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Original Article

Analysis of CV. Yan's Jaya Financial Statements Fiscal Reconciliation in 2023 on Calculating Income Tax Payable

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Abstract

In Indonesia, the self-assessment tax system requires taxpayers, including corporations, to calculate, report, and pay their own taxes based on applicable regulations. However, differences between commercial and fiscal financial statements often lead to miscalculations in determining taxable income. Fiscal reconciliation is necessary to align financial reporting with tax regulations, ensuring compliance and accurate corporate income tax calculations. The aim of this research was to ascertain the taxable income generated by CV. Yan's Jaya by comparing commercial and fiscal financial statements. Descriptive quantitative methods were employed in this study, with the analysis based on data from the Annual Report. Data collection was carried out at CV. Yan's Jaya by collecting financial statement data in the company year, which became the research sample, namely the company. The data was collected by CV Yan's Jaya by using the documentation method. The company's calculation of taxable income is under scrutiny in relation to accounting standards and tax laws. Despite conducting fiscal reconciliation on the commercial income statement, mistakes have been identified that are affecting the accurate assessment of Corporate Income Tax owed.

Keywords: Fiscal Statement, Commercial Statement, Fiscal Reconciliation.

1. Introduction

Amendment to Article 2 of Law No. 111 in accordance with Article 111 of Law No. 11 of 2020. Number 36 of 2008 on Income Tax, tax subjects are divided into three, namely individuals and inheritance assets are not divided into one unit to replace persons, entities, and qualified permanent establishments. Among the three subjects, corporate taxpayers contribute the most, because corporate taxpayers are easier to recognise, formally registered, and their activities can be known by the tax authorities. At the same time, if it is an individual, it is more difficult to ascertain the authenticity of the taxable income notified to the tax authorities. This is due to the lack of information related to transactions between individual taxpayers and related parties. In Indonesia, the tax system operates on a self-assessment basis where taxpayers are responsible for determining, paying, and declaring their own tax obligations based on their income. Taxpayers can complete this process either in person at a tax office or online through the government's tax system. Despite this, there are individuals who struggle to comprehend tax laws or are unable to align their financial records with the regulations, leading to discrepancies in the calculation of taxable income for businesses (Viantiaraini et al., 2024).

Taxpayers, particularly companies, are required to create financial statements, including an income statement following Financial Accounting Standards (SAK), before determining Taxable Income (PHKP). Financial statements prepared based on SAK are referred to as commercial financial statements. this report is intended for internal and external parties of the company. Then for fiscal purposes, financial statements, especially income statements, will be prepared based on tax regulations. Unlike commercial financial statements, fiscal financial statements are aimed at helping tax authorities calculate taxes owed for the previous year. The variance in the preparation of these statements leads to discrepancies in the determination of a company's earnings or losses. Thus, in order to fulfil tax reporting requirements, businesses must conduct fiscal reconciliation to generate accurate fiscal financial statements. This process involves identifying disparities between commercial and fiscal financial statements.

The difference is divided into two, namely permanent difference and timing or temporary difference. The purpose of fiscal reconciliation is to determine the amount of taxable profit used as the basis for imposing income tax so as to obtain corporate income tax payable in accordance with tax provisions. Typically, businesses create financial statements following accepted accounting principles as outlined in the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK). In this study, we will use the term commercial financial statements to refer to these documents. On the other hand, financial statements created for tax purposes comply with tax laws and regulations and are known as fiscal financial statements.

Financial reports created following PSAK standards and those created in compliance with tax laws differ in their content. Unlike commercial reports, fiscal statements are meant for tax authorities to determine taxes owed for a specific period (Widjaja, 2021). This financial statement follows the relevant tax laws and rules. The criteria for taxes differ from those for commercial accounting in terms of how elements are measured and recognised in financial statements. For instance, some income and expenses recognized in accounting may not be applicable for taxation purposes, and vice versa (Ilmiyono et al., 2019). The difference between the two bases for preparing financial statements causes differences in the calculation of a company's profit or loss, so that to meet tax reporting needs, companies need to carry out fiscal reconciliation to produce fiscal financial statements. Financial reconciliation involves discrepancies found between company financial records and tax financial records. These discrepancies are categorized into two types, permanent differences and timing differences. The main goal of financial reconciliation is to calculate the taxable profit amount used for calculating income tax, ensuring that corporate income tax is paid in compliance with tax regulations (Widjaja, 2021).

