Effect of Tax Planning on Corporate Value with Audit Quality Moderating

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Abstract

This study is aimed to provide empirical evidence for companies and investors in the form of information that is important to determine the effect of tax planning level on corporate value with audit quality as moderating variable. This study used quantitative approach method, data retrieval technique using purposive sampling method. In addition, the sample of this study amounts to 365 all sectors' companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI), except financing and mining sectors. Data analysis technique used is panel data regression analysis. The results showed that the level of tax planning has a negative significant influence on value of the company. Audit quality has no significant influence on value of the company and could give a weakness effect on relationship of tax planning influence on value of company. Moreover, the variable in this study which are SIZE, LEV, & TANG as control variables significantly influence the value of the company. FAG as control variable has no significant influence on the value of company. This states that increased tax planning will decrease the value of the company. In fact, audit quality factor could not be influencing the company value yet. This study is limited to all sectors companies listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2012-2015 except financing and mining. In conclusion, the further of this study are suggested to use other variables related to research and samples from other industries with longer period of year.

Keywords: Tax Planning, Audit Quality, Company Value

Introduction

Tax payments are contributions of the people of the country that has forced nature of statutory and used for the construction of the State (Mustafa et al, 2016). This is evidenced by the data from the Financial Memorandum 2016, published by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia that the tax contribution to the state in 2014 amounted to 76.69% or Rp 1148.4 trillion. Governments continue and Enhance policy issues of taxation, one tax base expansion policies as contained in the draft budget 2015.

According to Pohan (2015), tax work to be performed taxpayer can be grouped into four namely Tax Compliance, Tax Planning, Tax Litigation, & tax Research. Tax Planning is a series of tax planning or strategy to manage accounting and finance companies to minimize tax obligations in ways that do not violate tax laws or in legal way.

Tax planning is an action taken to minimize the taxpayer's tax liability to be paid by exploiting weaknesses in tax rules are already clearly regulated by law. There are three things that must be considered in tax planning items, namely: do not break the rules of taxation, in the business sense, and adequate supporting evidence (Suandy, 2011). Name of tax planning is not seen as a deviation but still cost the state even though the numbers are small (Dewanata, 2016). According Seyram & Holy (2013), the company essentially growing niche to pay a lower tax

liability or the make tax savings on tax obligations with the aim of maximizing the after-tax profit and minimize the Effective Tax company's Rate.

The financial statements illustrated how much the ability of management to manage the assets and income in order to maximize the value of the company. The value of the company is investor perception of the company's performance. Increase or Decrease the value of the company is usually marked by the movement of stock prices of outstanding high stock prices of a company will the make-the value of the company increases. Many factors can Increase of the value of companies such as strategy and characteristic of the company. Identification strategies review directions that must be followed of functions within the company in order to Achieve Goals and Enhance enterprise value (Jensen & Meckling, 1976).

According to Desai et al, (2006), It is also relevant to Consider the role of corporate governance mechanisms in moderating the relationship between tax planning and corporate value. One of the proxy variable Corporate Governance is the quality of the audit, therefore in this study took the variable quality of the audit as variables moderating influence of variables with the company's tax planning.

Past research on tax planning to the value of the company has done and produce results that are inconsistent. The authors found that previous studies produced negative results. Research conducted by Hanlon & Slemrod (2009) shows that the tax aggressiveness have a significant impact negatively on the value of the company.

Results of research conducted by Wahab et.al. (2012) Also Showed tax planning significant negative effect on the value of a company as proxied with the Market Value of Equity and robust is influenced by corporate governance variables. Based on the above results show that the managerial growing niche to behave in an opportunistic inactivities tax planning so that the lower value of the company and benefits the obtained are smaller than the costs incurred and the possible detection of a higher risk.

