STUDY OF QUALITY OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AS A PREDICTOR OF AGGRESSIVENESS TAX ON ISSUERS IN INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to examine the Effect of Quality of Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility as a Predictor of Corporate Tax Aggressiveness on Issuers on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The independent variables of this study are financial quality, management supervision, equity control and corporate social responsibility. . while the dependent variable is tax aggressiveness as measured by UTB (Unrecognized Tax Benefits). The population in this study were manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2012 to 2019. Sampling was carried out using the purposive sampling method. The number of samples in this study were 808 data consisting of 101 companies that meet the criteria. This study uses smartpls. 3.2.9 to test the independent variable on the dependent variable. The results of this study indicate that the financial quality variable has no effect on tax aggressiveness. Management supervision has a negative effect on tax aggressiveness, and the equity control variable has no effect on tax aggressiveness, and corporate social responsibility has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness.

Keywords: financial quality, management supervision, equity control, corporate social responsibility, tax aggressiveness

INTRODUCTION

Taxation is the largest source of national income in Indonesia, and the government is working hard to increase state revenue every year. But from the company's point of view, taxation is a burden for the company and will reduce the company's net profit, Therefore, many companies are trying to reduce tax legally or illegally in order to achieve the profit target that has been set. (Lanis and Richardson, 2013)

Maximum tax revenue has not been achieved which indicates the phenomenon of dishonest corporate taxation from taxpayers, or not yet optimal tax payments. The government, through the Taxation Department (DGT), is investigating allegations of tax evasion by coal company PT Adaro Energy Tbk through its Singapore-based subsidiary transfer pricing scheme. By selling coal at low prices to Coaltrade Services International, a subsidiary of Adaro in Singapore, for resale at a high price, this indicates that Adaro will increase its revenue and profits overseas. Through these companies, Global Witness found that the possibility of paying taxes to the Indonesian government was lower than the estimated US $ 125 million. (https://tirto.id/edKk).

The existence of a tax aggressiveness case is not beneficial for the company as it violates the applicable law. To reduce violations of tax laws, there is a need for research on variables that can reduce corporate taxes in accordance with tax laws To reduce tax payable, the issuer's tax aggressiveness must be implemented, without violating tax laws. Corporate tax planning activities to reduce effective tax rates can be done with tax aggressiveness.There are various definitions of tax aggressive put forward by experts.

According to Frank et al. (2009) procedures for reducing income tax through tax planning. In this case, tax aggressiveness uses a method that can be classified or not as a tax evasion. According to Lanis and Richardson, (2013) is the tendency of companies to take action to minimize their tax payments through legal (tax avoidance), illegal (tax evasion), or both. According to Rego and Wilson, (2008) is an action that is designed or manipulated to reduce taxable profit through proper tax planning, which can be classified as tax evasion or not classified as tax evasion (tax avoidance). According to Guenther et al, (2013) is the extent to which companies take a tax position that is unlikely to withstand challenges and companies can reduce tax rates while still taking a tax position that cannot be reversed. The conclusion from the above definition is that aggressiveness is tax planning by filling in gaps in legislation, tax evasion or both.

This research variable; first the quality of corporate governance, refers to research (Aldamen and Duncan, 2012). In this study, changing the number of indicators in the study (Aldamen and Duncan, 2012) from 9 indicators to 8 indicators of the newness of this indicator is a more appropriate indicator for the situation in Indonesia.Second, the measure of Corporate Social Responsibility based on the 2016 GRI Standard. The three measures of the dependent variable are used as a proxy for measuring tax aggressiveness of Unrecognized Tax Benefits (UTB) by changing the existing indicators in the UTB equation (Liest. 2006) The four types of manufacturing companies in Indonesia in 2012-2019. Manufacturing companies have the largest number compared to other sectors and the problems in manufacturing companies are more complex so it is hoped that they will be able to better describe the condition of companies in Indonesia. As well as to find out whether corporate governance and responsibility can predict tax aggressiveness or not in preparing its financial statements.

