THE EFFECT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, PROFITABILITY, AND LEVERAGE ON TAX AGGRESSIVENESS

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Abstract
In that fact, have been found many cases that companies try to reduce their tax payment obligations through various means, for example not including actual sales volumes in financial report, high corporate social responsibility disclosure, corporate debt, and so forth. This study aims to analyze the effect of corporate social responsibility, profitability and leverage on tax aggressiveness. The type of data used is secondary data. The sample selection used isa purposive sampling method from the annual report on the official Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) website and obtained 26 manufacturing companies in the food and beverage sub-sector with certain criteria in 2018-2021. The techniques of hypothesis testing use multiple regression analysis. The results showed that corporate social responsibility, profitability, and leverage had a positive effect and significant on tax aggressiveness.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Leverage, Profitability, Tax Aggressiveness

1. Introduction

Indonesia is blessed with abundant natural wealth, from mineral natural resources to agricultural and fisheries products, because it is supported by fertile soil and vast ocean. Unfortunately, over the last 20 years, the majority of state revenue has come from the tax sector.

The main cause is natural mineral resources which are increasingly being depleted, therefore the Indonesian government has changed many tax regulations thereby changing the direction of sources of government revenue from the real sector such as oil and natural gas which had become the main income of the state in 1980-1990 towards revenue from the tax sector.

Therefore, the government through the Ministry of Finance continues to strive to explore the potential for tax revenue, especially company income tax (PPh) and value added tax (VAT). The realization of state revenues up to mid-2023 provides a clear figure that the contribution of PPh and VAT tax revenues reaches 85% of total domestic tax revenues, (BPS, 2023).

However, there are quite complicated problems faced by the Indonesian government that result in a lot of potential loss of state revenue from taxes, because there are many case of tax avoidance by taxpayer, especially corporate taxpayers.

The Tax Justice Network released an editorial entitled The State of Tax Justice in the time of Covid-19 in 2020, which stated that the estimated losses faced by Indonesia due to tax avoidance were US$4.86 billion per year or the equivalent of Rp68.7 trillion (assuming the exchange rate USD1 = IDR14,149).

The predicted loss of Rp68.7 trillion faced by Indonesia was caused by tax avoidance by corporate taxpayers with a value of US$4.78 billion or the equivalent of Rp67.7 trillion. The remaining amount was US$78.83 million or the equivalent of IDR 1.1 trillion which was caused by tax avoidance individual taxpayers, (Fatimah, 2020).

This data illustrates that cases of tax avoidance are very worrying, especially as the modus operandi of corporate taxpayers for carrying out tax avoidance are very diverse and often takes advantage of weaknesses in tax authorities' regulations.

Even though tax avoidance is a legal category, if it is aggressively, it will definitely be very detrimental to the country. This is a big challenge for the Ministry of Finance through the Directorate General of Taxation (DJP) to solve the problem of tax avoidance, with the hope of increasing the potential for state revenue from taxes to the maximum.

There has been a lot of previous research relating tax aggressiveness as a proxy for tax avoidance is still a big problem in many countries, but in reality, until now, tax avoidance is still a big problem in many countries, including Indonesia.

The inconsistency in the results of previous research is a strong reason for carrying out ongoing research related to tax avoidance, to be able to provide advice that regulators (DJP) need and can continue to provide it from various points of view.

Previous research has limitation in the R2 test results with a small value of <50%, where the result of this research shows that leverage has a negative effect on tax aggressiveness, but CSR has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness, (Wilestari & Bilah, 2022).

Other research shows that CSR and leverage have a negative effect on tax aggressiveness, however the profit variable has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness. The limitation of the research is that the observation period is only 2 years and provides suggestion for further research using different types of business, (Nugraha & Meiranto, 2015).

This research is to test the consistency of previous research with the title the influence of corporate social responsibility, profitability, and leverage on tax aggressiveness, and increases the number of years of observation, and takes different types of industry/business

2. Theoretical Background

2.1 Proprietary Theory

According to this theory, an entity is an agent, representative, or arrangement under which an individual entrepreneur or shareholder operates. The purpose of this theory is the determination and analysis of the owner's net worth. The net worth equation is assets minus liabilities.

