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Tax Planning for Fixed Asset Leasing Based on PSAK 73 at PT United Tractors Tbk

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Abstract
Purpose: This study aims to analyze tax planning for the acquisition of fixed assets through leasing based on *Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan* (PSAK) 73 at PT United Tractors Tbk during the 2024–2025 period and to examine its implications for fiscal reconciliation and corporate tax efficiency.
Research Methodology: This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach using secondary data obtained from the company's annual reports, consolidated financial statements, PSAK 73, and relevant Indonesian tax regulations. The data were analyzed by comparing accounting treatment under PSAK 73 with applicable fiscal provisions governing lease transactions.
Results: The findings show that PSAK 73 changes lease accounting through the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, affecting taxable income through depreciation, interest expenses, and fiscal reconciliation. Leasing can support legal tax planning by improving expense optimization and tax efficiency.
Conclusions: The implementation of PSAK 73 provides companies with opportunities to enhance tax efficiency through leasing while maintaining compliance with Indonesian accounting standards and tax regulations.
Limitations: This study is limited to a single case study of PT United Tractors Tbk for the 2024–2025 period; therefore, the findings may not be generalized to other companies or industries.
Contributions: This research contributes to the literature by extending the understanding of how the implementation of PSAK 73 influences tax planning strategies through the integration of lease accounting and fiscal reconciliation in the Indonesian context, while providing a foundation for future theoretical development in accounting and taxation studies.

Keywords: *Fixed Assets, Leasing, PSAK 73, Tax Planning*

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1. Introduction

Tax is one of the largest sources of state revenue that plays an important role in financing various national development programs. Meanwhile, for companies, tax is viewed as an expense that can reduce profit after tax. Therefore, many companies strive to manage their tax obligations through the implementation of tax planning (Suhadi, 2024). Tax planning is a strategy carried out by companies to legally minimize tax expenses by utilizing applicable tax regulations, without violating statutory regulations (Amelia, Jaceline, Kelly, & Yurika, 2025).

In conducting its business activities, a company requires fixed assets to support operational activities. The acquisition of fixed assets can be done through direct purchase or through leasing. Since the enactment of PSAK 73 concerning Leases in 2020, the accounting treatment for leasing transactions has undergone significant changes, especially for the lessee (Anggraeni & Prabowo, 2023). Through PSAK 73, companies are required to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the statement of financial position. This finding is supported by Nugroho and Gantyowati (2023) who reported that the adoption of PSAK 73, which converges with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 16, significantly affects companies' financial reporting and firm value through changes in lease accounting treatment. These findings indicate that the implementation of PSAK 73 has broader implications for corporate financial decision-making, including tax planning strategies.These changes not only affect the presentation of financial statements, but also have an impact on the recognition of depreciation expense, interest expense, and the calculation of taxable income which becomes the basis for formulating tax planning strategies.

Fiscally, the tax treatment of leasing transactions in Indonesia still refers to the applicable tax regulations, including the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 1169/KMK.01/1991 concerning Leasing Activities. Therefore, differences between commercial accounting treatment based on PSAK 73 and fiscal treatment can give rise to fiscal adjustments that affect the amount of the company's taxable income. This condition makes tax planning an important aspect in the management of leasing transactions (Ryan & Ulhaq, 2021).

Previous studies have demonstrated that the implementation of PSAK 73 significantly changes lease accounting by requiring the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, thereby affecting financial reporting, financial performance, and tax planning (Purwitasari & Kuntadi, 2023). In addition, several studies have reported that effective tax planning can improve tax efficiency and firm value while being influenced by factors such as leverage, profitability, firm size, transfer pricing, and earnings management (Aziza, Kustiawan, & Prawira, 2023; Saragih, Sembiring, & Purba, 2023; Effivani, & Effendi, 2023; Ariyadni, & Irawati, 2023; Sysmantia, & Evana, 2023; Latipah, 2024). These findings indicate that tax planning is an important component of corporate financial management. However, previous studies have mainly focused on the general effects of tax planning or the accounting implications of PSAK 73, with limited attention to tax planning for fixed asset acquisition through leasing under PSAK 73 in the Indonesian heavy equipment industry.