Some previous studies Contrary Also there is a positive result. Research conducted by the Sustainable & Ward (2015), shows the effect of tax planning the roommates is proxied by the Effective Tax Rate (ETR) with a tax rate of 25% a significant positive effect on firm value. Supported by research conducted by Nwaobia et.al. (2016), the effect of tax planning using the ETR to the value of the company Showed significant positive results at 10% significance level. The discovery of such a positive relationship, it can be said managerial tax planning in order to Increase of the corporate value and benefits gained outweigh the costs and risks.

This study is an extension of previous research conducted by the Sustainable & Ward (2015), the roommates examine how tax planning affects the value of the company on the companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange with variable moderation board diversity. This difference with previous study research: first, a sample of the observation period for 2 years from 2010 to 2011, on the other hand take a period of observation of this study for 4 years from 2012-2015. Second, previous research using variables of board diversity as a moderating variable, whereas this study used the variable quality of the audit as a moderating variable. The motivation to undertake this work Because it is based on empirical evidence on the results of previous studies, show the results or reviews Reviews directions that have not been consistent about the relationship of tax. with the company's planning

Literature Review and Development Hypothesis

Agency Theory, Signaling Theory and Stakeholder Theory

Agency theory focuses on a relationship between two actors of different mutual interests items, namely between the agent and the principal. Agency theory is a consequence of the separation of the control functions (management) that have direct access to company information to the function of ownership (shareholders). Jensen and Meckling (1976) define a contract between one or several principals who delegate authority to another person (the agent) to the make-decisions in running the company. The purpose

of the managers and shareholders should be the same items, namely to Increase of the company's value through increasing shareholder wealth, but sometimes the manager has other ideas that seems Considered Contrary to the thinking of the shareholders (Barry, 2001).

The big difference in thinking between managers and shareholders in the controlling company led to the management ACTED in accordance with the wishes principals, giving rise to a conflict of agency (agency conflict). This conflict Occurs Because The agent did not act to maximize the welfare of the principal, have tended to benefit the interests of individual agents at the expense of the owner (Winanto & Widayat, 2013).

Signaling theory is argued about how a company should give a signal to users of financial statements. Signaling theory states that the company is of good quality would deliberately give a signal to the market, so the market is expected to differentiate good and bad quality (Hartono, 2005).

Definition of stakeholders according to Freeman & McVea (2001) is any group or individual who can affect or be affected by the achievement of organizational goals. Stakeholders of the company is a party that has an interest in the economics of the company and bear the risk. Wide Stakeholders include, investors, creditors, employees and the government.

Tax Planning, Company Values and Audit quality

Tax planning is part of a tax and an initial management strategy in managing taxes. Minimal in this case is done as long as this is still in the existing tax regulations, so that activity tax planning is legalized by the government.

According Suandy (2011) Refers to the process of tax planning and transaction of business manipulate the taxpayer that the tax debt is in an amount of at least but still within the framework of tax regulations. There are some terms refer to tax planning such as tax evasion (tax avoidance), the investigation of tax (tax investigation), the management of tax (tax management), protection of tax (tax shelter) and shifting the tax (tax shifting).

According to IAS 46 (2015), on temporary differences Arise when income or expense is Recognized in the profit and accounting at different periods with periods of income or expense is recognized in the calculation of taxable. Some examples include the temporary differences, interest income, depreciation, and amortization. While the permanent differences arise because of differences in the recognition of income and expense for accounting and tax, the income and expenses are Recognized According to commercial accounting but not Recognized by the fiscal, or vice versa. Temporary differences result in taxable income differs fixed with taxable income by fiscal (taxable income). Examples of permanent differences include, donations, nominative list, the cost is intended for personal, and so on.

Company's main goal is to Increase of corporate value through improving the prosperity of the owners or shareholders. One way to measure the value of the company is to use TobinsQ.Each company has a long-term goal is to optimize the value of the company (Wahyudi & Pawestri, 2006). This is due to the Increased value of a company will demonstrate the welfare of the owners of reviews Reviews These companies, so the owner of the company will strive to encourage managers to maximize the value of the company.

