CRS' DIMENSIONS: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL ON TAX AGGRESSIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the effect of CSR disclosure on tax aggressiveness. CSR is measured by the GRI, divided into three dimensions: economic, social, and environmental. Tax aggressiveness is a manipulative activity carried out by companies to reduce taxable income through legal (tax evasion) or illegal (tax evasion) methods. The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling. The population for this research is manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for 2019 – 2021, and 72 companies or 216 firm-year data are synchronized with the sample criteria. The hypothesis used in this study is multiple regression analysis. The results of this study state that economic performance has a significant and positive effect on tax aggressiveness. While social and environmental performance does not affect tax aggressiveness. Moderation of profitability is only able to strengthen economic performance against tax aggressiveness.

Keywords: Tax aggressiveness, corporate social responsibility, liquidity, profitability, leverage, company size, capital intensity, and inventory intensity

INTRODUCTION

The company is one of the taxpayers who must pay taxes. Companies must divide types of taxes into Income Tax and Value Added Tax. A country can use several systems in implementing its tax system. Taxpayers often use the trust and authority given in implementing the taxation system to fulfill personal interests that can be detrimental to the state. Companies ultimately try to reduce the burden of paying their taxes with the flexibility they obtain in determining the amount of tax payable. One way that companies usually do to reduce the burden of paying taxes is by carrying out tax aggressiveness. One of the factors that can encourage companies to take tax aggressiveness is the presence of loopholes or weaknesses in tax laws and regulations. This gap or weakness is commonly referred to as a gray area, often used by companies to reduce the burden of paying their taxes. Another factor that triggers the practice of tax aggressiveness is the company's desire to pay a small amount of tax. According to Sagala and Ratmono (2015), companies consider taxes a burden that can reduce their net profit. This is what ultimately drives companies to practice tax aggressiveness.

Evidence for the tax aggressiveness phenomenon is a case that Google has carried out. Based on the news reported by https://nasional.kontan.co.id, Google is suspected of committing tax evasion in Indonesia, estimated to have reached IDR 5.5 trillion in just five years. Google is suspected of using a tax planning scheme in its tax avoidance activities. Darussalam, in an interview with national.kontan.co.id, said that in America alone, Google only pays 2.2% tax of the total that should be paid of 3.5%. According to Darussalam, Google used other countries' tax systems to plan this activity. Google's tax planning is that it divides into three regions in the world, namely Europe, the Middle East, and Asia; then, from these three parts of the world, Google will choose a country with a low tax rate and provide tax facilities as the place of establishment of the company. In Asia, Google chose Singapore, where the company was founded. Singapore is dubbed as the country of tax heaven in the Asian region. This prompted Google to establish the company as a center for business activities in the Asian region. According to Darussalam, Google has a principle not to let them establish a Permanent Establishment (BUT) in the country where the income is generated, including in Indonesia. In Indonesia, BUT is a threshold for the state to collect taxes on representatives of foreign companies established in Indonesia. According to Darussalam, this is a factor for Indonesia's inability to tax Google's income in Indonesia. Google believes that the contracts entered into by Google with Indonesian consumers are carried out online and in direct contact with Google Singapore, so according to Darussalam, the Indonesian government does not have the right to ask for taxes on these contracts (Ashari and Kartini 2016) in (https://nasional.kontan. co. id).

Tax-aggressive practices by companies negatively impact the state and the companies themselves. The main impact that the Indonesian state will receive is that the state will experience losses because taxes are included in the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) receipts. If companies mainly carry out this practice, then the state budget costs will be in deficit; this can cause inflation and a decrease in the actual income level of the Indonesian people. Companies that practice tax aggressiveness will also be adversely affected, such as damage to the company's image. Companies not paying taxes by applicable regulations are considered socially irresponsible (Fionasari et al. 2017). Another impact that the company will bear is the imposition of sanctions or fines by applicable laws and regulations.

Today's companies are no longer faced with responsibilities that are based on a single bottom line, namely the value of the company which is reflected in its financial condition only, but also must pay attention to social and environmental aspects or what is known as the triple bottom line (people, planet and profit). Companies do not only carry out economic activities to create profit for the sake of business continuity but also social and environmental responsibility. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a way that companies often use to reduce their tax burden. CSR is a form that the company cares about socially and the surrounding environment, funded by the results of the company's operations (Jurnali and Susuanti 2021). Companies use this component by marking up CSR costs incurred by companies to reduce the company's taxable income (Fionasari et al. 2017).

Research by Sambodo and Ramadhan (2021) states that CSR's economic and social dimensions have proven to affect increasing tax aggressiveness significantly. Meanwhile, the environmental dimension has yet to be proven to be significant.

The results differ from the research of Irawan et al. (2021), which states that only the economic dimension has proven to significantly reduce tax evasion, while the social and environmental dimensions have yet to prove significant. Septianto and Muid (2020) state that CSR's social and economic dimensions have proven to be significantly negative on tax evasion, while the environmental dimensions have a significant positive effect on tax evasion. The results differ from Sari and Adiwibowo (2017) research, which states that there is a significant positive effect between social and economic dimensions of CSR disclosure on tax evasion. Because there are still inconsistencies in the research results, this study will re-examine the effect of the three dimensions of CSR, namely the economic, social, and environmental dimensions, on tax aggressiveness using GRI G4 on tax aggressiveness.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESES DEVELOPMENT

Agency Theory

Agency theory is a form of agreement between two parties, namely the agent and the principal (Herlinda and Rahmawati 2021). According to Dinar et al. (2020), agency theory is a concept that explains that there is a separation of functions between agent and principle. Jensen and Meckling (1976) say that agency theory is a relationship between principals (shareholders) and agents (management), where the principal is the party that gives authority to the agent to take and make decisions in running the company. With the condition that the agent is given the authority to run the company, the agent has more information about the company's condition than the principal. This allows the agent to provide asymmetric information to the principal. Luayyi (2012) states that the agent and principal relationship is a contract used to achieve the company's primary goal: maximizing company profits.

