Influence Of Capital Structure, Profitability, Tax Planning And Expensesdeferred Tax On Corporate Income Tax On Various Industrial Sector Companies Listed On The Indonesian Stock Exchange 2018 – 2022

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Abstract. The aim of this research is to determine and analyze the extent of the influence of Capital Structure, Profitability, Tax Planning and Deferred Tax Expenses on Corporate Income Tax in companies in various industrial sectors. The data collection technique used is secondary data in the form of annual reports for the 2018-2022 period on companies in various industrial sectors. The sample in this study was taken from the financial reports of companies in various industrial sectors listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022 so that the data obtained was 24 companies x 5 years = 120 data. The data will be analyzed using quantitative methods. The results of the research show that Capital Structure, Profitability, Tax Planning and Deferred Tax Expenses have a significant and significant effect on Corporate Income Tax and only the Tax Planning variable has a positive effect on Corporate Income Tax in various industrial sector companies while the other variables have a negative effect on Corporate Income Tax in companies various industrial sectors.

Keywords: Tax Planning, Capital Structure, Profitability, Deferred Tax Expenses, Corporate Income Tax

INTRODUCTION

Corporate income tax is an important aspect in the company's financial environment, especially in a rapidly developing business environment. In the 2018 - 2022 period, various significant changes were recorded in capital structure, profitability levels, tax planning policies, as well as deferred tax burdens taken from companies in various industrial sectors listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI). In facing economic developments and changes in tax regulations, understanding the factors that influence a company's tax obligations becomes more important. Therefore, this research aims to explore the influence of several variables, namely capital structure, level of profitability, tax planning and deferred tax

burden on the amount of corporate income tax that must be paid by companies in various industrial sectors on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) during that period.

Capital structure is the mix (or proportion) of a company's permanent long-term financing represented by debt, preferred stock, and common stock equity. If the financial structure describes the overall composition of the credit side of the balance sheet which consists of short-term debt, long-term debt and own capital and reflects how the company's assets are spent, while the capital structure describes the company's permanent financing which consists of long-term debt and own capital(Ningsih, 2020).

Profitability is a ratio to assess a company's ability to make a profit. This ratio provides a measure of the level of management effectiveness of a company. This is shown by the profits generated from sales and investment income. The point is that the use of this ratio shows the company's efficiency. Profitability is quite closely related to corporate income tax where the financial report functions as a source document that uses the company's profit and loss statement in calculating the tax payable.(Angriyani, 2022). Tax planning is the process of organizing the business of individual taxpayers and business entities in such a way as to take advantage of various possible loopholes through which companies can pay a minimum amount of tax. At this stage, the collection and research of tax regulations is carried out in order to select the type of savings measures that will be carried out so that the company can pay a minimum amount of income tax in such a way as to take advantage of various possible loopholes that can be taken by the company within the corridor of tax regulations.(Dhini Alya Septianingsih, 2021).

Deferred tax expense is the increase in the balance of deferred tax liabilities from the beginning to the end of the accounting period. The deferred tax benefit comes from the increase in deferred tax assets from the beginning to the end of the accounting period, and is a negative component of income tax expense.(Hani, 2007).Based on PSAK 46/ IAS "income tax expense is a combination of current tax and deferred tax which is taken into account in determining profit and loss for a period. Income tax expense consists of current tax expense (current tax income) and deferred tax expense (deferred tax income).

Table 1.1 Phenomenon Data in Various Industrial Sectors for the Period 2018 – 2022

CODE	YEAR	CAPITAL STRUCTURE (DER)	PROFITABILITY (NPM)	TAX PLANNING	DEFERRED TAX EXPENSES	CORPORATE INCOME TAX
BRICK	2018	0.377	0.068	-0.268	0.004	-1,800
	2019	0.321	0.025	-0.346	0.001	-6,630
	2020	0.622	-0.387	-0.210	-0.061	-0.219
	2021	0.529	-0.117	-0.199	0.022	0.197
	2022	1,264	-0.165	0.557	-0.048	0.240
SCCO	2018	0.431	0.049	-0.260	0,000	15,461
	2019	0.401	0.053	-0.266	-0.001	8,306
	2020	0.143	0.052	-0.217	-0.001	2,888
	2021	0.067	0.028	-0.192	0,000	4,218
	2022	0.084	0.020	-0.292	-0.002	0.839
PRAS	2018	1,280	-0.048	0.805	-0.004	-0.118
	2019	1,566	-0.128	-0.189	0.006	0.250
	2020	0.689	-0.016	-8,032	-0.003	0.220
	2021	2,361	-0.003	-2,339	0.038	0.220
	2022	3,211	-0.988	-0.183	-0.180	0.220

