INFLUENCE DEFERRED TAX ASSETS, DEFERRED TAX EXPENSE AND TAX PLANNING ON PROFIT MANAGEMENT (EMPIRICAL STUDY ON AUTOMOTIVE COMPANIES LISTED IN IDX PERIOD 2016-2018)

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Abstract This study aims to test the influence of deferred tax assets, deferred tax burden, and taxation planning on profit management on automotive sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2016-2018 both partially and simultaneously .

The data used is secondary data. Samples were selected using *purposive sampling method where* there are as many as 12 companies to be samples from a total of 13 companies. To test the hypothesis, the study used multiple linear regression analysis.. The results of the study partially deferred tax assets had no effect on profit management, while the burden of deferred taxation and tax planning had an effect on profit management. While simultaneously deferred tax assets, deferred tax expenses, and tax planning affect profit management.

Keywords: : Tax Assets, Deferred Tax Expense, Tax Planning, Profit Management

I. INTRODUCTION

. Profit is the simplest measure to assess a company's performance. Information about profit has a very important role for parties who are interested in a company. In analyzing financial statements of both internal and external parties, profit is often used as the basis for decision making such as compensation and distribution of bonuses to managers, measures of achievement or performance of management and the basis for determining the amount of taxation.

The company's efforts to engineer information through profit management practices have been a major factor causing financial statements to no longer reflect the fundamental value of a company. Therefore, the engineering of financial statements has become a central issue as a source of misuse of information that can harm interested parties. That is why the information submitted is sometimes received not in accordance with the actual condition of the company.

Based on the above, the author is interested to conduct research with the title "**Effect of Deferred Tax Assets, Deferred Tax Burden and Tax Planning on Profit Management**"

1.1 Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the problem that has been described, it can be formulated the problems that are the subject of this research are:

1. Do Deferred Tax Assets affect Profit Management (Study on Automotive Companies Listed in IDX Period 2016-2018)?
2. Does Deferred Tax Burden affect Profit Management (Study on Automotive Companies Listed in IDX Period 2016-2018)?
3. Does Tax Planning affect Profit Management (Study on Automotive Companies Listed in IDX Period 2016-2018)?

1.2 Research Objectives

This research aims to:

1. To know the Deferred Tax Assets affect Profit Management (Study on Automotive Companies Listed in IDX Period 2016-2018).
2. To find out the Deferred Tax Burden affects Profit Management (Study on Automotive Companies Listed in IDX Period 2016-2018).
3. To know that Tax Planning affects Profit Management (Study on Automotive Companies Listed in IDX Period 2016-2018).

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Taxes

Accordingto Andriani (2012), tax is dues to the state (which can be imposed) owed by the taxpayer to pay it according to the regulations by not getting an immediate re-achievement that can be appointed and the use to finance public expenditures in connection with the duty of the state to organize the government.

Based on the opinions of the experts mentioned above, it can be concluded that taxes have elements:

1. Contributions from the people to the state, the only taxable is the state. The contribution is in the form of money (not goods).
2. Based on the law, taxes are collected based on or with the force of the law and its rules of implementation.
3. Without reciprocal services or contingency from a country that can be directly designated. In the payment of taxes can not be indicated the existence of individual achievements by the government.
4. Used to finance state households, namely expenditures that benefit the wider community.

2.2. Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are assets that occur when the time difference causes a positive correction resulting in a smaller tax burden according to commercial accounting than the tax burden under the tax law (Waluyo, 2017). Deferred tax assets are due to the amount of income tax returned in the coming period as a result of temporary, deductible differences and residual loss compensation. The amount of tax assets is recorded if possible the realization of tax benefits in the future. Therefore, it is necessary to assess how likely the deferred tax assets can be realized.

With the enactment of PSAK No.46 which requires managers to recognize and reassess deferred tax assets that can be called reserves of deferred tax asset value. This regulation may give management the freedom to determine the accounting policies used in the assessment of deferred tax assets in its financial statements, so that it can be used to indicate whether or not profit engineering or profit management is performed by the company in the reported financial statements in order to avoid a decrease or loss of profit.

