The Influence of Deferred Tax Assets, Tax Planning and Corporate Social Responsibility Regarding Profit Management in Property and Sub-Sector Service Companies Real Estate Listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange 2019-2022

Yulia Sintiani Siringo-Ringo, Aditya Amanda Pane, Hasbiana Dalimunthe

Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of Deferred Tax Assets, Tax Planning, and Corporate Social Responsibility on Earnings Management. This type of research is quantitative research with secondary data. The population in this study are all property and real estate sub-sector service companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange using the purposive sampling method. Based on these criteria, there are 18 companies that are the research samples with a total of 72 observation data. The data collected were tested using descriptive statistical tests, classical assumption tests, multiple linear regressions and hypothesis tests using SPSS. The results of this study indicate that partially Deferred Tax Assets do not have a positive and significant effect on Earnings Management, Tax Planning, and Corporate Social Responsibility have a positive and significant effect on Earnings Management. The results of this study indicate that simultaneously Deferred Tax Assets, Tax Planning, and Corporate Social Responsibility have a positive and significant effect on Earnings Management.

Keywords: **Deferred Tax Assets, Tax Planning, Corporate Social Responsibility and Earnings Management**

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Introduction

Financial statements serve as a means of communication that connects various interested parties to the company. The importance of financial statements is also reflected in their function as a tool to account for managers' actions towards owner resources (Ika, 2019) of the various types of financial statements that exist, the income statement is the one that most often concerns users (Achyani and Lestari, 2019).

Profit is the simplest indicator for assessing the performance of a company. Information regarding profit is very important for those parties who are interested in the company. In analyzing financial statements, both by internal and external parties, profit is often used as the basis for decision-making, such as providing compensation and bonuses to managers, evaluating management performance, and the basis for calculating taxes (Kanji, 2019).

In practice, this strategy is known as profit management, which indicates that management seeks to achieve certain goals in profit reporting by utilizing various accounting policies or actions desired by management (Putra et al, 2019). companies that implement profit management make their financial statements do not reflect real conditions. This situation can result in an information imbalance between shareholders and management, known as information asymmetry (Febriani et al., 2022)

According to Saragih & Manullang (2022), earnings management is measured by discretionary accruals which are seen from the quotient of Total Accruals and Total assets minus Nondiscretionary Accruals. The following are the profit management values of 3 property and real estate sub-sector service companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2022.

Table 1. Profit growth for several Property and Real Estate Companies 2019-2022

No	Kode	Tahun	APT	PP	CSR	ML
1.	PDUP	2019	0.035	0.866	0,495	0.095
		2020	-0.364	1.469	0,484	0.006
		2021	-0.439	1.213	0,440	0.047
		2022	0.061	0.961	0,505	-0.125
2.	RDTX	2019	-0.005	0.997	0,330	0.092
		2020	-0.130	0.996	0,341	0.116
		2021	-0.011	0.997	0,308	0.067
		2022	-39.586	0.995	0,132	0.049
3.	LPLI	2019	-11.632	1.447	0,297	0.047
		2020	-0.127	1.058	0,330	0.054
		2021	-0.552	0.990	0,187	0.329
		2022	-0.054	0.885	0,121	0.079

Source: Company Annual Report (2019-2022)

Based on Table 1 above can be seen PT. Pudjiadi Prestigge Tbk in 2019, PDUP recorded deferred tax assets of 0.035, indicating a slight recognition of deferred tax assets. In 2020, this value fell sharply to -0.364, indicating a significant decrease in the recognition of deferred tax assets, which could be due to changes in tax policy or financial performance affecting the company's deferred tax position. In 2021, deferred tax assets continued to decline to -0,439, signaling the continuation of the negative trend in the recognition of deferred tax assets. However, in 2022, there was a reversal with the value of deferred tax assets rising to 0.061, which indicates an improvement in the company's tax strategy or financial condition.

In terms of tax planning, PDUP showed a significant increase from 0,866 in 2019 to 1,469 in 2020, indicating more aggressive efforts in optimizing corporate tax liabilities. In 2021, tax planning decreased slightly to 1.213, and continued to decline in 2022 to 0.961, indicating an adjustment in the company's tax planning strategy.

