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Application of cooperative tax accounting to corporate income tax for fiscal loss compensation

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Abstract

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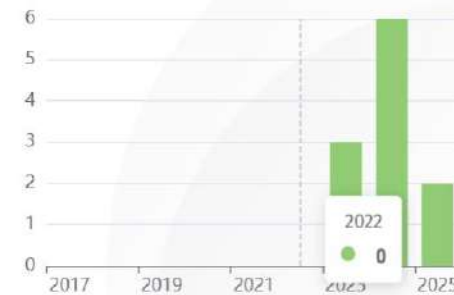
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Application of cooperative tax accounting to corporate income tax for fiscal loss compensation

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ABSTRACT

Koperasi INTI was a corporate taxpayer who received Tax Compensation for losses in 2016. This research aimed to know the Application of Cooperative Tax Accounting to Corporate Income Tax for Tax Loss Compensation received by Koperasi INTI as a corporate taxpayer. The research method used is descriptive comparative using case study approach. The data used include primary data with interviews and secondary data in the form of commercial and fiscal financial statements from Koperasi INTI. In the results of this research shows that Koperasi INTI in the application of Cooperative Accounting for Tax Loss Compensation (Law No.36 of 2008 Article 6 paragraph (2)) not maximal, because of an recording errors that affect commercial cooperatives for tax costs which should have been zero in 2017 and some SHU (Surplus) allocation costs which are recorded in commercial as operational costs so as to reduce the economic benefits of cooperative members which should be maximized.



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INTRODUCTION

Cooperatives are known as the pillars of the economy or the pillars of the Indonesian economy based on the 1992 Law article 33 paragraph (1) which directs that the Indonesian economy is structured as a joint effort based on the principle of kinship. Of course the explanation of this paragraph then leads to Cooperatives which is also supported by the definition of Cooperatives in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 25 of 1992 Article 1 paragraph (1) that: "A cooperative is a business entity consisting of a person or a legal entity Cooperative by basing its activities on the principles of cooperatives as well as a people's economic movement based on the principle of kinship."

In addition, according to Law No. 25 of 1992 concerning Cooperatives, article 3 explains that Cooperatives aim to realize comprehensive welfare for their members in particular and society in general in order to participate in building the national economic order of the Indonesian nation. An interesting characteristic of the Cooperative is Benefit Oriented instead of Profit Oriented where the welfare to be realized is not profit-oriented or placing the Remaining Operating Results (SHU) as the main goal but by prioritizing maximum service to the needs of its members and of course not placing the business or activities operated at a loss.

To achieve this goal, as explained in the definition of a Cooperative, as a business entity, a Cooperative can also creatively develop its business while improving the quality of each member to be able to improve the quality of themselves and the businesses that are run skillfully and independently. As a business entity, cooperatives cannot be separated from their obligations to pay taxes. Based on Law No. 16 of 2009 Article 1 paragraph (1) Tax is a mandatory contribution to the state that is owed to individuals or entities whose benefits can increase national development. So the Cooperative is one of the corporate Tax Subjects whose business income is the Remaining Operating Income (SHU) which is used as a Tax Object. Based on Law No.25 of 1992 Article 45 paragraph (1) Remaining Operating Results or SHU are: "The remaining operating results of cooperatives are cooperative income earned in one financial year minus costs, depreciation, and other obligations including taxes in the current financial year. concerned"

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The tax imposed on Cooperative business income or SHU is Income Tax (PPh). Siti Official (Sunanto, S., 2015) explains Income Tax as a Tax with the subject of Tax on income earned during one tax year. The tax is collected after the Cooperative reduces the profit before tax which is the object payable from PPh with the amount of Tax according to the rate on the turnover earned. obtained and must be paid by the Cooperative as a corporate taxpayer.

With the Self Assessment System taxation system implemented in Indonesia, where there is full trust and responsibility for taxpayers to be able to calculate, withhold, deposit and report the amount of tax payable in accordance with applicable regulations. So it is expected that the taxpayers in this study are cooperatives to have awareness of their obligations, honesty in calculating their taxes, have a good desire or desire to pay taxes, and be disciplined in carrying out tax laws and regulations.

This needs to be supported by knowledge and understanding of taxation by each member and manager of the Cooperative because it is a binding obligation to both individual members and the Cooperative as a business entity. Commercially, accounting knowledge is also important for cooperative taxpayers when fulfilling obligations in the hope of paying the smallest possible tax without violating tax regulations.

This research was conducted at the INTI Cooperative. Located at Jl. Moch Toha No. 77, Bandung. It was established on September 8, 1979 under the name of the Employee Welfare Association and underwent several changes until it was officially approved by the Decree of the Minister of State for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia on April 11, 2005, previously the Bina Sejahtera Cooperative became the INTI Cooperative. The activities or activities carried out include the Savings and Loans Business Unit (USP), Commercial Business, Service Business, Intimart Business.

With a business unit run by members of the INTI Cooperative, the income received by the INTI Cooperative since 2016 has always exceeded Rp. 4.8 billion. In 2019, the INTI Cooperative has a turnover of Rp. 5,468,509,946 which fiscally, the INTI Cooperative can receive a lot of special treatment as mandatory. Cooperative Tax whose income tax calculation is classified as a single rate of 25% and gets a facility in the form of a 12.5% rate reduction on taxable income in accordance with Law No. 36 of 2008 article 31 E paragraph (1). However, in the realization of 2016, the INTI Cooperative suffered a loss of Rp. 2,519,079,520 and received Fiscal Loss Compensation based on Law No. 36 of 2008 article 6 paragraph (2), in which the Cooperative is freed from paying its taxes for 5 consecutive years after loss. The legal basis for compensation for fiscal losses is in Law No. 36 of 2008 Article 6 paragraph (2) concerning Income Tax (PPh). In the Law it is explained that: "If the gross income after the deduction as referred to in paragraph (1) is a loss, the loss is compensated with income starting from the next tax year in a row up to 5 years."

Article 6 paragraph (1) refers to expenses that are included in the elements of earning, collecting, and maintaining income. The phenomenon of Fiscal Loss Compensation which is a compensation scheme carried out by corporate taxpayers, namely the INTI Cooperative based on loss accounting. Apart from the freedom of the INTI Cooperative not to pay its corporate tax, as a taxpayer, the INTI Cooperative still has the obligation to report its business income in the annual tax return (SPT).

Regarding the reporting of the INTI Cooperative SPT in 2016, in addition to receiving the Fiscal Loss Compensation, it turned out that after the tax audit there was a difference in the value of the loss

according to Tax and Cooperatives. This difference is due to the commercial adjustment of the INTI Cooperative with Fiscal through positive and negative corrections for costs regulated in the tax law. According to tax losses in 2016 in INTI Cooperatives amounted to Rp.2,049,389,521. The process of Fiscal Loss Compensation at the INTI Cooperative is certainly not finished because the process will still be handled by the INTI Cooperative for the next 5 years starting from 2017 to 2021, so it is certainly important for the INTI Cooperative to be able to make the right decisions for commercial and fiscal purposes. INTI Cooperative policy is required in the adjustment of the Commercial side of the accounting for the difference in commercial losses which is actually greater than the fiscal, as well as the application of profit/loss that can be used for 5 years of receipt of Fiscal Loss Compensation.

