



THE EFFECT OF PROFITABILITY, LIQUIDITY, AND COMPANY SIZE ON TAX PLANNING WITH TRANSPARENCY AS A MODERATION VARIABLE IN FOOD AND BEVERAGE COMPANIES LISTED ON THE IDX IN 2018-2022

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze and determine the effect of Profitability, Liquidity, Company Size on Tax Planning with Transparency as a moderating variable in Food And Beverage Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018- 2022. The data source in this study uses secondary data, namely the annual financial statements of Food And Beverage companies in 2018-2022. The research population was 30 Food And Beverage companies for 2018-2022. This study uses the Purpose Sampling method and there are 20 company samples processed using IBM SPSS Statistics 26. The results of this study indicate that Profitability, Liquidity, and Company Size have a significant negative effect on Tax Planning. Transparency is not able to moderate the effect of Profitability, Liquidity, Company Size on Tax Planning, but the presence of Transparency as a moderating variable can approach the standard test value on the effect of Profitability, Liquidity, and Company Size on Tax Planning.

Keywords: Profitability, Liquidity, Company Size, Tax Planning, Transparency

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has a strategic geographical location, Indonesia is an area with global trade circulation. As a result, many domestic and foreign companies were established in Indonesia. Indonesia as a developing country continues to export and import goods. The increase in revenue from the tax sector is quite beneficial for Indonesia. According to Gemilang (2017) stated that one of the efforts to achieve the independence of the nation or state in the development process is to explore domestic financial resources, namely tax revenue. Tax is one of the most important state revenues, so the government is increasingly interested in the tax industry. Taxpayers must pay taxes, both individual and corporate. Provisions regarding taxpayer obligations are regulated in Law No. 36 of 2008 article 2 paragraph (1). The company as a taxpayer is obliged to pay taxes in accordance with the law. The Indonesian government implements various tax policies to maximize revenue from the tax industry, because tax revenues can have a significant impact on the size of the state budget (Indah Hildyawati, 2022).

Tax revenue must be able to reach the maximum level because the tax revenue will later be used for financing both at the central and regional levels. The government's goal of maximizing tax revenue is contrary to the purpose of the company as a taxpayer. Meanwhile, the company tries

to minimize expenses to obtain maximum profit, so as to provide accountability to owners or shareholders and in continuing the continuity of the company.

Government tax revenue comes from several sources, one of which is from companies that are expected to pay taxes on time in accordance with predetermined due dates, and based on applicable laws and regulations. But not all companies are willing to pay taxes on the entire income earned by the company. With tax planning, each company can minimize the imposition of taxes on a company's income.

In accounting, taxes are one of the cost components that can reduce the operating profit of a company. The amount of profit deposited into the state treasury depends on the size or size of the amount of profit earned by a company for a decade. Payment of taxes in accordance with the provisions will certainly conflict with the company's goal, which is to maximize profits or profits so that the company will try to minimize the tax costs imposed. The way that will be done by the company using Tax Planning (Tax Planning).

Tax Planning or Tax Planning is the initial stage in conducting tax management. In forming a tax plan, the stages taken by the company's management must not be arbitrary, so that the stages used are not categorized as tax smuggling and violate applicable legal regulations. In an effort to do tax planning, taxpayers get tax savings (Tax Saving) through tax avoidance (Tax Avoidance). Generally, tax planning refers to the process of engineering the business and transaction of taxpayers so that tax debts are at a minimum amount and still follow tax regulations. As cited by (Diva, 2014) the purpose of management tax planning tends to be more complex than just intuition. Tax planning is a strategic process in which individuals, businesses, and other entities plan their finances taking into account applicable tax laws to legitimately minimize tax liability. Tax planning is based on a variety of concepts and has several main objectives. The purpose of tax planning differs from the purpose of accounting and financial reporting to external parties of the company in a number of significant ways. There are several factors that affect tax planning, namely profitability, liquidity, company size and others.

Profitability refers to the ability of a company or business to make a profit or profit over a period of time. This profit can come from the company's operational activities after taking into account all related costs, including production costs, operating costs, sales costs, and others. Profitability is considered very important because to run a company must be in favorable conditions. Without profit, it will be difficult for companies to attract business capital from outside. The company will strive to increase profits because it is important for the future of the company. To achieve a goal, the company must be able to operate its business smoothly and be able to combine all existing resources to achieve good results and profit levels. However, the company's goal to obtain a profit from its operational activities does not always run well and is not in accordance with what is planned by the company. The sustainability of the company is influenced by many things, one of which is the profitability of the company itself. Profitability or the company's ability to make overall profits, and convert sales into cash flow. Profitability can be used to measure the effectiveness of overall management as indicated by the large level of profit obtained through sales and investment in a company (Susellawati et al., 2022). In Indah Rahmadini's research, Nita Erika Ariani (2019) explained that profitability has a significant impact on tax planning. Meanwhile, according to Afni Eliana Saragih, Yan Christin BR Sembiring, and Maria Rani Fransiska BR Purba (2023) stated that profitability has a negative and insignificant effect on tax planning.