This theory can be used for public companies with the concept of company profit obtained after calculating interest and income tax as expenses, to represent "net profit for shareholders", not as net profit for all capital providers, (Belkaoui, 2011).

2.2 Agency Theory

This theory illustrates that the company is a place of relationship between management, owners, creditor, and the government. In addition, in this theory explains various costs and imposes relationships between these groups, (Harahap, 2011).

This theory states that management will try to maximize its own welfare by minimizing various agency costs. Therefore, it is often found that to achieve the goals of the company owner, the company agent will minimize costs.

The hypothesis of this theory is not in line with management's efforts to increase company value, then management will choose accounting principles that suit their interests. On this basis, taken in this theory is more towards the social and psychological aspects of management.

2.3 Tax Aggressiveness

The government has made regulation relating to taxes, but corporate carry out tax planning to reduce the tax burden. If related to agency theory, tax planning is carried out to increase company profits so that company owners get a large share of profits.

However, in realty tax planning is often carried out aggressively by companies through various means. The tax planning carried out actually lowers the company's image, because it is considered not to support government regulations through the tax sector. Meanwhile, state income from taxes is used for financing various sectors carried out by government.

The essences of aggressive tax means interpreting the gray areas of the law to support taxpayers, as well as taking the risk that taxpayers will not be audited, and taxpayers feel in a safe position, (Sumarsan & Erika, 2022). Tax aggressiveness consists of two, which is carried out legally, that usually called tax avoidance, and illegally, which is usually called tax evasion.

In this research, the proxy used for tax aggressiveness is tax avoidance with the ETR (Effective Tax Rate) formula which is obtained from the tax burn compared to profit before tax.

2.4 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The meaning and explanation of CSR by definition is the implementation of a company for the purpose of improving the welfare of society in a sustainable manner. CSR targets are stakeholders consisting of internal and external companies, and the CSR field includes humans and the environment, (Rochmaniah & Sinduwiatmo, 2020).

According to the Limited Liability Company Law (UUPT) No. 40 of 2007, it is also mentioned regarding social and environmental responsibility as the company's commitment to play a role in sustainable economic development, both for the company itself, as well as for the local community and society in general.

CSR measurement is carried out by matching items consisting of 91 indicators based on GRI G4, for economic categories, environmental categories and social categories with those expressed by the company. If the item is disclosed, it is given a value of 1, and if it is not disclosed, it is given a value of 0 on the check list.

The GRI standards that used are considered to represent global best practice in sustainability reporting to the public/society, regarding the company's positive or negative contribution to sustainable development goals. The results of item disclosure obtained from each company that have been determined, then the index is calculated using the CSRI is the broad index of social responsibility disclosure.

If the CSRI disclosure value is high, it indicates that there is high tax aggressiveness, because it is considered that the company is carrying out CSR to gain a good image from society, which also reduce company tax payments, because high CSR costs will automatically become a burden on the company and reduce business profits.

A research result states that CSR has an effect on tax avoidance, (Hantono et al., 2022). In line with research results which state that CSR has an effect tax avoidance, (Siregar & Azzahra, 2022). However, the results are different from other research which states that CSR has no effect on tax aggressiveness, (Djolafo, 2022).

2.5 Profitability

The final goal of the company is to obtain maximum profits, because with the profits obtained by the company, the company management can do more for the welfare of the owners, employees and for the development of the company.

Good company profitability provides an overview of the company's good performance in earning profits, so that the company's effectiveness is known. The profitability value can also be used as a tool for evaluating management performance, especially in relation to targets that have been determined from period to period.

Profitability describes a company's ability to earn profits through all existing capabilities of the company, and existing resources such as sales, capital, number of workers, number of branches, and others, (Harahap, 2016).

To determine the company's profitability, this research uses the return on assets proxy, which describes the turnover of assets to generate profits. This ratio is related to tax avoidance, because the company's net profit will be directly related to the income tax that is the company's obligation.

A research result state that profitability has an effect on tax aggressiveness, (Susanto, 2022). Meanwhile, the results of other research state that profitability has no effect on tax aggressiveness, (Yusuf et al., 2022). And research results state that profitability has no effect on tax avoidance, (Apriatna & Oktris, 2022).

