DOES TAX MORALE ABLE TO MODERATE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION AND TAXPAYER COMPLIANCE?

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The purpose of this research is to examine the effect of perceptions of corruption on taxpayer compliance with tax morale as a moderating variable.

Methodology/approach: This research is explanatory research. The population in this study amounted to 29.555 Individual Employee Taxpayers. The sampling technique used the slovin method, so the research sample amounted to 100. The data collection technique uses a questionnaire by distributing questionnaires and google forms. The number of questionnaires used in the analysis was 100 questionnaires (100%). Analysis of the data in this study using Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA).

Findings: Research results show that tax morale can moderate the relationship between Corruption Perceptions and Taxpayer Compliance, thus high corruption is influenced by low levels of morality and ultimately also has an impact on taxpayer compliance, so as to minimize corruption levels high morale is required.

Practical and Theoretical contribution/Originality: The results of this study confirm the theoretical study of perceptions of corruption on taxpayer compliance by moderating tax morale so that it can be used as a reference for academics. For Fiscus, it can contribute ideas on how tax morale can be increased to reduce public perceptions of corruption so that taxpayer trust and compliance will also increase.

KEYWORDS: Perception of Corruption, Taxpayers Compliance, Tax Morale;

ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian: *Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menguji pengaruh persepsi korupsi terhadap kepatuhan wajib pajak dengan moral pajak sebagai variable pemoderasi.*

Metode/pendekatan: *Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksplanatori. Populasi dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 29.555 wajib*

pajak orang pribadi pegawai. Tehnik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode slovin, sehingga sampel penelitian berjumlah 100. Tehnik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dengan cara penyebaran kuesioner dan google form. Jumlah kueioner yang digunakan dalam analisis 100 kuesioner (100%). Analisa data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA).

Hasil: *Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa moral dapat memoderasi hubungan antara persepsi korupsi dengan kepatuhan wajib pajak, dengan demikian tingginya korupsi dipengaruhi oleh rendahnya tingkat moralitas dan pada akhirnya juga berdampak terhadap kepatuhan wajib pajak, sehingga untuk meminimalisir tingkat korupsi diperlukan moral yang tinggi.*

Kontribusi Praktik dan Teoretis/Orisinalitas: *Hasil studi ini mengkonfirmasi kajian tentang teoritis tentang persepsi korupsi terhadap kepatuhan wajib pajak dengan pemoderasi moral pajak sehingga dapat dijadikan referensi bagi para akdemisi. Bagi fiscus dapat memberikan sumbangan pemikiran bagaimana moral pajak dapat di tingkatakan untuk mengurangi persepsi masyarakat terhadap korupsi sehingga kepercayaan dan kepatuhan wajib pajak juga akan meningkat.*

KATA KUNCI : *Kepatauhan Wajib Pajak; Moral Pajak; Persepsi Korupsi.*

INTRODUCTION

The implementation of tax collection in Indonesia is inseparable from problems. Tax issues that lead to non-compliance. Tax compliance in Indonesia is still low. This is evidenced by the average tax ratio under other countries. In 2018, Indonesia's tax ratio was only 11.9%, while the average OECD countries' tax ratio was 34.3%. Low tax ratios are a common problem faced by developing countries (OECD, 2023). This is a very serious problem because the tax ratio is still lower even though it is compared to fellow developing countries.

In its development, the strategy undertaken to increase compliance emphasizes the importance of psychological and behavioral factors (Weber et al., 2014; The World Bank, 2015). At the heart of the compliance strategy is increasing attention to gaining a better understanding of taxpayer obligations and the factors that can reduce negative taxpayer attitudes (Benk et al., 2016a).

Taxpayer compliance is an attitude that must be owned by taxpayers in carrying out all their tax obligations and enjoying their rights in accordance with applicable tax regulations. Taxpayer compliance is one of the right steps to meet the tax revenue target. The more obedient the taxpayer, the more tax income will increase (Safitri, 2017). In implementing the self-assessment system, compliance is an important aspect to increase tax revenue, so it is necessary to know the factors that affect the level of taxpayer compliance. (Benk et al., 2016b) assumes taxpayers always do tax avoidance so that knowledge is needed about the factors that can reduce the negative attitudes of taxpayers.

