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PENGARUH *CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, LEVERAGE, INVENTORY INTENSITY,* DAN UKURAN PERUSAHAAN TERHADAP AGRESIVITAS PAJAK

THE INFLUENCE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, LEVERAGE, INVENTORY INTENSITY, AND COMPANY SIZE ON TAX AGGRESSIVENESS

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji secara empiris pengaruh CSR, *leverage*, *inventory intensity*, dan ukuran perusahaan terhadap agresivitas pajak. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder berupa laporan keuangan dan keberlanjutan perusahaan manufaktur yang terdaftar di BEI tahun 2019-2021. Sampel diambil menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* dengan analisis regresi linier berganda. Populasi penelitian ini adalah 217 perusahaan dengan sampel sebanyak 78 perusahaan yang diteliti selama tiga tahun sehingga jumlah sampel 234. Hasil penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa agresivitas pajak mempunyai pengaruh negatif terhadap CSR, *leverage* mempunyai pengaruh positif, intensitas persediaan mempunyai pengaruh negatif, dan ukuran perusahaan tidak berpengaruh pada hal ini.

Kata Kunci: Agresivitas Pajak, *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Leverage, Inventory Intensity*, Ukuran Perusahaan

ABSTRACT

This research empirically tests the influence of CSR, leverage, inventory intensity, and company size on tax aggressiveness. The secondary data is in the form of financial and sustainability reports of manufacturing companies listed on the IDX in 2019-2021. Samples were taken using a purposive sampling method with multiple linear regression analysis. The population of this study is 217 companies, with a sample of 78 companies studied for three years, so the total sample is 234. The results of this study reveal that tax aggressiveness on CSR has a negative influence, leverage has a positive impact, inventory intensity has a positive influence, and company size hasn't impact on this.

Keywords*: Tax Aggressiveness, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Leverage, Inventory Intensity, Company Size*

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1. INTRODUCTION

The general definition of tax refers to Law Number 7 of 2021 concerning Harmonization of Tax Regulations Chapter 1 Article 1 paragraph (1) General Provisions and Tax Procedures states that tax is a mandatory contribution to the state owed by an individual or entity that is coercive based on the Law. Invited without receiving direct compensation and used for state needs for the greatest prosperity of the people. Taxes are the primary source of state income, so they are responsible for the survival of the Indonesian state. As much as 77% of state revenue comes from taxes. In 2021, tax revenue amounting to IDR 1,547,841.10 billion, an increase of 8.3% from revenue taxation year 2020 as big as Rp1,285,136.32 billion.This shows that a country depends on reception tax as its funding source.

The difference in interests in tax matters between the government and companies is a complex problem. For the government, tax is the largest and most important source of state revenue in terms of implementation, collection, and statutory regulations. Meanwhile, for companies, taxes are costs that can minimize company profits. This situation will result in companies taking steps to reduce their tax burden (Andhari & Sukartha, 2017). This indicates tax aggressiveness.

Tax aggressiveness is tax planning between legal tax avoidance and illegal tax evasion which focuses on reducing the burden of taxes paid on income (Wendt, 2021). A company is considered aggressive towards taxes if it tries to minimize its tax burden aggressively and uses many methods to avoid taxes that are considered legally valid (Wahyudi, 2023). The ETR scale measures tax aggressiveness because it doesn't come from income alone but rather other tax burdens imposed on the company.

The phenomenon of companies carrying out tax aggressiveness in Indonesia is PT Toba Pulp Lestari, which deliberately manipulates export registration documents to hide the actual value of exports to minimize domestic tax payments taxes. The transaction amount that should have been recognized was IDR 16.7 T, but only IDR 1.3 M was recognized. Another phenomenon of tax aggressiveness is PT Coca-Cola Indonesia (CCI), which is suspected of evading taxes and causing a tax loss of IDR 49.24 billion. The results of a search by the Director General of Taxes found increased

Rp's advertising costs. Amount of 566.84 billion, which resulted in a decrease in taxable income.

