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CORPORATE INCOME TAX ACCOUNTING IN VIETNAM IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION ON ACCOUNTING

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SUMMARY OF DOCTOR THESIS IN ECONOMICS

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***Counterargument 1*: ....**
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***Counterargument 2*: ....**
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***Counterargument 3*: ....**
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INTRODUCTORY

1. The Essentiality of the Research Topic

Vietnam has entered into numerous multilateral and bilateral agreements with countries worldwide, requiring the government to adapt its legal system to meet the demands of the integration process. Intending to enhance transparency and efficiency in financial information, increasing corporate accountability, safeguarding the business environment, and protecting the legitimate investors of investors, as well as promoting Vietnam's economic integration with the region and the world, on March 16, 2020, the Ministry of Finance issued Decision No. 345/QD-BTC approving the plan to implement VFRS (Vietnamese Financial Reporting Standards) based on the principle of maximal alignment with international norms, in line with Vietnam's economic characteristics and business needs. This plan will be implemented in three phases: a preparation phase (2020-2021), a voluntary application phase (2022-2025), and a mandatory application phase after 2025. The transition from IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) to national GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) will impact taxes due to companies' use of different accounting principles for financial reporting. As Nobes (1994) points out, harmonization is a process aimed at enhancing consistency and comparability of accounts to facilitate international capital flows and information exchange by reducing differences in accounting and taxation laws. However, applying these international harmonization standards raises concerns about its impact on the tax burden of reporting entities. Applying IFRS will change the structure of financial statements. It is also foreseeable that applying IFRS may alter the financial results of reporting entities (Hickey et al., 2003). Although the financial impact of implementing IFRS will vary from one company to another, Teixeira (2004), Bradbury and Van

Zijl (2005) have identified the following reporting impacts on companies: (i) income taxes due to fundamental changes in measurement principles and deferred income tax, assets, and liabilities; (ii) revaluation of plant and property when revaluation is no longer occurring in a type of asset; (iii) lacking equivalent standards to Vietnamese Accounting Standards (VAS) for revenue and intangible assets; (iv) financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, need to be measured at fair value, and detailed rules applied for hedging or business combination accounting for the change in accounting method for goodwill when combined. On the other hand, there may be alternative accounting methods to the accepted accounting standards, but tax effects may inappropriately influence the choice of method (Abedana et al., 2016).

To date, Vietnam has seen a multitude of studies regarding the enhancement of corporate income tax accounting. Notable works include those by Nguyen Anh Hien and Phan Thanh Trung (2016), Nguyen Thi Chuyen and colleagues (2017), Tran Thi Lan Huong (2015), Dao Nam Giang and Vu Thi Thu Hang (2019), Vu Thi Hoa (2016), Nguyen Thi Thu Hoan (2020), Pham Quoc Thuan (2019), among others. These studies have systematically synthesized the theoretical foundation of taxation and tax accounting, analyzed the operational characteristics of various enterprises, and subsequently proposed solutions to improve the tax accounting system suitable for the specific research targets. However, the major limitation of domestic research is that all these studies have approached corporate income tax accounting based on Vietnamese Accounting Standards (VAS). Therefore, the research findings may no longer be applicable in transitioning from VAS to IFRS by 2025, transforming from a familiar domestic financial reporting framework to a globally recognized set of standards with new changes.

Additionally, foreign studies on corporate income tax accounting have also garnered attention, such as the works by Martins and Sa (2018), Weinstein (2015), Flowerdew and Wan (2006), Komala (2012), and others. These are qualitative studies with research outcomes drawn from analyzing typical cases of accounting errors in corporate income tax that occur in practice. Hence, based on the analysis of the impact of tax policies on the application of corporate income tax accounting, revenue, cost allocation, or deferred income tax, the objective of this research is to identify managerial implications for improving corporate income tax accounting for Vietnamese enterprises in the context of the transition to IFRS. The author contends that the study "Corporate Income Tax Accounting in the International Integration of Vietnamese Accounting" is a worthy research topic for these reasons.

2. Research Objectives

The general objective of the thesis is to propose solutions for enhancing corporate income tax accounting in Vietnam within the context of international accounting integration.

The specific objectives include:

(i) Investigating theoretical aspects of corporate income tax accounting under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS);

(ii) Examining the current state of corporate income tax accounting under IFRS in Vietnamese enterprises.;

(iii) Assessing and measuring the impact of various factors on corporate income tax accounting under IFRS.