According to Wenny and Yohanes (2019), there are differences regarding information between agents and principals, commonly called information asymmetry. Information asymmetry is an imbalance of information received by management and shareholders; this occurs because the agent (management) knows detailed information about the company's operations compared to the principal. Principals or shareholders need to receive detailed information because management, as the party authorized to carry out the company's operational activities, does not report the company's actual state to shareholders (Godfrey et al. 2010). These differences in interests can eventually create agency problems. Differences in interests can trigger various things related to company performance, including company policy on tax payments (Nugraha and Meiranto, 2015).

Nurdiana et al. (2020) stated that agency theory also explains the relationship between the government, which acts as a principal, and companies that act as agents. The relationship between the government and companies also has different interests, and one of these differences of interest arises in the implementation of tax payments. Companies expect that they can pay a very minimum tax, while the government wants increased income from the tax sector. Nadhira and Suhardjo (2022) explain that this difference in interests arises because the government feels that they have the legal right to collect taxes on the income that the company has successfully obtained.

Payment of taxes by regulations implemented by the government is contrary to the company's primary goal, which is to get the maximum possible profit (Ardiansyah 2014). The company's focus on maximizing profits ultimately makes companies see taxes as a burden that reduces their income (Adisamatha and Noviari 2015). Companies primarily aim to maximize profits, so management will do everything possible to reduce their tax payment burden (Luayi 2010) (Allo et al. 2021). This triggers companies to carry out tax aggressiveness (Chen 2008; Prameswari 2017).

Tax Aggressiveness

Andrianto and Fadjar (2017) stated that tax aggressiveness is one of the most vulnerable measures to reduce the tax burden used by large-scale companies in Indonesia. Slemrod (2004) in Suprimarini and Supraso (2017) defines tax aggressiveness as an activity that includes transactions that aim to reduce corporate tax obligations. In contrast to the opinion of Yuliana and Wahyudi (2018), tax aggressiveness is aggressive tax planning carried out by the company; it can be said to be aggressive if the tax planning carried out by the company violates regulations and harms the sustainability of the company.

Hlaing (2012) in Kuriah and Fun (2016) state that tax aggressiveness can be done with tax planning. Tax planning itself is a process of controlling the actions taken by the company so that the company can avoid the consequences of imposing taxes that the company does not want. According to Frank (2009) in Adisamartha and Noviari (2015), tax aggressiveness can be carried out in two ways, namely by legal (tax avoidance) or illegal (tax evasion). According to Timothy (2010) in Fionasari et al. (2017), another method used by companies in carrying out tax aggressiveness is tax sheltering, namely by designing transactions that aim to reduce the company's tax burden.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a factor in the success and survival of a company (Lanis and Richardson 2012). According to Dharma and Noviari (2017), CSR is a form of social responsibility companies carry to stakeholders. CSR is closely related to the company's sustainable development in its activities and does not only lead to economic aspects (Sagala and Ratmono 2015). Like individuals, companies also have a moral duty to behave honestly, obey the law, uphold integrity, and not cheat (Plorensi and Hardiningsih 2018). A high level of company concern for the environment can be called a high-profile company. In contrast, a company with low environmental concern is called a loose profile company.

CSR can also be defined as a form of ongoing commitment, in the form of accountability, to prevent the possibility of negative impacts on company activities by increasing the quality of society both economically, socially, and ecologically (Setyoningrum and Zulaikha 2019). Kogha and Nursyirwan (2021) say that of the three aspects that need to be carried out by companies to improve the quality of society, the most critical aspect is the economic aspect. It is because companies are required to maintain their financial condition properly. In addition, companies are also required to contribute to the profits they generate. The contribution to profits most often made by companies in carrying out CSR is by assisting in donations to the community (Sindhudiptha et al. 2013).

According to Mardikanto (2014) in Fitri and Munandar (2018), one proof of the company's and its shareholders' relationship is the disclosure of CSR. It is because CSR can show the openness of companies for the activities they carry out. Disclosure of CSR by companies can also describe concern for its employees by prioritizing human rights to achieve employee welfare by paying attention to the values contained in CSR (Sari and Prihandini 2019).

The Effect of CSR Economic Dimensions on Tax Aggressiveness

The economic dimension of CSR is a means for companies to deal with problems that may arise in interactions with customers, suppliers, and shareholders (Commission of The European Communities, 2002). The company is considered an indicator to see how well the company can integrate the issue of economic responsibility into the organizational structure and decision-making. Maguire et al. (2015) stated that this integration aims to increase short-term profits, which can improve long-term economic performance and contribute to social welfare. Therefore, companies that make many commitments to their shareholders will tend to avoid taxes in the interests of their shareholders. These results are to the research of Sambodo & Ramadhan (2021); Sari & Adiwibowo (2017), which state that the more comprehensive CSR disclosure of the economic dimension will make companies increasingly do tax evasion. The results differ from the research by Irawan et al. (2021); Septianto & Muid (2020), which state that the wider the CSR disclosure of the economic dimension, the lower the tax aggressiveness. Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis is formulated as follows:

H_1: CSR economic dimension affects tax aggressiveness.

