FACTORS INFLUENCING TAX MANAGEMENT WITH COMPANY SIZE AS A CONTROL VARIABLE

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Abstract

This study aims to obtain empirical evidence on the factors that influence tax management with company size as a control variable. The population in this study are food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2021-2023 period. The sample of this study was obtained using a purposive sampling method, where only 36 food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) could meet all the criteria, so that 108 data were obtained which were used as research samples. The data sources in this study were obtained from secondary data sources, namely, sources or the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange www.idx.co.id. The analysis method used is the analysis of the panel data regression model test method. Based on the results of the tests conducted in this study, individually or based on (t-statistic test) it shows that deferred tax burden and profitability individually do not have a significant effect on tax management and capital intensity has a significant effect on tax management, meanwhile company size as a control variable individually does not have a significant effect on tax management.

Keywords : Deferred Tax Burden; Profitability; Capital Intensity; Tax Management; Company Size.

1. Introduction

Indonesia as a developing, independent and prosperous country cannot be separated from the efforts of equitable development and the achievement of a stable economy. As is known, Indonesia itself is one of the countries with the largest level of income in the country sourced from the tax sector collected from individual taxpayers and corporate taxpayers. From year to year, taxes have become one of the important contributions in the wheels of the

Indonesian economy with a contribution of more than 80% of total income (https://www.pajakku.com,2020 inPrastyatini & Oro, 2023). Tax is obtained from the income of individual and corporate taxpayers. The greater the income of the taxpayer, the greater the tax that must be paid to the state. It is an obligation for taxpayers to pay taxes according to the level of income earned. However, for corporate taxpayers who have large incomes, this is a concern because paying taxes can reduce the profits obtained by the company. (Law No. 36 of 2008) explains that taxpayers pay taxes because of the mandatory nature of taxes and if they do not pay, they will be subject to sanctions.

One of the phenomena in tax management in non-cyclical consumer sector companies is PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk (UNVR) is still recording sales growth amidst the Covid-19 pandemic, although it is relatively thin.

Table 1.1 Observation Data of PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk Company

No.	Company name	Sale	Presentation	Sales Portion
1	2020 Sales	Rp. 42,970,000,000,000	> 0.12%	-
2	Sales 2019	Rp. 42,920,000,000,000		
3	Increase in Domestic Sales	Rp. 40,870,000,000,000	> 0.69%	96%
		Rp. 41,160,000,000,000		
4	Export Sales Decline	Rp. 2,050,000,000,000	11.42%	4%
		Rp. 1,810,000,000,000		
5	Profit 2020	Rp. 7,160,000,000,000	3.10%	-
6	Profit 2019	Rp. 7,390,000,000,000		

Source: Processed data

In 2020, sales rose 0.12% to IDR 42.97 trillion from IDR 42.92 trillion in 2019. This increase in sales was supported by domestic sales which grew 0.69%, from IDR 40.87 trillion to IDR 41.16 trillion. Export sales decreased 11.42% from IDR 2.05 trillion to IDR 1.81 trillion. Even so, the contribution of export sales to total sales is still relatively small, at around 4%, while the portion of domestic sales reached 96%. Although sales still increased slightly, Unilever's profit throughout 2020 fell 3.10% to IDR 7.16 trillion from IDR 7.39 trillion in 2019. The decline was caused by marketing and sales expenses which increased by 7.02%, general and administrative expenses which increased by 12.84%, higher financial costs of 8.06% and other income which turned into other expenses (Saleh, 2021 inOktaviani & Ajimat, 2023). Based on this phenomenon, PT Unilever experienced an increase in expenses that will aim to reduce profits, so that the taxes paid by the company will decrease.

Jensen & Meckling (ImElijah, 2015 andlam Prestyatini & Oro, 2023)explaining the existence of a relationshipn agents in agency theory (agency theory) companiesHaan itself is a collection of contracts between capital owners (principals) and managers (agents) with the authority given by the principal to manage all finances, control resources and also have an obligation to provide information to the principal. The relationship between the agent and the principal is a contract in which one or more (principal) give orders to others (agents).