2.3. Deferred Tax Expenses

Deferred tax expense is expense arising from temporary difference between accounting profit (profit in financial statements for external parties) and fiscal profit (profit used as the basis for tax calculation) (Harnanto, 2015).

2.4. Tax Planning

According to Suandy (2015) tax planning as a process of organizing the business of taxpayers or a group of taxpayers in such a way that the tax debt, both income tax and other tax expenses are in a minimal position.

Tax planning is the same as *tax Avoidance* because economically both seek to *maximize after-tax return because* tax is an element of profit reduction available both to be distributed to shareholders and to be reinvested.

2.5. Profit Management

According to Yulianti (2016) profit management in the narrow sense defined the behavior of managers with *discretionary accruals component in determining* the amount of profit. Whereas in a broad sense profit management defined the actions of managersto increase or reduce the current reported profit on a unit in which the manager is responsible, without resulting in an increase or decrease in the probalong-term economic bilitas.

Based on the above definition, profit management is an attempt by management to manipulate accounting figures reported to external parties for profit for themselves by changing or ignoring established accounting standards, thereby presenting actual information.

2.6. Relationship Between Research Variables

2.6.1. Effect of Deferred Tax Assets on Profit Management

The greater the difference between the company's reported profit (commercial profit) and fiscal profit shows a red flag for users of financial statements. The positive difference between accounting profit and fiscal profit resulted in a positive correction that resulted in deferred tax assets (Suranggane, 2016). Deferred tax assets occur when accounting profit is less than fiscal profit due to temporary differences. Smaller accounting profits from fiscal profits resulted in the company delaying tax payable for the coming period.

2.6.2. Effect of Deferred Tax Expense on Profit Management

The greater the difference between fiscal profit and accounting profit indicates the greater management discretion. The discretionary amount of such management will be reflected in the deferred tax burden and able to be used to detect profit management practices in the company. This is also in line with what Yulianti (2014) stated that the greater the percentage of deferred tax burden on the total corporate tax burden indicates the use of increasingly liberal accounting standards. The more liberal the accounting standards used means the more assumptions and judgements that result in the amount of profit accounting. The use of assumptions and judgement can be a profit management effort by the management of the company. Differences arising between tax and commercial accounting may provide additional information for users of financial statements to assess the quality of current earnings. The reason is, because tax regulations further limit the discretionary use of calculating taxable income, which is why the difference in commercial profit and fiscal profit (book-tax gap) can inform about management discretion in the accrual process.

2.6.3. Effect of Tax Planning on Profit Management

According to positive accounting theory, profit management behavior can be explained through the third hypothesis, The Politycal Cost Hypothesis (Scott, 2016). It says that companies dealing with political costs, tend to engineer profit reductions with the aim of minimizing the political costs they have to bear. In political costs include all costs that must be borne by companies related to government regulation, one of which is the tax burden. The Company will conduct tax planning as effectively as possible, with the aim of obtaining profit fiscally and also to gain profit in obtaining additional capital from investors through the sale of the company's shares. The status of companies that have gone public generally tends to be high profile than companies that have not gone public. So to increase the company's shares, management is motivated to provide the best possible company performance information.

2.7. Hypothesis

Based on the theory and previous researches, the research hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

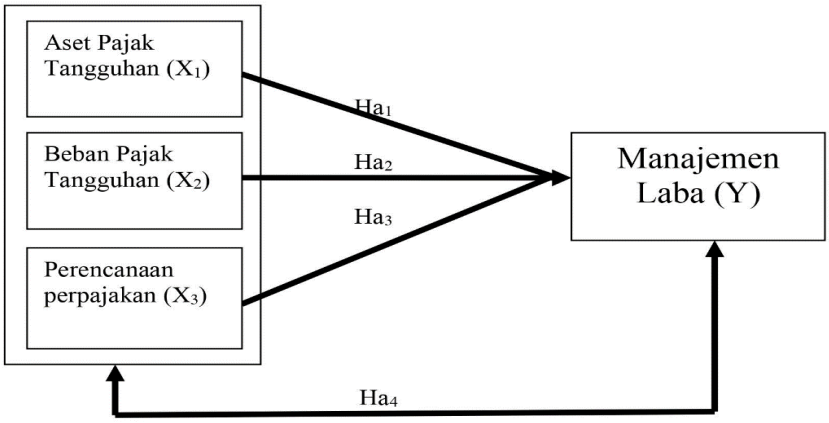
Ha1 : Deferred Tax Assets have a significant effect on profit management.
Ha2 : Deferred Tax Expenses have a significant effect on profit management.
Ha3 : Tax Planning has a significant effect on profit management.