One of the factors causing the disobedient condition of society, one of which is the case of tax evasion by tax officials. The existence of cases of tax corruption is a trigger for non-compliance by taxpayers (Melgar, N., Rossi, M. & Smith, 2010;Christianto and Suyanto 2014). Tax corruption is an unlawful act committed by tax officials by embezzling tax money or abusing authority, which aims to enrich oneself, harm other parties and the taxpayer's knowledge of corruption is a situation where the taxpayer sees irregularities in the form of corruption against the tax money paid by the taxpayer either through media coverage or personal experience. So that there is an idea that tax revenue money is not used properly but is used by certain individuals for their personal interests which can be detrimental to the state. High levels of corruption are evident in Indonesia. The quantitative findings clearly show that perceptions of corruption weaken taxpayers' intention to report actual income (Rosid, Evans, and Tran-Nam 2016; Subhan et al., 2020).

At the individual level, perceived high levels of corruption may have a spiraling effect on individuals. an increased perception of corruption may have a negative effect and undermine individual morality by subconsciously encouraging people to believe that corruption is normal and socially acceptable in national contexts (Melgar, N., Rossi, M. & Smith, 2010; Richey, 2010).

Perceptions of corruption can foster a culture of distrust among stakeholders towards related institutions (Melgar, N., Rossi, M. & Smith, 2010), reinforcing public perceptions of being corrupted which causes taxpayers to give up reciprocal relations with the government (Fjeldstad Odd-Helge & Tungodden Bertil, 2003). When a higher level of perceived corruption depresses the level of tax morale and can then reduce the moral cost of avoiding taxes and further encourages taxpayers to behave opportunistically (Torgler, 2004). As a result, perceptions of corruption may have a worse effect than corruption itself (Melgar, N., Rossi, M. & Smith, 2010).

Taxpayer compliance is highly dependent on the level of morality of the taxpayer, the higher the morality of the taxpayer, the higher the level of taxpayer compliance. Frecknall-hughes, (2020) say, moral is an action or behavior that is considered right, socially acceptable, appropriate, and reasonable. In the context of moral tax the extent to which a person's intrinsic motivation can comply with taxes. Tax morale is the key to voluntary tax compliance (Torgler, 2005).

Morality is a person's internal motivation that can appear as a belief or moral obligation and willingness by the taxpayer himself to obey taxes which is expressed as an attitude of tax compliance (Widodo Widi, 2010). (Kohlberg et al., 1995) state that Morality is basically seen as a settlement between self and group interests, between rights and obligations. Moral is behavior that is considered right, socially acceptable, appropriate, and reasonable (Frecknall-hughes, 2020). The relationship with tax morale is the extent to which a person's intrinsic motivation is to comply with taxes. Tax morale is the key to voluntary tax compliance (Torgler, 2005).

The first study on tax morale in relation to taxpayer compliance was conducted by (Schmölders G, 2006). He explained tax morale as the attitude of a group or entire population of taxpayers regarding the issue of fulfilling or ignoring their tax obligations. Another contribution to the concept of tax morale is (Luttmer & Singhal, 2014) define tax morale as an umbrella term that describes non-economic motivations with respect to tax compliance. These motivations include intrinsic motivation to pay taxes or feel guilty if you don't pay taxes. This concept is widely accepted by the majority of scholars who analyze tax moral issues (Randlane, 2012; Mohdali, Raihana, Pope 2011).

Based on the description above, this study was conducted to re-examine the effect of perceptions of corruption on taxpayer compliance (Christianto & Suyanto, 2014); Rosid et al., 2016), while this study uses tax morale as a moderating variable. This is important to do because the high level of corruption is caused by a lack of public morality which results in a reduced level of taxpayer compliance. (Torgler, 2004) explains when a high level of perceived corruption can depress the level of tax morale and then can reduce the moral cost of avoiding taxes which further encourages taxpayers to behave opportunistically. In addition, perceptions of corruption can also foster a culture of distrust among stakeholders towards related institutions (Melgar, N., Rossi, M. & Smith, 2010), Taxpayers will be more compliance if government use tax monies wisely or when taxpayers get benefits for the taxes paid in terms of public goods and social amenities that they prefer (Kiow et al., 2017).