Source: Secondary Data Processed by Researchers, 2023

Based on Table 1. BATA's capital structure shows a significant increase every year, profitability starts to decline from 2020 to 2022, tax planning increases drastically in 2022, deferred tax expenses decrease drastically in 2019 and then the following year increases again and decreases again in 2022, and corporate income tax shows significant fluctuations from negative values in 2018 then falling drastically in 2019, then returning to positive in 2022 and increasing every year. Meanwhile, SCCO, in 2018 shows a high capital structure, but it decreases significantly every year which shows changes in company funding policies, stable profitability every year, extreme tax planning shows efforts to reduce tax liabilities or get tax credits, deferred tax burden which showed significant changes by using available deferred tax benefits to reduce its tax liabilities, and corporate income taxes were high in 2018, but decreased significantly in subsequent years. And PRAS there is a significant increase in capital structure every year which shows the tendency of companies to rely on more debt in their capital structure, profitability which tends to be negative shows challenges in generating profits from company assets, tax planning which fluctuates in 2020 and 2021 and slowly returns in the following year shows the company's adaptation to tax conditions, the deferred tax expense also shows significant fluctuations from year to year, where in 2018 and 2019 it was negative indicating the existence of deferred tax benefits or adjustments in tax reports, but in the following year it began to increase positively, and corporate income tax experienced fluctuations which tended to be positive, indicating that overall tax obligations were relatively stable.

Based on the background described above, the research that will be discussed is:

1. Does capital structure have a significant effect on corporate income tax in various industrial sector companies for the period 2018 - 2022?

2. Does Profitability have a significant effect on Corporate Income Tax in Miscellaneous Industry sector companies for the period 2018 - 2022?

3. Does Tax Planning have a significant effect on Corporate Income Tax in Miscellaneous Industry sector companies for the 2018 - 2022 period?

4. Does Deferred Tax Expense have a significant effect on Corporate Income Tax in Miscellaneous Industry sector companies for the period 2018 - 2022?

5. Do Capital Structure, Profitability, Tax Planning and Deferred Tax Expenses have a significant effect on Corporate Income Tax in Miscellaneous Industry sector companies for the period 2018 - 2022?

Based on the problem formulation described above, this research aims to determine and analyze:

1. To determine and analyze the influence of Capital Structure on Corporate Income Tax in various industrial sector companies listed on the IDX during the period 2018 - 2022.

2. To determine and analyze the effect of Profitability on Corporate Income Tax in various industrial sector companies listed on the IDX during the 2018 - 2022 period.

3. To find out and analyze the influence of Tax Planning on Corporate Income Tax in various industrial sector companies listed on the IDX during the 2018 - 2022 period.

4. To determine and analyze the effect of Deferred Tax Expenses on Corporate Income Tax in various industrial sector companies listed on the IDX during the 2018 - 2022 period.

5. To determine and analyze the influence of Capital Structure, Profitability, Tax Planning and Deferred Tax Expenses on Corporate Income Tax in various industrial sector companies listed on the IDX during the 2018 - 2022 period.

Based on the stated research objectives, the expected benefits of this research are as follows:

1. For Companies

As input and consideration for various industrial companies registered on the IDX to take policies in evaluating and optimizing the company's capital structure, increasing company profitability, formulating effective tax planning strategies, and controlling the company's deferred tax burden.

2. For Investors

It is hoped that the results of the research can be used as input for investors as material for consideration in making investments.

3. For Researchers

As an increase in knowledge and insight for researchers in the field of accounting, especially those related to the influence of Capital Structure, Profitability, Tax Planning and Deferred Tax Expenses on Corporate Income Tax.

4. For Further Researchers

As reference material for future researchers who focus on the same or related research in the future regarding the influence of Capital Structure, Profitability, Tax Planning and Deferred Tax Expenses on Corporate Income Tax.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Signal Theory (Signalling theory)

*Signaling theory*explained that the company tries to provide good signals to outside parties, including financial information to investors or creditors in order to obtain capital from shares. This is done by publishing the company's financial reports so that investors can assess the company's sales profit prospects. Apart from that, when a company uses debt to fund its business, investors will give a positive signal because investors will assume the company's ability is high in increasing capacity and also paying off debt.(Tunggal & Ngatno, 2018).