Commercially, it is hoped that the INTI Cooperative will be able to adjust the existing profit/loss difference, of course this nominal also affects how much compensation the INTI Cooperative can receive for not paying its tax costs for the next 5 years. And able to compile financial reports based on Financial Accounting Standards (SAK). According to Supatmi (2006) the preparation of financial statements (commercial) based on Financial Accounting Standards (SAK), does not reflect the tax provisions in considering certain transactions as reflected in the fiscal financial statements. This is what causes the profit as an object of tax generated by commercial accounting and fiscal accounting is different. So during this compensation process, the INTI Cooperative also requires tax accounting adjustments to avoid or reduce errors in the settlement of this loss compensation. The INTI Cooperative's commercial financial statements can describe the financial impact of transactions and other events classified in several major groups according to their economic characteristics. The large group in question is the elements contained in the financial statements that are directly related to the measurement of financial position, namely assets, liabilities, and equity. Meanwhile, the elements related to performance measurement in the income statement are income and expenses.

On the fiscal side, the INTI Cooperative is expected to be able to fulfill its obligations as corporate taxpayers and be able to compile financial reports based on applicable tax laws and regulations, to be able to determine the amount of Income Tax payable in this case more specifically on the process of compensation for fiscal losses which must later be reported on the SPT. Annual. So that the INTI Cooperative is able to show good quality as a corporate taxpayer who obeys the tax system in Indonesia.

The focus of this research is on the application of Cooperative Tax Accounting to Corporate Income Tax for the phenomenon of Loss Compensation in 2016 belonging to the INTI Cooperative. Prastiwi, V.I (2018), in his research at PT. VV concludes that the difference from the reporting of the PT.VV SPT is that there is no compensation for losses that may be recognized in the Annual PPH SPT due to the tax amnesty received. Based on research conducted by Irene, Maria Dita (2013) on the Fiscal Reconciliation of Commercial Financial Statements at PT. Citra Karya Sejati Palembang stated that the differences in commercial and fiscal profit/loss were partly due to differences in revenue recognition, expenses, and the depreciation of fixed assets.

Based on the description of the data, theories and phenomena of the problems that occur in the INTI Cooperative, the formulation of the problem for this research is the application of Tax Accounting by the Cooperative on the handling of Cooperative losses. With these considerations, the title for this research is "Application of Cooperative Tax Accounting Against Corporate Income Tax on the Existence of Fiscal Loss Compensation" Case Study on INTI Cooperatives.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this research is a case study. According to Sugiyono (2016) Case studies are a type of qualitative research where researchers conduct in-depth exploration of programs, events, processes, activities of one or more people. Cases that are bound by time and activity with detailed data collection with continuous procedures and time.

The case study in this study is aimed at the event or process or phenomenon of fiscal loss after a tax audit is carried out so that INTI Cooperatives receive compensation for fiscal losses. The process of applying the corporate income tax on compensation for fiscal losses is still valid for a period of five years since it was implemented in 2017 at the INTI Cooperative.

Types and Sources of Data Sugiyono (2016) explains that there are 2 types of data sources, namely:

- a. Primary Data is a source of data that is given directly to researchers by or through interviews.

- b. Secondary data are sources that are not directly provided to researchers, for example through other people or documents. Sources of data used in this study are data in the form of archives or commercial and fiscal financial documents/reports and SPT owned by INTI Cooperatives then the data is analyzed descriptively comparative

Based on its nature, quantitative data is needed, namely numerical data (numbers), including:

- a. Accountability Report for the Management & Supervisor of INTI Cooperative for the 2016-2019 Fiscal Year (Commercial Financial Report)
- b. INTI Cooperative Financial Report 2016-2019 Fiscal.
- c. Annual Income Tax Return (SPT) of the INTI Cooperative Agency Taxpayer for the 2016-2019 Fiscal Year (Special Attachment to Fiscal Loss Compensation)

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The data used in this research are Observation (Field Research), Interviews, Literature Studies, and Documentation.

1. Observation

Sugiyono (2016) suggests that observation is a complex process, a process composed of various biological and psychological processes. Two of the most important are the processes of observation and memory. Observation is also called field research, namely by collecting data by participating in the field, and in this research researchers can participate directly with the internship activities at the INTI Cooperative under study (observation). Observations in this study are open in data collection where the INTI Cooperative as the object of research is willing to participate in helping research.

2. Interview

According to Afifuddin (2009) interview is a method of collecting data by asking questions to someone who is an informant or respondent. Interviews for this study were conducted by conducting unstructured questions and answers. According to Sugiyono (2016) Unstructured interviews are free interviews, researchers do not use interview guidelines that have been arranged systematically and completely for data collection. In the initial interview stage, the researcher did not know exactly what data would be obtained so that the researcher listened more to what was told by the respondent with guidelines to find out the outline of the problems identified. Furthermore, this interview will use the outlines of the problems that will be asked to the employees or management of the INTI Cooperative in the finance and tax division who handle accounting and taxation issues as well as the preparation of financial reports at the INTI Cooperative.

3. Documentation

This is done by collecting related data/documents in the form of Annual Income Tax Returns (SPT) for Corporate Taxpayers, fiscal corrections and audited INTI Cooperative financial reports, INTI Cooperative Fiscal Financial Reports, and presentation of fiscal loss compensation reports implemented by INTI Cooperatives.

4. Literature Study

Literature study is a technique of collecting data and information needed and obtained from various literature references, research journals, books, archival documents and readings related to research problems that can be used as theoretical studies and tools in conducting analysis.

Data analysis method

This research uses comparative descriptive analysis. According to Sugiyono (2016) Comparative descriptive analysis is data analysis carried out by describing the data obtained and adjusted to the theory and then comparing them to find out the similarities or differences that will be analyzed further. In this study, the method used is expected to provide information on the problems that have been identified and conclusions regarding the application of Tax Accounting by INTI Cooperatives, especially the process of Fiscal Loss Compensation for fiscal losses in 2016 which will continue until 2021.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Application of Cooperative Accounting to the difference in the value of Profit/Loss Commercially and Fiscally and presentation in Financial Statements.

