

# A Bibliometric Analysis of Evolving Research Trends in Earnings Management and Taxation

Sifit Dwi Nurcahya<sup>1</sup>, Sutaryo<sup>2</sup>, Doddy Setiawan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Master of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Sebelas Maret

<sup>2</sup>Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Sebelas Maret

<sup>1</sup>email: sifitd.nurc@student.uns.ac.id

**ABSTRACT** :Although there have been many studies in the earnings management literature, none have used bibliometric analysis and focused on a tax motivation perspective. This research presents a literature review of recent developments in earnings management and taxation, even more explores the phenomena that influence them. The analysis was carried out using the PRISMA protocol and the VOSviewer tool. In the 2002-2023 period, 347 articles from the Scopus database were analyzed to provide a series of discussions. The results show an increase in research related to this topic and reach its peak in 2023. This increase is supported by affiliations such as colleges, funding sponsors, and the productivity of authors in responding to various important events that have heated up this topic. The United States is the country with the most research areas, followed by China. Indonesia also ranks 5th. This study shows the transformation of accounting literature in earnings management and taxation, not only real earnings management but also the emergence of new scientific disciplines related to political costs, carbon taxes, and government subsidies. This could be an interesting topic to explore in future research.

**Keywords**: bibliometric, earnings management, tax, taxable income

**ABSTRAK** : Meskipun studi literatur manajemen laba telah banyak dilakukan, tetapi belum ada yang menggunakan analisis bibliometrik dan berfokus dari perspektif motivasi pajak. Penelitian ini menyajikan tinjauan literatur tentang perkembangan terkini manajemen laba dan perpajakan, serta mengeksplorasi fenomena yang mempengaruhinya. Analisis dilakukan melalui protokol PRISMA, dan alat VOSviewer. Selama periode 2002-2023, diperoleh 347 artikel dari database Scopus yang dapat dianalisis untuk memberikan rangkaian pembahasan. Hasilnya menunjukkan peningkatan penelitian terkait topik ini dan mencapai puncaknya pada tahun 2023. Peningkatan tersebut tidak lain didukung oleh afiliasi seperti universitas, sponsor pendanaan, dan produktivitas penulis dalam merespon berbagai peristiwa penting yang menghangatkan topik ini. Amerika Serikat adalah negara yang menjadi area penelitian terbanyak, diikuti oleh China. Indonesia juga berada pada peringkat ke-5. Studi ini menunjukkan transformasi literatur akuntansi dalam manajemen laba dan pajak, tidak hanya manajemen laba riil, tetapi muncul disiplin ilmu baru kaitannya dengan biaya politik, pajak karbon, dan subsidi pemerintah. Hal tersebut dapat menjadi peluang pengembangan untuk penelitian berikutnya.

**Kata kunci**: bibliometrik, manajemen laba, pajak, laba kena pajak

## INTRODUCTION

Earnings management can be viewed from a financial reporting perspective and a contractual perspective. From a financial reporting perspective, managers can use earnings management to meet the expectations of investors and analysts (Rahmawati & Krismiaji, 2021). The purpose of earnings management is to demonstrate a profit stream that grows over time in line with shareholder expectations. In this way, the firm's performance and reputation are in a good position. From a contractual perspective, earnings management can be used to protect the firm from the consequences of certain events.

Earnings management occurs when management interferes with the preparation of financial reports for external parties (Anggraeni & Hadiprajitno, 2013). Earnings management refers to a manager's decision to determine accounting policies that can influence the value of firm profits reported in financial reports (Scott, 2015). According to Santana & Wirakusuma (2016), earnings management is the deliberate manipulation of earnings reporting at a certain level by taking advantage of limitations in financial accounting standards. From the arguments above, earnings management can be interpreted as the selection of accounting policies or real actions taken by managers to influence profits. Earnings management can be carried out to achieve certain goals or motivations.

Several studies in the literature have examined earnings management from various perspectives, including the use of certain accruals for earnings management (Healy et al., 1998), incentives (Gao & Gao, 2016), earnings management motivation (Callao et al., 2021), and in the banking industry (Singla & Mangala, 2021). Other studies in earnings management literature have focused on specific locations, such as China (Gu, 2020), the Visegrad Four countries (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia) (Kliestik et al., 2021), Saudi Arabia (Alfadhael & Jarraya, 2021), and Indonesia (Alexandra et al., 2022; Manuela et al., 2022; Suprianto & Setiawan, 2017). While there have been numerous studies in the field of earnings management, none have utilized bibliometric analysis and focused on tax motivations. This study aims to fill that gap by employing a bibliometric approach to analyze the literature on earnings management from the perspective of taxation.

Earnings management is often motivated by tax regulations in a particular country. Taxation is based on taxable income or profit, which can differ between fiscal and accounting profit. Book-tax differences, or the differences between accounting and fiscal profits, have been studied as an indicator of earnings management. Managers have more freedom in financial reporting than in tax reporting. They can use this freedom to increase accounting profits without increasing fiscal profits (Healy et al., 1998; Phillips et al., 2003). Profit can be a measure for managers to determine the amount of a company's tax burden.

From the firm's perspective, incentivizing earnings management through contractual fiscal provisions is a good thing if it aligns with the firm's goals rather than the interests of specific individuals. Meanwhile, the government's perspective views small taxable income as a cause of decreased state revenues. This is a global phenomenon. This research aims to review the development of earnings management and tax in various countries and the related research.

This study employed the Scopus database, a globally recognized repository that includes high-quality articles from leading publishers (Alves & Mariano, 2018; Dangelico, 2016). The systematic review was conducted in four stages and utilized bibliometric methods to synthesize the existing literature. The contribution of this study to the literature is as follows: (1) It provides a comprehensive summary of the fragmented literature using big data techniques, specifically bibliometric analysis. (2) This analysis identifies significant historical milestones, including influential countries, journals, and institutions. (3) These findings have implications for policymakers and regulators seeking to improve tax regulations and overcome accounting challenges in the global business environment. Overall, these contributions provide valuable insights that can expand the scope of this research.

