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The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility, Company Size, Leverage, Profitability, Good Corporate Governance, on Tax Aggressiveness in Manufacturing Companies Listed on the IDX for the 2019-2022 Period

Maharani Ayunarko[1], Herman Ernandi[2]
[1,2]Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Objective: *This study was conducted to examine the effect of Corporate Social Responsibility, Company Size, Leverage, Profitability, and Good Corporate Governance on Tax Aggressiveness in Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2019–2022.* ***Method:*** *The population in this study consisted of food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the IDX from 2019 to 2022. This study used 17 companies as samples selected using purposive sampling. The data in this study were obtained from several sources, such as annual reports and summary financial statements of companies in the research sample, which were obtained from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) database and www.idx.co.id. Hypothesis testing used descriptive statistical analysis, namely using the analysis of several models.* ***Result:*** *The results showed that corporate social responsibility, company size, and good corporate governance (institutional ownership) had a negative effect on tax aggressiveness in food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2019–2022. Meanwhile, leverage and profitability have a significant positive effect on tax aggressiveness in food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2019–2022.* ***Novelty:*** *The novelty of this study lies in its exploration of the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility, Company Size, Leverage, Profitability, and Good Corporate Governance with tax aggressiveness, specifically in the context of food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the IDX, offering new insights into how these factors interact to influence tax behavior in Indonesia.*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's state revenue comes from various sectors, and all revenue will be used to fund development and improve the welfare of all Indonesian people. One potential source of revenue comes from taxes. Tax sources in Indonesia come from individual and corporate taxpayers. The higher the income, the greater the tax burden that companies must pay. The high amount of tax payable by companies allows them to minimize their tax burden, which is large. Efforts to reduce the tax burden can be done in various ways, namely tax planning, tax avoidance, and tax activism. Taxes are costs that businesses often avoid. In Indonesia, many corporate tax activities actually have an impact on reducing state revenue. Actions taken by companies to reduce their tax obligations are referred to as tax aggressiveness. Corporate tax aggressiveness provides opportunities for managers to engage in speculative behavior for short-term gains rather than the long-term gains expected by shareholders.

Tax aggressiveness is a tax planning strategy whereby after-tax income is economically distributed to investors or returned to the company as investment [1]. The complex and unique problem with tax aggressiveness is that it is undesirable to the government because it can reduce state revenue, but other factors explain that tax aggressiveness can be carried out without violating the law. Literally, this aggressiveness does not violate the law, and all parties agree that aggressiveness in taxation is a practice that is unacceptable. This causes tax aggressiveness to directly result in a reduction in tax revenue needed by the state.

The public perception of companies that engage in aggressive behavior is that they are socially irresponsible and illegal. Social and Environmental Responsibility stipulates that "companies engaged in natural resources and/or business activities related to natural resources are required to implement social and environmental responsibility," as explained in [2]. Another term for corporate social responsibility is Corporate Social Responsibility.

There are several factors that influence tax aggressiveness, the first of which is Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). CSR is a commitment to business continuity to improve the quality of social responsibility in companies in economic, social, and ecological aspects in order to prevent negative impacts on the environment of company stakeholders. The relationship between CSR and tax aggressiveness lies in the company's main objective of maximizing profits without compromising its social and environmental responsibilities. Therefore, it can be said that the greater the profits, the greater the company's taxable income. Companies that disclose their corporate social responsibility can have a positive impact on their business, as they have contributed to society and the environment, and have also given the impression that the company does not only use resources. Previous research on CSR and tax aggressiveness has shown that there is a significant influence between CSR and tax aggressiveness. Previous research has revealed that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has a positive influence on tax aggressiveness [3], [4], [5]. However, other researchers have revealed something different, namely that Corporate Social Responsibility has a significant negative effect on tax aggressiveness. This shows that the higher the level of CSR disclosure of a company, the lower the level of tax aggressiveness [6].

The second factor that can influence tax aggressiveness is company size. Company size can indicate a company's ability and stability to carry out its economic activities. Company size refers to the size of a company that can be displayed or evaluated by total assets, total sales, total profits, taxes, and so on [7]. The size of an entity as reflected in its total assets and sales is called company size [8]. Define company size as its size or value according to total assets or total company assets, stock market value, average sales and sales volume, and company size or scale, with companies divided into large or small categories. [5]. Previous research findings reveal that company size has a significant effect on tax aggressiveness [7], [9], [10]. This differs from other researchers who reveal that company size has no effect on tax aggressiveness [11].