Several factors that cause tax aggressiveness include Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). According to ISO 26000, CSR is a company's commitment to actively participate in sustainable economic development through collaboration with families, employees, local communities, and the general public to improve the quality of life through valuable efforts for the company, business, and development. The CSR variable negatively influences tax aggressiveness from previous findings by Pradipta and Supriyadi (2015) and Andhari and Sukartha (2017). However, these results contradict the conclusions of Jananti and Setiawan (2018), who state that CSR positively impacts this. In addition, Ramdhani *et al*. (2022) state that CSR doesn't influence tax aggressiveness. Therefore, there is a need for further research regarding CSR on tax aggressiveness.

The next factor is leverage. In *Basics of Company Financial Management, leverage* is a ratio that shows the use of debt and the company's ability to pay debt. Debt is considered leverage, which can increase a company's ability to generate profits. The greater level of company debt use causes the tax burden to decrease due to the increase in company cost factors, and this decrease is very significant for companies that receive high taxes. So, the greater the interest rate received, the greater the profits earned by the companies (Dinar *et al.*, 2020).

The findings of Cahyadi *et al.* (2020) , Putri and Hanif (2020), and Ariani (2018) explain that leverage has a positive influence on tax aggressiveness. Companies with high leverage tend to be aggressive because of the tax incentives for interest expenses received by the companies to reduce their tax burden. However, different results were tested by Dharmayanti (2019), who found that on tax aggressiveness, leverage also had a negative impact, and a study by Prasetyo and Wulandari (2021) showed that leverage hadn't impact on this. Therefore, further research is needed regarding leverage on tax aggressiveness.

The third factor is *inventory* intensity. According to Schmidlin (2015), *inventory intensity* in *The Art of Company Valuation and Financial Statement*s is a ratio that provides information about the proportion of inventory in relation to total assets.

Companies with big inventories cause reduced profits received, reducing the tax paid. Yuliana and Wahyudi (2018) and Iffah and Amrizal (2022) say that inventory intensity significantly positively impacts tax aggressiveness. However, these results contradict the findings of Luke and Zulaikha (2016), who said that inventory intensity had a negative impact on this. Then, Ramdhani et *al*. (2022) and Andhari and Sukartha (2017) reveal that inventory intensity doesn't significantly influence this. Therefore, further research is needed regarding inventory intensity on tax aggressiveness.

Furthermore, company size is the last factor. According to Leksono and Vhalery (2018), company size is a company identity based on scale, where company size can be classified in various ways, for example, by looking at the company's balance sheet, company sales, company market capitalization and so on. Large companies need large funds to develop their companies, and small companies want large profits. These large profits tend to encourage companies to take greater tax aggressiveness. The findings of Mulya and Anggraeni (2022) show that company size positively influences tax aggressiveness. Different results were obtained by stating that company size positively influences this. However, according to Leksono *et al.* (2019), company size significantly negatively impacts tax aggressiveness. These results contradict the findings of Masyitah *et al.* (2022), who stated that company size does not influence this.

From the explanation of the background to the problem above, this study aims to empirically test and analyze the factors that impact tax aggressiveness, such as CSR, leverage, inventory intensity, and company size. Thus, this research is hoped to contribute to developing the theory of tax aggressiveness and become a reference for future researchers.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS

Corporate Social Responsibility to Tax Aggressiveness

According to Regulation Minister Social Number 9, the Year 2020, CSR is the commitment of a business entity to participate in sustainable social development to increase the quality of life and the environment, which is beneficial and good for the body's businesses, local communities, and society in general. CSR disclosure is considered an additional instrument for implementing organizational accountability, broadly referring to responsibility for company actions. The aim refers to providing information to stakeholders for the continuity of the companies.