### *Positive accounting theory*

Positive accounting theory explains the hypothesis that motivates management to engage in earnings management. According to (Watts & Zimmerman, 1990), earnings management is supported by three factors: the bonus plan hypothesis (which links bonuses to profits), the debt covenant hypothesis (which arises from high debt ratios in a firm), and the political cost hypothesis (which results from gaps in government regulations). Management aims to maximize the firm's book value, which may affect its revenue. According to the political cost hypothesis, firms may lobby the government when legal or accounting standards reduce their profits (Watts & Zimmerman, 1978).

### *Earnings management*

Earnings management is the disclosure of financial reports that are intervened to obtain personal gain (Schipper, 1989). The theory related to earnings management was then expanded in meaning by Healy et al., (1998), who stated that earnings management is a change in valuation in the firm's financial reports carried out and reported by internal parties in the company to mislead several stakeholders (principals) or influence contractual outcomes. Earnings management is a manager's decision to determine accounting policies that can affect the value of the firm's earnings reported in financial reports (Scott, 2015).

Earnings management involves the choice of accounting policies or real actions taken by managers to influence earnings (Rahmawati & Krismiaji, 2021). The choice of accounting policies can be broadly interpreted. First, pure accounting policies such as the policy of depreciation method or income recognition. Second, discretionary accruals such as inventory value or depreciation. Meanwhile, real actions to manage profits are taken by managers by choosing to make or postpone discretionary expenditures, such as R&D, advertising, maintenance expenses, acquisition and retirement of fixed assets, and so on. Roychowdhury (2006) reports empirical evidence that firms with opportunistic earnings management manage real variables such as sales discounts, production quantities, R&D, and other discretionary expenditures to increase reported earnings.

There are several patterns of earnings management. Not all managers will have the instinct to maximize earnings to meet investor expectations. However, there are other patterns such as profit minimization, taking a bath, and income smoothing. The pattern chosen allows for trade-offs. For example, increasing net income to meet investor expectations, but reducing reported net income for political purposes such as taxes due.

### *Accounting profit and profit for tax purposes*

The book-tax difference is the difference between the accounting profit (profit before tax) and the taxable income as reported in the financial statements (Lietz et al., 2013; Saragih et al., 2021). These differences are caused by different accounting and tax treatments. Earnings are often used as the basis for taxation. Each country has different policies and rates for imposing corporate income tax. This means that earnings influence corporate tax policy.

The firm could increase its book income to show investors that its economic performance is strong. On the other hand, firms need to manage taxable income reports to reduce their tax burden. If a firm tries to manipulate tax regulations to pay less taxes, it can earn higher profits. Salihu et al., (2015) explain the implications of tax evasion in terms of increasing profits and saving cash for the company from the tax liabilities it has to pay.

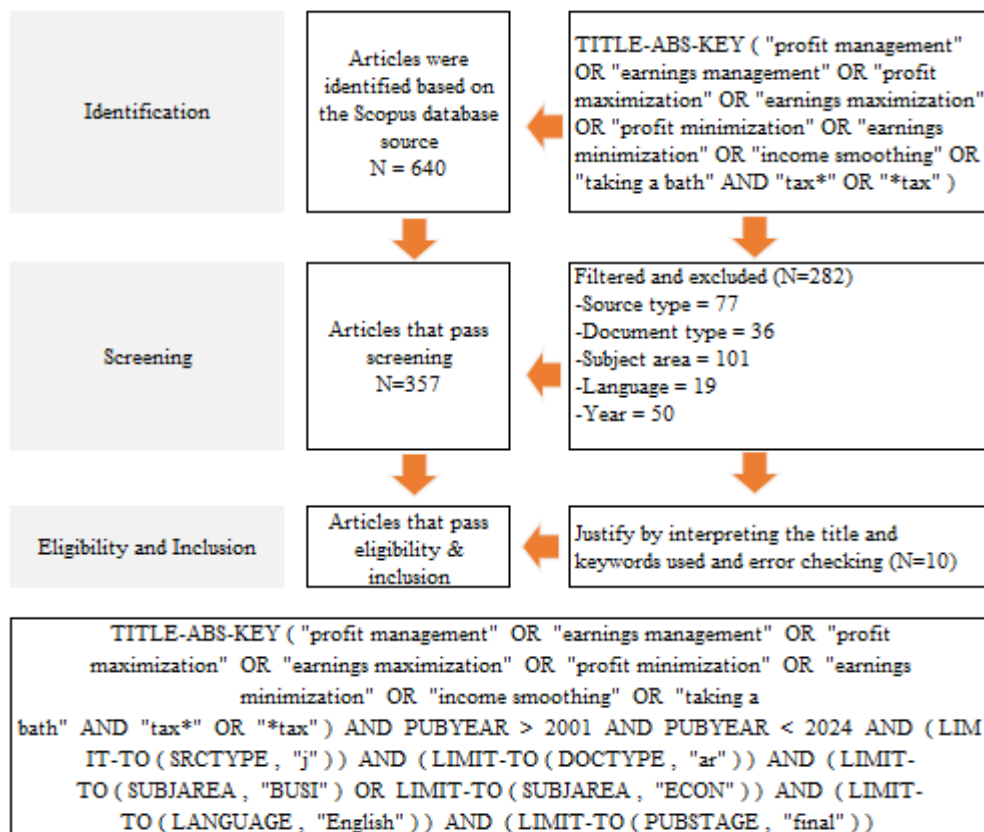
## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This study uses bibliometric analysis methods to improve our understanding of earnings management in the accounting and tax literature. The research questions were answered by following the four stages outlined in the PRISMA protocol (Figure 1). These stages include identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion. (Hansen et al., 2022; Kuckertz & Block, 2021; Lim et al., 2022; Rojas Molina et al., 2023).

The identification phase considers several important factors, including the type of source, search engine, keywords, category, language, and period (Díaz Tautiva et al., 2022). The search was conducted through the Scopus database, a globally renowned repository featuring high-quality articles from leading publishers (Alves & Mariano, 2018; Dangelico, 2016; Ochoa et al., 2019). The collected articles include titles, abstracts, and keywords that contain the terms “profit management”, “earnings management”, “income management”, “profit maximization”, “earnings maximization”, “income maximization”, “profit minimization”, “earnings minimization”, or “income minimization” to ensure relevance to earnings management. To further refine the search for articles related to tax, use the 'AND' function with the terms “tax\*” or “\*tax”. The use of asterisks (\*) in the search is intended to capture variations in findings, such as “tax avoidance”, “tax incentive”, or “carbon tax”.