The third factor that influences tax aggressiveness is leverage. Leverage is a financing policy implemented by companies. The higher the leverage used by a company to support its business activities, the higher the interest expenses that must be paid by the company, which will have an impact on reducing the tax burden of companies implementing tax aggression. The purpose of financial leverage is to obtain greater profits from the cost of assets and sources of funds above, which can certainly increase profits for shareholders. If a company is not leveraged, the company's value will automatically increase because the company does not have the risk of having to pay interest on debt [12]. Based on previous research, it has been proven that leverage has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness [13], [14], [15]. However, other researchers have shown a negative relationship between leverage and tax aggressiveness, so that the higher a company's debt level, the more conservative the company's management will be in reporting the company's financial operations [16].

The fourth factor that influences tax aggressiveness is profitability. A company's ability to generate profits or earnings is a form of profitability [17]. Profitability The higher the level of profitability, the higher the profits generated. A company can be said to be profitable if the tax burden paid by the company continues to increase, allowing them to reduce the amount of tax that should be paid, thereby reducing the amount of ETR owned by the company [16]. Productivity gains have a greater impact on profits and result in higher tax payments [18]. High profitability due to the support of large companies or companies with large assets will tend to engage in tax aggressiveness [19]. Based on previous research, it has been proven that profitability has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness [20]. However, this research is not in line with research conducted by [21], [22], [23], which shows that profitability has a negative effect on tax aggressiveness.

The fifth factor influencing tax aggressiveness is Good Corporate Governance, which in this case is proxied by institutional ownership. Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is an internal control system to mitigate risk through active control and shareholder investment can increase in the long term [24]. GCG plays a role in facilitating company compliance in fulfilling its tax obligations as a taxpayer. The implementation of good corporate governance aims to reduce conflicts between institutions. Conflicts between institutions arise when the objectives that should be achieved by company directors are not in line with the interests of shareholders. An important factor in companies engaging in tax avoidance is called corporate governance [25]. The implementation of Good Corporate Governance in companies makes companies more compliant when paying taxes, thereby minimizing tax avoidance practices by companies. The proxy for good corporate governance in this study is institutional ownership. Institutional ownership is the ownership of shares by institutional parties. A high level of institutional ownership can lead to greater oversight of institutional parties, thereby deterring opportunistic behavior by company managers.

This study is based on agency theory. Agency theory explains the relationship between agents and principals. Agents are company managers, while principals are owners or shareholders. This theory explains how differences in interests between managers and shareholders can lead to conflict. The relationship between the two is called an agency relationship, in which shareholders (principals) instruct others (agents) to carry out activities under the principal's name and authorize agents to make decisions and plans that benefit the principal. Agency theory emerged when management sought to keep tax values low in order to achieve high company values by engaging in tax aggressiveness, while principals did not want tax aggressiveness because it was considered financial statement manipulation.

Based on the background described above, the analysis develops the analysis from [5] & [26]. What distinguishes this analysis from previous analyses is the addition of the Good Corporate Governance variable as an independent variable. In this analysis, the analysis uses data analysis using multiple regression with the SPSS application. The reason for choosing manufacturing companies as the object of study is because this sector is more sensitive to changes in costs that are influenced by tax components. In addition, the manufacturing sector is also one of the largest sectors in Indonesia, making it a focus of attention for the government, especially tax regulators. Food and beverage companies are the original form of manufacturing companies, where companies are engaged in the food and beverage industry. The reason for choosing food and beverage companies as the focus of this study is that they are one of the fastest-growing industries and have a significant contribution to Indonesia's economic development. and because this sector produces basic necessities that are highly needed by the community, the high demand in this sector has an impact on the ability to generate optimal profits. This sector also has an urgent relationship with taxation, which has been implemented by the government as a source of state funding, so that tax compliance can become a phenomenon that is important to study in depth. This makes it necessary to determine the impact on Corporate Social Responsibility, Company Size, Level of Regulation, Profitability, Good Corporate Governance and Tax Aggressiveness s in Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2019 to 2022.