The theory of transactions between related parties states that related parties are persons or entities that are related to the entity preparing the financial statements (in this

statement referred to as the “reporting entity”) IAI (2024). In PSAK 224 (2024) related parties are persons or close family members who have a relationship with the reporting entity if the person has control or joint control over the reporting entity or has significant influence over the reporting entity. Close family members are defined as family members who may influence, or be influenced by, the person in their relationship with the entity. These family members may include the spouse and children of the individual; the children of the individual's spouse, and the dependents of the individual or the individual's spouse.

Profitability ratios usually measure a company's success in earning profits. benefits (Kasmir, 2019 in(Ningsih & Asandimitra, 2023). According to agency theory, profitability is always increasing will motivate the principal to enter into a contract with the aim of to improve their welfare. But on the other hand, the tax burden will increase if profitability increases. This will encourage the agent to trying to minimize taxes, with the aim that the company's profits are not reduced due to tax burdens so that the manager's performance compensation is not reduced (Arianandini and Ramantha, 2018 in(Fitriana & Isthika, 2021).

Capital intensity ratio(capital intensity) of the company is usually carried out by the company as a company activity related to investment activities in the form of fixed assets. The capital intensity ratio describes the level of efficiency in generating company sales with asset management (Damayanti and Gazali, 2018 in(Fitriana & Isthika, 2021). Based on agency theory, the interests of management (agents) are to try to improve performance. company with the aim of getting the compensation it wants.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Agency Theory

Jensen & Meckling (Imelia, 2015 inPrastyatini & Oro, 2023)states that the principal and agent relationship is an agency relationship that occurs when the owner gives authority to the manager to perform services or work in a company. Agency theory functions as a solution to the difference in interests between management (agent) and shareholders (principal) (Prastyatini & Trivita, 2022 inPrastyatini & Oro, 2023).

2.2 Theory of Transactions Between Related Parties

The theory of transactions between related parties states that related parties are persons or entities that are related to the entity preparing the financial statements (in this statement referred to as the “reporting entity”) IAI (2024). The theory of transactions between related parties inThis research involves two parties, including parties in the parent company as the party providing transactions with related parties, the subsidiary company as the party receiving the transaction, such as the management of the parent company, and also the management of the subsidiary company which acts as the party receiving the related party transaction, such as the subsidiary company.

2.3 Tax Theory

According to the structure in one text of Law Number 6 of 1983 as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 16 of 2009 concerning general provisions and tax procedures, tax is "a mandatory contribution to the state owed by individuals or bodies which

is of a mandatory nature based on the law, without receiving direct compensation and is used for state needs for the greatest prosperity of the people" (inKimsen, 2022).

2.4 Tax Management

In general, tax management is an overall effort that is always carried out in such a way. All matters relating to taxation affairs are managed well economically and efficiently in order to contribute as much as possible to the sustainability of taxpayers without sacrificing the interests of state revenue (Rizal, 2023). The ultimate goal of optimizing management and reducing the tax burden is not only through careful planning, but also through the stages of organizing, implementing, supervising and managing properly and in a controlled manner.

2.5 Deferred Tax Expense

Income tax expense in the income statement is the amount of current tax and deferred tax taken into account in determining profit or loss during a period. Current tax is the amount of Income Tax payable on Taxable Income (tax loss) during a tax period. On the other hand, deferred tax expense (benefit) is the effect of temporary differences that cause the amount of tax to be recovered or tax to be paid in future periods (Anasta et. al. 2023).

2.6 Profitability

According to Kasmir (2019: 196) profitability is a ratio to assess a company's ability to seek profit or gain in a certain period. This ratio also provides a measure of the level of effectiveness of a company's management as indicated by the profit generated from sales or from investment funding.

2.7 Capital Intensity

*Capital*is the condition of wealth owned by the company it manages. This can be seen from the balance sheet, profit and loss report, capital structure, and profit ratios obtained. From these conditions, it can be assessed whether the prospective debtor is worthy of being given credit, and how much credit ceiling is worthy of being given. In practice, capital assessment is applied with the amount of own capital owned for investment needs. The provisions for capital assessment are that customers must have their own capital worth at least 20% of the total investment fund requirements in accordance with the Cost Budget Plan (RAB) made by the contractor (Sujarweni, 2024: 181).