In 2016 the INTI Cooperative reported a corporate tax return stating that the cooperative had suffered a loss, then based on the taxation rules of Law No. 36 Article 6 paragraph (2) which states that gross income after being deducted by costs (Deductible Expense) in article 6 paragraph (1) If a loss is obtained, the loss can be compensated with income starting from the next tax year for up to 5 (five) years. Based on the applicable regulations, the INTI Cooperative is entitled to Loss Compensation starting from the year after the Cooperative suffered losses in 2016 in a row for 5 years running. The Fiscal Loss Compensation received by the INTI Cooperative is a relief for the Cooperative in paying its tax, so every year when reporting the Cooperative Agency SPT, it is required to receive a tax audit for compliance as a corporate taxpayer. It was found that there was a difference in nominal losses when reporting SPT in 2016 with the nominal recognized according to Tax (Fiscal) which was Rp. 2,049,389,521 while according to the Cooperative (Commercial) Rp. 2,519,079,520, for this difference, the INTI Cooperative carried out a Fiscal Reconciliation to adjust the difference in the amount of loss in 2016 and profit/loss for the current 5 years between commercial and fiscal. The INTI Cooperative's Financial Statements have been audited by an independent auditor. In this study, what is specifically needed to carry out this fiscal reconciliation is the Report on Calculation of Operating Results (L/R) in addition and the Annual Tax Return (SPT) for 2016,2017,2018,2019 the last year this research was carried out. The INTI Cooperative reconciles to adjust the Cooperative's (Commercial) financial statements with tax regulations so that its fiscal profit/loss is obtained. The following is the reconciliation nominal for 2016-2019, as well as details of fiscal corrections in the Cooperative's fiscal financial statements:

Table 1 INTI Cooperative Fiscal Reconciliation Details

Core Cooperative Fiscal Reconciliation		
Year	Description	Amount (Rp)
2016	Net Commercial Income	(2.519.079.520,00-)
	Positive Fiscal Correction	521.894.968,00-
	Negative Fiscal Correction	52.204.969,00-
	Total Fiscal Net Income	(2.049.389.521,00-)
2017	Commercial Net Income	770.783.386,00-
	Positive Fiscal Correction	5.311.770.069,00-
	Negative Fiscal Correction	5.087.740.868,00-
	Total Fiscal Net Income	994.812.587,00-
2018	Commercial Net Income	400.691.061,00-
	Positive Fiscal Correction	1.866.436.072,00-
	Negative Fiscal Correction	1.623.416.114,00-
	Total Fiscal Net Income	643.711.019,00-
2019	Commercial Net Income	(1.004.564.567,00-)
	Positive Fiscal Correction	1.978.644.292,00-
	Negative Fiscal Correction	689.554.428,00-
	Total Fiscal Net Income	284.525.297,00-

Source: Data processed from Financial Statements and Annual Income Tax Return of the INTI Cooperative Agency 2016,2017,2018,2019

Table 2 INTI Cooperative Fiscal Financial Report 2016

No	Description	Commercial (Rp)	Fiscal Correction 2016		Fiscal
			Correction +	Correction -	
1.	Participation				

	Gross service	2.957.791.885	-	-	2.957.791.885
	Member's cost	2.012.282.977	-	-	2.012.282.977
	Member net participation	945.508.908	-	-	945.508.908
2.	Non-member's income				
	Sales to non-members	11.631.136.723	-	-	11.631.136.723
	Chapter of Goods Sold	7.842.733.265	-	-	7.842.733.265
	Non-member gross profit/loss	3.788.403.458	-	-	3.788.403.458
	Gross business results	4.733.912.366	-	-	4.733.912.366
3.	Operational expenses				
	Operating expenses	6.766.545.788	475.157.771	-	6.291.388.017
	Operating expenses	579.230.190	-	-	579.230.190
	Total operating expenses	7.345.775.978	475.157.771	-	6.870.618.207
	Rest of operating business	(2.611.863.612)	475.157.771	-	(2.136.705.841)
4.	Other income and expenses				
	Other income	139.521.289	-	52.204.969	87.316.320
	Miscellaneous expenses	46.737.197	46.737.197	-	-
	Rest of business results	327.539.192	521.894.968	52.204.969	(2.049.389.521)
	Before the flower and	2.846.618.712	-	-	-
	Tax	(2.519.079.520)	521.894.968	52.204.969	(2.049.389.521)

Source: INTI Cooperative Fiscal Financial Report 2016

Based on the 2016 Fiscal Financial Report, the INTI Cooperative suffered a loss of Rp. 2,519,079,520, while according to the fiscal, it was Rp. 2,049,389,521. There is a difference of Rp.469,689,999 due to the fiscal adjustment. When the commercial accounting income of the INTI Cooperative is greater than the fiscal, the negative correction will reduce profits, on the contrary when the commercial accounting income is smaller than the fiscal, a positive correction is made so that the profit according to fiscal will increase. The positive correction in 2016 for the Cooperative was Rp.521,894,968 and the negative correction was Rp.52,204,969. The following are the details of the positive correction of the INTI Cooperative:

Table 3 INTI Cooperative Positive Correction in 2016			
KOREKSI FISKAL POSITIF (+) KOPERASI INTI TAHUN 2016			
UNSUR		JUMLAH (Rp)	KETERANGAN
Kesejahteraan karyawan		7.730.000,00-	Psl 9 ayat (1) huruf e
Koperasi INTI			
Selisih penyusutan komersial atas penyusutan fiskal		307.330.895,00-	Psl 9 ayat (1) huruf e
Biaya lain-lain		206.834.073,00-	
Total Koreksi Fiskal Positif		521.894.968,00-	

Source: Data processed from the Financial Statements and SPT PPh of the INTI Cooperative Agency for 2016

This Fiscal Correction is a form of adjustment of the INTI Cooperative on costs that are recognized (Deductible Expense) and not recognized (Non-Deductible Expense) based on tax regulations. With a positive fiscal correction causes an increase in fiscal profit. Description of the 2016 INTI Cooperative Positive Fiscal Correction:

1. Employee welfare costs for INTI Cooperatives are classified as tax as replacement costs/employment benefits/services in kind/enjoyment that are not related to the Cooperative's business, according to Article 9 paragraph (1) letter e regarding positive corrections that exclude these costs as Non-Deductible Expense. The cooperative records this welfare cost in an operating expense account (business/administrative and general).
2. The positive correction on depreciation stems from the amount of depreciation expense being commercially higher than fiscal. Depreciation expense according to commercial is Rp.859.888.023.00- and fiscally is Rp.552.557.128.00- so the difference over depreciation is written as a positive correction which adds to taxable profit. These costs are recorded in the operating expense account (business/administrative and general).
3. Other costs that were corrected positively because the INTI Cooperative did not have complete details so that they were excluded as expenses (Non-Deductible Expense) which reduced profits with a positive correction. The account recorded is operating expenses (business/administrative and general)

Table 4 2016 Negative Fiscal Correction

Negative Fiscal Correction (-) Cooperative Core 2016			
NO	ELEMENTS	TOTAL (Rp)	DESCRIPTION
1	Deposit interest	1.299.996,00-	Psl 4 ayat (2) Final
2	Current Accounts	23.135.149,00-	Psl 4 ayat (2) Final
3	Dividend	27.769.824,00-	Psl 4 ayat (3) huruf f
Total Negative Fiscal Correction		52.204.969,00-	

Source: Data processed from the Financial Statements and SPT PPh of the INTI Cooperative Agency for 2016

Description of the INTI Cooperative Negative Fiscal Correction in 2016: The 2016 negative correction came from the INTI Cooperative's income which included deposit interest, demand deposit services which are final taxes in accordance with article 4 paragraph (2) while the Cooperative dividends come from the profits of the subsidiary (PT.INTI) then based on article 4 paragraph (3) letter f of the Income Tax Law, that what is excluded from the object of tax is that dividends are also part of the incentives received by cooperatives from tax regulations, so they must be corrected negatively. This correction is recorded in the other income and expenses account. INTI Cooperative fiscal reconciliation/correction is used for tax purposes, the details are not recorded in the Balance Sheet or PHU Report, but are explained in the notes to the financial statements. The following is a reconciliation described in the notes to the financial statements of the INTI Cooperative.