CSR in PDUP was relatively stable during this period. In 2019, the CSR value was 0.495 and slightly decreased to 0.484 in 2020. In 2021, the CSR value fell further to 0.440, but then increased again to 0.505 in 2022. This shows a consistent commitment of the company to its social responsibility despite small fluctuations.

Profit management in PDUP shows significant variation. In 2019, profit management was recorded at 0.095, indicating a moderate profit management. In 2020, this value dropped dramatically to 0.006, indicating very minimal profit management. In 2021, profit management increased to 0.047, before finally dropping dramatically to -0.125 in 2022. This sharp decline in 2022 may reflect financial pressures or changes in accounting policies affecting the way profits are recognised and managed. Overall, these data reflect significant fluctuations in the financial and social responsibility aspects of the PDUP over the four-year period, with some patterns of increase and decrease that may influence further analysis of the impact of corporate policies and practices on their financial and social performance.

PT. Roda Vivatex Tbk shows that in 2019, RDTX's deferred tax assets were -0.005, indicating a small reduction in the recognition of deferred tax assets. In 2020, this value decreased further to -0.130, reflecting the presence of tax losses or recognition of higher tax liabilities. In 2021, deferred tax assets experienced a slight increase to -0.011, indicating a small improvement in deferred tax conditions. However, in 2022, there was a drastic decline with the value of deferred tax assets reaching -39,586, which could be caused by major changes in tax policy, differences in tax recognition methods, or significant financial losses affecting the company's tax position.

RDTX tax planning remained relatively stable during this period. In 2019, the Tax Planning value was 0.997, and it did not change much in the year 2020 (0.996), 2021 (0.997), and 2022 (0.995). This suggests that companies may have a consistent tax planning strategy and not experience many changes in their tax planning policies or approaches.

CSR in RDTX also shows stability with slight fluctuations. In 2019, the CSR value was 0.330 and increased slightly in 2020 to 0.341. In 2021, the CSR value decreased to 0.308, and decreased further in 2022 to 0.132. This may indicate a decline in Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives, which could be due to a variety of factors including financial conditions or changes in company priorities.

Earnings management at RDTX showed variation during this period. In 2019, the value of profit management was 0.092, which increased in 2020 to 0.116. In 2021, profit management decreased to 0.067 and continued to decline in 2022 to 0.049. This decline may reflect financial pressures or changes in the company's accounting and profit management policies.

Overall, these data reflect significant changes in RDTX's deferred tax assets in 2022, while other aspects such as tax planning, CSR, and profit Management showed more stable and moderate fluctuations. Major changes in deferred tax assets may affect further analysis of the company's tax strategy and overall financial condition.

As for PT Star Pacific Tbk in 2019, the deferred tax assets of LPLI were at a very low value of -11,632, indicating the recognition of a significant deferred tax liability. This may reflect large tax losses or differences in the tax accounting methods that the company uses. In 2020, this value increased dramatically to -0.127, indicating a major improvement in the company's deferred tax conditions. In 2021, deferred tax assets decreased again to -0,552, indicating a decrease in the deferred tax position, before finally rising again to -0,054 in 2022, indicating further improvement. Lpli tax planning has decreased during this period. In 2019, the Tax Planning value was 1,447, reflecting aggressive efforts to optimize tax liabilities. In 2020, this value decreased to 1,058, which may indicate an adjustment in the company's tax strategy. In 2021, tax planning decreased slightly again to 0.990, and in 2022 it fell further to 0.885. This decrease reflects a significant change in tax planning policies or strategies implemented by the company.

The CSR at LPLI showed fluctuations during this period. In 2019, the CSR value was 0.297 and increased in 2020 to 0.330, reflecting an increase in corporate social responsibility efforts. However, in 2021, the CSR value dropped significantly to 0.187 and continued to decline in 2022 to 0.121. This decrease may indicate a decrease in commitment or allocation of resources to CSR initiatives.

Profit management in LPLI also showed significant variation. In 2019, the value of profit management was 0.047, which increased slightly in 2020 to 0.054. In 2021, there was a sharp increase in profit management to 0.329, indicating significant efforts in profit management. However, in 2022, this value decreased to 0.079, which may reflect a change in accounting policies or financial pressures affecting the way profits are managed.