THEORETICAL BASIS

Stakeholder Theory

Identifying the various viewpoints of stakeholders Ramirez, (1999), Stakeholders are: "Any group or individual who may be influenced by the goals of the organization."Freeman, (1984) states that groups or individuals can influence and / or influence the achievement of certain goals. Biset (1998) defines stakeholders as those who are interested or concerned about a particular problem. Given the status and significant influence of stakeholders, according to Grimble and Wellard, (1996) stakeholders are bonds based on certain interests. When it comes to stakeholder theory, it means discussing issues that affect the interests of all parties

Stakeholder Theory according to Preston, (1995), the performance of an organization is influenced by stakeholders. Therefore, managers have the primary responsibility to provide results in the form of the interests of all stakeholders in the organization. Stakeholder theory is avoided as a basis for companies to start thinking about the sustainability of the company's business in the future, so please avoid tax avoidance decisions that could affect the company's reputation. Ratih, (2014) is expected to carry out activities in accordance with stakeholder expectations and report to stakeholders Purwanto, (2011)

According to Ghozali (2007) is that a company is not an entity that only operates for the benefit of the company, but must also provide benefits to stakeholders (shareholders, creditors, consumers, suppliers, analysts, employees, government, and other parties such as communities who are part of the environment. social).

The conclusion from stakeholder theory shows that interests are not only closely related to the owner or company management, but also closely related to the interests of other stakeholders who contribute to the company. Therefore, the company will respond to good and maximum management of economic resources to improve financial performance, so that tends to avoid making tax avoidance decisions based on stakeholder expectations.

Legitimacy Theory

According to Deegan et al. (2002) one goal of inclusion of CSR information in company annual reports is to raise public attention and demonstrate that the company continues to meet community expectations. In addition, the company will also increase the disclosure of information about its CSR activities.

Legitimacy to continue to obtain, organizations need to communicate the company's environmental activities by revealing the social environment (Berthelot and Robert, 2011). It is believed that environmental disclosure is useful for restoring, enhancing and maintaining legitimacy (Hadjoh and Sukartha, 2013)

According to Lanis and Richardson, (2013) the public's view of companies that carry out tax aggressive actions is considered to have formed socially irresponsible and illegal activities. These actions will indirectly attract public attention, which can change people's perceptions of the company to be negative According to Deegan et al. (2002), one of the goals of including information on corporate social responsibility in the company's annual report is to attract public attention and show that the company continues to meet social expectations. In addition, the company will increase the disclosure of information about its CSR activities.

The second theory is the legitimacy theory. Guthrie and Parker, (1989), companies operate in a social environment through a social contract where there is an agreement to provide various social actions that are appropriate so that it can carry out its objectives. So corporate social activities can be a means of gaining legitimacy in the community.

Judging by the global phenomenon, recently there have been several shifts in the concept of company orientation from shareholders to stakeholders. Companies are expected not only to prioritize the interests of management and owners of capital (investors and creditors) but also other stakeholders. Companies have a social responsibility towards parties outside management and owners of capital. However, companies sometimes neglect it on the grounds that they do not contribute to the survival of the company. This is because the relationship between the company and its environment is non-reciprocal in that the transactions between the two do not lead to direct reciprocal performance.This paradigm shift has led to several new concepts of thought, including the concept of corporate social responsibility.

The purpose of implementing good corporate governance is to protect all stakeholders. corporate governance is the process and structure used to direct and manage the company in improving business welfare and corporate accountability with the ultimate goal of realizing long-term shareholder value while taking into account the interests of other stakeholders.

Tax Aggressiveness

Aggressive tax is a procedure to reduce income tax (Frank, et al. (2009) or minimize tax payments (Lanis and Richardson, 2013) or reduce taxable profit through tax planning (Rego and Wilson, 2008) which can be classified as tax evasion or not classified as tax evasion. as tax evasion (tax avoidance).