The aim of this research is to calculate the taxable income generated by CV. Yan's Jaya by converting commercial financial statements into fiscal financial statements. The main issues to be investigated in this study are based on the problems pertaining to the research title mentioned in the introduction. Thus, the author will only focus on identifying and examining these specific problems: (1) How is the analysis of fiscal reconciliation of commercial statements according to accounting standards and tax laws and its impact on taxable income at CV.Yan's Jaya, (2) What is the tax contribution payable by CV. Yan's Jaya in 2023 in the calculation of corporate income tax.

2. Literature Review

The Republic of Indonesia embodies economic justice based on Pancasila which must be placed within the framework of justice and the welfare of the people more broadly. People in this sense is a political conception that refers to the demos (common people) or the public interest as a whole that overcomes individual and group interests (Andaki et al., 2015). Taxes are payments or charges that are not directly related to goods/services provided by the government to the public and entities/organisations that are within the reach of the government. Accounting related to tax calculations and refers to tax laws and regulations and their implementing rules is called tax accounting. Accounting carried out by companies or organisations generally refers to accounting principles, which in this sense is called commercial accounting. Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) specifically regulate the recognition of contract revenues and costs by issuing a statement in PSAK No.17 concerning Accounting for Depreciation, the depreciable value of a asset is distributed in a methodical and sensible manner throughout its period of usefulness. The chosen method of depreciation should be applied consistently from one period to the next, unless alterations in the situation necessitate a change in method.

Almost all of the resulting commercial profit calculations must undergo fiscal corrections to obtain Taxable Income, because not all provisions in the Financial Accounting Standards (SAK) are used in tax regulations or many tax provisions are not the same as the Financial Accounting Standards (SAK) (Nurulhayat, 2023). Appropriate allocation of costs must be made among various items of assets and expenses (for example in determining the element of acquisition cost of property, plant and equipment or maintenance costs), because it will affect the calculation of profit for a series of accounting periods. Similarly, common costs relating to more than one activity should be appropriately distributed according to an appropriate charging basis, such as time or utilisation factors. The purpose of this Statement is to regulate the depreciation expense of depreciable assets. The main problems in accounting for the depreciation of an asset are the determination of the depreciable amount, the depreciation method and the determination of the economic useful life (Ratag, 2013).

2.1. Tax

Tax is described as a payment made to the government in accordance with legislation and can be enforced without seeking explicit permission (Widyaningsih, 2021). Soemitro (1990) describes tax as the amount of money individuals give to the government as required by law, without expecting a direct service in return, to fund government spending. Mardiasmo (2016) states that There are two primary roles of taxes: Firstly, they serve as a way for the government to obtain funds for its operations. Secondly, taxes can be used as a method of regulating and implementing government policies in various aspects of society and the economy (Chandra, 2011).

2.2. Accounting

Accounting is a process of recording, classifying, and presenting financial transactions carried out by a business entity. The function and purpose of accounting is to provide accurate and relevant information about the financial performance of a company to stakeholders, such as owners, investors, employees, and the government. The accounting process includes several stages, starting from recording transactions, classifying transactions into certain accounts, to presenting financial statements.

2.3. Commercial Financial Statements

Commercial financial statements are financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted Financial Accounting Standards, which aim to provide financial information that is useful for making business and economic decisions, particularly information about cash prospects, financial position, business performance and financing and operating activities.

2.4. Fiscal Financial Statements

Financial statements for tax purposes are prepared in compliance with tax rules and are utilized for calculating taxes. Tax regulations do not specify the format of financial statements but impose restrictions on certain aspects such as income and expenses recognition (Suandy, 2008). Fiscal financial statements and commercial financial statements have distinct purposes and applications, leading to the need for separate management. The significant expense involved in preparing both types of financial statements can strain a company's resources. Through comparing fiscal and commercial financial statements, a company can calculate its tax liability in compliance with relevant tax regulations (Haeruddin, 2019).

Commercial or business financial statements are designed to evaluate the economic performance and financial status of private companies, whereas fiscal financial statements are primarily aimed at determining tax liabilities. Financial statements for commercial use adhere to the principles of Financial Accounting Standards (SAK), whereas those for tax purposes are based on the regulations outlined in Law Nornor 36 of 2008 relating to Income Tax. The variance in the underlying principles for financial statement preparation leads to variations in profit (or loss) calculations for an entity (taxpayer) (Resrni, 2019).