Overall, these data reflect significant changes in the financial and social responsibility aspects of LPLI over the four-year period. Deferred tax assets experienced large fluctuations, while tax planning and CSR showed a downward trend. Profit management showed a sharp increase in 2021 but declined again in 2022. These changes may affect further analysis of the impact of corporate policies and practices on their financial and social performance. Overall, these three companies showed a pattern of significant fluctuations in their profit management figures during the 2019-2022 period. These variations reflect responses to changing economic conditions, different management strategies, and possibly also intensities in profit management practices. More in-depth analysis is needed to understand the specific factors that affect each company, including market conditions, management policies, and the regulatory environment.

One of the first factors that can affect profit management practices is deferred tax assets. Deferred tax assets refer to the amount of income tax that is projected to be recovered in the future, which is derived from the accumulation of tax losses that have not been compensated, and tax credits that are still not used in accordance with the tax provisions. According to (Muhammad Arsyad, 2022), deferred tax assets reflect the PPH that is expected to be taken in future periods as a result of deductible temporary differences and remaining loss compensation. The concept of deferred tax assets is that the amount of income tax to be recovered in the future through temporary differences and compensation of losses. Therefore, the calculation of deferred tax asset realization needs to be carefully calculated (Simanjuntak, 2022). In this case, corporate growth, incentives, and political responsibility can encourage management to increase deferred tax assets, which can ultimately encourage profit management practices. According to saputra (2020) profit management tends to utilize profit management more intensely when the amount of deferred tax assets is greater.

The second factor that can affect profit management practices is tax planning.According to Pohan (2018) explained that tax planning or *tax planning* is another factor that can affect profit management practices. *Tax planning* is concerned with the difference between corporate and government interests, where the company regulates its financial structure to pay as much tax as possible legally and in accordance with tax regulations. In other words, tax planning involves organizing the finances of a company so that the taxes to be paid are minimal and in accordance with the provisions of leasing regulations as well as commercial aspects. Corporate social Responsibility *Corporate Social Responsibility*(CSR) is also a third factor that can affect profit management practices. *Corporate social Responsibility* (CSR) or social responsibility is an ongoing commitment from companies to be economically, socially, environmentally or ecologically responsible to the community and *stakeholders* (Sabatani and Sundana, 2019).

CSR activities are external responsibilities of the company that are regulated in the activities of related laws and regulations. Companies that are active in CSR activities and disclose them in their financial statements will benefit in the form of a positive image from society and investors. The positive image of CSR activities can open up opportunities for company management to carry out profit management actions, because the positive perception of investors and users of financial reportscan create a good assessment of the company indirectly.

Nugraheni et al., (2023) and Ghonia & Darma (2023) state that deferred tax assets have no effect on earnings management. While Timuriana et al., (2018); and Siti & Zulaikha, (2019) which state that deferred tax assets are proven to have a significant and positive effect on earnings management because the greater the deferred tax assets, the greater the company's earnings management. Sules Jayanti et al., (2020) stated that tax planning has a positive effect on profit management, which means that the higher the tax planning, the greater the company's opportunity to do profit management, and vice versa. Although the effect is weak, it means that there are many other factors that determine the occurrence of profit management. It is also supported by Kodriyah & Putri (2019) that tax planning has a positive influence, the higher the tax planning, the greater the opportunity for companies to practice earnings management. Changes in corporate income tax rates may affect the behavior of companies in managing their finances by reducing the amount of taxable income, Hendrata et al., (2019) in his research proves that the better the tax planning carried out by the company, the more likely the company is to conduct management. Meanwhile, Wulansari (2019) and Parlindungan (2022) prove that tax planning has no effect on earnings management. Research conducted by Ardiani & Sudana (2018) and (Santi & Wardani, (2018) shows that corporate social responsibility (CSR) is used by management as an effort to cover earnings management practices. This means that high levels of social and environmental disclosure will increase profit management activities, or what is commonly called positive influence research. However, research conducted by Alexander & Palupi (2020), CSR shows a negative impact on earnings management. This is due to the transparency introduced by CSR disclosures, which in turn reduces the prevalence of profit management practices, as the information provided by companies to stakeholders becomes more transparent.