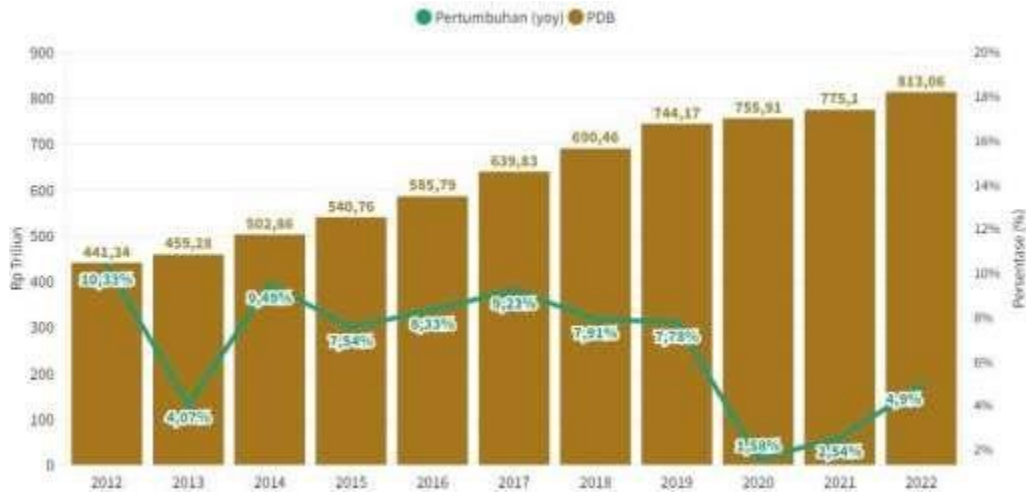
Liquidity is the ability of a company to meet its short-term obligations until maturity within a certain period of time. Liquidity can be interpreted as an indicator used to measure how much

the company's ability to meet its current obligations. Liquidity can also be used to show a company's financial position or wealth. Assessment of company performance usually uses financial ratio analysis, then there is a liquidity ratio. According to Syafrida Hani (2015: 121) liquidity is the company's ability to meet all financial obligations obtained, disbursed, and/or overdue. Liquidity means in particular the availability of own funds to settle all debts.

The size of the company is a scale that can be calculated by the level of total assets and sales that can indicate the condition of the company where the larger company will have excess sources of funds obtained to finance its investment in earning profits. According to Machfoedz (1994) said that the size of the company is a scale where the size of the company can be classified according to various ways (total assets, log size, stock market value, etc.). In general, the size of the company is only divided into three types, namely large companies, medium-sized companies, and small companies. The size of the company can be used to describe the financial characteristics of a company. Large companies that are sufficient in terms of funding will find it easier to obtain capital in the capital market compared to small companies. Because of this ease of access, large companies have greater adjustments to the capital market. It is stated that the larger the company, the more convincing the company will be in presenting its financial statements, because large companies will be viewed more crisis by shareholders and from parties outside the company or potential investors.

Food And Beverage Industry is an industry that provides food and beverage serving services for customers. In particular, Food And Beverage is an industrial field that is tasked with providing professionally managed food and beverage services to provide satisfaction to customers. Food And Beverage covers various types of businesses, such as restaurants, cafes, bars, and so on. Food And Beverage is one of the basic needs of human life in order to survive longer. Therefore, the Food And Beverage industry is one of the sectors that has managed to record high revenue growth in recent years. Indonesia is listed as one of the countries with the fastest economic growth, especially in the Food And Beverage sector. As the population increases in Indonesia, and the volume of needs for Food And Beverage will also increase. This happened because of the tendency of Indonesian people who enjoy fast food and beverages causing many new companies to emerge in the field of Food And Beverage. The following is a picture of gross domestic product growth in the Food And Beverage industry from 2012 to 2022 as follows:

Figure 1.1 Gross Domestic Product of the Food and Beverage Industry (2012-2022)



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2023)

Based on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth graph In figure 1.1 above, it can be seen from the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on the basis of constant prices (ADHK), the food and beverage industry has increased annually in 2022 by Rp.813.06 trillion, the value is up 4.90% compared to the previous year which was Rp.775.10%. Meanwhile, judging from the growth in the performance of the food and beverage industry has consistently grown since the last decade. During that period, the highest growth occurred in 2012 which reached 10.33%. Meanwhile, gross domestic product growth in the food and beverage industry occurred the slowest in 2020, namely 1.58%. This is due to one of the factors in the occurrence of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia.