2.5. Fiscal Reconciliation

According to Resmi et al. (2019), fiscal reconciliation involves aligning commercial profits with tax provisions to determine net income in accordance with tax regulations. Variations between accounting and tax rules can be categorized as either permanent discrepancies or timing discrepancies. Timing discrepancies are short-term differences resulting from variances in when income and expenses are recognized under tax regulations compared to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (SAK). Permanent discrepancies are differences that arise when tax rules calculate profits differently from SAK without any adjustments in the future. As noted by Resmi et al. (2019), variations in commercial financial statements and tax financial statements, leading to tax adjustments, can be attributed to several factors: (1) Discrepancies in accounting principles, (2) Divergent accounting methods and processes, (3) Variances in the way income and costs are recognised, and (4) Additional disparities stemming from revenue, (5) Certain expenses are recognised in commercial accounting as costs or deductions from gross income, but fiscally these expenses may not be deducted from gross income.

There are two types of fiscal correction, namely positive fiscal correction and negative fiscal correction. Positive fiscal correction is a fiscal correction made if the company charges expenses that according to tax provisions are non-deductible expenses in calculating taxable profit, which will result in a fiscal profit that is greater than commercial profit. Negative fiscal correction is a fiscal correction made if the company charges costs that according to tax provisions are deductible costs in calculating taxable income, will result in a fiscal profit that is smaller than commercial profit.

2.6. Taxable Income

The most recent legislation on income tax is governed by the Taxation Law (UU) No.36 of 2008. This law determines the taxes imposed on income received by individuals or entities. It also covers tax subjects, tax objects, and the methods for calculating and settling tax liabilities. Furthermore, it offers benefits and assistance to taxpayers in fulfilling their tax duties. The Income Tax Law follows the material principle, which means that the amount of tax owed is not determined by the Tax Assessment Letter (SKP). As described by Hidayat and Purwana (2017) Income tax is imposed on tax subjects for income received in the tax year. The subjects of Income Tax are as follows:

a. Individuals
b. Undivided inheritance as a single entitled entity
c. Corporations such as PT, Firma, CV, Company, BUMN, BUMD in any name and form
d. Permanent Establishment

2.7. Previous Research

This research refers to several previous studies that have similar titles, namely:

a. Gaghana and Gamaliel (2021) entitled “Analysis of Calculation and Reporting of Sadan Income Tax at PT Unoson Manado”. The aim of this research was to examine how PT Unoson Manado calculates its corporate income tax and to contrast this with the requirements set out in Law Number 36 of 2008. PT Unoson Manado was the focus of the study. The research employed a descriptive qualitative method. The findings of the analysis indicate that the company's calculation and declaration of income tax aligns with Tax Law Number 36 of 2008.
b. Sitorus et al. (2022) entitled “Analysis of the Reconciliation of Commercial Financial Statements to Fiscal Financial Statements to Determine the Amount of Taxable Income Conducted by PT. XYZ in Jakarta”, The purpose of the study was to determine the fiscal reconciliation of commercial financial statements and its effect on the amount of tax payable in 2016. The author conducted this research using descriptive analytical method, namely observation of the object of research, interviews with sources related to the research problem, and library research. The result of this research is that PT XYZ in Jakarta has conducted bookkeeping properly in accordance with PSAK although there are differences in calculations in determining the amount of taxable income. This happened because of a lack of accuracy in reconciling fiscal financial statements.
c. Putri and Suci (2024) entitled “Analysis of Calculation and Reporting of Sadan Income Tax Article 25 at PT.XYZ”. This research was made to analyse the calculation and reporting of PPH Article 25 carried out by the Accounting Services Office for PT XYZ as a client who has given trust to the Accounting Services Office to handle its bookkeeping and taxation. Researchers utilised existing data to assess the Income Tax Article 25 calculation of a company by examining the financial statements from 2022. The analysis was performed using a qualitative descriptive method. The author's research highlights the significance of companies having a good grasp of accounting and tax regulations, particularly for Taxable Entrepreneurs (PKP). It was concluded that the company's Services Office successfully calculated and reported Income Tax Article 25 in compliance with Law No. 36 of 2008 and adhered to the General Director of Taxes Regulation on tax rate adjustments for 2022.
d. Suryanti (2021) entitled “Analysis of Fiscal Reconciliation of Commercial Financial Statements at PT. XXX in 2019”. The aim of this research was to assess the compliance of PT. XXX in preparing fiscal financial statements with the relevant Tax Law, to examine how fiscal reconciliation is applied to the company's commercial financial statements, to identify the reasons for discrepancies between the commercial and fiscal financial statements, and to assess the financial statement implications following fiscal adjustments that influence the calculation of Sadan's income tax liability. This study utilises both Library Research and Field Research methods to gather commercial financial statements, fiscal financial statements, and Annual Income Tax Return. Quantitative analysis is employed for data analysis. The findings reveal discrepancies in expense and income accounts, leading to incorrect income tax calculations for PT XXX in 2019, in violation of tax regulations.