DeAngelo (1981) theoretically have been analyzing the relationship between audit quality and the size of the Public Accounting Firm (KAP). Scientists are found to be more independent auditor, and therefore, will provide a higher quality on the audit. Size auditors related to audit quality.

The quality of reporting depends on the impulse violation auditor to describe the variable quality of the auditor, the auditor industry specialist (Non-BigFour) and the Big Four auditors. Auditor Big Four is the auditor who has the expertise and high reputation in the appeal to non Big Four auditors. auditors Big Four will strive in Earnest to maintain market share, public trust, and reputation by giving protection to the public (Sanjaya,2008).

Company Values associated with firm size.

Sudjoko & Soebiantoro (2007) states that the size of the company is a small company's big picture that reflected the value of the total assets of the company at year-end balance sheet as measured by len (Ln) of total assets. With total assets growing allows the company to invest its assets and can Increase of the value of the company.

Leverage is the use of assets and resources by companies that have fixed costs (fixed load) with a view to increasing the potential profits of its shareholders. According to Kashmir (2008) theratio leverage is a ratio used to measure the extent of the company's assets are financed by debt. In other words, this ratio can be used to Determine how the company fund its business activities, more use of debt or equity capital. The greater the level of leverage is used it means the greater the uncertainty over the return to be earned, but could Also Increase the amount of return that Might Be Obtained.

Harianto & Sudomo (1998) states that a company's age is the age since its establishment until the company is still able to run its operations. Theoretically company's large size and long-standing will be trusted by investors (investors) than in small firms. Companies that have long Stood assumed to be Able to generate a higher profit than the company start-up, the the resulting in a new company will have difficulty in Obtaining capital market funds that Rely more on their own capital.

According Munawir (2010), states that the assets are tangible assets that have a relative age of permanent benefit to the company for many years owned and used for daily operations in the framework of the normal activities and are not intended for resale (not merchandise goods) as well as the relative value of the material. According to RJ (2011) states that fixed assets are assets that are not durable or depleted Gradually Participate in the production process. Judging from the old fixed asset turnover is undergoing the process of turnaround assets in the long term. The fixed assets of an investment made by the company in the long term (over one year), the roomates aims not for resale but rather for use in company operations.

Influence Tax Planning on Corporate Value

Tax planning can bring great benefits to the company if it can be implemented a a and regulated in accordance with the objectives to be Achieved, roomates Reduces the corporate tax burden. By reducing the tax burden, the company makes a large profit so as to Increase of the value of the company. The rise in the value of the company can provide positive sentiment for investors who will invest reviews Reviews their shares in the company.

Research conducted by the Sustainable & Ward (2015) show that tax planning has a strong positive influence on the Increase in the value of the company and consistent relationship, in line with research conducted by Nwaobia et al, (2016). The different results in the show in a study conducted by Wahab et.al. (2012) shows that roomates tax planning significant negative effect on the value of a company in proksikan with the Market Value of Equity and robust is influenced by corporate governance variables.

From the research that has been Described above, the authors argue that tax planning is a tax planning to minimize tax liability, with the Increase in tax planning that consists of tax saving, tax avoidance and tax evasion, it can lower the value of the company, based on reviews reviews These descriptions, the first hypothesis to be tested is:

H1: Tax planning negatively affect the value of the company.

Audit Quality Impact on Firm Value

Quality auditor is one of the important considerations for investors to assess the fairness of the financial statements (Praditia, 2010). Quality auditor is seen as the ability to Enhance the quality of a company's financial statements for the high-quality auditor is expected to Increase of investor confidence. Results of research conducted by Wang and Huang (2014) indicates that there is a significant positive impact auditor supply chain with categories the Big Four of the value of the company.