The psychological attribution theory was first proposed by (Heider, 1958) This theory observes individual behavior to determine why people do and what they do, so that someone will understand whether the behavior is caused by internal or external factors. Then Weiner (1974) developed this theory to focus on achievement by identifying ability, effort, task difficulty and luck as the most important factors influencing attribution to achievement. Attributions are classified along three causal dimensions: locus of control (internal versus external), stability, and control. The stability dimension captures whether or not it causes change over time. Dimensions of control, namely the causes of someone who cannot be controlled, such as skills / abilities, from causes that cannot be controlled, such as talents, moods, actions of others, and luck. In the context of research, perceptions of corruption are individual behaviors that are influenced by internal and external factors.

Furthermore, Planned behavior theory explains that attitude towards behavior is an important point that can predict an action, however it is necessary to consider a person's attitude in testing subjective norms and measuring the person's perceived behavioral control. If there is a positive attitude, support from people around and a perception of ease because there are no barriers to behavior, the person's intention to behave is higher (Ajzen, 2005).

In Indonesia, apart from economy and politics, culture also has a significant influence on the development of corruption (Robertson-Snape, 1999). Social rules and moral views are also interconnected and vary significantly between different cultures and societies. (Vladimir, 1967; Melgar, N., Rossi, M. & Smith, 2010). In general, to measure the level of corruption is based on indicators that are subjective. These subjective indicators generally use the perception of corruption (Olken & Pande, 2012; Campbell, 2013).

Perception itself is the integration of the individual and the stimuli he receives (Krech; Richard S., 1962), Whereas Siegel (1989) defines a person in selecting, organizing and interpreting stimuli into something meaningful and coherent with the world. Thus the emergence of perception is influenced by internal and external factors. Internal factors in the form of individuals while external factors in the form of stimuli and the environment.

Perceptions of corruption and compliance are different things, but they are easily interrelated. In developing countries with high levels of corruption, the amount of state tax revenue is also reduced so that government spending is unproductive and fails to meet its objectives. In addition, perceptions of corruption can foster a culture of distrust among stakeholders and related institutions (Melgar, N., Rossi, M. & Smith, 2010), Taxpayers will be more compliance if government use tax monies wisely or when taxpayers get benefits for the taxes paid in terms of public goods and social amenities that they prefer (Kiow et al., 2017).

From a fiscal exchange perspective, corruption can reduce compliance motivation because taxpayers feel that corruption will reduce benefits because the amount of government

revenue will decrease (Andreoni J; Eradd B; Feinstein J, 1998). As a result, perceptions of corruption may have a worse effect than corruption itself (Melgar, N., Rossi, M. & Smith, 2010). Slemrod & Slemrod (2019) studied the correlation between government integrity and taxpayer compliance and found a significant positive relationship. Taxpayers' trust in the government is most likely related to their perception of government corruption (Jimenez & Iyer, 2016). Several studies have confirmed a positive relationship between taxpayer compliance and trust in government in several different countries (Richardson, 2006). This philosophy shows that trust in the government has a major influence on taxpayer compliance. This is different from the results of research (Wahyuni E.D, et al 2022) which states that trust in tax authorities has no effect on taxpayer compliance

Knowledge of taxpayers about perceptions of corruption is a condition where taxpayers see deviations in the form of corruption against tax money that has been paid by taxpayers either through media coverage or personal experience. So there is an idea that tax revenue is not used properly but is used by certain individuals for their personal interests which can harm the state. The high level of corruption is evident in Indonesia. The quantitative findings clearly show that the perception of corruption weakens the intention of taxpayers to report actual income (Rosid et al., 2016).

Taxpayer compliance Taxpayer compliance is a condition of a taxpayer in fulfilling tax regulations and also reporting his income accurately and honestly. From this condition, taxpayer compliance can be defined as obedience to do things or the provisions of the rules that are required and implemented, followed by sanctions in the field of taxation, although sanctions in the field of taxation affect taxpayer compliance (Akbar & Nuryatno, 2018; Famami AH, 2019).

Tax compliance behavior is a very dynamic concept. The concept of compliance can be seen from two different levels. 1). Micro level. This level assumes that taxpayer compliance behavior can change over time. 2) Macro Level. This level assumes that taxpayer compliance does not only occur in a dynamic environment but also involves various types of taxpayers which ultimately results in various types of compliance (McKerchar & Evans, 2011b; Subhan et al., 2020).