From the description above, it can be concluded that activities in the company to maximize company profits, minimize tax payments, and measure the size (size) of the company will affect the size of tax payments received depending on the total assets of the company. So that profitability, liquidity, and company size can affect tax planning (Tax Planning) this is because companies do tax planning to minimize or reduce the amount or total tax that must be paid by the company.

In this case, researchers chose Food And Beverage companies as the object of research because Food And Beverage companies are one of the business subsectors that experience rapid growth along with the increasing population and economic conditions in Indonesia continue to increase.

Based on the description above and still not many who have examined the effect of profitability, liquidity, and company size on tax planning, researchers are interested in taking the title "The Effect of Profitability, Liquidity, and Company Size, on Tax Planning with Transparency as a Moderation Variable in Food and Beverage Companies Listed on the IDX in 2018-2022"

Problem Statement

Based on the background of the problems that have been stated above, the formulation proposed by the researcher is:

1. Does Profitability affect Tax Planning?

2. Does Liquidity affect Tax Planning?
3. Does Company Size affect Tax Planning?
4. Can Transparency moderate the effect of Profitability on Tax Planning?
5. Can Transparency moderate the effect of Liquidity on Tax Planning?
6. Can Transparency moderate the effect of Company Size on Tax Planning?

Research Objectives

The objectives of this study, which are as follows:

1. To analyze and obtain empirical evidence of the effect of Profitability on Tax Planning.
2. To analyze and obtain empirical evidence of the effect of Liquidity on Tax Planning.
3. To analyze and obtain empirical evidence of the effect of Company Size on Tax Planning.
4. To analyze and obtain empirical evidence of Transparency companies moderate the effect of Profitability on Tax Planning.
5. To analyze and obtain empirical evidence of company transparency moderating the effect of Liquidity on Tax Planning.
6. To analyze and obtain empirical evidence of corporate transparency moderating the effect of Company Size on Tax Planning.

Usefulness This research research is expected to provide benefits both in theoretical and practical terms as follows:

Theoretical Uses

This research is expected to be used as a reference in the field of Tax Management science in determining the effect of Profitability, Liquidity, and Company Size on Tax Planning with Transparency as a moderation variable in Food And Beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Practical Usability

The practical uses in this study are as follows:

For Enterprise

With this research, companies are expected to be useful in calculating company fund management and become a consideration for deciding how the sustainability of company performance.

b. For Investors

From this research, it is expected to be used as a reference for potential investors as evaluation material and a source of information before investing in the intended company by looking at the company's performance.

c. For Further Researchers

As a reference, reference material and subject matter in the preparation of further research to develop knowledge in the same field, namely the Effect of Profitability, Liquidity, and Company Size on Tax Planning with Transparency as a Moderation Variable.

METHODS

Object of Research

According to (Riskandyani, 2020), the object of research is everything in any form that is determined by the researcher to be studied so that information about it is obtained, then conclusions are drawn. It can be known, that the object of this study is the performance of auditors who are influenced by intellectual intelligence, emotional intelligence, spiritual intelligence, and adversity intelligence. In this study, the object of research is that Food And Beverage (F&B) sector companies were chosen as the object of research because they are one of the sectors that have

managed to record high revenue growth in recent years and one of the sectors that experience problems with tax planning. The factors that affect tax planning as a dependent variable consist of 3 independent variables, namely Profitability, Liquidity, and Company Size. In addition, there is 1 moderation variable, namely company transparency.

Research Plan and Stages

In this study there are plans and stages of research carried out by researchers in the preparation of the final thesis project. The plans and stages of this researcher can be seen in the following table:

Table 3.1 Research Plan and Stages

No.	Action Plan	Apri 1 2023	Ma y 2023	June 2023	July 2023	August 2023
1	Proposal Preparation					
2	Seminar Proposal					
3	Data Collection					
4	Data Processing and Analysis					
5	Preparation of Final Report / Final Project					

Source: data processed by author, 2023

Research Data

Data Sources

In data collection, researchers use secondary data. Secondary data is data obtained by researchers or indirect data collection. According to (Sapitri, 2018) states that secondary data is data that refers to information collected from existing sources. Secondary data sources are company records or documentation, government publications, industry analysis by the media, websites, the internet, and so on.