Research conducted by Kusumaningtias (2015) Showed that the quality of audit does not Affect the

value of the company. This study Examined the effect of good corporate governance include managerial ownership, institutional ownership, the composition of independent directors, and audit quality, against the value of the company and Showed that managerial ownership variable, the composition of independent directors and audit quality does not Affect the value of the company.

From the research that has been described above, the author believes that the company will Increase is directly when using standard auditor. Big Four because this is the level of quality that qualified auditors and international standards in auditing the financial statements of the company. Based on the results of the above description the second hypothesis to be tested is:

H2:   Quality audit positive effect on firm value.

Influence Tax Planning on Corporate Value with moderation Audit Quality

Research conducted by Rusli (2016), Obtaining a result that tax planning with an effective tax rate does not significantly affect the value of the company. The results of further research is the quality of the audit as a moderating variable will weaken tax planning against the value of the company. Audit quality can weaken the relationship between tax planning with the value of the company.

Based on the research that has been described above, the authors argue that the variable quality of the audit could be considered as a moderating tax planning on firm value. With the quality of the audit of the roomates is proxied by auditors the Big Four and the non-Big Four, the company can under take strategies tax planning with a mature and focused so as to reduce the tax burden companies without violating tax regulations as well as The the the resulting financial statements to be accurate and accountable. The benefits add value and investors will be interested to shares in the company. From the results above description next hypothesis to be tested is:

H3:   Effect of tax planning on the value of the company will be strengthened by improvements in the quality of the audit firm.
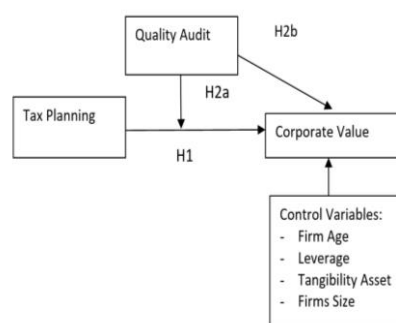

Figure 1: Research Model

Methods

The population in this study are all listed companies whose shares are listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2012 - 2015. The company the population in this study is 365 companies. The independent variable in this study is Tax Planning and audit quality who is Also a moderating variable. The dependent variable in this study is the value of the company, while the control variables in this study is firm age, firm size, financial leverage, and tangibility assets.

Criteria for the sample in this study were: (1) Company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period from 2012 to 2015 except in the financial and mining sectors, (2) the Company issued financial statements are complete and the research variables, (3) the company issued financial statements in the eye rupiah and end of the fiscal year closed on December 31, (4) the Company did not experience any delisting during the years 2012-2015, (5) Companies that do not suffer losses in every year, (6) the Company BVE positive value in every year.

The dependent variable is the variable that is affected or be the result of the independent variable. The dependent variable in this study is the value of the company. The company's value is proxied to see the company's overall economy to reflect the market value of companies as a whole.

The independent variables are variables that Affect or cause changes or the emergence of the dependent variable (dependent). The independent variable in this study is Tax Planning and audit quality. Tax Planning measured using the Effective Tax Rate (ETR) used by

Chen et al (2014) with a 10-year time period financial statements of each company listed on the Stock Exchange.

Quality audits proxy for firm size on firm i year t. This variable is variable, a dummy if the companies audited by the accounting firm affiliated with KAP Big 4 consisting of Price waterhouse Coopers, Deloitte, KPMG, and Ernest and Young then worth 1, but if the company is audited by KAP non big four then the value 0. The following is the Big Four accounting firm with its affiliates in Indonesia: (1) KAP Purwantono, Sarwoko, Sandjaja affiliated with Ernst & Young, (2) Osman Bing Satrio firm affiliated with Deloitte, (3) KAP Sidharta Sidharta, Widjaja affiliated with KPMG, (4) KAP Haryanto Sahari affiliated with PwC.