Hypothesis Development

The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on Tax Aggressiveness

Corporate Social Responsibility is the social responsibility of companies, which is one of the elements that must be fulfilled by companies in the social environment in which a company operates by managing its business activities in a way that minimizes tax evasion. larger than that of smaller companies. The form of a sustainable commitment in business can be interpreted as a view of CSR. Being responsible for improving the quality of society is a corporate commitment in economic, social, and ecological terms in preventing negative impacts that may occur, as well as the environment of the company's stakeholders. The regulation on CSR for business entities in Indonesia is stipulated in Law Number 40 of 2007, Article 74. Companies are also required to report on the implementation of CSR in their annual reports in accordance with Article 66 (2c). According to agency theory, the division of responsibilities between principals and agents results in a difference in interests. Agents who are given responsibilities by their principals can certainly play an important role in influencing tax disclosure. Agents seek to maximize performance to reduce their tax burden through CSR disclosure. This is because the higher the level of CSR disclosure, the more aggressive a company's taxes will be in order to appear as if it has fulfilled its obligations. The obligation to maintain environmental balance is stipulated in Government Regulation No. 47 of 2012 concerning the social and environmental responsibilities of limited liability companies, that companies whose businesses are related to natural resources have an obligation to carry out social and environmental responsibilities. The commitment in the form of attention given by companies is not only carried out as an obligation, but also to attract public attention. The results of the study according to [4], [5], [27] reveal that CSR has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness. Then the results of the study from [28] reveal that there is a negative relationship between CSR and tax aggressiveness. This may be because the main objective of companies in conducting CSR activities is to gain a good image in the community. When companies conduct CSR activities, it is not used as an excuse to evade taxes.

H1: Corporate Social Responsibility has a positive effect on Tax Aggressiveness

The Effect of Company Size on Tax Aggressiveness

Company size is the size of a company that can be expressed or measured by total assets, total revenue, total profits, tax expenditures, and other factors. The size of a company is an indicator of the company's competitiveness based on a classification scale in various measurement methods using natural logarithms on total assets [11]. Company size can also be used as a reference in assessing the possibility of company failure in the event of bankruptcy, which serves to limit the value of the company and the company.- Large companies are sometimes more likely to engage in financial engineering than small companies, as well as having a higher probability of going bankrupt. The size of a company has an impact on its tax payments. The larger the size of the company, the more power it has in the market and the more assets it owns, thereby generating profits for the company. The assets owned by a company are related to the size of the company; the larger the company, the greater the total assets owned. Agency theory argues that agents and principals have different interests; agents try to be aggressive towards taxes, but principals require companies to comply with regulations, especially tax regulations. Based on previous studies, it has been revealed that company size has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness [7], [10], [29]. Meanwhile, other studies state that company size has a negative effect on tax aggressiveness, because taxes are still considered a burden for companies and individuals [30]. Based on the findings mentioned above and supported by previous studies, the following conclusions can be drawn:

H2: Company size has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness

The Effect of Leverage on Tax Aggressiveness

Leverage is the use of debt allocated to finance a company, to see how much of the company's assets are financed by debt. The financing system can cause conflicts of interest between agents and principals. It is possible that the principal is unwilling to provide additional budget for company activities, so that the agent needs other sources of funding from debt to cover the shortfall. A low gearing ratio indicates that the company's assets are financed with equity, while a high gearing ratio indicates that many of its assets are financed with debt. A high gearing level indicates that the company is taking on more loans, which results in higher interest expenses. High interest expenses can be used as a deductible component in tax calculations, thereby reducing tax expenses. Therefore, companies with high debt levels generate lower effective tax rates (ElTR), indicating that companies are involved in tax aggressiveness. s with high leverage ratios will also have high levels of aggressiveness. This is because loans or debts incur interest expenses, which reduce company profits. If company profits decline, tax expenses will also decrease. Its tax efficiency is also lower than that of companies with lower debt levels. Previous studies have shown that leverage has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness [13], [15], [31]. However, this differs from the results of the study by [32], which shows that the level of regulation has no effect on tax compliance.

H3: Leverage has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness

The Effect of Profitability on Tax Aggressiveness

Profitability is a description of a company's performance in generating profits through asset management, known as return on assets (ROA). ROA is a measure of the profit generated from the use of an asset. A positive ROA will bring profits to the company. Meanwhile, a negative ROA indicates poor company performance. ROA is expressed in percentages, and the higher the ROA percentage, the better the company's performance. The closer the ROA is to zero, the worse the company's performance. Companies with high profitability have the opportunity to engage in tax planning and reduce their tax liabilities. According to agency theory, the higher the profitability, the higher the tax payable, so that by minimizing the ETR, aggressiveness will be higher. It can be concluded that the higher the profitability obtained by the company, the more aggressive the company will be in terms of taxation because companies with high profitability will try to minimize the tax burden payable by the company. Several previous studies have shown that profitability does not have a significant effect on tax aggressiveness [21], [22], [23], [33]. However, other studies also provide evidence that profitability has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness [34]. Therefore,