The tax aggressiveness proposed by (Heitzman & Hanlon, 2010) is a reduction in tax rates which represents a series of tax planning strategies ranging from tax management, tax planning, tax avoidance and tax evasion. Tax aggressiveness is defined as the deduction of corporate tax in any way.This approach is in line with the definition assumed by (Dyreng et al., 2011; Heitzman and Hanlon, 2010)

According to the OECD Financial Committee report (Spitz, 1983; Surbakti, 2012), tax aggressiveness has three characteristics, namely:a. There is an element of artificial regulation, where the various arrangements appear to be different, and this is done for the absence of a tax factor. b. Usually using legal loopholes or applying legal provisions for various purposes, as opposed to the actual legal content, c. There is a confidentiality factor. Typically, the firm's appointed consultant in charge of corporate taxation will explain how enthusiastic the tax must be if the taxpayer is to maintain the greatest possible confidentiality.

From the explanation of the tax aggressiveness above, It can be concluded that tax aggressiveness is an effort that has an effect on tax obligations that are carried out with tax evasion or not as tax evasion.Methods and techniques are carried out by exploiting weaknesses in tax laws and regulations to minimize the amount of tax owed. Several ways companies do tax aggressiveness, according to Merks (2007) in Prakosa (2014) as follows: 1). Transferring tax subjects and / or tax objects to countries that provide special tax treatment or tax relief (tax haven country) for certain types of income (substantive tax planning). 2). Tax avoidance efforts by maintaining the economic substance of transactions through formal elections that provide the lowest tax burden (formal tax planning). 3). Anti-avoidance provisions for transfer pricing transactions, thin capitalization, treaty shopping, and controlled foreign corporations (Specific Anti Avoidance Rule), as well as transactions that have no business substance (General Anti Avoidance Rule). "

Some of the costs that must be borne are the sacrifice of time and energy for tax avoidance, and the risk if tax aggressiveness is revealed. This risk starts from what can be seen, namely interest and penalties; and what is not visible is the loss of the company's reputation which is bad for the long-term business continuity of the company.

Corporate governance

The principles of corporate governance discussed above seek to be realized in company management to improve information quality and reduce the level of information asymmetry. The governance structure used to characterize the dimensions of governance is management supervision (board of commissioners, board size, independence, meetings and remuneration committee), financial quality (size of audit committee, independent audit committee and external audit quality, firm size) and equity control (investor ownership and managerial ownership) (Aldamen and Duncan, 2016; Aldamen and Duncan, 2012; Skaife et al., 2006; Koh, 2003).

Corporate social responsibility

"Corporate social responsibility is a form of corporate responsibility that acts ethically, contributing to economic development, and generally improving the quality of life of workers and society (Holme and Watts, 2006; Lanisdan Richardson, 2012; Baker (2003), Responsible corporate social responsibility is the way in which companies manage business processes to have a positive overall impact on society. According to Watson (2011), companies with lower corporate social responsibility are classified as irresponsible to society. Responsible companies so that they can adopt a more aggressive tax strategy than socially conscious companies. Avoidance of corporate taxes will endanger society. Avoiding corporate taxation is considered irresponsible and illegal for the community. Armstrong et al, (2015). The 2016 GRI standards are the latest guidance, there are 56 general indicators, 17 economic indicators, 30 environmental indicators and 34 social indicators for overall disclosure (www.globalreporting.org).