e. Suryanti (2021) entitled “Analysis of Fiscal Reconciliation of PT. SFM's 2020 Financial Statements in Calculating Income Tax Payable”. The main goal of this research is to examine how PT.SFM reconciles their financial statements in relation to Tax Law No. 36 of 2008. The focus of this study is on PT SFM. The documents analysed include the 2020 commercial and fiscal financial statements, corporate income tax records, income tax Article 29, and the 2020 Sadan Annual Income Tax Return. The research methodology involves using a descriptive approach and collecting data through observation, documentation, and company interviews. The findings reveal errors in PT.SFM's fiscal reconciliation process that do not align with tax laws, leading to inaccuracies in calculating corporate income tax obligations.

3. Methods

This type of research is research with a descriptive quantitative approach, descriptive research is a study that aims to describe something that takes place at the time the research is conducted and examine the causes of a particular symptom (Sugiyono, 2018) causal relationship is a causal relationship. In this case the independent variable (variable that affects) and the dependent variable (influenced). This means that the research focuses on the fiscal reconciliation of the financial statements of CV Yan' Jaya Jakarta in 2023 to find out how much Income Tax (PPh) payable will be paid to the state treasury.

This study aims to determine the impropriety in the financial statements with the value of these assets in the market. This research is based on tax regulations and Financial Accounting Standards (SAK) so that there is no deviation between the company and the government through fiscal reconciliation to calculate how much tax is payable to the state treasury.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Research Result

CV Yan'S Jaya Jakarta is a firm that specialises in the acquisition and dispersal of medical equipment for various healthcare facilities, including government hospitals, private hospitals, and clinics. This business is overseen by the relatives of Mr. Ir. Edy Suyanto.

The study focused on the financial documents of the business, highlighting the disparities between commercial and fiscal statements that require fiscal reconciliation, a process which has not been completed by CV.Yan's Jaya, thereby breaching Law Number 36 of 2008. This study discusses the analysis of fiscal reconciliation at CV Yan's Jaya for the company's 2020 income statement whether it is in accordance with Law Number 36 of 2008. This research also examines the effects of fiscal reconciliation assessments, specifically the assessment of corporate income tax that is due, which then leads to the computation of Income Tax Article 29 and the completion of the Annual Corporate Income Tax Return. The findings of this research reveal that the company has failed to make fiscal adjustments in line with the relevant tax laws, particularly Law No. 36 of 2008. These results are in line with the research of Hanum (2018); Suyanti and Purnawati (2020); Oktavia and Widjaja (2021). There are five fiscal corrections that are not made by the company which cause the company's fiscalable profit to be different. The following are the results of the analysis of the CV. Yan's Jaya income statement studied:

Table 1. Fiscal reconciliation as of 31 December 2023 before analysis (in thousands Rupiah)