Capital Structure

Capital structure can also be said to be a collection of funds that can be used and allocated by a company where these funds are obtained from long-term debt and own capital. Another definition states that the capital structure is a mixture or collection of debt, preferred shares and own capital which is used to raise capital(Dhini Alya Septianingsih, 2021).

Profitability

Profitability is a comparison to determine a company's ability to earn profits from revenue related to sales, assets and equity on the basis of certain measurements. This profitability ratio is needed to record financial transactions. Usually, it is assessed by investors and creditors (banks) to assess the investment profit that investors will obtain and the amount of company profit to assess a company's ability to pay debts to creditors based on the level of use of assets and other resources, so that the company's efficiency level can also be seen.(Maulida, 2023).

Tax Planning

Tax planning is an effort carried out by company management so that the tax burden that must be paid is not too high. Tax planning is quite effective as an effort to reduce the tax

burden, apart from that tax planning activities are also permitted and do not violate the Tax Laws and Regulations in force in Indonesia(Febrian et al., 2018).

Deferred Tax Expenses

In principle, deferred tax is the impact of income tax in the future which is caused by temporary differences (time) between accounting and taxation treatment as well as fiscal losses that can still be compensated in the future (tax loss carry forward) which need to be presented in the financial statements within a period. certain(Dwi Pangestu, 2017).

Corporate Income Tax

Income Tax is a tax imposed on tax subjects for income received or earned in a tax year or can also be taxed for income in part of a tax year, if their subjective tax obligations begin or end in a tax year.(Suandy, 2010).

Framework of thinking

Based on the theory that has been described regarding Capital Structure, Profitability, Tax Planning and Deferred Tax Expenses and Corporate Income Tax. So the framework of thinking in this research can be described as follows:
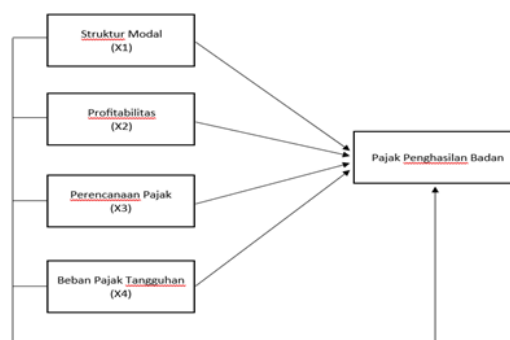
Figure 1. Framework for Thinking

RESEARCH METHODS

Types of research

This research is a type of causal associative research using quantitative data. causal associative is a research problem formulation that asks about the relationship between two or more variables. A causal relationship is a relationship that is cause and effect. In this research there are independent variables (which influence) and dependent variables (influenced). The data used is secondary data, namely data that already exists and was processed without prior research. In this research, the Independent variables are Capital Structure, Profitability, Tax Planning and Deferred Tax Expenses, while the Dependent variable is Corporate Income Tax.

Research sites

This research was conducted on various industrial companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange in 2018 - 2022 from the Indonesian Stock Exchange website www.idx.co.id

Types and Sources of Research

The type of data in this research uses quantitative data. Quantitative methods are research methods based on the philosophy of positivism, which are used to research certain populations or samples, where samples are generally taken randomly, and data is collected using research instruments, then analyzed quantitatively/statistically with the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses.

Secondary data for this research was obtained through journals related to the variables studied and the financial reports of Aneka Industri companies on the Indonesian Stock Exchange.

Population and Sample

The population in this research is all various industrial companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018 - 2022 period, totaling 69 companies.

The sample in this study was taken from the financial reports of companies in various industrial sectors listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022 so that the data obtained was 24 companies x 5 years = 120 data.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Normality Tests

The normality test is carried out by looking at histogram graphs and normal probability plots. Test normality with a histogram graph as follows:
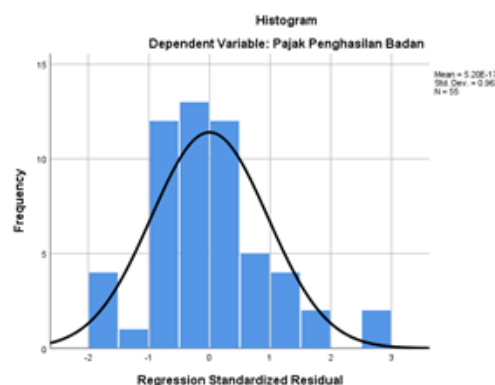
Source: Processed from research results, 2024

