Factors that Influence Taxpayer Compliance with information Knowledge Technology as a Moderating Variable

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Article Info	Abstract
	This research examines how accounting processes, attitudes toward tax incentives, and knowledge of tax laws affect taxpayer compliance. Analyzing information technology knowledge can help to minimize the impact of accounting procedures and tax law knowledge on taxpayer compliance. The participants in this research are the registered KPP Pratama Pekanbaru Senapelan culinary MSME taxpayers. 397 respondents were selected as samples using the purposive sampling technique and primary data. SEM-Partial Least Square is the analytical method used is SEM-Partial Least Square (PLS). According to the study's findings, accounting procedures help ensure that taxpayers comply with the law. Tax incentives help taxpayer compliance in a beneficial way. There is no connection between tax law comprehension and taxpayer compliance. The link between accounting procedures and taxpayer compliance can be moderated by having a solid understanding of information technology. The relationship between tax incentive views and compliance by taxpayers can be moderated by knowledge of information technology. The relationship between comprehending tax laws and taxpayer compliance cannot be moderated by information technology knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

By not getting direct remuneration and being used for the requirements of the state for the highest good of society, a legally required payment to the state, whether made by an individual or by institutions that exercise coercion based on the law is called tax (Law No. 16 of 2009). Since the government adopted tax reform in 1984 by introducing a *self-assessment* system for tax collection, this has been one of the factors contributing to the increase in state income from taxes. Taxpayers have complete faith in the self-assessment system to estimate, compute, deposit, and report all of their required taxes. Given the significance of taxes in a nation's economy, the government must work to increase taxpayer understanding and compliance with tax obligations.

The economic situation has been significantly impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as of tax income. According to (Iaijawatimur.or.id, 2020), it is caused by the unpredictable economic condition, which as a result affects numerous viewpoints. The psychological and sociological viewpoints of the community have an impact as well. For example, there is ongoing worry about the future and the hazards of Covid-19. Even though it could happen quickly, this circumstance might have an impact on a person's mental behavior, which includes their desire and knowledge to pay taxes. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are one area in Indonesia that plays a significant strategic role (MSMEs). Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) hold a dominating place in the Indonesian economy due to the vast amount of industries in the economic field, then chance to occupation. It also play a major part in the gross domestic product establishment (Sarfiah et al., 2019). Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSMEs) would total 64.19 million by the year 2020. This percentage applies to 99.9% of all companies doing business in Indonesia. MSMEs serve as the backbone of the economy, contributing 61.7% of the country's GDP, compared to national capital investment of 58% and exports of 14% (Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

MSMEs are business organizations that play a significant role in the Pekanbaru city's economy as well as the economic machinery of the nation. According to information from the Pekanbaru City Cooperatives and SMEs Office, there were 14,254 MSMEs in 2018, 14,120 in 2019, and 15,102 during the 2020 Covid-19 pandemic. However, several business sectors saw a rise during this time. taken from (Www.pekanbaru.go.id, 2021). Even if the amount of MSMEs has grown troughtout the epidemic, not all MSMEs list as taxpayers or adhere to tax laws. According to data from KPP Pratama Pekanbaru Senapelan, the number of WP OP MSMEs drastically decreased at the start of the Covid-19 pandemic, falling by 14,556 WP or roughly 20.21% from before the pandemic struck. Nevertheless, it started to rise in Semester 1 of 2021, when it increased by 8,613 WP, or around 24.42%. This is also inextricably linked to government initiatives and assistance, such as the National Economic Recovery program's support incentives for MSMEs and the creation of the Employment Creation Law, which was approved in 2020. Relief, protection, and empowerment are some of the things the Job Creation Law regulates. MSMEs (Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021).

The state offers assistance in the form of low tariffs, straightforward computation, repayment, and reporting procedures, wrapped into introduction of Government Regulation Number 23 of 2018, which mandates that the PPh rate on MSMEs be 0.5% as opposed to the previous 1% as of July 1, 2018. The National Economic Recovery Program, which is mandated by Perpu No. 1 of 2020 and includes tax incentives, interest injections, and capital vouch, was then the subject of a new regulation that was outlined in Government Regulation (PP) Number 23 of 2020. SMEs' new operations. The government replaced PMK Number 23/PMK.03/2020 by introducing a new sort of tax incentive through PMK Number 44/PMK.03/2020, called Final PPh based on PP 23 DTP (Ditanggung Pemerintah) (borne by the government). PPh Final PP 23 taxes are not paid by MSME actors thanks to the provision of tax advantages. According to research (Putri, 2021), MSME actors applying tax incentives need to be able to recognize and understand the information provided by the government on incentives. According to studies (Saputro & Meivira, 2020; Latief et al., 2020), the reason why people perceive the government's tax incentives as beneficial has a favorable influence on MSME tax compliance. The government's tax incentives can encourage taxpayers to comply with their tax duties and raise their awareness of these requirements. This contrasts with studies (Dewi et al., 2020; Khariyah & Akhmadi, 2019) they claim the tax incentives offered troughtout the pandemic had a few impact on taxpayer compliance.