In this study, researchers took data sources from financial statements or annual reports of companies published by the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The company sector that is the object of this study is the Food And Beverage sector company in 2018-2022.

Data Type

The type of data used in this study is quantitative research. According to Sugiyono (2010: 13) in the book (Educational Research Methodology. Hermawan, 2017) stated that quantitative

research is a study that takes place scientifically and systematically where the observations made include everything related to the object of research, phenomena and correlations that exist between them. The purpose of quantitative research is to obtain an explanation of a theory and the laws of reality. Quantitative research is developed using mathematical models, theories and/or hypotheses. Therefore, this method is also referred to as the discovery method because with this method can be found and developed various technologies based on new science. This method is called quantitative method because research data is in the form of numbers and analysis using statistics.

Population and sample

Population is the entire object of study whether it consists of real objects, abstrak, events or symptoms that are data sources and have certain and the same character. The population of this study is Food And Beverage sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2018-2022.

Sampling is carried out using purposive sampling techniques. The criteria that must be met by this research sample are:

- a. Food and Beverage sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022.
- b. Publish financial statements and annual reports for 2018-2022 which can be accessed through the IDX website (www.idx.co.id).
- c. Food and Beverage sector companies that have annual reports in rupiah units during the 2018-2022 period.
- d. Food and Beverage sector companies that did not experience losses during the 2018-2022 period.

Techniques and Data Collection

Data Collection Techniques

Good data collection techniques do not always provide good data, if the data collection techniques are not appropriate. Therefore, data collection techniques need to get attention from researchers so that the data collected is more objective.

In this study, researchers used data collection techniques in the form of document studies. Document study is a method of data collection that is not addressed directly to the subject of research. Document Study is a type of data collection that examines a wide variety of documents that are useful for analysis material. The documents to be used by researchers are data studied sourced from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), and internet sites related to the information needed and Literature Studies are data collection sourced from journals, book references, concepts or theories written by previous experts, and so on. In this study, researchers used financial or annual statements from 2018-2022 with a total of 30 companies in the Food And Beverage sector.

Data Collection Tools

A data collection tool is a tool for obtaining data. This tool should be selected according to the desired data type. Data collection tools commonly used in research are questionnaires, observations, interviews, documents or files, and so on.

In this study, based on the title chosen by the researcher, namely "The Effect of Profitability, Liquidity, and Company Size on Tax Planning with Transparency as a Moderation Variable in Food and Beverage Companies in 2018-2022". Then the variables related in this study are: Profitability Variables (X1), Liquidity (X2), Company Size (X3), Tax Planning (Y), and Transparency (Z).

Types of variables used

Dependent Variable (Bound)

Is a variable that is influenced or that becomes a result due to the existence of an independent (independent) variable. In this study, the dependent variable is Tax Planning (Y).

Independent Variable (Free)

It is varivariability that affects or is the cause of its change and the emergence of dependent variables (bound). In this study, the independent variables are Profitability (X1), Liquidity (X2), Company Size (X3).

Moderation Variables

Is a variable that influences (strengthens or weakens) the relationship between the independent (free) and dependent (bound) variables. In this study, the moderation variable is Corporate Transparency (Z)

Operational Definition

Operational definition is as an element of research that is a guide to how a variable is measured in order to facilitate the implementation of research in the field, so it requires the operationalization of each concept used in describing the observed behavior or symptoms in words that can be tested and known to be true.

The operational definitions used in this study are as follows:

Table 3.2 Operational Variables

No	Variable Name	Indicators	Scale
1	Profitability (X1)	$\text{Return On Asset (ROA)} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100\%$ (Atqiah, 2018)	Ratio
2	Liquidity (X2)	$\text{Current Ratio (CR)} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}} \times 100\%$ (Beautiful Hildyawati, 2022)	Ratio
3	Company Size (X3)	$\text{LN} = \text{Total Assets}$ (Khairunnisa & Lubis, 2023)	Ratio
4	Tax Planning (Y)	$\text{Effective Tax Rate (ETR)} = \frac{\text{Tax Burden}}{\text{Profit Before Tax}}$ (Saragih et al., 2023)	Ratio

5	Transparency (Z)	$TP = \frac{n}{k}$ (Sari & Irawati, 2021)	Ratio
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Source: Data processed by the author (2023)

Analysis Methods

The analysis method is a method carried out by researchers to collect data. In choosing a research method, the right way of analysis is needed so that the results and tests of the research are accurate. This study used the IBM SPSS Statistic 26 analysis tool. Microsoft Excel is used to collect data for each variable to be entered into a statistical model for processing.