(iv) Proposing solutions to improve corporate income tax accounting in Vietnam within the framework of international accounting integration.

3. Research Questions

Derived from the research objectives, the thesis focuses on analyzing and addressing the following research questions:

(i) What are the components of corporate income tax accounting under IFRS?

(ii) How do Vietnamese enterprises implement corporate income tax accounting under IFRS?

(iii) Which factors influence corporate income tax accounting under IFRS in Vietnamese enterprises?

(iv) What solutions can be proposed to enhance corporate income tax accounting in Vietnam within the framework of international accounting integration?

4. Research Subject and Scope

The research subject of the thesis is corporate income tax accounting in Vietnam within the context of international accounting integration.

Scope of the Study:

- Spatial Scope: The study focuses on 207 companies in the Vietnam stock market, which are enterprises with high requirements for applying International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
- Temporal Scope: The thesis selects a research period from 2017 to 2022, wherein secondary data is collected from 2017 to 2021, and primary data is gathered in 2022.

5. Research Methodology

To align with the research content and achieve reliable results, the thesis employs a combination of research methods, specifically as follows:

5.1. Qualitative Research Method

The collection of materials involves sourcing from research works, articles, specialized research theses, financial reports, field observations, and recent case studies on corporate income tax accounting in selected enterprises. The aim is to identify exemplary corporate income tax accounting cases according to tax laws, Vietnamese standards, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) amid international integration. Additionally, the research employs situational analysis through group discussions, paired discussions, analysis, comparison, synthesis, and interviews with tax accounting professionals in various enterprises and experts in the field.

5.2. Quantitative Research Method

The author employs data processing and analysis techniques using SPSS 25.0, including Descriptive statistics of observed variables, Descriptive analysis, Analysis of Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient, Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA), and Linear regression equation. To ensure the reliability and effectiveness of the regression model, the author also conducts the following tests: Hypothesis testing on the model's appropriateness, Testing for multicollinearity, Testing for autocorrelation, and Testing for variance changes.

6. The Novel Contributions of the Thesis

6.1. In terms of theory:

- The thesis has systematized and elucidated theoretical aspects related to corporate income tax, and regulations governing corporate income tax accounting in the context of international accounting integration in Vietnam. This encompasses measurement, recognition, and presentation of information.

- The thesis also analyzes foundational theories and experimental accounting research from previous studies. Based on this, the research constructs a scale for measuring how Vietnamese enterprises implement corporate income tax accounting within the framework of international accounting integration. Building upon this foundation, the thesis proposes solutions to improve the recognition and presentation of corporate income tax accounting in the context of global integration. Additionally, the theory provides solutions for implementing corporate income tax accounting under conditions of international accounting integration. Consequently, the research contributes foundational content for guidelines by government regulatory agencies on corporate income tax accounting. It also supplements the evidence base for researchers studying corporate income tax.

6.2. In practical terms:

The research serves as a valuable foundation for assessing the current state of corporate income tax accounting when businesses implement accounting policies according to IFRS. The research quantifies the specifics of corporate income tax accounting through accounting techniques, providing results beyond mere qualitative assessments. The testing and regression analysis outcome helps the study identify factors influencing the recognition and presentation, ultimately systematizing information about corporate income tax under IFRS. This encompasses both direct and indirect impacts on corporate income tax accounting. The research findings can serve as reference material for enterprises managing corporate income tax at various stages of implementing IFRS accounting policies.

7. Structure of the Thesis

Apart from the introduction, conclusion, and appendices, the thesis is structured into three chapters:

Chapter 1: Theoretical Foundations of Corporate Income Tax Accounting.

Chapter 2: The Current State of Corporate Income Tax Accounting in

Vietnamese Enterprises within the Context of International Accounting Integration.

Chapter 3: Directions and Solutions for Enhancing Corporate Income Tax Accounting in Vietnam within the Framework of International Accounting Integration.

Chapter 1

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF CORPORATE INCOME TAX ACCOUNTING

1.1. Fundamental Issues in Corporate Income Tax Accounting

1.1.1. The Historical Formation and Development of Corporate Income Tax Accounting

The evolution of accounting is closely tied to the development of commodity and monetary systems. Around the 5th century B.C, accounting witnessed significant growth and influence alongside the powerful dominance of the Roman Empire in Rome.