H4: Profitability affects tax aggressiveness

The Effect of Good Corporate Governance on Tax Aggressiveness

Corporate governance is the process and structure used by corporate institutions to improve business performance and corporate accountability, based on legal and ethical values, to create long-term shareholder value, while taking into account the interests of other stakeholders. The objectives and benefits of implementing good corporate governance are to encourage domestic and foreign investment, obtain cheaper capital, improve the performance of the company's economy, increase trust and confidence, and protect the company's interests from legal claims. In order to reduce the company's aggressive tax practices and to balance the interests of both controlling and non-controlling shareholders, corporate governance is needed as a means of supervision, especially in the case of institutional ownership. Institutional ownership is the ownership of shares in companies that are institutional companies, such as insurance companies, banks, investment companies, and other institutional companies. Its function is to supervise and monitor the policies or decisions made by management. The national government also has a professional role in analyzing company information and can perform monitoring or even stronger supervision and control over the performance of management within the company. The higher the level of institutional control, the less aggressive the company's taxation will be, because the regulations imposed by the institution are strict. Conversely, if institutional ownership is low, the company will be less responsive to the aforementioned regulations. Based on agency theory, differences in interests between principals and agents in agency problems can be overcome through supervision by institutional shareholders and the implementation of good corporate governance. Management has considerable control over decision-making. Institutional investors will monitor the company's operations to ensure that it does not violate any rules. In addition, institutional shareholders have the same characteristics as the general public, who expect corporations to contribute to development in the form of taxes. Previous research has revealed that the presence of a national government has a positive effect on tax compliance [7], [35], [36], [37]. This contrasts with other studies that reveal that institutional ownership has a negative effect on tax compliance [26], [38], [39]. Based on the above description, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H5: Good corporate governance affects tax aggressiveness

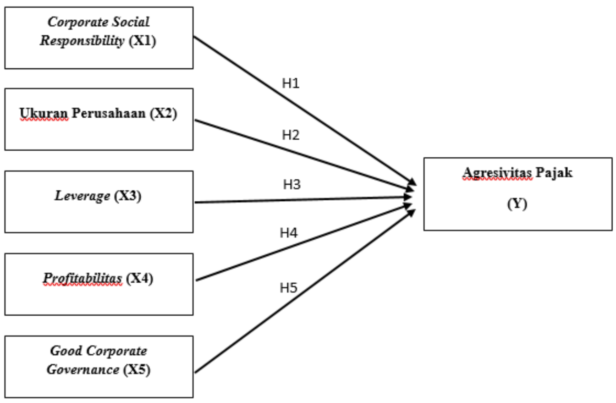

Figure 1. Research Conceptual Framework.

RESEARCH METHOD

Type of research

In this study, the quantitative research method was used. Quantitative research is information that can be calculated and expressed in the form of numbers or figures. The reason for using the quantitative method is because one of the main advantages of quantitative research is its objectivity. The use of numbers and statistics provides a clear and objective basis for collecting data and drawing conclusions. By using quantitative methods, researchers can understand the quantity of a phenomenon, which can later be used for comparison. By using inferential statistics, researchers can see patterns of relationships, interactions, and causality in the observed phenomena. Quantitative research does not focus too much on the depth of data; the most important thing is to record as much data as possible from a large population. Even though the research population is large, it can be easily analyzed, either through statistical formulas or computers. Therefore, problem solving is dominated by the role of statistics.

Types and Sources of Data

The data used in this study is secondary data, which is data or information that has been collected by companies in the form of reports or data that is not directly recorded by companies. The data used is annual financial report data from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), namely www.ildx.com. The financial reports used in this study are balance sheets, income statements, and financial ratios. The IDX was chosen as the location for this study because it is the first stock exchange in Indonesia, which is considered to have complete and well-organized data.

Population and Sample

The population consists of all entities in the study that include objects and subjects with specific characteristics and characteristics [40]. The population in this study is food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2019 to 2022. The sample is defined as a portion of the population that becomes the actual data source in a study [40]. The sampling technique used in this study is purposive sampling. The criteria for sample selection in this study are as follows:

Table 1. Research Criteria and Sample Size.

Description	Number
Manufacturing Companies in the Food and Beverage Sector Registered 2019-2022	39
1. Food and beverage companies that did not submit annual reports 2019-2022	(14)
2. Food and beverage companies that losses 2019-2022	(8)
Research Sample	17
Total Samples n x research period over 4 years	68

The sample of 17 samples used in the study, the following companies in the food and beverage sector were selected for the 2019 period-2022, a total of 68 samples were collected. The names of the companies are as follows:

Table 2. Company Samples.