Descriptive Statistical Analysis Test

Descriptive statistical analysis is used to define research variables and also to get an idea of the data sample. The approach used in descriptive statistics is in the form of presenting data through tables, graphs, diagrams, mode calculations, medians, mean, standard deviations, percentage calculations, and class length formula calculations to determine criteria intervals.

According to Sugiyono (2014) quoted from (Prajitno, 2017: 88) descriptive statistical analysis techniques are one method of analyzing data by drawing data that has been collected, without making conclusions that are generally applicable. In this technique, the value of the independent and dependent variables will be known. This analysis technique will provide an initial description for each variable in the study. Where in the data description each variable can be seen from the value of the mean (average), maximum-minimum, and standard deviation.

2. Test Classical Assumptions

The classical assumption test is carried out to find out whether the data used is worth analyzing or not. Because not all data can be analyzed by regression.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Sample Description

Based on the area or research area used in this study, namely Food and Bage sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022. The sample in this study was carried out using the Purpose Sampling technique in accordance with previously established criteria. Based on the sample selection criteria used can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.1 Results of Sample Selection Criteria

No	Criterion	Sum
1	Companies in the food and beverage industry sector (<i>Food And Beverage</i>) listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022	30
2	Publish financial statements and annual reports in the year 2018-2022 which can be accessed through the IDX website	
3	Companies in the food and beverage industry sector (<i>Food And Beverage</i>) that have annual reports in rupiah units on Year 2018-2022	

4	Companies in the food and beverage industry sector (<i>Food And Beverage</i>) which suffered losses in 2018-2022	(10)
Number of Company Samples		20
Number of Samples x Year of Observation		20 x 5
Number of Samples		100

Source: data processed by researchers (2023)

Variable Description

Variable description is one method to explain and describe the research variables to be tested. In this method, the approach used in variable description is in the form of presenting data such as tables, graphs, mode calculations, mean, standard deviation, percentage calculations, and length formula calculations. The variables used in this study are Profitability (X1), Liquidity (X2), Company Size (X3), Tax Planning (Y), and Transparency (Z). Here is a list of results obtained by descriptive statistical tests:

Table 4.3 Results of Descriptive Statistics Analysis

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Profitability	100	,00	,63	,1499	,14521
Liquidity	100	,73	16,40	2,4451	1,86188
Company Size	100	14,88	23,89	21,0122	1,97574
Tax Planning	100	,00	,96	,2545	,13945
Transparency	100	,27	,31	,2799	,01104
Valid N (listwise)	100				

Source: IBM SPSS Statistics 26

Based on the results of the statistical analysis test, the description in table 4.3 above, the data obtained by the researcher can be distributed as follows:

a. Variable Profitability (X1)

From these data, it can be described that the minimum value is 0.00. While the maximum value is 0.63 and the average value of profitability data is 0.1499. The standard deviation of profitability data is 0.14521.

b. Liquidity Variable (X2)

From these data, it can be described that the minimum value is 0.73. While the maximum value is 16.40 and the average value of liquidity data is 2.4451. The standard deviation of liquidity data is 1.86188.

c. Company Size Variable (X3)

From these data, it can be described that the minimum value is 14.88. While the maximum value is 23.89 and the average value of company size data is 21.0122. The standard deviation of company size data is 1.97574.

d. Variable Tax Planning (Y)

From these data, it can be described that the minimum value is 0.00. While the maximum value is 0.96 and the average value of tax planning data is 0.2545. The standard deviation of tax planning data is 0.13945.

e. Transparency Variable (Z)

From these data, it can be described that the minimum value is 0.27. While the maximum value is 0.31 and the average value of transparency data is 0.2799. The standard deviation of transparency data is 0.01104.