Within a fair tax system, the importance of the knowledge component has a significant impact on the behavior of taxpayers. This high level of tax knowledge will foster a favorable perception in society. An improvement in perception will raise taxpayer awareness. The findings of Indrawan and Binekas' (2018) study demonstrate that MSME taxpayer compliance is positively impacted by an understanding of taxation. However, study by (Darmayanti & Rahayu, 2017) reveals conflicting findings, namely that tax compliance and knowledge are unrelated.

There are disparities between the findings of this study and those of earlier studies, and it is anticipated that adding a moderating variable may enhance the relationship between accounting procedures, perceptions of tax incentives, and knowledge of tax laws and regulations on taxpayer compliance. According to research findings (Peprah et al., 2020), accounting for MSMEs does not significantly affect tax compliance since MSME business owners are still unable to use accounting appropriately because it is thought to be challenging and time-consuming. According to research (Makeeva & Mikhaleva, 2019), tax incentives do not significantly affect tax compliance because there are other variables that enable taxpayers to improperly utilize the tax incentive program. One of them is brought on by a lack of knowledge and misunderstanding of the software. As a result, supporting variables like computerization or knowledge of information technology are required. According to studies (Akbar & Apollo, 2020), the degree of taxpayer compliance is impacted by the use of information technology.

In the meantime, the following research goals will be attained in this study: 1) To investigate and ascertain the impact of accounting procedures on the Covid-19 pandemic's MSME taxpayer

compliance; 2) To investigate and ascertain the impact of tax incentive perceptions on the pandemic's MSME taxpayer compliance. 3) To evaluate the impact that tax law comprehension has on MSME taxpayer compliance while the pandemic. 4) To research and test if information knowledge technology can mitigate the link among accounting procedures and MSME taxpayer compliance through the pandemic. (5) To assess if information knowledge technology can attenuate the impact of tax incentive views on MSME taxpayer compliance through the pandemic. (6) To test and determine whether information knowledge technology can mitigate the relationship between compliance by MSME taxpayers and their comprehension of tax laws troughtout the pandemic.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theory of Planned Behavior

According to this notion, a person's desires have an impact on their actions. According to this theory, attitudes toward conduct, subjective norms, and perceptions of characters control combine to determine a person's behavioral intentions as well as their actual behavior. The idea of planned behavior states that behavioral achievement can be directly estimated using behavioral desirability and behavioral monitoring of perceived behavior (Ajzen, 1991). Human character is founded by three different types of factors, namely: (1) Character belief, which is a person's belief in a behavior's outcomes and assessment of those outcomes. Behavior-related attitudes are influenced by behavioral beliefs. (2) *Normative belief* is an individual's belief in the normative expectations of those who serve as his references, such as family, friends, and tax advisors, as well as the drive to meet these expectations. (3) *Control belief* is a person's belief regarding the existence of factors supporting or impeding his behavior, as well as his respons of how much these factors influence his character. People who don't think they have the means or chance to engage in the conduct won't develop a significant desire in engaging in it (Jogiyanto, 2007). With the presence of the Taxpayer's internal and external elements, these three items can be constructed.

Technology Accepted Model (TAM)

The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) is a model that estimates how users of knowledge technology employ it in relation to their work. The TAM model, which was created based on psychological theory, describes how computer users behave and is based on the connection between user character and belief, attitude, intention, and attitude. The TAM approach divides the aspects of information technology into three categories: (1) *Perceived Ease of Use* that the technology or system can be utilized simply and without issues. Another sign of usability is continued use and engagement between users and the technology (Davis, 1987). (2) *Perceived Usefulness*, or the degree to which consumers think using technology or systems will boost their productivity at work, is a belief in usefulness. According to Thompson et al. (1991), people will use information technology if they are aware of its advantages. (3) Character pupose to Use is a propensity to use technology in the future. The user's attention to the technology and attitude toward it can be used to forecast a person's level of computer use (Davis, 1987).