The Effect of CSR Social Dimension on Tax Aggressiveness

A company's social performance is based on the quality of work, health, safety, training, development, diversity, human rights, society, and product responsibility (Ribando & Bonne, 2010). Huseynov & Klamm (2012) say that CSR concerns related to society and diversity influence corporate tax avoidance practices. The more comprehensive disclosure of CSR on the social dimension is proven to increase tax evasion by companies (Sambodo & Ramadhan 2021; Sari & Adiwibowo 2017). Different results, according to Lanis & Richardson (2013), state that the wider the level of disclosure on the social dimension of CSR is related to the lower level of tax aggressiveness or tax evasion. It is supported by findings from Laguir et al. (2015); Septianto & Muid (2020); Irawan, Ahmad, & Muhasan (2021), which state that the higher the level of disclosure on the social dimension of CSR, the lower the level of tax aggressiveness. Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis is formulated as follows:

H_2: CSR social dimension affects tax aggressiveness.

The Effect of CSR Environmental Dimensions on Tax Aggressiveness

An environmentally friendly company can be seen from how well the company can integrate environmental responsibility issues into the organizational structure and decision-making. The environmental dimension of CSR relates to how companies pay attention to the environmental impact of their decisions. Several studies have shown that the environmental dimension of corporate social responsibility (CSR) can also influence a company's decision to avoid taxes. Septianto & Muid (2020) found that companies that perform well in the environmental dimension of CSR tend to avoid more taxes. This research shows that companies that pay attention to environmental impacts in their decisions tend to use environmental disclosures to avoid taxes because the environmental costs incurred can be a burden that can reduce the amount of tax paid. Different results were presented by Irawan et al. (2021); Sambodo & Ramadhan (2021), who state that there is no significant relationship between the CSR environmental dimension and tax evasion. It is likely to occur because disclosures related to environmental responsibility relate to reputation in environmental management, so companies will be careful to maintain their corporate image in CSR disclosure on the environmental dimension. They will protect their reputation from being damaged or subject to lawsuits due to tax evasion, which can harm the environment. Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis is formulated as follows:

H_3: CSR environmental dimension affects tax aggressiveness.

The Effect of Profitability on Tax Aggressiveness

Profitability illustrates a company's ability to generate profits related to efficiency and sales generated by the company in achieving the profit target for the current period (Rahayu and Kartika 2021). Badjuri and Kartika (2021) state that profitability is one of the indicators used by investors in determining company performance. It is because profitability can show the company's ability to generate profits. The profit generated by the company is directly proportional to the tax burden borne by the company; the greater the company's profit, the greater the tax burden borne by the company.

Research conducted by Wenny and Yohanes (2019) shows that profitability harms tax aggressiveness. This research aligns with Prasetyo and Witono's (2021) research, which shows that profitability harms tax aggressiveness. Prasetyo and Witono (2021) state that profitability is a description of the profit generated by the company. The high level of profitability is directly proportional to the complexity of the company's operational activities. Companies with high-profit levels tend to carry out tax aggressiveness to reduce their tax payment burden.

Susanto et al. (2018) stated similar results that profitability significantly affects tax aggressiveness. It is similar to Nugraha and Meiranto's (2015) research, showing that profitability has a positive but insignificant effect on tax aggressiveness. Similar to Herlinda and Rahmawati (2021), which shows that profitability has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness. Profitability is directly related to the profit received by the company. Large companies receive the profits if the company's profitability level is high. Significant profits will also cause an enormous tax burden, so companies will try to do tax planning. It is the motive for companies to carry out tax aggressiveness, hoping that companies can reduce their tax payment burden (Prasista and Setiawan 2016).

The results of the research above contradict the results of research by Yuliana and Wahyudi (2018), which reveal that profitability harms tax aggressiveness. Dinar et al. (2020) in his research also showed the same results; profitability harms tax aggressiveness because, according to Dinar et al. (2020), the higher the profit generated by the company, the indication that they are practicing low tax aggressiveness. It is because companies that can generate profits are assumed to be able to manage

their income and tax payments. This is supported by the research of Sidik and Suhono (2020), which shows that profitability harms tax aggressiveness.

Hidayat and Fitria (2018) also stated similar results; this study stated that profitability does not affect tax aggressiveness. Hidayat and Fitria (2018) explain that high profitability reflects the company's large profits and the complexity of the company's operational activities. Complex operational activities can increase awareness and compliance of companies in fulfilling their tax obligations so that tax aggressiveness by companies decreases. Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis is formulated as follows:

H_4: Profitability affects tax aggressiveness.

The Effect of CSR Economic Dimensions with Profitability on Tax Aggressiveness

According to the European Union Commission (2002), the economic dimension of CSR is a way for companies to overcome problems arising from interactions with their customers, suppliers, and shareholders. The company is considered a benchmark to assess the extent to which the company can integrate economic responsibility into the organizational structure and decision-making. The purpose of the integration, as described by Laguir et al. (2015), is to increase short-term profits, ultimately improving long-term economic performance and contributing to social welfare. Therefore, companies that are highly committed to their shareholders tend to avoid taxes in the interests of shareholders. The tax aggressiveness of the company is motivated when the company's profitability is high. Companies will receive large profits and tax burdens, so companies will carry out tax planning to reduce the burden of paying taxes (Prasista and Setiawan, 2016). Company profitability can strengthen the effect of the economic dimension of CSR on tax avoidance. More profitable companies will have more ability to consider social and environmental factors in their economic decisions because they are less dependent on tax savings. Therefore, more profitable companies tend to have more tendency to take greater social and environmental responsibility in their economic decisions, including tax-related decisions. Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis is formulated as follows:

H_5: Profitability strengthens the influence of CSR Economic dimension on tax aggressiveness.