Based on previous studies, most research on tax planning for leasing still focuses on tax regulations prior to the implementation of PSAK 73 or only discusses tax planning from a general corporate performance perspective. Research that specifically analyzes the implications of implementing PSAK 73 on tax planning strategies in heavy equipment sector companies is still relatively limited. Therefore, this study offers an element of novelty by examining the relationship between the implementation of PSAK 73 and tax planning at PT United Tractors Tbk (Saing & Firmansyah, 2021).

PT United Tractors Tbk is one of the large companies in Indonesia that possesses a large amount of fixed assets and complex financing activities, including the use of leasing transactions as a source of funding for operational assets. With the implementation of PSAK 73, the company is required to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, which impacts the amount of depreciation expense, interest expense, profit before tax, and the company's tax liabilities. This condition makes PT United Tractors Tbk an interesting object to study, particularly in observing how the implementation of PSAK 73 can be utilized as part of an effective tax planning strategy that remains compliant with tax regulations (Maulana & Merdekawati, 2022).

This study contributes to the literature by extending the discussion of PSAK 73 from an accounting perspective to a taxation perspective, particularly tax planning. It also provides empirical evidence on the integration of lease accounting, fiscal reconciliation, and tax planning at PT United Tractors Tbk, thereby enriching the literature on taxation in the Indonesian heavy equipment industry (Saputri, 2025). Therefore, this study aims to analyze tax planning for fixed asset acquisition through leasing based on PSAK 73 at PT United Tractors Tbk.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Tax Planning

Tax planning refers to the process undertaken by taxpayers to legally minimize their tax burden by utilizing provisions stipulated in tax laws and regulations. The objective of tax planning is not to avoid tax obligations but to manage them more efficiently by selecting transaction alternatives that comply with applicable tax regulations. In practice, tax planning plays an important role in corporate decision-making, including decisions regarding the acquisition of fixed assets, whether through direct purchase or leasing. Differences in the accounting and tax treatment of these acquisition methods may affect the amount of tax expense incurred by a company. Therefore, careful tax planning is necessary to identify the most efficient alternative while remaining compliant with prevailing tax regulations (Santoso, 2025). In the context of leasing transactions, the implementation of PSAK 73 influences the recognition of lease-related expenses, which subsequently affects fiscal reconciliation and corporate tax planning strategies.

2.2 Leasing under PSAK 73

PSAK 73 on Leases became effective on January 1, 2020, replacing PSAK 30 (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia, 2020). The standard is adopted from IFRS 16 and introduces a single lessee accounting model. Under PSAK 73, almost all lease transactions are required to be recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The implementation of this standard changes the accounting treatment of lease expenses, which were previously recognized as operating expenses, into depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset and interest expense on the lease liability. These changes affect the presentation of a company's financial statements, particularly the statement of financial position and the statement of profit or loss (Boyoh et al., 2020). Consequently, the implementation of PSAK 73 has implications not only for financial reporting but also for corporate taxation, as differences between accounting standards and tax regulations require fiscal reconciliation that may influence tax planning decisions.

2.3 Fixed Asset Acquisition through Leasing

Leasing is one of the financing alternatives that enables companies to acquire the right to use an asset without requiring a substantial initial cash outlay. Following the implementation of PSAK 73, lease transactions affect not only the statement of financial position but also the statement of profit or loss and the calculation of corporate tax obligations. Differences between accounting standards and tax regulations require companies to perform fiscal reconciliation to ensure that both financial reporting and tax calculations comply with applicable regulations. Therefore, companies should integrate accounting standards, fiscal regulations, and tax planning considerations when deciding to acquire fixed assets through leasing to ensure both regulatory compliance and tax efficiency.

2.4 Previous Studies

Boyoh, Sondakh, and Rondonuwu (2020) evaluated the implementation of PSAK 73 at PT Angkasa Pura I (Persero) Sam Ratulangi Branch, Manado. The study found that the adoption of PSAK 73 increased the recognition of assets and liabilities while changing the recognition of lease expenses into depreciation expense and interest expense. Ulhaq (2021) examined the impact of PSAK 73 implementation on fiscal reconciliation and corporate taxation in Indonesia. The findings indicated that the adoption of PSAK 73 created various fiscal reconciliation alternatives due to differences between accounting treatment and tax regulations. Consequently, companies are required to make appropriate adjustments in calculating their corporate income tax. Purwitasari and Kuntadi (2023) explained that the implementation of PSAK 73 not only affects the relevance of financial reporting and corporate financial performance but is also associated with tax avoidance practices. Therefore, companies should take tax implications into account when implementing the accounting standard.

