at table 4.1, the amount of income tax worth zero indicates that there is fiscal loss compensation in previous years which is used to cover the amount of taxable income in 2017, the value of compensation for fiscal loss is still greater than the value of taxable income tax.

If looking at table 4.2, company income related to leases can be grouped into two categories, namely income earned due to a direct relationship with leased assets and indirect income arising from rental activities, namely in the form of services and utility services.

PT X, can do tax planning by doing a split up of income between rental income with non-rent, then transferring from part of the income (in the form of non-rental income) to a building management or management company, which is a subsidiary of the owner of investment property assets, who will manage investment property assets owned by the parent company.

With this transfer of income, there will be two different taxation treatments, namely PT X as the owner of the asset will be subject to income tax article 4 paragraph (2) letter d of Law Number 36 Year 2008 concerning Income Tax and Government Regulation Number 5 of 2002, where the income tax on all income, both in the form of rent and maintenance and maintenance, which is obtained in connection with rental activities of space and buildings is final. Whereas the non-rental income in the form of services and utilities obtained by a subsidiary of PT X will be included in the sense of management services that must be deducted from Article 23 of Income Tax according to Law Number 36 of 2008 article 23 paragraph (1) letter c.

By referring to income tax article 4 paragraph (2) letter d and income tax article 23 paragraph (1) letter c of Law Number 36 of 2008 concerning Income Tax, then PT X can apply tax planning through a profit shifting scheme by establishing a child companies that will manage the assets of PT X are leased so that there is a transfer of income from before the tax planning in the form of income from services and income from utility services. The cost of revenue is transferred according to the source of income as in the following table.

Table 4.3: Table of Sources of Allocation of Income Sources (IDR)

Description	PT X	Subsidiary
Source of Revenues		
Rent	v	
Service Charge		v
Utilities		v
Parking	v	
Others	v	
Cost of Revenues		
Utilities		v
Depreciation	v	
Cleanliness and Safety		v
Parking	v	
Others	v	

General and administrative expenses are transferred to subsidiaries following the beneficial portion. After calculating with various compositions, the results are obtained that in groups the benefits will be obtained if the transfer or allocation of costs is 85% of the general and administrative expenses from PT X to the subsidiary.

In addition, researchers have also calculated various amounts of stock compositions that can provide benefits to stakeholders in subsidiaries and obtained results that PT X will benefit when the proportion of shares invested in subsidiaries is 51% and the remainder is owned by other parties, who have management capabilities in helping subsidiaries to manage PT X assets. Thus, this tax planning involves other parties who have management experience and capabilities in managing assets because basically PT X only has assets and does not have management capability in managing these assets.

After the tax planning strategy with the effort to establish a subsidiary where PT X will get a share of 51% in the subsidiaries formed and transfer the income and cost of revenues from services and utilities and allocate 85% of the general and administrative expenses it has to subsidiaries, the implementation of the tax plan will be obtained as a result of tax savings of IDR 229,587,308.

Table 4.4 Profit (Loss) Report after Implementation of Tax Planning (IDR)

Description	Amount
Revenue PT X	68,772,719,652
Revenue Subsidiary	35,658,848,272
Cost of Revenue PT X	14,542,094,241
Cost of Revenue Subsidiary	18,623,018,308
Gross Profit PT X	**54,230,625,411**
Gross Profit Subsidiary	**17,035,829,964**
Operational Cost PT X	18,439,407,617
Operational Cost Subsidiary	9,340,380,190
Final Tax PT X	6,877,271,965
Dividend Income PT X	(2,244,000,000)
Profit (Loss) Before Tax PT X	**31,157,945,829**
Profit (Loss) Before Tax Subsidiary	**7,695,449,774**
Tax PT X	561,000,000
Tax Subsidiary	2,295,281,875
Sharing Dividend Subsidiary	4,400,000,000
Profit (Loss) Before Tax PT X	30,596,945,829
Profit (Loss) Before Tax Subsidiary	**1,000,167,899**
Total Tax Paid	9,963,141,148
Forecasting Tax Payable	9,733,553,840
Gain (Loss) Tax Planning	229,587,308

CONCLUSION

From the results of the research conducted, it was concluded that companies that are subject to final income tax can carry out tax planning by establishing subsidiaries and distributing part of the incomes and expenses of the parent company to subsidiaries. With the Tax planning, there is a tax savings even though the amount of tax savings is not significant compared to the total amount of tax payments before tax planning. The results of the study which showed a decrease in tax payments with the existence of tax planning, in line with the results of research conducted by Harnovinsah dan Septyana (2016).

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