MSME Taxpayer

Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises, or MSMEs, are companies owned by people or entities that meet the requirements outlined in Law No. 20 of 2008. PPh is still owed by every individual, person with an undivided inheritance, entity, and business structure, according to Law No. 36 of 2008 Article 2 Concerning Income Tax (PPh). As a result, paying taxes as an MSME business owner is required. Taxes can be paid monthly or annually. The tax that is reported by each month has commonly referred to as a mass tax and is made up of PPh Articles 21, 23, 26, Article 4 Paragraph 2, and the final PPh PP23/2018. Additionally, MSME players, particularly medium-sized firms, will be accountable for paying annual corporate income tax. A tax invoice must be issued by MSME business owners who have been recognized as Taxable Entrepreneurs (PKP) and who must also pay Value Added Tax.

Taxpayer Compliance

Tax compliance refers to a taxpayer's readiness to carry out their tax responsibilities. These tax responsibilities shall be complied with without the necessity of any inspection, intrusive inquiry, reminder, impendence, or the imposition of any lawful or administrative chastisement (James & Alley, 2009). The two types of taxpayer compliance are: (1) Formal Tax Compliance, which more explicitly directs taxpayers to comply with the tax law's requirements. (2) Material Tax Compliance, which refers to a situation in which the taxpayer substantively complies with all relevant tax provisions, such as filling out the SPT (Surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan) (Annual Notice) accurately and realistically.

Accounting Practice

An information system that tracks corporate activity, compiles information into reports, and informs decision-makers of the findings is called accounting (Horngren et al., 2012). The government has released SAK EMKM, a Financial Accounting Standard (SAK) that is more designed primarily for SMEs. On October 24, 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (DSAK IAI) approved the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small, and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM). The arrangement of financial statements beginning on or after January 1, 2018, but early application is allowed, is subject to this SAK EMKM. The issuing of SAK EMKM is a way for IAI to demonstrate its support for the expansion of the MSME sector in Indonesia as well as increased implementation of transparency and accountability of financial reporting institutions.

Tax Incentive

According to Wardani (2011), tax incentives are defined as "taxation with the purpose of giving incentives. In some industries, taxes are used to stimulate economic growth in addition to providing revenue for the government. Not only to ensure the longevity of government earnings, but also to offer motivation so that economic activities in specific (pre-determined) domains might advance in a constructive manner. One of the methods frequently employed by developing nations, including Indonesia, to entice investment is tax incentives. It is envisaged that by offering tax incentives, the level of investment will rise and the national economy will benefit from a number of *multiplier* effects. Consequently, state tax revenues are growing (Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

Tax Knowledge

Understanding the theory of general provisions in the area of taxation, the appropriate tax in Indonesia, beginning with the tax subject, tax object, tax rate, calculation of tax payable, recording of tax payable, and how to fill out tax forms, constitutes tax knowledge. 2009's (Veronica Carolina) According to Rahayu (2010) in Wiraharti (2017:29), a research on the significance of tax knowledge for taxpayers is provided. Rahayu (2010) claims that this knowledge has a significant impact on taxpayers' attitudes toward fair tax systems. An attitude of correctly performing obligations through a country's tax system with a balanced quality will be provided with a greater comprehension of the subject.

Information Knowledge Technology

Computer and communications technology together make up information technology. Printers, fingerprint scanners, and even CD ROMs are examples of devices that fall under the category of "computer technology," whereas "telecommunications technology" refers to items that pertain to long-distance communication (Kadir & Triwahyuni, 2013). IT has sped up, simplified, and improved corporate processes. Numerous technology experts have projected that technology would play a significant role in the future, particularly after many industries summarize expenses and other aspects of their operation utilizing technology. Technology has enabled the emergence of numerous small and medium-sized businesses in addition to large-scale ones (Al-Rodhan and Stoudmann, 2006).

Owners or company players are intended to be competent to interpret the information be produced by a variety of disciplines in information technology (Rifqi, 2009). (Sariningtyas & Diah W., 2011). Business process will be increased by the usage of e-systems to assist the

application of tax modernization and supply to improve good service for the community. This is done to make it simple for taxpayers to fulfill their tax-related obligations and to ensure that business operations are effective, efficient, timely, and accurate. The following are some examples of the e-systems that can be used: (1) *e-Registration*, (2) *e-SPT*, (3) *e-filling*, (4) *e-invoicing*, and (5) *e-Billing*.