Ha4 : Deferred Tax Assets, Deferred Tax Expense and Tax Planning simultaneously significantly affect profit management.

2.8. Frame of Mind

This study used Profit Management (Y) bound variables and free variables namely Deferred Tax Assets (X1), Deferred Tax Expense (X2), and Tax Planning (X3). This research can be described as follows:

Gambar 2.1 Kerangka Pemikiran



Ha1, Ha2, Ha3 : Partial influence
Ha4 : Simultaneous influence

Based on figure 2.1 it can be explained that independent variables i.e. deferred tax assets (X1), deferred tax burden (X2) and tax planning (X3) affect dependent variables i.e. profit management (Y) both partially and simultaneously.

III,RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Research Strategies

The strategy in this research is descriptive research using quantitative approach. Quantitative research is research conducted by collecting data in the form of numbers, or data in the form of words or sentences that are converted into data in the form of numbers. In this study will explain the influence between Deferred Tax Assets, Deferred Tax Expense *and Tax Planning (independent variables)* with Profit *Management (dependent variables).*

3.2. Population and Research Samples

Population is a generalization area consisting of objects /subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions. In this research, all automotive companies that published annual financial statements audited and published on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the period 2016-2018. The population in this study was 13 companies.

Criteria companies that were sampled in this study are as follows:

1. Automotive sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the research period (2016-2018).
2. The company has been registered with IDX before 2005.
3. The Company does not delist or exit the IDX during the observation period.
4. Publish independently audited financial statements as of December 31, 2016-2018.
5. The financial statements contain complete information related to all the variables examined.

Table 3. 1. Sample Selection Process

№	Description	Amount
1	Automotive sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the research period (2016-2018)	13
2	The company had not registered with idx before 2005.	(1)
3	The *company delisted* or exited the IDX during the observation period.	(0)
4	No independentlyaudited financial statements as of December 31, 2016-2018.	(0)
5	The financial statements contain no complete information relating to all the variables examined.	(0)
6	Automotive sub-sector manufacturing companies that meet the criteria as samples.	12
7	Number of observations for each company.	3x
8	Number of observations for the entire company.	36

Source : Processed Secondary Data

3.3. Data Analysis Methods

In this research data processing was done with the help of computer program *Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) version 22.0 for windows,*The analysis method used in this research is binary *logistic regression analysis,*whose free variable is a combination of *metrics and nonmetric* (nominal).

3.3.1. Descriptive Statistics

In this study descriptive statistics provide an overview of data on the amount of data, minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation of each variable studied. *Mean* is used to estimate the average value of the estimated population from the sample. *The minimum is used* to see the minimum and maximum values of the population. This needs to be done to see the overall picture of the samples that were successfully collected and qualified to be used as research samples.

3.3.2. Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing was carried out in this study using *binary logistic regression,*according to (Ghozali, 2017) in general the research used a significance level of 1%, 5%, or 10%. In a hypothesis, if using *(alpha)* $\alpha = 5\%$, then the researchers have the belief that from 100% of the sample, the probability of a sample that does not have population characteristics is 5%. Based on this theory, this test is done with a level of significance ($\alpha = 5\%$).