NO	ACCOUNT	COMMERCIAL		FISCAL CORRECTION		L/R FISCAL
				POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	
A.	Sales	-	60.545.000	0	0	60.545.000
B.	Calculation of Cost of Goods	-	(54.274.150)	0	0	(54.274.150)
C.	Gross Profit		6.270.850	0	0	6.270.850
D.	Breakdown of Other Business Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
1	Salaries and Other Benefits	1.002.750	0	27.250	0	975.500
2	Employee Facilities	350.350	0	75.600	0	274.750
3	Office Travelling Expenses	75.000	0	-	0	75.000
4	Promotion Expenses	215.000	0	5.450	0	209.550
5	Donations	67.500	0	0	0	67.500
6	Office Stationery/Supplies	112.00	0	-	0	112.000
7	Office Rent	39.000	0	-	0	39.000
8	Telephone	210.000	0	170.000	0	40.000
9	Operational Car Maintenance	36.000	0	-	0	36.000
10	Sedan Car Maintenance	36.000	0	18.000	0	18.000
11	Office Building Depreciation	50.000	0	10.000	0	40.000
12	Depreciation of Warehouse	27.500	0	5.500	0	22.000
13	Depreciation of Operational Car	64.800	0	19.800	0	45.000
14	Depreciation of Directors' Sedan	36.000	0	23.500	0	12.500
15	Taxes	318.750	0	8.750	0	310.000
16	Audit Services/Tax Management	70.000	0	0	0	70.000
	Total Other Business Expenses	-	2.710.650	363.850	0	2.346.800
E.	**Net Profit of Domestic Business**	-	3.560.200	363.850	0	3.924.050
H.	Income outside of business	-	-	-	-	-
1	Interest on Deposits	16.000	0	0	16.000	0
2	Warehouse Rental Proceeds	75.000	0	0	75.000	0
3	Dividend from PT SARITEX	160.000	0	0	160.000	0
4	Diesel Engine Rental Proceeds	25.000	0	0	0	25.000
	Total non-operating income	-	**276.000**	**0**	**251.000**	**25.000**
	Profit/Loss Before Tax	-	**3.836.200**	**363.850**	**251.000**	**3.949.050**

Employee Facility Costs amounting to Rp350,350,000, consisting of food and beverage costs in the workplace of Rp157,500,000, employee uniform costs of Rp22,000,000, medical expenses borne by the company of Rp95,250,000, recreation and picnic costs of Rp75,600,000. Medical expenses are borne by the company based on Law Number 36 of 2008, if the company chooses to allocate medical expenses as health expenses that are not subject to Income Tax Article 21, then these costs cannot be charged as a tax deduction and will be fiscally corrected. Therefore, the company needs to make a positive correction of Rp170,850,000 (for medical expenses borne by the company and recreation and picnic expenses).

Official travel expenses of Rp75,000,000, - based on Law Number 36 of 2008 article 6 paragraph 1 letter a of the Income Tax Law sttd the Harmonisation of Tax Regulations (HPP), travel expenses can be a deduction for income as long as they are related to 3M (earning, collecting, and maintaining income) and are not non-deductible expenses. The proof of expenditure document for official travel does not comply with the applicable provisions as the company's accountability. The company must make a positive correction of Rp75,000,000.

Promotional expenses amounting to Rp215,000,000, including entertainment costs that are not accompanied by a nominative list written as Rp5,450,000, - after verification should be Rp15,450,000. The company must re-record a positive correction of Rp15,450,000.

Donations made by the company amounted to Rp67,500,000. Based on the research results, the company's donation is not included in the donation referred to in Income Tax Law Article 6 paragraph (1) letters I, j, k, l, m. Based on Income Tax Law Article 9 paragraph (1) letter g, that assistance or donations as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (3) letter a may not be deducted from gross profit. Therefore, the company's donation expense of Rp 67.500.000,- must be corrected positively.

Electricity/Water/Telephone expenses. Based on Law Number 36 of 2008 Article 6 paragraph (1) letter a, that expenses that are directly or indirectly related to business activities, in this case electricity/water/telephone expenses are allowed as a deduction from gross profit. Therefore, the non-mobile static telephone expense of Rp130,000,000 does not need to be corrected.

Table 2. Fiscal Reconciliation as of 31 December 2023 after analysis (in thousands Rupiah)

NO	ACCOUNT	COMMERCIAL		FISCAL CORRECTION		FISCAL CORRECTION
				POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	
A.	Sales	-	60.545.000	0	0	60.545.000
B.	Calculation of Cost of Goods	-	(54.274.150)	0	0	(54.274.150)
C.	Gross Profit		6.270.850	0	0	6.270.850
D.	Breakdown of Other Business Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
1	Salary and Other Benefits	1.002.750	0	27.250	0	975.500
2	Employee Facilities	350.350	0	170.850	0	179.500
3	Official Travelling Expenses	75.000	0	75.000	0	0
4	Promotion Expenses	215.000	0	15.450	0	199.550
5	Donations	67.500	0	67.500	0	0
6	Office Stationery/Supplies	112.000	0	-	0	112.000
7	Office Rent	39.000	0	-	0	39.000
8	Telephone	210.000	0	40.000	0	170.000
9	Operational Car Maintenance	36.000	0	-	0	36.000