Moderating variable is the independent variable that serves to strengthen or weaken the relationship between the independent variable on the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2012). In this study, the moderating variable is the quality of the audit. The proxy is used to measure the quality of audit visits of the size of the KAP (Public Accounting Firm).

Control variable is the independent variable in the conduct of research is not included as independent variables but precisely controlled existence or control (Sekaran, 2006). In this study, the control variable is the Firm Size, Firm Age, Leverage and Asset tangibility. Firm size or the size of the company shows how the company views from total assets. Theratio leverage is a measure of how big the company is financed by debt. The use of too high debt will endanger the company Because the company would fall into the category of extreme leverage (debt extreme), a company stuck in debt levels are high and difficult, to break the debt (Fahmi, 2013). Firm Age or age is the age of the company since its establishment until the company is still able to run its operations. This variable is included because The company has long standing will typically can generate higher profit than in the newly established company. The higher the tangibility of assets will Increase of the company's long-term debt. So it will affect the value of the company.

Data used Analysis in this study is a panel data regression analysis and to determine the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable using the Multiple Linear Regression.The models in this study are:

$NP_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 TP_{it} + \beta_2 SIZE_{it} + \beta_3 LEV_{it} + \beta_4 TANG_{it} + \beta_5 FAG_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$

$NP_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 AUDIT_{+\ it}\ \beta_2 SIZE_{it} + \beta_3 LEV_{it} + \beta_4 TANG_{it} + \beta_5 FAG_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$

$NP_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 TP_{it} + \beta_2 AUDIT_{it}*\ TP_+ \beta_3 SIZE_{it} + \beta_4 LEV_{it} + \beta_5 TANG_{it} + \beta_6 FAG_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$

Description:

α = Constant

$\beta_1 - \beta_6$ = Regression coefficient

NP = Value Corporate

TP = Tax Planning

SIZE = Firm Size

LEV = Leverage

TANG = tangibility of assets

FAG = Firm Age

AUDIT = Big Four Auditor and Non-Big Four Auditor

ε = Error Term

it = i firms on years t

Results and Discussion

Descriptive Statistics

Final results of the election of the study sample was Obtained for 52 companies the completeness of the data roomates Become then 208 companies for 4 years of the study. The Financial Data found by the authors then processed to determine the value of each of the variables of the study. The processed the Data will be presented in the form of descriptive statistics can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1

Descriptive Statistics Test

Variabel	Mean	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Std. Dev
NP	0,0651	0,0767	0,5900	-0,5124	0,2489
TP	0,2431	0,2506	0,3641	0,0992	0,0581
AUDIT	0,5576	1,0000	1,0000	0,0000	0,4978
SIZE	28,9422	28,8100	32,7440	25,5795	1,5422
LEV	0,8661	0,7350	3,0339	0,1502	0,6159
TANG	0,4502	0,4431	0,9142	0,0399	0,2084
FAG	43,0769	38,0000	109,0000	16,0000	20,3333
Sampel (N)	208				

Description: this table presents the results of statistical tests. All the results of each of the variables in the form of units. Dependent Variable (NP). Independent Variables (TP & AUDIT). Moderating variables (AUDIT). The control variables (SIZE, LEV, TANG & FAG)

Source: output processed by eviews 9

Based on the test results of descriptive statistics in Table 4.3 is known that there are 7 variables of the study (NP, TP, AUDIT, SIZE, LEV, TANG & FAG) with a sample of the overall 208 companies. The dependent variable in this study is the value of the company as measured by formulas Tobin's Q are tested by Klapper and Love (2012).

The average value of NP 0.0651 indicating that the growth potential of the company's investment in Indonesia in the period from 2012 to 2015 had an average level of the company's value is measured from the market value of outstanding shares and corporate debt divided by total assets of the company is low. This is because the value of the average NP <value indicator Tobin's Q, ie 0.0651 <1. The maximum value indicates the value of the company NP maximum of 0.5900, while the cancel value is equal to -0.5124. Or standard deviation of 0.2494 Showed the average deviation value of the Company (NP).