The results of previous studies show variations that provide opportunities for further research, both which are replications of previous research and further development. Based on the description that has been explained in the background above, the title of the research set for this research is as follows: **"The effect of deferred tax assets, Tax Planning, *Corporate Social Responsibility* on profit management *in Property* & *Real Estate Sub-sector service companies* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2019-2022".**

Figure 1. International Conference

Research Methods Desain Research Design

This study uses a quantitative approach, which involves classification, calculation, comparison, and analysis of data. The research method used is causal associative research according to Sugiyono (2019), which is a formulation of research problems that asks about the relationship between two or more variables. Causal associative research is research used to find relationships between one variable and another. And in this study to examine the effect of deferred tax assets, tax planning, *corporate social responsibility* on profit management.

Population and Sample

Population is a generalization area consisting of: objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are set by the researcher to study and then drawn conclusion. Sugiyono (2019), Then the population in this study were 64 service companies in the property and real estate sub-sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2022.

In this study, researchers can choose to use samples taken from some part of the population. Sampling is done through purposive sampling method, which according to Sugiyono, (2019), is a sampling approach that selects certain characteristics or criteria based on the object of research. In the context of this research. The sample in this study were 18 annual reports on property and real estate sub-sector service companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2022. 18 company x 4 years of research (2019, 2 0 2 0, 2 0 2 1, 2022) = 72 annual reports *of property* and *real estate services companies* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Collection Methods

Data the method used to collect data in this study is the documentation method. The documentation method according to Sugiyono (2019) is a method used to obtain data or information in the form of books, archives, documents, written figures and images in the form of reports and information that can support research.

Descriptive Statistical Test

According to Ghozali (2018), descriptive statistics are statistics used to analyze data by providing an overview or descriptive of data seen from the average, maximum, minimum, standard deviation values.

Classical Assumption Test

According to Ghozali (2018), the normality test is carried out to test whether the independent variable regression model and the dependent variable or both have a normal distribution or not. If the variables are not distributed normally, the results of statistical tests will decrease. The data normality test in this study uses Kolmogorove Smirnove, histogram curve graph and normal p plot.

Multicollinearity Test

According to Ghozali (2018), multicoloniearity problems arise if there is a definite relationship between one or more independent variables in the study. Multicoloniality is a very high correlation that occurs in the relationship between independent variables. If the number of independent variables in a study is more than one, the researcher needs to perform a multicoloniearity test. The method most often used to test the symptoms of multicoloniearity is by looking at the value of VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) or tolerance value because the method is considered the easiest. If the value of VIF < 10 or tolerance value > 0.10 then there are no symptoms of multicoloniearity. However, if the value of VIF > 10 or tolerance value <0.10 then among the independent variables of the study there are symptoms of multicoloniearity.

Normality Test

According to Ghozali (2018), the normality test is carried out to test whether the independent variable regression model and the dependent variable or both have a normal distribution or not. If the variables are not distributed normally, the results of statistical tests will decrease. The data normality test in this study uses Kolmogorove Smirnove, histogram curve graph and normal p plot.

Heteroscedasticity Test Heteroskedastisitas

According to Ghozali (2018), the heteroscedasticity test has the aim of testing whether in a regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another. A good regression Model is homocedasticity. There are several ways to detect heteroscedasticity. The tests used to detect the presence or absence of symptoms of heterokedasticity in this study are graph plots and glaciers.

Autocorrelation Test

According to Ghozali (2018), autocorrelation aims to test whether in a linear regression model there is a correlation between confounding errors in period t and confounding errors in the previous period (t-1). Autocorrelation was tested with durbin Watson.

Linear Regression Analysis Multiple

According to Ghozali (2018), multiple linear regression analysis is a regression that has one dependent variable and more than one independent variable. Model of multiple linear regression equation in this study as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta 1X1 + \beta 2X2 + \beta 3X3 + e.$$

Hypothesis Test

Ghozali (2018) states that hypothesis testing is comparable to testing the significance of multiple linear regression coefficients partially related to the research hypothesis statement. In this study, hypothesis testing was conducted using the t test.

Partial Test (t-test)

According to Ghozali (2018), the t test is used to determine whether the independent variables partially have a real effect or not on the dependent variable. The degree of significance used is 0.05. If the value is significantly less than the degree of confidence then we accept the alternative hypothesis, which states that an independent variable partially affects the dependent variable. This test is carried out two-way test with hypothesis.