Classical Assumption Test Results

1. Normality Test Results

The purpose of the normality test is to examine the normality of the variables studied whether the data is normally distributed or not. Based on the purpose of the normality test, the results of the normality test in this study are as follows:

P-Plot

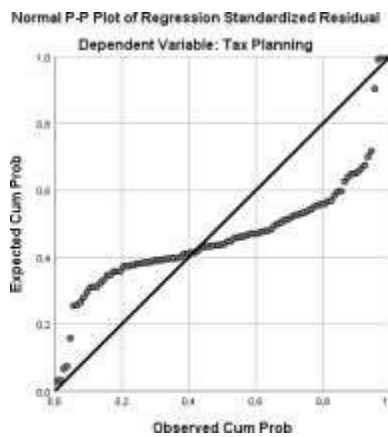


Figure 4.1 P-Plot Test Results

Source: IBM SPSS Statistics 26 (2023) output

Based on the results of the p-plot in figure 4.1 shows that the data spreads around the diagonal line and the spread follows the diagonal line, then the regression model is declared normal and meets the normality assumption.

Jarque Bera

Table 4.4 Descriptive Statistics Descriptive Analysis Test Results

	N	Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Unstandardized Residual	100	3,457	,241	15,705	,478
Valid N (listwise)	100				

Source: IBM SPSS Statistics 26 (2023) output

Judging from the Jarque Bera (JB) value of $8.716 > 0.05$, the data is normally distributed and regression meets the normality assumption.

Kolmogorov Smirnov

Table 4.5 Kolmogorov Smirnov One-Sample Test Results Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test standardized Residual

N		100
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	-,0016161
	Std. Deviation	,09003201
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,056
	Positive	,056
	Negative	-,055
Test Statistics		,056
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200 ^{c,d}

1. Test distribution is Normal.
2. Calculated from data.
3. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
4. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

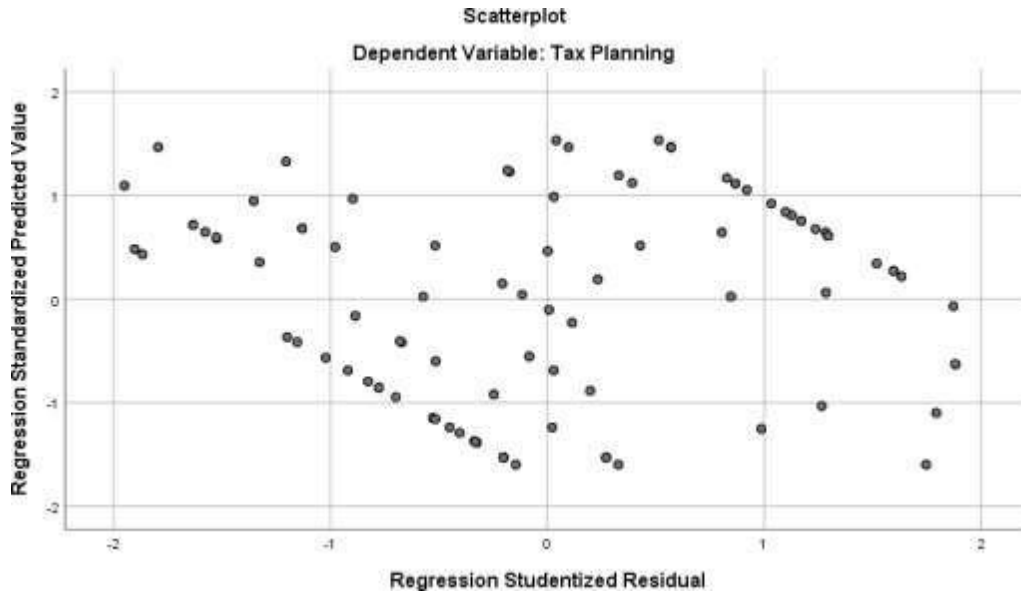
Source: IBM SPSS Statistics 26 (2023) output

Based on the Kolmogorov Smirnov test (K-S) in table 4.5 above shows that the Asymp significance value (2-tailed) is $0.200 > 0.05$. So the data in this study is declared normal and regression meets the assumption of normality.

Heteroscedasticity Test Results

The purpose of the heteroscedasticity test is to ascertain whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residual one observation to another. If the variance from the residual of one observation to another observation is fixed, then it is called homoscedasticity and if it is different it is called heterokedasticity. Based on the purpose of the heteroscedasticity test, the results of the heteroscedasticity test in this study are as follows:

Table 4.7 Heteroscedasticity Test Results



Source: IBM SPSS Statistics 26 (2023) output

Based on the results of the scatter plot between standardized residual data (SRESID) and the results of the prediction of the standardized dependent variable (ZPRED). From the results of the scatter plot above, the distribution points of the plot spread randomly and did not form a certain pattern so that no heteroskedaksity problems were found.