RESEARCH METHODS

This study involved one dependent variable, namely tax aggressiveness, as well as several independent variables, namely financial quality with a proxy for the size of the audit committee, the proportion of the independent audit committee and the activities of the audit committee meetings, management supervition with a proxy for the size of the board of commissioners, the proportion of the independent board of commissioners and board of commissioners meeting activities, equaty control with proxies of institutional ownership and managerial ownership and CSR with economic, environmental and social proxies. The population in this study were 162 companies in manufacturing companies listed on the IDX in 2012-2019. The data that is processed is secondary data, namely data obtained from research from existing sources. Sampling of a total of 101 companies from 2012-2019 was carried out by purposive sampling, namely the sampling technique with consideration for certain purposes. The data analysis method used in this study is the path analysis method. Data analysis begins with processing the data using Microsoft Excel, Furthermore, data testing is carried out using the SmartPLS3.2.9 software

RESEARCH RESULT

the Measurement Model (outer loading)

Validity test

The validity process consists of two stages, namely by looking at the value of Convergent **Validity and Discriminate Validity.** The following is the output of the measurement model or outer model with PLS:

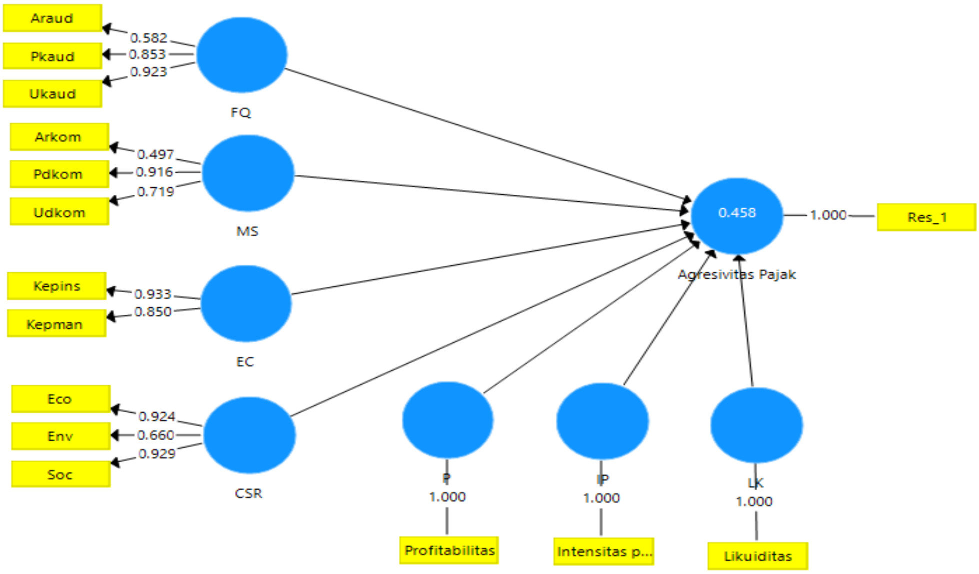

Figure 4.2. PLS Algorithm results
Source: SmartPLS

Convergent Validity (Average Variance Extracted)

Convergent Validity is used to measure the level of validity in each of the latent variables measured by the AVE value. The expected AVE value is more than 0.5

Tabel 4.2Average Variance Extracted (AVE)

	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)	Nilai Akar Kuadrat AVE
Agresivitas Pajak	**1,000**	**1,000**
FQ	**0,640**	**0,800**
MS	**0,534**	**0,731**
EC	**0,797**	**0,893**
CSR	**0,717**	**0,847**
P	**1,000**	**1,000**
IP	**1,000**	**1,000**
LK	**1,000**	**1,000**

Source: Data processing with PLS

Based on the test results, it is known that all variables produce an AVE value of more than 0.5. So, it can be said that all of these variables are valid when viewed through the AVE value.

Discriminant Validity

This procedure has two criteria, namely the cross loading value and the Fornell-Larcker criterion value.The results of the two criteria are as follows. The cross laoding value shows the relationship (correlation) between indicators and latent variables. The resulting correlation between the latent variables and the forming indicators must be higher than the correlation between the indicators and other latent variables.