During the screening phase, the study focuses only on journal articles, excluding other types of publications such as books, book chapters, and conference proceedings (Harsanto & Firmansyah, 2023). This study focuses on the fields of business, management and accounting, economics, econometrics, and finance. To avoid language bias, the search language was English only. This was done to ensure a comprehensive and high-quality review (Ibrahim et al., 2022) and that non-English studies were reviewed separately by authors with appropriate language skills (Nguyen et al., 2020). Finally, this study is limited to the period 2002-2023. This is due to the emergence of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in 2002 as a result of a structured earnings management scandal involving many parties, including independent auditors.

Figure 1 shows that 640 articles met the requirements of the initial keyword search. During the screening phase, the articles were sorted to determine their suitability for the topic of earnings management and taxation. Secondly, since this publication centers around the fields of Business, Management and Accounting, Economics, Econometrics, and Finance, it excludes 101 articles from these two domains. Third, 19 articles were excluded due to being written in languages other than English. Fourth, this research limits the research period from 2002 to 2023 so that 50 articles are excluded. Therefore, 357 articles passed the screening phase.



Gambar 1. Research protocol

The final step of the eligibility and inclusion phase is a validation check. This process ensures the robustness and validity of the previous stages. Statistical analysis is conducted on publications to extract relevant information. Finally, a bibliometric analysis based on 347 selected articles was performed using a VOS viewer as the main tool.

This study employs two bibliometric techniques: co-occurrence and co-authorship. The premise is that the frequent appearance of words indicates a strong association between them (Zupic & Čater, 2015). Co-occurrence analysis examines instances where two or more keywords appear together in an article. This analysis reveals relationships between keywords in the literature, aiding in the visualization of conceptual relationships through bibliometric networks (Callon et al., 1983). The co-occurrence analysis concludes the development of earnings management research related to tax motivation. The second method, co-authorship analysis, explores collaboration between two or more authors in writing articles. Authors who collaborate on research and co-author an article are considered co-authors. This analysis reveals patterns of collaboration between authors, providing insight into collaborative networks involving individuals and institutions in academia. Co-authorship analysis yields conclusions about the drivers of progress in earnings management and taxation research. This complements the methods used to answer the research questions.

## DISCUSSION

### General Characteristics of The Literature

Evolution in the number of studies

As shown in Figure 2, the trend of publication of journal articles related to earnings management and taxation increased from 2002 to 2023. On average, 16 articles are published each year. The first significant increase occurred in 2008 when the number of articles increased by 100% (n=14) compared to the previous year. On average, research in that year was still dealing with the changes following the advent of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and several changes in applicable tax laws.

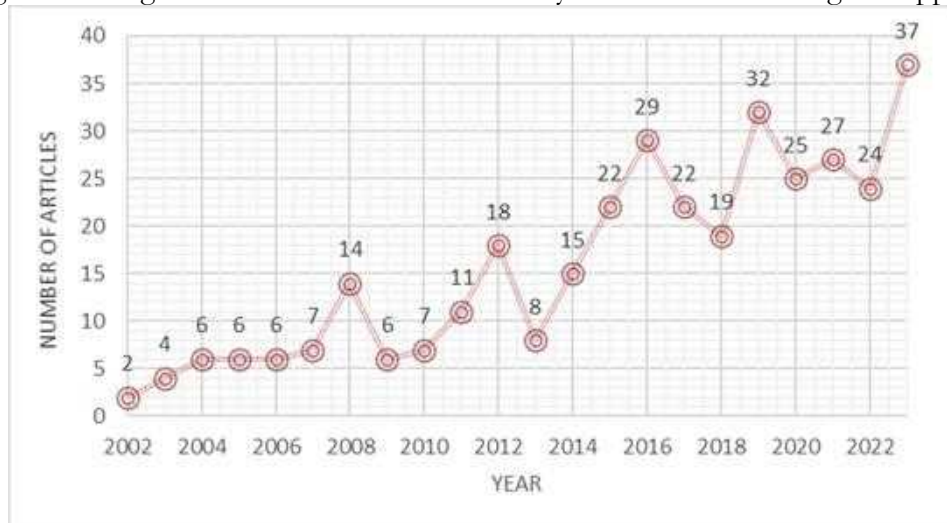


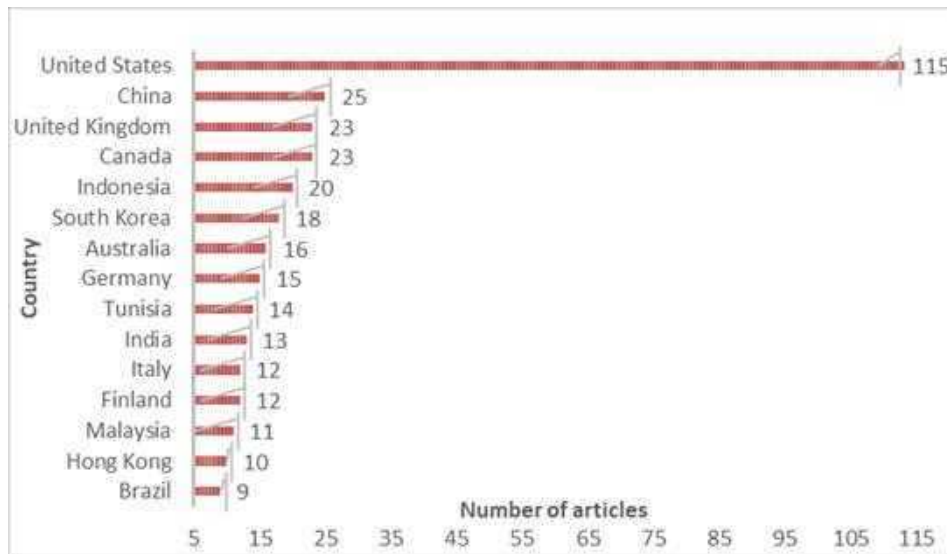
Figure 2. Trends in the number of articles published

Second, in 2014 there was an increase in articles of 88% (n=15) and this continues to grow. In 2019, there was a 68% increase in articles (n=32). This year, many studies focused on earnings management with taxes, which was motivated by the adoption of amendments to IAS 12 on income taxes and several effects of IAS changes that occurred from 2010 to 2018. In addition, research on earnings management related to cross-country and political influences also developed. The year 2023 will also see the largest number due to the effective implementation of the changes to the international tax reform pillar two model rules. The development of IAS 12 on income taxes was a major event that influenced the increase in publications.