Tax Planning (TP) as measured using the ETR (Effective Tax Rate) as the independent variable first show the average value of 0.2431 the roomates signifies that the company is planning to pay low tax. This is due to the value ETR <value Statutory Tax Rate in Indonesia items items, namely, 24% <25%. The maximum value of TP companies amounted to 0.3641 while the 0.0992 TP cancel the value of the company. standard deviation of 0.0581 showed the average deviation Tax Planning (TP).

Quality Audit (AUDIT) as a second independent variable and variable moderation show the average value of 0.5576 the roomates signifies that the company's audited annual financial statements using the services of the firm that has been affiliated with the BIG 4 in Indonesia. The maximum value (AUDIT) company shows a maximum of 1,000, while the cancel value (AUDIT) companies showed the Lowest at 0.0000. standard deviation of 0.4978 showed the average deviation quality audit (AUDIT).

Firm Size or the size of the company (SIZE) as a control variable indicates the average value amounted to 28.9422 the roomates indicates that the size of the company in Indonesia for the period 2012-2015 seen from the total assets amounted to 28.9422. The maximum value indicates the size of largest companies that is 32.7440, while the cancel value of 25. 5795.Value standard deviation of 1.5422 Showed the average deviation size companies (SIZE).

Firm Age or the Age of the company (FAG) as a control variable indicates the average value amounted to 43.0769 the roomates signifies that the company in Indonesia in the period from 2012 to 2015 had an average age of the company amounted to 47.0769 or 47 years from its establishment to the number of years of operation of a company's age based on the date registered on the Stock Exchange. The maximum value indicates the company's most old age is 109.0000 or 109 years of age by the date of registration of the company on the Stock Exchange, while the cancel value of 16.0000 or 16 years shows that most young age of the company of a company's age based on the date registered on the Stock Exchange. Value standard deviation amounted to 20.3333 shows the average deviation age of the company (FAG).

Leverage (LEV) as a control variable indicates the average value at 0.8661, the roomates means that the company has a total debtguarantee 0.8661 ofthe company's own capital. The maximum value indicates the value of the leverage the company's most highat 3.0339, while the cancel value of 0.1502 indicates the value of leverage. of the Lowest Or ketimpangannya standard deviation of 0.6159 Showed the average deviation of leverage (LEV).

Assetstangibility or intangible assets (TANG) as a control variable indicates the average value at 0.4502, the roomates means that the company has fixed asset guarantee .4502 of the total assets of the company. The maximum value of tangible assets shows the company's most highly of 0.9142 of total assets, while the cancel value of 0.0399 indicates the value of tangible assets of companies that are lower than total assets. Or ketimpangannya standard deviation of 0.2084 showed the average deviation of intangible assets (TANG).

Test multicollinearity

Multicollinearity test is the condition of the relationship between the independent variables is linear and this situation will not occur in the simple regression equation. One way to identify the occurrence of multicollinearity is to calculate the correlation coefficient between the variables of the independent.

The test results of multicollinearity between the independent variables can be seen in the table below:

Table 2

Multicollinearity Test

	TP	AUDIT	SIZE	LEV	FAG	TANG
TP	1.000000	-0.354318	-0.056559	0.201057	0.175583	-0.061942
AUDIT	-0.354318	1.000000	0.443553	-0.051083	0.158848	0.300206
SIZE	-0.056559	0.443553	1.000000	0.059970	0.345862	0.126548
LEV	0.201057	-0.051083	0.059970	1.000000	0.015905	0.091948
FAG	0.175583	0.158848	0.345862	0.015905	1.000000	0.013070
TANG	-0.061942	0.300206	0.126548	0.091948	0.013070	1.000000

Source: output processed by eviews 9

Table shows the influence of the independent variables. On the table indicates no multicollinearity problem for the independent variable coefficient value of not more than 0.8.