Autocorrelation Test Results

The purpose of the autocorrelation test is to test whether in a linear regression model there is a relationship between confounding errors in period t and user errors in period t-1 (previous). Based on the purpose of the autocorrelation test, the results of the autocorrelation test in this study are as follows:

Table 4.8 Autocorrelation Test Results Model Summaryb

Type	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.750 a	.563	.534	.0951 6	2,12 6

a. Predictors: (Constant), Interaction between Company Size and Transparency, Profitability, Liquidity, Company Size, Interaction between Profitability and Transparency, Interaction between Liquidity and Transparency

b. Dependent Variable: Tax Planning

Source: IBM SPSS Statistics 26 (2023) output

This research was conducted using annual report data and financial statements on Food And Beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of Profitability, Liquidity, and Company Size on Tax Planning, and to find out whether the Transparency variable is able to moderate the relationship of Profitability, Liquidity, and Company Size to Tax Planning.

Based on testing on hypotheses that have been carried out by researchers, it was obtained that Profitability, Liquidity, and Company Size have a significant influence on Tax Planning. In the fourth hypothesis, it was found that the use of transparency as a moderation variable showed that it was unable to moderate the relationship between Profitability and Tax Planning. In the fifth and sixth hypotheses, it was found that the use of transparency as a moderation variable showed that it was able to strengthen and have a positive influence on the relationship between Liquidity, and Company Size on Tax Planning. The results of research on each variable can be described as follows:

1. The Effect of Profitability on Tax Planning

The results of this study show that profitability has a significant influence on Tax Planning in Food And Beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022. This statement is evidenced by the result of the significance of the t test smaller than $\alpha(0.05)$. Thus, profitability in the company has a significant effect on Tax Planning. The results of this study support research conducted by Indah Rahmadini, Nita Erika Ariani (2019) which resulted in that Profitability has an effect and is significant on Tax Planning, while the research of Afni Eliana Saragih, Yan Christin BR Sembiring, and Maria Rani Fransiska BR Purba (2023) results in that profitability has a negative and insignificant effect on tax planning.

The mark in this coefficient is in accordance with the original assumption where Profitability has a positive effect on Tax Planning. So it can be said that Profitability is still used as a reference for conducting tax planning on Food And Beverage companies in minimizing the imposition of taxes owed.

2. The Effect of Liquidity on Tax Planning

The results of this study show that liquidity has a significant influence on Tax Planning in Food And Beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022. This statement is evidenced by the result of the significance of the t test smaller than $\alpha(0.05)$. Thus, liquidity in the company has a significant effect on Tax Planning. The results of this study are still no one has researched or there are still few who examine the effect of liquidity on tax planning, so researchers cannot compare with previous studies.

The mark in this coefficient is in accordance with the original assumption that liquidity has a positive effect on tax planning, and this independent variable has a significant influence on tax planning. So it can be said that liquidity is still used as a reference for tax planning on Food And Beverage companies in minimizing the imposition of taxes owed.

3. The Effect of Company Size on Tax Planning

The results of this study show that company size has a significant influence on Tax Planning in Food And Beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022. This statement is evidenced by the result of the significance of the t test smaller than $\alpha(0.05)$. Thus the size of the company in the company has a significant effect on Tax Planning. The results of this study support research conducted by Afni Eliana Saragih, Yan Christin BR Sembiring, and Maria Rani Fransiska BR Purba (2023) which resulted in that Company Size has a positive and significant effect on tax planning.

The mark in this coefficient is in accordance with the original assumption that the size of the

company has a positive effect on tax planning, and this independent variable has a significant influence on tax planning. So it can be said that the size of the company is still used as a reference for tax planning on Food And Beverage companies in minimizing the imposition of taxes owed.

4. Transparency Cannot Moderate the Effect of Profitability on Tax Planning

The results of this study show that transparency is unable to moderate the effect of profitability on tax planning in Food And Beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022. This statement is evidenced by the result of the significance of the t test greater than $\alpha(0.05)$. Thus, corporate transparency is unable to moderate the effect of profitability on tax planning. So that transparency as a moderation variable cannot increase or decrease the value of profitability for tax planning.

The mark in this coefficient does not match the original assumption that transparency does not moderate the effect of profitability on tax planning, and this moderation variable does not have a significant effect on the effect of profitability on tax planning. So it can be said that the interaction between transparency and profitability cannot be used as a reference for tax planning on Food And Beverage companies in minimizing the imposition of taxes owed.

