THE INFLUENCE OF CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATE REDUCTION, CAPITAL INTENSITY, CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, AND LEVERAGE ON TAX AGGRESSIVENESS

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Abstract. This research provides empirical evidence regarding the influence of corporate income tax rate reduction, capital intensity, corporate social responsibility, and leverage on tax aggressiveness. The population in this study is manufacturing sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period 2019 to 2023. Sample selection was carried out using a purposive sampling method with several predetermined criteria, resulting in 16 companies as samples, with a total sample of 72 samples. The data used in this study are secondary data obtained from the company's annual reports and sustainability reports. The data analysis technique used is panel data regression using E-Views 13 to test each hypothesis in this study. The results of this study indicate that the reduction in corporate income tax rates and capital intensity do not affect tax aggressiveness. Corporate social responsibility has a negative effect on tax aggressiveness. Meanwhile, leverage has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness.

Keywords: corporate income tax rate reduction, capital intensity, corporate social responsibility, leverage, tax aggressiveness, and manufacturing sector.

I. INTRODUCTION

Tax sector in Indonesia continues to experience development from year to year. According to Constitution Number 28 of 2007 concerning General Provisions and Procedures for Taxation, tax is contribution must to the state that is owed by individuals or a body that is force based on Constitution with No get reward in a way direct and used for state needs for as much as possible prosperity of the people. One of the state's goals are welfare general, can achieved with equitable development throughout its territory. National development can implemented with Good if supported with various source of funds, one of among them is tax. This is in accordance with one of them function tax that is function budget (budgetair). Function budgetair describe tax as source state revenue that will used for finance state expenditure. In Indonesia, state revenues come from from tax is the biggest from year to year.

Central Bureau of Statistics report that from year to year, tax Still become prima donna in state revenue. Based on Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2, can seen that in 2019 to 2023, revenues from

sources from tax donate the largest percentage in state revenue, namely with percentage above 50 %.

Sumber Penerimaan - Keuangan	Realisasi Pendapatan Negara (Milyar Rupiah)		
	2019	2020	2021
I. Penerimaan	1.955.136,20	1.628.950,53	2.006.334,00
Penerimaan Perpajakan	1.546.141,90	1.285.136,32	1.547.841,10
Pajak Dalam Negeri	1.505.088,20	1.248.415,11	1.474.145,70
Pajak Penghasilan	772.265,70	594.033,33	696.676,60
Pajak Pertambahan Nilai dan dan Pajak Penjualan atas Barang Mewah	531.577,30	450.328,06	551.900,50
Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan	21.145,90	20.953,61	18.924,80
Bea Perolehan Hak atas Tanah dan Bangunan	0,00	0,00	0,00
Cukai	172.421,90	176.309,31	195.517,80
Pajak Lainnya	7.677,30	6.790,79	11.126,00
Pajak Perdagangan Internasional	41.053,70	36.721,21	73.695,40
Bea Masuk	37.527,00	32.443,50	39.122,70
Pajak Ekspor	3.526,70	4.277,71	34.572,70
Penerimaan Bukan Pajak	408.994,30	343.814,21	458.493,00
Penerimaan Sumber Daya Alam	154.895,30	97.225,07	149.489,40
Pendapatan dari Kekayaan Negara yang Dipisahkan	80.726,10	66.080,54	30.496,80
Penerimaan Bukan Pajak Lainnya	124.503,60	111.200,27	152.504,00
Pendapatan Badan Layanan Umum	48.869,30	69.308,33	126.002,80
II. Hibah	5.497,30	18.832,82	5.013,00
Jumlah	1.960.633,60	1.647.783,34	2.011.347,10

Figure 1.1 State Revenue 2019 – 2021 (Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2021)

Sumber Penerimaan - Keuangan	Realisasi Pendapatan Negara (Milyar Rupiah)		
	2022	2023	2024
I. Penerimaan	2.630.147,00	2.634.148,90	2.801.862,90
Penerimaan Perpajakan	2.034.552,50	2.118.348,00	2.309.859,80
Pajak Dalam Negeri	1.943.654,90	2.045.450,00	2.234.959,30
Pajak Penghasilan	998.213,80	1.040.798,40	1.139.783,70
Pajak Pertambahan Nilai dan dan Pajak Penjualan atas Barang Mewah	687.609,50	742.264,50	811.365,00
Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan	23.264,70	25.462,70	27.182,20
Bea Perolehan Hak atas Tanah dan Bangunan	0,00	0,00	-
Cukai	226.880,80	227.210,00	246.079,40
Pajak Lainnya	7.686,10	9.714,40	10.549,00
Pajak Perdagangan Internasional	90.897,60	72.898,00	74.900,50
Bea Masuk	51.077,70	53.094,00	57.372,50
Pajak Ekspor	39.819,90	19.804,00	17.528,00
Penerimaan Bukan Pajak	595.594,50	515.800,90	492.003,10
Penerimaan Sumber Daya Alam	268.770,80	223.312,10	207.669,60
Pendapatan dari Kekayaan Negara yang Dipisahkan	40.597,10	81.535,80	85.845,50
Penerimaan Bukan Pajak Lainnya	196.324,30	131.493,60	115.136,00
Pendapatan Badan Layanan Umum	89.902,30	79.459,40	83.352,00
II. Hibah	5.696,10	3.100,00	430,60
Jumlah	2.635.843,10	2.637.248,90	2.802.293,50

Figure 1.2 State Revenue 2022 – 2023 (Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2024)

Tax Justice Network reports In The State of Tax Justice 2020: Tax Justice in the time of Covid-19, in 2020, Indonesia experienced equivalent loss with Rp. 68.7 trillion consequence avoidance tax. Loss the caused by avoidance taxes paid by corporate taxpayers with amount avoidance tax amounting to Rp. 67.6 trillion and the remainder amounting to Rp1.1 trillion caused by avoidance taxes paid by individual taxpayers. The consequences savings tax aggressive actions taken by Taxpayers, the country experiences loss (Fatimah, 2020).