2.8 Company Size

Larger companies have more complexity in their operations and an increased separation between management and ownership. Larger companies with more resources and experience can develop better internal control systems in their operations than smaller companies.(Effendi & Ulhaq, 2021). Company size states the size of a company that can be assessed from total assets, total sales and number of employees. The greater the value, the greater the size of a company. Companies with more liquid assets are thought to have better ability to deal with financial problems.(Effendi & Ulhaq, 2021).

3. Materials and Methods

3.1 Unit of Analysis

The method or unit of analysis used in this study is a descriptive research method. Descriptive design attempts to present data/information to readers about a topic, where after the data is presented,writercan answer the research questions asked(Purwohedi, 2022: 51). The use of descriptive methods in this study is motivated by a number of strengths or advantages of descriptive methods, which include: describing the condition of an object at a certain time, identifying data that shows symptoms of an event, finding data that shows the appearance of a reality and collecting data that can show the realization of an idea/idea or regulation.

3.2 Population and Sample

Population is all data available for research.(Purwohedi, 2022: 99). The population in this study is the food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2021-2023 period.

A sample is a part of the population that will be used as research data.(Purwohedi, 2022: 99). The sample used in this study was a manufacturing company in the food and beverage sub-sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2021-2023 period.

3.3 Data Collection Techniques

3.3.1 Data Types and Sources

The type of data used in this study is quantitative data, namely data used to research a certain population or sample, data collection using research instruments, data analysis is quantitative/statistical, with the aim of testing the established hypothesis (Sugiyono, 2024: 16). The data sources used in this study are secondary data sources which are data obtained from published sources, such as journals, government publications or news (Ismanto & February, 2024: 4).

3.3.2 Data Collection Methods

The methods used in data collection in this study are as follows:

1. Literature Study Method

This method is a method of collecting data by conducting a literature review, examining various sources such as books, journals, and other sources related to the research.

2. Documentation Methods

This method or data is a method of collecting data in the form of data from previous research that has been carried out.writerthemselves or others (Sugiyono, 2024: 9). In this study, the author used secondary methods or data obtained from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) website itself, namely the annual financial reports and financial reports selected as research samples.

In this study, data collection was carried out by conducting a literature review, reviewing various sources and using data collection methods on secondary data in the form of annual financial reports or company financial reports obtained from the Indonesia Stock

Exchange (IDX) website or from the company's website itself by taking data for the period 2021-2023.

4. Results

4.1 Data Description

The sampling technique used in this study is non-probability sampling, which is a sampling technique in which each element of the population has a different probability of being selected as a research sample.(Purwohedi, 2022: 114).

The sampling method used in this study is by using the purposive sampling method, this technique is often referred to as judgmental sampling, a study using several criteria in selecting samples from the population. These criteria can be based on the research design owned or from previous references.(Purwohedi, 2022: 115). The criteria taken by purposive sampling in this study are as follows:

Table 4.1 Sample Selection Criteria

No.	Criteria	Amount
1.	Manufacturing companies in the food and beverage sub-sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2021-2023 period.	95
2.	Manufacturing companies in the food and beverage sub-sector that conducted an IPO above 2021.	(27)
3.	Manufacturing companies in the food and beverage sub-sector with negative profit valuesduring the period2021-2023.	(15)
4.	Manufacturing companies in the food and beverage sub-sector that were delisted on the IDX for the 2021-2023 period.	(13)
5.	Manufacturing companies in the food and beverage sub-sector that do not submit financial reports on the IDX website or on the company's own website.during the period2021-2023.	(2)
6.	Manufacturing companies in the food and beverage sub-sectorpresenting financial statements in US dollars for the period2021-2023.	(2)
7.	**Companies that are research samples.**	**36**
8.	**Number of Samples of Company Financial Reports for 3 Years (36 x 3)**	**108**

Sumber: Yesyesdiolah (2024)

4.2 Descriptive Statistics Results

In this study, the descriptive statistics used are by calculating the average value (mean), standard deviation, maximum value, and minimum value, in order to describe data that is clearer and easier to understand. The results of the descriptive statistical test can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.2 Descriptive Statistics Results

	ETR	DTE	ROE	IM	*SIZE*
Mean	0.3175	0.0028	0.1588	0.3265	28.9313
Maximum	7.2178	0.0186	1.6859	0.7667	32.3468
Minimum	0.0006	0.0000	0.0021	0.0008	24.5348
Std. Dev.	0.6814	0.0034	0.1953	0.1674	1.7908
Observations	108	108	108	108	108

