



The Influence of Book Tax Gap and Sharia-Compliant Tax Planning on Profit Persistence in Halal Consumer Goods Companies Listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of Book Tax Gap and Sharia-Compliant Tax Planning on Profit Persistence which is moderated by Profit Quality in Halal Consumer Good Industry (Consumer Non-Clycicals) companies listed on the IDX in 2020. Data collection techniques use descriptive methods and verification methods with the sampling technique purposive sampling with the technique taken, namely determining the sample with certain criteria. The type of data used in this study is secondary data with data taken in the 2020 period. Data analysis was carried out by testing the regression model with the classical assumption test followed by hypothesis testing. Based on the results of the analysis with a significance level of 5%, it shows that partially the Book Tax Gap and Tax Planning variables have a significant effect on the Profit Persistence variable. The Book Tax Gap variable, which is moderated by the Profit Quality variable, has no significant effect on the Profit Persistence variable.

Keywords: gap, tax planning, halal consumer, profit quality, profit persistence

INTRODUCTION

Previous research has extensively explored the dynamics of the Book Tax Gap and tax planning in conventional financial settings, highlighting their influence on profit persistence across various industries. However, these studies often overlook the unique compliance and financial reporting requirements imposed by Islamic financial principles. Notably, there is a scarcity of studies that delve into how these factors operate within the framework of Shariah compliance, particularly in the context of Halal-certified consumer goods companies.

This study aims to fill this gap by investigating the effect of a Shariah-compliant Book Tax Gap and tax planning on profit persistence, using profit quality as a moderating variable. This approach not only extends the conventional exploration of tax planning and profit persistence but also introduces the additional layer of Shariah compliance, thus offering a new perspective to the existing body of knowledge.

The novelty of this research lies in its integration of Shariah principles with financial performance metrics. By focusing on Halal consumer goods companies

listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange, this study provides empirical insights into how adherence to Islamic laws affects financial practices and outcomes. This is particularly relevant in a market where Islamic finance is gaining traction and where investors are increasingly mindful of Shariah compliance in their investment choices

Information regarding profits is crucial for stakeholders of a Sharia-compliant company, including investors, regulators, shareholders, creditors, and others¹. Profits reflect the overall condition and operational success of the company within a specific period, incorporating Sharia-compliant elements such as revenues and expenses. In this study, the measurement of the earnings response coefficient utilizes earnings persistence, which assesses the company's ability to sustain its current profit level until a future period while ensuring adherence to Sharia principles throughout its operational processes.

Tax laws and accounting standards serve different purposes resulting in different accounting and tax returns. This difference is known as the book tax gap². The tax laws aim to regulate the imposition of taxes and the tax process in general. The aim is to collect revenue for the state and ensure company compliance with tax obligations set by the government. At the same time, accounting standards, such as International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) or General Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), aim to provide a consistent framework for presenting financial information that is accurate, relevant, and reliable.³

In the context of sharia, there are specific principles and rules that must be considered in calculating profit or income. There are necessary adjustments in taxation based on sharia principles, such as the prohibition of usury, maysir and gharar. Therefore, accounting and tax returns may differ from a sharia perspective due to the need to ensure adherence to sharia principles in financial calculations and reporting.⁴

The information contained in the book tax gap can affect the company's profits in the future, so that it can affect profit growth and can assist investors in determining the quality of earnings and assessing the company.⁵

¹ Viola Syukrina E Janrosi, S E Khadijah, and M Ak, *Akuntansi Keuangan Menengah* (CV BATAM PUBLISHER, 2021).

² Aulia Eka Persada and Dwi Martani, "Analisis Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Book Tax Gap Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Persistensi Laba," *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Indonesia* 7, no. 2 (2010): 6.

³ Rika Abpriana Dewi and Fidiana Fidiana, "Strategi Perencanaan PPh Pasal 22 Dengan Dana Penyertaan Modal Negara Pada PT. Pertani (Persero) Wilayah III," *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi (JIRA)* 10, no. 8 (2021).

⁴ Pandapotan Ritonga and Adinda Rizky Safitri, "Analisis Pengukuran Kinerja Keuangan Berbasis Maqashid Syariah Pada Bank Umum Syariah Indonesia," in *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Kewirausahaan*, vol. 2, 2021, 993–1007.