Aggressiveness tax is activities carried out company in frame pay tax with amount as effective as possible possible (Maulana et al., 2022). Planning tax something company can it is said aggressive if company strive all method for minimize burden taxes that must be paid paid (Hidayat & Fitria, 2018). In aggressiveness tax, company can use legal and legal ways illegal. The legal way is when the company utilize the grey area or gaps in regulation taxation for save taxes paid. In case this company No violate regulation taxation applicable in Indonesia. However, companies can also do savings tax with illegal means that is embezzlement tax.

Embezzlement tax is an unlawful act laws and regulations taxation so that can charged sanctions law (Riswandari & Bagaskara, 2020).

One of case evasion and embezzlement taxes that occur in Indonesia are avoidance taxes carried out by PT Bentoel Internasional Investama, one of the company manufacturing cigarettes in Indonesia. In 2019, the Tax Justice Network reported that found proof case avoidance taxes incurred at PT Bentoel Internasional Investama. PT Bentoel Internasional Investama utilized by British American Tobacco (BAT) for take loan in large amount for financing refinancing bank debt, as well as pay machinery and equipment. On loan mentioned, there are interest payments that can be become a deductible expense or reducer income hit taxes in Indonesia. With this action, British American Tobacco diverted part his income go out from Indonesia via scheme intra- company loans (Sintiana, 2022). Another phenomenon regarding embezzlement PT EBJ also experienced tax where director company set become suspect Because do action criminal in field taxation that is intentional for No submit a Notification Letter (SPT) as well submit a Notification Letter (SPT) which contains information or contents No true and false complete, start February 2020 to 2021. In case embezzlement tax on the period time said, the country experienced loss amounting to Rp. 63 billion rupiah. The situation where company use legal or illegal for save tax called aggressiveness tax.

Variables the first one that can influence aggressiveness tax in study This is decline rates tax corporate income. In 2020, Covid-19 was designated by the government as pandemic in Indonesia through Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020. Ministry of Finance take notes that the Covid-19 pandemic provides very significant impact to decline performance the Indonesian economy. In line with situation the government give relief to society, through various social assistance that is being rolled out, up to giving incentive tax. One of the incentive taxes given government is decline rates tax corporate income from 25% to 22% applicable since 2020 to moment this. Before the determination decline rates tax body income, has done various study about aggressiveness tax that shows results that company will Keep going strive planning aggressive taxation for save expenditure and maximizing profit (Arizah et al., 2024). Decrease rates tax corporate income is utilized by the company for do planning more taxation aggressive so that burden taxes paid become small (Rahmi et al., 2023). This in line with theory agency that explains that management company own interest alone for maximize profit net profit generated. Stable profit during the pandemic strengthen investor and other stakeholder confidence in growth company. Therefore that, although government has give decline rates corporate tax, company will still try for minimize burden the taxes he paid (Rahyuni et al., 2024).

Study previous studies conducted by Rahyuni et al., (2024) and Jin et al., (2022) showed results that decline rates corporate tax provides influence positive to aggressiveness taxes. However, there are results opposite shown by research conducted by Wahyuni & Andriani, (2024). Research related decline or decline rates corporate tax on aggressiveness tax Not yet Lots investigated Because is regulation new regulations set by the government, so give room for researchers for research its influence.

Research results that are not consistency also encourages researchers for research return topic this. Other variables that can influence aggressiveness tax in study This is capital intensity. Capital intensity is terms used for describe intensity investment company to asset still, like buildings, machinery, equipment, and so on (Hidayat & Fitria, 2018). Fixed assets owned the company basically aim for support business processes and activities operational company. However, the company can utilise asset still as one of the method for minimize burden taxes

that must be paid paid, through burden depreciation inherent in each assets owned by the company (Maulana et al., 2022). In general fiscal, burden depreciation is a deductible expense or permissible load become reducer income gross. In Law No. 36 of 2008 Article 6 paragraph 1 (b) concerning Income Tax, it is written that depreciation on expenditure for get treasure tangible and amortized on expenditure for get rights and over Other costs have a useful life more from One year is permissible costs reduced from income gross. The more Lots company do investment asset still, then will the more the burden is also big depreciation on asset said. The more big burden depreciation, then will the more small profit hit taxes generated, so that will lower burden taxes that must be paid paid by the company (Alfaridi, 2020). This in line with theory agency that explains that management company own interest alone for maximize profit resulting net, so performance company will seen Good for investors and other stakeholders. Therefore that, manager own option for enlarge profit clean through subtraction burden taxes, one of which is can done with enlarge investment asset still with burden the depression that follows (Maulana et al., 2022).

Study previously related capital intensity variable has different influences to aggressiveness tax so that cause There is a research gap. Research conducted by Maulana et al., (2022), Hidayat & Fitria, (2018), and Izdahara Afrina et al., (2022) revealed that aggressiveness tax influenced in a way positive by capital intensity. However, the results opposite shown by research conducted by Nisadiyanti & Yuliandhari, (2021) and Rochmah & Oktaviani, (2021). Both study the show that capital intensity is not own influence significant to aggressiveness tax. There is results research that is not consistent so that the influence of capital intensity on aggressiveness tax need for investigated return.