Simultaneous Test (f-Test)

According to Ghozali (2018), the f test is used to determine whether the independent variables simultaneously have a significant effect on the dependent variable. The degree of confidence used is 0.05. If the value of F from the calculation is greater than the value of F according to the table, the alternative hypothesis, which states that all independent variables simultaneously have a significant effect on the dependent variable

Coefficient of Determination (R2)

According to Ghozali (2018), the coefficient of determination essentially measures how much the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable.The value of the coefficient of determination is between zero and one.The higher the value of the coefficient of determination (R2) means the higher the ability of the independent variable in explaining the variation of changes to the dependent variable. Multiple linear regression study looking at the coefficient of determination on *the adjusted R square.*

Results and Discussion

In this study, technical data analysis using SPSS 26.00 application. The type of research used is associative research. Variable tabulation Data applied to the SPSS with a sample of 72 data.

Statistic Descriptive Statistics

Table 2. Descriptive Statistical Tests

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
X1	72	-39.59	1.00	-.7799	4.94090
X2	72	.00	2.16	.9661	.32540
X3	72	.12	.54	.3536	.12190
Y	72	-.13	.52	.0641	.08402
Valid N (listwise)	72				

Source: Data processed SPSS v. 25 (2024)

Based on the results of descriptive statistical data above can be concluded as follows:

1. For variable Y, profit management has *a maximum value* of 0.52 and value *a minimum value* of -0.13. *mean* The mean value obtained is 0.0641 with value *a standard deviation* of 0.08420.
2. For variable X1, the deferred tax asset has *a maximum value* of 1.00 and value *a minimum value* of -39.59. *mean* The mean value obtained -0,7799 is -0.7799 with value *a standard deviation* of 4.94090.
3. Forvariable X2, tax planning has *a maximum value* of 0.00 and value *a minimum value* of 2.16. *mean* The mean value obtained 0,9661is 0.9661 with value *a standard deviation* of 0.32540.
4. Forvariable X3 yaitu, *Corporate Social Resposinbility* has *a maximum value* of 0.54 and value *a minimum value* of 0.122. *mean* The mean value obtained 0,3536 is 0.3536 with value *a standard deviation* of 0.12190.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

Unstandardize d Residual

Table 3. Normality Test

N		72
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.05328574
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.091

	Positive	.068
	Negative	-.091
Test Statistic		.089
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c,d]

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.

Source: Data Processing Results (2024)

Based on the Kolmogorov-smirnov values in the table above, it can be seen that the values are 0.200 > 0.05. Then the data can be said to be distributed normally. So that this research can be continued.

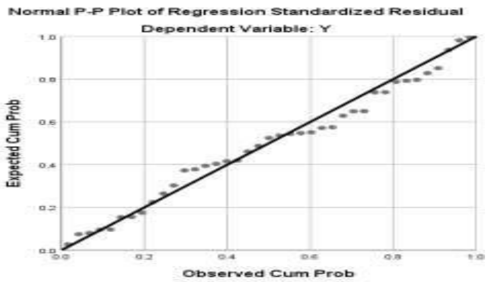

Figure 1. Result Normal P Plot test

Based on the output of the graph above, it shows that the probability plot has a normal distribution pattern because the data is around a diagonal line and follows that diagonal line. Thus, it can be said that this study meets the assumption of normality.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 4. Multicollinearity

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.477	.244		4.771	.000		
	X1	.018	.019	.146	.940	.354	.965	1.037
	X2	.427	.250	.264	4.162	.000	.974	1.027
	X3	.112	.073	.242	3.754	.001	.940	1.064

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Source: SPSS processed Data

Based on the multicollinearity test data above, it can be concluded that:

1. Based on the results of variable X1, the Deferred Tax Asset variable obtained the *tolerance value* of 0.965 and the VIF value of 1.037. It can be concluded that the variable X1 is the Deferred Tax Asset variable does not experience multicollinearity problems

because *the tolerance value* is higher than 0.10 and the value of VIF is smaller than 10.

2. Based on the results of variable X2 tax planning variables obtained the *tolerance value* of 0.974 and the value of VIF of 1.027. It can be concluded that the variable X2 is the tax planning variable does not experience any multicollinearity problem because the tolerance value is higher than 0.10 and the value of VIF is smaller than 10.
3. Based on the results of variable X3, namely *corporate Social Responbility variable* obtained *tolerance value* of 0.940 and VIF value of 1.064. It can be concluded that the variable X3 *is the corporate Social Responbility* variable does not experience multicollinearity problems because the tolerance value is higher than 0.10 and the value of VIF is smaller.