In 2020, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, many countries implemented restrictions on social activities. This may have affected the level of research focused on earnings management and taxation. The following year, there was an increase in research focus in line with the development of a new normal order and various tax policies during the pandemic.

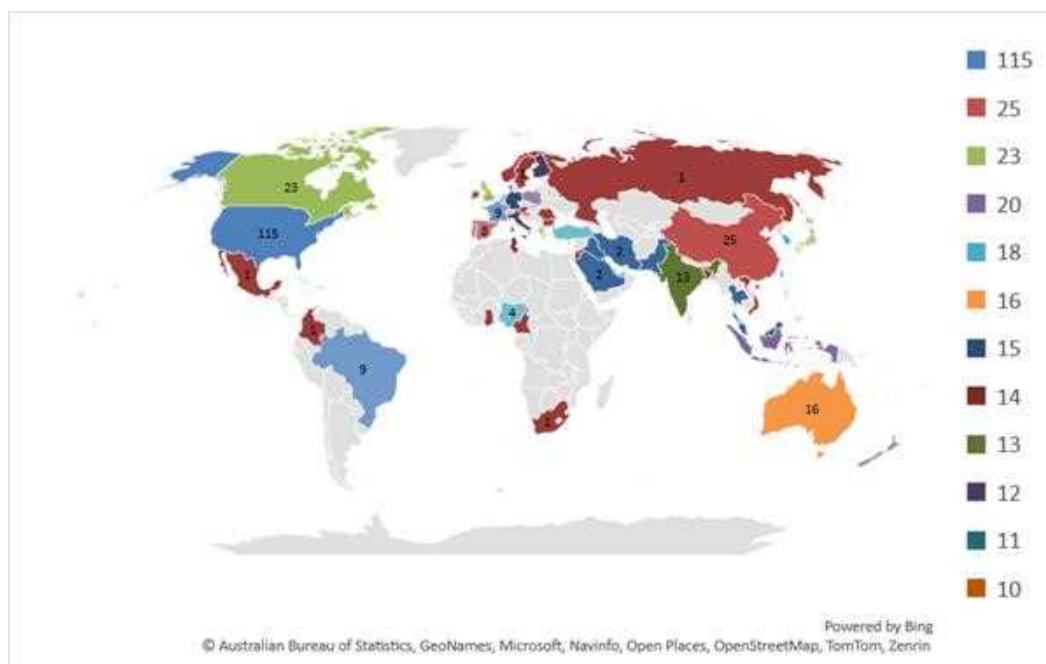
### 3.1.2 Global distribution of research locations and organizations

Over the last two decades, the United States has emerged as the leading country in publishing articles related to earnings management and tax, with a total of 115 articles. This number far exceeds that of other countries, as shown in Figure 3. China follows in second place with 25 articles, while the UK and Canada tie for third with 23 articles each. Indonesia comes next with 20 articles. The focus of research in other countries is still below 20, such as South Korea with 18 articles and Australia with 16 articles.



**Figure 3. Top 15 contributing countries**

Figure 4 provides insight into the distribution of articles worldwide and their contribution to the literature on earnings management and tax. A total of 60 countries contributed to this research topic, with the number of articles ranging from one to 115. North America has the highest density with 139 articles, followed by Asia with 133 articles, and Europe with 128 articles. The primary contributors on each continent are the United States in America, China in Asia, and the United Kingdom in Europe. Canada is the second-largest contributor in the Americas, and Indonesia is the second-largest contributor in Asia.



**Figure 4. Global distribution of publication density**

Following the issuance of the Sarbanes Oxley Act in 2002, various events supported the high number of publications in several countries. In 2010 and 2016, the IASB implemented amendments to IAS12, which regulate the accounting treatment of all taxable profits and losses, both national and foreign. The development of research on this topic in Indonesia was influenced by various events, such as the implementation of tax reform with Law Number 36 of 2008 concerning Income Tax and the issuance of PSAK 46 concerning Income Tax in 2014.

Table 1 displays the top 10 affiliates that have contributed to earnings management and tax research. Hanken - Svenska handelshögskolan (Finland) has made significant contributions (n=8) to this field over the last two decades, followed by The University of Texas at Austin (US), University of Iowa (US), and Yonsei University, each with 6 articles. Hanken School of Economics is the oldest business school in Finland and one of the oldest in the Nordic countries. This also highlights the fact that the university is a center for the study of earnings management and tax.

**Table 1. Top Ten Affiliates Contributing to Research**

Affiliate	Region	Number of Publications
Hanken - Svenska handelshögskolan	Finland	8
The University of Texas at Austin	United States	6
Yonsei University	Japan	6
University of Iowa	United States	6
Universiti Utara Malaysia	Malaysia	5
City University of Hong Kong	Hong Kong	5
Monash University	Australia	5
Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	4
University of Žilina	Slovakia	4
Universidade de São Paulo	Brazil	4

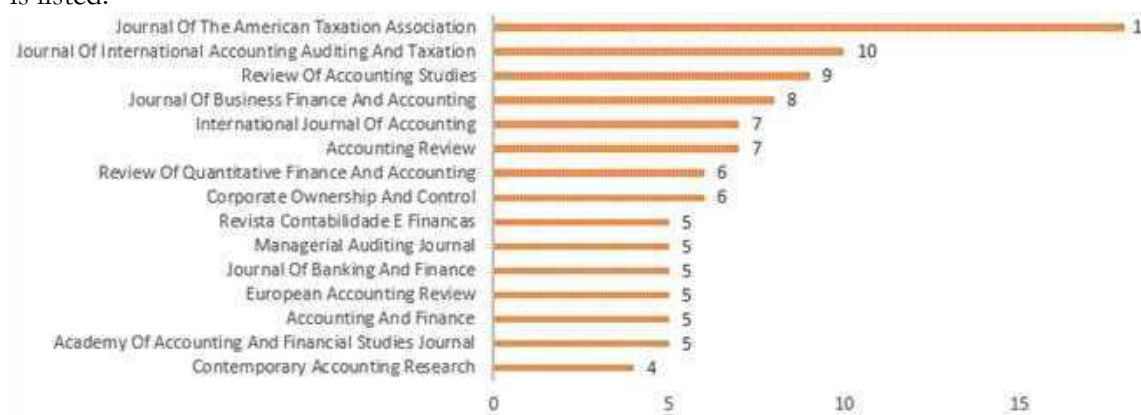
The presence of many universities in the United States and Europe is not linear with the top funding sources for research on this topic. As shown in Table 2, most research funding comes from organizations in China. The National Natural Science Foundation of China funded 11 articles. Other organizations, such as the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science and the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, funded only 4 articles.