1.1.2. The Concept of Corporate Income Tax Accounting

According to IAS 12: "Corporate income tax accounting is the reflection of the current and future tax consequences of recovering the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, and other transactions or events recognized in an entity's financial statements" (IAS 12, 2012).

FASB states, "Corporate income tax accounting is the determination of amounts payable or refundable for the current year's taxes and deferred income taxes payable on future taxable events recognized in a company's financial statements" (FASB, 2007).

1.1.3. The Role of Corporate Income Tax Accounting

Corporate income tax is a significant accounting element that directly influences a business's financial condition and operational outcomes. Accounting for corporate income tax is closely tied to evaluating and judging the enterprise's financial position. Information regarding corporate income tax not only reflects the fulfillment of the business's obligations and responsibilities to the government but also portrays the image and credibility of the enterprise in complying with and adhering to the state's legal regulations regarding taxation. Deferred corporate income tax information in financial reports is paramount in making economic decisions and monitoring the business activities of entities utilizing the data.

1.1.4. Legal Framework for Corporate Income Tax Accounting in International Integration

In descending order, the legal documents governing corporate income tax accounting activities include Accounting Law, accounting standards, accounting regulations, guiding circulars providing implementation or additional guidance, and adjustments in response to emerging issues. In addition, corporate income tax accounting in enterprises is directly influenced by the Law on Corporate Income Tax of the National Assembly, Government Decrees, and Circulars from the Ministry of Finance. When enterprises prepare financial reports according to IFRS, the legal framework for corporate income tax accounting is governed by IFRS for accounting purposes and is subject to the influence of the legal system governing corporate income tax.

1.2. The Relationship between Accounting Regulations and Corporate Income Tax Policies

Analyzing the relationship between accounting and taxation primarily addresses corporate income tax: net income is accounted for using accounting principles for measurement and recognition, while taxable income is based on the corporate income tax laws for calculation. Starting from this point, there is a distinction between accounting profit and taxable income. These differences are a crucial consideration when classifying accounting systems (Gee et al., 2010; Nobes, 2011; Kvaal & Nobes, 2013; Hellman et al., 2015) and allow for the construction of an alternative income measure (Graham et al., 2012) or an intentional manipulation by companies in managing accounting income or tax evasion. Accounting standards may account for this gap between net corporate income and taxable income.

1.2.1. Theoretical Framework on the Relationship between Accounting and Corporate Income Tax

The tax system is an integral component of the national income distribution system, primarily aimed at generating revenue for the country. Additionally, the state utilizes the tax system to control the entire economy, achieve social objectives, and potentially incentivize or restrict certain business activities within the economy. Balancing these objectives is a concern for any tax system, requiring the tax system to achieve several goals such as fairness, efficiency, and sustainability. The accounting system's main objective is to use accounting regimes and standards to prepare financial reports that provide information for decision-makers. Accounting aims to provide helpful information for various user groups such as the government, investors, lenders, creditors, shareholders, etc. To achieve this goal, several accounting principles must be applied, including accrual basis, continuity, historical cost, relevance, consistency, prudence, Materiality (Accounting Standard 01 - VAS 01: General Accounting Standard), reliability, feasibility, and economy (James & Nobes, 1978).

1.3. Regulations on Corporate Income Tax Accounting in the Trend of International Accounting Integration

1.3.1. Current Corporate Income Tax Accounting

The current corporate income tax is the officially assessed tax amount that a business must pay to the state budget, arising from the taxable income within the fiscal period. The enterprise must use its resources to fulfill this obligation, thereby diminishing the economic benefits of the business meeting the criteria for recognition as a liability according to accounting standards.

1.3.2. Deferred Corporate Income Tax Accounting

Deferred income tax is a concept in accounting, that refers to the amount of income tax deferred in the current financial year and will be paid or credited in the future. This amount arises from the temporary differences in recognizing the book value of assets and liabilities, based on the tax basis. Determining these temporary differences is complex in theory. In theory, there are two approaches to deciding these temporary differences.