Terms of rejection or acceptance of hypotheses are as follows:

a. If the significance value is < 0.05 then the hypothesis is accepted (significant regression coefficient). This means that free *(independent) variables* have a significant influence on bound *variables (dependents)*

b. If the significance value is > 0.05 then the hypothesis is rejected (the coefficient of regression is insignificant). This means that free *(independent) variables* do not have a significant influence on bound *variables (dependents)*

Testing of significance in logistic regression can be divided into two simultaneous and partial tests. Partial testing can be done with the Wald Test. While the simultaneous testing is carried out using the Overal Test Model Fit

3.3.3. Overal Test Fit Models

The first analysis carried out was to assess the overal fit model against the data. Hypotheses for assessing fit models are:

H0 : Model hypothesized fit with data

Ha : The hypothesized model is not fit with the data

Based on this hypothesis, H0 must be accepted and Ha must be rejected in order for the model to be fit with data. Statistics used based on the likelihood function. Likelihood L of the model is the probability that the hypothesized model describes input data. To test zero hypotheses and alternatives, L was transformed into – 2LogL. Statistics -2LogL or x2 statistics ratio, where x2 distribution with degree of freedom n-q, q is the number of parameters (Ghozali, 2016).

SPSS output provides two -2LogL values i.e. one for models that only include constants and the second for models with free constants and variables (Ghozali, 2017). With alpha 5%, how to rate this fit model is as follows:

a. If the value is -2LogL < 0.05 then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means that the model is fit with the data.
b. If the value is -2LogL > 0.05 then H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected, which means that the model is not fit with the data.

A reduction in values between the initial -2LogL function and the -2LogL value in the next step indicates that the hypothesized model is fit for data (Ghozali, 2017). The Likelihood log in logistic regression is similar to the definition of "Sum of Square Error" in the regression model, so the decrease in The Log Likelihood indicates the regression model is getting better.

3.3.4. Hosmer & LameshowsGoodnes Chi Squre Test

The feasibility of the regression model was assessed using the Chi Squre Hosmer and Lameshows Goodness of Fit Test. If the statistical value of Hosmer and Lameshow's Goodness of Fit is greater than 0.05 then the zero hypothesis cannot be rejected and means the model is able to predict its observation value or it can be said that the model is acceptable because it corresponds to its observation data (Ghozali, 2017).

3.3.5. Uji Coefficient of Cox & Snell R Square and Nagelkerke

The Cox & Snell R Square and Nagelkerke coefficients are a measure of the R^2 coefficient in multiple linear regressions based on likelihood estimation techniques with a maximum value of less than 1 making it difficult to interpret. Nagel R square is a modification of the cox & snell R^2 coefficient to ensure that the value varies from 0-1 (Uyanto,2017).

3.3.6. Classification Table

The classification table calculates the correct and incorrect estimation values. This table shows the predicted *strength of dependent* variables i.e. earning management.

3.3.7. Wald Statistic Test

The Wald Statistic test on the variables in the aquation table is used to test whether each logistic regression coefficient is significant. The Wald Statistic test is equal to the square of the logistic regression coefficient ratio B and the S.E error standard with a significance level of $\alpha < 0.05$ (Uyanto, 2017).

3.3.8. Estimated Parameters

Parameter estimation is seen through the regression coefficient. The regression coefficient of each of the variables tested shows the form of a relationship between variables. Hypothesis testing is done by comparing probability values (sig) with significance (α) (Santosa, 2017).

IV, RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. Respondent General Data

The population in this study was automotive sub-sector manufacturing company on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period 2016-2018,The number of population in thisstudy was automotive sub-sector manufacturing companies and components listed on the IDX as many as 13 companies. Companies that do not meet the criteria of 1 company, while 12 companies meet the sample criteria. The data sampled includes financial report data that has been audited during the period 2016 to 2018, the number of observations of all companies as many as 36.

Table 4.2. Research Sample List

№	Company Name	Stock Code
1	PT Astra International tbk	ASII
2	PT Astra Otoparts Tbk.	Auto
3	PT Indo Kordsa Tbk	Bram
4	PT Goodyear Indonesia Tbk	GDYR
5	PT Gajah Tunggal Tbk.	GJTL function
6	PT Indomobil Sukses International Tbk.	Imas
7	PT Indospring Tbk	INDS function
8	PT Multistrada Arah Sarana Tbk.	TIME
9	PT Nipress Tbk	NIPS
10	PT Prima Alloy Steel Universal Tbk.	Pras
11	PT Selamat Sempurna tbk	SMSM
12	PT Multi Prima Sejahtera Tbk	LPIN

