Corporate Taxpayer Compliance Behavior: A Case Study on PT Igasar

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

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This study was conducted to understand corporate tax compliance behavior on PT. Igasar based on the Theory of Planned Behavior adopting Mustikasari's research (2007), as the extension of the preliminary study which found that PT. Igasar is the only one from four companies which receive Tax Collection Form for the fine and interest of tax amount yet to be paid. Research design is deductive qualitative using interview as instruments. The respondents were all tax professionals in PT. Igasar totaled 6 persons. The analysis method is descriptive explorative in which contents analysis held.

The findings of this study show that: (1) all of tax professionals in PT. Igasar were proved to have performed compliant behavior in fulfilling all of corporate obligations mostly influenced by two variables, namely, (a) perceived behavioral control, namely, possibilities of being audited and given a sanction, and (b) perception of corporate financial condition; (2) PT. Igasar can be classified as compliant corporate taxpayer because the signal of noncompliance was proved as a normal case occurred from tax audit; (3) in the case of PT. Igasar, tax professionals' compliance behavior could represent the corporate taxpayer compliance behavior because of the importance of tax professionals' position; and (4) all of findings of this research are in accordance with Mustikasari's (2007) findings.

Keywords: TPB, Tax Professionals, corporate taxpayer compliance behavior

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Ideally, the governments should be capable of fulfilling its spending needs. On this issue, the governments have many choices of funding sources as the effort to collect fund. The types of funding which could be chosen are stated in the structure of State Budget, as follow:

A. Total Revenue and Grants

- I. Domestic Revenues
  1. Tax Revenues
     a. Domestic Tax Revenues
     b. International Trade Tax
  2. Non-tax Revenues
     a. Natural Resources
     b. Profit Transfer from SOE's
     c. Government share from Central Bank's profit
     d. Other non-tax revenues
- II. Grants

B. Expenditures

- I. Central Government Expenditures
  1. Ministries/Agencies Expenditures
  2. Non Ministries/Agencies Expenditures

i.e. a. Interest Payments

- Domestic Interest
- External Interest

b. Subsidies

- Energy Subsidy
- Non Energy Subsidy

II. Transfer to Region

1. Balanced Funds
   a. Revenue Sharing
   b. General Allocation Fund
   c. Specific Allocation Fund
2. Special Autonomy and Adjustment Fund
   a. Special Autonomy Fund
   b. Adjustment Fund

c. Overall Balance

d. Budget Surplus/Deficit

e. Financing

I. Domestic Financing

1. Domestic Bank Financing
2. Domestic Non-Bank Financing
   a. Privatization
   b. Asset Recovery

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

1. All of tax professionals in PT. Igasar were proved to have performed compliant behavior in fulfilling all of corporate obligations as corporate taxpayer in which there are two variables which have bigger influences toward tax professionals' behavior, namely, (a) perceived behavioral control, such as possibilities of being audited and given a sanction, and (b) perception of corporate financial condition.
2. PT. Igasar as corporate taxpayer can be classified as compliant corporate taxpayer although there was a signal of noncompliance, in which PT. Igasar received some Tax Collection Forms for the fine and interest of the lack of tax amount yet to be paid. This signal of noncompliance was proved not as noncompliant behavior but as a normal case occurred from tax audit which result a correction on corporate taxes.
3. In the case of PT. Igasar, tax professionals' compliance behavior could represent the corporate taxpayer compliance behavior because the position of tax professional in PT. Igasar were proved as the important position which have big role in determining the compliance of PT. Igasar as corporate taxpayer.
4. All of findings of this research are in accordance with Mustikasari's (2007) findings. It means that the phenomenon of tax noncompliance

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