Figure 2. Histogram Normality Test

Based on Figure 2., it shows that the data has been presented normally as evidenced by the distribution pattern being close to normal and the curve presented has formed an inverted bell shape.
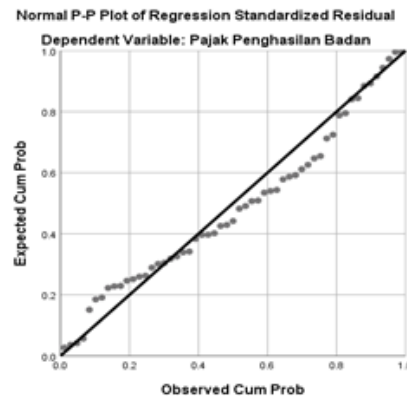
Source: Processed from research results, 2024

Figure 3. P-Plot Normality Test

Based on the Normality Graph, the PP plot in Figure 3. shows a plot that is around the diagonal line, the distribution is mostly close to the predetermined diagonal line, so the results of this test show that the data is normally distributed.

Kolmograv-Smirnov test

Table 4.1 One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residuals
N		55
Normal Parameters, b	Mean	0.0000000
	Std. Deviation	2.05795341
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0.104
	Positive	0.104
	Negative	-0.086
Statistical Tests		0.104
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		0.200c,d
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.		

Source: Processed from research results, 2024

Based on table 4.1, the sig value is 0.200, which means the sig value is > 0.05, which indicates that the data is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 4.2 Coefficientsa		
	Collinearity Statistics	
Model	Tolerance	VIF
1 Capital Structure	0.663	1,509
Profitability	0.737	1,356

|		
Tax Planning	0.709	1,411
Deferred Tax Expenses	0.674	1,484
a. Dependent Variable: Corporate Income Tax		
Source: Processed from research results, 2024		

Based on the data in Table 4.2, it explains that the independent variables in this study do not experience multicollinearity because the independent variables (Capital Structure, Profitability, Tax Planning and Deferred Tax Expense) have a VIF value < 10 and a tolerance value > 0.1.

Autocorrelation Test

Table 4.3 **Test Runs**	
	Unstandardized Residuals
Test Valuea	-0.31381
Cases < Test Value	27
Cases >= Test Value	28
Total Cases	55
Number of Runs	26
Z	-0.678
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0.498
a. Median	
Source: Processed from research results, 2024	

The results from Table 4.3 show a significant value of 0.498 > 0.05, which means that there is no autocorrelation in this research data.

Heteroscedasticity Test
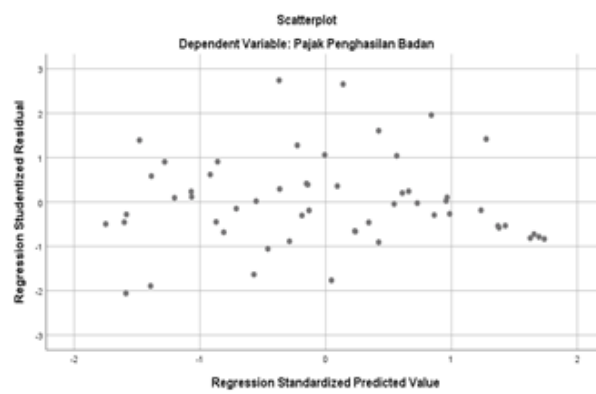
Source: Processed from research results, 2024

Figure 4. Scatter plot

Based on figure 4.. heteroscedasticity test using scatterplot graphs. It can be seen that if the plots have been randomly distributed as above, they have not gathered in one place so that the scatterplot graph can be concluded that the research data does not have heteroscedasticity problems.

Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
Table 4.4 Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis				
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta
1	(Constant)	2,874	1,058	
	Capital Structure	-0.964	0.473	-0.298
	Profitability	-19,295	4,968	-0.539
	Tax Planning	5,168	3,885	0.188
	Deferred Tax Expenses	-162,362	69,598	-0.339
Source: Data processing results, 2024				

The multiple regression equation formed from the test results is:

Y = 2.874 - 0.964 (X1) - 19.295 (X2) + 5.168 (X3) - 162.362 (X4)

The following is an explanation of this equation:

1. It is known that the constant value is 2,874, which shows that if the variables of capital structure, profitability, tax planning, deferred tax expense have no effect on corporate income tax, then profit persistence will be 2,874.