Apart from capital intensity, there are other variables that provide influence to aggressiveness taxes, namely corporate social responsibility. Corporate social responsibility is not quite enough answer company in frame give impact Good to environment around (Vitaloka et al., 2023). Financial Services Authority state that company open must do activity social responsibility and reporting it in the Sustainability Report. In addition maximize ability economy, company obliged for responsible answer to environment around place company operating. Corporate social responsibility is carried out company give impact positive, namely increase image company, creating a more social environment good, and increase performance employees (Mardikanto, 2014). Companies that focus on corporate social responsibility activities tend to avoid planning aggressive taxation, because company guard image positive and trust that has been obtained. Extensive disclosure of corporate social responsibility and compliant tax strategies used company for consider satisfaction various party in taking something decision (Yunistiyani & Tahar, 2017). This in line with theory legitimacy that explains that activities carried out by the company based on suitability will social values and norms that exist in society. Therefore that, manager tend choose for avoid use of aggressive tax strategies for maintain image positive and trust from society (Kurniawati, 2019).

There is a number of study previous research the relationship between corporate social responsibility and aggressiveness taxes, however results from study previously Still show results that are not consistent so that cause there is a research gap. Research Kantohe et al., (2023), Aditiya & Rustiana, (2021) and Gunawan, (2017), showed that corporate social responsibility has influence positive to aggressiveness tax. However, the results opposite shown by research Kurniawati, (2019) and Andhari & Sukartha, (2017). Both study the show that corporate social responsibility has influence negative to aggressiveness tax. Research results that are not

consistent make the influence of corporate social responsibility on aggressiveness tax need for investigated return.

Apart from corporate social responsibility, there are also other factors that provide influence to aggressiveness tax, namely leverage. Leverage is one of the ratio finance in the form of debt ratio, good term long and term short, which is compared with the total assets owned by the company (Izdahara Afrina et al., 2022). Debt owned by the company own element inherent costs, namely interest expense. In the regulations taxation, interest expense is a deductible expense so that can be one of element reducer profit hit tax (Dewi & Pernamasari, 2022). Companies that utilize interest expense on debt as reducer profit hit tax can it is said do avoidance taxes and do planning aggressive taxation (Santini & Indrayani, 2020). This in line with theory agency that explains that management company own interest alone for maximize profit net generated. Therefore that, manager own option for enlarge profit clean through subtraction burden taxes, one of which is can done with enlarge financing through debt with utilise interest expense as reducer burden taxes (Izdahara Afrina et al., 2022).

Study previously related leverage variable has different influences to aggressiveness tax so that cause there is a research gap. According to research by Dewi & Pernamasari, (2022) and Santini & Indrayani, (2020), leverage has influence positive to aggressiveness tax. However, the results opposite shown by research Riswandari & Bagaskara, (2020) and (Yuliana & Wahyudi, 2018). Both study the show that leverage has influence negative to aggressiveness tax. There is results research that is not consistent so that the effect of leverage on aggressiveness tax need for investigated return.

Study This use object company manufacturing listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for 2019-2023. This is due to industry manufacturing is sector the biggest as contributor state revenue. The Ministry of Industry stated that in 2019, the contribution sector manufacturing to Product National Gross Domestic Product (GDP) touch the figure of 20%. This making Indonesia rank 5th with country category with contribution manufacturing the largest in the world, after China (29.3%), South Korea (27.6%), Japan (21%), and Germany (20.7%). The Ministry of Industry also emphasized that industry processing (manufacturing) also becomes contributor the biggest in reception taxation. However since In 2020, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia recorded that reception tax from industry manufacturing experience significant decline from year to year. In DDTC News, the Ministry Finance state that deposit tax from sector manufacturing down consequence existence decline reception tax annual corporate income (PPh) as well as existence restitution consequence existence compensation losses during the pandemic. Election 2019-2023 due to the period This there is change regulation taxation in the form of decline rates tax body income, which is accompanied with dynamics economy post pandemic.

There is a number of research that has been test influence decline rates tax corporate income, capital intensity, corporate social responsibility, and leverage against aggressiveness taxes, such as a number of research that has been discussed above. However, it is still there is results that are not consistent in every variable. This push researchers for do study more further. In research this, variable decline rates tax body income added as variables independent novelty, because Still Not yet many are researching influence decline rates tax corporate income against aggressiveness taxes. In addition, the variable decline rates taxes are also based on to implementation regulation the latest taxation, regarding decline rates tax body income since 2020 to moment This.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Agency Theory

Agency theory is framework work used for understand connection between agent with principal, proposed by (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). In research this, principal is government that collects tax and agent is companies that calculate, pay, and report obligation taxation to government. In theory agencies, companies and governments are two parties each of which has different goals towards and each party act on his interests itself. Government as principal own interest for maximize state revenue through reception taxes. On the other hand, companies as agent own interest for maximize profit is one of them through savings burden tax. for reach objective said, the company do planning aggressive taxation.

Government expect payment high taxes whereas company strive payment low taxes. In theory agency, principal give authority to agent for count Alone taxes that must be paid paid to the state (Santini & Indrayani, 2020). In addition to the conflict interests, theory the agency also views that there is asymmetry information between agent and principal. Asymmetry information give room to agent for hide information certain things that are not known by the principal, one of them is savings tax through utilization burden depreciation, interest expense, changes regulation taxation, and so on (Aditiya & Rustiana, 2021).

B. Legitimacy Theory

Legitimacy theory is theory that understands that activities carried out by the company based on suitability will social values and norms that exist in society, which were first put forward by (Dowling & Pfeffer, 1975) who stated that legitimacy is source potential for company for can Keep going survive and achieve sustainability. Legitimacy public to company become factor important thing that will support sustainability company. In the PT Law and PP Number 47 of 2012, the company own obligation for implementing corporate social responsibility as form responsibility and commitment sustainability company for act ethical and contributing in improvement quality workers and society local, as well as responsibility will environment around place company operating. Legitimacy theory describe companies that use corporate social responsibility as means giving information to society that can increase reputation and image positive company (Lanis & Richardson, 2013). The basis of theory legitimacy is A social contract, namely form responsibility company for fulfil hope society, where company operate activity his business with partisan - oriented to society (Lanis & Richardson, 2013). If activity operation company in line with society, then presence company will can Keep going continued. Legitimacy public hold role important for company Because related with trust and support community, access to source power, as well as superiority competitive company (Pratama & Deviyanti, 2022).