**Table 2. Top Ten Funders Contributing to Research**

Funding Sponsor	Region	Number of Publications
National Natural Science Foundation of China	China	11
Japan Society for the Promotion of Science	Japan	4
Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China	China	4
Agentúra na Podporu Výskumu a Vývoja	European	3
American Accounting Association	United States	3
European Accounting Association	European	3
Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities	China	3
National Office for Philosophy and Social Sciences	China	3
Svenska Litteratursällskapet i Finland	European	3
European Commission	European	2

*3.1.3 Journal Analysis*

Figure 5 presents a visual representation of the 15 journals that have published the most articles on earnings and tax management from 2002 to 2023. The Journal of the American Taxation Association ranked first on the list with 18 published articles over the last two decades, followed by the Journal of International Accounting Auditing and Taxation (n=10) and Review of Accounting Studies (n=9). Subsequently, the Journal of Business Finance and Accounting (n=8) is listed.



**Figure 5. Top contributing journals**

The four journals mentioned in the text above are from the United States and England, which are both important sources of accounting standards. The Journal of the American Taxation Association and the Review of Accounting Studies are both highly regarded journals with a Scopus Q1 rating from the United States. The Journal of International Accounting Auditing and Taxation, with a Q2 ranking, and the Journal of Business Finance and Accounting, ranked Q1, are both from England.



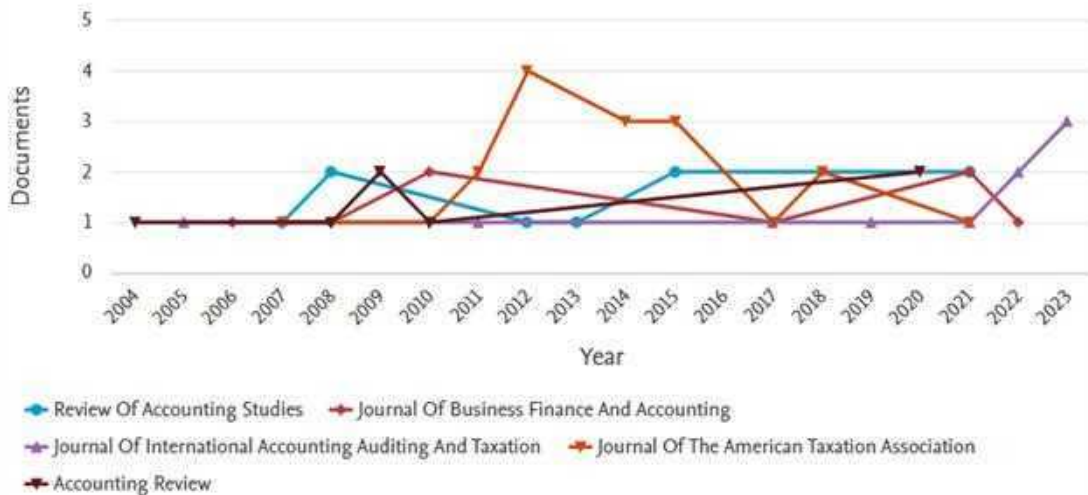
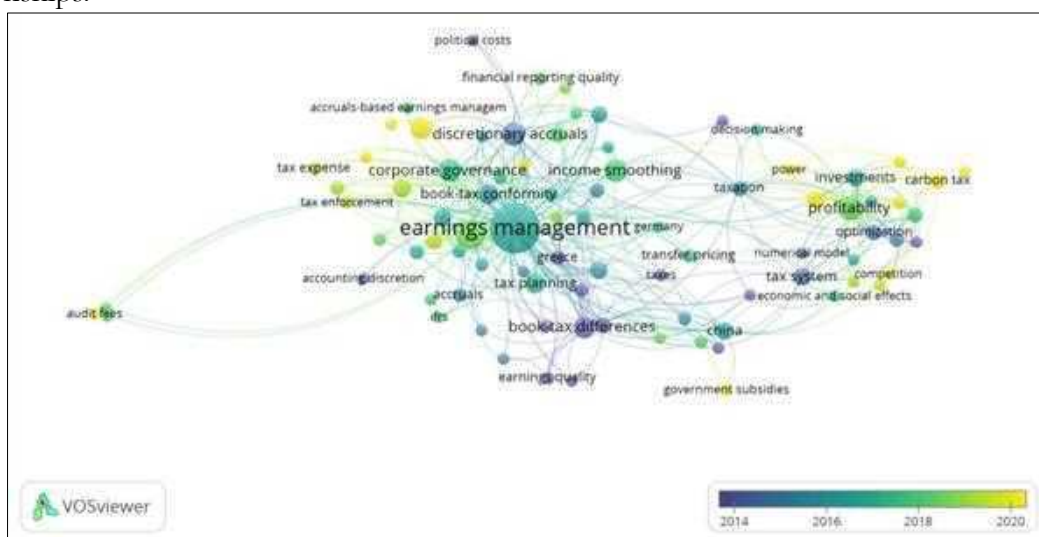


Figure 6. Journal with the highest number of publications per year

According to Figure 6, the top 5 journals in the field of earnings management and taxation over the last two decades are known. Among these journals, the Journal of the American Taxation Association stands out because it published 4 articles related to earnings management and taxation in 2012, followed by 3 articles in 2014 and 2015. However, the journal has not published any articles related to earnings management and taxation since 2022. Meanwhile, the Journal of International Accounting Auditing and Taxation is the only other journal that publishes up to three articles, as of 2023. In addition, there is a maximum of two articles published on this topic in the same year, which is relatively consistent.