Source : www.idx.co.id (processed data)

4.2 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistical analysis aims to explain the sample data of all statistically researched variables. Data analysis in this study uses SPSS version 22.0 which provides information on the amount of data, minimum value, maximum value, mean and standard deviation of each variable consisting of Dependent Variables of Profit Management and independent variables of Deferred Tax Assets, Deferred Tax Expense, and Tax Planning. The results of descriptive statistics in this study can be seen in table 4.3 below :

Tabel 4.3. Statistik Deskriptif

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Deferred Tax Assets	36	-3,7979	,9999	-,016472	,8424932
Deferred Tax Expenses	36	,010	9,568	1,87075	2,925524
Tax Planning	36	,016679	2,070277	,89720801	,338228430
Profit Management	36	0	1	,86	,351
Valid N (listwise)	36				

Source : Processed Secondary Data

Based on the results of descriptive statistical analysis in table 4.3 obtained the number of mean results, standard deviation, minimum value and maximum value as follows:

1. The Deferred Tax Assets of automotive companies registered in the IDX for the period 2016-2018 have an average value (mean) of -0.016472 or 13,947,447,925 with a standard deviation of 0.8424932. The minimum value obtained -3.7979 or 1.656,193,220 is PT Goodyear Indonesia Tbk (GDYR) and the maximum value is 0.9999 or 39,633,150,516 namely PT Indospring Tbk (INDS).
2. The Deferred Tax Expense of automotive companies registered in the IDX for the period 2016-2018 has an average value (mean) of 1.87075 or 3,658,741,247 with a standard deviation of 2.925524. The minimum value obtained is 0.010 or 963,030,000 namely PT Indospring Tbk (INDS) and a maximum value of 9,568 or 12,788,728,900 namely PT Astra International Tbk (ASII).
3. Tax planning as measured by the tax retention rate of automotive companies registered in the IDX for the period 2016-2018 has an average value (mean) of 0.89720801 with a standard deviation of 0.338228430. The minimum value obtained is 0.016679 namely PT Indospring Tbk (INDS) and the maximum value is 2.070277 namely PT Indomobil Sukses International Tbk (IMAS).
4. The profit management of automotive companies listed in the IDX for the period 2016-2018 has an average value (mean) of 0.86 with a standard deviation of 0.351. The minimum value obtained is 0 and the maximum value is 1.

4.3 Hipotesis Tes

In this study, the hypothesis was tested using the binary logistic regression model. Binary logistic regression is a regression used to model a possible event with a two-choice category dependent variable (Ghozali, 2016:71). The free variables tested in this study are deferred tax assets, deferred tax charges and tax planning. Although the related variables tested in this study were profit management. The tests were conducted with a size of 0.05. In this study, the dependent variables (Y) type category/two options are: Category 1 for companies that are in the range of small for-profit businesses and 0 for businesses that are in the small business loss range.

Information can be seen in table 4.4 identification of the following data :

Table 4.4. Identify Data

Dependent Variable Encoding

Original Value	Internal Value
Small loss firms	0
Small profit firms	1

Source : Processed Secondary Data

In this study, the amount of data processed as much as 36 or N = 36, to see the completeness of sample data processed in this study and the absence of missing cases is shown in Table 4.5. Case Processing Summary the following:

Tabel 4.5.

Case Processing Summary

Unweighted Cases[a]		N	Percent
Selected Cases	Included in Analysis	36	100,0
	Missing Cases	0	,0
	Total	36	100,0
Unselected Cases		0	,0
Total		36	100,0

a. If weight is in effect, see classification table for the total number of cases.