Tax compliance can be categorized into two approaches, namely conceptual and operational. The conceptual approach tends to emphasize the willingness of taxpayers to comply (Kirchler, 2007; Weber et al., 2014), while the operational approach focuses on the administration of certain tax obligations (Jackson, B.R. and Milliron, 1986; (Alm, J., Jackson, B.R. & Mckee, 1992; OECD, 2004). In a practical setting, the operational approach generally evaluates whether the taxpayer has registered, made reports, and paid tax obligations on time. Thus, based on this approach, the level of taxpayer compliance is easily measured and evaluated from all aspects of tax requirements.

Research (Safitri 2017; Wibisono 2017; Mardhiah 2021; Mukoffi et al. 2022; Widia et al. 2022) shows that there is a significant positive effect between perceptions of corruption on taxpayer compliance. whereas research (Mahasurya and Budiartha 2020) shows that perceptions of tax corruption have a negative effect on taxpayer compliance. The more deviant behavior of tax officers in carrying out their duties, such as tax officers who commit acts of tax corruption, will have an impact on decreasing public trust in tax institutions, and will make people reluctant to pay taxes. In contrast to the results of research (Susanto J.N 2019; Sandra 2020) which states that perceptions of corruption do not affect taxpayer compliance. Based on the differences in research results, it is necessary to re-examine the

perceptions of corruption on taxpayer compliance, thus the hypothesis can be formulated as follows

H₁: Perceptions of corruption affect taxpayer compliance

Many efforts to prevent corruption have been carried out, one of which is anti-corruption education, but the reality is that corruption cases are very rife, especially in Indonesia. In order to increase government revenue, prevention of corruption needs to be done. Yamin, (2016) explains that a person is motivated to commit corruption, partly due to human greed, consumption, lack of religion, lack of morality in dealing with temptations of corruption, and lack of ethics as an official. This means that someone committing corruption is caused by individual behavior in the form of an internal drive to commit corruption, this is due to low religiosity, morality and integrity of employees and leaders. Then (Heider, 1958) in his theory explains that a person's behavior is caused by internal and external factors. This theory combines internal forces and external forces that can influence the behavior of each individual person. Thus, based on the description above, corruption is caused by internal and external causes due to low religiosity, morality and integrity.

In a moral context, ethical theory terms morals as individual values or principles in making right or wrong decisions. This thinking underlies a person's compliance with the taxation system, of course, the decision to obey (obey) and disobey is influenced by a value or principle adhered to by the individual concerned. In the context of moral tax the extent to which a person's intrinsic motivation can comply with taxes. Tax morale is the key to voluntary tax compliance (Torgler, 2005).

The relationship between corruption, tax morale and compliance becomes a unity that influences each other, meaning that high corruption is influenced by low levels of morality and in the end also has an impact on taxpayer compliance, so to minimize the level of corruption, high morale is needed. High morality affects the decline in corruption so that public perceptions of corruption are also reduced. The declining public perception of corruption has an impact on increasing taxpayer compliance. (Mishler & Rose, 2008) argues that the increased perception of corruption has a negative effect and undermines individual morality by unconsciously encouraging people to commit corruption and is socially acceptable.

In Indonesia, the tax system still adheres to a self-assessment system to be applied to taxpayers. This system provides flexibility for taxpayers to calculate, report, deposit and report their tax obligations to the tax authorities. This self-assessment system is very prone to irregularities and delays in reporting and depositing, so that a strong motivation is needed from each taxpayer to comply with the applicable laws and regulations. Taxpayer compliance is one of the right steps to meet tax revenue targets. The more obedient the taxpayer, the more tax income will increase (Safitri, 2017). Benk et al (2016b) assumes taxpayers always do tax avoidance so that knowledge is needed about the factors that can reduce the negative attitude of taxpayers. Stefani & Sandra A (2020) stated that the perception of corruption has no effect on taxpayer awareness and when tax awareness mediates the perception of corruption there is also no effect on taxpayer compliance. Different from the research results (Tambun & Haryati, 2022) shows that there is an influence between the perception of corruption on tax awareness through tax morale.