1.3.3. Accounting Standards Directly Governing Corporate Income Tax under IFRS

1.3.3.1. Measurement and Recognition of Corporate Income Tax under IFRS

- ❖ Measurement of current corporate income tax under IFRS
- ❖ Recognition of current corporate income tax under IFRS
- ❖ Measure of deferred corporate income tax under IFRS
- ❖ Recognition of deferred corporate income tax under IFRS

1.3.3.2. Presentation of Current and Deferred Income Tax under IFRS

The presentation of corporate income tax information should ensure the utility of the data for various users. Presenting accounting information in general and information about corporate income tax in particular on financial statements must ensure the comparability of information on a global scale, complying with the regulations for presenting corporate income tax information in accounting standards of relatively standardized countries.

1.3.3.2.1. Principles of Presenting Corporate Income Tax on Financial Statements according to IAS 12

The principles of presenting corporate income tax under IAS 12, complemented by other standards, require that the calculation of current and deferred taxes be specified in disclosing information.

1.3.3.2.1. Materiality is guided by IAS 12

The definition of Materiality is described in IAS 1.7: 'Omissions or misstatements are material if they could individually or collectively influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the size and nature of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances.

1.3.3.2.3. Presentation of Current Income Tax Information on Financial Statements

The accounting for income tax under IAS 12 emphasizes the focus on the balance sheet. The tax balance on the balance sheet reflects the amount expected to be paid or recovered from the relevant tax authorities related to taxable profits for the current and prior periods from the date of the balance sheet. Therefore, a crucial step in the tax accounting process is reconciling tax accounts and tracking balances by year for tax computation, legal tax jurisdictions, and the nature of items (e.g., uncertain tax positions, deferred tax items).

1.3.3.2.4. Presentation of Deferred Income Tax Information on Financial Statements

To determine the presentation of deferred income tax on the entity's balance sheet, it is necessary to assess whether the offsetting between deferred income tax assets and liabilities is appropriate. Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities should only be offset on the balance sheet if the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off on a net basis and the same tax authority taxes them on behalf of the same entity or different entities to settle simultaneously and legally offset the legal responsibilities (IAS 12, paragraph 74).

1.3.4. Accounting Standards Governing Indirect Corporate Income Tax

The vital issue in income tax accounting is how to account for the tax consequences of recovering or settling the carrying amount of assets or liabilities recognized on an entity's balance sheet, which are considered deferred income tax. The carrying amount is determined based on IFRS guidance and is recorded on the entity's balance sheet. The tax base is the basis for calculating deferred income tax liabilities. This is due to the temporary differences calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the tax base of each asset and liability on the entity's balance sheet. Temporary differences arising include:

(1) Arises from the interest the business expects to recognize under IFRS 15.
(2) Accrued expenses and provisions IAS 37
(3) Advance payments from customers under IFRS 15.
(4) Development costs of products.
(5) Differences in depreciation costs of fixed assets IAS 16
(6) Revaluation of IAS 16 assets
(7) Post-acquisition fair value allocation IAS 13
(8) Deductible value carried forward to future years of unused tax losses
(9) Deductible value carried forward to coming years of new tax incentives.