Source: Eviews 2025 Output

Based on the statistical results in table 4.2, it shows that 108 company data were processed, namely as follows:

1. The dependent variable of tax management (ETR) hasminimum value of 0.0006, maximum value of 7,2178, the average value (mean) is 0.3175 and the standard deviation value is 0.6814.
2. The deferred tax expense (DTE) variable has minimum value of 0.0000, the maximum value is 0.0186, the average value (mean) is0.0028 and the standard deviation value is 0.0034.
3. The profitability variable (ROE) has minimum value of 0.0021, the maximum value is 1.6859, the average value (mean) is 0.1588 and the standard deviation value is 0.1953.
4. The capital intensity (IM) variable hasminimum value of 0.0008, the maximum value is 0.7667, the average value (mean) is 0.3265 and the standard deviation value is 0.1674.
5. The company size variable (Size) has minimum value of 24,5348, the maximum value is 32,3468, the average value (mean) is 28,9313 and the standard deviation value is 1.7908.

4.3 Multicollinearity Test Results

This test aims to test whether the regression model finds any correlation between independent variables. A good regression model should not have any correlation between independent variables. The results of the multicollinearity test can be seen in table 4.3, as follows:

Table 4.3 Multicollinearity Test Results

Correlation

Variable	DTE	ROE	IM	*SIZE*
DTE	1	0.2066	0.2633	0.1331
ROE	0.2066	1	-0.0387	-0.0061
IM	0.2633	-0.0387	1	0.0522
SIZE	0.1331	-0.0061	0.0522	1

Source: Eviews 2025 Output

Based on table 4.3 above, it shows that the calculation results can be said to be uncorrelated because the independent variables have no correlation values above 0.90, which means there is no indication of multicollinearity.

4.4 Autocorrelation Test Results

The Durbin-Watson test is only used for first order autocorrelation and requires an intercept (constant) in the regression model and no lag variables between the independent variables. The results of the autocorrelation test can be seen in table 4.4, namely, as follows:

Table 4.4 Autocorrelation Test Results

Mean dependent variable	-1.488304
SD dependent var	0.822167
Akaike information criterion	2.433286
Black criterion	2.557458
Hannan-Quinn criter.	2.483633
Durbin-Watson stat	2.027831

Source: Eviews 2025 Output

Autocorrelation test using Durbin-Watson test. Based on the calculation results with the help of Eviews version 13 program, it shows a result of 2.0278. With 3 independent variables, and n = 108, it is known that du is 1.7437, while 4 - du (4 - 1.7437) = 2.2563. So the results of the Durbin Watson test calculation lie between 1.7437 < 2.0278 < 2.2563, which means that the regression model is not positive and negative autocorrelation or there is no autocorrelation problem.

4.5 Heteroscedasticity Test Results

In this study, heteroscedasticity testing uses the white test. The results of the heteroscedasticity test can be seen in table 4.5, as follows:

Table 4.5 Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Heteroskedasticity Test: White
Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity

F-statistic	1.258722	Prob. F(14,93)	0.2483
Obs*R-squared	17.20441	Chi-Square Prob.(14)	0.2454
Scaled explained SS	688.1988	Chi-Square Prob.(14)	0.0000

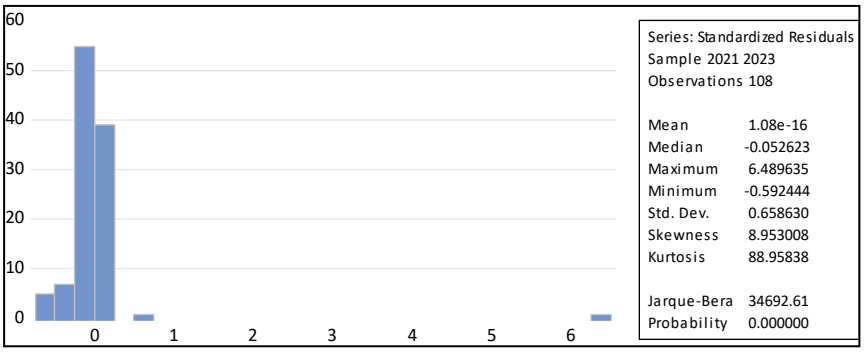
Source: Eviews 2025 Output

Based on table 4.5, the output above shows that the Obs*R-squared value has an insignificant Chi-square probability value (p value =0.2454). This can be seen from the probability of significance above the 0.05 (5%) confidence level. So, it can be concluded that the regression model does not contain heteroscedasticity.