Tabel 4.3 Cross Loading

	Agresivitas Pajak	FQ	MS	EC	CSR	P	IP	LK
Res_1	**1,000**	-0,516	-0,658	0,077	-0,245	-0,074	0,021	0,028
Araud	-0,237	**0,582**	0,345	0,038	0,278	0,125	0,039	-0,003
Pkaud	-0,352	**0,853**	0,625	-0,038	0,602	0,248	0,103	0,008
Ukaud	-0,559	**0,923**	0,802	-0,035	0,604	0,330	0,082	-0,014
Arkom	-0,194	0,435	**0,497**	0,086	0,311	0,113	0,084	-0,064
Pdkom	-0,701	0,650	**0,916**	-0,059	0,372	0,195	0,028	-0,049
Udkom	-0,348	0,681	**0,719**	-0,144	0,550	0,189	0,006	-0,065
Kepman	0,054	-0,052	-0,078	**0,850**	-0,042	-0,007	0,021	0,035
Kepins	0,079	-0,003	-0,062	**0,933**	0,016	0,046	0,144	0,109
Eco	-0,224	0,596	0,476	-0,022	**0,924**	0,124	0,098	-0,012
Env	-0,003	0,289	0,243	0,027	**0,660**	0,091	0,008	0,144
Soc	-0,231	0,600	0,485	0,006	**0,929**	0,133	0,014	0,006
Profitabilitas	-0,074	0,316	0,227	0,027	0,139	**1,000**	0,223	0,029
Intensitas Pajak	0,021	0,095	0,037	0,105	0,060	0,223	**1,000**	-0,005
Likuiditas	0,028	-0,007	-0,070	0,087	-0,002	0,029	-0,005	**1,000**

Source: Data processing with PLS

Based on the test results we will compare the Fornell-Larcker criterion value with the AVE value. The square root value of AVE will be compared with the Fornell-Larcker criterion value as follows.This criterion requires that the square root AVE value of each latent variable must be greater than the Fornell-Larcker criterion value for the other latent variables. In general, it can be seen that the square root value of AVE is greater than the Fornell-Larcker criterion on other latent variables.

Tabel 4.4 *Fornell-Larcker Criterion*

	Agresivitas Pajak	FQ	MS	EC	CSR	P	IP	LK
Agresivitas Pajak	**1,000**							
FQ	-0,516	**0,800**						
MS	-0,074	0,786	**0,731**					
EC	0,077	-0,025	-0,076	**0,893**				
CSR	-0,245	0,644	0,518	-0,008	**0,847**			
P	-0,074	0,316	0,227	0,027	0,139	**1,000**		
IP	0,021	0,095	0,037	0,105	0,060	0,223	**1,000**	
LK	0,028	-0,007	-0,070	0,087	-0,002	0,029	-0,005	**1,000**

Source: Data processing with PLS

Reliability

This procedure is to see the level of reliability between indicators and latent variables. The results of the reliability process are as follows. Internal Consistency (Composite Reliability).
This criterion is used to measure reliability based on the correlation between the observed indicator variables. The expected CR value is between 0.6 - 0.7.

Tabel 4.5 *Composite Reliability* dan *Cronbach's Alpha*

	Cronbach's Alpha	**Composite Reliability**
Agresivitas Pajak	1,000	1,000
FQ	0,718	0,837
MS	0,603	0,765
EC	0,753	0,887
CSR	0,844	0,881
P	1,000	1,000
IP	1,000	1,000
LK	1,000	1,000

Source: Data processing with PLS

A construct is declared reliable if it has a composite reliability value above 0.70 and Cronbach's alpha above 0.60.From the SmartPLS output results above, all constructs have a composite reliability value above 0.70 and Cronbach's alpha above 0.60. So it can be concluded that the latent variables have high and good reliability.

Reliability Indicator

This stage is carried out to determine the relationship between the indicators on the latent variable (construct) through the outer loading value. The expected outer loading value is more than 0.7. The Araud, Arkom and Env indicators yield values less than 0.7. The three indicators have a fairly low level of reliability, To determine whether there is an effect of these three indicators on latent variables, the inner loading significance test is carried out.