1.4. Theoretical Frameworks Applied to the Research

1.4.1. Information Processing Theory

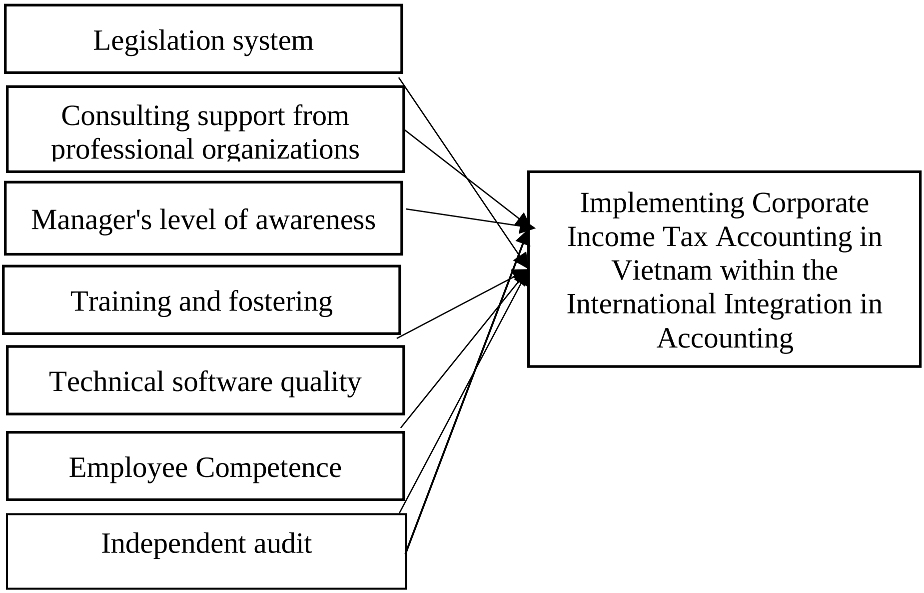
1.4.2. Agency Theory

1.4.3. Total Quality Management Perspective

1.4.4. Empirical Accounting Theory

1.4.5. Useful Information Theory

These theoretical frameworks form the basis for studying accounting for corporate income tax in Vietnam within the international integration context in accounting.



1.5. International Experience in Applying Corporate Income Tax Accounting in the Context of International Integration and Lessons for Vietnam

The research results by Mulyadi and colleagues (2012) on the impact of implementing IFRS on taxes in significant countries are categorized into two types: (i) No changes in tax regulations to accommodate IFRS implementation, as tax authorities use different standards for tax reporting, such as the United States, India, Germany; (ii) tax authorities allow companies to use any authorized accounting standard as a starting point for tax obligations, as seen in the United Kingdom, Italy, Australia; (iii) Accounting reports under IFRS become tax reports in these countries that have implemented financial reporting according to IFRS, such as Canada; (iv) there are changes with some amendments in tax regulations, as observed in South Korea, New Zealand. This aligns with the fact that the purpose of taxation and the purpose of accounting are different, so changes in accounting policies also inevitably affect taxes in general and corporate income taxes in particular. However, there will be no universal formula for all countries applying financial reporting under IFRS to have changes in corporate income tax. It depends on the relationship between accounting and taxation, the objectives, and the application conditions, resulting in each country having its guidelines.

Lessons for Corporate Income Tax Accounting in Vietnam When Applying International Financial Reporting Standards

Adopting International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for financial reporting is not mandatory for all Vietnamese enterprises. Instead, Vietnam has a roadmap for applying Vietnamese Financial Reporting Standards (VFRS) in two phases: the VFRS preparation phase from 2020 to 2024. After 2025, the VFRS will be used for all enterprises across various sectors and economic components in Vietnam, except for those subject to IFRS or accounting regulations for tiny enterprises. Tax reporting is a separate report from financial reporting. The tax report is based on accounting reports but must be adjusted for non-taxable business items and non-deductible expenses for tax purposes.

CHAPTER 2: THE CURRENT STATE OF CORPORATE INCOME TAX ACCOUNTING IN VIETNAMESE ENTERPRISES WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING INTEGRATION.

2.1. Current Situation of Vietnamese Enterprises in the Context of International Integration.

2.1.2. Development situation of Vietnamese enterprises in the context of international integration

When implementing the 5-year Economic and Social Development Plan (2016-2020), the growth rate of the domestic Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached 6.21% in 2016. Over the subsequent three years, the economy experienced a breakthrough, with the GDP growth rate reaching 6.81% in 2017, 7.08% in 2018 – the highest since 2008, and 7.02% in 2019. Over the average period of 2016-2019, the GDP growth rate was 6.78% per year.

2.1.2. The Impact on Corporate Income Tax Accounting in the Context of International Integration.

Global economic integration, driven by widespread international economic communities and support from international sponsors, exerts a profound influence. This is coupled with enticing factors for businesses, including direct benefits from attracting capital and international listings. IFRS becomes readily available and advantageous for enterprises seeking to shift their perspectives on financial accounting towards transparent financial reporting.

When applying international financial reporting in Vietnam, the transparency of financial reporting is undoubtedly enhanced, as IFRS requires enterprises to explain the risks they encounter clearly. Enterprises in Vietnam have begun to show interest and express a need to adopt IFRS in preparing and presenting financial reports, particularly those falling under mandatory requirements.

2.2. Current status of corporate income tax accounting in Vietnamese enterprises

2.2.1. The current status of legal regulations in Vietnam affects corporate income tax accounting.

Accomplishments: The Corporate Income Tax Law No. 14/2008/QH12, approved by the 12th National Assembly and effective January 1, 2009, has achieved certain milestones.