Table 5 Recording of Reconciliation in INTI Cooperative Commercial Financial Report 2016

NO	DESCRIPTION	2016 (in Rp)
1	SHU (loss) before income tax	(2.519.079.520,00-)
2	Time difference:	
	Post-employment benefits	-
	Depreciation difference between commercial and fiscal	307.330.895,00-
	Inventory write-down expense	-
	Allowance for losses on receivables	-
Total Time Difference		
3	Permanent Difference	
	Non-deductible expenses	206.834.073,00-
	Subsidiary profit income	-
	Final taxable income	(10.864.188,00-)
Total Fixed Difference		
4	Fiscal Profit/Loss	(2.015.778.740,00-)
5	Compensable Fiscal Loss	-
6	Taxable loss after compensation	-
7	Income tax	-

Source: processed data

In the Notes to the Financial Statements of the INTI Cooperative in 2016, the reconciliation is presented by classifying fiscal corrections based on the components of the time difference (Timing Difference) and permanent difference (Permanent Difference) in which there are elements of positive and negative corrections. The difference between the recordings made by the Cooperative for its commercial reports is that not all elements of the correction are recorded in the Cooperative's commercial report, so that there are differences in each component that is recorded.

The nominal time difference (Timing Difference) of Rp.307.330,895 in the notes to the INTI Cooperative's financial statements is the nominal for positive correction of the depreciation of the INTI Cooperative's vehicle. The nominal expense that cannot be deducted is Rp. 206,834,073. The recorded fiscal loss is Rp. 2,015,778,740, while in the fiscal financial statements the fiscal correction is Rp. 2,049,389,521 there is a difference because the INTI Cooperative does not include all elements of final tax such as negative corrections in the fiscal financial statements.

Table 6 INTI Cooperative Fiscal Financial Report 2017

No	Uraian	Komersial	Koreksi Fiskal Tahun 2017		
			Koreksi +	Koreksi -	Fiskal
1.	PARTISIPASI				
	Pelayanan Bruto	2.130.863.043	-	-	2.130.863.043

	Beban Pokok Anggota	1.238.323.719	-	-	1.238.323.719
	Partisipasi Neto Anggota	892.539.324	-	-	892.539.324
2.	PENDAPATAN NON ANGGOTA				
	Penjualan Kepada Non Anggota	10.829.282.987	-	-	10.829.282.987
	Beban Pokok Penjualan	6.789.664.299	-	-	6.789.664.299
	Labarugi Kotor Non Anggota	4.039.618.688	-	-	4.039.618.688
	SISA HASIL USAHA KOTOR	4.932.158.012	-	-	4.932.158.012
3.	BEBAN OPERASIONAL				
	Beban Usaha	8.616.286.159	5.154.597.292	-	3.461.688.867
	Beban Perkoperasian	581.963.486	-	-	581.963.486
	Total Beban Operasional	9.198.249.645	5.154.597.292	-	4.043.652.353
	SISA HASIL USAHA OPERASIONAL	(4.266.091.633)	5.154.597.292	-	888.505.659
4.	PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN LAIN- LAIN				
	Pendapatan Lain-Lain	5.194.047.796	-	5.087.740.868	106.306.928
	Beban Lain-Lain	157.172.777	157.172.777	-	-
	SISA HASIL USAHA SEBELUM	3.144.154.394	5.311.770.069	5.087.740.868	994.812.587
	BUNGA DAN PAJAK				
	Beban Bunga Pinjaman	2.373.371.008	-	-	-
	SISA HASIL USAHA SEBELUM	770.783.386	5.311.770.069	5.087.740.868	994.812.587
	PAJAK				

source: processed data

Based on the 2017 Fiscal Financial Report, the INTI Cooperative profit was Rp. 994,812,587 there is a difference of Rp.224,029,201 as a result of fiscal adjustments. For reconciliation in 2017 the fiscal income is greater than the commercial accounting of the INTI Cooperative because there is a positive correction that adds to profits and a negative correction when the commercial accounting income is greater than the fiscal so that it reduces the fiscal profit. The positive correction in 2017 for the Cooperative was Rp. 5,311,770,069 and the negative correction was Rp. 5,087,740,868. The following are the details of the positive correction of the INTI Cooperative:

Table 7 Positive Fiscal Correction in 2017

KOREKSI FISKAL POSITIF (+) KOPERASI INTI TAHUN 2017			
NO	UNSUR	JUMLAH (Rp)	KETERANGAN
1	Kesejahteraan karyawan Koperasi	49.819.590,00-	Psl 9 ayat (1) huruf e
2	Selisih biaya penyusutan komersial atas penyusutan fiskal	415.041.989,00-	Psl 9 ayat (1) huruf e
3	Biaya lain-lain	4.846.908.490,00-	
Total Koreksi Fiskal Positif		5.311.770.069,00-	

source: processed data

Description of INTI Cooperative Positive Correction in 2017:

1. Employee welfare costs for INTI Cooperatives are classified as replacement costs/employment benefits/services in kind/enjoyment that are not related to the Cooperative's business, in accordance with Article 9 paragraph (1) letter e regarding positive corrections that exclude these costs as Non-Deductible Expense. These costs are recorded in the operating expense account (business/administrative and general).
2. The positive correction on depreciation stems from the amount of depreciation expense being commercially higher than fiscal. Depreciation expense according to commercial is Rp.1.135.348.213.00- and fiscally is Rp.720,306.224.00-, the difference on depreciation is written as a positive correction which adds to the taxable profit. Depreciation of buildings, machinery, office inventory, data processing equipment, and vehicle equipment belonging to the INTI Cooperative. These costs are recorded in the operating expense account (business/administrative and general).
3. Other expenses that are corrected by fiscal do not have complete details so they cannot be recognized as expenses (Non-Deductible Expense) that reduce profit with positive correction. These costs are recorded in the operating expense account (business/administrative and general). The following is the Negative Correction of the INTI Cooperative in 2017:

Table 8 Negative Fiscal Correction in 2017

KOREKSI FISKAL NEGATIF (-) KOPERASI INTI TAHUN 2017			
NO	UNSUR	JUMLAH (Rp)	KETERANGAN
1	Bunga deposito	1.773.420,00-	Psl 4 ayat (2) Final
2	Jasa giro	11.574.370,00-	Psl 4 ayat (2) Final

3	Laba anak Perusahaan	903.927.118,00-	Psl 4 ayat (3) huruf f
4	Lain-lain	4.170.465.960,00-	
Total Koreksi Fiskal Negatif		5.087.740.868,00-	

source: processed data

Description of the 2017 INTI Cooperative Negative Fiscal Correction:

The negative correction in 2017 came from the income of the INTI Cooperative which included interest on deposits, demand deposits which are final taxes according to article 4 paragraph (2) while the Cooperative dividends come from the profits of the subsidiary (PT.INTI) then based on article 4 paragraph (3) letter f Law on Income Tax, that what is excluded from the object of Tax is dividends or a share of profits received or obtained by a Limited Liability Company as a domestic Taxpayer, Cooperative, State-Owned Enterprise, or Regional-Owned Enterprise, from equity participation in a business entity established and domiciled position in Indonesia must be corrected negative. Some of the costs and income of the INTI Cooperative were also negatively corrected as a deduction from taxable profit. This correction is recorded in the other income and expenses account.

INTI Cooperative fiscal reconciliation/correction is used for tax purposes, the details are not recorded in the Balance Sheet or PHU Report, but are explained in the notes to the financial statements. The following is the reconciliation described in the notes to the financial statements of the INTI Cooperative:

Table 9 Recording of Reconciliation in the Notes to the Financial Statements of the INTI Cooperative in 2017

No	Uraian	Tahun 2017 (Dalam Rp)
1	SHU (rugi) sebelum Pajak penghasilan	770.783.386,00-
2	Perbedaan Waktu:	
	Imbalan pasca kerja	220.934.562,00-
	Perbedaan penyusutan antara komersial dan fiskal	415.041.986,00-
	Beban penurunan nilai persediaan	-
	Beban penyisihan kerugian piutang	-
	Total Perbedaan Waktu	635.976.548,00-
3	Perbedaan Permanen	
	Beban yang tidak dapat dikurangkan	4.675.793.517,00-
	Pendapatan laba anak perusahaan	(903.927.118,00-)
	Penghasilan kena Pajak final	(4.183.813.751,00-)
	Total Perbedaan Tetap	(411.947.352,00-)
4	Laba/Rugi Fiskal	994.812.582,00-
5	Rugi Fiskal yang dapat dikompensasi	-
6	Rugi kena Pajak setelah kompensasi	-
7	Pajak Penghasilan	202.647.526,00-

source: processed data

In the Notes to the Financial statements of the INTI Cooperative in 2017, the reconciliation is presented by classifying fiscal corrections based on the components of time difference (Timing Difference) and permanent difference (Permanent Difference) in which there are elements of positive and negative corrections. The difference between the recordings made by the Cooperative for its commercial reports is that not all elements of the correction are recorded in the Cooperative's commercial report, so there are discrepancies in each component that is recorded.

The nominal time difference (Timing Difference) of Rp.635,976,548 in the notes to the INTI Cooperative's financial statements is the nominal for positive correction of the depreciation of the INTI Cooperative's vehicle, and employee benefits for employee welfare. For the nominal permanent difference (Permanent Difference) Rp.411,974,352 is the total of the components of the subsidiary's profit income, and final income (Interest on deposits and demand deposits) in the negative correction in the fiscal reconciliation report. Based on Law No.36 of 2008 article 6 paragraph (2) for Loss Compensation in 2016, INTI Cooperative Profit can reduce the compensation for the loss, but the Cooperative did not record it and another error found was INTI Cooperative recorded the existence of tax costs for 2017 worth Rp.202,647,526, the INTI Cooperative is free from tax costs for losses in 2016 so that in 2017 to 2021 to come.

Table 10 INTI Cooperative Fiscal Financial Report 2018

No.	Uraian	Komersial (Rp)	Koreksi Fiskal Tahun 2018	Koreksi -	Fiskal
			Koreksi +		

1. PARTISIPASI				
Pelayanan Bruto	1.525.011.388,88	-	-	1.525.011.388,88
Beban Pokok Anggota	1.005.876.368,07	-	-	1.005.876.368,07
Partisipasi Neto Anggota	2519.135.020,81	-	-	519.135.020,81
2. PENDAPATAN NON ANGGOTA				
Penjualan Kepada Non Anggota	14.765.737.362,09	-	-	14.765.737.362,09
Baban Pokok Non Anggota	11.222.173.377,12	-	-	11.222.173.377,12
Laba/Rugi Kotor	3.543.563.984,97	-	-	3.543.563.984,97
Non Anggota				
SISA HASIL USAHA	4.062.699.005,78	-	-	4.062.699.005,78
KOTOR				
3. BEBAN OPERASIONAL				
Beban Usaha	3.923.358.845,03	1.243.689.419,19		2.679.669.425,84
Beban Perkoperasian	702.073.918,05	-	-	702.073.918,05
Total Beban	4.625.432.763,08	1.243.689.419,19	-	3.381.743.343,89
Operasional				
SISA HASIL USAHA	(562.733.757,300)	1.243.689.419,19	-	680.955.661,89
OPERASIONAL				
4. PENDAPATAN DAN BEBAN LAIN-LAIN				
Pendapatan Lain-Lain	1.762.390.085,84	-	1.623.416.113,64	138.973.972,20
Beban Lain-Lain	24.047.859,38	24.047.859,38	-	-
SISA HASIL USAHA	1.175.608.469,16	1.267.737.278,57	1.623.416.113,64	819.929.634,09
SEBELUM BUNGA DAN PAJAK				
Beban Bunga Pinjaman	774.917.407,47	598.698.794	-	176.218.613,47
SISA HASIL USAHA	400.691.061,69	1.866.436.072,57	1.623.416.113,64	643.711.020,62
SEBELUM PAJAK				

source: processed data

Based on the 2018 Fiscal Financial Report, the INTI Cooperative earned Rp. 400,691,061.69 while according to the fiscal, the profit of the INTI Cooperative is greater, namely Rp. 643,711,020.62, there is a difference of Rp. 243,019,958,9 as a result of fiscal adjustment. For reconciliation in 2018 the fiscal income is greater than the commercial accounting of the INTI Cooperative because there is a positive correction that adds to profits and a negative correction when commercial accounting income is greater than fiscal, thereby reducing fiscal profit. The positive correction in 2018 for the Cooperative was Rp. 1,866,436,072.57 and the negative correction was Rp. 1,623,416,113.64. The following are the details of the positive correction of the INTI Cooperative:

Table 11 Positive Fiscal Correction 2018

KOREKSI FISKAL POSITIF (+) KOPERASI INTI TAHUN 2018			
Unsur	Jumlah (Rp)	Keterangan	
1 Biaya Pajak:			
PBB	1.469.267,00-	Psl 9 ayat (1) huruf b	
PKB (Kendaraan Bermotor)	6.108.300,00-	Psl 9 ayat (1) huruf b	
PPh Pasal 23	308.386.822,00-	Psl.9 ayat(1)huruf h	
PPh Pasal 21	82.825.417,00 -	Psl.9 ayat(1)huruf h	
Pajak lainnya	48.839.439,00-	Psl 9 ayat (1) huruf b	
Total Biaya Pajak	447.629.245,00-		
2 Biaya Penyusutan :			
Selisih biaya penyusutan	410.485.379,00-	Psl 9 ayat (1) huruf e	
3 Biaya Lain-lain :			
Umum dan Adm	77.664.023,00-	Psl.9 ayat (1) huruf g,e,KEP-	

		220/PJ./2002
	Pemeliharaan dan Perbaikan	30.724.110,00-
	Orkes dan Seragam	44.350.000,00-
	Akomodasi	3.228.354,00-
	Pensiun	228.108.308,00-
	Kerugian Investasi	1.500.000,00-
	Beban Bunga BRI Syariah	598.698.794,00
	Total biaya lain-lain	984.273.589,00-
4	Pendapatan dan Bi Lain-lain :	
	Selisih kas/bank	1.039,00-
	Lain-lain	24.046.820,38-
	Total	24.047.859,38-
	Pendapatan & Bi. Lain-lain	1.866.439.072
	Total Koreksi Fiskal Positif	

source: processed data

Description of INTI Cooperative Positive Correction in 2018:

- For expenses on income tax, it is classified as Non-Deductible Expense according to the Income Tax Law Article 9 paragraph (1) letter h. in addition to income tax, other tax costs for PBB, PKB and others are corrected positively because they do not contain 3M elements as described in Article 9 paragraph (1) letter b| in the INTI Cooperative business activities. These costs are recorded in the operating expense account (business/administrative and general).
- Depreciation costs are obtained using the straight-line method for both Cooperatives and Taxes. The total depreciation according to Commercial includes buildings, machinery, office inventory, data processing equipment, and transportation equipment amounting to Rp. 1,164,891,768.00 - while based on Fiscal including data processing equipment, office inventory, transportation equipment amounting to Rp.754,406.389, 00-. The difference in depreciation between Fiscal and Commercial is the value of positive correction of Rp.410,485,379. These costs are recorded in the operating expense account (business/administrative and general).
- Other costs include:
 - General and administrative expenses are recorded in the operating expense account (business/administrative and general), including donations amounting to Rp.28,561,517.00- which is not recognized by Tax based on article 9 paragraph (1) letter g, entertainment amounting to Rp.31,602. 506.00- and Rp. 15,000,000 Eid packages are considered as in kind according to Article 9 paragraph (1) letter e. There is a communication fee of Rp.2,500,000.00 - based on KEP-220/PJ./2002, 50% is charged.
 - Positively corrected maintenance & repair costs are recorded in the operating expense account (business/administrative and general) including building equipment Rp. 9,050,000.00-, tools Rp. 5,020,500,00-, data processing equipment Rp. 1,454. 231.00 and means of transportation Rp. 15.199.379.00.
 - The cost of orchestra, uniform, amounting to 44,350.000,00 - is classified as employee welfare costs which are in nature of article 9 paragraph (1) e and recorded in the operating expense account (business/administrative and general).
 - Accommodation costs of 3,228,354.00 are used by INTI Cooperatives as part of an official trip but are not accompanied by evidence and are classified as kind according to article 9 paragraph (1) and recorded in the operating expense account (business/administrative and general).
 - The pension fee of Rp.228,108,308.00- which was paid by the INTI Cooperative has not yet been approved by the Minister of Finance based on PER-57/PJ/2009, so it is classified as Non- Deductible Expense. Recorded in the operating expense account (business/administrative and general) as post-employment benefits.
 - Investment loss of Rp.1,500,000,000.00- classified as reserve for bad debts based on article 9 paragraph (1) letter c number 1. It is recorded in the operating expense account (business/administrative and general).

- g) Interest expense of Rp.598,698,794.00 on loans for personal use is recorded as Non-Deductible Expense in accordance with article 9 paragraph (1) letter
- h) Recorded in the operating expense account.
- 4. Other income and expenses of Rp. 24,047,859,38- does not have complete details, so the value cannot be recognized. It is recorded in the other income and expenses account. It is recorded in the other income and expenses account.

Description of INTI Cooperative Negative Correction in 2018:

The current account service belonging to the INTI Cooperative becomes final income in accordance with article 4 paragraph (2) as well as the Deposit Interest. For Cooperative Dividends derived from the profits of the subsidiary (PT.INTI), then based on Article 4 paragraph (3) letter f of the Income Tax Law, what is excluded from the object of Tax is dividends or a share of profits received by Cooperatives. This dividend is also part of the incentives received by the Cooperative from the tax regulations, so it must be corrected negatively. Other income derived from allowance for losses on bad debts was also corrected negatively because it was not recognized as income in taxation. This correction is then recorded in the other income and expenses account.

INTI Cooperative fiscal reconciliation/correction is used for tax purposes, the details are not recorded in the Balance Sheet or PHU Report, but are explained in the notes to the financial statements. The following is the reconciliation described in the notes to the financial statements of the INTI Cooperative:

In the Notes to the Financial Statements of the INTI Cooperative in 2018, the reconciliation is presented by classifying fiscal corrections based on the components of time difference (Timing Difference) and permanent difference (Permanent Difference) in which there are elements of positive and negative corrections. The difference between the recordings made by the Cooperative for its commercial reports is that not all elements of the correction are recorded in the Cooperative's commercial report, so that there are differences in each component that is recorded.

The nominal time difference (Timing Difference) of Rp.80,145,795 is recorded, including positive corrections for depreciation, post-employment benefits, and negative corrections for allowance for losses on receivables. For the nominal permanent difference (Permanent Difference) Rp. 324,665.753 is the total of the components of positive correction on dividends, demand deposits, and interest on deposits and positive correction of expenses that are not tax deductible.

The cooperative recorded a profit earned in 2018 of Rp. 645,211,020 and subtracted it from a loss in 2016 of Rp. 2,049,389,521 so that the loss recorded by the INTI Cooperative after compensation was Rp. 1,404,178,501. The nominal difference is due to the fact that not all elements of fiscal correction in the fiscal financial statements are recorded in the notes to the financial statements in 2018. In this case, based on the regulation of Law No. 36 of 2008 Article 6 paragraph 2 for Loss Compensation, the nominal loss in 2016 can be reduced in 2017 if in 2017 the INTI Cooperative did not experience a loss. The cooperative did not reduce its profit in 2017 but reduced it in 2018.