### 3.2 Network Analysis of Co-occurrences

Figure 7 shows the co-occurrence network obtained through bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer. Bibliometric networks consist of nodes and edges (van Eck & Waltman, 2014). Circular nodes indicate keyword occurrences, with larger nodes indicating more extensive research (Donthu et al., 2021). Edges, which are connecting lines between nodes, represent the strength of their connection in research. Thicker edges indicate stronger or more frequent connections between nodes (Donthu et al., 2021). The closeness of nodes also indicates the strength of their relationships.





**Figure 7. Graphical representation of co-occurrences network**

Note: The first panel identifies co-occurrences and their study period. The second panel illustrates the density of study co-occurrences.

Figure 7 shows the research variables that examine their relationship to the topic of earnings management and taxation. Earnings management is closely related to discretionary accruals, tax planning, book-tax conformity, book-tax differences, income smoothing, corporate governance, tax system, and IFRS. This relationship has been demonstrated in research. Furthermore, the appearance of recently introduced keywords highlighted in yellow raises concerns regarding the advancement of research on earnings management and taxation. Examples of such keywords include real earnings management, corporate tax aggressiveness, audit fees, political costs, carbon tax, and government subsidies. These variables provide insight into how earnings management can be used to minimize income tax and how the government and regulators can control it to ensure fairness as the challenges of the business environment continue to develop.

Table 3 presents an overview of keywords associated with research on earnings management and taxation. The cluster column highlights the variables within each cluster, but keywords may also be connected to other clusters. The Links column shows the frequency of keyword connections, while the Total link strength column shows the strength of the connection. The Average Pub Year column indicates the publication period of the keyword.

**Table 3. Most Used Keywords in Research**

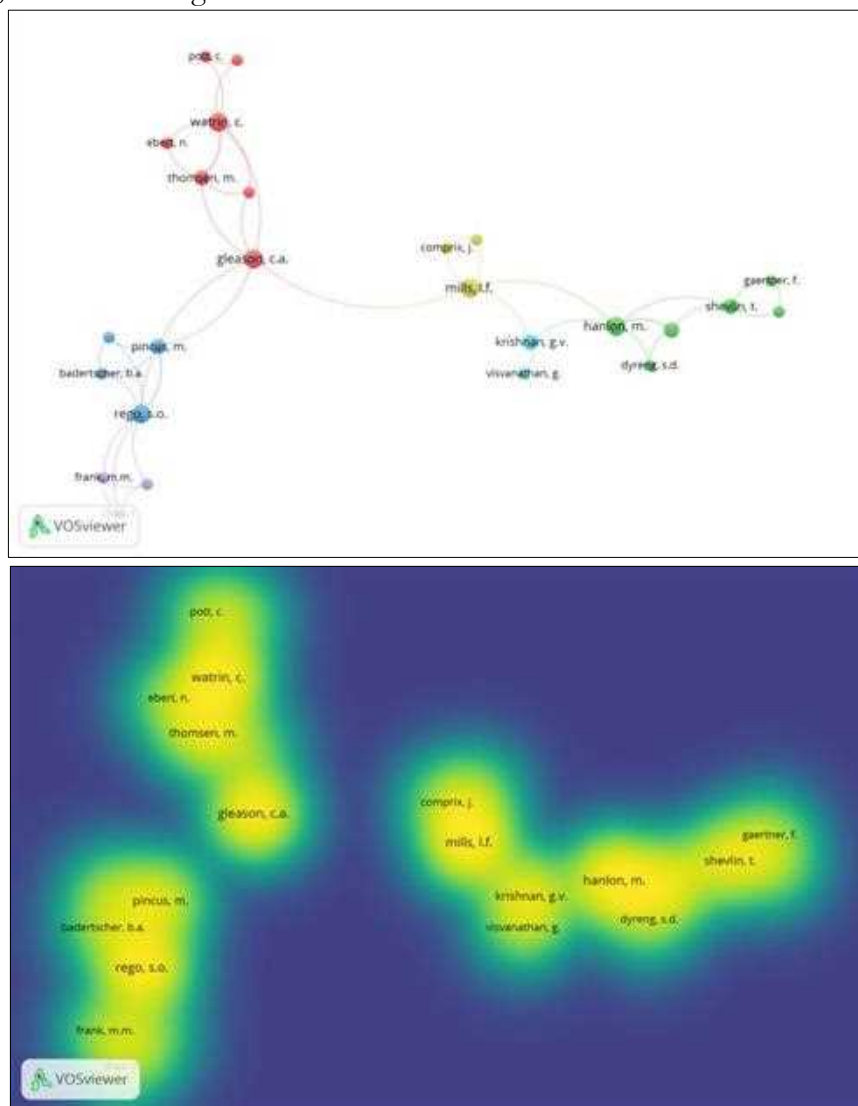
Label	Cluster	Links	Total link strength	Occurrences	Avg. pub. Year
earnings management	5	60	197	153	2016
tax avoidance	3	30	58	34	2018
profitability	1	20	60	21	2018
corporate governance	3	17	31	18	2017
income smoothing	7	15	21	18	2017
discretionary accruals	5	19	33	16	2014
book-tax differences	2	21	34	15	2013
real earnings management	3	11	17	15	2020
tax planning	2	13	21	12	2017
book-tax conformity	5	16	32	11	2015
tax aggressiveness	3	11	17	10	2019

China	6	16	22	8	2016
effective tax rate	6	7	14	8	2015
investments	1	13	27	8	2016
profit maximization	1	14	24	8	2019

Table 3 presents the top 15 most frequently appearing keywords in earnings management and taxation research, based on 88 keywords divided into nine clusters. The keyword 'earnings management' appeared the most, with 153 occurrences and a total link strength of 197. This indicates extensive discourse regarding this variable, as well as a strong relationship with other keywords, highlighting its characteristics as a dependent variable. Next, 'tax avoidance' was mentioned 34 times, and 'profitability' was mentioned 21 times. On average, both topics appeared in publications from 2018. The latest trend is the average publication in 2020 on the topic of real earnings management.

### 3.3 Network Analysis of Co-authorship

Based on a bibliometric analysis of co-authorship, 758 authors researched the relationship between earnings management and taxation. Among these authors, VOSviewer identified 25 related authors, as shown in Figure 8.



**Figure 8. Graphical representation of the author's network**

Note: The first panel identifies a co-authorship network, and the second panel indicates network density.