Research (Sani 2016; Palimbong and Tangdialla 2021; Awaluddin, Husin, and Sari 2022) states that tax morale has a positive but not significant effect on taxpayer compliance. In contrast to the results of research (Sriniyati 2020; Indrawan and Larasati 2022) states that morals do not affect taxpayer compliance. Meanwhile, research Tambun & Haryati (2022)

shows that there is an influence between perceptions of corruption on tax awareness through tax morals. Based on differences in research results and ethical theories, it is necessary to re-examine the effect of perceptions of corruption on tax awareness through tax morals. Thus the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H$_2$: Tax Morale moderates the relationship between perceptions of corruption and taxpayer compliance

METHOD

This research is an explanatory research. The population in the study amounted to 29.555 employee individual taxpayers registered at the Pamekasan Pratama Tax Service Office. The sampling method used Accidental Sampling, while to determine the number of samples using the slovin method, so the research sample amounted to 100. This study used primary data. The data collection technique uses a questionnaire by distributing questionnaires and google forms. The number of questionnaires used in the analysis was 100 questionnaires (100%).

The variables in this study are the independent variable (X1), namely perceptions of corruption, the dependent variable (Y), and the moderating variable (X2), namely tax morale. The indicators for measuring Corruption Perceptions (X1) in this study are the Justice Aspect, the tax system, Discrimination, the possibility of detecting fraud (Nickerson et al., 2009). Taxpayer compliance (Y) is measured by five statement items used by Mohdali, Raihana & Pope (2011) namely paying my taxes according to regulations because of a sense of responsibility, paying taxes according to regulations to support the State, it is my obligation as a citizen to pay taxes according to the immoral rules of not paying taxes to the government and everyone paying the correct amount of taxes will enjoy better public facilities. While the measurements used in tax morale (X2) use measurements developed by (Cyan, Koumpias, and Martinez-Vazquez 2016; Rahman 2017) consisting of knowledge of taxation, tax fairness, and trust in the government.

The data analysis technique in this study uses Moderated Regression Anlyisis (MRA). MRA is a special application of multiple linear regression, where the regression equation contains elements of interaction (multiplication of two or more independent variables).This interaction test is used to determine the extent to which the interaction of tax moral variables can affect corruption on taxpayer compliance. The Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) equation model used:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1.X_1 + \beta_2(X_1 * X_2) + e$$

Where:

Y $\quad$ = Taxpayer compliance

α $\quad$ = Constant

β_1-β_2 = regression coefficient

X_1 $\quad$ = independent variable

X_2 $\quad$ = moderating variable

E $\quad$ = $\quad$ Residual

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistical Test

Table 1 is the result of descriptive statistical test results. This analysis uses the minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation values. Based on table 1, the results of descriptive statistical tests can be explained as follows:

1. Perception of Corruption has a minimum value of 4 and a maximum value of 20, the average value (mean) is 9.90. These results indicate that the average perception of corruption is good. The standard deviation has a value of 3.233 which means that the respondents' answers to the questionnaire statements vary.

2. The tax moral variable has a minimum value of 6 and a maximum value of 30. The average value (mean) of tax morals is 24.54. This result shows the average (mean) is good. The standard deviation has a value of 4.521 which means that the respondents' answers to the questionnaire statements vary.

3. Taxpayer compliance has a minimum value of 7 and a maximum value of 35. The average value (mean) of taxpayer compliance is 29.58. These results show that the average taxpayer compliance is quite good. The standard deviation of the Taxpayer Compliance variable has a value of 5.244 which means that the questionnaire statements vary.

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Perception of Corruption	100	4	20	9,90	3,233
tax moral	100	6	30	24,54	4,251
Taxpayer compliance	100	7	35	29,58	5,244

Tabel 1. Descriptive Statistics

Source: processed data

Classical Assumption Test Results

Normality Test Results

The normality test was conducted to determine whether in the regression model, the dependent variable and the independent variable both had a normal distribution or not. The results of the normality test with the Asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed) of 0.068 is greater than 0.05 or (0.068 > 0.05) it can be concluded that the data are normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test Results

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether there is a correlation between the independent variables in the regression model. Based on the test results, it shows that all the independent variables used in this study show a tolerance value > 0.1 and the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value of each independent variable is less than 10, namely the variable perception of corruption, the VIF value is 1.033 with a tolerance of 0.968. . VIF on the Tax Moral variable is 1.033 with a tolerance of 0.968. So it can be concluded that all independent variables are not found to have a correlation between independent variables, so that all independent variables are said to be good and can be used in this study.