Tabel 4.6
Outer Loading

	Agresivitas Pajak	FQ	MS	EC	CSR	P	IP	LK
Res_1	**1,000**							
Araud		**0,582**						
Pkaud		**0,853**						
Ukaud		**0,923**						
Arkom			**0,497**					
Pdkom			**0,916**					
Udkom			**0,719**					
Kepman				**0,850**				
Kepins				**0,933**				
Eco					**0,924**			
Env					**0,660**			
Soc					**0,929**			
Profitabilitas						**1,000**		
Intensitas Pajak							**1,000**	
Likuiditas								**1,000**

Source: Data processing with PLS

Designing the Structural Model (Inner Model)

The inner model describes the relationship between latent variables. There are three stages in the inner model, namely.

Assessing Structural Models Through Collinearity

This stage shows the relationship between latent variables through the VIF value. The resulting VIF value for each latent variable is above 0.2 and less than 5.

Tabel 4.7 Collinearity Statistics (VIF)

	VIF
Res_1	1,000
Araud	1,170
Pkaud	1,758
Ukaud	2,301
Arkom	1,000
Pdkom	1,000
Udkom	1,000
Kepman	1,905
Kepins	1,907
Eco	1,131
Env	1,267
Soc	1,287
Profitabilitas	1,576
Intensitas Pajak	1,576
Likuiditas	2,240

Source: Data processing with PLS

Assessing the Significance and Relevance of Path Coefficients

In the Structural Model, the results of the path significance test show that there are three significant exogenous latent variables, namely MS, CSR, and P. MS affects tax aggressiveness where the effect is negative, meaning that if MS increases, tax aggressiveness will decrease.

CSR affects tax aggressiveness where the effect is positive, meaning that if CSR increases, tax aggressiveness will increase. P affects tax aggressiveness where the effect is positive, meaning that if P increases, tax aggressiveness will increase.

Tabel 4.8 *Path Coefficients* (Mean, STDEV, t-Value)

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values
FQ -> Agresivitas Pajak	-0,141	-0,159	0,116	1,220	**0,112**
MS -> Agresivitas Pajak	-0,658	-0,637	0,153	4,302	**0,000**
EC -> Agresivitas Pajak	0,022	0,028	0,023	0,938	**0,174**
CSR -> Agresivitas Pajak	0,173	0,172	0,028	6,173	**0,000**
P -> Agresivitas Pajak	0,090	0,089	0,028	3,278	**0,001**
IP -> Agresivitas Pajak	0,026	0,029	0,024	1,085	**0,139**
LK -> Agresivitas Pajak	-0,023	-0,025	0,017	1,401	**0,081**

Source: Data processing with PLS

Coefficient of Determination

Describe the level of accuracy between the actual value and the predicted value on endogenous latent variables. as measured by the R2 value yields a value of 0.458 or 45.8%. This means that the level of accuracy that can be described by the predicted value is 45.8%. The resulting value is below 75%. So it can be said that the prediction accuracy is low.

Tabel 4.9 *R Square*

	R Square	R Square Adjusted
Agresivitas Pajak	0,458	0,454

DISCUSSION

Effect of Financial Quality on Tax Aggressiveness

(Financial Quality) has a negative effect with the dependent latent variable (Tax Aggressiveness). Based on the regression results, it can be concluded that the first hypothesis is rejected.This finding is similar to the findings According to (Ariyani and Harto, 2014; Novitasari et al., 2017) However, these findings are not similar to the findings (Nugroho and Firmansyah 2017)

Effect of Management Supervision on tax aggressiveness

(Management Supervision) negatively affects the dependent latent variable (Tax Aggressiveness). Based on the regression results, it can be concluded that the second hypothesis is accepted. This finding is in line with the findings according to (Suyanto and Supramono, 2016; Fadli, et al 2016; Octavianingrum and Mildawati 2018) However, these findings are not in line with the findings (Utami and Setyawan, 2015; Hadi and Mangoting, 2014; Nurjanah, et al 2018)