Overall, previous studies indicate that the implementation of PSAK 73 significantly affects lease accounting, financial reporting, and fiscal reconciliation. These findings suggest that changes in the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities may also influence corporate tax planning. However, existing studies have mainly focused on accounting implications or fiscal adjustments, while limited attention has been given to tax planning for fixed asset acquisition through leasing. Therefore, the findings of previous studies provide the theoretical foundation for examining the relationship between PSAK 73 implementation and tax planning in the context of PT United Tractors Tbk ((Ado & Tanko, 2024); (Merilyn & Indah, 2020)).

2.5 Research Gap

Previous studies have examined the implementation of PSAK 73 from various perspectives, including accounting recognition, financial statement presentation, its impact on financial performance, and tax implications. However, most of these studies primarily focus on the effects of PSAK 73 on financial reporting or on fiscal reconciliation and tax adjustments in general. Studies that specifically examine tax planning for the acquisition of fixed assets through leasing under PSAK 73 within the context of a particular company remain limited. Therefore, this study seeks to address this research gap by analyzing tax planning for fixed asset leasing under PSAK 73 at PT United Tractors Tbk.

3. Research Methodology

This study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. This approach was chosen because the study aims to describe and analyze tax planning for the acquisition of fixed assets through leasing based on PSAK 73 at PT United Tractors Tbk, as well as to examine its tax implications without conducting hypothesis testing. The descriptive qualitative approach enables researchers to obtain an in-depth understanding of accounting and tax policy implementation based on available data and is appropriate for analyzing complex relationships between accounting standards, regulatory requirements, and organizational practices (Creswell & Creswell, 2023; Yin, 2023).

The object of research in this study is PT United Tractors Tbk, focusing on the implementation of PSAK 73 in leasing transactions during the 2024–2025 period. The selection of the company is based on its characteristics as an entity with significant fixed assets, complex operational activities, and leasing practices as an alternative source of asset financing. The use of case study analysis in a specific organizational context allows researchers to explore accounting practices and their implications more comprehensively (Yin, 2023).

The type of data used is secondary data obtained from published sources, including annual reports, financial statements, accounting standards, tax regulations, and relevant scientific literature. Secondary data analysis is widely used in accounting research because financial reports and regulatory documents provide reliable evidence for examining corporate accounting practices and compliance behavior (Bowen, 2009). The data selection process considers relevance, credibility, and availability of information related to lease accounting, fiscal reconciliation, and corporate taxation.

Data collection techniques were conducted through documentation studies and literature reviews. Documentation analysis was performed by examining PT United Tractors Tbk annual reports and financial statements containing information regarding right-of-use assets, lease liabilities, depreciation expenses, and interest expenses. Meanwhile, literature studies were conducted by reviewing PSAK 73, taxation regulations, and previous studies to strengthen the conceptual understanding of lease accounting and tax planning (Scott, 2020).

The data analysis technique applies descriptive qualitative analysis through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The analysis process involves identifying lease accounting treatments under PSAK 73, comparing accounting recognition with applicable tax regulations, and evaluating the implications of differences between commercial accounting and fiscal treatment for tax planning strategies. This analytical procedure follows the qualitative data analysis framework proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2020), which emphasizes systematic interpretation through data condensation, visualization, and verification.

The data analysis technique uses descriptive qualitative analysis through several stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The first stage is carried out by identifying the company's accounting policies related to leasing transactions based on PSAK 73. The second stage is conducted by comparing the accounting treatment with the applicable tax regulations in Indonesia to identify recognition differences and their fiscal implications. The third stage is to analyze the effect of recognizing right-of-use assets, lease liabilities, depreciation expense, and interest expense on taxable income and its utilization as a legal tax planning strategy. The final stage is drawing conclusions regarding the effectiveness of implementing PSAK 73 in supporting the company's tax planning while remaining compliant with tax regulations.

To enhance the credibility and validity of the research findings, source triangulation was employed by comparing information obtained from the company's annual reports, consolidated financial statements, PSAK 73, Indonesian tax regulations, and relevant previous studies. The consistency of information across these sources was evaluated to ensure that the interpretation of lease accounting practices, fiscal reconciliation, and tax planning strategies was supported by reliable and consistent evidence. To provide a clearer understanding of the research process, this study develops a research framework illustrating the relationship between lease accounting under PSAK 73, tax regulations, accounting treatment, fiscal treatment, and tax planning strategies. The framework also explains how these components are interconnected in analyzing fixed asset leasing at PT United Tractors Tbk. The proposed framework is presented in Figure 1.