2.2.2. The Current State of Corporate Income Tax Accounting in Vietnamese Enterprises.

2.2.2.1. The Status of Measurement and Recognition of Corporate Income Tax Accounting in Current Enterprises in Vietnam.

From the synthesized survey results, it is evident that enterprises have moderately implemented the collection of documents to serve the corporate income tax accounting, with the average response values ranging from 16.9% to 89%

2.2.2.2. The Current State of Measurement and Recognition of Deferred Corporate Income Tax Accounting in Vietnamese Enterprises

The comprehensive summary table in Table 2.6 shows that all surveyed enterprises, 100% of them, have identified temporary differences giving rise to deferred corporate income tax assets or deferred taxes payable. Of the 170 enterprises, 82.1% recorded deferred corporate income tax assets based on accumulated losses and unused tax incentives, while 75.4% recorded deferred corporate income tax payable based on temporary differences subject to taxation.

2.2.2.3. The Current Situation Regarding the Presentation of Corporate Income Tax Information in the Financial Statements of

Vietnamese Enterprises

In general, enterprises have presented information on corporate income tax in their financial statements following regulations, with an average compliance rate of over 60% based on observational variables. Mainly, information on corporate income tax in financial statements is comprehensively presented in all crucial aspects, with 196 out of 207 enterprises achieving a rate of 94.7%. This indicates that enterprises have emphasized the reliability of their financial reporting information.

2.2.3. Assessment of the Current State of Corporate Income Tax Accounting in Vietnam

2.2.3.1. Achievements

An increasing number of Vietnamese companies are voluntarily adopting IFRS. Additionally, IFRS requires enterprises to promptly disclose any losses or impairment of assets that they may incur. This undoubtedly ensures that enhancing transparency will drive the business operations of enterprises, and transparent information will positively impact the management activities of the enterprise.

The Ministry of Finance has recognized the importance and trend of innovation in enterprise accounting, outlining specific roadmaps and providing practical support for the integration process.

Most enterprises have thoroughly prepared before applying IFRS, understanding their specific needs for IFRS adoption and devising suitable plans.

Regarding the current state of corporate income tax accounting: In practice, enterprises that have implemented financial reporting following IFRS since the issuance of Decision 345/QD-BTC by the Ministry of Finance have a clear goal of transparently reporting financial information in line with international standards.

Regarding Measurement and Recognition:

Large enterprises such as VietjetAir, VNG Corporation, and Vinamilk have been preparing financial statements according to IFRS even before the issuance of Decision 345/QD-BTC by the Ministry of Finance. Therefore, these companies demonstrate high compliance with the principles of measuring and recognizing revenue, cost of goods sold, depreciation expenses, allocation expenses, and other charges, adhering accurately to international financial reporting standards and regulations.

Concerning Information Presentation: Based on the measurement and recognition of current corporate income tax and deferred corporate income tax on financial statements, companies accurately follow international financial reporting standards guidelines.

For deferred corporate income tax, companies have appropriately distinguished between deferred corporate income tax assets and liabilities on their financial statements.

2.2.3.2. Limitations

Currently, tax laws have not undergone corresponding changes to align with the trend of enterprises preparing and presenting financial statements according to IFRS. However, amendments to tax laws are needed to accommodate the reality of some enterprises using IFRS financial statements as the basis for calculating taxable income.

Regarding the current state of corporate income tax accounting, Applying IFRS to preparing and presenting financial statements will encounter certain limitations. This leads to difficulties in calculating, recognizing, and offering items related to current and deferred corporate income taxes. Specifically:

Regarding Measurement and Recognition: Some enterprises have not compared differences in measurement and recognition in all items related to revenue, cost of goods sold, depreciation expense, allocation expenses, other costs, etc. Consequently, these enterprises have not accurately identified temporary differences.

Regarding Presentation of Information: Determining revenue according to the five-step contract process poses a challenge for tax accountants, particularly in step 3: determining transaction prices.

Moreover, many enterprises lack sufficient grounds, explanations, and valid justifications to have expenses such as outsourcing labor costs, interest expenses from individuals, and depreciation of fixed assets accepted by tax authorities...

Regarding Other Related Issues: Due to enterprises not proactively researching and applying IFRS accounting, they remain hesitant in implementing the required regulations from the government, resulting in challenges in implementation and execution.

2.2.3.3. Causes of Limitations

Firstly, the Vietnamese economy has not engaged in many financial instrument transactions, which is similar to market-oriented economies. Vietnam's corporate accounting system is not compatible with IFRS.