Hypothesis Test Results

Effect of tax planning on firm value

Hypothesis testing results are presented in tables 3 through test Hausman shows the best use in testing the hypothesis is Fixed Effect Model method.

Table 3

Statistics t Test Hypothesis 1

$$NPit = \alpha + \beta1TPit + \beta2SIZEit + \beta3LEVit + \beta4TANGit + \beta5FAGit + \varepsilon it$$

	Coefficient	t-Statistic	Prob.
TP	-2.0787 0.0393		-2.3897*
SIZE	0.0003 0.1807		2.0595*
LEV	0.0892	5.0328	0.0000 *
TANG	0.5253	3.8225	0.0000 *
FAG	-1.0305 0.0239		-0.0187*
Adjusted R-squared		0.9404	
F-statistic		42.5940	
Prob (F-statistic)		0.0000	
sample (N)		208	
significant		* p <0.1, ** P> 0.05 *** P <0:01	
Fixed Effect Model			

Source: output processed by eviews 9

The first hypothesis proposed in this study suggest that the level of tax planning negatively Affect the value of the company. This hypothesis can be supported if the significance probability value indicates the value of <0.1 and can not be supported otherwise. 4:11 According to the table, the hypothesis 1 (H1) variable tax planning indicates a probability value 0.0393 (p-value <0.1). Means that the hypothesis 1 (H1) is supported, the roommates means that tax planning significant negative effect on the value of the company.

SIZE control variables, LEV, TANG & FAG has a probability value of 0.0003, 0.0000, 0.0000 and 0.0239 or <0.1 so that the control variables have a significant influence on the value of the company. value adjusted R-square in the above table shows that the variable value of the company is affected by the independent variables and control variables SIZE TP, LEV, TANG & FAG by 94%(0.9404) and the remaining 6% is influenced by other variables,

The Company is a profit-oriented load, then the managerial growing niche to behave in an opportunistic (moral hazard) inactivities tax planning that will lower the value of the company because of the financial statements that do not describe the actual state of the company to mislead investors in decision-making. The results are consistent with research by Wahab & Holland (2012), which shows tax planning significant negative effect on the value of a company

in proksikan with the Market Value of Equity and robust is influenced by corporate governancevariables.

Quality Impact Audits of Corporate Value

Based test Multiplier Langrange the best models were used to test the hypothesis 2 is a random effect model. Results of regression test random effect model in two models can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4

The second hypothesis proposed in this study stated that the quality of audit affect the value of the company. This hypothesis can be supported if the significance probability value indicates the value of <0.1 and can not be supported otherwise. Based on Table 4.12 Hypothesis 2 (H_2) variable quality audit indicates the probability value 0.4526 (p-value> 0.1). Means that the **hypothesis 2 (H_2) is unsupported,it** means that the quality of the audit no significant negative effect on the value of the company.

SIZE control variables, LEV, TANG has a probability value of 0.0000 or <0.1 so that the control variables have a significant influence on the value of the company. In contrast, the control variable FAG, has aprobability value 0.4807 does not have a significant effect on firm value. Adjusted R-square value in the above table shows that the variable value of companies affected by the LEV control variables, TANG & FAG by 64%(0.6491) and the rest 36% influenced by other variables.

In other words do not affect the quality of the audit market reaction during the announcement of the financial statements. Investors in considering investment decisions is still not fully maximizing the information derived from the audited financial statements, but also consider other factors such as macro and micro economic conditions, political issues, as well as the change of leadership, so it does not affect the value of the company. This is in line with research Kusumaningtias (2015) which shows the quality of the audit does not affect the value of the company.