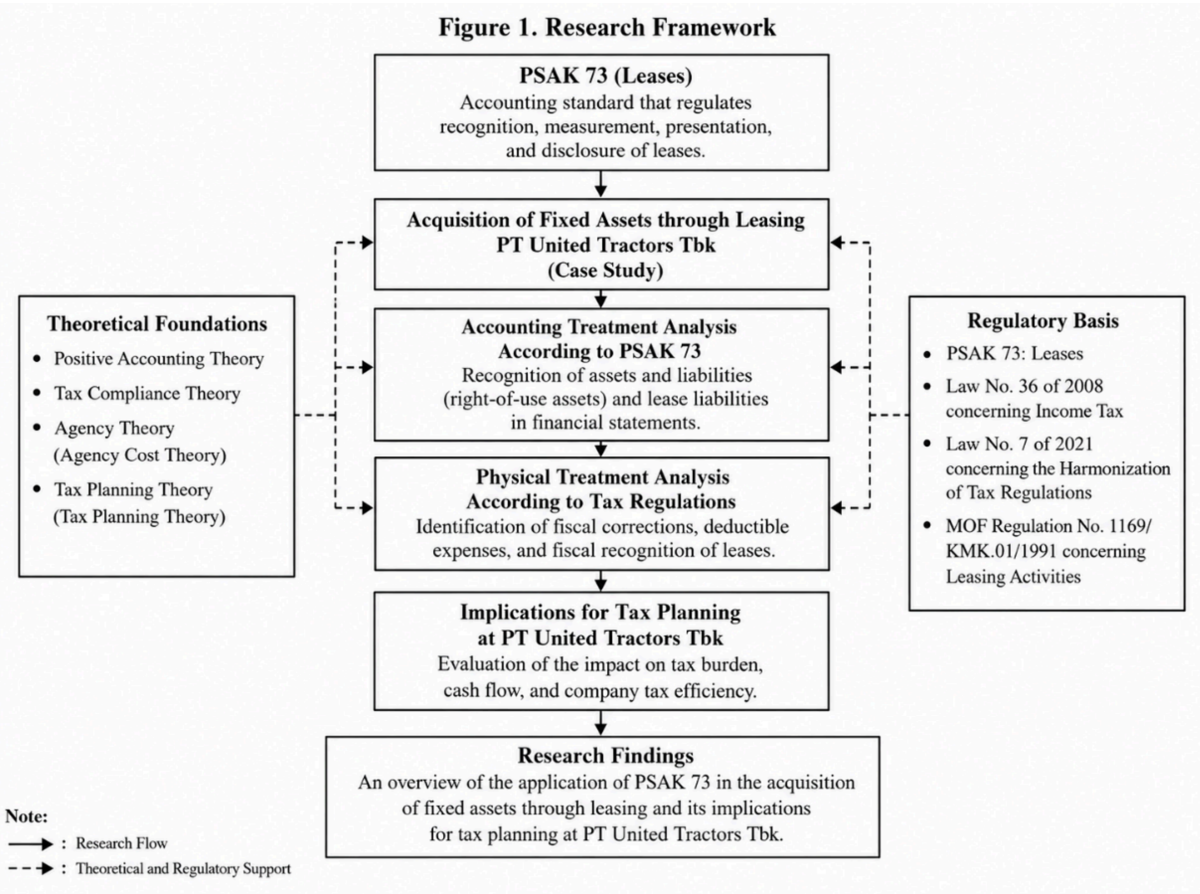

Figure 1. Research framework

Figure 1 illustrates the conceptual relationship between PSAK 73 implementation, accounting treatment, fiscal treatment, and tax planning strategies. The framework demonstrates that differences between accounting standards and tax regulations require fiscal reconciliation, which ultimately influences corporate tax planning.

4. Results and Discussions

4.1 Research Results

Based on the Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements of PT United Tractors Tbk for the year 2025, the company has consistently applied PSAK 73 concerning Leases in the preparation of its financial statements. As the lessee, the company recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities at the commencement of the lease period in accordance with the provisions of PSAK 73 The implementation of PSAK 73 causes leasing transactions, many of which were previously classified as operating leases, to now be recognized in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities. This change increases the transparency of financial reporting because leasing obligations that were previously off-balance sheet are now explicitly reflected in the company's financial structure.