Source : Processed Secondary Data

4.3.1 Pengujian Model Fit (Overal Model Fit)

The first analysis carried out was to assess the overall fit of the model against the data. Overall test of fit model is done by comparing the value between -2 Log Likelihood (-2LL) at the beginning (Block Number = 0) with -2 Log Lokelihood (-2LL) end (Block Number =1). Hypothesis to assess fit model is:

H0 : Model hypothesized fit with data

Ha: The hypothesized model is not fit with data

Based on this hypothesis, then H0 must be accepted and Ha must be rejected in order for the model to fit with data. Statistics used based on the likelihood function. Likelihood L of the model is the probability that the hypothesized model describes input data. To see a better model of predicting the likelihood of profit management in manufacturing companies using the value of -2 log likelihood. From the calculation of this analysis resulted in a value of -2 log likelihood of 29.012 seen in the iteration history in step 0 (Block Number 0). Hasil dari -2 log likelihood dapat dilihat dalam tabel 4.6. berikut ini :

Tabel 4.6.
Ketepatan Model dalam Memprediksi EM (Block Number 0)
Iteration History[a,b,c]

Iteration		-2 Log likelihood	Coefficients
			Constant
Step 0	1	29,693	1,444
	2	29,020	1,781
	3	29,012	1,824
	4	29,012	1,825

a. Constant is included in the model.

b. Initial -2 Log Likelihood: 29,012

c. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Source : Processed Secondary Data

Then the result of calculating the value of -2 log likelihood in the second block (block number = 1) or in step 1 is seen that the value of -2 log likelihood is 27.576 indicated in table 4.7. table

4.7. Model Accuracy in Predicting EM (Block Number = 1)

Iteration History[a,b,c,d]

Iteration			Coefficients			
		-2 Log likelihood	Constant	Aset Pajak Tangguhan	Beban Pajak Tangguhan	Perencanaan Perpajakan
Step 1	1	28,938	1,159	-,033	,084	,142
	2	27,729	1,265	-,044	,183	,256
	3	27,583	1,224	-,029	,259	,297
	4	27,576	1,213	-,022	,281	,302
	5	27,576	1,212	-,022	,283	,303
	6	27,576	1,212	-,022	,283	,303

a. Method: Enter

b. Constant is included in the model.

c. Initial -2 Log Likelihood: 29,012

d. Estimation terminated at iteration number 6 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Source : Processed Secondary Data

The overall assessment of the regression model uses a -2 log likelihood value where if there is a decrease in the second block compared to the first block then it can be concluded that the second regression model becomes better. As shown in Tables 4.6 and 4.7, in the first block (block number = 0) the value of -2 log likelihood is 29.012 and in the second block (block number = 1) the value of -2 log likelihood is 27.576. The decrease in likelihood value of 1,436 indicates that the hypothesized model is fit with the data.

4.3.2 Uji Chi Square Hosmer and Lameshow

The next analysis is to assess the feasibility of binary logistics regression model. This test was conducted using a Goodness of Fit Test measured by the Chi-square value at the bottom of the Hosmer and Lameshow tests. significance value is then compared to the significance level (α) of 5%. The following is the result of identification of classification predictions in Table 4.8.

Tabel 4.8.

Hasil Identifikasi Prediksi Classification

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	6,970	7	,432

Source : Processed Secondary Data

From the test results in table 4.8 above obtained Chi-square of 6,970 with significance values of 0.432 and df 7. From these results it appears that the value is significantly greater than 0.05 so that the zero hypothesis is accepted, which means there is no difference between the predicted classification and the observed classification. So it can be concluded that in the logistic regression model used has met the adequacy of data (fit). This means that the model is able to predict the value of its observation or the model can be accepted because it matches the observation data so that this model can be used for further analysis.

4.3.4 Koefisien Cox & Snell R Squre dan Nagelkerke R Squre

The Coefficients of Cox & Snell R Squre in the Summary model table can be interpreted the same as the coefficient of determination of R^2 squre in multiple linear regressions, but because the maximum value of cox & snell R squre is usually smaller than one so it is difficult to interpret such as R^2 square and rarely used (Uyanto, 2016:236).

The following is the result of Cox & Snell R Squre and Nagelkerke R Squre coefficient in table 4.9 :

Tabel 4.9.

Koefisien Cox & Snell R Squre dan Nagelkerke R Square

Model Summary

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	27,576[a]	,039	,071

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 6 because parameter estimates changed by less than ,001.