NO	Code	Company Name
1	ADES	PT Akasha Wira International
2	BUDI	PT Budi Starch & Sweetener
3	CAMP	PT Campina Ice Cream Industry
4	CEKA	PT Wilmar Cahaya Indonesia
5	CLEO	PT Sariguna Primatirta
6	DLTA	PT Delta Djakarta
7	HOKI	PT Buyung Poetra Sembada

8	ICBP	PT Indofood Cbp Sukses Makmum Tbk
9	INDF	PT Indofood Sukses Makmur
10	KEJU	PT Mulia Boga Raya
11	MLBI	PT Multi Bintang Indonesia
12	MYOR	PT Mayora Indah
13	ROTI	PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo
14	SKBM	PT Sekar Bumi
15	SKLT	PT Sekar Laut
16	STTP	PT Siantar Top
17	ULTJ	PT Ultra Jaya Milk Industry & Trading Company

Table 3. Definition of Variables, Identification of Variables, and Variable Indicators.

Variable	Definition	Indicator
Agricultural Tax (Y)	The practice of planning or manipulating company profits with the aim of tax liability [29]	ElTR = Taxable Income Before Tax Sources: [9], [27], [28]
Social Responsibility (X1)	Corporate responsibility towards its social environment [27]	= Total of CSR disclosed 91 Disclosure Sources: [3], [4], [6]
Company Size (X2)	The size of the company is calculated the ratiototal assets to total sales. [8]	= Ln (Total assets) Sources: [7], [28], [33]
(X3)	ratio is used to measure the size of assets that have been using debt [31]	LElV = Total Debt Total Sources: [3], [41], [42]
Profitability (X4)	The company's profitability can be seen by its ability to generate profits or earnings [17]	ROA = Profit After Tax Total Sources: [29], [31], [34]
Good (X5)	Internal control systems for managing risks active control and investment in shares can increase in the long term. [24]	Capitalization Ratio: Equity Capital x 100% Total Shares Outstanding Sources: [7], [9], [37]

Data Analysis Techniques

Data processing technology is technology used to process data obtained from existing data sources. The analysis uses Microsoft Excel and IBM SPSS Version 26 software to examine the use of multiple linear regression analysis technology. Therefore, the data analysis software used in this study is descriptive statistical analysis, using the multiple regression analysis method. The study examines the influence of several variables, namely Corporate Social Responsibility, Company Size, Leverage, Profitability, and Good Corporate Governance, on Tax Aggressiveness. Descriptive statistical analysis is used to explain the variables in the study. Classical assumption tests are applied to examine whether the data distributed normally and the model does not contain multicollinearity, autocorrelation, and heteroscedasticity. The coefficient of determination test is used to test the suitability, and the t-test (partial) is used to test the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

Classical Assumption Test

Researchers use classical assumption tests in scientific research. There are four tests in classical assumption tests, which are as follows:

a. Normality Test

Normality testing can be done by determining whether there are variables that interfere or that can cause the model to deviate from normal distribution in the regression model. The regression model is considered to be in normal distribution or close to it. Data is said to be normal if the significance level is > 0.05.

b. Multicolored Test

Multicollinearity tests can be designed to test whether there is a correlation between the variables (indices) in the regression model. The aim is to test whether the variables correlate with the regression model or not. If the data does not meet the multicollinearity criteria, this can be determined when the tolerance value is greater than 0.10 and the VIF value is less than 10.

Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation tests are used to examine the existence of correlation between errors in the current period and errors in the previous period in a linear regression model. If correlation is found, then autocorrelation is declared to exist.

Heltelroskeldastilsiltas Test

Test the homoscedasticity assumption to see if there are any differences in the variance of a sample. The required model is a residual variation from one observation to another constant observation, or it can be called homoscedasticity. With the condition that the value of the residual variation is greater than 5.

Research Analysis Methods

The model for analyzing data on the relationship between variables is multiple regression analysis. Multiple regression analysis is very useful when examining two or more variables in relation to a dependent variable. Multiple regression analysis is used in research to determine the effect of independent variables on dependent variables. The independent variables are Corporate Social Responsibility (X1), Company Size (X2), Level of Regulation (X3), Profitability (X4), Good Corporate Governance (X5), while the dependent variable is Tax Aggressiveness (Y). In general, multiple regression analysis is performed to examine the hypotheses in the following order:

The formula for the agrelsil belrganda equation

$$\boxed{Y = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + b_4 X_4 + b_5 X_5 + e}$$

Explanation,

Y : Tax Aggressiveness
a : Constant
b1. : Corporate Social Responsibility Coefficient
b2 : Company Size Regression Coefficient
b3 : Leverage Regression Coefficient
b4 : Profitability Regression Coefficient
b5 : Good Corporate Governance Regression Coefficient
X1 : Corporate Social Responsibility Variable
X2 : Company Size Variable
X3 : Leverage Level Variable
X4 : Profitability Variable
X5 : Good Corporate Governance Variable
el : Error Term

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Basically, the coefficient of determination (R^2) test is performed to measure the extent to which the model is able to explain the variation in the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination (R^2) is used to compare the ability of models to apply the variation in the dependent variable. The value ranges from 0 to 1. The closer the value is to 1, the more the independent variable will share almost all of the information used in estimating the variation of the dependent variable.