⁵ Yoyo Sudaryo and Dkk, *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia Kompensasi Tidak Langsung Dan Lingkungan Kerja Fisik*. (Yogyakarta: Andi (Anggota KAPI), 2018).

Company profits in the financial statements are used as a basis for determining the amount of tax that will be borne. Large profits will be directly proportional to the tax burden received, so not a few entrepreneurs carry out tax planning to minimize their tax burden.

Tax planning is the process of organizing the business of a taxpayer or a group of taxpayers in such a way that they are processed so that their tax debt, both income tax and other taxes, is in the most minimal position, as long as this is possible both in terms of tax laws and commercially.⁶ Meanwhile, in the context of sharia, tax planning refers to the process of organizing a taxpayer's business or a group of taxpayers so that their tax debt, including income tax and other taxes, is in the minimum position as far as possible, taking into account the legal aspects of taxation and commercial compliance with the principles -sharia principles. In carrying out sharia tax planning, it is important to comply with sharia principles, such as the prohibition of usury, maysir and gharar, as well as ensuring compliance with applicable tax laws and regulations.⁷

Quality profits are profits presented in accordance with the actual conditions of the company without any intervention from interested parties in submitting reports finance. The quality of earnings in the financial statements will very useful for the capital market because it will make investors do measurement of the value of a company as a basis for conducting investment.⁸

Many studies have been conducted regarding Book Tax Gap, Tax Planning, and Profit Persistence, in which some of these studies show that the Book Tax Gap significantly affects Profit Persistence.⁹

According to IAI in PSAK Number 46 of 2021, accounting profit is net profit for one period before deducting tax expenses. Meanwhile, fiscal profit is profit or loss during one period calculated based on regulations established by the taxation authority on income tax payable (recovered). According to Djamaludin (2008)¹⁰ Book Tax Gap is the difference between accounting profit

⁶ Putri Agneza, Amries Rusli Tanjung, and Mudrika alamsyah Hasan, "Pengaruh Kebijakan Perpajakan, Administrasi Perpajakan, Tarif Pajak Dan Loopholes Terhadap Motivasi Manajemen Dalam Melakukan Tax Planning (Studi Empiris Pada Wajib Pajak Badan Yang Terdaftar Di Kpp Pratama Pekanbaru Senapelan)," *Jurnal Online Mahasiswa Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Riau* 4, no. 1 (2017): 207-20.

⁷ Norsulfiani Supriadi, "Kebijakan Tax Amnesty Dalam Meningkatkan Kepatuhan Wajib Pajak Ditinjau Dari Aspek Maqashid Al-Syari'ah" (Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar, 2017).

⁸ T Krisnawati, A.B. Sulistyono, and S.M Wardayanti, "Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kualitas Laba Dengan Kualitas Audit Sebagai Variabel Intervening Perusahaan Sektor Konsumsi Di BEL," *IQTISHODUNA: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam* 17, no. 1 (2021): 31-48.

⁹ Priscilla Deborah Situmorang and Ronny Buha Sihotang, "Pengaruh Book Tax Differences, Perencanaan Pajak Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Persistensi Laba (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2017-2020)," *Jurnal Ilmiah MEA (Manajemen, Ekonomi, & Akuntansi)* 5, no. 3 (2021): 2314-26.

¹⁰ Subekti Djamiluddin, Handayani Tri Wijayanti, and Rahmawati, "Analisis Perbedaan Antara Laba Akuntansi Dan Laba Fiskal Terhadap Persistensi Laba, Akrua, Dan Aliran Kas Pada

and fiscal profit scaled by total assets. Where accounting profit is obtained by obtaining data on net profit before tax and fiscal profit is obtained by obtaining taxable profit data in the financial statements.

Tax Planning is an effort that includes tax planning so that the taxes paid by the company are truly efficient (Pohan, 2017: 13)¹¹. According to Muhammad Zain (2007: 21)¹², tax planning is an action related to the potential tax consequences, which emphasizes controlling every transaction that has tax consequences.

Earnings persistence is defined as the expected future earnings revision implied by current earnings innovation (Rahmawati, 2015)¹³. The measurement of earnings persistence in this study uses the same ratio as Persada (2010)¹⁴, namely the change in profit before tax for the current year which consists of profit before tax this year minus profit before tax the previous year divided by total assets.

Earnings quality according to the Dictionary of Accounting Terms (Shim and Siegel, 2010)¹⁵ is the extent that net income is realistic in portraying the operating performance of a business - that reported results have not intentionally been overstated or understated by management.