Source : Processed Secondary Data

From table 4.9 obtained test results model -2 Log Likelihood produces 27,576 of the coefficient of determination seen from Nagelkerke R Square is 0.071 (71%) and Cox & Snell R Square score of 0.039 (39%). This means that independent variables of Deferred Tax Assets, Deferred Tax Expenses, and Tax Planning are able to explain the variation of the Profit Management dependent variable by 71%, while the rest is explained by other factors outside of this study.

4.3.4 Accuracy of Classification Prediction

To see the accuracy of the observed classification prediction is shown with the help of the table in the form of predicted values of dependent variables and rows is the actual data observed as shown in table 4.10 below:

Table 4.10. Classification Prediction Identification Results

Classification Table[a]

Observed			Predicted		
			Manajemen Laba		Percentage Correct
			0	1	
Step 1	Manajemen Laba	Small loss firms	0	5	,0
		Small profit firms	0	31	100,0
	Overall Percentage				86,1

a. The cut value is ,500

Source : Processed Secondary Data

According to predictions, companies that experience a range of small loss firms (0) are 36 companies while the observation results are 5 companies. So the accuracy of classification observed for companies that experience small loss firms by 0% while, predictions for small profit firms (1) are 36 companies and the observation results are 31 companies, then the accuracy of classification predictions observed for small profit firms (1) is 100%.

Overall accuracy of classification in this study was 86.1%. From the results of logistic regression equations, in this study showed the classification power of overall prediction accuracy of 86.1% with classification for groups of companies that experience small loss firms by 0% and for groups of companies that experience small profit firms by 100%. This is indicated by the classification table on spss output with a cut-off value of 0.50 and supports hypothesis II in the study which means independent variable.

4.3.5. Uji Wald (Uji Koefisien Regresi)

Hypothetical testing in this study was to test the variable influence of deferred tax assets, deferred tax burdens and tax planning on profit management using binary logistics regression. In the table of results the significance of the Significant column data compared to alpha level (α) 0.05 (5%). If the significance value is below 0.05 (5%) hypotheses (Ha) are accepted. To see the significant results of each coefficient in this logistic regression, an equation model is used that includes all the independent variables shown in Table 4.11 of the following variables in the equation:

Tabel 4.11. Hasil Signifikan Data

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I.for EXP(B)	
								Lower	Upper
Step 1[a]	Aset Pajak Tangguhan	-,022	,639	,001	1	,097	,978	,280	3,423
	Beban Pajak Tangguhan	,283	,301	,881	1	,048	1,327	,735	2,395
	Perencanaan Perpajakan	,303	1,545	,038	1	,045	1,354	,066	27,946
	Constant	1,212	1,513	,641	1	,423	3,360		

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Aset PajakTangguhan, Beban Pajak Tangguhan, Perencanaan Perpajakan.

Source : Processed Secondary Data

On Table 4.11. it appears that the variable coefficient of deferred tax burden and tax planning is significant while deferred tax assets are insignificant. The Wald test tested each logistic regression coefficient as follows:

1. The variable coefficient of deferred tax assets has a value of -0.022 with a significance value of 0.097. This indicates a significance greater than 0.05 which means Ha1 is rejected. So the variable deferred tax assets have no significant effect on profit management. So that the increase in deferred tax assets does not affect the probability of the company to perform profit management.
   Ha1: Deferred Tax Assets have no significant effect on Profit Management.

2. The variable coefficient of deferred tax expense has a value of 0.283 with a significance value of 0.048. This indicates a significance level less than 0.05 which means Ha1 is accepted. Then the variable deferred tax burden has a significant effect on profit management. So that the increase in defeered tax expense affects the probability of the company in conducting profit management.
   Ha1: Deferred Tax Expense have no significant effect on Profit Management.

3. The variable coefficient of tax planning has a value of 0.303 with a significance value of 0.45. This indicates a significance level less than 0.05 which means Ha1 is accepted. Therefore, tax planning variables have a significant effect on profit management. So that the increase in tax planning affects the probability of the company in conducting profit management.
   Ha3: Tax Planning has a significant impact on Profit Management.