Development Hypotheses

Accounting Practices' Impact on MSME Taxpayer Compliance

Ajzen (1975) claimed in Theory of Reasoned Action and Theory Planned of Behavior that a person's desires are influenced by actions, subjective norms, and behavior monitoring. The relationship in the application of accounting variable is that desire can affect how accounting is applied. Where someone's action or accomplishing anything will be affected by this desire. In this situation, MSME taxpayers are ready to use accounting, particularly SAK EMKM, in managing their company to assist in meeting tax obligations. Subjective norms are the second type, and they refer that a person's desire can be influenced by their social surroundings.

According to research (Darmawati & Oktaviani, 2018), the use of MSME accounting has a favorable impact on the compliance of MSME taxpayers in e-commerce. This is consistent with the findings of Saputra and Meivira's (2020) study, which found that accounting procedures significantly and favorably affect taxpayer compliance. This description serves as the basis for the following hypothesis:

H1: UMKM Accounting procedures have an impact on MSME taxpayer compliance.

The Impact of Tax Incentives Perception on MSME Taxpayer Compliance

The Theory of Planned Behavior, which states that the intention to act will have an impact on the behavior, can be used to explain the connection between tax incentives and taxpayer compliance (*Attitude Toward Behavior*). Action is a sense of partiality, support, or a sense of being unsupportive or impartial towards the subject of the action. It stems from the person's evaluation of their belief in the outcomes of their behavior. As a result, it is also anticipated that taxpayers will see the government's tax incentive programs favorably.

Payment compliance, reporting, and filling are three components of compliance. According to Latief et alresearch's from 2020, tax incentives have a considerable impact on taxpayer compliance. According to research (Nuskha et al., 2021), offering tax incentives throughout the epidemic has a favorable effect on own taxpayer compliance with Income tax return. This description led to the following hypotheses being developed:

H2: Tax incentives influence compliance by MSME taxpayers

The Impact of Tax Regulation Understanding on MSME Taxpayer Compliance

According to the *Theory of Planned Behavior*, understanding how taxes connect to behavioral beliefs shows how a person's attitude will influence their willingness to behave by being aware of the outcomes of their activities. This idea has an impact on how people perceive their motivation to comply with their tax obligations. The degree of MSME comprehension Taxpayers are subject to assessment based on their knowledge of how to compute due taxes, pay taxes, and report taxes owed.

The findings of Indrawan and Binekas' (2018) study were successful in demonstrating the link between tax awareness and MSME taxpayer compliance. However, study by (Darmayanti & Rahayu, 2017) reveals conflicting findings, namely that tax compliance and tax knowledge are unrelated. The aforementioned description can be used to support the following hypotheses:

H3: Tax law comprehension has an impact on MSME taxpayer compliance.

The Impact of Accounting Practices on MSME Taxpayer Compliance Moderated by Information knowledge Technology

Control Belief, which results in apprehend Behavioral Control, is one of the elements in the *Theory of Planned Behavior* that contributes to the personal's willingness to apply. According to apprehend behavioral control, individual motivation can be affected by his assessment of the degree of effort or ease involved in carrying out a certain behavior (Ajzen, 1991). It will further improve the point of company stagers to pay taxes if taxpayers understand the significance of

accurately execution accounting practices, which be made easier by different available information technologies to avoid recording errors that result in tax computation problems.

According to a study (Achadiyah, 2019), it has been established that the development of an accounting automation system facilitates business owners' ability to manage their finances and make decisions. According to research findings (Tualeka et al., 2021), the employment of information technology has a favorable impact on tax compliance through the financial administration order. Information knowledge technology will so improve the connection among accounting procedures and tax compliance. Thus, the following is the hypothesis that was generated for this investigation.

H4: Information knowledge technology can reduce the impact of accounting procedures on MSME taxpayer compliance.

The Perception of Tax Incentives' Impact on MSME Taxpayer Compliance Moderated by Information Knowledge Technology.

According to Davis (1989), the major goal of the *Technology Acceptance Model* (TAM) is to offer a platform for searcing the affect of outside influences on the beliefs, attitudes, and ambitions of information technology wearer. Therefore, it is envisaged that MSME taxpayers' awareness of information technology will improve their insight of tax incentives and their compliance. Furthermore, the availability of numerous tax benefits during the COVID-19 pandemic will alleviate taxpayers and help them comply with tax laws more consistently.