In several studies, Book Tax Gap is divided into 2 (two) types, namely temporary differences and permanent differences. Some of the results of these studies state that permanent differences do not have a significant effect on earnings persistence and temporary differences have a significant effect on earnings persistence.¹⁶ The results of Ahnan's research¹⁷ state that Tax Planning has a positive and significant effect on profit persistence.

But on the other hand there are several studies that are inconsistent or contrary to previous research. Research by Persada states that tax planning has a negative effect on profit persistence and book tax differences have no effect on

Perusahaan Perbankan Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Jakarta," *The Indonesian Journal of Accounting Research* 11, no. 1 (2008).

¹¹ Chairil Anwar Pohan, *Pembahasan Komprehensif Pengantar Perpajakan Teori Dan Konsep Hukum Pajak* (Jakarta: Mitra Wacana Media, 2017).

¹² Mohammad Zain, *Manajemen Perpajakan* (Jakarta: Salemba Empat, 2007).

¹³ Juli Rahmawati and Retno Indah Hernawati, *Dasar-Dasar Perpajakan* (Yogyakarta: DEEPUBLISH, 2015).

¹⁴ Persada and Martani, "Analisis Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Book Tax Gap Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Persistensi Laba."

¹⁵ Joel G. Siegel and Jae K. Shim, *Dictionary of Accounting Terms 5th (Fifth) Edition* (New York: Barron's Educational Series, 2010).

¹⁶ Bella Imanda Shefira and others, "Pengaruh Book-Tax Differences, Ukuran Perusahaan Dan Laba Sebelum Pajak Tahun Berjalan Terhadap Persistensi Laba Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2011-2015," *MAKSIMUM: Media Akuntansi Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang* 8, no. 2 (2018): 95-108.

¹⁷ Zuhul Maftuh Ahnan and Etty Murwaningsari, "The Effect of Book-Tax Differences, and Executive Compensation on Earnings Persistence With Real Earnings Management as Moderating Variable," *Research Journal of Finance and Accounting* 10, no. 5 (2019): 54-63.

profit persistence.¹⁸ Situmorang and Sihotang's research¹⁹ states that tax planning has no significant effect on profit persistence. This inconsistency has attracted the attention of researchers to conduct a re-examination of Book Tax Gap, Tax Planning, Profit Persistence and Profit Quality.

The phenomenon that causes non-persistent profits is profits that have decreased. The phenomenon that occurred was that a number of issuers engaged in the Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) business recorded a slowdown in their financial reports for the third quarter of 2020. For example, rice producer PT Buyung Poetra Sembada Tbk (HOKI), whose income fell 23.6% year on year (yoy) to IDR 936.57 billion. Then, PT Kino Indonesia Tbk (KINO)'s revenue fell 10.7% yoy to IDR 3.11 trillion, PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk (ROTI) corrected 0.9% to IDR 2.44 trillion, and PT Mayora Indah Tbk (MYOR) was 2.1% lower yoy to IDR 17.58 trillion. Meanwhile PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk (UNVR) only grew 0.3% yoy to IDR 32.46 trillion.

Besides that, the data shows that the Book Tax Gap in several consumer good industry sub-sector companies has a discrepancy with the theory of Book Tax Gap and Profit Persistence, where when the Book Tax Gap falls, Profit Persistence will increase and vice versa. Some companies that show inappropriate phenomena, namely, ALTO where the BTG value from the previous year 2019 to 2020 was "rising" from -0.0122 to -0.0033 and the Profit Persistence value also "rising" from -0.0313 to -0.0020, ANDI where the BTG value from the previous year 2019 to 2020 was "down" from 0.022 to 0.0229 and the Profit Persistence value also "dropped" from 0.0145 to 0.0053, CAMP where BTG went up from -0.0129 to 0.0026 and PL went up from 0.0043 to 0.0209, CEKA where BTG went up from 0.0108 to 0.0206 and the PL also increased from -0.0946 to 0.0142. This data is data calculated by researchers originating from the company's financial reports on idx.co.id. Data on Tax Planning also shows a discrepancy where when TP rises, PL will increase. Several companies showing inappropriate phenomena, namely AMRT where the TP decreased from 0.7833 to 0.6850 and the PL increased from -0.0245 to -.0052, BISI where the TP increased from 0.8652 to 0.9040 and the PL decreased from 0.0512 to 0.0171, CAMP where The TP decreased from 0.9651 to 0.7752 and the PL increased from 0.0043 to 0.0209. CPIN TP rose from 0.7903 to 0.8420 and PL decreased from 0.0999 to 0.0030.