The Effect of CSR Social Dimension with Profitability on Tax Aggressiveness

Social disclosure for companies is intended as an effort to build legitimacy and image for stakeholders. Sambodo & Ramadhan (2021) stated that the wider the social dimension of CSR disclosure, the more tax evasion would increase. Ullmann (1985) states that the impact of increased social performance disclosed by companies can affect economic performance as measured by the ratios in the financial statements and the performance of stocks in the capital market (economic consequences). Social disclosure has the information content that it has economic consequences, namely supporting the increase in company profitability. The level of corporate social responsibility, expressed through the level of social costs, can increase the company's legitimacy, providing benefits to increase transactions, thus improving financial performance (financial performance). Management with incentives to manage profits is expected to improve CSR programs and proactively provide CSR activities through various media. The aim is to influence stakeholders' opinions about the company's financial performance and divert stakeholders' attention to their earnings management practices. So that the greater the earnings management carried out by management, it is suspected that management will increase CSR activities published in various media as a defense effort to reduce the pressure on other stakeholders through tax avoidance.

Company profitability can strengthen the influence of the social dimension of CSR on tax avoidance. More profitable companies have more ability to consider social factors in their decisions because they are less dependent on tax savings. Therefore, more profitable companies tend to have more tendency to pay attention to social responsibility and social impact in their decisions, including tax-related decisions. Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis is formulated as follows:

H_6: Profitability strengthens the influence of CSR Social dimension on tax aggressiveness.

The Effect of CSR Environmental Dimensions with Profitability on Tax Aggressiveness

Pfleiger et al. (2005) stated that companies' efforts to preserve the environment would bring several benefits, including the interest of shareholders and stakeholders in the company's profits due to responsible environmental management. Companies that pay attention to environmental impact in their decisions tend to be more careful about avoiding taxes because they fear their reputation will be tarnished or lawsuits due to tax evasion can harm the environment. Firm profitability can strengthen the influence of the environmental dimension of CSR on tax avoidance because more profitable firms have more ability to consider environmental factors in their decisions, as they are less dependent on tax savings. Therefore, more profitable companies tend to pay more attention to environmental impact in their decisions, including tax-related decisions. Environmental costs can potentially increase legitimacy and transactions (Epstein, 1989). Good environmental management can avoid community and government claims and improve product quality, ultimately increasing economic benefits. Dinar et al. (2020) stated that the higher the profit generated by the company, the more indication is that they are practicing low tax aggressiveness. This is because companies that can generate profits are assumed to be able to manage their income and tax payments. Companies that reduce resources, reduce emissions, and product innovation in environmental CSR activities to increase profits tend to do tax evasion. Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis is formulated as follows:

H_7: Profitability strengthens the influence of CSR Environmental dimension on tax aggressiveness.

RESEARCH METHODS

The form of the research is causality research, with the object of research being companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Sample in this study is manufacturing companies listed on the IDX in 2019-2021. The technique used by researchers in this study is purposive sampling with sample criteria for this study are detailed as follows:

Table 1 Sample Selection Procedure

Description	Total Company	Total Data
1. Manufacturing companies listed on the IDX consecutively in the 2019-2021	170	510
2. Manufacturing companies that do not issue financial statements at the end of the year as of December 31	(7)	(21)
3. Manufacturing companies that do not use Rupiah in their financial reports	(29)	(87)
4. Manufacturing companies that do not have positive profit before and after tax	(51)	(153)
5. A manufacturing company that has value 0 < ETR< 1	(11)	(33)
Research Data	72	216

Source: Data collected

The analysis technique used is multiple linear regression analysis, and the data processing method uses panel data regression analysis. Furthermore, this study uses two models. The first model tests the first hypothesis to the third hypothesis, while the second model tests the effect of profitability as a moderating variable. This multiple linear regression analysis models can be stated as follows:

Model 1 :
$$Y = \alpha + \beta 1CSR_Eco + \beta 2CSR_Soc + \beta 3CSR_Env + \beta 4Liq + \beta 5Lev + \beta 6Size + \beta 7CI + \beta 8II + \varepsilon$$

Model 2:
$$Y = \alpha + \beta 1CSR_Eco + \beta 2CSR_Soc + \beta 3CSR_Env + \beta 4\,Prof + \beta 5CSR_Eko*Prof + \beta 6CSR_Sos*Prof + \beta 7CSR_Ling*Prof + \beta 8Liq + \beta 9Lev + \beta 10Size + \beta 11CI + \beta 12II + \varepsilon$$

Note:

Y	= Tax Aggressiveness (ETR)
α	= Constant
CSR_Eko	= CSR Economic
CSR_Soc	= CSR Social
CSR_Env	= CSR Environmental
Prof	= Profitability
Liq	= Liquidity
Lev	= Leverage
Size	= Firm Size
CI	= Capital Intensity
II	= Inventory Intensity
ε	= Errors
β	= Coefficient Regression

Based on the above model, the research model and measurements of the research variables are as follows:

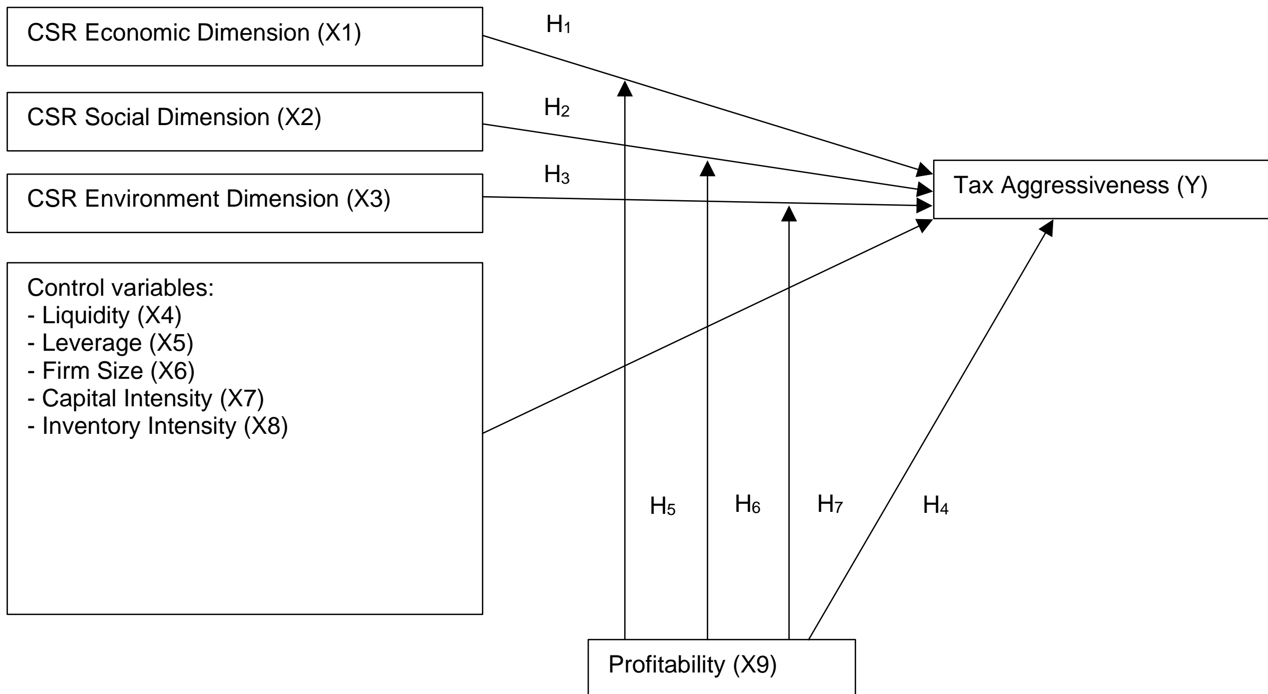

Figure 1. Research Model

Table 2. Variable Operationalization

Variabel	Sub Variabel	Definisi	Indicators
Independent	CSR Economic Dimension	All CSR disclosures related to the economy	$CSR_ECOi = \frac{\sum xyi}{ni}$
	CSR Social Dimension	All CSR disclosures related to social	$CSR_SOCi = \frac{\sum xyi}{ni}$
	CSR Environmental Dimensions	All CSR disclosures related to the environment.	$CSR_ENVi = \frac{\sum xyi}{ni}$
Dependen	Tax Aggressiveness	ETR as a proxy for tax aggressiveness is the company's effective tax rate in year *t*.	$ETR = \frac{Tax\ expense}{Pre-Tax\ Income}$
moderating	Profitability	The company's ability to generate profits related to the efficiency and sales generated by the company in achieving the profit target for the current period	$ROA = \frac{Net\ Income\ after\ tax}{Total\ Asset}$
Control	Liquidity	Total current assets to current liabilities of the company	$\text{CR} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$
	Leverage	Total debt to total assets owned by the company	$\text{LEV} = \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Assets}}$
	Company size	Describes the total assets owned by the company	SIZE = Ln (Total Assets)
	Capital intensity	Net fixed assets to total fixed assets	$\text{CIR} = \frac{\text{Fixed assets}}{\text{Total Assets}}$
	Inventory intensity	Inventory assets with total assets owned by the company	$\text{INV} = \frac{\text{Inventory}}{\text{Total Assets}}$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Panel Data Regression Analysis

The results of testing Model 1 can be concluded that of the three models (common effect model, fixed effect model, and random effect model) in this study, the random effect model is better at interpreting panel data regression. Whereas the best results for Model 2 are shown by the Fixed Effect Model, but because there are problems of heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation, so that to overcome these problems the Generalized Least Square (GLS) treatment is carried out.
According to Widarjono (2009:235-237) to get an efficient estimator the right choice is to use the Generalized Least Square (GLS) method. The same opinion was expressed by (Gujarati, 2012) the equation that fulfills the classical assumption test is the equation that uses the Generalized Least Square (GLS) method. The two models show normal data for the normality test and no multicollinearity problems.

The results of the descriptive statistical calculations can be described in Table 3. Table 4 shows that the adjusted R^2 for Model 1 is 0.0697010. Based on these results, it can be concluded that economic CSR, social CSR, and environmental CSR, as well as control variables, namely liquidity, Inventory intensity, Leverage, Company size, and Capital intensity, contribute 6.97% to ETR. In comparison, the remaining 93.03% is influenced by other variables outside models. Meanwhile, the adjusted R^2 for Model 2 is 0.4571150. Based on these results, it can be seen that the value of adjusted R^2 has increased after being moderated by profitability, so it can be concluded that economic CSR, environmental CSR, and social CSR, as well as profitability and control variables, contribute 45.71% to ETR, while the rest is 54.29%. Other variables outside the model influenced them.

Based on the analysis results in the table 4, it can be concluded that for Model 1 and Model 2, it is explained that all independent variables have a significant effect simultaneously on the independent variable tax aggressiveness (ETR). It can be seen in the p-value of the F-statistical prob of 0.00289690 for Model 1 and the F-statistical prob of 0.000000 for Model 2, where the F-statistical prob value is less than 0.05 then H_0 is rejected for both models, so The two models used are sufficiently feasible to explain the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable.