Secondly, when preparing financial statements according to IFRS, enterprises encounter numerous challenges in accessing reasonable value models and financial tools to measure the fair value of economic transactions occurring during the reporting period.

Furthermore, the proficiency of corporate income tax accountants is limited, preventing them from thoroughly reading and comprehending the instructions of international standards and in-depth knowledge of international financial reporting standards.

Thirdly, the presentation of current and deferred corporate income tax information has not been highly effective.

Fourthly, specific enterprise leadership has not fully appreciated the role of corporate income tax accountants in enterprises' financial statements. They are mainly concerned with converting financial reporting from VAS to IFRS.

Finally, the coherence of information technology software has not been sufficiently modernized to enable timely identification of differences between accounting and tax regulations, posing challenges for general and corporate income tax accounting.

2.2. Analysis of Factors Influencing Corporate Income Tax Accounting in Vietnam

2.2.1. The Results of Testing the Reliability of Scales Using Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient

The test results indicate that Cronbach's Alpha coefficients for the 7-factor groups all have values greater than 0.6. Additionally, the Corrected Item-Total Correlation coefficients for the component measuring variables reach values greater than 0.3. Thus, all observed variables meet the conditions for use in the subsequent exploratory factor analysis.

2.2.2. Results of Exploratory Factor Analysis

** KMO and Bartlett's Test*

The KMO coefficient is 0.855 (meeting the condition 0.5 < KMO < 1); Bartlett's test for the correlation of observed variables is statistically significant (Sig. = 0.000 < 0.05), indicating a strong correlation among the variables.

Test the correlation between factors (Pearson test)

The Pearson coefficients between independent and dependent variables are all greater than 0.3. Additionally, four variables have Sig. Values equal to 0, indicate a significant statistical correlation between these four variables. This implies that these four factors have an impact on the dependent variable.

2.2.3. Multivariate Linear Regression Analysis

The R-squared value is 0.663, and the adjusted R-squared is 0.657, meaning that the independent variables explain 65.7% of the variation in the dependent variable. The Durbin-Watson coefficient has a value of 2.166 (meeting the condition 1 < Durbin-Watson < 3), indicating no autocorrelation issue among the variables.

ANOVA analysis results show that all four independent variables have a Sig. Value less than 0.05, specifically as follows:

$$THIFRS = 0.437 *NLNV + 0.290*HTTV + 0.114*DTBD + 0.090*NQL + 0.131*HTVB + \varepsilon$$

Independent Variables Influencing Dependent Variable:

The impact of specific independent variables on the dependent variable is detailed as follows:

Employee Competence Factor: The regression coefficient for this factor is 0.437, with statistical significance at the 1% level. This indicates that enhancing the accounting staff's competence positively influences corporate income tax accounting implementation in Vietnam in the context of international integration.

Managerial Perception Level Factor: The regression coefficient for this factor is 0.090, with statistical significance at the 1% level. This shows that a higher perception level of managers positively affects the implementation of corporate income tax accounting in Vietnam in the context of international integration.

Employee Competence Factor (again): The regression coefficient for this factor is 0.437, with statistical significance at the 1% level. This reaffirms that increasing the competence of accounting staff positively impacts the implementation of corporate income tax accounting in Vietnam in the context of international integration.

Training and Development Factor: The regression coefficient for this factor is 0.114, with statistical significance at the 1% level. This indicates that improving the quality and quantity of training programs positively influences the implementation of corporate income tax accounting in Vietnam in the context of international integration.

Professional Organization Advisory Support Factor: The regression coefficient for this factor is 0.290, with statistical significance at the 1% level. This shows that advisory support from professional organizations positively influences the implementation of corporate income tax accounting in Vietnam in the context of international integration.

Additionally, the standardized regression coefficients reveal that corporate income tax accounting in Vietnam in the context of international integration is influenced by the five factors in decreasing order: Employee Competence (EC), Professional Organization Advisory Support (POAS), Legal Document System (LDS), Training and Development (TD), Managerial Perception Level (MPL).

CHAPTER 3: DIRECTIONS AND SOLUTIONS FOR ENHANCING CORPORATE INCOME TAX ACCOUNTING IN VIETNAM WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING INTEGRATION

3.1. Development Orientation of Vietnam's Economy in the Context of Integration.

In 2021-2030, the objective for tax system reform should remain as follows: 'Constructing a coherent, unified, transparent, fair, efficient, and highly stable tax policy system, in line with the market-oriented socialist economic structure.'