C. Tax Aggressiveness

Aggressiveness tax is a company action for engineer profit hit tax with planning tax Good use legal and legal ways illegal (Amalia, 2021). The legal way is appropriate and inappropriate ways violate regulation taxation applicable in Indonesia. Meanwhile illegal way is the way that is not in accordance or violate regulation taxation in force in Indonesia. The more aggressive company take evasive action tax, then the more No transparent company too the Because do engineering to burden taxes that should be paid (Lemmuel & Sukadana, 2022). The company utilizes gaps and deep gray areas regulation taxation. Companies can it is said do

aggressiveness tax if company do effort subtraction burden tax in a way aggressive, good with legal and legal ways illegal with objective for reduce income hit tax (Mulya & Anggraeni, 2022).

D. Reduction of Corporate Income Tax Rates

Implementation rates tax corporate income in Indonesia has experience a number of changes caused by various the situation and conditions that occurred. Since the determination of Covid-19 as pandemic in the Presidential Decree Number 11 of 2020, Indonesia experienced impact bad from pandemic, no only impact to health but also on the economy. Ministry of Finance take notes that happen slowdown growth economy. Instability economy consequence the Covid-19 pandemic has pushed government for emit policy in the form of incentive corporate tax. Incentives provided in the form of decline rates tax corporate income which was initially 25% to 22%, as stated in Law no. 2 of 2020. Via decline rates taxes, government hope that company can maximize payment the tax, without do avoidance tax, embezzlement tax, or aggressiveness tax.

E. Capital Intensity

Capital intensity or capital intensity is activity companies that do investment in assets fixed assets and inventory. According to PSAK 16, fixed assets still is asset tangible owned for used in production or provision goods or service for for rent to other parties, or objective administrative, as well as expected for used during more from One period. Fixed assets that can be owned company covering machines, buildings, equipment, and so on. Capital intensity is also described as activity Where company do investment in form asset fixed (Lemmuel & Sukadana, 2022). Capital intensity often connected with how much big assets fixed assets and inventory owned by the company.

In line with theory agency, management using company funds for do investment asset still with objective for get benefits. Basically, every investments made company expected can give profit for company. In case investment asset fixed, profit or benefit obtained company through size burden depreciation which results in a reduction profit hit tax. With Thus, the company can minimize burden taxes paid. The action show aggressiveness company in matter tax (Nisadiyanti & Yuliandhari, 2021).

### F. Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate social responsibility is various activities provided company to environment around his as form not quite enough answer company. In other words, it can explained that corporate social responsibility is commitment sustainable from company for behave ethical and contributing to development sustainable economy, while increase quality life employees and their families, community local and community broad (Kuriah & Asyik, 2016). Corporate social responsibility is obligation ethical as well as not quite enough answer company to impact economic, social and environmental from overall activities that he does. In this case this company in a way voluntary notice greater stakeholder interests wide, such as society, environment, employees and consumers, in addition objective its finances (Riyadh et al., 2022). Regulation Financial Services Authority Number 51/POJK.03/2017 concerning implementation finance sustainable for institution service finance, issuers, and companies public explain that company public must do implementation finance sustainable through corporate social responsibility. open must make report social responsibility.

Corporate social responsibility reporting is divided into 2, namely reported together with the Annual Report and reported in a way separated in something a report called the Sustainability Report. The Sustainability Report has standard disclosures that have been made established by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is organization international development Sustainability Report standards. Standards Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) reporting will help organization or company in do reporting and disclosure. The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards are divided into 3 categories big that is economic, environmental, and social.

G. Leverage

Leverage or Debt to Asset ratio (DAR) is one of the ratio finances used for see as far as dependence companies on debt financing, both short-term debt long and long-term debt short. The more high leverage indicates size financing asset company with debt. Debt has burden still namely the interest that must be paid on loans made by the company. In line with regulation applicable taxation in Indonesia, costs incurred company on adequate loan interest payments criteria can become a deductible expense or reducer Taxable Income (PKP). Decrease Taxable Income (PKP) will impact on the decline amount tax body income that must be paid by the company. With Thus, the company can minimize burden taxes paid through interest expense on the loan he made. The action show aggressiveness company in matter tax (Santini & Indrayani, 2020).

H. Research Framework
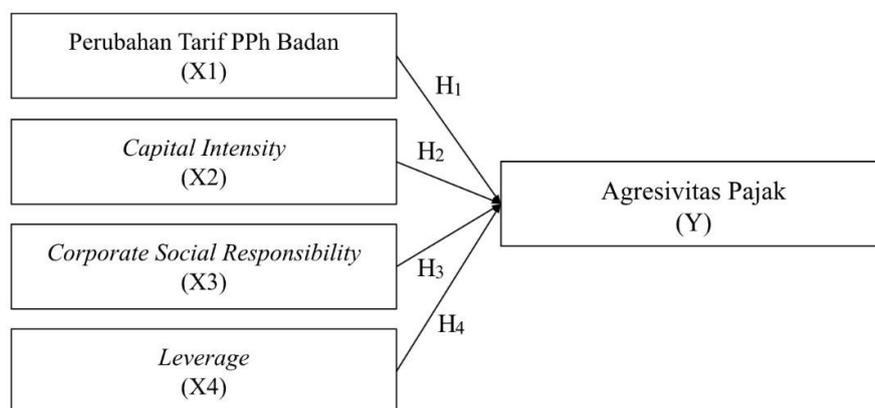
Source: Data processed by researchers (2025)

Research Hypothesis:

1. Influence Reduction of Corporate Income Tax Rates Against Tax Aggressiveness

Indonesian government has determined decline rates tax corporate income from 25% to 22% applicable since 2020 to moment this. Before the determination decline rates tax body income, has done various study about aggressiveness tax that shows results that company will Keep going strive planning aggressive taxation for save expenditure and maximizing profit (Arizah et al., 2024). Decrease rates tax corporate income is utilized by the company for do planning more taxation aggressive so that burden taxes paid become small (Rahmi et al., 2023). This in line with theory agency that explains that management company own interest alone for maximize profit net profit generated. Stable profit during the pandemic strengthen investor and other stakeholder confidence in growth company. Therefore that, although government

has give decline rates corporate tax, company will try for minimize burden the taxes paid (Rahyuni et al., 2024). Research results from Rahyuni et al., (2024) stated that decline rates tax income of the body is influential positive to aggressiveness tax. Through decline existing rates, companies still make an effort for do savings tax. Research similar others also show that decline rates tax influential to aggressiveness tax with method reduce burden tax debts that need to be paid paid off company to the country (Jin et al., 2022). From the explanation mentioned, formulated hypothesis First that is:

H1: Reduction in Corporate Income Tax Rates Has an Impact Positive To Tax Aggressiveness.

2. The Influence of Capital Intensity on Tax Aggressiveness

Capital intensity is terms used for describe intensity investment company to asset still, like buildings, machines, equipment, and so on (Hidayat & Fitria, 2018). Companies can utilise asset still as one of the method for minimize burden taxes that must be paid paid, through burden depreciation inherent in each assets owned by the company, because burden depreciation is a deductible expense (Maulana et al., 2022). The more big investments made company to asset still, then will the more the burden is also big its shrinkage. The more big burden depreciation, then will the more small profit hit taxes generated, so that will lower burden taxes that must be paid paid by the company (Alfaridi, 2020). This in line with theory agency that explains that management company own interest alone for maximize profit resulting net, so performance company will seen Good for investors and other stakeholders. Therefore that, manager own option for enlarge profit clean through subtraction burden taxes, one of which is can done with enlarge investment asset still with burden depression that follows (Maulana et al., 2022). According to research conducted by Maulana et al., (2022), capital intensity has an effect positive to aggressiveness tax, which means company tend emit large investments in assets still for get benefit subtraction burden tax through burden depreciation from asset remains what he has. Research results This in line with research conducted by Hidayat & Fitria, (2018) and Izdahara Afrina et al., (2022). Both study the reveal that aggressiveness tax influenced in a way positive by capital intensity. Based on the explanation above, then can withdrawn hypothesis second that is:

H2: Capital Intensity Has an Influence Positive to Tax Aggressiveness.

3. The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on Tax Aggressiveness

Corporate social responsibility is not quite enough answer company in frame give impact Good to environment around (Vitaloka et al., 2023). Beside maximize ability economy, company obliged for responsible answer to environment around place company operating. Corporate social responsibility is carried out company give impact positive, namely increase image company, creating a more social environment good, and increase performance employees (Mardikanto, 2014). Companies that fulfill corporate social responsibility obligations are reflected from how much wide disclosure obligation economic, social and environmental in report sustainability. Companies that implement his obligations in corporate social responsibility is considered responsible answer socially and have image positive for society (Yunistiyani & Tahar, 2017). This in line with theory legitimacy that explains that activities carried out by the company based on suitability will social values and norms that exist in society. Therefore that, manager tend choose for avoid use of aggressive tax strategies for maintain image positive and trust from society (Andariesta & Suryarini, 2023). Research conducted by Andariesta & Suryarini, (2023) shows that corporate social responsibility has influence negative

to aggressiveness tax, which means the more wide disclosure and corporate social responsibility activities carried out company, then company tend the more No aggressive to tax. This is in harmony with research conducted by Kurniawati, (2019) and Andhari & Sukartha, (2017) which shows that corporate social responsibility has influence negative to aggressiveness tax. Based on the explanation above, then can withdrawn hypothesis third that is:

H3: Corporate Social Responsibility Has an Influence Negative To Tax Aggressiveness.

4. The Effect of Leverage on Tax Aggressiveness

Leverage is one of the ratio finance that is debt ratio, good term long and term short, compared with the total assets owned by the company (Izdahara Afrina et al., 2022). Debt can be one of method company do savings tax with utilise interest expense as a deductible expense (Santini & Indrayani, 2020). This in line with theory agency that explains that management company own interest alone for maximize profit net generated. Therefore that, manager own option for enlarge profit clean through subtraction burden taxes, one of which is can done with enlarge financing through debt with utilise interest expense as reducer profit hit taxes (Izdahara Afrina et al., 2022). The decline profit hit tax will impact on the decline amount tax body income that must be paid by the company. With Thus, the company can minimize burden taxes paid through interest expense on the loan he made. The action show aggressiveness company in matter tax (Dinar et al., 2020). Research Previously conducted by Dewi & Pernamasari, (2022) showed results that leverage has an effect positive to aggressiveness tax, which means company utilise interest expense on debt as one of the method for do subtraction burden tax. The results in harmony with research conducted by Santini & Indrayani, (2020), where leverage has an effect positive to aggressiveness tax. Based on the explanation above, then can withdrawn hypothesis fourth that is:

H4: Leverage Has an Effect Positive To Tax Aggressiveness.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Study This is study quantitative based philosophy positivism and aims for test hypothesis through statistical data analysis (Sugiyono, 2017). Research This test influence decline rates tax corporate income, capital intensity, corporate social responsibility, and leverage against aggressiveness taxes on companies sector manufacturers listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during 2019–2023 period. Population study covers all over company manufacturers listed on the IDX during the period said, with election sample use purposive sampling method as part from non-probability sampling technique, where each member population No own equal opportunities for selected (Sugiyono, 2017). Based on the established criteria, 16 companies were obtained as sample research, so that with five years period observation and after done outlier removal, number sample end used is 72 observations.