2.6 Leverage

Leverage provides an overview of the relationship between company debt and capital and assets. The leverage value can see the financial strength of the company, whether it is financed from debt or external parties, which is described through capital (equity) and assets. Debt is related to corporate income tax, because if the company's debt is related to interest, then it will definitely affect the amount of tax that must be paid, because according to applicable tax regulations, loan interest can be used as an expense that reduces company profits.

The leverage ratio is part of the solvency ratio, which gives an idea of the extent to which a company's debt, especially debt tied to interest, can be be covered by assets. The greater the value of assets compared to debt, the company is in a safe position, (Harahap, 2016). The proxy used in this research to measure leverage is the debt to ratio which is a tool for measuring the comparison between total debt and total assets.

If the leverage ratio is high, it reflects a high amount of debt, and makes it increasingly difficult for the company to get new loans because it is feared that the company will not have the ability to cover its debts using company assets (Kasmir, 2017).

Research results (Djolafo, 2022) state that leverage has an effect on tax avoidance. However, the results differ from the results of other research stating that leverage has no effect on tax avoidance, (Afrianti et al., 2022). And the results state the leverage has no effect on tax aggressiveness, (Yusuf et al., 2022).

2.7 Hypothesis
H1: Corporate Social Responsibility has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness
H2: Profitability has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness
H3: Leverage has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness

3. Methods
This research was carried out on food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on IDX for the 2018-2021 research year, based on data obtained through the official IDX website to analyze the affect of corporate social responsibility, profitability and leverage on tax aggressiveness.

The population in this study is food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the IDX in 2018-2021, while the sample for this study was selected using a purposive sampling method or a sample determination technique with certain considerations, as in table 1:

Table 1. Selected Sample Result

No.	Description	Total
1.	Food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on IDX in 2018-2021	38
2.	Companies that do not publish financial reports in 2018-2021	(10)
3.	Incomplete financial reports as required for this research	(2)
	Number of samples	26
	Number of observation (26x4)	104

3.1 Classic Assumption Test

In this research, a classical assumption test was carried out to obtain the accuracy of the model in analyzing the conditions for the underlying classical assumptions in the regression model. The classical assumption test was carried out through a normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S), a multicollinearity test using the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF), a heteroscedasticity test using the Glejser, and an autocorrelation test using the Durbin-Watson (DWtest).

3.2 Data Analysis Techniques

In this research, multiple regression analysis is used to test the hypothesis, to be able to predict between one variable and another, which is expressed in a mathematical equation, as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta 1 X1 + \beta 2 X2 + \beta 3 X3 + \varepsilon$$

Information:
Y   = Tax aggressiveness
α   = Constant
X1   = Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
X2   = Profitability
X3   = Leverage
β1β2β3 = Regression Coefficient
  ε   = Standard Error

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Classic Assumption Test Results

4.1.1 Normality Test

Table 2. Normality Test Result

		Unstandardized Residual
N		104
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	,0000000
	Std.Deviation	,03125329
Most ExtremeDifferences	Absolute	,184
	Positive	,184
	Negative	-,175
Test Statistic		,1840
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,228[C]

The results of the normality test according totable 2using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test can be concluded that the regression model is qualified for the normality requirements with significance value of 0.228 > 0.05.

4.1.2 Multicollinearity Test
Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficientsᵃ							
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Tolerance	Statistics VIF
	B	Std. Error	Beta				
1 (Constant)	-,128	,051		-2,513	,014		
CSR	,262	,094	,257	2,782	,006	,922	1,085
PROF	,096	,027	,321	3,484	,001	,921	1,085
LEV	,005	,009	,045	,508	,612	,995	1,005

The results of the multicollinearity test using the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) according to table 3 show a tolerance value above 0.10 and a VIF value below 10 for each variable: CSR 1.085; Profitability 1.085, and Leverage 1.005. The conclusion from the VIF value is that there is no multicollinearity problem for all variables.

4.1.3 Heteroscedasticity Test
Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Coefficientsᵃ					
Model	Unstandardized	Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	,049	,035		1,418	,159
CSR	,088	,064	-,114	-1,370	,174
PROF	,138	,019	,614	7,371	,161
LEV	,011	,006	,137	1,704	,091

The results of the heteroscedasticity test using the Glejser test according to table 4 obtained significance value for all variables above 0.05. From the Glejser test results, it can be concluded that each variable does not have heteroscedasticity problems.