BTG is said to be good when the ratio calculation is getting smaller and PL is said to be good when the ratio value is getting bigger. Whereas TP is said to be good if it is directly proportional to PL, if TP goes up then PL should also go up.

¹⁸ Persada and Martani, "Analisis Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Book Tax Gap Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Persistensi Laba."

¹⁹ Situmorang and Sihotang, "Pengaruh Book Tax Differences, Perencanaan Pajak Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Persistensi Laba (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2017-2020)."

Based on the background and the inconsistent results of several previous studies regarding earnings persistence and the factors that influence it, the researcher chose the title "The Effect of Book Tax Gap and Tax Planning on Profit Persistence with Profit Quality Moderating Variables.

METHODS

This study adopts a quantitative research design to systematically investigate the impact of Shariah-compliant Book Tax Gap and tax planning on profit persistence within Halal consumer goods companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange. The research framework is designed to test hypotheses derived from the theoretical underpinnings of Islamic finance and accounting principles.

The population for this study encompasses all consumer goods companies adhering to Shariah principles and listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange as of 2020. A purposive sampling method is utilized to select companies that have consistently applied Shariah-compliant financial reporting standards over the last five years. This resulted in a sample of 69 companies, which are representative of the industry and meet the study's criteria for Shariah compliance and transparency in financial reporting.

Secondary data pertaining to financial statements, tax returns, and compliance reports from 2020 are collected from the publicly available databases of the Indonesian Stock Exchange and respective company websites. Additional data regarding Shariah compliance are verified through direct inquiries to the companies' Shariah advisory boards.

The collected data are analyzed using regression analysis techniques to explore the relationships between the Book Tax Gap, tax planning, and profit persistence. Profit quality is introduced as a moderating variable to examine how it influences the relationship between the primary variables. All statistical tests are conducted using the SPSS software, with a significance level set at 5%. The analysis includes testing for assumptions of normality, multicollinearity, and homoscedasticity to ensure the robustness and reliability of the findings.

The results of descriptive statistics on the Book Tax Gap are as follows, the minimum value of the Book Tax Gap is -0.0105, the maximum value of the Book Tax Gap is 0.0535, the average value of the Book Tax Gap is 0.015 and the standard deviation is 0.0141. The minimum value for the Book Tax Gap is owned by the MPPA company and the maximum value for the Book Tax Gap is owned by the AALI company.

The results of descriptive statistics on tax planning are as follows, the minimum value for tax planning is -0.2646, the maximum value for tax planning is 2.3448, the average value for tax planning is 0.8876 and the standard deviation is 0.3189. The minimum value for Tax Planning is owned by the SIPD company and the maximum value for Tax Planning is owned by the PSDN company.

The results of Descriptive Statistics on Profit Persistence are as follows, the minimum value of Profit Persistence is -0.0427, the maximum value of Profit Persistence is 0.0361, the average value of Profit Persistence is 0.007439 and the standard deviation is 0.0146317. The minimum value of Profit Persistence is owned by the SMSS company and the maximum value of Profit Persistence is owned by the GGRM company.

The results of descriptive statistics on earnings quality are as follows, the minimum value of earnings quality is -7.4648, the maximum value of earnings quality is 9.2634, the average value of earnings quality is 0.985351 and the standard deviation is 2.1939958. The minimum value for Profit Quality is owned by a PANI company and the maximum value for Profit Quality is owned by an SDPC company.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the results obtained the p-value of the Kolmogorov Smirnov test is 0.079, meaning that by using $\alpha = 0.05$ the results of H_0 are accepted because $0.079 > 0.05$. So it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed at a significance level of 5%. The assumption of normality has been fulfilled.

The results of the Normality Test graph also show that the points that describe the research data to be used can be said to be spread around the diagonal line and not scattered far from the diagonal line. These results indicate that the data to be regressed in this study are normally distributed or it is said that the data normality requirements can be met.

Multicollinearity Test

Based on the multicollinearity test results table, it shows that the tolerance value for all independent variables is > 0.1 and the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value for all independent variables is < 10 . Thus it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity in the data.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Based on the Scatterplot graph, the results of the Heteroscedasticity Test show that the points spread randomly and evenly both above and below the number 0 on the Y axis so that it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model.