Stakeholder theory as the basis of CSR theory reveals that every company isn't only obliged to improve the prosperity of its company but also the welfare of the surrounding environment for its stakeholders, such as by carrying out CSR. The wider the company's social responsibility, the more it can affect interested parties (stakeholders) because it can provide broader information and attract investors to invest their capital so that company owners (stakeholders) will provide benefits that impact performance. The implementation of higher CSR disclosures can make companies less aggressive regarding taxation. This condition occurs because if the company that implements it acts aggressively, it will result in a loss of reputation in the eyes of stakeholders and a positive impact on the implementation.

According to the findings of Pradipta and Supriyadi (2015), CSR has a negative influence on tax aggressiveness. This is supported by a study from Andhari and Sukartha (2017). Therefore, the hypothesis formulation tested is

H_1 : Corporate social responsibility negative influence on tax aggressiveness.

Leverage to Tax Aggressiveness

According to Anwar (2019) in his book *Basics of Company Financial Management*, leverage is a ratio related to the use of debt and the company's ability to pay debt. Agency theory explains that agents will try to maximize company profit as much as possible, and one of the ways is by managing *leverage* as best as possible to get maximum profits. Management leverage can be done using tax planning.

Leverage ratio (DER) describes the percentage of a company's total equity obtained from external parties through loans. The company will incur large interest expenses when it has a large liability value, which can cause interest expenses to reduce profits. Interest is a business fund that can be reduced as a tax expense. In the 2021 Law on Harmonization of Tax Regulations on Income Tax, article 6, paragraph (1), letter 3 explains that interest is an expense that can be deducted from taxable income to minimize the tax burden paid.

Companies with a high level of leverage are considered more able to implement tax aggressiveness. Many companies take tax-aggressive action by utilizing interest expenses that can be deducted as expenses. This can cause the tax burden to be smaller due to reduced profits.

Cahyadi *et al.* (2020) said that leverage positively affects tax aggressiveness. According to Putri and Hanif (2020) and Ariani (2018) findings, leverage positively impacts this. Therefore, the following hypothesis is proposed.

H_2 : Leverage positive influence on tax aggressiveness

Inventory Intensity to Tax Aggressiveness

This section explains how many companies are investing. Inventory is important in supporting the smooth production and sales process; therefore, inventory must be managed appropriately. Suppose the inventory is too large. In that case, it results in large idle funds (which are embedded in inventory), and several costs, such as storage and maintenance, arise. Goods become obsolete/expire so that the company experiences financial losses. However, if there is too little inventory, there is a risk of inventory shortages, which can cause the production process to stop and sales to be delayed (Herjanto, 2017, p. 237) .

The company will work efficiently and improve inventory turnover if the inventory intensity ratio is higher. A high inventory intensity ratio tends to increase corporate tax aggressiveness. Likewise, if inventory intensity is low, it means that inventory is working inefficiently or unproductively, and many inventory items are piling up; this will result in inventory investment at a low level of control.

According to ‘iffah and amrizal (2022), inventory intensity significantly positively impacts tax aggressiveness. Therefore, the following hypothesis was tested

H_3 : Inventory intensity positive influence on tax aggressiveness

Size Company to Tax Aggressiveness

According to Richardson (1997)**,** the scale that is classified according to the size of a company is called company size. This size is shown by the number of assets a company has. That way, large companies will carry out more activities and generate greater profits, which will cause a large tax burden and affect the level of tax payments. This statement is based on agency theory; large-scale companies have large profits to satisfy the principal under objective agents. Information imbalance can occur by level profit, which is high, and source Powerman helps the company push the burden tax.

Budiarti's (2020) findings state that a company’s size positively impacts tax aggressiveness. This statement is in line with a study by Mulya and Anggraeni (2022), which shows that size also positively influences this. Therefore, the following hypothesis is proposed.