Data used in study This is secondary data obtained from report finance, reports annual and reports sustainability company published manufacturing through the Indonesian Stock Exchange website and the official website company. Variable dependent in study This is aggressiveness measured tax using the Effective Tax Rate (ETR) (Amalia, 2021; Lemmuel & Sukadana, 2022; Kantohe et al., 2023; Mulya & Anggraeni, 2022). The variable independent covering decline rates tax measured body income with dummy variable (Tabalalisa et al., 2023), capital intensity is measured through ratio asset still to total assets (Chytia & Pradana, 2021;

Maulana et al., 2022; Septia Prihana et al., 2023), corporate social responsibility is measured use index disclosure based on Global Reporting Initiative G.4 standards (Yunistiyani & Tahar, 2017; Riyadh et al., 2022), as well as leverage measured using the Debt to Asset Ratio (Santini & Indrayani, 2020; Lemmuel & Sukadana, 2022; Hidayat & Fitria, 2018). Data analysis was carried out use panel data regression for combining time series and cross section data (Gujarati & Porter, 2009), with data processing using device EViews 13 software.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. *Object Overview Study*

Data used in study This is report finance in annual reports and reports company sustainability report sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the 2019-2023 period. The selection process sample use purposive sampling method with criteria that have been determined by the researcher. The number of companies that meet criteria as sample as many as 16 companies, with amount sample end as many as 72 samples.

B. *Statistical Test Descriptive*

Analysis statistics descriptive give description or description data that is seen from mean (average), median, maximum, minimum, standard values deviation, kurtosis and skewness (Ghozali, 2021). Statistical results descriptive in research This shown in the table following

Table 4.1 Statistical Test Results Descriptive

	Y	X1	X2	X3	X4
Mean	0,225784	0,180556	0,380209	0,463675	0,392471
Median	0,219349	0,000000	0,260716	0,450549	0,370354
Maximum	0,469417	1,000000	0,790385	0,747253	0,797094
Minimum	0,121903	0,000000	0,106610	0,230769	0,129736
Std. Dev	0,059860	0,387349	0,180434	0,130841	0,178177
Observations	72	72	72	72	72

Source: Data processed by researchers using E-Views 13 (2025)

The table above shows an average tax aggressiveness variable of 0.225 with a standard deviation of 0.059. The highest value of tax aggressiveness was 0.469, which was found in PT Barito Pacific Tbk in 2019. Meanwhile, the smallest value was 0.121, which was found in PT Astra Otoparts Tbk in 2023.

The average corporate income tax rate reduction variable is 0.180 with a standard deviation of 0.387. The largest value of the corporate income tax rate reduction is 1, while the smallest value is 0.

The average capital intensity variable is 0.380 with a standard deviation of 0.180. The largest capital intensity value is 0.790, which is PT Solusi Bangun Indonesia Tbk in 2019. While the smallest value is 0.106, which is PT Wismilak Inti Makmur Tbk in 2023.

The average corporate social responsibility (CSR) variable is 0.463 with a standard deviation of 0.130. The largest corporate social responsibility (CSR) value is 0.747, namely PT Impack Pratama Industri Tbk in 2023. While the smallest value is 0.230, namely PT Kalbe Farma Tbk in 2019.

The average leverage variable is 0.392 with a standard deviation of 0.178. The largest leverage value is 0.797, which is for PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk in 2023. Meanwhile, the smallest value is 0.129, which is for PT Industri Jamu & Farmasi Sido Muncul Tbk in 2023.

C. Estimate Panel Data Regression

Panel data regression begins with create 3 analysis models, namely the Common Effect, Fixed Effect, and Random Effect models. The Common Effect Model is the simplest model that does not require take into account dimensions individual and time, so that assumed that behavior company is The same in period time certain. The Common Effect Model uses method square smallest in do analysis. Meanwhile In the Fixed Effect Model, it is assumed that difference between individual can accepted from difference intercept and use technique dummy variables for catch difference intercept between company. While the Random Effect Model is a model that estimates panel data with assumptions that variables disturber can relate Good in a way individual and time. The Random Effect Model uses Generalized Least Square (GLS) method for do panel data estimation. The following is the results of the estimation model that have been done.

Table 4.2 Common Effect Model

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0,702933	0,043973	-15,98565	0,0000
X1	-0,038756	0,031084	-1,246825	0,2168
X2	0,066457	0,054965	1,209089	0,2309
X3	-0,375041	0,096258	-3,896209	0,0002
X4	0,111200	0,055758	1,994355	0,0502

R-Squared	0,213431	Mean dependent var	-0,659976
Adjusted R-Squared	0,166472	S.D. dependent var	0,108208
S.E. of regression	0,098791	Akaike info criterion	-1,724703
Sum squared resid	0,653899	Schwarz criterion	-1,566601
Log likelihood	67,08930	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1,661762
F-statistic	4,545019	Durbin-Watson stat	1,578154
Prob(F-statistic)	0,002620		

Source: Data processed by researchers using E-Views 13 (2025)

Table 4.3 Fixed Effect Model

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0,612197	0,062889	-9,734489	0,0000
X1	-0,036831	0,029517	-1,247775	0,2176
X2	0,227965	0,113508	2,008361	0,0497
X3	-0,291847	0,103156	-2,829172	0,0066
X4	0,079717	0,077401	1,029928	0,3077

R-Squared	0,461035	Mean dependent var	-0,659976
Adjusted R-Squared	0,277990	S.D. dependent var	0,108208
S.E. of regression	0,091945	Akaike info criterion	-1,713843
Sum squared resid	0,448058	Schwarz criterion	-1,113057
Log likelihood	80,698836	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1,474668
F-statistic	2,518700	Durbin-Watson stat	2,275009
Prob(F-statistic)	0,004767		

Source: Data processed by researchers using E-Views 13 (2025)