Table 14 INTI C cooperative Fiscal Financial Report 2019

No.	Uraian	Komersial (Rp)	Koreksi Fiskal Tahun 2019		
			Koreksi +	Koreksi -	Fiskal
1.	PARTISIPASI				
	Pelayanan Bruto	1.011.494.029	-	-	1.011.494.029
	Beban Pokok Anggota	553.093.126	-	-	553.093.126
	Partisipasi Neto Anggota	458.400.903	-	-	458.400.903
2.	PENDAPATAN NON ANGGOTA				
	Penjualan Kepada Non Anggota	4.457.015.917	-	-	4.457.015.917
	Baban Pokok Non Anggota	1.998.202.160	-	-	1.998.202.160
	Laba/Rugi Kotor Non Anggota	2.458.813.757	-	-	2.458.813.757
	SISA HASIL USAHA KOTOR	2.917.214.660	-	-	2.917.214.660
3.	BEBAN OPERASIONAL				
	Beban Usaha	5.252.922.163	391.604.857		4.861.317.306
	Beban Perkoperasian	626.833.766	-	-	626.833.766
	Total Beban Operasional	5.879.755.929	391.604.857	-	5.488.151.072
	SISA HASIL USAHAOPERASIONAL (2.962.541.269)	2.962.541.269	391.604.857	-	(2.570.936.412)
4.	PENDAPATAN DAN BEBANLAIN-				

LAIN				
Pendapatan Lain-Lain	1.958.083.838	-	689.554.428	1.268.529.410
Beban Lain-Lain	107.136	-	-	-
SISA HASIL USAHA SEBELUM BUNGA DAN PAJAK	1.333.730.002	391.604.857	689.554.428	1.035.780.431
Beban Bunga Pinjaman	2.338.294.569	1.587.039.435	-	751.255.134
SISA HASIL USAHA SEBELUM PAJAK	(1.004.564.567)	1.978.644.292	689.554.428	284.525.297

source: processed data

In 2019, the INTI Cooperative suffered a loss of Rp.1,004,564,567 while according to the fiscal income of the Cooperative of Rp.284,525,297 there was a difference of Rp.720.039,270 as a result of fiscal adjustments. For reconciliation in 2019 the fiscal income was greater than the commercial accounting of the INTI Cooperative because there was a positive correction of Rp.1,978,644,292 which added to profits and a negative correction of Rp. 689,554,428 thereby reducing the taxable profit. The following is the Positive Fiscal Correction of the INTI Cooperative in 2019.

Description of the 2019 INTI Cooperative Positive Correction:

1. The cost of assistance and donations used by INTI Cooperative cannot be recognized as a cost that reduces taxable profit based on article 9 paragraph (1) letter g. The form of donations that are not related to the Cooperative's business (Condolence Contributions) are recorded in the operating expense account (business/administrative and general).
2. For expenses on income tax, it is classified as Non-Deductible Expense according to the Income Tax Law article 9 paragraph (1) letter h. Recorded in the operating expense account (business/administrative and general).
3. The depreciation expense of the INTI Cooperative in 2019 was Rp.861,492,190.00- for transportation equipment, data processing equipment, and office inventory while the depreciation expense recognized by tax was Rp.612,785,127.00-. The value of the positive correction is the difference between the tax and the cooperative is Rp.248,707,063.00-. Recorded in the operating expense account (business/administrative and general).
4. Cooperative INTI does not have complete details of other costs so it cannot be recognized as expenses that can reduce taxable profit. Recorded in the operating expense account (business/administrative and general).

The following is the Negative Correction of the INTI Cooperative in 2019:

The current account service belonging to the INTI Cooperative becomes final income in accordance with article 4 paragraph (2) as well as the Deposit Interest. For Cooperative Dividends derived from the profits of a subsidiary (PT.INTI), then based on article 4 paragraph (3) letter f of the Income Tax Law, that which is excluded from the object of taxation is dividends or part of profits received or obtained by Limited Liability Companies as domestic taxpayers, cooperatives, state-owned enterprises, or regionally-owned enterprises, from equity participation in a business entity established and domiciled in Indonesia must be corrected negative. This correction is recorded in the other income and expenses account.

INTI Cooperative fiscal reconciliation/correction is used for tax purposes, the details are not recorded in the Balance Sheet or PHU Report, but are explained in the notes to the financial statements. The following is a reconciliation described in the notes to the financial statements of the INTI Cooperative. In the Notes to the Financial Statements of the INTI Cooperative in 2018, the reconciliation is presented by classifying fiscal corrections based on the components of time difference (Timing Difference) and permanent difference (Permanent Difference) in which there are elements of positive and negative corrections. The difference between the recordings made by the Cooperative for its commercial reports is that not all elements of the correction are recorded in the Cooperative's commercial report, so there are discrepancies in each component that is recorded.

The nominal time difference (Timing Difference) of Rp. 100,432,714 which was recorded, among others, came from the positive correction on depreciation, post-employment benefits, the expense of decreasing inventory value in the correction of other costs. For the nominal permanent difference (Permanent Difference) Rp.556.473,335 is the total of the components of the correction of negative corrections on subsidiary profits, demand deposits and interest on deposits and positive corrections for expenses that are not tax-deductible.

The cooperative recorded a loss in 2019 of IDR 1,661,470,616 and added it as part of the loss compensation receipt. On the other hand, according to Tax, the INTI Cooperative did not experience a loss in 2019, but earned a profit of Rp.284,525,297. This difference is due to the Cooperative not recording all elements of fiscal correction in the fiscal financial statements into the notes to the financial statements in 2019, so there is a difference of Rp. 1,376,945,319.

Application of Cooperative Tax Accounting in adjusting the use of Profit/Loss for the Fiscal Loss Compensation process for Corporate Income Tax.

INTI Cooperatives as corporate taxpayers are an obligation for INTI Cooperatives to report their taxes in the Annual SPT by adjusting the rates, revenues and costs recognized from the tax (fiscal) side, this is also reinforced by the results of interviews and SPT evidence received as research data. In this adjustment, as a corporate taxpayer, INTI Cooperatives make adjustments to Fiscal Reconciliation whose use is more intended for Cooperatives when reporting their taxes by using tax-recognized profits/losses. In the year this research was conducted, INTI Cooperative is still in the process of receiving compensation for losses in 2016 which will end in 2021. INTI Cooperative applies its fiscal loss compensation based on Law No. 36 of 2008 Article 6 paragraph (2). The loss compensation is recorded by the Cooperative in the notes to the commercial financial statements and is attached to the annual corporate income tax return. The following is the implementation of Fiscal Loss Compensation applied by INTI Cooperative.