H_4 : The size of the company positively influences tax aggressiveness.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

Quantitative research with secondary data is the type of research that is applied. The population of this research is manufacturing companies that are members of IDX in 2019-2021. These companies have been published and can be searched on the official website, namely www.idx.co.id. Documentation is the method that the author applies by taking samples using purposive sampling based on specific criteria. The results of sample selection using the *purposive sampling technique* are shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Criteria Sample

No	Information	Amount
	Population: manufacturing company’s that are members of the IDX 2019-2021	217
	Sampling was based on the purposive sampling technique.	
1	Company’s that aren’t listed on the IDX consecutively in 2019-2021	(37)
2	Company which not reporting reports under research requirements	(18)
3	Company which no use eye money rupiah	(26)
4	Company which not making a profit	(58)
Sample Which meets the criteria		78

Number of research samples 2019-2021	234

Source: Data Processed, 2023

Based on these sample criteria, 78 companies were selected as research samples. The definition of operational and measurement variables used in the study is listed in the table below.

Table 2. Operational Definition and Variable Measurement

Variable Name	Operational Definition of Variables	Measurement
Dependent		
ETR	Tax planning between legal tax avoidance *and* illegal tax *evasion* focuses on reducing the burden of taxes paid on income.	$ETR = \frac{\textbf{Tax Expense}}{\textbf{Income Before Tax}}$
Independent		
CSR	CSR is a company's commitment to actively participate in sustainable economic development through collaboration with families, employees, local communities and the general public to improve the quality of life through efforts that are useful for the company, business, and development	$CSRIj = \frac{\sum xyj}{nij}$
DER	A ratio that shows the use of debt and the company's ability to pay debt	$DER = \frac{\textbf{Total debt}}{\textbf{Total assets}}$
INV	Describe how much big companies invest in inventory (Hidayat & Fitria, 2018).	$INV = \frac{\textbf{Total inventory}}{\textbf{Total assets}}$
Size	Scale or description of the size of the company in total assets	Size = **Ln(Total Assets)**

The author applies multiple linear regression as a data analysis technique for this study with device soft *Statistics Packages for Social Science* (SPPS) version 25. The study also uses test assumption classic, which covers test normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Analysis Descriptive

Analysis descriptive to 78 samples listed in Table 3 is as follows:

Table 3. Descriptive Analysis of Research Variables

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
ETR	234	-0,03544	0,69886	0,2410681	0,12680483
CSR	234	0,06494	0,74026	0,3260628	0,16167655
DER	234	0,00127	4,94830	0,8469006	0,78913678
INV	234	0,00000	0 .55075	0 .1877422	0 .11869663
Size	234	25.04885	33.53723	28.789594	1.60067517

Source: Data Processed SPSS 25, 2023

The table explains that the number of samples in this study was 234, all valid. The lowest ETR value is - 0.03544 for the Wijaya Karya Beton Tbk. (WTON) company in 2021. Earnings highest ETR achieved by Baturaja Semen Company Tbk. (SMBR) in 2020 was 0.69886. The average value is 0.2410681, which is greater than the ETR std. deviation, namely 0.12680483, means that the variation in the ETR variable is small or homogeneous.

CSR had a minimum value of 0.06494 for the Satyamitra Kemas Lestari Tbk (SMKL) company in 2019.The highest CSR value was 0.74026 for the Japfa Comfeed Indonesia Tbk. (JPFA) Company in 2021. The average value is 0.3260628, greater than the CSR standard deviation, namely 0.16167655, which means that the variation in the CSR variable is small or homogeneous.

Leverage measured with debt equity ratio (DER) own mark is the lowest at 0.00127 on Mulia Industrindo Tbk. (MLIA) company in 2019, and the highest score was 4.94830 at Sarana Central Bajatama Tbk. (BAJA). The average value of DER > std. deviation, so that the data variables are small or also called homogeneous.

The inventory intensity (INV) measurement has a minimum value of 0.00000 for Star Petrochem Tbk. (STAR) in 2019-2021. In contrast to Hartadinata Abadi Tbk. (HRTA) which has the highest ratio of INV, worth 0 .55075 in 2021. Variation INV data is small or homogeneous because the mean value > std. deviation.

Measuring company size (size) within total assets obtained the lowest value of 25.04885 for Sinergi Inti Plastindo Tbk. (ESIP). Astra International Tbk. owned the highest assets 33.53723 (ASII) in 2021. This value is greater than the std deviation, so the variation in the data obtained is small or homogeneous.