Through the scatterplot graph can be seen a regression model heteroscedasticity or not. If there is a certain pattern in the chart, it indicates that heteroscedasticity has occurred. From the picture it can be seen that the points spread randomly and spread both above and below the number 0 on the axis Y. It can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model in this study

Heterocedasticity Test

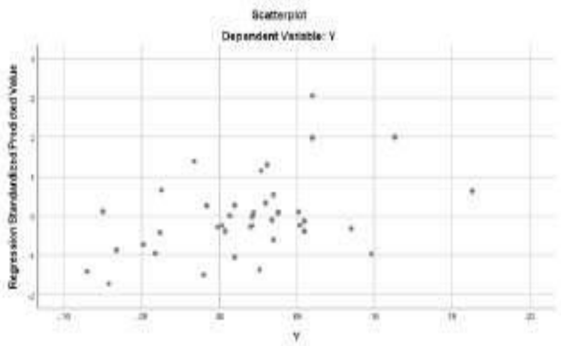

Figure 2. Heterocedasticity Test

Autocorrelation Test

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.757[a]	.573	.427	.02011	2.004

a. Predictors: (Constant), X3, X2, X1

b. Dependent Variable: Y

Source: SPSS processed Data.

Based *on durbin watson test* using SPSS obtained results of 2.004. For DU obtained a value of 1.7054 and DL obtained a value of 1.53235323. The results of DU and DL obtained through *durbin watson table* with the number *of N* (sample) research sample of 72 data and *k* (independent variable) amounted to 3 independent variables. Based on the above data it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of autocorrelation in this study with the following conditions.

DU < DW < 4-DU

1,7054 < 2,004 < 4-1,7054

1,7054 < 2,004< 2,2946

Based on the results and provisions of the si autocorrelation test that has been carried out, it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of autocorrelation, so that further testing can be carried out.

Linear Regression Multiple Analysis

Table 6. Linear Regression Multiple Analysis

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.477	.244		4.771	.000		
	X1	.018	.019	.146	.940	.354	.965	1.037
	X2	.427	.250	.264	4.162	.000	.974	1.027
	X3	.112	.073	.242	3.754	.001	.940	1.064

a. Dependent Variable: Y
Source: SPSS processed Data

Based on the data above, the following equation can be obtained:

Y = 0,477 + 0,018X1+0,427X2+0,112X3+e

1. The constant 3 of 0.477 states that if the Deferred Tax Asset (X1), tax planning (X2), and *Corporate Social Responsibility* (X3) are considered to be 0, then the value of profit management is 0.477.
2. The value of deferred tax asset regression coefficient is 0.018 which shows a positive unidirectional relationship. It states that, if the Deferred Tax Asset variable (X1) increases by 1%, the profit management variable (Y) increases by 0.018.
3. The value of tax planning regression coefficient (X2) is 0.427 which shows a positive unidirectional relationship. It states that, if the tax planning variable (X2) increases by 1%, the profit management variable (Y) increases by 0.427
4. The value *of Corporate Social Responsibility regression coefficient* (X3) obtained by 0.112 which shows a positive unidirectional relationship. It states that, if the variable *Corporate Social Responsibility* (X3) increased by 1%, The Management variable Laba (Y) increased by 0.11

Hypothesis Test (t test)

Table 7. Parisal Test (t test)

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.477	.244		4.771	.000		
	X1	.018	.019	.146	.940	.354	.965	1.037
	X2	-.427	.250	-.264	4.162	.000	.974	1.027
	X3	-.112	.073	-.242	3.754	.001	.940	1.064

a. Dependent Variable: Y
Source: SPSS processed Data

For the test criteria T is done at the level of ③ = 5%, with the value of t for n = 72, is: n-k-1, where k (independent variable), so that n-k-1 = 72 – 3 – 1 = 68 is 1.995 (t table). In the T-test, ③ (alpha) 0.05, on the independent variable after being tested it is seen that:

In the statistical test t has been done, all independent variables have a significant influence on the dependent variable. Based on table 4.7 t test results can be concluded as follows:

1. Effect of deferred tax assets on profit management

Based on the results of the t test that has been done, it is known that the value of t count > t table is 0.940 < 1.995 and a significant value of 0.345 > 0.05. It can be concluded that deferred tax assets have no significant effect on profit management *in property and real estate sub-sector service companies*. Based on the test results and hypotheses that have been done, it can be concluded that H1 is rejected and Ho is accepted.