4.6 Normality Test Results

The normality test aims to test whether in the regression model, the confounding variables or residuals have a normal distribution. In this study, the normality test used is the Jarque-Bera test. The beginning of this study was using 108 observations, after going through the classical assumption test, the data did not meet the requirements for normality testing, the normality test using the Jarque-Bera test with a probability value smaller than alpha (0.000000 <0.05), it can be concluded that the residual data is not normally distributed. The regression model is not yet suitable for further analysis. To normalize the data, treatment is needed, namely with Log Transformation. According to Wahyu Wing Winarno (2011), Fitri Rahmawati (2018), Fitriyani (2023), if it does not contribute normally, it can be overcome with Log Transformation. With the formula Logy = Log (y) where Y is the dependent variable. To estimate the data by writing Log_y c x1, x2, x3 x4. The results of the Log Transformation test can be seen in Figure 4.1 below:

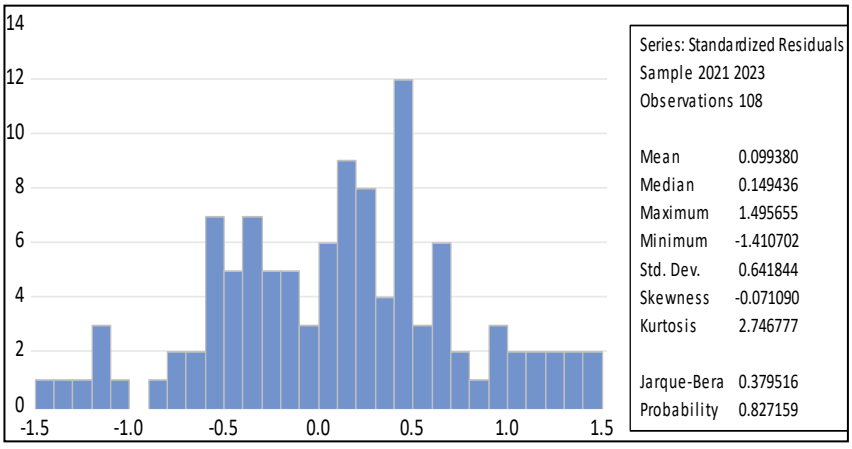
Figure 4.1 Normality Test Results Before Log Transformation



Source: Eviews 2025 Output

The following are the results of the normality test after data processing with Log Transformation of the data which will be re-tested for normality which can be seen in Figure 4.2, namely as follows:

Figure 4.2 Normality Test Results After Log Transformation



Source: Eviews 2025 Output

The results of the Jarque-Bera test presented in Figure 4.2 obtained the significance value of the Jarque-Bera test.with a significance probability value of 0.827159. The significance probability value is greater than the significance level (0.827159 > 0.05) which means that the residual data is normally distributed.

4.7 Results of Estimation Model Testing with Panel Data Regression

4.7.1 Test Results F Test (Chow Test)

The F Test (Chow Test) is conducted to compare/select which model is best between Common Effect and Fixed Effect.The results of the F Test (Chow Test) can be seen in table 4.6, as follows:

Table 4.6 Results of F Test (Chow Test)

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
Equation: Uji_Chow
Cross-section fixed effects test

Effects Test	Statistics	df	Prob.
Cross-section F	0.78396	(35.69)	0.7827
Cross-section Chi-square	36.15839	35	0.4143

Source: Eviews 2025 Output

Based on the table above, it shows that the probability value of 0.4143 is greater than the probability value of 0.05 (0.4143 > 0.05) so that Ho is accepted and H1 is rejected, meaning that the most appropriate model according to the Chow test is the Common Effect Model.