4.1.4 Autocorrelation Test
Table 5. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summaryᵇ					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin - Watson
1	,465ᵃ	,216	,193	,0317186	1,882

The results of the autocorrelation test using the Durbin-Watson test (DW test) according to table 5 were obtained DW = 1.882 dl = 1.6217 du = 1.7402 (4-dl) = 2.3783 (4-du) = 2.2598. The DW value is between du and (4-du). The results of these calculations show that the DW is 1.882, which is between the du and (4-du) value of 1.7402 and 2.2598 (du < DW < 4-du). From these values, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation problem.

4.2 Multiple Regression Analysis Test

Table 6. Multiple Regression Analysis Test Result

Coefficientsᵃ					
Model	Unstandardized B	Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1 (Constant)	-,128	,051		-2,513	,014
CSR	,262	,094	,257	2,782	,006
PROF	,096	,027	,321	3,484	,001
LEV	,005	,009	,045	,508	,012

Based on table 6, the regression equation model is obtained as follows:

$$Y = -0{,}128 + 0{,}262\ CSR + 0{,}096\ PROF + 0{,}005\ LEV + \varepsilon$$

The equation explains that:
a. A constant with a value of -0.128 means that if all independent variables are 0, then tax aggressiveness will have a value of -0.128.
b. The regression coefficient value of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is 0.262, meaning that if Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) increases by one unit, then tax aggressiveness will increase by 0.262 with the assumption that all other independent variables are constant.
c. The regression coefficient value of Profitability is 0.096, meaning that if Profitability increases by one unit, then tax aggressiveness will increase by 0.096 with the assumption that all other independent variables are constant.
d. The regression coefficient value of Leverage is 0.005, meaning that if Leverage increases by one unit, then tax aggressiveness will increase by 0.005 with the assumption that all other independent variables are constant.

4.3 Hypothesis Test Results

The t test or partial variable test aims to test whether each independent variable (X), that is CSR, Profitability, and Leverage, has an effect on the dependent variable (Y) Tax Aggressiveness. If the sig value is< 0,05and the value of t-statistic is positive, it means that variable X has a positive effect on variable Y, but if the sig value is > 0,05 and the value of t-statistic is negative, it means that variable X has no effect on variable Y.

1) The Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility on Tax Aggressiveness
The t test results show that the Corporate Social Responsibility variable has a probability value is 0.006 withα < 0.05, and the tstatistic value shows a positive number, this value shows that H1 is accepted. It can be concluded that the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) variable has a positive and significant effect on tax aggressiveness, which means that the higher the CSR activities issued by the company, the higher the tax aggressiveness.
Companies that carry out high levels of CSR activities in the economic, environmental, and social fields will receive more attention from the public, and will improve the company's good image, because they are considered to be contributing to the success of achieving sustainable development goals.
Behind the high level of CSR activity, it will also increase company costs, in line with the reduction in income tax that companies must pay to the government, and reducing

the potential for government revenue from the tax sector.

The results of this study support with previous research results which state that CSR has an effect on tax avoidance, (Hantono et al., 2022), and are in line with research results which state that CSR has an effect on tax avoidance, (Siregar & Azzahra, 2022). However, the results of this study are not in line with the results of research which states that CSR has no effect on tax aggressiveness, CSR has no effect on tax avoidance, because the manufacturing companies in the sample did not fully disclose CSR items, (Djolafo, 2022).

2) The Effect of Profitability on Tax Aggressiveness

The t test results show that the Profitability variable has a probability value is 0.001 with α < 0.05, and the tstatistic value shows a positive number, this value shows that H2 is accepted. It can be concluded that the profitability variable has a positive and significant effect on tax aggressiveness, which means that the higher the company profitability, the higher the tax aggressiveness.

Companies that have high profitability often have more freedom to exploit loopholes to reduce the tax burden, one of the ways used is using professional staff to be able to read the "weak points" of government tax regulation, so that they can carry out aggressive tax avoidance, and are difficult to track by tax officer.

In an accordance with agency theory, companies will use various methods to minimize costs by using accounts in financial reports to increase the welfare of company owners, but these efforts are not in line with company values. Companies often reduce costs by choosing accounting principles that suit their interests.