2. Effect of tax planning on profit management

Based on the results of the t test that has been done, it is known that the value of t count > t table is 4.162 > 1.995 and a significant value of 0.000 < 0.05. It can be concluded that tax planning has a positive and significant effect on profit management *in property* and *real estate sub-sector service companies.* Based on the test results and hypotheses that have been done, it can be concluded that H1 is accepted and Ho is rejected.

3. Effect *of Corporate Social Responsibility* on profit management

Based on the results of the t test that has been done, it is known that the value of t count > t table is 3.754 > 1.995 and a significant value of 0.001 < 0.05. It can be concluded that *Corporate Social Responsibility* has a positive and significant effect on profit management *in property* and *real estate sub-sector service companies*. Based on the test results and the hypothesis that has been done, it can be concluded thatH1 is accepted and Ho is rejected.

Simultaneous Test (F Test)

Table 8. Simultaneous Test

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.019	3	.006	2.635	.065[b]
	Residual	.084	68	.002		
	Total	.103	71			

a. Dependent Variable: Y
b. Predictors: (Constant), X3, X2, X1
Source: Researchers Processed Data.

Based on test F test obtained F value count of 15.672 > F table of 2.74with a significant level of 0.000 < 0.05. Based on these results, in accordance with the testing rules, it can be concluded that deferred tax assets, tax planning and *Corporate Social Responsibility* have a positive and significant effect on profit management

Coefficient of Determination (R2)[2]

Table 9. Test Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.757[a]	.573	.427	.02011	2.004

a. Predictors: (Constant), X3, X2, X1
b. Dependent Variable: Y
Source: SPSS processed Data.

Based on the table above, it was concluded that the *adjusted R square* value of 0.573 which means that deferred tax assets, tax planning and *Corporate Social Responbility* can explain the effect on profit management by 57.3% while 42.7% is explained by other variables outside this study.

Discussion

1. **Impact ofdeferred tax assets on profit management *in Property* and *Real Estate Companies***

Based on the results of the t test that has been done, it is known that the value of t count > t table is 0.940 < 1.995 and a significant value of 0.345 > 0.05. It can be concluded that deferred tax assets have no significant effect on profit management *in property* and *real estate sub-sector service companies*.The results of this study are in line with Ghonia & Darma (2023) and Nugraheni et al., (2023). states that deferred tax assets have no effect on profit management. There are several reasons why management companies in Indonesia do not utilize deferred tax assets to engineer profits. First, because of the close relationship between deferred tax assets and tax provisions. That is, if the manager uses deferred tax assets in the commercial financial statements for profit management, this will have an impact on the fiscal financial statements, because in the long run, the deferred tax assets reported in the commercial financial statements must be the same as those in the fiscal financial statements. As a result, managers must think more carefully so that the manipulated amount of deferred tax assets does not lead to large tax payments that could cost the company dearly. Second, when auditing commercial financial statements, if a company manipulates the reserves of deferred tax assets, this can be detected by internal auditors and then corrected by management. Therefore, when an external auditor examines commercial financial statements, such manipulation will not be visible because the financial statements are correct or already reflect circumstances that are in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards.

2. Tax planning influence on profit management in the company's services sub- sector *Property* and *Real Estate*

Based on the results of the t test that has been done, it is known that the value of t count > t table is 4.162 > 1.995 and a significant value of 0.000 < 0.05. It can be concluded that tax planning has a positive and significant effect on profit management *in property* and *real estate sub-sector service companies*.The positive effect of tax planning on profit management means that effective and strategic tax planning can improve a company's financial performance, especially in terms of profit management. In practice, good tax planning can help companies in optimizing the use of resources, reducing costs, and increasing revenue. Thus, the company can increase profits and improve overall financial performance.