4.7.2 Test Results Hausman Test

The Hausman Test is conducted to compare/select which model is best between Fixed Effect and Random Effect.The results of the Hausman Test can be seen in table 4.7, as follows:

Table 4.7 ResultsHausman Test

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
Equation:
Untitled
Cross-section random effects test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. df	Prob.
Random cross-section	2.259165	3	0.5204

Source: Eviews 2025 Output

Based on the table above, it shows that the probability value of 0.5204 is greater than the probability value of 0.05 (0.5204 > 0.05), so H1 is rejected and Ho is accepted, meaning that the most appropriate model according to the Hausman test is the Random Effect Model.

4.7.3 Test Results *Lagrange Multiplier* (LM) Test

The Lagrange Multiplier Test is conducted to compare/select which model is best between Common Effect and Random Effect.The results of the Lagrange Multiplier (LM) Test can be seen in table 4.8, as follows:

Table 4.8 Results*Lagrange Multiplier*(LM) Test

Lagrange Multiplier Tests for Random Effects
Null hypothesis: No effects
Alternative hypotheses: Two-sided (Breusch-Pagan) and one-sided (all others) alternatives

	Hypothesis Testing		
	Cross section	Time	Both
Breusch Pagan	1.204212 (0.2725)	0.020787 (0.8854)	1.224999 (0.2684)
Honda	-1.097366 (0.8638)	0.144178 (0.4427)	-0.674005 (0.7498)
King Wu	-1.097366 (0.8638)	0.144178 (0.4427)	-0.114905 (0.5457)
Standardized Honda	-0.858950 (0.8048)	0.644563 (0.2596)	-5.494724 (1,0000)
Standardized King Wu	-0.858950 (0.8048)	0.644563 (0.2596)	-2.546349 (0.9946)
Gourieroux, et al.	--	--	0.020787 (0.6901)

Source: Eviews 2025 Output

Based on the table above, it shows the probability value of Breusch-Pagan 0.2725 is greater than the probability value of 0.05 (0.2725 > 0.05) so that H1 is rejected and Ho is accepted, meaning that the most appropriate model according to the Lagrange multipler test is the Common Effect Model. Of the three tests above for selecting a panel data model, the model that will be used is the last model, namely the Common Effect Model.

4.7.4 Panel Data Regression Analysis Test Results

In this study, we will discuss the panel data regression analysis used to determine the relationship between variables so that from the relationship obtained, one variable can be estimated if the value of the other variables is known. The following are the test results Panel data regression obtained the following results:

Table 4.9 Panel Data Regression Analysis Test Results

Dependent Variable: LOG_ETR
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 02/17/25 Time: 11:54
Sample: 2021 2023
Periods included: 3
Cross-sections included: 36
Total panel (balanced) observations: 108

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-2.289430	1.263584	-1.811854	0.0729
DTE	24.84596	24.32215	1.021536	0.3094
ROE	-0.109916	0.406035	-0.270706	0.7872
IM	1.253897	0.480320	2.610546	0.0104
SIZE	0.011698	0.043528	0.268753	0.7887

Source: Eviews 2025 Output

Based on the panel data from the table above, the Panel Data Regression equation is obtained as follows:

ETR =-2.289430 + 24.84596 DTEit - 0.109916 ROEit + 1.253897 IMit +

0.011698 Sizeit + e

From the model equation above, it is known that the results of the regression test with the common effect model method show that Deferred Tax Burden, Capital Intensity and Company Size have a positive relationship with Tax Management. While Profitability has a negative relationship with Tax Management.

4.8 Hypothesis Test Results

4.8.1 Results of Determination Coefficient Test

The coefficient determination test value used in this study is the R2 or R-squared value. Because when the R2 or R-squared value approaches one, it means that the independent variables provide almost all the information needed to predict the variation of the dependent variable. The results of the coefficient determination test can be seen in table 4.10, as follows:

Table 4.10 Results of Determination Coefficient Test

R-squared	0.091770
Adjusted R-squared	0.056499
SE of regression	0.798603
Sum squared residual	65.69002
Log likelihood	-126.3974
F-statistic	2.601838
Prob(F-statistic)	0.040268

Source: Eviews 2025 Output

The results of the determination coefficient presented in the table above show that the R2 or R-squared value obtained is0.091770, this means that the independent variables, namely deferred tax burden, profitability and capital intensity, are able to explain the dependent variable of tax management by 9%, while the rest is explained by other variables outside this research model.

