



## TAX PLANNING ANALYSIS THROUGH FIXED ASSET REVALUATION

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### *Abstract*

*Fixed assets are one of several company accounts that have a fairly large value, the value of a fixed asset obtained several years ago is not the same as the cost of the asset recorded in the financial statements. And this factor encourages companies to revalue their fixed assets to match their fair value. Where the revaluation of fixed assets is not a routine activity of a company and involves professionals, it will be more effective in minimizing the company's tax burden. There is a regulation Number 191/PMK. 010/2015 which provides tax facilities, namely the reduction of the Final PPh rate on the difference in revaluation of fixed assets and regulation number 169/PMK. 010/2015 which determines the size of the ratio between debt and company capital for the purposes of calculating income tax. The research method used in this research is descriptive method. The total tax burden owed by the company when it does not carry out a fixed asset revaluation policy is Rp. 45668,066,669 when implementing a fixed asset revaluation policy of Rp. 178,173,136,249 with these conditions, it can be seen that the amount of income tax expense owed by the company is smaller when the company revalues fixed assets than when it does not revalue fixed assets*

**Keywords:** *tax planning, fixed asset revaluation*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country where one of the largest revenues comes from the taxation sector, taxes which are levies from the people make Indonesia what it is today. Because it turns out that taxes have a very large contribution to the Indonesian government to achieve development goals that are just, equitable and sustainable.

In order to maintain macroeconomic stability and encourage economic growth, the government has issued economic policy volume v which was announced on 22 October 2015 by the Coordinating Minister for the Economy, namely Mr. Darmin Nasution. As for economic policy Volume v, there are 3 (three) economic policies, one of which is about the revaluation of fixed assets.

Asset revaluation is closely related to income tax (PPh) in the form of revaluation of fixed assets for tax purposes for applications for revaluation of fixed assets submitted in 2015 and 2016. Prior to the issuance of the economic policy regarding the revaluation of fixed assets, the Minister of Finance has issued regulations related to taxation aspects on the revaluation or revaluation of fixed assets by the taxpayer in the regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 79/PMK.03/2008 with an income tax rate of 10% of the excess of the revaluation of fixed assets over the original fiscal book value.

Tax planning is a structured action on activities/transactions related to their potential tax consequences. The emphasis is on controlling every transaction that contains its tax consequences.

According to the income tax law No. 17 of 2000, the amount of income tax is equal to taxable income multiplied by the tax rate. The greater the taxable profit, the greater the tax that must be borne, also the higher the tax rate, the higher the tax that must be paid.

Based on the above, the authors suggest that: Because the purpose of tax planning is to streamline the tax payable which is in the layer of the highest tax rate (top rate brackets = 30%); Therefore, it is necessary to arithmetically make various efforts so that the taxable profit is included in the minimum tax rate, maximizes deductible fiscal costs, and maximizes income that is deferred or excluded from taxation.

To achieve this goal, tax planning can carry out tax avoidance by considering aspects of tax planning, which are referred to in the tax planning book as a step to increase tax compliance and efficiency including tax proof, accounting policies, business forms, supervision, tax audits. , and aspects of the provisions of other tax regulations. Tax planning through aspects of accounting policies, among others with the policy of revaluation of fixed assets.



With the revaluation of fixed assets, the company can improve its financial position so that it better reflects the true capabilities and value of the company, and can save on income taxes payable. The implementation of revaluation of fixed assets is guided by Article 19 paragraph (1) of Law No.17/2000 Decree of the Minister of Finance No.486/KMK.03/2002 dated November 28, 2002 and the procedures and procedures for its implementation issued by the Director General of Taxes in the Decision of the Director General of Taxes. Kep – 519/PJ/2002 dated December 2, 2002. In the Decree of the Minister of Finance and the decision of the Director General of Taxes, it is stated that the basis for determining the value of assets to be revalued is the fair market value of the assets concerned. government.

The revaluation difference is the difference between the book value of the asset and the fiscal remaining book value of the asset before the revaluation is carried out. For the difference in excess of the revaluation, 10% final income tax is payable. In the event that the company has compensation for losses, the basis of the calculation is in the excess of the revaluation difference after calculating the compensation for losses.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive research approach which is carried out by collecting data and presenting data received from PTPN III Medan in the form of data on revaluation of fixed assets which can provide a sufficient picture for the authors to analyze and compare with existing theories.

Moh. Nazir (2009), descriptive approach is a method of research to make a systematic, factual and accurate description, picture or painting of the facts, nature and relationships between the phenomena being investigated.

In this study, the types of data used consist of: Documentary data, namely data in the form of documents taken directly from PTPN III Medan in the form of documentation of calculations for revaluation of fixed assets and calculation of tax rates payable. And Subject Data That is data that is clarified based on the form of the response (response) given, either orally or in writing. In this study, the study used two data sources consisting of: Primary Data and Secondary Data The data collection method used in this research is a documentary study. Data collection techniques that are not directly addressed to research subjects in order to obtain information related to the object of research.