The use of the e-filling system has a good and considerable impact on taxpayer compliance, according to study (Tambun & Muhtiar, 2019). According to research (Sitorus, 2020), tax incentives and electronic invoicing have an impact on taxpayer compliance in the COVID-19 epidemic era. Tax incentives have the ability to both mitigate and strengthen the impact of e-invoicing on taxpayer compliance in the COVID-19 epidemic period. Considering the aforementioned description and the findings of earlier study, The inference made in this study is

H5: The impact of tax incentives on MSME taxpayer compliance might be moderated by having a basic understanding of information technology.

Understanding Information Technology Has a Moderated Impact on MSME Taxpayer Compliance Compared to Understanding Tax Regulations

The Technology Acceptance Model Theory is a design for estimating and explaining how technology wearers receive and apply the technology in the user's particular work. (Davis & Venkatesh, 2000). The most popular methodology for evaluating the acceptability of information technology, according to Gefen (2003), is TAM. The impact of receiving information systems can be explained by TAM theory with views of usability (usability) and usefulness (usefulness) (Pranata & Supadmi, 2018). According to Davis, et al. (2003), perceived usefulness and simplicity of use are what will determine whether or not a system is acceptable, based on the TAM theory. It is envisaged that the development of a technology-based system will increase the impact of comprehending tax legislation on taxpayer compliance, particularly MSMEs.

By using of information technology while a favorable impact on taxpayer compliance, according to research from Puspita Rama Nopiana and Erni Yanti Natalia from 2018. According to Prayogo and Hasymi's (2018) research, the adoption of the *e-filling* method has a favorable and significant impact on taxpayer compliance. The following hypotheses for this investigation were formed in light of this description:

H6: Understanding of information technology can help MSME taxpayer compliance by reducing the impact of understanding tax regulations.

The research model for this study is as follows, based on the following description:
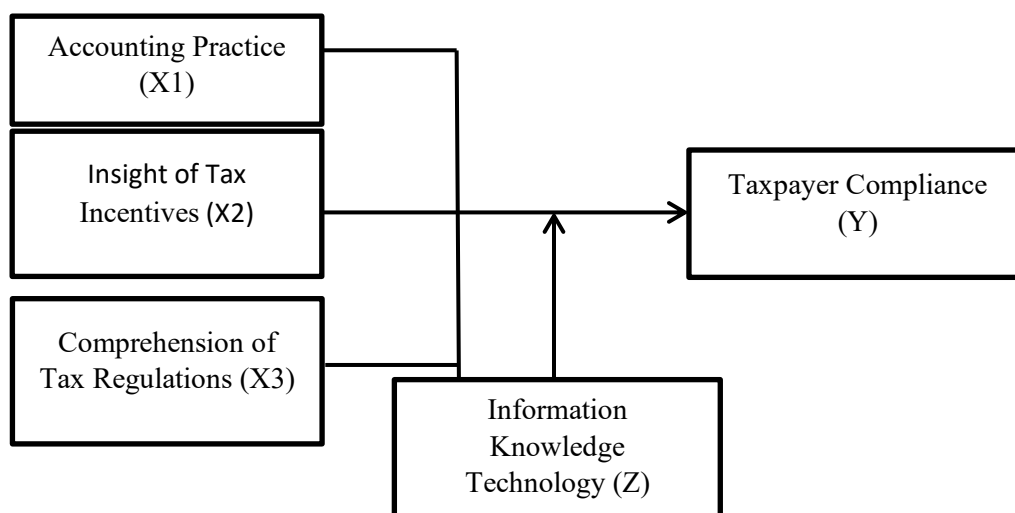
Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

METHOD

Data

Culinary MSME Taxpayers enrolled at KPP Pratama Pekanbaru Senapelan make up the study's population. According to information from KPP Pratama Pekanbaru Senapelan, there would be 43,885 gastronomic SMEs by the first semester of 2021. Researchers employed purposive sampling to determine the sample size using a non-probability sampling method. (1) Respondents who meet the following criteria, such as being an individual taxpayer or an entity that is not BUT (Badang Usaha Tetap) (Permanent Establishment), should be included in the sample for this study (BUT). (2) The respondents are MSME Taxpayers who are still in business, except income from services in conjunction with sovereign labor. Applying the relevant Financial Accounting Standards is step four (SAK). (5) Have a combined gross income in a tax year of no more than Rp 4,800,000,000.00. This study employs the Slovin formula with a 5% margin of *Error* to calculate the minimum sample size, which results in a requirement for 397 samples.