The cause of the interaction between transparency and profitability does not affect tax planning in Food And Beverage companies. Allegedly caused by the company's openness by showing the profits obtained by the company in total and not doing tax planning in minimizing the imposition of taxes owed in Food And Beverage companies. Whether or not to do tax planning can result in taxes owed may increase or be high, especially in Food And Beverage companies. This research shows that there is a weak relationship between the interaction of transparency and profitability on tax planning where the increase in transparency interaction with profitability may not necessarily increase the expected value of tax planning. The smaller the level of interaction between transparency and profitability, the smaller the level of tax planning carried out by the company.

Although the results of this study show that the interaction between transparency and profitability does not have a significant effect on tax planning.

5. Transparency moderates the effect of liquidity on tax planning

The results of this study show that transparency is able to moderate the effect of liquidity on tax planning in Food And Beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022. This statement is evidenced by the result of the significance of the t test smaller than $\alpha(0.05)$. Thus, company transparency is able to moderate liquidity relations with tax planning. So that transparency as a moderation variable can strengthen the relationship between liquidity and tax planning.

The mark in this coefficient is in accordance with the original assumption that transparency can moderate the effect of liquidity on tax planning, and this moderation variable has a significant influence on liquidity variables on tax planning. So it can be said that the interaction between transparency and liquidity can be used as a reference for tax planning for Food And Beverage companies in minimizing the imposition of taxes owed.

6. Transparency moderates the effect of company size on tax planning

The results of this study show that transparency is able to moderate the effect of company size on tax planning in Food And Beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022. This statement is evidenced by the result of the significance of the t test smaller than $\alpha(0.05)$. Thus, transparency is able to moderate the relationship between company size and tax planning. So that transparency as a moderation variable can strengthen the relationship between company size and tax planning.

The mark in this coefficient is in accordance with the original assumption that transparency can moderate the effect of company size on tax planning, and this moderation variable has a significant influence on the company size variable on tax planning. So it can be said that the interaction between transparency and company size can be used as a reference for tax planning on Food And Beverage companies in minimizing the imposition of taxes owed.

CONCLUSION

Based on the purpose of this study, it is to determine and analyze the effect of profitability, liquidity, and company size on tax planning with company transparency as a moderation variable. The population used is 30 food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022. Therefore, from the results of this study can be concluded as follows: Based on the test results of the profitability variable measured by Return On Asset (ROA) states that the research hypothesis is accepted and stated that the results of profitability testing show a positive and significant effect on tax planning in Food And Beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022, so it can be said that profitability is still used as a reference to do tax planning on Food And Beverage companies in minimizing the imposition of taxes owed. This means that if profitability increases, the level of tax planning in the company will increase as well. Based on the test results of liquidity variables measured by the Current Ratio (CR) stated that the research hypothesis has a positive and significant effect on tax planning in Food And Beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2022, so it can be said that liquidity is still used as a reference for tax planning on Food And Beverage companies in minimizing the imposition of taxes owed. This means that if liquidity increases, the level of tax planning in the company will increase as well. Based on the test results of the variable company size measured by Natural Logarithm (LN) states that the research hypothesis has a positive and significant effect on tax planning, so it can be said that the size of the company is still used as a reference for tax planning on Food And Beverage companies in minimizing the imposition of taxes owed. This means that if the size of the company increases, the level of tax planning in the company will increase as well. Based on the test results of the transparency moderation variable, it is stated that the research hypothesis is not accepted and stated that the test results show that company transparency is unable to moderate the effect of profitability on tax planning. So it can be said that the interaction between transparency and profitability cannot be used as a reference for tax planning on Food And Beverage companies in minimizing the imposition of taxes owed. This means that if the transparency of a company increases, it will weaken the effect of profitability on a company's tax planning. Based on the test results of the transparency moderation variable that the research hypothesis was accepted and stated, the test results showed that company transparency was able to moderate the effect of liquidity on tax planning. So it can be said that the interaction between transparency and liquidity can be used as a reference for tax planning for Food And Beverage companies in minimizing the imposition of taxes owed. This means that if transparency in the company increases, it will strengthen the relationship between the influence of liquidity on a company's tax planning. Based on the test results of the transparency moderation variable that the research hypothesis was accepted and stated, the test results showed that company transparency was able to moderate the effect of company size on tax planning. So it can be said that the interaction between transparency and company size can be used as a reference for tax planning on Food And Beverage companies in minimizing the imposition of taxes owed. This means that if transparency in companies increases, it will strengthen the relationship between the influence of company size on tax planning.

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