Effect of tax planning on the value of the company will be strengthened by improvements in the quality of the audit firm

Based on the test Lagrange Multiplier then the best model was used to test Hypothesis 3 is a random effect model. Results of regression test random effect model in three models can be seen in Table 5

Table 5
Statistics t test Hypothesis 3

Statistics t Test Hypothesis 2

NPit = α + β1AUDITit + β2SIZEit + β3LEVit + β4TANGit + β5FAGit + εit			
	Coefficient	t-Statistic	Prob.
AUDIT	0.4526 -0.0302		-5.6274*
SIZE	0.0479	-0.7526	*0.0000
LEV	0.1428	4.1935	0.0000 *
TANG	0.4227	9.1789	0.0000 *
FAG	0 .0005	6.1809	0.4807 *
Adjusted R-squared	0.6491		
F-statistic	26.5020		
Prob (F-statistic)	0.0000		
sample (N)	208		
Significant	* p <0.1, ** P> 0.05 * ** P <0:01		

random effect model is			
NPit = α + β1TPit + β2AUDITit * TP + β3SIZEit + β4LEVit + β5TANGit + B6FAGit + εit			
	Coefficient	t-Statistic	Prob.
TP	0.8058	2.7665	0.0062 *
AUDIT_TP	0.0040	0.1552	0.8768 *
SIZE	0.0445	4.0866	0.0001 *
LEV	0.1404	6.3302	0.0000 *
TANG	0.4172	6,1182	0.0000 *
FAG	0.0004	0.5050	0.6141 *
Adjusted R-squared	0.6497		
F-statistic	26.3375		
Prob (F-statistic)	0.0000		
sample (N)	208		
Significant	* p <0.1, * * P <0.05, *** P <0:01		

The third hypothesis proposed in this study stated that improvements in the quality of auditing companies may strengthen the effect of tax planning on firm value. This hypothesis can be supported if the significance probability value indicates the value of <0.1 and can not be supported otherwise. Based on Table 4.13 Hypothesis 3 (H_3) moderating variables, namely AUDIT_TP indicates the probability value 0.8768 (p-value > 0.1). Means that **the hypothesis 3 (H_3)** are not supported, meaning that improvements in the quality audit cannot strengthen or weaken the effect of tax planning on firm value.

TP independent variable, has a value of 0.0062 probability that these variables affect the value of the company. SIZE control variables, LEV, TANG & FAG has the probability values of 0.0001, 0.0000, and 0.0000 or <0.1 so that the control variables have a significant influence on the value of the company. In contrast, the control variable FAG, has a probability value 0.6141 does not have a significant effect on firm value. Value Adjusted R-square in the above table shows that the variable value of the company is affected by the independent variable and the independent variable TP & control SIZE, LEV, TANG by 64% (0.6497) and the rest 36% influenced by other variables.

It is claimed that the quality of audit does not affect relation tax planning to the value of the company. Companies that have qualified auditor who is not able to influence the value of the company. This indicates that investors pay more attention to the management company, the company's performance and stock prices are reflected in the market value compared to the quality of auditors. This study is in line with the study by Rusli (2016), which examines whether tax planning behavior management company can influence and enhance corporate value by moderated audit quality.

Conclusion

Based on the results of study on the effects of tax planning on the value of the company with moderation audit quality. This study used a sample of companies or 52 companies a year and as many as 208 companies from the period 2012-2015. The results were: Firstly, tax planning significant negative effect on the value of the company. Agents or managers of companies tend opportunistic in doing tax planning for private purposes (moral hazard) to the financial statements with the aim of attracting investors to investment. It can lower the value of the company because of the financial statements that do not describe the actual state of the company to mislead investors in decision-making.

Secondly, audit quality does not affect the value of the company, because the concentration of investors was not focused on the results of the audit of financial statements based on the level of audit quality, but consider other factors such as macro and micro economic conditions, political issues, as well as changes in leadership. Companies that have a quality auditor is unable to increase the company's value. This indicates that investors pay more attention to the management company, the company's performance and stock prices are reflected in the market value compared to the quality of auditors, so that the quality of the audit as a moderating also does not affect the relationship between tax planning on firm value.

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