Effect of Equity Control on tax aggressiveness

(Equity Control) has a positive effect on the dependent latent variable (Tax Aggressiveness). Based on the regression results, it can be concluded that the third hypothesis is rejected. This finding is in line with the findings according to (Atari et al., 2016; Seprini, et al. 2016;) However, these findings are not in line with the findings (Hadi and Mangoting, 2014; Novitasari et al., 2017),

The influence of corporate social responsibility (CSR) on tax aggressiveness

(Corporate social responsibility) has a positive effect on the dependent latent variable (Tax Aggressiveness). Based on the regression results, it can be concluded that the fourth hypothesis is accepted. This finding is in accordance with the findings (Seprini, et al. (2016; Wijaya and Saebani, 2019; Mumtahanah and Septiani 2017; Aalin, 2018) However, these findings are not in accordance with the findings (Lanis and Richardson, 2012; Sagala and Ratmono, 2015; Purwanggono and Rohman. , 2015)

CONCLUSION

This study aims to examine the study of the quality of corporate governance and corporate social responsibility as a predictor of corporate tax aggressiveness for issuers on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. "In this study, the measurement of aggressiveness with the regression equation Unrecognized Tax Benefits (UTBit) is used with smart.pls. 3.2.9, sensitivity. The main test results of tax aggressiveness use a modified utb measure.; The results of the tax aggressiveness sensitivity test used the utb measurement in Liest (2013). Based on the results of hypothesis testing, this study produces findings that can be concluded from the results of the research analysis as follows:

1. Financial quality has no effect on tax aggressiveness.
2. Management Supervision has a negative impact on tax aggressiveness.
3. Equity Control has no effect on tax aggressiveness because it is contrary to the hypothesis.
4. Corporate Social Responsibility has a positive impact on tax aggressiveness.

Implications

1. The results of this study support the legitimacy theory which explains that companies carry out business activities with limits determined by norms, social values and reactions to these limits encouraging the importance of organizational behavior by paying attention to the environment. Organizations not only pay attention to investor rights but also pay attention to public rights. Taxes paid are one of the rights of the public, so when companies pay attention to public rights, the company will pay taxes in the amount they should. It is hoped that this research can increase the knowledge of readers, such as being able to find out the taxes paid by the company and how the company's ability to meet these taxes.
2. The results of the study on the Quality of Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility as a Predictor of Corporate Tax Aggressiveness at Issuers on the Indonesia Stock Exchange" using stakeholder theory and legitimacy theory. The legitimacy theory explains that the development of the CSR concept is influenced by stakeholder theory. It is explained that companies that carry out their company activities cannot be separated from the influence of stakeholders both inside and outside the company. The existence of stakeholders outside the company who influence this company has changed the dimensions of implementing CSR. In the past, CSR was implemented only in activities that were humanitarian and environmental in nature, now CSR is implemented by companies so that the company's goals in terms of maximizing profits and company sustainability can be realized. CSR disclosures indicate that the company has contributed to development economically, socially and environmentally. Therefore, this CSR disclosure must be carried out in a sustainable and consistent manner so that the positive impact can be felt

Research Limitations

This study has limitations that need to be pointed out so that the interpretation of the research results is carried out carefully by considering the existing limitations.
1. The total population obtained is 162 companies in 8 years, only 101 companies are included in the sample criteria.
2. The implementation of CSR in companies is increasing so that the measurement index is no longer varied.

Further research recommendations

Recommendations for further research are as follows:

1. The limited number of studies in Indonesia, it is necessary for researchers to add samples to Asean and Asian countries, so that the results obtained are expected to be more comprehensive.
2. This study only uses a sample of companies in the category of manufacturing companies. It is hoped that the use of samples in other company categories such as banking and real estate will give different research results.
3. This study measures tax aggressiveness with the utb regression equation from the residuals. Further research needs to use other measurements such as GAAPETR and GAAPCETR because these measurements can also help determine the results of the research variables above.
4. Further researchers are advised to conduct research by adding other variables that affect tax aggressiveness, so that the ability of research results is getting better

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