Table 1. Value of Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of PT United Tractors Tbk Year 2025

Component	Value
Addition of right-of-use assets	IDR 2.913.600
Short-term lease liabilities	IDR 801.430
Long-term lease liabilities	IDR 976. 309
Present value of lease liabilities	IDR 1.777.739

To provide an empirical overview of the materiality of leasing transactions, this study examines the right-of-use asset and lease liability data of PT United Tractors Tbk for the year 2025. Based on Table 1, which refers to Notes 20 and 38 of the Consolidated Financial Statements of PT United Tractors Tbk Year 2025, the company recorded a total present value of lease liabilities amounting to IDR1,777,739, consisting of short-term lease liabilities of IDR801,430 and long-term lease liabilities of IDR976,309. In addition, during 2025, the company recorded additions to right-of-use assets, particularly land and buildings, amounting to IDR2,913,600.

These values indicate that leasing transactions have a relatively significant level of materiality in relation to the company's financial structure. Although the proportion remains relatively small when compared with the company's total assets, the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities still influences the company's asset structure, liabilities, expenses, and financial ratios.

The empirical data demonstrate that PT United Tractors Tbk actively utilizes leasing as part of its asset financing strategy. The recognition of right-of-use assets amounting to IDR2,913,600 and lease liabilities with a present value of IDR1,777,739 confirms that the implementation of PSAK 73 has a measurable impact on the company's financial position. These recognized lease liabilities subsequently generate depreciation and interest expenses, which affect profit before tax and require fiscal reconciliation due to differences between accounting standards and Indonesian tax regulations. Therefore, the company's actual leasing data provide empirical evidence that the implementation of PSAK 73 has implications not only for financial reporting but also for tax planning strategies.

Prior to the implementation of PSAK 73, lease payments were generally recognized entirely as lease expenses in the income statement throughout the lease term. After PSAK 73 came into effect, the accounting treatment changed, requiring lessees to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the statement of financial position. Consequently, expenses that previously consisted only of lease expenses are now divided into two components, namely depreciation expense on right-of-use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities. This change causes the pattern of expense recognition to become uneven throughout the lease term. Interest expense tends to be higher at the beginning of the contract period because the lease liability balance remains relatively large, then gradually decreases over time along with the reduction of the liability balance due to installment payments. Therefore, the total expenses recognized at the beginning of the lease period are relatively higher compared with the lease recording method applied prior to the implementation of PSAK 73.

Table 2. Differences in leasing treatment before and after PSAK 73

Aspect	PSAK 30 (Before PSAK 73)	PSAK 73
Lease Classification	Leases are classified into operating leases and finance leases.	Lessees use a single model so that almost all lease transactions are recognized in the statement of financial position.
Asset Recognition	Operating leases are not recognized as assets.	Recognized as right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease.
Liability Recognition	Operating leases are not recognized as liabilities.	Recognized as lease liabilities at the present value of lease payments.
Expense Recognition	Lease payments are recognized as lease expenses periodically.	Recognized as depreciation expense of right-of-use assets and interest expense of lease liabilities.
Impact on Financial Statements	Most operating leases are off-balance sheet, thereby not increasing assets and liabilities.	Almost all leases become on-balance sheet, thereby increasing corporate assets and liabilities.
Exception	Does not apply a single model for lessees.	There are exceptions for short-term leases and low-value assets.

Based on Table 2, it can be observed that the implementation of PSAK 73 introduces substantial changes to the accounting treatment of leasing transactions. Under PSAK 30, lease transactions were initially classified into operating leases and finance leases. For operating leases, companies did not recognize lease-related assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position, and lease payments were recorded only as periodic expenses in the income statement. However, following the implementation of PSAK 73, almost all lease transactions must be recognized as right-of-use assets and lease liabilities at the commencement date of the lease contract. Exceptions are provided only for short-term leases and leases involving low-value assets.