4.8.2 Results of ANOVA Significance Test (F Statistic Test)

In this study, the F statistical test is not like the t test which tests the significance of partial regression coefficients individually with a separate hypothesis test that each regression coefficient is equal to zero.The results of the f-statistic test can be seen in table 4.11, as follows:

Table 4.11 Results of ANOVA Significance Test (F Statistic Test)

R-squared	0.091770
Adjusted R-squared	0.056499
SE of regression	0.798603
Sum squared residual	65.69002
Log likelihood	-126.3974
F-statistic	2.601838
Prob(F-statistic)	0.040268

Source: Eviews 2025 Output

Based on the table above, it can be seen that Fcount > Ftable (2.601838> 2.10) with significance (0.040268< 0.05) which means thatonThese results show that the variable independentstudied (deferred tax burden, profitability and capital intensity)together and significantly influence the dependent variablenamely, tax management with company size as a control variable. Or in other words, the variables of deferred tax burden, profitability and capital intensity together have a positive and significant effect on tax management with company size as a control variable accepted.

4.8.3 Results of Individual Parameter Significance Test (t-Statistic Test)

The t-statistic test basically shows how far the influence of one explanatory/independent variable individually explains the variation in the dependent variable.The results of the t-statistic test can be seen in table 4.12, as follows:

Table 4.12 Results of Individual Parameter Significance Test (t-Statistic Test)

Total panel (balanced) observations: 108

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-2.289430	1.263584	-1.811854	0.0729
DTE	24.84596	24.32215	1.021536	0.3094
ROE	-0.109916	0.406035	-0.270706	0.7872
IM	1.253897	0.480320	2.610546	0.0104
SIZE	0.011698	0.043528	0.268753	0.7887

Source: Eviews 2025 Output

Based on the results of the t-statistic test presented in the table above, it can be interpreted as follows:

1. Deferred Tax Expense Variable, based on the table above, it can be seen that tcount < ttable (1.021536< 1.65978) because a one-way hypothesis is used with degrees of freedom, namely: n - k = 108 - 5 = 103 and with significance (0.3094> 0.05), which means thatH1 rejected. These results indicate that the deferred tax burden variableindividually does not have a positive effect on the variablestax management.
2. Profitability Variable, based on the table above, it can be seen that tcount < ttable (-0.270706< 1.65978) because a one-way hypothesis is used with degrees of freedom, namely: n - k = 108 - 5 = 103 and with significance (0.7872 > 0.05), which means thatH2 rejected. These results indicate that the profitability variableindividually does not have a negative effect on the variablestax management.
3. Capital Intensity Variable, based on the table above, it can be seen that tcount > ttable (2.610546> 1.65978) because a one-way hypothesis is used with degrees of freedom, namely: n - k = 108 - 5 = 133 and with significance (0.0104 > 0.05), which means thatH3 accepted. These results indicate that the capital intensity variableindividually has a positive effect on the variablestax management.
4. Company Size Variable, based on the table above, it can be seen that tcount < ttable (0.268753< 1.65978) because a one-way hypothesis is used with degrees of freedom, namely: n - k = 108 - 5 = 103 and with significance (0.7887 < 0.05), which means thatH4 rejected. These results indicate that the company size variableindividually does not have a positive effect on the variablestax management.

5. Discussion

1. Based on the test results and research results above, it shows that the deferred tax burdenindividually does not have a significant effect on tax management. This can be seen from the valuetcount < ttable (1.021536< 1.65978) with significance (0.3094 > 0.05). Thus, the first hypothesis (H1) which states that deferred tax burden has a positive effect on tax management is rejected.Regarding the results of the hypothesis test above, it was found that the deferred tax burden variable does not affect tax management because this tax obligation is more long-term in nature and does not affect the tax obligations that must be paid in the current year. Tax management focuses more on tax obligations that are directly related to cash flow and short-term tax management. In addition, deferred taxes have uncertainty regarding their realization, and companies can manage deferred taxes through long-term tax planning, which is more flexible and depends on changes in existing tax conditions and policies.
2. Based on the test results and research results above, it shows that profitabilityindividually does not have a significant effect on tax management. This can be seen from the valuetcount < ttable (-0.270706< 1.65978) with significance (0.7872 > 0.05). Thus, the second hypothesis (H2) which states that profitability has a positive effect on tax management is rejected.Regarding the results of the hypothesis test above, it was found that the profitability variable did not affect tax management because there were factors such as tax losses that could be compensated, tax incentives, complex tax structures, and government policies that often had a greater impact on determining tax liabilities. Therefore, although profitability is an important factor in tax, tax management focuses

more on planning and strategies that can reduce tax liabilities, regardless of how profitable the company is in a year.