Assumption Classic Test

The classic model or assumption test begins with a normality test from 78 companies, as shown in the following sample. Results Test Normality with One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and P-Plot.

Table 4. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residuals
N		223
Normal Parameters [a, b]	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	,07700888
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,029
	Positive	,029
	Negative	-,025
Test Statistic		,029
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200[c,d]

Source: Data Processed SPSS 25, 2023

Figure 1. Normality Test Results

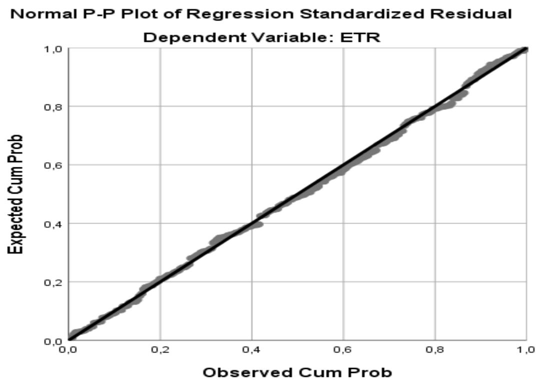


Table 4 above explains that the Asymp value sig. (2-tailed) 0.200 so > significance value 0.05 with normally distributed residual values. Based on Figure 1 above, it is known that the points are scattered around the line and not away from the diagonal line, so the remaining data is normal. The next step is conducting multicollinearity testing, with the results shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test Results

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	CSR	,956	1,046
	DER	,977	1,023
	INV	,978	1,022
	Size	,942	1,061

a. Dependent Variable: ETR

Source: Data Processed, 2023

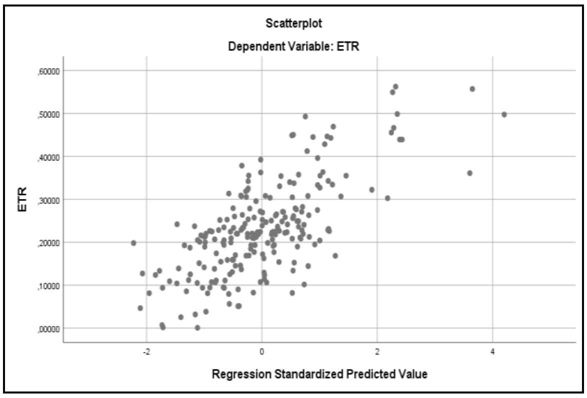
The table above explains that all independent variables have a tolerance value of > 0.1, and the VIF value of all independent variables is > 10, so multicollinearity does not occur in all independent variables. The next stage is to carry out heteroscedasticity testing. This research uses the Glejser Test and Scatterplot to determine whether there are heteroscedasticity symptoms.

Table 6. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	,041	,020		2,015	,045
	CSR	,000	,007	-,001	-,018	,985
	DER	,000	,001	,023	,344	,732
	INV	-.005	,009	-,033	-,478	,633
	Size	-,001	,001	-,071	-1,024	,307

Source: Data Processed, 2023

Figure 2. Scatterplot Test Results



Source: Data Processed, 2023

From Table 6 above, all variables have a value of sig > 0, and according to Figure 2 above, the points are distributed without forming a pattern, which indicates that heteroscedasticity does not occur. The next stage is to conduct an autocorrelation test by paying attention to the numbers durbin-watson (DW) listed in Table 4.

Table 7. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Squa	Std. Error of the	Durbin-Watson
1	,702[a]	,492	,483	,07771217	1,584

Source: Data Processed, 2023

Based on the calculation in Table 7, it is known that the mark DW is as big as 1,584. So, the equation obtained is 0 <1.584 <1.728, which means that autocorrelation doesn't occur in this model.