10	Sedan Car Maintenance	36.000	0	18.000	0	18.000
11	Office Building Depreciation	50.000	0	10.000	0	40.000
12	Depreciation of Warehouse leased	27.500	0	5.500	0	22.000
13	Depreciation of Operational Car	64.800	0	19.800	0	45.000
14	Depreciation of Directors' Sedan	36.00	0	23.500	0	12.500
15	Taxes	318.750	0	8.750	0	310.000
16	Audit Services/Tax Management	70.000	0	0	0	70.000
	Total Other Business Expenses	**-**	**2.710.650**	**481.600**	**0**	**2.229.050**
E.	**Net Profit of Domestic Business**	**-**	**3.560.200**	**481.600**	**0**	**4.041.800**
H.	Income outside of business	-	0	-	-	0
1	Interest on Deposits	16.000	0	0	16.000	0
2	Warehouse Rental Proceeds	75.000	0	0	75.000	0
3	Dividend from PT SARITEX	160.000	0	0	160.000	0
4	Diesel Engine Rental Proceeds	25.000	0	0	0	25.000
	Total non-operating income	**-**	**276.000**	**0**	**251.000**	**25.000**
	Profit/Loss Before Tax	**-**	**3.836.200**	**481.600**	**251.000**	**4.066.800**

4.2. Discussion

Analysis of Corporate Income Tax Calculation. It is known that the gross turnover or sales of CV.Yan's Jaya is IDR 60,545,000,000. Since the company's gross turnover has exceeded IDR 50,000,000,000, the determination of corporate income tax relies on Government Regulation No. 30/2020 regarding the decrease of income tax rates for local business entities in the form of Limited Liability Companies Clause 2. The tax rate for domestic corporate taxpayers is set at 22% for the years 2020 and 2021. Following this, the computation of the corporate income tax that must be paid is as follows:

Table 3. Calculation of corporate income tax payable in 2023 before analysis

Net Profit Before Tax		Rp 3.836.200.000,-
Positive Fiscal Correction:		
Salaries and Other Benefits	Rp 27.250.000,-	
Employee Facilities	Rp 75.600.000,-	
Promotion Expenses	Rp 15.450.000,-	
Telephone	Rp 170.000.000,-	
Sedan Maintenance	Rp 18.000.000,-	
Office Building Depreciation	Rp 10.000.000,-	
Depreciation of rented Warehouse	Rp 5.500.000,-	
Depreciation of Operational Car	Rp 19.800.000,-	
Depreciation of Directors' Sedan	Rp 23.500.000,-	
Taxes	Rp 8.750.000,-	
Total Positive Correction		Rp 363.850.000,-
Negative Fiscal Correction:		
Interest on Deposits	(Rp 16.000.000,-)	

Warehouse Rental Proceeds	(Rp 75.000.000,-)	
Dividend from PT SARITEX	(Rp 160.000.000,-)	
Total Negative Fiscal Correction		(Rp 251.000.000,-)
Taxable Income (PhKP)		Rp 3.949.050.000,-
BhKP Rounding		Rp 3.949.000.000,-
Income Tax Payable (22% x Rp 3,949,000,000,-)		Rp 868.780.000,-

Table 4. Calculation of corporate income tax payable in 2023 after analysis

Net Profit Before Tax		Rp 3.836.200.000,-
Positive Fiscal Correction:		
Salaries and Other Benefits	Rp 27.250.000,-	
Employee Facilities	Rp 170.850.000,-	
Official Travel Expenses	Rp 75.000.000,-	
Promotion Costs	Rp 15.450.000,-	
Donations	Rp 67.500.000,-	
Telephone	Rp 40.000.000,-	
Sedan Car Maintenance	Rp 18.000.000,-	
Office Building Depreciation	Rp 10.000.000,-	
Depreciation of leased warehouse	Rp 5.500.000,-	
Operational Car Depreciation	Rp 19.800.000,-	
Depreciation of Directors' Sedan	Rp 23.500.000,-	
Taxes	Rp 8.750.000,-	
Total Positive Corrections		Rp 481.600.000,-
Negative Fiscal Correction:		-
Interest on Deposits	(Rp 16.000.000,-)	
Warehouse Rental Proceeds	(Rp 75.000.000,-)	
Dividend from PT SARITEX	(Rp 160.000.000,-)	
Total Negative Fiscal Correction		(Rp 251.000.000,-)
Taxable Income (PHKP)		Rp 4.066.800.000,-
BhKP Rounding		Rp 4.066.800.000,-
Income Tax Payable (22% x Rp 3,949,000,000,-)		Rp 894.696.000,-