Partial Hypothesis Testing (T-test)

To test the validity of the hypothesis used in this study, a t-test was conducted. According to (Gozali), the T statistical test is conducted to determine the extent to which one explanatory/independent variable individually explains the variation in the dependent variable. The conclusion is that if the t-count is less than the t-table, then the independent variable has no effect on the dependent variable. And if the t-count is greater than the t-table, then the independent variable has an effect on the dependent variable.

Research hypothesis testing (T-test):

1. The independent variable does not partially influence the dependent variable, or H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected.
2. The independent variable partially affects the dependent variable, or H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Descriptive Statistical Test

The results of the descriptive statistical test are able to summarize or describe the information from each variable used in this study by displaying the minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation values. The following are the results of the descriptive statistical test for each variable presented in Table 4 as follows:

Table 4. Descriptive Statistics of Research Variables.

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Mean**	**Standard Deviation**
Tax Aggressiveness	68	.00	219.00	25.7059	26.36996
Corporate Social Responsibility	68	34.00	86.00	45.0735	12.77862
Company Size	68	2723.00	3,283.00	2,878.2353	141.17123
Leverage	68	2.00	257.00	43.00	39.92680
Profitability	68	.00	22345.00	502.5588	2935.16034
Institutional Committee	68	21.00	93.00	72.0588	17.13326
Valid N (listwise)	68				

Source: Processed using SPSS 26

The SPSS output shows that the number of research samples (N) is 68 variables. The following is an explanation of each variable:

Table 4 shows that the Tax Aggressiveness variable values of the 68 food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in this study have a minimum value of 0.00 and a maximum value of 219.00, while the mean value is 25.7059 with a standard deviation of 26.36996.

Table 4 shows that the Corporate Social Responsibility variable value of 68 samples of food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in this study has a minimum value of 34.00 and a maximum value of 86.00, while the average (mean) value is 45.0735 with a standard deviation of 12.77862.

Table 4 shows that the Company Size variable value of 68 samples of food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in this study has a minimum value of 2723.00 and a maximum value of 3283.00, while the mean value is 2878.2353 with a standard deviation of 141.17123.

Table 4 shows that the Leverage variable value of 68 samples of food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in this study has a minimum value of 2.00 and a maximum value of 257.00, while the average (mean) value is 43.0000 with a standard deviation of 39.92680.

Table 4 shows the Profitability variable values of 68 samples of food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in this study, with a minimum value of 0.00 and a maximum value of 22345.00, while the mean value is 502.5588 with a standard deviation of 2935.16034.

Table 4 shows the Institutional Committee variable values of 68 samples of food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in this study, which have a minimum value of 21.00 and a maximum value of 93.00, while the mean value is 72.0588 with a standard deviation of 17.13326. is 72.0588 with a standard deviation of 17.13326.

Classical Assumption Test

Classical assumption testing was conducted in this study to determine the feasibility of using the research model. This test was to ensure that the regression model used had been tested for normality, multicollinearity, autocorrelation, and heteroscedasticity. The following are the results of the classical hypothesis test conducted on the evidence applied in this study

Normality Test

Table 5. Results of the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test for Normality.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		68
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.000000
	Std. Deviation	25.95754305
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.327
	Positive	.327
	Negative	-.242
Test Statistic		.327
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c]

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Based on Table 5, it can be seen that the value of Ashimp. Sig. of 0.200 is greater than α = 0.05. Based on the results of the normality test using the Kolmogorov Smirnov Test in Table 5 above, it is evident that the probability value is > 0.05, which means that the normality test is satisfied. Because the significance value of the regression model is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the data used in the study can be said to be normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 6. Multicollinearity Test Results.

Coefficients[a]			
		Collinearity Statistics	
Model		**Tolerance**	**VIF**
1	CSR	.865	1.156
	UP	.585	1,710
	LV	.797	1,254
	PR	.973	1,028

KI	.744	1,344

a. Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness

From the results of the multicollinearity test in Table 6, the tolerance value of each variable is greater than 0.10 and the variance inflation factor (VIF) value is less than 10, so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity. To determine whether or not there is a multicollinearity problem by determining the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value, if the VIF value is < 10 or the tolerance value is > 0.1, it means that there is no multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 7. Results of the Coeficientsa -Glejser Heteroscedasticity Test.