Analysis Regression Linear Multiple

Equality regression linear multiple on the study as follows:

$$\mathbf{Y_1 = 0.319 - 0.276X_1 + 0.070X_2 + 0.093X_3 - 0.003X_4 + e}$$

Based on one quality linear multiple, the constant worth 0.319. If several independent variables have a value of 0, then the dependent variable ETR has a value of 0.319. The CSR variable coefficient is -0.276. This means that every one-unit increase in the CSR variable causes the ETR value to decrease by 0.276, but the other variables remain the same. The coefficient of the DER variable is positive, with a sign of 0.070. This means that every increase in DER will increase ETR by 0.070, but other variables will remain the same. Then, the INV value is 0.093, meaning that each increase makes the ETR value increase by 0.093, but assuming the other variables remain constant. Size has a negative coefficient of -0.003, which explains that if size increases as big as one unit, ETR will decrease as big as 0.003. Details of calculation equality regression linear multiple listed in Table 7, as follows:

Table 8. Results Analysis Regression Linear Multiple

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	,319	,095		3,352	,001
	CSR	-,276	,033	-,413	-8,379	,000
	DER	,070	,007	,520	10,648	,000
	INV	,093	,044	,102	2,099	,037
	Size	-,003	,003	-,039	-,784	,434

a. Dependent Variable: ETR

Source: Data Processed, 2023

T-test

Used to test variables independent in a way partial to variable dependent. This test refers to Table 9.

Table 9. T-Test Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Information
1	(Constant)	,319	,095		3,352	,001	
	CSR	-,276	,033	-,413	-8,379	,000	Accepted
	DER	,070	,007	,520	10,648	,000	Accepted
	INV	,093	,044	,102	2,099	,037	Accepted
	Size	-,003	,003	-,039	-,784	,434	Rejected

a. Dependent Variable: ETR

This table shows that CSR, whose coefficient is negative, has a value of t calculated -8.379 > t table 1.6518 and a significance value of 0.000 < 0.05, so H1 is accepted. This means that CSR has a significant negative impact on tax aggressiveness. The *leverage* be measured with the ratio DER own marks big as10.648 > 1.6518 with mark significance as big as 0.000 < 0.05, then H2 is accepted. This means that DER has a significant positive influence on tax aggressiveness. INV has a calculated t value of 2.099 > 1.6518 with a sig value of 0.037 < 0.05, so H3 is accepted, meaning INV has a significant positive impact too. The size has a calculated t value of -.784 > 1.6518 with a sig. value of 0.434 > 0.05, so H4 is rejected because it hasn't influenced this.

F-test

This is a simultaneous test of independent and dependent variables. From the research results, all independent variables, namely CSR, DER, INV, and size, are simultaneously significant to ETR with an F value of 52.878 and sig. of 0.000 <0.05. The results of this test are listed briefly in Table 10.

Table 10. F-Test Results

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1,277	4	,319	52,878	,000[b]
	Residual	1,317	218	,006		
	Total	**2,594**	**222**			

a. Dependent Variable: ETR
b. Predictors: (Constant), Size, DER, INV, CSR

Source: Data Processed, 2023

Coefficient Test Determination (R2)

This is a test that aims to find out how strong the effect of the independent variable is on the dependent variables. The results calculation coefficient of determination is listed in Table 11 as follows:

Table 11. Results Coefficient of Determination Test (R2)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,702 [a]	,492	,483	,07771217

Source: Data Processed, 2023

This table shows that the R2 value is 0.492 or 49.2% of the dependent variable, which the independent variable can explain. Then, the residual 50.8% is influenced by variables other than the variables in this study.

Influence CSR to Tax Aggressiveness

This study's results prove that CSR negatively influences tax aggressiveness in 2019-2020. This is because if a company does an activity CSR with low or no responsible answer to CSR, the company is more aggressive in carrying out tax avoidance actions. Therefore, companies that reveal lower CSR will be more aggressive towards taxes.

This statement is in accordance with the stakeholder theory that companies do haven't quite enough answers social. This requires them to consider the interests of all parties who feel the impact of their operational activities. Greater disclosure of CSR information can make investors interested in investing their capital, so stakeholders will provide benefits that affect company performance. CSR is a form of responsibility for stakeholders, while taxes are paid to the government. So, the decision of a company to reduce the tax or tax avoidance level is influenced by CSR actions.