Table 3 Descriptive Statistical Test Results

Variabel	N	*Minimum*	*Maximum*	*Mean*	*Std.deviation*
ETR	216	0,011100	0,526797	0,208263	0,069701
CSR Ec	216	0,063271	0,777778	0,095165	0,120900
CSR Soc	216	0,000078	0,647059	0,213156	0,094700
CSR Env	216	0,010989	0,252747	0,189406	0,143236
ROA	216	0,000027	0,416320	0,079223	0,072109
CSR_EC_ROA	216	0,000006	0,925156	0,118786	0.144052
CSR_SOC_ROA	216	0,000000	0,244894	0,016876	0,026958
CSR_ENV_ROA	216	0,000068	0,686242	0,008870	0,009956
CR	216	0,614071	206,864245	4,181126	14,221217
LEV	216	0,063029	0,858295	0,373853	0,183195
SIZE	216	25,048846	33,537230	28,709971	1,695947
CI	216	0,013256	0,781027	0,378086	0,188314
II	216	0,003484	0,550754	0,181953	0,106613

Source: data processed with Eviews 12

Table 4 Panel Data Regression Results

Variables	Model 1		Model 2	
	Coefficient	**Prob.**	**Coefficient**	**Prob.**
C	0,745812	0,054435	0,698518	0,039510
CSR_ECO	-0,007906	0,013951***	-0,060407	0,046739**
CSR_ SOC	0,013951	0,302915	0,125728	0,667103
CSR_ENV	0,047859	0,997691	0,072539	1,074691
ROA			0,159489	0,046376**
CSR_EC_ROA			-0,852889	0,031019**
CSR_SOC_ROA			1254,110	0,585708
CSR_ENV_ROA			0,363406	0,677192
CR	0,001287	0,0028***	0,001268	0,0002***
LEV	-0,100114	0,274000	-0,117577	0,231800
SIZE	-0,019009	0,635000	-0,016649	0,687200
CI	0,040895	0,687200	0,038709	0,707100
II	0,157674	0,177800	815,6079	0,156079
Adjusted R-squared	**0,0697010**		**0,4571150**	

F-statistic	2,8591890	3,2349690
Prob(F-statistic)	**0,00289690**	**0,0000000**
*** : α = 1% ** : α = 5% * : α = 1%		

Source: data processed with Eviews 12

Effect Of CSR Economic Dimension On Tax Aggressiveness (H_1)

The research results on the effect of economic CSR disclosure on tax aggressiveness show a beta coefficient of -0.007906 with a significance of 0.01395, which is less than 0.05. These results indicate that the first hypothesis is accepted. The wider the company discloses the economic dimension of CSR, the lower the ETR and the higher the company's tax aggressiveness. In line with research conducted by Sambodo & Ramadhan (2021); Sari & Adiwibowo (2017), companies that disclose higher economic CSR are more likely to avoid taxes than companies with low economic CSR disclosures. Disclosing CSR with a high economic dimension will build public trust in the company, especially shareholder trust, which will impact increasing company value. Ultimately, companies will tend to avoid taxes to reduce costs by minimizing the tax burden. By trying to minimize the tax burden, the company expects maximum profit, which will affect the distribution of more significant dividends to shareholders.

Effect Of CSR Social Dimension On Tax Aggressiveness (H_2)

The second dimension of CSR tested in this study is the social dimension of CSR. In Model 1, the CSR social dimension has a significance of 0,302915 with a beta coefficient of 0.013951. This figure shows a significant value above 0.05, meaning social CSR does not affect ETR. It means hypothesis 2 cannot be accepted. These findings indicate that regardless of the costs incurred by the company for social CSR activities, it will not affect its tax aggressiveness. These results contradict research conducted by Sambodo & Ramadhan (2021) and Sari & Adiwibowo (2017), which state that the social dimension of CSR is proven to increase tax evasion. It is possible because the company's social CSR activities are calculated from labor relations, staffing training, employee education, forced or compulsory labor, and occupational health and safety. This social CSR focuses more on the welfare and comfort provided by the company to its employees, so it is not related to the company's aggressive tax activities. The absence of this significant effect indicates that the size of social CSR disclosure has no impact on its financial performance. In other words, social CSR cannot be used as an indicator of tax avoidance.

Effect Of CSR Environmental Dimension On Tax Aggressiveness (H_3)

The third dimension of CSR tested in this study is the environmental dimension of CSR. The CSR environmental dimension has a significance value of 0.997691 with a beta coefficient of 0.047859. This value shows a significance value above 0.05, meaning that environmental CSR does not affect ETR. That is, hypothesis 3 cannot be accepted. These results differ from research conducted by Sambodo & Ramadhan (2021) and Sari & Adiwibowo (2017), which state that the wider the CSR disclosure of the economic dimension, the more tax evasion companies will make. It is possible because the environmental CSR carried out by companies by reducing company resources, using materials and energy, reducing emissions and waste, and environmental compliance is not related to tax avoidance activities. Because CSR activities are carried out to the environment solely as a form of corporate responsibility to the surrounding environment where they operate so that environmental damage does not occur, and companies can continue to run their business with a sense of calm because they still pay attention to the impact on their environment so that the environmental dimension does not have a significant relationship with ETRs. The absence of this significant effect indicates that the size of the disclosure of environmental performance has no impact on its financial performance.

Effect Of Profitability On Tax Aggressiveness (H_4)

The t-test in Model 2 of this study also shows that the profitability variable (ROA) has a coefficient value of 0.159489 and a significance of 0.046376. This significance value is less than 0.05, so H4 can be accepted. Based on these results, the independent variable profitability significantly negatively affects the Effective Tax Rate (ETR). It means that the greater the profit generated, the higher the ETR, so the tax aggressiveness is lower. This study's results align with Dinar et al. (2020), which state that profitability negatively affects tax aggressiveness. According to Dinar et al. (2020), the higher the profit the company generates, the more indication that they are practicing low tax aggressiveness. This is because companies that can generate profits are assumed to be able to manage their income and tax payments. Chen and Zhang (2014) find that profitable companies are less likely to avoid taxes because more profitable companies have more resources to follow transparent tax policies and comply with applicable regulations. Another study by Kim et al. (2018) shows that companies that experience increased profitability tend to reduce tax evasion because they have more incentives to improve corporate image and relationships with other stakeholders.