Coefficients[a]						
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	128.487	82.588		1,556	.125
	CSR	-.021	.248	-.011	-.085	.932
	UP	-.035	.027	-.207	-1,270	.209
	LV	.041	.083	.069	.492	.624
	PR	.000	.001	-.061	-.485	.629
	KI	-.261	.199	-.189	-1.311	.195

a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test in Table 6, the significance value of each independent variable is greater than 0.05, which means that the independent variables do not affect the absolute residual (ABS_RES_1). Therefore, there is no evidence of heteroscedasticity in the test results.

Autocorrelation Test

Table 8. Autocorrelation Test Results Model Summary[b].

Model Summary[b]					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.963[a]	.928	.922	1.34920	1.887

a. Predictors: (Constant), KI, PR, LV, CSR, UP

b. Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness

Based on the results of the autocorrelation test, the DW value is 1.887. The sample size is 68 and the number of variables is 5, so the du value is 1.7678. From this value, the requirements that must be met are du<dw<4-du, namely 1.7678<1.887<2.2322, which means that the du value of 1.7678 is smaller than the dw value of 1.887, and the dw value is smaller than the value of 4-du, which is 2.2322, so it can be concluded that the model does not exhibit autocorrelation.

Model Fit Test (Goodness of Fit)

R^2 Test

Table 9. Model Summary[b] Determination Coefficient Values.

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.963[a]	.928	.922	1.34920

a. Predictors: (Constant), KI, PR, LV, CSR, UP

Based on Table 9. The adjusted R-square coefficient value of 0.922 means that 92.2% of the tax aggressiveness of food and beverage manufacturing companies in 2018–2022 is influenced by Corporate Social Responsibility, Company Size, Leverage, Profitability, and Institutional Ownership, while the remaining 7.8% is influenced by other factors not included in this study.

Significance Test of Individual Parameters (t-test)

Table 10. Results of the Individual Parameter Significance Test (t-test).

Coefficients[a]						
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	101.779	4.627		21,996	.000
	CSR	-.278	.014	-.737	-20,048	.000
	UP	-.019	.002	-.554	-12,396	.000
	LV	.055	.005	.452	11,816	.000
	PR	.000	.000	-.114	-3,286	.002
	KI	-.157	.011	-.558	-14,083	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Based on the multiple linear regression test in Table 10, it shows that Corporate Social Responsibility affects Tax Aggressiveness and its significance is less than 0.05, namely 0.000 with a beta of -0.278. This means that variable (Corporate Social Responsibility) X1 has a significant negative effect on Y (Tax Aggressiveness), so hypothesis 1 is accepted.

Table 10 proves that Company Size affects Tax Aggressiveness and its significance is less than 0.05, namely 0.000 with a beta of -0.019. This means that variable (Company Size) X2 has a significant negative effect on Y (Tax Aggressiveness), so hypothesis 2 is accepted.

Table 10 proves that leverage affects tax aggressiveness and its significance is less than 0.05, namely 0.000 with a beta of 0.055. This means that variable (leverage) X3 has a significant positive effect on Y (tax aggressiveness), so hypothesis 3 is accepted.

Table 10 proves that Profitability affects Tax Aggressiveness and its significance is less than 0.05, namely 0.002 with a beta of 0.000. This means that variable (Profitability) X4 has a significant positive effect on Y (Tax Aggressiveness), so hypothesis 4 is accepted.

Table 10 proves that Institutional Committee affects Tax Aggressiveness and its significance is less than 0.05, namely 0.000 with a beta of -0.157. This means that variable (Institutional Committee) X5 has a significant negative effect on Y (Tax Aggressiveness), so hypothesis 5 is accepted.

Discussion

The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on Tax Aggressiveness

Based on the partial test results in Table 10, the disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility has a significant negative effect on Tax Aggressiveness. This means that the greater the CSR disclosed by a company's, the less aggressive the company is towards its tax obligations. This is because companies that disclose greater CSR do so not solely to avoid their tax obligations, but to reduce public concern about their activities. Reducing public concern aims to change public expectations so that the company can be accepted by the community and other external parties. This occurs because the costs incurred to carry out corporate social responsibility activities can only be allocated as a deduction from the company's income tax as stipulated in Law Number 36 of 2008 concerning Income Tax so that it can be used by companies as a way to minimize corporate income tax. The results of this study support the legitimacy theory, which explains that companies disclose their social responsibilities to gain legitimacy from the community in which they operate. This legitimacy allows companies to avoid undesirable situations and increase their value in the eyes of the community. The legitimacy theory states that organizations should not only pay attention to the rights of investors but also to the rights of the public and their obligation to pay taxes. The results of this study are consistent with and support the research from [45] but differ from previous studies which argue that Corporate Social Responsibility has a negative effect on tax aggressiveness [43] and [44].