The results of this study support the results of previous research that profitability has an effect on tax aggressiveness, (Susanto, 2022). However, the results of this study are not support with the results of research which state that profitability has no effect on tax aggressiveness, because tax payment are determined before the company profits are obtained, (Yusuf et al., 2022).

The results of this study also do not support the results of previous research which stated that profitability has no effect on tax avoidance. The underlying reason is that the higher the profits generated by a company, the company is considered capable of paying taxes according to the tax regulations set by the government, (Apriatna & Oktris, 2022).

3) The Effect of Leverage on Tax Aggressiveness

The t test results show that the Leverage variable has a probability value is 0.012 with α < 0.05, and the tstatistic value shows a positive number, this value shows that H3 is accepted. It can be concluded that the leverage variable has a positive and significant effect on tax aggressiveness, which means that the higher the company leverage, the higher the tax aggressiveness.

If the company's capital structure uses a loan method with interest, this will affect the company's income tax payments. It can be said that the higher the company's debt, the higher the interest payments that the company must pay, and it is certain that interest costs will reduce the company's profits, and at the same time will reduce the company's income tax payments.

The results of this study support the results of previous research which stated that leverage has an effect on tax avoidance, because the higher the leverage owned by the company, the more likely the company is to tax avoidance, (Djolafo, 2022).

However, the results of this study are different from the results of research which state

that leverage has no effect on tax avoidance, (Afrianti et al., 2022). Also different from the results of previous research which states that leverage has no effect on tax aggressiveness, (Yusuf et al., 2022).

4.4 Coefficient of Determination Test Results (R2)

Based on the results of the coefficient of determination test the Adjusted R Square value is 0.516 or 51.6%. This value shows that there is a strong relationship between the variables corporate social responsibility (CSR), profitability, and leverage on the tax aggressiveness variable, because the R2 number is close to 1.

In this study, adjusted R square is used because the coefficient of determination of regression with two or more independent variables is more advisable to use the adjusted R square test, so that it can be measured how much the percentage of the independent variable influences the dependent variable.

The results of the R2 test in this research can also be seen from the results of the t test that the tree independent variables are corporate social responsibility (CSR), profitability, and leverage have an effect on the dependent variable is tax aggressiveness.

5. Conclusion

The results of this study shows that there is a positive effect of the variables corporate social responsibility (CSR), profitability and leverage on tax aggressiveness. This also shows that there are indeed many ways and loopholes for companies to reduce tax payments from various company operational activities.

The results of this study illustrate that there is a lot that needs to be evaluated and corrected by the government through the Directorate General of Taxes which is under the Ministry of Finance in making tax regulations, especially for corporate taxpayers.

Even though CSR has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness, companies cannot be blamed if they carry out high CSR activities, considering that CSR directly contributes to the sustainability of development goals which are part of the government's long-term program in the economic, environmental and social fields.

So, the government through the Ministry of Finance can coordinate with other related ministries or institutions for regulations regarding CSR, for example CSR is carried out by companies must be more directed towards driving the economy in foresting entrepreneurs to run green business, which pays maximum attention to environmental balance or businesses that prioritize increasing results of agriculture and fisheries, so that those sectors can further improve.

Likewise, regarding profitability, it must be very difficult for the DJP to trace in detail the tax avoidance was carried out by companies through operational costs, considering that Indonesia has many types of businesses and the character of entrepreneurs.

The government needs to think about annual corporate income tax, for example by changing the rules for annual corporate income tax to a final tax, making it easier for the tax authorities in terms of tax audits. Increase the value added tax (VAT) rate for corporate taxpayers with special provisions, for example for large companies with taxable enterprise (Peninjauan Kembali/PK) status, every sales transaction is subject to a high VAT rate with compensation without needing to calculate PPh Article 25/29.

The results of this study still have limitations, such as the form of CSR carried out by the sample companies, many companies do not publish financial reports and data collection is only via the official IDX website.

Suggestions for future researchers that they should be open the company's website to clearly find out what has carried out with CSR. The company it will make easier for future researchers to analyze and provide input to stakeholders, especially regulators/government.

For future researchers can check from the company's website to get more complete financial reports for all categories since they publish openly.

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