Result of Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether the values in the regression model have an inequality of residual variance from one observation to another. Heteroscedasticity test results show that the variable perception of corruption has a significance value of 0.241 above 5%, so it can be concluded that the regression model does not occur heteroscedasticity.

Hypothesis Test

This research hypothesis test uses Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA). The MRA test is used to test whether tax morale can moderate the relationship between Corruption Perceptions and Taxpayer Compliance.

Determination Coefficient Test 1

Table 2 shows that the value of R Square is 0.008. These results indicate that the relationship between Corruption Perceptions of Taxpayer Compliance has a relationship of 0.8%. Thus 0.8% of the dependent variable can be explained by the Corruption Perception variable, while 99.2% is explained by other variables that are not explained by the regression model.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.090ᵃ	0.008	-0.002	5.249

Source: processed data

Tabel 2. Determination Coefficient Test 1

Determination Coefficient Test 2

Table 3 shows the R Square value of 0.627. While the value of Adjusted R Square is 0.620, indicating the coefficient of determination or the role of variance (independent variable in relation to the dependent variable). From table 2, it can be seen that there is an increase in the adjusted R square value from -0.2% to 62.2% in table 3. The adjusted R Square of 0.620 indicates that tax morale can strengthen the relationship between the influence of perceived corruption on taxpayer compliance. 62% of the taxpayer compliance variable can be explained by the Corruption Perception variable which is moderated by Tax Morals, the remaining 38% is explained by other factors.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.792ᵃ	.627	.620	3.233

Source: processed data

Tabel 3. Determination Coefficient Test 2

Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) Test

This test was conducted to examine the interaction of the moderating variable in the form of tax morale. The test results are shown in table 4 below:

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	
(Constant)	30.500	1.063		.000

Tabel 4. Moderated Regression Analysis Test Results

	-3.030	.270	-1.868	.000
Perception of Corruption				
Perception of Corruption and tax moral	.119	.009	2.111	.000

Source: processed data

Table 4 shows that the interaction of the corruption perception variable and tax morale has a significance value of 0.000 less than 0.05, this indicates that the tax moral variable can moderate the relationship between corruption perceptions and taxpayer compliance.

Test of Significance of Individual Parameters (T-Test)
The t test is a test used to determine the effect of the independent variable partially on the dependent variable. Based on table 4 the perception of corruption has a significance value of 0.000 which is smaller than 0.05, this indicates that the variable perception of corruption has an effect on taxpayer compliance.

Simultaneous Regression Test (F-Test)
The F test is used to find out how much influence the independent variables have together on the dependent variable.

Tabel 4.
Simultaneous Regression Test (F-Test)

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	1860.627	3	620.209	69.093	.000[a]
Residual	861.733	96	8.976		
Total	2722.360	99			

Source: processed data

Based on table 5, the F value is 69,093 with a significance level of 0.000 less than 0.05, so the regression model can be used to predict taxpayer compliance. In other words, Tax Morale can moderate the relationship between Corruption Perceptions and Taxpayer Compliance.

Discussion of Research Results
The Influence of Corruption Perceptions on Taxpayer Compliance
Perceptions of corruption and compliance are different things, but they are related. Perceptions of corruption can foster a culture of distrust among stakeholders and related institutions (Melgar, N., Rossi, M. & Smith, 2010). Taxpayer compliance is a condition of a taxpayer in fulfilling tax regulations and also reporting his income accurately and honestly. Based on table 4 the perception of corruption has a significance value of 0.000 <0.05, this indicates that the variable perception of corruption affects taxpayer compliance (H1 is accepted). Then based on the results of the R Square test, the perceived value of corruption on taxpayer compliance is 0.008. These results indicate that 0.8% of the Taxpayer Compliance variable can be explained by the Corruption Perceptions variable, the rest cannot be explained by the independent variable in this case Corruption Perceptions.
These results explain that the higher the level of corruption, the level of public trust in stakeholders, it will reduce the level of public compliance in fulfilling tax regulations and also

reporting their income. Thus, the higher the level of corruption that occurs, the public's trust in this case the taxpayer will decrease, consequently the level of taxpayer compliance decreases..