Variable Operational Definition

According to Norman D. Nowak in (Zain, 2008), taxpayer compliance is characterized such as culture of compliance by upholding tax obligations, as seen in circumstances where the taxpayer attempts to realize all determination of tax laws, complete tax forms at all, calculates the quantity of tax accurately, than pays taxes on time. According to research (Safitri, 2021), the following indicators will be evaluated based on the taxpayer compliance variable: (1) Taxpayer compliance in depositing taxes; (2) Compliance in reporting the Notification Letter on time and voluntarily; and (3) Reporting taxes correctly without fraud.

Accountancy Procedures According to research (Azmary et al., 2020), the following are the indicators to be measured: (1) The arrangement of financial statements in the company has been done on a regular and ongoing basis; (2) The accounting information generated manually or electronically in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM); and (3) Financial Accounting Standards for Micro, Small and Medium Entities (SAK EMKM) have been applied in the company's financial statements.

According to Hasibuan (2016), *tax incentives* are a government offer made through tax advantages for particular activities, such as financial endowments for high-quality activities. Knowledge about the government's final MSME tax incentives is the research indicator for the tax incentive policy that will be measured (Safitri, 2021).

Knowledge of tax regulations in this study can be measured through indicators that refer to the research of Muhammad Dimas Adi (2018), which are (1) NPWP (Nomor Pokok Wajib

Pajak) (Taxpayers Identification Numbers) Agency, (2) Business Size, (3) Length of Business, (4) Recent Education, (5) Information and Socialization, (6) Understanding of the Self Assessment System.

Information technology is a tool used to process data, including processing, obtaining, compiling, storing, and manipulating data in different ways to produce quality information, specifically information that is timely, relevant, and accurate and is used for personal, business, and governmental purposes. This is strategic knowledge for making decisions (Sutabri, 2014). The moderating variable indication in this study is the attitude of taxpayers regarding the implementation of system modernization, according to research (Jascinda, 2020).

Data Analysis Technique

The primary data for this study were acquired by fieldwork, with data coming directly from the primary data. The MSME taxpayers in the culinary industry who are registered with KPP Pratama Pekanbaru Senapelan received this research questionnaire. Likert scale instrument is used by this research data collection. Than it measurement scale used is a Likert scale ranging from 1 to 5. This study was use WarpPls *software* version 7.0, the analytical method required to analyze the data is *Structural Equation Modeling* (SEM) *Partial least square* (PLS).

RESULTS

Descriptive Statistical Analysis Results

Descriptive statistical tests results are shown in table 1 below:

Table 1. Descriptive Statistical Analysis Results

Variable	N Data	N Question	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Understanding of Information Technology	397	5	15	25	21,985	2,120
Taxpayer Compliance	397	5	15	25	20,831	2,198
Accounting practice	397	17	51	85	69,950	9,380
Perception of Tax Incentives	397	5	11	25	20,365	3,083
Understanding of Tax Regulations	397	5	15	24	18,904	1,939

From table 1, it can be inferred that a good data distribution exists because the mean is higher than the standard deviation.

Evaluation Of Measurement (Outher) Model
Discriminant Validity Results

Table 2. Square Roots of Average Variance Extracted (AVEs)

	X1	X2	X3	Z	Y
X1	0.809	0.458	-0.04	0.224	0.551
X2	0.458	0.825	-0.009	0.267	0.475
X3	-0.04	-0.009	0.671	-0.051	-0.031
Z	0.224	0.267	-0.051	0.794	0.244
Y	0.551	0.475	-0.031	0.244	0.78

In order to quantify the construct, Table 2 *Convergent Validity* aims to examine the relationship between the items. It is employed to assess the reliability of each construct indicator included in the investigation. As long as an item's loading factor value is more than 0.50, it is considered to have *Convergent Validity*, which all items on the indicator have achieved. *Discriminant Validity* also aims to examine components/indicators of two constructs that shouldn't have a strong correlation. The square root of AVE > from the correlation between latent constructs and the value of *Loading* to *Cross Loading*, which is lower than of the construct, are indicators of the *Discriminant Validity* test with WarpPLS 7.0. Table 3 shows that all of the variables have met the requirements for discriminant validity since each indicator has strong correlation value if compared to other variables.