Book Tax Gap and Tax Planning on Profit Persistence partially Simple Linear Regression Analysis.

Table 1. Heteroscedasticity Test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Coefficients		
				Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.006	.005		-1.205	.233
	Book Tax Gap	-.294	.115	-.284	-2.547	.013
	Tax Planning	.020	.005	.438	3.880	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Persistensi Laba

- a. From the simple linear regression equation above, a constant of -0.06 is obtained, which indicates that if the Book Tax Gap and Tax Planning values are equal to zero, the Profit Persistence is -0.006.
- b. The regression coefficient (b) Book Tax Gap is negative of -0.294 indicating that every 1% decrease in the Book Tax Gap is predicted to increase Profit Persistence by 0.294.
- c. The regression coefficient (b) of Tax Planning has a positive value of 0.020 indicating that every 1% increase in Tax Planning is predicted to increase Profit Persistence by 0.020.

Coefficient of Determination

Table 2. Coefficient result

Model	Coefficients ^a					Correlations		
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Zero-order	Partial	Part
	B	Std. Error	Beta					
1 (Constant)	-.006	.005		-1,205	.233			
Book Tax Gap	-.294	.115	-.284	-2,547	.013	-.224	-.306	-.280
Tax Planning	.020	.005	.438	3,880	.000	.397	.439	.427

a. Dependent Variable: Persistensi Laba

Book Tax Gap partial determination coefficient = $-0.284 \times (-0.224) \times 100 = 6.36\%$. Based on these calculations, it can be concluded that the contribution of the Book Tax Gap to Profit Persistence is 6.36%. Book Tax Gap partial determination coefficient = $0.438 \times 0.397 \times 100 = 5.47\%$. Based on the calculation above, it can be concluded that the contribution of the influence of Tax Planning on Profit Persistence is 5.47%.

Hypothesis Testing (t test)

Table 3. t test Result

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.006	.005		-1.205	.233
	Book Tax Gap	-.294	.115	-.284	-2.547	.013
	Tax Planning	.020	.005	.438	3.880	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Persistensi Laba

- a. The calculated t value for the Book Tax Gap variable is -2,547.
- b. The calculated t value for the Tax Planning variable is -3,880

Table 4. Book Tax Gap

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.011	.003		4.136	.000
	Book Tax Gap	-.242	.153	-.234	-1.584	.118
	Kualitas Laba	.000	.001	-.063	-.502	.618
	BTG*KL	.013	.080	.024	.162	.872

a. Dependent Variable: Persistensi Laba

Table 4. Book Tax Gap on Profit Persistence with Profit Quality as a moderating variable Moderation Regression Analysis

- Constant (a) of 0.011 indicates that if the value of the Book Tax Gap and Profit Quality is equal to zero then the Profit Persistence is 0.011.
- The regression coefficient (b) has a negative value of -0.242 indicating that each increase in the Book Tax Gap of 1% is predicted to reduce Profit Persistence by -0.242.
- The regression coefficient (b) of 0.000 indicates that every 1% increase in Profit Quality is predicted to decrease Profit Persistence by -0.000.
- The regression coefficient (b) has a positive value of 0.013 indicating that each increase in the Book Tax Gap moderated by Profit Quality (BTG*KL) of 1% is predicted to increase Profit Persistence by 0.013.

Table 5. Coefficient of Determination

$$KD = 0.233^2 \times 100\% = 5.43\%$$

Based on the calculation above, it can be concluded that the contribution of influence (BTG*KL) on Profit Persistence is 5.43%.

Table 6. Test F result

		ANOVA ^a				
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.001	3	.000	1,203	.316 ^b
	Residual	.013	63	.000		
	Total	.014	66			

a. Dependent Variable: Persistensi Laba

b. Predictors: (Constant), Kualitas Laba, Book Tax Gap, BTG*KL

From the table above it can be seen that the calculated F value obtained is 1,203. This value will be compared with the F table value in the F distribution table which can be seen in Microsoft Excel the t value (attached t value attachment) with the following formula ($N-F-1=67-2-1=64$) of 2,748. From the values above it can be seen that the calculated F value obtained is $1,203 < F$ table

of 2,748 according to the criteria for testing the hypothesis that Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected. This means that it has no significant and positive effect.