Collaboration among authors can enrich research on earnings management and taxation by leveraging different experiences and expertise. Figure 8 shows the network of authors on this topic. Visually, there are 6 different clusters in the author network, indicated by different colors. These clusters show the grouping of authors based on specific areas of research or focus on earnings management and taxation. Figure 8 also provides important information about network density. Network density represents the extent to which nodes in a network are connected by edges, thereby explaining integration in the network. A higher network density indicates a greater number of links connecting a given node, indicating a high level of interaction and relationships among authors in the network. Gleason, Hanlon, Mills, and Rego have higher network densities than the other authors.

**Table 4. The most productive authors in research**

Label	Cluster	Links	Total link strength	Documents
Gleason, C.A.	1	6	6	3
Hanlon, M.	2	5	6	3
Mills, L.F.	4	5	5	3
Rego, S.O.	3	7	8	3
Watrin, C.	1	6	7	3
Krishnan, G.V.	6	3	3	2
Maydew, E.L.	2	3	4	2
Pincus, M.	3	4	5	2
Shevlin, T.	2	4	4	2
Thomsen, M.	1	4	5	2

Additionally, Table 4 shows that Hanlon and Mills are the most productive and have strong networked relationships with other researchers found in Scopus.

## CONCLUSION

Motivating earnings management with fiscal regulatory contracts is a common practice. The impact can be maximized for company goals, rather than the interests of certain individuals within it. From the government's perspective, the small income tax is the cause of reduced state revenues. This research highlights the growing scholarly interest in the intersection of earnings management and taxes. This research can answer this by presenting the phenomenon of earnings management and tax that is developing in various countries and how this research will develop further. This research contributes to the picture of earnings management and tax research in at least the last 20 years.

The involvement of various countries plays an important role. The United States, China, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Indonesia are leading the way. The high number of publications in several countries was supported by various events following the issuance of the Sarbanes Oxley Act in 2002. Additionally, the IASB implemented amendments to IAS 12, which regulate the accounting treatment of all taxable profits and losses, both national and foreign. Amendments were made in 2010 and 2016.

Various events in Indonesia have influenced the development of research on this topic, including the implementation of tax reform with Law Number 36 of 2008 concerning Income Tax and the issuance of PSAK 46 concerning Income Tax in 2014. This is one of the factors that places Indonesia among the top 5 countries for research related to earnings management and tax.

Research on earnings management is expanding to include cross-country and political influences, real earnings management, corporate tax aggressiveness, audit fees, political costs, carbon tax, and government subsidies. In 2023, there will be a high number of publications on earnings management and taxation topics (n=37) due to the effective implementation of amendments to IAS 12 concerning international tax reform-pillar two model rules. This topic has attracted the attention of writers and journals regarding earnings management and taxation.

An increasing number of journals are publishing articles on earnings management and taxation. The accounting standards are based in the United States and England. The Journal of the American Taxation Association and the Review of Accounting Studies, both from the United States, have published the most articles on this topic. Additionally, there are two journals from England, the Journal of International Accounting Auditing and Taxation and the Journal of Business Finance and Accounting. The research funding was mainly contributed by organizations from China, specifically the National Natural Science Foundation of China (n=11) and the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China (n=4). In the last two decades, authors such as Hanlon, Mills, and Gleason have actively collaborated and published on the topic of earnings management and taxation, which has greatly strengthened the momentum in this area of research.

The study reviews the latest developments in the literature on earnings management and taxation, shedding light on how earnings management is used to reduce income taxes and how the tax authorities can ensure the fairness of earnings management in the face of new challenges in the business environment. The emergence of topics such as real earnings management means that the development of earnings management tends to lead to real activities within the company. The inclusion of new topics such as political costs, carbon tax, and government subsidies suggests that earnings management and taxation are not only a concern for management and investors but also regulators and the government.

This research reviews literature from credible scientific journals using bibliometric analysis methods. However, it has limitations, as with any literature review. The articles were obtained from only one scientific database, Scopus, so the findings cannot be generalized to all articles discussing this bibliometric topic. Future research could explore other databases to expand the scope. To avoid bias and errors in bibliometric analysis, this literature excludes articles written in languages other than English. For further research, non-English literature can be analyzed separately to supplement the literature on earnings management and taxation. Bibliometric analysis examines bibliometric databases, including keywords, titles, abstracts, citations, and affiliations. Future research could conduct a systematic literature review to gather information, such as the development of theories and research methods used, as well as mapping causal relationships. This would provide additional insights that are not available in this bibliometric analysis.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alexandra, C., Sanchia, M., William, J., & Meiden, C. (2022). Earnings Management di Indonesia: Sebuah Studi Literatur. *BALANCE: Jurnal Akuntansi, Auditing Dan Keuangan*, 19(1), 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.25170/balance.v19i1>
- Alfadhael, S. A., & Jarraya, B. (2021). Earnings management and its applications in Saudi Arabia context: Conceptual framework and literature review. *Accounting*, 7(5), 993–1008. <https://doi.org/10.5267/j.ac.2021.3.009>
- Alves, M. W. F. M., & Mariano, E. B. (2018). Climate justice and human development: A systematic literature review. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 202, 360–375. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.JCLEPRO.2018.08.091>
- Anggraeni, R. M., & Hadiprajitno, B. (2013). Pengaruh Struktur Kepemilikan Manajerial, Ukuran Perusahaan, dan Praktik Corporate Governance terhadap Manajemen Laba. *Diponegoro Journal of Accounting*, 754–766.
- Callao, S., I. Jarne, J., & Wroblewski, D. (2021). A Systematic Approach to the Motivations for Earnings Management: A Literature Review. *International Journal of Emerging Trends in Social Sciences*, 10(1), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.20448/2001.101.1.20>
- Callon, M., Courtial, J.-P., Turner, W. A., & Bauin, S. (1983). From translations to problematic networks: An introduction to co-word analysis. *Social Science Information*, 22(2), 191–235. <https://doi.org/10.1177/053901883022002003>