To provide an empirical overview of the materiality of leasing transactions, this study examines the right-of-use asset and lease liability data of PT United Tractors Tbk for the year 2025. Based on Table 1, which refers to Notes 20 and 38 of the Consolidated Financial Statements of PT United Tractors Tbk Year 2025, the company recorded a total present value of lease liabilities amounting to IDR1,777,739, consisting of short-term lease liabilities of IDR801,430 and long-term lease liabilities of IDR976,309. In addition, during 2025, the company recorded additions to right-of-use assets, particularly land and buildings, amounting to IDR2,913,600. These values indicate that leasing transactions have a relatively significant level of materiality in relation to the company's financial structure. Although the proportion remains relatively small when compared with the company's total assets, the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities still influences the company's asset structure, liabilities, expenses, and financial ratios.

The empirical data demonstrate that PT United Tractors Tbk actively utilizes leasing as part of its asset financing strategy. The recognition of right-of-use assets amounting to IDR2,913,600 and lease liabilities with a present value of IDR1,777,739 confirms that the implementation of PSAK 73 has a measurable impact on the company's financial position. These recognized lease liabilities subsequently generate depreciation and interest expenses, which affect profit before tax and require fiscal reconciliation due to differences between accounting standards and Indonesian tax regulations. Therefore, the company's actual leasing data provide empirical evidence that the implementation of PSAK 73 has implications not only for financial reporting but also for tax planning strategies.

Prior to the implementation of PSAK 73, lease payments were generally recognized entirely as lease expenses in the income statement throughout the lease term. After PSAK 73 came into effect, the accounting treatment changed, requiring lessees to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the statement of financial position. Consequently, expenses that previously consisted only of lease expenses are now divided into two components, namely depreciation expense on right-of-use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities.

These changes also affect how companies recognize expenses arising from lease transactions. While previously all lease payments were recorded as lease expenses, after the implementation of PSAK 73, these expenses are separated into depreciation expense on right-of-use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities. At the beginning of the lease term, interest expense tends to be higher because it is calculated based on the relatively high outstanding lease liability balance. Over time, as the lease liability balance decreases due to installment payments, the interest expense gradually declines. This condition causes the total expenses recognized at the beginning of the lease term to generally be higher compared with the treatment applied under PSAK 30.

The changes in expense recognition also influence the company's profit before tax. The higher recognition of depreciation expense and interest expense may reduce reported commercial profit before tax during the period. In relation to tax planning, this condition becomes important because changes in profit before tax may affect taxable income, provided that the recognized expenses comply with applicable tax regulations. Therefore, the implementation of PSAK 73 not only changes the accounting treatment of leasing transactions but also becomes an important consideration in formulating legal and efficient tax management strategies.

Based on the empirical findings, the implementation of PSAK 73 at PT United Tractors Tbk indicates that the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities creates differences between commercial accounting treatment and fiscal regulations. Consequently, fiscal reconciliation becomes necessary, creating opportunities for legal tax planning through the optimization of accounting and fiscal treatment differences.

From a taxation perspective, the implementation of PSAK 73 has not been fully aligned with fiscal regulations in Indonesia. The fiscal treatment of leasing transactions still refers to the Decree of the Minister of Finance Number 1169/KMK.01/1991 concerning Leasing Activities, as well as provisions stipulated under the Income Tax Law. The differences between commercial accounting treatment and fiscal treatment generate temporary differences that may result in deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities, as well as fiscal adjustments in the calculation of corporate income tax.

This condition provides opportunities for companies to conduct tax planning through several strategies, such as selecting asset acquisition through leasing rather than direct purchase, utilizing the recognition of higher interest expenses at the beginning of the lease term, optimizing deductible expenses in accordance with applicable tax regulations, and managing the timing of taxable income recognition. These strategies remain within the framework of applicable tax regulations and therefore represent legal tax planning practices.

The following simulation is prepared using hypothetical assumptions to illustrate the different effects between cash purchases and leasing on taxable income. This simulation does not represent the actual transaction values of PT United Tractors Tbk but is presented as an analytical illustration to demonstrate the potential tax efficiency resulting from different asset acquisition methods.

Table 3. Simulation of the effect of leasing on taxable income

Description	**Cash Purchase**	**Leasing PSAK 73**
Operational Profit	IDR 2,500,000,000	IDR 2,500,000,000
Depreciation Expense	IDR 150,000,000	IDR 300,000,000
Interest Expense	-	IDR 180,000,000
Profit Before Tax	IDR 2,350,000,000	IDR 2,020,000,000
Corporate Income Tax Rate	22%	22%
Tax Expense	IDR 517,000,000	IDR 444,400,000

Based on Table 3, the use of leasing has the potential to reduce profit before tax by IDR330,000,000, resulting in a reduction in corporate income tax expense of approximately IDR72,600,000. Although these figures are based on hypothetical assumptions, the results illustrate that changes in expense recognition patterns under PSAK 73 may provide tax efficiency opportunities without violating applicable tax regulations. Therefore, PSAK 73 implementation can be considered not only as an accounting reporting adjustment but also as a factor influencing strategic tax planning decisions through effective management of deductible expenses and fiscal reconciliation.