4.3.6. Simultaneous Testing

This test was conducted to test whether the variables of deferred tax assets, deferred tax burden and tax planning simultaneously affect profit management. The results of The Omnibus Test of Model Coeficient can be seen in the following table:

Tabel 4.12. Simultaneous Testing

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	1,436	3	,047
	Block	1,436	3	,047
	Model	1,436	3	,047

Sumber: Data diolah

Based on the table above shows that simultaneously deferred tax assets, deferred tax burden and tax planning can explain about profit management. This is seen from chi-square result of 1,436 with df of 3 and significance of 0.047 with a value less than 0.05. This indicates that the hypothesis is accepted, so that it can be concluded that deferred tax assets, deferred tax burdens and tax planning simultaneously affect profit management.

4.4. Discussion of Research Results

1. Effect of Deferred Tax Assets on Profit Management

   Based on test results, it is known that the variable coefficient of deferred tax assets is -0.022 (negative) with a significance value of 0.097 > 0.05 which means Ha1 is rejected. Thus, deferred tax assets have no significant effect on profit management. The reason is because the manager's decision to toy with the deferred tax asset figures can adversely affect the company.

   The results of this study were supported by Fatimatu Cahya Ningsih, the results of the study revealed that deferred tax assets are temporary so that in the next year it could become PPh debt and cause doubts from financial statements because deferred tax assets will continue to increase and never be removed.

2. Effect of Deferred Tax Expense on Profit Management

   Based on test results it is known that the variable coefficient of deferred tax expense is 0.283 (positive) with a significance value of 0.048 < 0.05 which means Ha2 is accepted. Thus, the deferred tax burden has a significant effect on profit management. The reason is because the deferred tax burden arises when the burden based on accounting is smaller than the expense based on fiscal profit.

This means the company already pays a smaller load up front so that will reduce the chances of doing profit management. The results of this study supported by Issan Chairul Imam, the results of the study revealed that every increase in the deferred tax burden, the probability of companies doing profit management will increase, and vice versa.

3. Effect of Tax Planning on Profit Management

Based on the test results it is known that the variable coefficient of tax planning is 0.303 with a significance value of 0.045 < 0.05 which means Ha3 is accepted. Thus, tax planning has a significant effect on profit management. The reason is because tax planning is one of the actions of tax management so by doing tax planning means that management has tried to minimize the tax burden paid.

Therefore, the relationship between tax planning and profit management becomes insignificant. The results of this study are supported by Marselin Hamijaya, the results of the study revealed that the greater the Tax Planning, the smaller the profit management practices carried out by the company.

V. Conclusions and Suggestions

5.1. Conclusions

Based on the results of analysis of the influence of deferred tax assets, deferred tax expense and tax planning on profit management in automotive sub-sector manufacturing companies listed in the IDX period 2016-2018, the following conclusions are obtained:

1. Deferred tax assets have no significant effect on profit management in automotive sub-sector manufacturing companies listed in the IDX for the period 2016-2018. This is due to the very close association between deferred tax assets and the concentration of taxation in Indonesia. Because deferred tax assets are temporary and recoverable according to their fiscal statements.

2. Deferred tax expenses have a significant effect on profit management in automotive sub-sector manufacturing companies registered in the IDX period 2016-2018. This is because the company exploits the linkage gap between the recognition of deferred tax burden and the tax burden to conduct profit management with the aim of avoiding reporting losses to the company.

3. Tax planning has a significant effect on profit management in automotive sub-sector manufacturing companies registered in the IDX period 2016-2018. Because the better the company in tax planning.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusions of the above research, the advice that can be given is as follows:

1. This research was conducted on automotive sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. It is expected that further research can take a wider sample of the company so that the number of samples is more to obtain more accurate results.
2. Management is also expected to make financial statements in accordance with established accounting standards (SAK), so that financial statements have valid and accurate information.
3. The government is advised to cut the complex adm tax process, thereby reducing loopholes for taxpayers to commit tax evasion either legally or illegally.

5.3 Limitations of Research

In this study has several limitations as follows:

1. This research sample only examines companies engaged in the manufacturing industry of the automotive sub-sector.
2. The period in the study is only three years from 2016-2018
3. The number of variables included in the research model is very limited so that it is possible to affect the results of research.

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