Because the compensation for this loss is received by the INTI Cooperative from taxes, the profit/loss earned each year is based on the reconciliation results, not the commercially recognized profit/loss (COOP INTI). Although the nominal used or received by the INTI Cooperative as compensation for losses is in accordance with tax, but in the recording of the notes to the cooperative's financial statements, the profit and loss used is certainly different from the fiscal, in addition to recording the receipt of compensation there are also errors, where in 2017 the Cooperative can reduce its profit with the profit earned for compensation but the INTI Cooperative did not do so in 2017 and recorded it in 2018. In 2019 the Cooperative recorded a loss that could be compensated again, but according to fiscal the Cooperative earned a profit so that the recorded compensation certainly could not be recognized.

The impact received after the existence of Fiscal Loss Compensation, especially in the presentation of the INTI Cooperative Financial Statements

With the Fiscal Loss Compensation received by the INTI Cooperative, Fiscally and Commercially, the INTI Cooperative is exempted from its obligation to pay taxes for 5 years from the year after reporting losses, the INTI Cooperative is exempted from the obligation to pay Corporate Income Tax. For fiscal, each profit will reduce the previous year's nominal loss, and each loss will increase the previous year's nominal loss. The 2016 loss compensation will expire in 2021.

From this research found some errors commercially in the application of compensation for losses. In 2017 when the Cooperative made a profit, the profit can be used to reduce losses in 2016, but the INTI Cooperative did not reduce it in 2017 and reduced it to profit in 2018. In addition, based on adjustments to positive or negative corrections in 2019 fiscally The INTI Cooperative is declared to have made a profit, not a loss as recognized by the INTI Cooperative. Of course this has a fiscal impact on the INTI Cooperative for compensation receipts, where fiscally the value of the profit will reduce the compensation received, and for the INTI Cooperative the unrecognized losses cannot increase the compensation for fiscal losses in 2019.

During the annual inspection, of course, the INTI Cooperative uses a nominally recognized fiscally with the remaining compensation belonging to the INTI Cooperative until 2019 the year this research was conducted, which was Rp. 126,340,618.00-. If in 2020 there is a loss, the compensation value for 2016 losses cannot be calculated as part of the compensation received by the INTI Cooperative anymore.

Viewed from the commercial side, the fiscal reconciliation process for compensation for losses also affects the commercial financial statements of the INTI Cooperative, where the purpose of the financial statements is to provide financial information that can show the performance or development of the cooperative's business. With some errors in the Cooperative's commercial, such as tax costs that

should have been nil, the Cooperative actually recorded the tax costs, of course, the tax costs would reduce the profit or income of the INTI Cooperative.

Discussion

This study aims to test three hypotheses using the multiple linear regression method to empirically prove the direction of the influence of accounting understanding and utilization of accounting information systems on the quality of financial reports. The effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable can be described.

Hypothesis 1 of this study is the understanding of accounting. The results of the analysis of the variables are declared significant because they are seen from. The value of $t_{hitung}^{\wedge}$ is greater than $t_{table}^{\wedge}$ ($17.205 > 2.77645$), then H_0 is rejected, and H_1 is accepted. So that the hypothesis which reads that there is an influence of accounting understanding on the quality of financial statements is partially accepted. This illustrates that the higher the staff's accounting understanding of accounting, the higher the quality of the financial statements produced. This result can be seen from the respondents' answers, the majority of which are in the high category. The respondent is considered to understand each item of the questionnaire regarding Accounting Comprehension. These results follow the research of Safrida Yuliani et al. (2010), Yasma amila hasanah et al (2019) which stated that Accounting Understanding had a positive effect on the quality of financial reports.

Understanding accounting is a person's ability to recognize and understand accounting. This level of accounting understanding can be measured from a person's understanding of recording financial transactions, grouping, summarizing, reporting, and interpreting financial data. So people who have a knowledge of accounting are people who are smart and understand the accounting process. Judging from the data received, education does not have much effect on understanding accounting because even though most respondents have non-accounting education, respondents can make reports well. However, if viewed from the majority of respondents, the length of work affects the respondents' understanding of accounting because respondents have more experience in preparing these financial statements, and the majority of respondents' final education is undergraduate,

Hypothesis 2 of this study is the use of accounting information systems. The results of the analysis of the variables are declared significant because the value of $t_{hitung}^{\wedge}$ is greater than $t_{table}^{\wedge}$ ($14,306 > 2,77645$), then H_0 is rejected, and H_2 is accepted. So that the hypothesis which reads that there is an effect of the use of accounting information systems on the quality of financial statements is partially accepted. This illustrates that the higher or more frequent the company uses accounting information systems, the higher the quality of the financial statements produced by the company's staff. This result is seen from the respondents' answers who are in the high category in each item of the questionnaire regarding the Utilization of Accounting Information Systems. These results are following the research of Safrida Yuliani et al (2010), Yasma amila hasanah et al. (2019), which states that the use of Accounting Information systems has a positive and significant effect on Financial reports Quality.

An organization's accounting information system plays a vital role in helping the organization adopt and maintain its strategic position. Judging from the results of respondents' answers, the majority of respondents agree that the Accounting Information System used is easy to use in compiling reports. The system used by the company is considered to simplify and speed up the preparation of reports where when financial data is needed immediately the system can display appropriate information that facilitates the preparation of reports that make the management is faster to get information in financial statements which also accelerates decision making in a company. One of the supports is the regular training carried out by the company.

Hypothesis 3 of this research is the understanding of accounting and the use of accounting information systems on the quality of financial report quality reports. The results of the analysis of this study indicate that Accounting Understanding and Accounting Information System Utilization have a strong and positive correlation, as seen from the calculations from the previous correlation analysis. Accounting Understanding and Accounting Information System Utilization are known to correlate at $0.999 > 0.754$, it is stated that together they have a correlation relationship between Accounting Understanding (X_1), Utilization of Accounting Information Systems, and Financial Report Quality (Y) and is significant as seen from the value of $F_{hitung}^{\wedge} F_{table}^{\wedge}$ $1822,966 > 6.94$ and a substantial level of $0.000 < 0, 05$ then H_0 is rejected and H_3 is accepted, it can be concluded that the variables of

Accounting Understanding and Utilization of Accounting Information Systems together have a significant effect on the Quality of Financial Reports.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research analysis on the INTI Cooperative, it can be concluded that the application of Cooperative Accounting to the difference in the value of profit/loss commercially and fiscally is to reconcile the cooperative's commercial financial statements and fiscal financial statements for taxes. For commercial purposes, the details of the corrections are not recorded in the balance sheet or PHU report but are explained in the notes to the Cooperative's financial statements which include the components of time difference (Timing Difference) and permanent difference (Permanent Difference) by excluding all elements of fiscal correction in the fiscal financial statements as a whole. so there is a difference. The cooperative did not reduce the Profit/SHU earned in 2017 for the compensation it received but it was reduced in 2018 commercially and fiscally. Cooperatives that should be able to be used according to the allocation that has been determined according to the RAT (Employee Welfare Fund and Social Fund) with the existence of tax costs and welfare costs as well as donations of course reduce the Profit/SHU of the INTI Cooperative, so that the economic benefits for Cooperative members that must be received also decrease.

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