In the context *of the property* and *real estate sub-sector services companies,* effective tax planning is very important. Companies in this sector usually have high costs, such as property costs and operating costs. Therefore, proper tax planning can help a company in reducing costs and increasing revenues, thereby increasing profits. It is also supported by Kodriyah & Putri (2019) that tax planning has a positive influence, the higher the tax planning, the greater the opportunity for companies to practice earnings management. Changes in the corporate tax rate may affect the behavior of companies in managing their finances by reducing the amount of taxable income, Hendrata et al., (2019) in his research proves that the better the tax planning carried out by the company, the more likely the company is to carry out Management.

3. The effect *of Corporate Social Responsibility* on profit management *in Property* and *Real Estate sub-sector service companies*

Based on the results of the t test that has been done, it is known that the value of t count > t table is 3.754 > 1.995 and a significant value of 0.001 < 0.05. It can be concluded that *Corporate Social Responsibility* has a positive and significant effect on profit management *in property* and *real estate sub-sector service companies.* The positive influence *of Corporate Social Responsibility* on profit management means that companies that have *good Corporate Social Responsibility* can improve financial performance, especially in terms of profit management. In practice, *effective Corporate Social Responsibility* can help companies improve reputation, increase customer satisfaction, and improve the quality of products or services. Thus, the company can increase revenues and reduce costs, thereby increasing profits. In the context *of property* and *real estate sub-sector service companies, Good Corporate Social Responsibility* is very important. Companies in this sector usually have a close relationship with the community and the surrounding environment. Therefore, companies must pay attention *to Corporate Social Responsibility* as one of the strategies to improve reputation and improve financial performance. There are several research results that support this research such as research conducted by Santi & Wardani (2018) and Ardiani & Sudana (2018) show that corporate social responsibility (CSR) is used by management as an effort to cover earnings management practices. This means that a high level of social and environmental disclosure will increase profit management activities, or so-called positive influence research

4. Effect of deferred tax assets, Tax Planning, *Corporate Social Responsibility* on profit management pada Perusahan jasa sub sektor *in Property* and *Real Estate sub-sector service companies*

Based on hahsil test F test obtained F value count of 15.672 > F table of 2.74 with a significant level of 0.000 < 0.05. Based on these results, in accordance with the rules of testing it can be concluded that deferred tax assets, tax planning and *Corporate Social Responsibility* affect (simultaneously) positively and significantly to profit management. Deferred tax assets affect profit management due to the amount that management can increase, motivated by the encouragement of bonuses received, as well as attempts to minimize tax payments in order to protect the company's profits. In addition, when the value of the fiscal base is greater, the profit calculated on the basis of the fiscal base becomes greater than the profit according to commercial accounting, which has the effect of increasing the amount of tax payable by the company in a given period. The higher the tax planning, the greater the chances of the company to practice profit management. Changes in corporate tax rates can affect the company's behavior in managing its finances by reducing the amount of taxable profit. High corporate social responsibility increases public confidence and builds a positive image in the eyes of society. This trust and positive image can be utilized by companies to carry out profit management practices. With the public trust and good image in the community, management feels more free in doing these practices because they feel protected. There are several research results that support this research as according Rustandi et al., (2021) and Vandi (2020) stated that deferred tax assets, tax planning and *Corporate Social Responsibility* to profit management have a positive and simultaneous effect.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion carried out in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Deferred Tax Assets have no significant effect on Earnings Management in Property and Real Estate Sub-Sector service companies listed on the IDX 2019- 2022. This is due to the strong relationship between deferred tax assets and tax regulations in Indonesia, because these assets are provisional and can be recovered according to the fiscal report.
2. Tax Planning has a positive and significant effect on Earnings Management in Property and Real Estate Sub-Sector service companies. This shows that when companies do tax planning well, they are more likely to engage in earnings management practices. Effective tax planning allows companies to optimize their tax expenditures, take advantage of tax incentives, and legally reduce tax liabilities, which can affect their financial statements.
3. Corporate Social Responsibility has a positive and significant effect on Earnings Management in Property and Real Estate Sub-Sector service companies. Shows that companies that have a commitment to social and environmental responsibility tend to carry out more conservative or responsible earnings management. This may be due to the company's desire to maintain their image and reputation in the eyes of the public and stakeholders, so they are more careful in carrying out earnings management practices that can tarnish their reputation.
4. Simultaneously shows that Deferred Tax Assets, Tax Planning, Corporate Social Responsibility have a positive and significant effect on Earnings Management. This shows that these factors are important to consider in analyzing the company's earnings management, as they can affect the company's financial statements and reputation.

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