Reliability Test Results

Table 3. Outher/Measurement Model

Construct	*Composite Reliability*	*Cronbach Alpha*
Accounting Practice	0.970	0.966
Perception of Tax Incentives	0.914	0.881
Understanding of Tax Regulations	0,800	0,687
Understanding of Information Technology	0.892	0.845
Taxpayer Compliance	0.885	0.836

Based on Table 3, each indicator's *composite reliability* value is larger than 0.7, meaning that all indicators in the estimated model satisfy the criteria for *discriminant reliability*.

Structural (*Inner*) Model Test

Table 4. R-*Square* Value Result

Research Indicator	R-Square
Taxpayer Compliance	0.456

Based on Table 4, the R-Square value for the taxpayer compliance variable is 0.451. These findings demonstrate that accounting practice variables, views of tax incentives, and awareness of information technology all influence 45.1% of the variables related to taxpayer compliance. While the remaining 54.9% could be impacted by factors that were not considered in this study.

Table 5. Fit dan Quality Indices Model

	Index	P-Value	Criteria	Result
APC	0,176	<0,001	P <0,05	Approved
ARS	0,456	<0,001	P<0,05	Approved
AARS	0,448	<0,001	P<0,05	Approved
AVIF	1,219		AVIF < 5	Approved
	Good if <3.3			
AFVIF	1,387		AFVIF < 5	Approved
	Good if <3.3			
SPR	1,000		SPR > 0,7	Approved
RSCR	1,000		RSCR > 0,9	Approved
SSR	1,000		SSR > 0,7	Approved
NLBCDR	0,750		NLBCDR > 0,7	Approved

Based on Table 5, the *Inner Model* is approved because all test indices have satisfied the requirements.
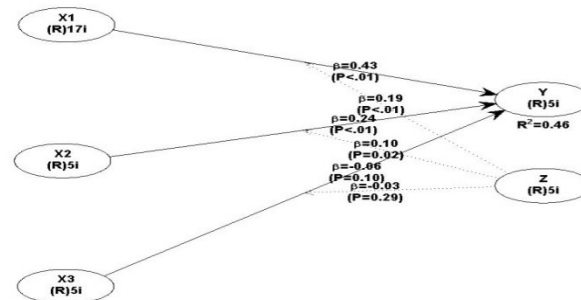
HYPOTHESIS TEST RESULTS

Figure 2. SEM Model

Table 6. Direct Effect

Hypothesis	*Path coefficient*	*p-value*	*Effect size*	Result
H$_1$	0,431	<0,001	0,249	Approved
H$_2$	0,238	<0,001	0,115	Approved
H$_3$	-0,064	0,098	0,004	Disapproved
H$_4$	0,194	<0,001	0,052	Approved
H5	0,103	0,019	0,033	Approved
H6	-0,028	0,286	0,003	Disapproved

Description a *Structural Equation Modeling* (SEM) in accordance with Figure 2 begins to verifying the hypothesis using *WarpPLS*. The p-value for the hypothesis test is less than 0.05, the hypothesis is approved; if it is greater than 0.05, the hypothesis is dissaproved.

DISCUSSION

Accounting Practices' Impact on MSME Taxpayer Compliance
Ajzen (1975) claimed in Theory of Reasoned Action and Theory Planned of Behavior that a person's desires are influenced by actions, subjective norms, and behavior monitoring. The relationship in the application of accounting variable is that desire can affect how accounting is applied. Where someone's action or accomplishing anything will be affected by this desire. In this situation, MSME taxpayers are ready to use accounting, particularly SAK EMKM, in managing their company to assist in meeting tax obligations. Subjective norms are the second type, and they refer that a person's desire can be influenced by their social surroundings.

According to research (Darmawati & Oktaviani, 2018), the use of MSME accounting has a favorable impact on the compliance of MSME taxpayers in e-commerce. This is consistent with the findings of Saputra and Meivira's (2020) study, which found that accounting procedures significantly and favorably affect taxpayer compliance. In this research accounting procedures have a big impact on how well MSME taxpayers who are registered with KPP Pratama Pekanbaru Senapelan comply with the law. This implies that the MSME tax compliance level will be higher the better the MSMEs' accounting procedures and SAK EMKM implementation are.