Effect of CSR Economic Dimensions with Profitability on Tax Aggressiveness (H_5)

The first interaction with the profitability variable tested in this study is the economic dimension of CSR. In Model 2, the interaction between the economic dimension of CSR and profitability has a significance of 0.031019 with a beta coefficient of -0.852889. This figure shows a smaller significance value of 0.05, which means that the interaction of economic CSR with the profitability variable influences ETR. That is, hypothesis 5 is accepted.

The results of a positive influence on tax aggressiveness on economic CSR in Model 1 mean that firms with higher economic performance are more likely to avoid taxes. After moderating the profitability variable, the results are still influential and have a positive direction toward tax evasion. The disclosure of economic CSR as measured by economic performance, market presence, and competitive behavior will consider the profits generated in the company's economic activities. When the company's profitability is high, companies will carry out tax planning to reduce the burden of paying taxes because they will receive large

profits and a significant tax burden. Companies highly committed to their shareholders tend to avoid taxes in their favor. It encourages companies to aggressively manage their taxes (Prasista and Setiawan, 2016).

Effect of CSR Social Dimensions With Profitability On Tax Aggressiveness (H_6)

The second interaction with the profitability variable tested in this study is the social dimension of CSR. In Model 2, the CSR social dimension and profitability interaction are significant at 0.585708, with a beta coefficient of 1254.110. This figure shows a significant value above 0.05, meaning that social CSR interaction with the profitability variable does not affect ETR. That is, hypothesis 6 cannot be accepted. These results are consistent with the influence of the social dimension of CSR on tax aggressiveness in Model 1. After moderation with the profitability variable, the results still do not affect tax aggressiveness. It is likely to occur because CSR disclosure on the social dimension can be measured through social performance indicators, such as customer satisfaction, product quality, or social care programs. These are seen as good things and are not affected by profits. In other words, companies use the profits earned to finance their social CSR performance programs without reducing their obedience to paying taxes.

Effect of CSR Environmental Dimensions with Profitability on tax aggressiveness (H_7)

The third interaction with the variable profitability tested in this study is the environmental dimension of CSR. In Model 2, the CSR social dimension and profitability interaction are significant at 0.677192 with a beta coefficient of 0.363406. This figure shows a significance value above 0.05, which means that the environmental CSR interaction after interaction with the profitability variable still does not affect ETR. That is, hypothesis 7 cannot be accepted. These findings indicate that profitability does not influence environmental CSR activities unrelated to the company's aggressive tax activities. It is possible because CSR activities are carried out for the environment solely as a form of corporate responsibility to the surrounding environment where they operate so that environmental damage does not occur.

Liquidity (CR) has a coefficient value of 0.001287 and a significance of 0.001287 in Model 1. Meanwhile, Model 2 also shows a coefficient value of 0.001268 and a significance of 0.0002. The significance value in Model 1 and Model 2 has a consistent value, which is less than 0.05, so the independent variable liquidity has a significant positive effect on the Effective Tax Rate (ETR). It means that the greater the liquidity value, the more influential the tax rate, so the tax aggressiveness is getting smaller. This study's results align with Yuliana and Wahyudi (2018), which state that liquidity has a negative and significant effect on tax aggressiveness. According to Yuliana and Wahyudi (2018), a high level of liquidity is in line with good company cash turnover. Companies with good cash turnover illustrate that the company's operational activities are increasingly complex, which can cause high operational costs. The company's operational costs are high, making the company's profits lower. Companies with low profits will reduce tax aggressiveness because the burden of paying taxes for the current period is already low.

Inventory intensity (INV) shows that inventory intensity has a coefficient value of 0.157674 and a significance of 0.177800 in Model 1. Consistent results in Model 2 show a coefficient value of 815.6079 and a significance of 0.156079. The significance value in Model 1 and Model 2 has a consistent value of more than 0.05, so inventory intensity is not proven to have an acceptable effect on ETR. According to Christina and Wahyudi (2022), the goal of companies when they increase inventory intensity is to achieve profit targets. The company expects that the company's sales transactions in the current period can increase so that the company's profit target can be achieved. Companies with high inventory intensity tend to be moderate in carrying out their tax planning. Companies tend to be obedient in carrying out their tax obligations.

Leverage (LEV) shows that Model 1 leverage has a coefficient value of -0.100114 and a significance of 0.274000. The results of Model 2 are consistent with Model 1, where the significance value is 0.231800, which is greater than 0.05. Based on these results, the independent variable leverage does not affect tax aggressiveness. This study's results align with Setyoningrum and Zulaikha (2019), who states that leverage does not affect tax aggressiveness. Setyoningrum and Zulaikha (2019) state that leverage does not affect tax aggressiveness. Because the company decides not to owe much, this is done by the company to maintain stakeholder trust. Large debt will also pose a significant risk, while investors prefer low-risk companies.

Firm size (SIZE) has a coefficient value of -0.019009 and a significance of 0.635000. This significance value is consistent with Model 2, where the value is more significant than 0.05. Based on these results, the independent variable firm size does not affect tax aggressiveness. This study's results align with Prameswari (2017), which states that company size has no effect on tax aggressiveness. According to Prameswari (2017), a company with a large scale will also have a reasonable going concern. Besides that, a large company can also mean it has been operating for a long time. Suppose the company has been operating for a long time. In that case, in carrying out its tax payments, the company understands more about the applicable tax regulations, making it less likely for companies to practice tax aggressiveness.