Jimenez & Iyer, (2016) explained that taxpayers' trust in the government is most likely related to their perception of government corruption (Jimenez & Iyer, 2016). Several studies have confirmed a positive relationship between taxpayer compliance and trust in government in several different countries (Richardson, 2006). This philosophy shows that trust in the government has a major influence on taxpayer compliance. Thus, in order to increase taxpayer compliance, the perceived corruption of taxpayers needs to be minimized in order to increase government revenue in the taxation sector.

The results of this study are in line with (Safitri 2017; Wibisono 2017; Mardhiah 2021; Mukoffi et al. 2022; Widia et al. 2022) indicating that there is a significant positive effect between perceptions of corruption on taxpayer compliance. whereas research (Mahasurya and Budiartha 2020) shows that perceptions of tax corruption have a negative effect on taxpayer compliance. The more deviant behavior of tax officers in carrying out their duties, such as tax officers who commit acts of tax corruption, will have an impact on decreasing public trust in tax institutions, and will make people reluctant to pay taxes.

Psychological attribution theory explains individual behavior to determine why people do and what they do, so that someone will understand whether the behavior is caused by internal or external factors. Internally caused behavior or internal attribution is behavior that is under the individual's own personal control. Externally caused behavior or external attribution is behavior that is influenced from outside the individual. Thus this philosophy shows that trust in the government has a major influence on taxpayer compliance.

Tax Morale moderates the relationship between perceptions of corruption and taxpayer compliance

Moral is behavior that is considered right, socially acceptable, appropriate, and reasonable (Frecknall-hughes, 2020). The relationship with tax morale is the extent to which a person's intrinsic motivation is to comply with taxes. Tax morale is the key to voluntary tax compliance (Torgler, 2005). Based on table 5, the F value is 69,093 with a significance level of 0.000 <0.05. Thus, Tax Morale can moderate the relationship between Corruption Perceptions and Taxpayer Compliance. This panel research is in line with the research results Tambun and Haryati (2022) showing that there is an influence between perceptions of corruption on tax awareness through tax morals.

Ethical theory terms morals as individual values or principles in making right or wrong decisions. This thinking underlies a person's obedience to the tax system, of course the decision to obey (obey) and not obey is influenced by a value or principle that is adhered to by the individual concerned. In the context of tax morale, the extent to which a person's intrinsic motivation can comply with taxes. The relationship between corruption, tax morale and compliance become one unit that influences each other, meaning that high corruption is influenced by low levels of morality and in the end it also has an impact on taxpayer compliance, so as to minimize the level of corruption high morale is needed. High morality affects the decline in corruption so that public perceptions of corruption are also reduced. The decline in public perception of corruption also has an impact on increasing taxpayer compliance. Mishler & Rose (2008) argues that the increased perception of corruption has a negative effect and undermines individual morality by unconsciously encouraging people to commit corruption and is socially acceptable.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study provide empirical evidence on "Is tax morale able to moderate the relationship between perceptions of corruption and taxpayer compliance" provides the following conclusions: perceptions of corruption affect taxpayer compliance and tax morale can moderate the relationship between perceptions of corruption on taxpayer compliance. Thus it can be concluded that when the government will increase tax revenues from the tax sector, the level of corruption felt by the public can be minimized and even reduced. To suppress the occurrence of corruption, it can increase morality, especially the morale of the tax authorities. The higher the level of morality, the less corruption, the lower the level of morality, the more corruption will occur as a result of which the public's trust in the government (fiscal authorities) will also decrease and in the end the level of taxpayer compliance will decrease/lower.

Practitioner/implication: This study offers interesting insights for tax authorities, how perceptions of corruption can strengthen the relationship between tax morale and taxpayer compliance. The stronger the public's perception of corruption, the less trust the taxpayer has in the tax authorities and the less the taxpayer's compliance with the law

This study only examines one variable Perception of corruption with one moderating variable (Tax Moral). For further researchers to add variables by considering the high level of religiosity of the Madurese community, so that religion can be used as an addition to the moderating variable and tax morale. Religiosity is people's belief in religion. In religion, avoiding taxes by cheating or disobedience is believed to be a bad deed. With the religiosity variable, it can affect the morale of students so as to give them motivation to comply with applicable laws and regulations. In addition, further researchers will expand the number of samples so that the research results can be generalized.

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