4.2 Discussion

The findings of this study indicate that the implementation of PSAK 73 creates significant changes in the financial reporting structure of PT United Tractors Tbk. Based on the 2025 Consolidated Financial Statements, the company recognized additional right-of-use assets amounting to IDR2,913,600 and lease liabilities with a present value of IDR1,777,739. These empirical findings confirm that leasing transactions have become an important component of the company's asset financing strategy and directly influence its financial position. The recognition of right-of-use assets requires the company to record depreciation expenses periodically, while lease liabilities generate interest expenses that are relatively higher at the beginning of the contract period. The combination of these expenses results in lower commercial profit compared with direct cash-based asset acquisition (Ishak, 2024). Similar findings indicate that PSAK 73 adoption changes the structure of financial statements by requiring lessees to recognize lease-related assets and liabilities, thereby increasing transparency regarding financing obligations and improving the relevance of financial information (Boyoh et al., 2020).

This finding is consistent with the study conducted by Herry (2024), which found that the implementation of PSAK 73 significantly changes the statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss through the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. However, this study extends previous research by demonstrating that the impact of PSAK 73 is not limited to financial reporting changes but also influences corporate tax planning strategies through the interaction between accounting recognition and fiscal reconciliation. This contribution becomes important because the present study examines the practical implementation of PSAK 73 in the heavy equipment industry, where leasing activities represent a significant financing mechanism for asset acquisition. The implementation of PSAK 73 also requires companies to improve accounting information management because accurate recognition and measurement of lease transactions influence financial reporting quality and managerial decision-making (Ananda et al., 2024). From a taxation perspective, the decrease in commercial profit resulting from depreciation and interest expense recognition may influence taxable income after considering fiscal reconciliation requirements. Therefore, this study highlights that leasing can function not only as an alternative financing instrument but also as a strategic tax planning mechanism when applied within the framework of applicable tax regulations.

The empirical findings further indicate that PSAK 73 implementation supports tax efficiency by changing the expense recognition pattern from a single lease expense into depreciation and interest expenses. Based on the empirical data and analytical simulation, this accounting treatment has the potential to reduce commercial profit before tax while remaining subject to fiscal reconciliation. The capitalization model introduced by PSAK 73 affects expense timing because lease costs are no longer recognized entirely as rental expenses but are allocated through depreciation and financing costs during the lease period (Kloko & Bayunitri, 2020). Unlike previous studies that mainly discuss PSAK 73 from the perspective of financial reporting consequences, this study expands the discussion by explaining how changes in accounting recognition patterns may create opportunities for legal tax planning. In the context of PT United Tractors Tbk, leasing provides funding flexibility while allowing the company to recognize higher expenses at the beginning of the lease period, which may contribute to more efficient tax management.

This finding supports tax planning theory, which explains that companies may utilize legally permitted transaction structures to optimize tax obligations without violating tax regulations. Therefore, this study contributes to the development of accounting and taxation literature by demonstrating the relationship between accounting standard implementation, fiscal adjustment mechanisms, and strategic corporate tax decisions, particularly in the context of lease-based asset acquisition. Although PSAK 73 has been fully implemented in financial reporting by Dewan (2020), Indonesian tax regulations have not fully adopted the same accounting treatment and continue to refer to existing fiscal provisions (Republik, 2021; Republik, 2008). Consequently, companies are required to perform fiscal reconciliation to adjust differences between commercial accounting recognition and fiscal treatment. The differences in expense recognition between commercial and fiscal reports may create temporary differences that result in deferred tax assets or deferred tax liabilities. Previous studies also emphasize that differences between accounting standards and taxation rules require companies to manage accounting information and tax administration carefully to maintain compliance while achieving efficiency objectives (Hadi et al., 2024).