3. Based on the test results and research results above, it shows that capital intensityindividually has a significant influence on tax management. This can be seen from the valuetcount > ttable (2.610546> 1.65978) with significance (0.0104 < 0.05). Thus, the third hypothesis (H3) which states that capital intensity has a positive effect on tax management is accepted.Regarding the results of the hypothesis test above, it was found that the capital intensity variable has an effect on tax management because investment in fixed assets provides an opportunity to reduce tax liabilities through depreciation, tax deductions on debt, tax incentives, and the difference between accounting profit and tax profit. Companies with high capital intensity can plan their taxes more effectively by utilizing the potential tax deductions available through capital investment, as well as managing tax risks associated with more complex fixed asset management.
4. Based on the test results and research results above, it shows that company sizeindividually does not have a significant effect on tax management. This can be seen from the valuetcount < ttable (0.268753< 1.65978) with significance (0.7887 < 0.05). Thus, the fourth hypothesis (H4) which states that company size as a control variable has a positive effect on tax management is rejected.Regarding the results of the hypothesis test above, it was found that the company size variable did not affect tax management because tax regulations are universal and apply to both large and small companies. Although large companies have more resources and more complex tax structures, small companies also have efficient ways to manage tax obligations. Tax compliance and tax strategies often depend on applicable tax regulations, not just on the size of the company itself. Therefore, although company size can affect some aspects of tax management, there is not always a significant relationship between company size and tax management itself.

6. Conclusion, Implications, and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusion

This study aims to see how much influence deferred tax burden, profitability, and capital intensity have on tax management with company size as a control variable in manufacturing companies in the food and beverage sub-sector.listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) period2021-2023. Based on the results of data analysis and hypothesis testing that have been conducted in this study, it can be concluded that:

1. Deferred tax expenseindividually does not have a positive effect on tax managementfood and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companieslisted on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) period2021-2023.
2. Profitabilityindividually does not have a significant negative effect on tax managementfood and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companieslisted on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) period2021-2023.
3. Capital intensityindividually has a significant positive influence on tax managementfood and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companieslisted on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) period2021-2023.
4. Firm size as a control variableindividually does not have a significant positive effect on tax managementfood and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companieslisted on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) period2021-2023.

6.2 Implication

6.2.1Theoretical Implications

This study contributes to agency theory and related party theory in that this theory is used to analyze deferred tax burden, profitability, and capital intensity in providing information that can be used by companies for various purposes and to face business competition: Agency theory and related party theory are based on the description that there is no deferred tax burden, profitability, and capital intensity that can generally be used.manage all finances, resource control and also have an obligation to provide information to the principal and explain why the company is motivated to carry out transactions to transfer the purchase of fixed assets from the parent company to the subsidiary which will provide the company with the motivation to manage its taxes..

6.2.2 Practical Implications

The practical implications of this study provide benefits for company owners of companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange to be able to carry out utilities and mapping of manufacturing companies that can be maximized from the findings and needs of the company, on the other hand for companies in the food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing company which can be a reference to be motivated by similar companies that are superior and can compete healthily.

6.3 Recommendation

Based on the results of the test analysis that have been presented in the previous chapter and the limitations of this research, the recommendations for further research are as follows:

1. Further research is recommended to determine the companies to be studied so that when searching for financial reports in previous years below 2021, they can be found quickly in order to save research time.
2. Further research is recommended to be able to determine a larger number of samples and expand the scope of research such as manufacturing companies as a whole, not only manufacturing companies in the food and beverage sub-sector.
3. Further research is expected to test more diverse variables, either by adding variables or replacing other variables, such as leverage, sales growth, executive character and other variables.
4. Further research is expected to be able to directly determine the homogeneity of the targeted data, this is considered important so that the research can truly describe the suitability of the desired results.

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