2. It is known that the value of the capital structure regression coefficient is -0.964 and has a negative value, indicating that for every 1 unit increase in capital structure, corporate income tax will decrease by -0.964 units.

3. It is known that the profitability regression coefficient value is -19,295 and is negative, indicating that every 1 unit increase in profitability will cause an increase in corporate income tax of -19,295 units.

4. It is known that the regression coefficient value for tax planning is 5,168 and has a positive value, indicating that every increase in tax planning will cause an increase in corporate income tax by 1 unit, which will cause an increase in profit persistence by 5,168 units.

6. It is known that the regression coefficient value for deferred tax burden is -162,362 and is negative, indicating that every increase in deferred tax burden will cause an increase in corporate income tax by 1 unit, which will cause an increase in profit persistence by -162,362 units.

Coefficient of Determination

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
Table 4.5. Coefficient of Determination Test Results **Model Summary**				
1	0.538a	0.289	0.232	2.138688
a. Predictors: (Constant), Deferred Tax Expenses, Tax Planning, Profitability, Capital Structure				
Source: Data processing results, 2024				

Based on table 4.5, the results of the coefficient of determination test show that the magnitude of the influence of the Capital Structure, Profitability, Tax Planning and Deferred Tax Expense variables in influencing Corporate Income Tax is 23.2% (as seen from the adjusted r square value) while the remainder is 76.8 % is influenced by other factors such as earnings management, capital intensity, company size, operational costs and others.

T Test (Partial Significance Test)

Table 4.6 T Test Results		
Model	t	Sig.
1 (Constant)	2,716	0.009
Capital Structure	-2,036	0.047
Profitability	-3,884	0,000
Tax Planning	1,330	0.189
Deferred Tax Expenses	-2,333	0.024
Source: Data processing results, 2024		

1. It is known that the regression coefficient value of the Capital Structure variable is -0.964, which is negative. This means that Capital Structure has a negative effect on Corporate Income Tax. It is known that the calculated T or T statistic from Capital Structure is -2.036 and the Sig value. is 0.047, namely < 0.05 significance level, then Profitability has a significant effect on Corporate Income Tax. So it can be concluded that Capital Structure has a negative and significant effect on Corporate Income Tax.

2. It is known that the regression coefficient value of the Profitability variable is -3,884, which is negative. This means that Profitability has a negative effect on Corporate Income Tax. It is known that the T statistic or calculated T for Profitability is -3.884 and the Sig value. is 0.000, namely < 0.05 significance level, then Profitability has a significant effect on Corporate Income Tax. So it can be concluded that Profitability has a negative and significant effect on Corporate Income Tax.

3. It is known that the regression coefficient value of the Tax Planning variable is 1,330, which is positive. This means that Tax Planning has a positive effect on Corporate Income Tax. It is known that the calculated T or T statistic for Institutional Ownership is 1,330 and the Sig value. is 0.189, namely > 0.05 significance level, then Tax Planning has no significant effect on Corporate Income Tax. So it can be concluded that Tax Planning has a positive effect on Corporate Income Tax, but not significantly.

4. It is known that the regression coefficient value of the Deferred Tax Expense variable is -2.333, which is negative. This means that Deferred Tax Expenses have a negative effect on Corporate Income Tax. It is known that the calculated T or T statistic for Deferred Tax Expenses is 2,333 and the Sig value. is 0.024, namely < 0.05 significance level, then

Deferred Tax Expenses have a significant effect on Corporate Income Tax. So it can be concluded that Deferred Tax Expenses have a negative and significant effect on Corporate Income Tax.

F Test (Simultaneous significance test)

Table 4.7 F Test Results				
Model	Sum of Squares	df	F	Sig.
1 Regression	93,065	4	5,087	0.002b
Residual	228,699	50		
Total	321,765	54		

Source: Data processing results, 2024

Based on Table 4.7, it is known that the calculated F value is 5.087 and the Sig value. is 0.002. It is known that F count is 5.087 > F table value is 2.557179 and the Sig value. 0.002 < 0.05, then Capital Structure, Profitability, Tax Planning and Deferred Tax Expenses simultaneously or together have a significant effect on Corporate Income Tax.

DISCUSSION

The Influence of Capital Structure on Corporate Income Tax

The results of research on capital structure on corporate income tax have a value of T calculated < T table or -2.036 < -2.008559. Thus, the results of testing the data show that the capital structure affects corporate income tax negatively and significantly, which means that if the capital structure increases, corporate income tax will decrease.

