

**THE SIMULATION OF INCOME TAX ACCOUNTING  
IMPLEMENTATION BASED ON PSAK NO. 46 AND ITS  
IMPLICATION TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND  
COMPANY'S FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE  
(Case study in PT X in Gresik)**

**SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE  
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## ABSTRACT

The research considers about accounting treatment to company income tax based on PSAK No. 46 which is expected to give more informative financial statements for users. The standard requires company to use asset-liability method in presenting income tax in financial statements which is conveying future tax effect as the consequences of the existed of temporary differences. Temporary differences are caused by the differences between stated amount of asset or liability using accounting base and tax base. There are 2 temporary differences, the first one is deductible temporary differences that cause company to recognize deferred tax asset. The second one is taxable temporary differences that make company to recognize deferred tax liability.

In this research, any collected data either about description of company's operational activities and financial statements will be analyzed based on understanding, thought, and assumption of researcher based on theories related to the problem. So, qualitative approach is applied in this research. Moreover, because it explains about how to implement income tax accounting based on PSAK No. 46 so descriptive research is the best suited for this research. It applies case study as the research strategy because it fulfills the criteria for using case study according to Yin (2003) which are research using "how" or "why" questions, when the researcher has little control over events because the researcher position is in outside the company and has no either authority or access to involve in the financial process in company, and when the focus is on a contemporary phenomenon within some real-life context.

From the research, it can be concluded that PT X has not implemented PSAK No. 46 yet because the employees have no enough comprehension about how to recognize and measure deferred tax as required in PSAK No. 46 to use asset-liability method. Tax payable method is the method that is used for income tax in PT X so it doesn't recognized any interperiod tax allocation and the component of income tax only consists of current tax. PSAK No. 46 implementation makes company recognizes 2 components of income tax, they are current tax and deferred tax. After implementation of PSAK No. 46, there is no change of the amount of current tax as stated in Tax Assessment which is reported using tax payable method as before. PSAK No. 46 implementation in financial statements of PT X causes the occurrence of deferred tax asset which can decrease the amount of income tax payable in the future. Deferred tax asset increases the amount of total asset, equity and after tax income of company. Increasing of total asset in balance sheet is caused by the occurrence of deferred tax asset account in non current asset section. Increasing of total equity in balance sheet and after tax income in income statement is caused by the occurrence of deferred tax income. Thus, ROA and ROE also increase because the components of those ratios increase. The purpose of PSAK No. 46 implementation is to present more informative financial statements and based on accounting standard in Indonesia.

Keywords: temporary differences, income tax, current tax, deferred tax.