

Influence Ratio Liquidity and Operating Costs Regarding Corporate Income Tax Payable to Registered Industrial Sector Companies In Bei 2021-2025

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ABSTRACT

Corporate income tax is one of the main sources of government revenue and is influenced by various corporate financial factors, including liquidity and operating expenses. This study aims to analyze the effect of liquidity ratios and operating expenses on corporate income tax payable in industrial sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during 2021–2025. A quantitative approach was employed using secondary data obtained from the annual financial statements of 21 sample companies, resulting in 105 observations. Data were analyzed using panel data regression with E-Views 12. The results indicate that liquidity ratios do not significantly affect corporate income tax payable, while operating expenses have a significant effect. Simultaneously, liquidity ratios and operating expenses significantly influence corporate income tax payable. These findings suggest that effective operating expense management plays an important role in determining corporate tax obligations and supports more optimal financial decision-making.

INTRODUCTION

Taxes are a primary source of state revenue, playing a crucial role in financing national development and providing public services. One component of tax revenue that contributes significantly is Corporate Income Tax (PPH), which is levied on income earned by companies during a tax period. Therefore, understanding the factors influencing the amount of corporate income tax payable is crucial for both the government and companies. According to Erliana et al. (2025), improving tax compliance is a crucial factor in supporting the optimization of state revenue through an effective tax system.

The amount of corporate income tax payable is influenced by various financial factors, including the liquidity ratio and operating costs. The liquidity ratio reflects a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations, while operating costs represent expenses incurred to conduct business activities. A good level of liquidity indicates a company's ability to maintain financial stability and meet tax obligations in a timely manner. Furthermore, fiscally

recognized operating costs can reduce taxable income, thus affecting the amount of corporate income tax payable.

Previous research has shown inconsistent results. Fatikha and Furqon (2024) found that liquidity had no effect on tax avoidance, while Ningsih et al. (2022) and Purnama (2023) showed that liquidity did influence corporate income tax. Regarding operational costs, Dongoran (2022) found that operational costs had no effect on corporate income tax payable. Conversely, Kurniawan (2023), Apipih and Finatarians (2024), and Sastri and Geofanny (2024) demonstrated that operational costs significantly impact corporate income tax payable.

The discrepancies in these research results indicate a research gap that requires further study. Furthermore, most previous studies were conducted in the manufacturing and mining sectors with limited observation periods. Therefore, this study offers a novel approach by using industrial companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2021–2025, the period after the implementation of the Tax Regulation Harmonization Law (UU HPP). The use of panel data regression is also expected to provide more comprehensive results in explaining the relationships between variables.

Based on the above description, this study aims to analyze the effect of the liquidity ratio and operating costs on corporate income tax payable in industrial companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2021–2025 period. The research findings are expected to provide an empirical contribution to the development of tax literature and serve as a consideration for companies in developing more effective financial management and tax planning strategies.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach with a causality research design to examine the effect of the liquidity ratio and operating costs on corporate income tax payable in industrial companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2021–2025 period. The quantitative approach was chosen because the study aims to objectively measure the relationship between variables through statistical analysis based on numerical data obtained from the companies' financial statements.

The data used is secondary data sourced from the annual financial reports of industrial companies published on the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (www.idx.co.id) and related company websites. The study population consisted of 49 industrial companies listed on the IDX. The sample was determined using a purposive sampling technique with the criteria of companies that published complete financial reports during the study period, did not experience losses, and had data that met the research requirements. Based on these criteria, 21 companies were obtained with a total of 105 observations.

The dependent variable in this study is corporate income tax payable, measured using the natural logarithm (Ln) of corporate income tax payable. The independent variables consist of the liquidity ratio, proxied by the Current Ratio (CR), which is the ratio between current

assets and current liabilities, and operating costs, measured using the natural logarithm (Ln) of the company's total operating costs. The use of logarithmic transformation is carried out to reduce differences in data scale and improve the quality of model estimation.

Data analysis was performed using panel data regression with the help of E-Views 12 software. Panel data regression was chosen because it is able to combine the characteristics of time series and cross-section data, resulting in more efficient estimates, increasing the number of observations, and being able to control for heterogeneity between companies that cannot be observed directly. The selection of the best model was carried out through the Chow Test, Hausman Test, and Lagrange Multiplier Test. Furthermore, the model was tested using classical assumption tests including normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation tests. Hypothesis testing was carried out using the t-test to determine the partial effect, the F-test to test the simultaneous effect, and the coefficient of determination (R^2) to measure the model's ability to explain the dependent variable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Study This aim For analyze influence ratio liquidity and costs operational to tax corporate income owed to the company industrial sectors listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2021–2025 period. Based on results analysis panel data regression, it is known that ratio liquidity No influential significant to tax corporate income owed, whereas cost operational influential significant to tax corporate income owed. In simultaneous, both variables influential significant to tax corporate income owed.

Research result show that level liquidity company No become factor the main determining factor size tax corporate income owed . Findings This in line with study Fatikha and Furqon (2024) and Septya (2020), however different with research by Ningsih et al. (2022) and Purnama (2023) which found existence influence liquidity to tax body income.

On the other hand, the cost operational proven influential significant to tax corporate income owed. This is show that cost operational is components that can influence size profit hit tax company. These results support research by Kurniawan (2023), Apipih and Finatariyani (2024), and Sastri and Geofanny (2024), but different with findings Dongoran (2022).

In a way simultaneous, ratio liquidity and costs operational influential significant to tax corporate income owed. The results show that condition finance and management cost company in a way together can influence obligation tax company. With Thus, the goal study has achieved and formulated problem succeed answered through method panel data regression used.

Findings study This give implications that company need increase efficiency management cost operational as effort optimize performance finance and planning tax. Research furthermore recommended add other variables such as profitability, leverage, and size companies to obtain a more accurate research model . comprehensive.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Study This aim For analyze influence ratio liquidity and costs operational to tax corporate income owed to the company industrial sectors listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2021–2025 period. Based on results analysis panel data regression, obtained findings that ratio liquidity No influential significant to tax corporate income owed. Findings This show that ability company in fulfil obligation term short No is factor the main determining factor size tax corporate income owed.

On the other hand, the cost operational proven influential significant to tax corporate income owed. The results indicates that management cost operational own role important in influence profit the company that became base calculation taxes. In addition, in general simultaneous ratio liquidity and costs operational influential significant to tax corporate income owed, so that second variables the capable explain variation obligation tax company in a way together.

Study This give implications practical for management company For increase efficiency management cost operational as part from planning strategy fixed tax notice compliance to regulation taxation. For academics, the results study This enrich literature about factors that influence tax corporate income, especially in companies industrial sector after implementation Constitution Harmonization Regulation Taxation (HPP Law).

Study This own limitations Because only using two variables independent , namely ratio liquidity and costs operational, as well as limited to companies industrial sectors listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Therefore that, research furthermore recommended For add other variables such as profitability, leverage, size company, and planning tax as well as expand object research in the sector different industries to obtain more results comprehensive and can generalized in a way more wide.

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