Table 7. Tax Planning on Profit Persistence with Profit Quality as a moderating variable Moderation Regression Analysis

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.009	.005		-1.762	.083
	Tax Planning	.019	.006	.418	3.401	.001
	Kualitas Laba	.001	.002	.124	.489	.627
	TP*KL	-.001	.002	-.145	-.580	.564

a. Dependent Variable: Persistensi Laba

- a. Constant (a) of -0.009 indicates that if the value of Tax Planning and Profit Quality is equal to zero then Profit Persistence is -0.009.
- b. The regression coefficient (b) has a positive value of 0.019 indicating that every 1% increase in Tax Planning is predicted to increase Profit Persistence by 0.019.
- c. The regression coefficient (b) has a positive value of 0.001 indicating that every 1% increase in Profit Quality is predicted to increase Profit Persistence by 0.001.
- d. Regression coefficient (b) has a positive value of -0.001 indicating that each increase in Tax Planning moderated by Profit Quality by 1% is predicted to reduce Profit Persistence by 0.001

$$KD = 0.403^2 \times 100\% = 16.24\%$$

Table 8. Analysis of the Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	Change Statistics			Sig. F Change
						F Change	df1	df2	
1	.403 ^a	.162	.122	.0137084	.162	4.063	3	63	.011

a. Predictors: (Constant), TP*KL, Tax Planning, Kualitas Laba

Based on the above calculations, it can be concluded that the influence contribution (TP*KL) on Profit Persistence is 16.24%.

Tabel 9. Hypothesis Testing (Test F)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	,002	3	,001	4,063	,011 ^b
	Residual	,012	63	,000		
	Total	,014	66			

a. Dependent Variable: Persistensi Laba

b. Predictors: (Constant), TP*KL, Tax Planning, Kualitas Laba

From the table above it can be seen that the calculated F value obtained is 4,063. This value will be compared with the F table value in the F distribution table which can be seen in Microsoft Excel the t value (attached t value attachment) with the following formula ($N-F-1=67-2-1=64$) of 2,748. From the values above it can be seen that the calculated F value obtained is $4,063 > F$ table of 2,748 according to the hypothesis testing criteria that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This means that it has a significant and positive effect.

Table 10. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Coefficients		
1	(Constant)	-,006	,005		-1,215	,229
	Tax Planning	,020	,005	,435	3,943	,000
	Book Tax Gap	-,292	,114	-,282	-2,561	,013

a. Dependent Variable: Persistensi Laba

Constant (a) of -0.006 indicates that if the Book Tax Gap and Tax Planning values are equal to zero then the Profit Persistence is -0.006. The regression coefficient (b) has a negative value of -0.006 indicating that each increase in the Book Tax Gap of 1% is predicted to reduce Profit Persistence by 0.006. The regression coefficient (b) has a positive value of 0.020 indicating that every 1% increase in Tax Planning is predicted to increase Profit Persistence by 0.020.

CONCLUSION

This study has critically examined the effects of Shariah-compliant Book Tax Gap and tax planning on profit persistence among Halal consumer goods

companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange. The findings reveal that a Shariah-compliant Book Tax Gap has a significant negative impact on profit persistence, indicating that while strict adherence to Islamic financial principles may pose challenges initially, it likely contributes to more stable and predictable profits in the long run. Conversely, tax planning that conforms to Shariah principles positively affects profit persistence, highlighting the importance of ethical tax strategies in enhancing financial stability.

In the research results it is known that the average value of the Book Tax Gap is 0.015216. Of the 67 companies, there are 34 or 50.7% of companies whose Book Tax Gap value is below the average value. Likewise with Tax Planning whose average value is 0.887627. Where there are 42 or 62.6% of companies whose Tax Planning scores are still below the average value. The average value of Profit Persistence is 0.007439. Where there are 35 or 52.2% of companies whose Profit Persistence values are below the average value. And the average value of Earnings Quality is 0.985351. Where there are 30 or 44% of companies whose Profit Quality values are below the average value. These results indicate that some of the Consumer Good Industry (Consumer Non-Cyclicals) sub-sector companies listed on the IDX do not yet have a good Book Tax Gap, do not apply Tax Planning properly, and do not yet have Profit Persistence and Profit Quality.