- Dangelico, R. M. (2016). Green product innovation: Where we are and where we are going. *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 25(8), 560–576.
- Díaz Tautiva, J. A., Huaman, J., & Ponce Oliva, R. D. (2022). Trends in research on climate change and organizations: a bibliometric analysis (1999–2021). *Management Review Quarterly*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11301-022-00298-1>
- Donthu, N., Kumar, S., Mukherjee, D., Pandey, N., & Lim, W. M. (2021). How to conduct a bibliometric analysis: An overview and guidelines. *Journal of Business Research*, 133, 285–296. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.04.070>
- Gao, S., & Gao, J. (2016). Earnings Management: A Literature Review. In *2016 International Seminar on Education Innovation and Economic Management (SEIEM 2016)*, 189–192.
- Gu, W. (2020). Review of Earnings Management Literature. *Modern Economy*, 11(03), 620–631. <https://doi.org/10.4236/me.2020.113046>
- Hansen, C., Steinmetz, H., & Block, J. (2022). How to conduct a meta-analysis in eight steps: a practical guide. In *Management Review Quarterly* (Vol. 72, Issue 1). Springer Science and Business Media Deutschland GmbH. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11301-021-00247-4>
- Harsanto, B., & Firmansyah, E. A. (2023). A twenty years bibliometric analysis (2002–2021) of business economics research in ASEAN. *Cogent Business & Management*, 10(1).
- Healy, P. M., Wahlen, J. M., Miller, G., Noe, C., Petroni, K., & Salamon, J. (1998). A Review of The Earnings Management Literature and Its Implication for Standard Setting. *Accounting Horizons*, 13(4), 365–383.
- Ibrahim, A. E. A., Hussainey, K., Nawaz, T., Ntim, C., & Elamer, A. (2022). A systematic literature review on risk disclosure research: State-of-the-art and future research agenda. *International Review of Financial Analysis*, 82, 102217. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.IRFA.2022.102217>
- Kliestik, T., Belas, J., Valaskova, K., Nica, E., & Durana, P. (2021). Earnings management in V4 countries: the evidence of earnings smoothing and inflating. *Economic Research-Ekonomska Istraživanja*, 34(1), 1452–1470. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1331677X.2020.1831944>
- Kuckertz, A., & Block, J. (2021). Reviewing systematic literature reviews: ten key questions and criteria for reviewers. In *Management Review Quarterly* (Vol. 71, Issue 3, pp. 519–524). Springer Science and Business Media Deutschland GmbH. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11301-021-00228-7>
- Lietz, G., Thank, I., Hepfer, B., Kubata, A., Nolte, S., Robinson, J., Wagener, T., Watrin, C., & Wilson, R. (2013). *Tax Avoidance vs. Tax Aggressiveness: A Unifying Conceptual Framework*. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2363828>
- Lim, W. M., Kumar, S., & Ali, F. (2022). Advancing knowledge through literature reviews: ‘what’, ‘why’, and ‘how to contribute.’ *Service Industries Journal*, 42(7–8), 481–513. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02642069.2022.2047941>
- Manuela, A., Wulan, A. B. N., Septiani, L., & Meiden, C. (2022). Manajemen Laba: Sebuah Studi Literatur. *Wacana Ekonomi (Jurnal Ekonomi, Bisnis Dan Akuntansi)*, 21(1), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.22225/we.21.1.2022.1-14>
- Nguyen, T. H. H., Ntim, C. G., & Malagila, J. K. (2020). Women on corporate boards and corporate financial and non-financial performance: A systematic literature review and future research agenda. *International Review of Financial Analysis*, 71, 101554. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.IRFA.2020.101554>
- Ochoa, G. V., Alvarez, J. N., & Acevedo, C. (2019). Research evolution on renewable energies resources from 2007 to 2017: A comparative study on solar, geothermal, wind and biomass energy. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy*, 9(6), 242–253. <https://doi.org/10.32479/ijeep.8051>
- Phillips, J., Morton, Sonja, P., & Rego, O. (2003). Earnings Management: New Evidence Based on Deferred Tax Expense. *The Accounting Review*, 78(2), 491–521.
- Rahmawati, & Krismiaji. (2021). *Teori Akuntansi Keuangan* (1st ed.). UPP STIM YKPN.

- Rojas Molina, L. K., Pérez López, J. Á., & Campos Lucena, M. S. (2023). Meta-analysis: associated factors for the adoption and disclosure of CSR practices in the banking sector. *Management Review Quarterly*, 73(3), 1017–1044. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11301-022-00267-8>
- Roychowdhury, S. (2006). Earnings management through real activities manipulation. *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 42(3), 335–370. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacceco.2006.01.002>
- Salihu, I. A., Annuar, H. A., & Sheikh Obid, S. N. (2015). Foreign investors' interests and corporate tax avoidance: Evidence from an emerging economy. *Journal of Contemporary Accounting & Economics*, 11(2), 138–147. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.JCAE.2015.03.001>
- Santana, D. K. W., & Wirakusuma, M. G. (2016). The Effect of Tax Planning, Managerial Ownership and Firm Size on Earnings Management Practices. *Udayana University Accounting E-Journal*, 14(3).
- Saragih, A. H., Raya, M. N., & Hendrawan, A. (2021). The Moderating Role of Firm Size on the Association between Managerial Ability and Tax Avoidance. *Jurnal ASET (Akuntansi Riset)*, 13(1), 39–49. <https://doi.org/10.17509/jaset.v13i1.30783>
- Schipper, K. (1989). Earnings management. *Accounting Horizons*, 3(4), 91.
- Scott, W. R. (2015). *Financial Accounting Theory* (7th Edition). Pearson Education.
- Singla, N., & Mangala, D. (2021). Earnings Management in Banking Industry: A Systematic Review of Literature. *SCMS Journal of Indian Management*, 18(1).
- Suprianto, E., & Setiawan, D. (2017). Manajemen Laba di Indonesia: Studi sebuah Bibliografi. *Jurnal Keuangan Dan Perbankan*, 21(2), 287–301.
- van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2014). Visualizing Bibliometric Networks. In *Measuring Scholarly Impact* (pp. 285–320). Springer International Publishing. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-10377-8\\_13](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-10377-8_13)
- Watts, R. L., & Zimmerman, J. L. (1978). Towards a positive theory of the determination of accounting standards. *Accounting Review*, 112–134.
- Watts, R. L., & Zimmerman, J. L. (1990). Positive Accounting Theory: A Ten Year Perspective. *The Accounting Review*, 65(1), 131–156.
- Zupic, I., & Čater, T. (2015). Bibliometric Methods in Management and Organization. *Organizational Research Methods*, 18(3), 429–472. <https://research.gold.ac.uk/id/eprint/26859/>