The assessment of Income Tax Article 29 is the outstanding tax liability that still needs to be settled by the company. CV. Yan's Jaya has a tax deduction of Rp 500,000,- (2% of Rp 25,000,000,-) under Income Tax Article 23 and Rp 100,000,000,- under Income Tax Article 25. The computation of Income Tax Article 29 (i.e. the remaining tax dues incurred by the company, calculated at the conclusion of the fiscal year and to be reported in the Annual Income Tax Return) before and after the scrutiny of the financial income statement of CV. Yan's Jaya for 2023 is outlined as follows:

Table 5. Calculation of Income Tax Article 29 CV. Yan'S Jaya Year 2023

Description	Before Analysis	After Analysis
Corporate Income Tax	Rp 868.780.000,-	Rp 894.696.000,-
Tax Credit:		
Income Tax Article 23=2%xRp 25.000.000,-	Rp 500.000,-	Rp 500.000,-
Income Tax Article 25	Rp 100.000.000,-	Rp 100.000.000,-
Total tax credit	Rp100.500.000,-	Rp 100.500.000,-
Income Tax Article 29	Rp768.280.000,-	Rp 794.196.000,-

Based on Table 5, the amount of Income Tax Article 29 after the analysis is IDR 794,196,000, - which must be paid by CV.Yan's Jaya to the state treasury for the year 2024. Based on the calculation between before and after the analysis of CV. Yan's Jaya's fiscal income statement for 2023, it shows that CV. Yan's Jaya's profit before tax should be greater, so that the company's corporate income tax payable should also be greater, with a difference in results of Rp 25,916,000.

5. Conclusion

In light of the debate and analysis of the study findings presented regarding CV Yan's Jaya, it can be inferred that the financial statements prepared by the company do not comply with the relevant tax laws. Although the company has conducted a fiscal reconciliation on the commercial income statement, there are still multiple inaccuracies in the reconciliation process, leading to the improper calculation of Corporate Income Tax obligations.

The results of the analysis of fiscal corrections that have not been made by CV Yan's Jaya: (a). Based on the results of the analysis of medical expenses borne by the company amounting to Rp95,250,000, - according to Law Number 36 of 2008, it was found that the company was not subject to Income Tax Article 21. (b) Based on the results of the analysis of official travel expenses of Rp75,000,000, the proof of expenditure document for official travel is not in accordance with the applicable provisions as the company's accountability. (c) Based on the results of the analysis of promotional expenses amounting to Rp215,000,000, there was a recording error for intertaintment costs that were not accompanied by a nominative list written as Rp5,450,000, which should have been Rp15,450,000. (c) Based on the analysis of donations given by the company amounting to Rp67,500,000, it is not included in the donations referred to in Law Number 36 of 2008 concerning Income Tax Article 6 paragraph (1) that assistance or donations may not be deducted from gross profit. (d) Based on the analysis of electricity/water/telephone expenses according to Law Number 36 of 2008 Article 6 paragraph (1) letter a, that expenses that are directly or indirectly related to business activities, in this case static telephone expenses instead of mobile phones, are allowed as a deduction from gross profit.

Based on the calculation between before and after the analysis of the CV. Yan's Jaya fiscal income statement for 2023, it shows that CV. Yan's Jaya's profit before tax should be greater, so that the company's corporate income tax payable should also be greater, with a difference in results of Rp 25,916,000, - Then the Taxable Income is multiplied by the corporate income tax rate at a rate of 22% and the result is Rp 894,696,000, -. Then deducted with a tax credit for Income Tax Article 23 and Income Tax Article 25 of Rp. 500,000,- and Rp. 100,000,000, - so that the obtained Income Tax Article 29 is underpaid income tax of Rp. 794,196,000. Due to the payable corporate income tax and income tax article 29 of the company there are calculation errors due to several fiscal reconciliations that are not carried out.

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