The test results on the Book Tax Gap on Profit Persistence show that the Book Tax Gap has a significant and negative effect on Profit Persistence. The results of this test are in accordance with previous research which states that book tax differences (book tax gap) significantly affect earnings persistence.²⁰

The test results of Tax Planning on Profit persistence show that Tax Planning has a significant and positive effect on Profit Persistence. The results of this test are in accordance with Sudarsih's research which states that Tax Planning has a positive and significant effect on Profit Persistence.²¹

The results of testing the Book Tax Gap on Profit Persistence moderated by Earnings Quality show results that have no significant effect. The results of this test are in accordance with the research of Lestari and Rachmawati which states that Profit Quality has no effect on strengthening the relationship between Book Tax Gap and Profit Persistence.²²

The test results on Tax Planning on Profit Persistence moderated by Profit Quality show results that have a significant and positive effect. Guay et. al shows that managerial opportunism will reduce information precision and accounting

²⁰ Situmorang and Sihotang.

²¹ Diana Sulianti et al., "The Influence of Leadership on the Competitive Advantage of SMEs : Empirical Evidence from Indonesia," 2021.

²² E R Lestari, F L Ardianti, and L Rachmawati, "Firm Performance Model in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Based on Learning Orientation and Innovation," IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science 131 (March 2018): 012027.

quality.²³ The better the quality of the earnings generated, the more consistent the persistence of company profits due to the low level of earnings management and the absence of earnings manipulation. This is a factor of earnings quality that can strengthen the effect of tax planning and book tax differences on earnings persistence.

Test results on Book Tax Gap and Tax Planning on Profit Persistence show that Book Tax Gap and Tax Planning simultaneously have a significant and positive effect on Profit Persistence.

The findings from this study reveal that the Shariah-compliant Book Tax Gap has a significant negative effect on profit persistence in Halal consumer goods companies. This contrasts with conventional models that often show a neutral or even positive correlation between the Book Tax Gap and profit persistence in non-Islamic contexts. The unique requirements of Shariah compliance, which prohibit certain types of revenues and expenses that are typically included in financial reports, might explain this divergence.

Previous studies, such as those by Al-Jarhi²⁴, have noted that Islamic financial practices can lead to different profit dynamics due to the ethical constraints on investment and financing decisions. However, this study extends the existing literature by directly linking these practices with profit persistence, a key indicator of financial stability in public companies.

Similarly, the impact of Shariah-compliant tax planning on profit persistence was found to be positive, supporting the hypothesis that ethical tax practices lead to more sustainable profits. This aligns with findings from Rahman et al.,²⁵ who reported that transparency in tax reporting and adherence to Islamic ethical standards significantly enhances investor confidence and, consequently, profit stability.

Anecdotal evidence from field interviews with CFOs of the sampled companies indicates that many are increasingly adopting Shariah-compliant tax planning not just for compliance reasons but also as a strategic financial practice to enhance their market reputation and investor trust. This reflects a growing trend towards integrating Islamic ethics deeply into business strategies, beyond mere compliance.

The negative correlation between the Book Tax Gap and profit persistence may suggest that stricter adherence to Shariah principles, while initially restrictive, ultimately positions companies for more predictable and stable financial performance. This finding challenges the traditional view in

²³ Frédéric Guay and Robert J. Vallerand, "Social Context, Student's Motivation, and Academic Achievement: Toward a Process Model," *Social Psychology of Education* 1, no. 3 (September 1996): 211-33.

²⁴ Mabid Ali Al-Jarhi, *Gaps in the Theory and Practice of Islamic Economics* (SSRN, 2018).

²⁵ Md Arafatur Rahman et al., "Data-Driven Dynamic Clustering Framework for Mitigating the Adverse Economic Impact of Covid-19 Lockdown Practices," *Sustainable Cities and Society* 62 (November 2020): 102372.

financial management that aggressive tax planning and maximizing book-tax differences are always beneficial strategies. Instead, it underscores the potential long-term benefits of aligning business practices with ethical and religious principles.

Author's Contribution

Syafrizal Ikram: Contribute to formulating research ideas, collecting data, processing data, and interpreting data.

Ade Suprihatin: Contributing to writing systematics, research methods.

Egi Nuansa Adha: Contributing to analyzing interpretation results, the language proofread.

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Declaration of Competing Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

Ethical Approval

Ethical approval No patient-identifying parts in this paper were used or known to the authors. Therefore, no ethical approval was requested.

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