Capital intensity (CIR) has a coefficient value of 0.040895 and a significance of 0.687200. This significance value is consistent with Model 2, where the value is more significant than 0.05. Based on these results, the independent variable capital intensity does not affect tax aggressiveness. This study's results align with Adisamartha and Noviari (2015), which state that capital intensity has no effect on tax aggressiveness. Adisamartha and Noviari (2015) state that capital intensity does not affect tax aggressiveness; this is because the assets invested by the company are used to increase the company's operational activities and company profits to the maximum so that the depreciation expense incurred on fixed assets is smaller than company profits.

Conclusions and suggestions

This study aims to obtain empirical evidence regarding the analysis of tax aggressiveness using corporate social responsibility elements from the economic, social, and environmental dimensions. This study uses secondary data from annual financial reports totaling 72 manufacturing companies listed consecutively on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2019-2021 (216 firm years), which are analyzed using Eviews 12. Based on the analysis results, the three dimensions of CSR are used. In this study, CSR disclosure of the economic dimension influences the level of tax aggressiveness, which has a positive and significant influence on corporate tax aggressiveness because high economic CSR disclosure will further increase shareholder confidence, and this will encourage companies to minimize their tax burden. It aims to obtain maximum profit and relates to distributing more enormous stock dividends to shareholders.

Profitability shows a significant negative effect on tax aggressiveness. When the company's profitability is high, companies will carry out tax planning to reduce the burden of paying taxes because they will receive large profits and a significant tax burden. Chen and Zhang (2014) find that profitable companies are less likely to avoid taxes because more profitable companies have more resources to follow transparent tax policies and comply with applicable regulations. Research by Kim et al. (2018) shows that companies that experience increased profitability tend to reduce tax evasion because they have more incentives to improve their corporate image and relationships with other stakeholders. Companies highly committed to their shareholders tend to avoid taxes in their favor. It encourages companies to aggressively manage their taxes (Prasista and Setiawan, 2016).

Disclosure of economic dimensions of CSR with the moderation of profitability shows a significant positive effect on corporate tax aggressiveness. Companies with high profits will strengthen the company to avoid taxes through tax planning. It can be done through the economic dimensions of CSR, such as the existence of a market, and competitive behavior will consider the profits generated in the company's economic activities.

Disclosure of CSR Social and Environmental dimensions partially or moderated with profitability is not proven to affect tax aggressiveness significantly. This is likely due to Social and Environmental CSR activities carried out solely as a form of corporate responsibility to the surroundings where they operate.

Liquidity has a negative and significant effect on tax aggressiveness. This finding is consistent with research conducted by Yuliana and Wahyudi (2018) and Herlinda and Rahmawati (2021) but different from research by Adisamartha and Noviari (2015), Kurniawati (2019), and Nurdiana et al. (2020). Yuliana and Wahyudi (2018) explain that a high level of liquidity indicates good cash turnover and can indicate complexity in company operations. It can increase operational costs so that the company's profit will decrease. Therefore, companies with low profits will reduce tax aggressiveness because the burden of paying taxes for the current period is already low.

Meanwhile, the other control variables, namely Inventory intensity, leverage, company size, and Capital intensity, did not significantly affect tax evasion. Inventory intensity does not affect tax aggressiveness where this result is consistent with the research of Adisamartha and Noviari (2015) and Yuliana and Wahyudi (2018) but contradicts the research of Nugraha and Rusliansyah (2019) and Christina and Wahyudi (2022). Leverage has no effect on tax aggressiveness, and this is consistent with the research of Adisamartha and Noviari (2015) and Setyoningrum and Zulaikha (2019) but contradicts the research of Suyanto and Supramono (2012), Hidayat and Fitria (2018) and Kurniawati (2019). Company size does not affect tax aggressiveness to support Prameswari's research (2017), Sugeng et al. (2020), and Nadhira and Suhardjo (2022) but contradicts the research of Yanti and Hartono (2019), Setyoningrum and Zulaikha (2019) and Nurdiana et al. (2020). Capital intensity does not affect tax aggressiveness. The results of this study are consistent with the research of Adisamartha and Noviari (2015), Kuriah and Asyik (2016), and Simamora and Rahayu (2020) but contradict the research of Yuliana and Wahyudi (2018), Raflis and Ananda (2020), and Efrinal and Chandra (2020).

The limitation of this study is that the population used is only manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2019 to 2021. The results of the adjusted R2 value in this study were only 6% before moderation and 45.7% after moderation. Hence, other variables with larger values can explain the tax aggressiveness variable. Future research is expected to use manufacturing and pay attention to all sectors and add independent and control variables that can strengthen the effect of the dependent variable on tax avoidance, such as financial distress, earnings management, and transfer pricing.

Implication and Recommendation

The implications and recommendations of this research are that stakeholders should improve corporate social responsibility issues that companies carry out and disclose to minimize tax aggressiveness. It can be done by streamlining the amount of tax payable, which can be done correctly by tax regulations. Companies are advised to pay attention to every decision made by applicable tax regulations, not only limited to fulfilling the rules but to carry out more in-depth supervision so that tax-aggressive behavior within the company can be minimized. Prospective investors wishing to invest in a company are expected to pay attention to factors influencing tax aggressiveness (tax avoidance), such as corporate social responsibility. Because the higher the CSR level of a company, the more aggressive the company is toward taxes, this factor is also proven to have a significant influence in detecting tax aggressiveness in companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

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