According to Suharsaputra (2011) "documentation is a technique of collecting data obtained from documents that have stored records. Whether it's in the form of transcripts, books, and so on.

The method used in this study is the descriptive method. According to Sugiyono (2015:29) "descriptive method is defined as follows" the method used to describe or analyze a research result but is not used to make broader conclusions.

Based on the above understanding, it can be said that the descriptive analysis method is a research method to create an overview of the existing situation or event.

1. Analyze the company's fixed assets in accordance with the conditions that have been set and sort out which fixed assets can be revalued and which cannot be revalued, thereby obtaining a new fixed asset value.
2. After obtaining the new fixed asset value, then the excess is sought from the difference between the market value of the fixed assets on the revaluation date and the fiscal book value of the fixed assets on the revaluation date.
3. The excess of revaluation of fixed assets, after deducting the fiscally permissible loss compensation, is subject to Final Income Tax.
4. From the results of the data analysis, DSPST conclusions are drawn.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Fixed Assets Revaluation Process

PT. Perkebunan Nusantara III Medan participated in a socialization invitation regarding the revaluation of fixed assets for tax purposes in the morning of applicants who filed in 2015 and



2016. From the results of participating in the socialization, the company was interested in revaluing fixed assets. Tax planning through revaluation of fixed assets at PT. Perkebunan Nusantara III Medan, based on the decision of the Director General of Taxes, planning through the revaluation of fixed assets by PT. Perkebunan Nusantara III Medan has not been said to be successful or effective and can save taxes that will be paid by the company. Because this is due to the fixed asset revaluation policy carried out by PT. Perkebunan Nusantara III only on some fixed assets owned by the company and can be called a partial revaluation.

Based on the statement of Financial Accounting Standard No.16 (Revised Edition 2012) "an entity must have a cost model or revaluation model as an accounting policy and apply that policy to all fixed assets in the same group in order to result in asset revaluation. still good and effective. In terms of revaluation of fixed assets for the company, the company does not get cash inflow, the company only does window dressing for its financial statements. Meanwhile, if there is a difference in excess of the revaluation, the company will be subject to final tax of 3% to 4% and must be paid in that year (not to be paid in installments) and does not generate deferred tax payable which can be reversed in the following year if the asset value decreases, then PT. Perkebunan Nusantara III decided to use the revaluation model and every year the asset price increased, so every year the company had to pay final tax. Even though the increase in asset prices did not bring cash flow into the company.

Then PT. Perkebunan Nusantara III Medan only revalued land fixed assets, due to the application of a method that cannot be changed every year so that in the following year the company must use the same method on the same fixed assets so that the company revalues part of its fixed assets, namely land.

According to PSAK 16 revision 2007 "Revaluation is one of the fixed asset research methods, if an entity chooses to use the revaluation method, this method must be applied consistently by the company"

The classification of property, plant and equipment is important and must be considered by the entity when revaluing property, plant and equipment. PSAK 16 (2007) states that if a fixed asset is revalued, all fixed assets in the same group must be revalued.

#### **Revaluation Treatment for 2015 and 2016**

- a. Taxpayers can revalue fixed assets for tax purposes by receiving special treatment if the application for revaluation is submitted to the Director General of Taxes within the period from October 20, 2015 to December 31, 2016.
- b. Final income tax.
  1. 3% (three percent) for applications submitted since the enactment of PMK-191/PMK.0.10/2015 until December 31, 2015.
  2. 4% (four percent) for applications submitted from 1 January 2016 to 30 June 2016 or
  3. 6% (six percent) for applications submitted from 1 July 2016 to 32 December 2016.

It is imposed on the difference in value of the fixed assets resulting from revaluation or the result of the estimated revaluation by the taxpayer. Above the original fiscal book value, based on data from PMK-191/PMK.010/2015 PT. Perkebunan Nusantara III could not get the tariff that had been set by the Director General of Taxes because Pt. Perkebunan Nusantar III cannot determine the year of acquisition at the time of revaluing land fixed assets.

## **4. CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion that has been described, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Revaluation of fixed assets is a form of business carried out by the company to reassess the value of fixed assets in order to determine the tax burden that will be paid when revaluing fixed assets. The company's evaluation is a partial evaluation. Partial revaluation is a revaluation that is carried out only on part of the fixed assets owned by the company. The assets consist of land.
2. The fixed asset revaluation policy carried out by PT. Perkebunan Nusantara III has an impact on increasing the book value of the fixed assets.



3. The total tax burden that must be paid by the company when it does not carry out a fixed asset revaluation policy is Rp. 45668,066,669. when PT.Perkebunan Nusantara III Medan implements a fixed asset revaluation policy, the total tax burden that must be paid is Rp. 178,173,136,249. With these conditions, it can be seen that the amount of tax burden that must be paid by the company is smaller when revaluing fixed assets compared to not revaluing fixed assets.

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