The Impact of Tax Incentives Perception on MSME Taxpayer Compliance
Payment compliance, reporting, and filling are three components of compliance. According to Latief et alresearch's from 2020, tax incentives have a considerable impact on taxpayer compliance. According to research (Nuskha et al., 2021), offering tax incentives throughout the epidemic has a favorable effect on own taxpayer compliance with Income tax return. Then the

result of this study is the tax incentive perceptions on the pandemic's MSME taxpayer compliance have a big impact too. This implies that the MSME tax compliance level will be better when the tax incentive perceptions improved.

The Impact of Tax Regulation Understanding on MSME Taxpayer Compliance
The findings of Indrawan and Binekas' (2018) study were successful in demonstrating the link between tax awareness and MSME taxpayer compliance. However, study by (Darmayanti & Rahayu, 2017) reveals conflicting findings, namely that tax compliance and tax knowledge are unrelated. Then the result of this study is the compliance of MSME taxpayers enrolled at KPP Pratama Pekanbaru Senapelan is unaffected by their knowledge of tax laws. This implies that the level of taxpayer compliance is unaffected by how well a person understands their tax laws.

The Impact of Accounting Practices on MSME Taxpayer Compliance Moderated by Information knowledge Technology
According to a study (Achadiyah, 2019), it has been established that the development of an accounting automation system facilitates business owners' ability to manage their finances and make decisions. According to research findings (Tualeka et al., 2021), the employment of information technology has a favorable impact on tax compliance through the financial administration order. Information knowledge technology will so improve the connection among accounting procedures and tax compliance. This study state that the compliance of MSME taxpayers registered at KPP Pratama Pekanbaru Senapelan will be strengthened by improved accounting procedures and a moderate awareness of information technology. As a result, taxpayer compliance will rise in MSMEs with higher-quality accounting practices that are restrained by technological knowledge.

The Perception of Tax Incentives' Impact on MSME Taxpayer Compliance Moderated by Information Knowledge Technology
The use of the e-filling system has a good and considerable impact on taxpayer compliance, according to study (Tambun & Muhtiar, 2019). According to research (Sitorus, 2020), tax incentives and electronic invoicing have an impact on taxpayer compliance in the COVID-19 epidemic era. Tax incentives have the ability to both mitigate and strengthen the impact of e-invoicing on taxpayer compliance in the COVID-19 epidemic period. Then this study state that the compliance of MSME taxpayers registered at KPP Pratama Pekanbaru Senapelan will rise and strengthen with each unit go up in insight of tax advantages with a moderate comprehension of information technology. This indicates that the greater the level of taxpayer compliance, which is influenced by technology knowledge and the expanding perspective of MSMEs about tax advantages.

Understanding Information Technology Has a Moderated Impact on MSME Taxpayer Compliance Compared to Understanding Tax Regulations
The impact of receiving information systems can be explained by TAM theory with views of usability (usability) and usefulness (usefulness) (Pranata & Supadmi, 2018). By using of information technology while a favorable impact on taxpayer compliance, according to research from Puspita Rama Nopiana and Erni Yanti Natalia from 2018. According to Prayogo and Hasymi's (2018) research, the adoption of the e-filling method has a favorable and significant impact on taxpayer compliance. Then this research state that the influence of comprehending tax laws on MSME taxpayer compliance recorded at KPP Pratama Pekanbaru Senapelan cannot be strengthened by knowledge of information technology.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion
Based on the result of the data processing and analysis, it is possible to draw the conclusion that Accounting Practices significantly improve MSME Taxpayer Compliance. Compliance among MSME taxpayers is significantly influenced favorably by perceptions of tax incentives. The compliance of MSME taxpayers is unaffected by understanding of tax regulations. The impact of accounting practices on MSME taxpayer compliance is moderated by knowledge of

information technology. Understanding Moderate Information Technology improves MSME Taxpayer Compliance perceptions of Tax Incentives. Information knowledge technology is insufficient to mitigate the impact of tax incentives on MSME taxpayer compliance.

Suggestions

Based on the study that has been done, the researcher offers the following suggestions:

1. For KPP Pratama Pekanbaru Senapelan, in order to increase MSME taxpayer compliance, it is recommended to use information technology medium to further improve socialization on accounting practices and tax incentives.
2. It is recommended to employ or add more independent variables that have the potential to influence taxpayer compliance in future studies, as well as additional moderating and mediating variables.
3. Only the SMEs in the food industry registered at KPP Pratama Pekanbaru Senapelan are examined in this study. Therefore, it is advised that future study either broaden the subject by looking at MSMEs in a wider industry or be able to collect data from an increasing number of respondents.

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