These results are in accordance with the study of Pradipta and Supriyadi (2015) and Andhari and Sukartha (2017), who say that the CSR variable has a negative impact on tax aggressiveness. In contrast to the opinion of Jananti and Setiawan (2018) that CSR has a positive impact, followed by the statement of Ramdhani *et al*. (2022) that CSR hasn't affected this.

Influence Leverage to Tax Aggressiveness

These results prove that leverage positively impacts tax aggressiveness in 2019-2021. Companies that have high debt actually carry out high tax aggressiveness as well. This is cause the cost of interest from debt is a value that can minimize a company's taxable income. However, the government limits the amount of capital companies can use by using debt. This limit is stated in the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 169/PMK.010/2015 concerning Determining the Comparison Between Debt and Company Capital for Income Tax Calculation Purposes. The rule stipulates a 4:1 debt-to-capital ratio.

This statement is in accordance with agency theory, which states that company management as an agent will try to maximize profits for the company owner (holdershare) as the principal feels satisfied with performance management and gets rewards or bonuses. Management maximizes the use of debt to increase company profits by reducing its tax burden.

This finding was supported by Putri and Hanif (2020) and Ariani (2018) that leverage positively impacts tax aggressiveness. In contrast to the findings, which state that leverage has a negative influence, followed by the opinion of Prasetyo and Wulandari (2021) that leverage hasn't influence on this.

Influence Inventory Intensity to Tax Aggressiveness

In this section, the study results prove that INV positively impacts tax aggressiveness in 2019-2021. Companies that have high inventories actually carry out high tax aggressiveness as well. This is caused by costs arising from inventory, such as maintenance and inventory storage costs, which causes the company's expenses to increase, reducing the company's profit. Inventory intensity is a description of how much inventory a company invests. The costs incurred are high if the inventory is also high. PSAK 14 also regulates costs arising from the ownership of large inventories, so the company must bear the burden imposed. These additional costs result in a decrease in profits for the companies.

This explanation is in accordance with agency theory; company managers will try to maximize profits by increasing expenses to reduce taxes. According to

Yuliana and Wahyudi (2018) findings, INV has a significant favorable influence on tax aggressiveness. However, contrary to Luke and Zulaikha's (2016) findings which said INV had a significant negative impact, and Ramdhani *et al*. (2022) and Andhari and Sukartha (2017) opinion was followed by INV not having a substantial effect on this.

Influence Company Size to Tax Aggressiveness

This section explains that size hasn’t impacted tax aggressiveness in 2019-2021. Of course, large companies will have greater space for tax planning because they have larger total assets. Companies will use large total assets to carry out tax-aggressive actions. However, increasing assets doesn’t mean companies should take aggressive tax action. The company will try to maintain its reputation by not taking aggressive tax actions. This statement is in accordance with agency theory; company management as an agent will maximize profits for the company owner (holdershare) as the principal feels satisfied with performance management and gets rewards or bonuses. This is indicated by the fact that the company brought in a board of commissioners from outside, resulting in the board of commissioners not knowing enough about the company's problems and the ins and outs.

This explanation is in accordance with the findings of Masyitah *et al.* (2022) that size does not influence tax aggressiveness. Contrary to the opinion of Wukir *et al.* (2021) that size has a significant positive impact, this is followed by the findings of Leksono *et al.* (2019), which suggest that size also has a significant negative effect on this matter.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Following the problem formulation and hypothesis, this research aims to test and analyze the influence of CSR, leverage, inventory intensity, and company size on tax aggressiveness in manufacturing companies that are members of 2019-2021. From the results of the analysis, it was concluded that on tax aggressiveness, the results of the first hypothesis test (H1) found that CSR was proven to have a negative effect, H2 found that leverage had a positive impact, H3, namely INV, had a positive impact and H4 SIZE which did not influence this.

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