Table 4.4 Random Effect Model

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0,684875	0,047266	-14,48987	0,0000
X1	-0,037913	0,029153	-1,300486	0,1979
X2	0,083409	0,061964	1,346103	0,1828
X3	-0,342064	0,094365	-3,624887	0,0006
X4	0,107328	0,058921	1,821561	0,0730

	S.D.	Rho
Cross-section random	0,036429	0,1357
Idiosyncratic random	0,091945	0,8643

R-Squared	0,201733	Mean dependent var	-0,496348
Adjusted R-Squared	0,154075	S.D. dependent var	0,101915
S.E. of regression	0,092464	Sum squared resid	0,572824
F-statistic	4,232956	Durbin-Watson stat	1,777823
Prob(F-statistic)	0,004090		

R-Squared	0,210449	Mean dependent var	-0,659976
Sum squared resid	0,656378	Durbin-Watson stat	1,551515

Source: Data processed by researchers using E-Views 13 (2025)

D. Panel Data Regression Model Selection

After estimate three models, namely the Common Effect Model, Fixed Effect Model, and Random Effect Model, then done a number of approach for determine the best model to be used in testing. Model determination is carried out through the Chow test, Hausman test, and Lagrange multiplier test as following.

Uji Chow

The Chow test is a test that is carried out for determine the best model between the Common Effect Model and the Fixed Effect Model used in estimating panel data. Criteria determination is If mark probability (P-value) for cross section F > 0.05 (value significance) then the most appropriate model used is the Common Effect Model (CEM). On the other hand, if mark probability (P-value) for cross section F < 0.05 (value significance) then the most appropriate model used is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Table 4.5 Chow Test

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Effect Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	1,739179	(14,53)	0,0750
Cross-section Chi-square	27,218118	14	0,0180

Source: Data processed by researchers using E-Views 13 (2025)

In table 4.5 regarding chow test results, obtained the probability value is 0.075, namely more big from 0.05. Based on results said, obtained conclusion that from the chow test, the Common Effect Model is more suitable used compared to the Fixed Effect Model.

Hausman test

Hausman test is a test that is carried out for determine the best model between Fixed Effect Model and Random Effect Model. Criteria determination is If mark probability (P-value) for random cross section > 0.05 (value significance) then the most appropriate model used is the Random Effect Model (REM). On the other hand, if mark probability (P-value) for random cross section < 0.05 (value significance) then the appropriate model used is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Table 4.6 Hausman Test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	4,678123	4	0,3219

Source: Data processed by researchers using E-Views 13 (2025)

In Table 4.6, regarding the results of the Hausman test, the probability value obtained is 0.3219, which is greater than 0.05. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the Hausman test, the Random Effect Model is more suitable for use than the Fixed Effect Model.

Lagrange Multiplier Test

The Lagrange multiplier test is used to determine the best model between the Common Effects Model and the Random Effects Model. The criteria for determining this are: if the Breusch-pangan cross-section value is >0.05 (significant value), then the most appropriate model is the Common Effects Model (CEM). Conversely, if the Breusch-pangan cross-section value is <0.05 (significant value), then the appropriate model is the Random Effects Model (REM).

Table 4.7 Lagrange Multiplier Test

	Cross-section	Test Hypothesis Time	Both
Breusch-Pagan	1,286688	0,628221	1,914909
	(0,2567)	(0,4280)	(0,1664)

Source: Data processed by researchers using E-Views 13 (2025)

In Table 4.7, regarding the results of the Lagrange multiplier test, the probability value obtained is 0.1664, which is greater than 0.05. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the Lagrange multiplier test, the Common Effect Model is more suitable for use than the Random Effect Model.

Based on the three tests that have been conducted, it can be concluded that the Common Effect Model is the most appropriate model to use.

E. Assumption Test Classic

Normality Test

The basis for decision-making used in normality testing is that if the significance value (P-value) is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed. Conversely, if the significance value (P-value) is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that the data is not normally distributed (Ajija et al., 2011). The results of the normality test are presented in the following figure.

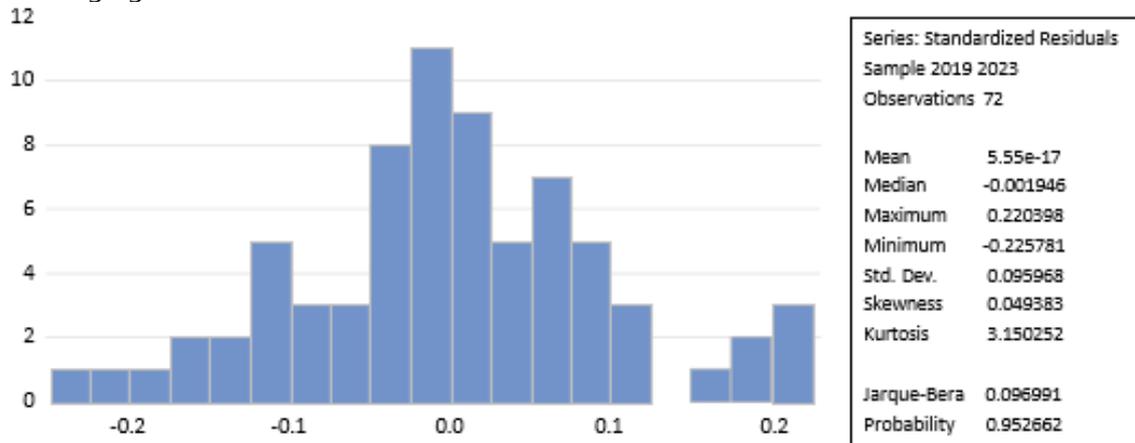| Series: Standardized Residuals	
Sample 2019 2023	
Observations 72	
Mean	5.55e-17
Median	-0.001946
Maximum	0.220398
Minimum	-0.225781
Std. Dev.	0.095968
Skewness	0.049383
Kurtosis	3.150252
Jarque-Bera	0.096991
Probability	0.952662

Figure 4.1 Normality Test Results (Source: Data processed by researchers using E-Views 13, 2025)

Based on the results of the normality test presented in Figure 4.1, the probability value is 0.952 or greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

The basis for decision-making in multicollinearity testing is that if the tolerance value is >0.10 or the VIF value is <10, then multicollinearity does not occur. Conversely, if the tolerance value is <0.10 or the VIF value is >10, then multicollinearity does occur (Ghozali, 2021). The results of the multicollinearity test are presented in the following table.