This is in line with research results (Subakti, 2016) which show that capital structure has a significant effect and has a negative relationship with corporate income tax.

This is not in line with research results (Hidayahtullah, 2021) which show that partially the influence of capital structure has a positive and significant effect on corporate income tax.

The Effect of Profitability on Corporate Income Tax

The research results of profitability on corporate income tax have a calculated T value > T table or -3.884 > -2.008559. Thus, the results of testing the data show that profitability affects corporate income tax negatively and significantly, which means that if profitability increases, corporate income tax will decrease.

This is in line with (Nisa et al., nd) showing that profitability has a negative effect on corporate income tax.

This is not in line with (Angriyani, 2022) showing that partial profitability has a positive effect on corporate income tax.

The Influence of Tax Planning on Corporate Income Tax

The research results of tax planning on corporate income tax have a value of t-count > t-table or 1.330 < 2.008559, thus the results of testing the data show that tax planning results influence corporate income tax positively and significantly, which means that if tax planning increases then corporate income tax will increased.

This is in line with (Ningsih, 2020) showing that tax planning has a positive effect on corporate income tax.

This is not in line with (Yumna Mustika Dinda & Deni Darmawati, 2023) showing that tax planning has a negative effect on corporate income tax.

The Effect of Deferred Tax Expenses on Corporate Income Tax

The research results of the deferred tax burden on corporate income tax have a value of T calculated > T table or -2.333 > -2.008559. Thus, the results of testing the data show that the deferred tax burden affects corporate income tax negatively and significantly, which means that if the deferred tax burden increases then the tax body income will decrease.

This is in line with (Sonia & Sulistyorini, 2022) showing that the higher the value of the company's deferred tax burden, the lower the corporate income tax paid, because the amount of profit will be lower and the calculation of the corporate income tax paid will also be lower, and vice versa.

This is not in line with (Hani, 2007) showing that deferred tax expenses have a positive effect on corporate income tax.

The Influence of Capital Structure, Profitability, Tax Planning and Deferred Tax Expenses on Corporate Income Tax

Based on the test results of this research, capital structure, profitability, tax planning and deferred tax burden simultaneously influence corporate income tax in various industrial sectors in 2018 - 2022. This is shown from the results of the F test which obtained F calculated = 5.087 > F table 2.557179 and significant 0.002 < 0.05 and proven by the coefficient of determination where R Square is 0.289 or 28.9% while the remaining 71.1% is influenced by other factors such as earnings management, capital intensity, company size, operational costs and others.

This is in line with the results of previous research conducted by (Subakti, 2016), (Nisa et al., nd), (Ningsih, 2020) and (Sonia & Sulistyorini, 2022) which show that Capital Structure, Profitability, Tax Planning and Expenses Deferred Tax has a significant and influential effect on Corporate Income Tax.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

This research examines the influence of capital structure, profitability, tax planning and deferred tax burden on corporate income tax in various industrial sectors listed on the IDX in 2018 - 2022. Based on the research results, it can be concluded from this research that:

1. Capital structure has a negative and significant effect on corporate income tax in various industrial sector companies listed on the IDX in 2018 - 2022.

2. Profitability has a negative and significant effect on Corporate Income Tax in various industrial sector companies listed on the IDX in 2018 – 2022.

3. Tax planning has a positive and significant effect on Corporate Income Tax in various industrial sector companies listed on the BEI in 2018 – 2022.

4. Deferred Tax Expenses have a negative and significant effect on Corporate Income Tax in various industrial sector companies listed on the IDX in 2018 - 2022.

5. Capital Structure, Profitability, Tax Planning and Deferred Tax Expenses have a significant effect on Corporate Income Tax in various industrial sector companies listed on the IDX in 2018 - 2022.

Suggestion

Based on the research conclusions above, the suggestions from the results of this research are:

1. For companies in various industrial sectors, this research can be taken as material for company consideration regarding factors that influence capital structure, profitability, tax planning and deferred tax burden on corporate income tax so that company tax expenditure can be more efficient.

2. For investors, it is hoped that this research can be a decision consideration for investors who want to invest funds in companies that are going public.

3. For further research, it would be better to replace or add independent variables from both internal and external factors such as earnings management, capital intensity, company size, operational costs, etc., so that you can get more accurate results about what factors can influence taxes. Body Income.

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