This study extends previous discussions regarding PSAK 73 by emphasizing that differences between accounting standards and tax regulations are not merely compliance issues but also strategic considerations in corporate tax management. Therefore, effective fiscal reconciliation becomes essential to ensure that tax planning strategies remain efficient while maintaining compliance with applicable regulations. In this context, PT United Tractors Tbk needs to manage its tax administration appropriately to maximize the benefits of PSAK 73 implementation while ensuring adherence to Indonesian taxation regulations (Indonesia, 2020).

The findings of this study support the research of Iswoyo (2023), which explains that leasing can be utilized as a tax planning strategy because it enables companies to increase tax efficiency through the recognition of deductible expenses. However, unlike previous research that focuses primarily on the general relationship between leasing and tax efficiency, this study provides empirical evidence by analyzing the implementation of PSAK 73 in the specific context of PT United Tractors Tbk. This finding is also consistent with Purwitasari and Kuntadi (2023), who explained that PSAK 73 implementation affects financial statement structures, corporate profitability, and tax management strategies. Nevertheless, this study extends their findings by demonstrating the practical mechanism through which right-of-use assets, lease liabilities, depreciation expenses, and interest expenses interact with fiscal reconciliation to support tax planning decisions.

Furthermore, this study reinforces the findings of Effivani and Effendi (2023), which indicate that legally implemented tax planning can improve corporate efficiency and contribute to long-term firm value. Different from previous studies, this research highlights the role of PSAK 73 as an accounting standard that indirectly influences tax planning strategies through changes in expense recognition patterns. Because this study is conducted within the Indonesian heavy equipment industry, where asset financing through leasing has substantial operational relevance, the findings provide additional theoretical and practical contributions to the development of accounting and taxation research in emerging market contexts. Overall, the empirical findings of this study not only confirm previous research but also extend the existing literature by demonstrating how PSAK 73-based lease accounting practices can be integrated into corporate tax planning strategies through the alignment of financial reporting, fiscal reconciliation, and regulatory compliance.

5. Conclusions

5.1 Conclusion

This study concludes that the implementation of PSAK 73 at PT United Tractors Tbk during the 2024–2025 period has significantly changed the accounting treatment of leasing transactions through the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. The implementation of PSAK 73 affects depreciation expense, interest expense, profit before tax, and fiscal reconciliation, resulting in differences between commercial accounting treatment and fiscal regulations. These differences provide opportunities for the company to implement legal tax planning strategies for fixed asset acquisition through leasing by optimizing deductible expenses while maintaining compliance with applicable Indonesian tax regulations.

Theoretically, this study contributes to the development of accounting and taxation literature by extending the discussion of PSAK 73 beyond financial reporting implications toward strategic tax planning practices, particularly in the context of fixed asset acquisition through leasing. Practically, the findings provide insights for companies in designing leasing and tax planning strategies that improve tax efficiency through effective fiscal reconciliation while ensuring compliance with accounting standards and tax regulations.

5.2 Research Limitations

This research has several limitations. First, it employs a descriptive qualitative approach based primarily on secondary data obtained from the company's published financial statements, which limits the ability to measure the quantitative impact of PSAK 73 implementation on tax savings. Second, the study focuses only on PT United Tractors Tbk during the 2024–2025 period, so the findings may not be generalized to companies operating in different industries or with different leasing structures. Finally, the analysis is limited to the accounting and taxation aspects of leasing without considering broader strategic or operational factors that may influence tax planning decisions.

5.3 Suggestions and Directions for Future Research

Based on the findings and limitations of this study, companies are encouraged to continuously evaluate the implementation of PSAK 73 and align their accounting policies with prevailing tax regulations to optimize tax planning while maintaining regulatory compliance. Companies should also strengthen fiscal reconciliation procedures to minimize the risk of tax disputes arising from differences between accounting and fiscal treatments. For future research, it is recommended to employ quantitative methods to measure the impact of PSAK 73 implementation on tax efficiency, financial performance, and corporate value. Future studies may also expand the scope by examining multiple companies from different industries or conducting comparative analyses across sectors to provide more comprehensive evidence regarding the effectiveness of leasing as a tax planning strategy under PSAK 73.

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Author Contributions

RDP, MM, EFA, ANP, CDH, and NAD contributed to the conceptualization of the study. RDP and NAD were responsible for the methodology development. M, EFA, ANP, and CDH contributed to data collection and formal analysis. CDH and M prepared the original draft of the manuscript, while CDH was responsible for writing review and editing. RDP and NAD contributed to validation activities. CDH handled project administration, and RDP and NAD supervised the research process. All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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