The Effect of Company Size on Tax Aggressiveness

Based on the partial test results in Table 10, the disclosure of company size has a significant negative effect on tax aggressiveness. The company size variable has a coefficient value of -0.019 with a significance level of 0.000. A significance value of less than 0.05 means that company size has a significant negative effect on tax aggressiveness. The value of tax aggressiveness has an inverse relationship with the level of tax aggressiveness, indicating a positive direction in that as companies get bigger, tax aggressiveness also increases. The effect of company size on tax aggressiveness is due to large assets accompanied by sufficient resources for tax planning, thereby achieving optimal tax savings. The abundant resources of large companies can be used to achieve this goal. Large assets can also increase company productivity, which has an impact on increasing company profits. Profits that are directly proportional to tax expenses will have an impact on management's aggressive attitude towards tax expenses. The resources owned can be used by the principal to maximize the agent's performance compensation by reducing the company's tax burden to maximize the company's performance. The results of this study are consistent with and support the research from [46] but differ from the research from [47], which states that company size has a negative effect on tax aggressiveness.

The Effect of Leverage on Tax Aggressiveness

Based on the partial test results in Table 10, leverage disclosure has a significant positive effect on tax aggressiveness. The relationship between leverage in practice tax aggressiveness is due to the level of debt that will incur interest expenses and reduce a company's pre-tax profit, thereby reducing the tax burden without having to engage in tax aggressiveness practices. According to positive accounting theory, the higher the use of third-party funds, the more a company will maintain its current period profit in order to maintain the stability of a company's performance. In addition, leverage can maintain a company's profit. The results of this study are consistent with and support the studies of [48] and [49] but differ from the study of [50], which states that leverage has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness.

The Effect of Profitability on Tax Aggressiveness

Based on the partial test results in Table 10, profitability disclosure has a significant positive effect on tax aggressiveness. The higher the level of profitability, the higher the profit generated. Profit is the basis for taxation; when profitability is high, tax aggressiveness will also be high. This shows that companies with high profitability are more compliant with taxes and minimize tax aggressiveness. The results of this study are consistent with and support the research from [51] but differ from the research from [52], which states that profitability has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness.

The Effect of Good Corporate Governance (Institutional Ownership) on Tax Aggressiveness

Based on the partial test results in Table 10, institutional ownership disclosure has a significant negative effect on tax aggressiveness. The company size variable has a coefficient value of -14.083 with a significance level of 0.000. A significance value of less than 0.05 means that company size has a significant negative effect on tax aggressiveness. The negative direction indicates that the higher the institutional ownership, the higher the tax aggressiveness, and vice versa, the presence of institutional shareholders in a company increases management compliance and performance. However, this study found that, the higher the institutional ownership, the higher the tax aggressiveness, which means that the existence of institutional ownership does not necessarily improve compliance and management performance. Short-term institutional shareholders influence company management to be more aggressive in their efforts to maximize the company's value in the short term. Therefore, institutional ownership does not necessarily have an impact on improving the monitoring process, which influences the reduction of management actions in profit management practices, including tax avoidance. The results of this study are consistent with and support the research from

[53] but differ from the research from [54], which states that institutional ownership has a negative effect on tax aggressiveness.

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding : Corporate Social Responsibility, company size, and good corporate governance (institutional ownership) have a negative effect on tax aggressiveness in food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2019–2022. Meanwhile, leverage and profitability have a significant positive effect on tax aggressiveness in these companies. This is because companies are more inclined to seek profits than to engage in corporate social responsibility, company size, and good corporate governance (institutional ownership). Tax aggressiveness is indeed a way to legally reduce tax burdens, but it will inevitably have negative impacts on companies, investors, and the government. **Implication :** Based on these findings, investors should conduct prior assessments of a company's performance and tax compliance when making investment decisions, and companies with high profitability are expected to fulfill their tax obligations in accordance with applicable regulations. Academics can also use this research as a reference for studying the relationship between profitability, leverage, and tax aggressiveness. **Limitation :** This study only considers food and beverage manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2019–2022, so the results may not be generalizable to other sectors or time frames. **Future Research :** Future research can be developed by adding other independent variables such as company size, audit committees, independent commissioners, and CSR, extending the research period, and including other manufacturing or non-manufacturing sub-sectors to produce more comprehensive and valid conclusions.

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Maharani Ayunarko
Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo, Indonesia

***Herman Ernandi (Corresponding Author)**
Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo, Indonesia
Email: Ernandi@umsida.ac.id