Moreover, compared to the goals set in the Tax Reform Strategy for the 2011-2020 period, there is a need to supplement additional tax reform content to reflect the standards of a modern tax system fully.

Regarding tax management reform, the overarching objective for the 2021-2030 period is to comprehensively modernize the management of corporate income tax, both in terms of management methods and administrative procedures, aligning with international standards.

Simultaneously, it is essential to enhance the automatic information connectivity for tax management with state agencies, with the latest deadline for 2025.

3.2. Requirements and Principles for Developing Solutions to Enhance Corporate Income Tax Accounting in Vietnam in the Context of Integration.

3.2.1. Requirements for Developing Solutions to Enhance Corporate Income Tax Accounting in Vietnam in the Context of Integration.

Firstly, improving corporate income tax accounting must consider factors related to integration and development, ensuring alignment with the country's economic development strategy.

Secondly, human resources in tax accounting need to meet international integration requirements.

Thirdly, the perspectives and awareness of leadership within the respective entities are crucial.

3.2.2. Principles for Developing Solutions to Enhance Corporate Income Tax Accounting in Vietnam in the Context of Integration.

Firstly, ensuring compliance with the corporate income tax legal policy regulations.

Secondly, when applying international financial reporting standards in Vietnam, it is essential to enhance the transparency of financial reports.

Thirdly, the principles of accuracy, completeness, and correctness in determining the amount of corporate income tax payable should be ensured.

3.3. Solutions to Enhance Corporate Income Tax Accounting in Vietnam in the Context of Integration.

Firstly, improvements in recording, processing, presenting, and disclosing corporate income tax information in Vietnamese enterprises amid international integration.

Secondly, enhancements in the measurement and recognition of corporate income tax in Vietnamese enterprises.

Thirdly, improvements in the methods of presenting corporate income tax information in financial reports in Vietnam in the context of international integration.

3.3.2. Solutions to Enhance Factors Affecting the Implementation of Corporate Income Tax Accounting in International Accounting Integration:

Firstly, enhance the legal document system.

Secondly, improve the capabilities of corporate income tax accountants in the context of international accounting integration.

Thirdly, enhance management awareness when implementing corporate income tax accounting in the context of international accounting integration.

Fourthly, improve the support and advice provided by professional organizations to enterprises implementing corporate income tax accounting in international integration (HTTV).

Fifthly, enhances the impact of training and development.

3.4. Conditions for Implementing Solutions to Enhance the Accounting of Corporate Income Tax in Vietnam in the Context of International Accounting Integration:

Firstly, from the perspective of state management agencies (Government, Ministry of Finance, General Department of Taxation):

Develop a strategy to address the consequences of the anticipated transition to IFRS, such as (1) providing advanced training to enhance awareness for IRS staff and managers by introducing them to IFRS concepts and underlying issues; (2) providing advice and technical guidance for staff conducting tax return reviews based on IFRS; (3) collaborating with the taxpayer community to identify and draft concerns regarding the implementation of IFRS; (4) developing procedures to address issues related to IFRS conversion efforts; (5) establishing a multifunctional working group called the IFRS Group to plan and monitor ongoing IFRS activities.

Secondly, from the professional associations (Vietnam Tax Consultants' Association (VTCA), Vietnam Association of Certified Public Accountants (VAA), Vietnam Association of Chartered Accountants (VACPA). In the future, professional associations should organize more seminars or short-term training courses on tax-related topics in the financial reporting conversion process, both online and offline, to allow various interested parties to participate.

3.5. Limitations in the Research Process.

Despite the contributions of the thesis, there are still limitations in the exploration and proposal of theoretical foundations for the current state of corporate income tax accounting in the context of international accounting integration. Notably, there is a lack of exemplary studies focusing on specific groups of businesses, such as listed and unlisted companies, Vietnamese companies, and foreign-invested companies established and registered under Vietnamese law. Additionally, the data obtained from three firms representing the manufacturing, real estate, and construction sectors for the qualitative research in Chapter 2 may not fully capture the diversity of industries. Including both companies that have adopted IFRS for financial reporting and those that have not is also a limitation of the study./.

LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS RELATED TO THE DISSERTATION BY THE AUTHOR

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