Table 4.8 Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	0,001934	14,26475	NA
X1	0,000966	1,287020	1,054641
X2	0,003021	6,011169	1,056275
X3	0,009266	9,537955	1,088554
X4	0,003109	5,782318	1,039410

Source: Data processed by researchers using E-Views 13 (2025)

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test presented in Table 4.2, the VIF value for all independent variables has a value of less than 10, so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity in the independent variables.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The basis for decision-making used in heteroscedasticity testing is that if the significance probability value is >0.05, there is no heteroscedasticity, and if the significance probability is <0.05, there is heteroscedasticity (Ghozali, 2021). The results of the heteroscedasticity test are presented in the following table.

Table 4.9 Heteroscedasticity Test Results

F-statistic	1,059079	Prob. F(4,67)	0,3837
Obs*R-squared	4,281733	Prob. Chi-Square(4)	0,3692
Scaled explained SS	3,986241	Prob. Chi-Square(4)	0,4079

Source: Data processed by researchers using E-Views 13 (2025)

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test presented in Table 4.3, the probability value is 0.383 or greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the residual data.

Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation testing was performed using the Lagrange multiplier test (LM test). If the Obs*R-squared probability value is < the significance value (0.05), then autocorrelation occurs. Conversely, if the Obs*R-squared probability value is > the significance value (0.05), then no autocorrelation occurs in the model used (Ajija et al., 2011). The results of the heteroscedasticity test are presented in the following table.

Table 4.10 Autocorrelation Test Results

F-statistic	1,496592	Prob. F(10,57)	0,1646
Obs*R-squared	14,97300	Prob. Chi-Square(10)	0,1330

Source: Data processed by researchers using E-Views 13 (2025)

Based on the results of the autocorrelation test presented in Table 4.4, the probability value is 0.164 or greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation in the residual data.

F. Analysis Panel Data Regression

Analysis panel data regression is used for analyze connection between variables dependent with variables independent using panel data that combines cross-section and time series data. The research This use analysis panel data regression because consists of of 4 variables independent that is decline rates tax corporate income (X1), capital intensity (X2), corporate social responsibility (X3), and leverage (X4) with using panel data. Test results is as following.

Uji F

In testing this, the basis taking decisions used is if mark significance not enough from 0.05 then can concluded that the regression model used Already appropriate so H0 is accepted. On the other hand, if mark significance more big from 0.05 then can concluded that the regression model used No appropriate so that H0 is rejected (Ajija et al., 2011).

Table 4.11 F Test

R-Squared	0,213431
Adjusted R-Squared	0,166472
S.E. of regression	0,098791
Sum squared resid	0,653899
Log likelihood	67,08930
F-statistic	4,545019
Prob(F-statistic)	0,002620

Source: Data processed by researchers using E-Views 13 (2025)

In this study, the F-test results can be seen in Table 4.5. The significance value is 0.002, or less than 0.05. This indicates that the regression model is suitable for use in this study. The results also indicate that the reduction in the corporate income tax rate, capital intensity, corporate social responsibility, and leverage simultaneously have a significant effect on tax aggressiveness.

t-test

If the significance value is <0.05, the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable. Conversely, if the significance value is >0.05, the independent variable does not have a significant effect on the dependent variable. In this study, the acceptance or rejection of the hypothesis is determined by the significance and direction of the effect of X on Y. If the probability is <0.05, there is a significant effect of X on Y (Ghozali, 2021). The results of the partial hypothesis test are as follows.

Table 4.12 Regression Result Equation

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0,702933	0,043973	-15,98565	0,0000
X1	-0,038756	0,031084	-1,246825	0,2168
X2	0,066457	0,054965	1,209089	0,2309
X3	-0,375041	0,096258	-3,896209	0,0002
X4	0,111200	0,055758	1,994355	0,0502

Source: Data processed by researchers using E-Views 13 (2025)

The regression equation is used to determine the form of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. The regression equation obtained based on Table 4.12 is as follows.

$$Y = -0.702 -0.038X1 +0.066X2 -0.375X3 +0.111X4$$

Information:

Y = Tax Aggressiveness

A = Intercept value (constant) B = Regression coefficient

X1 = Decrease in Corporate Income Tax Rate X2 = Capital Intensity

X3 = Corporate Social Responsibility

X4 = Leverage

Based on Table 4.12 and the regression model equation presented above, the following conclusions can be drawn.

1. The probability value of the corporate income tax rate reduction variable is 0.2168, or greater than 0.05 (significant value). This indicates that the corporate income tax rate reduction variable has no effect on tax aggressiveness. Therefore, the first hypothesis in this study (H1) is rejected.

2. The probability value of the capital intensity variable is 0.2309, or greater than 0.05 (the significance value). This indicates that the capital intensity variable has no effect on tax aggressiveness. Therefore, the second hypothesis in this study (H2) is rejected.

3. The probability value of the corporate social responsibility variable is 0.0002, which is less than 0.05 (the significance value), with a regression coefficient ($β3$) of -0.375. This indicates that the corporate social responsibility variable has a significant negative effect on tax aggressiveness. Thus, the third hypothesis in this study (H3) is accepted.

4. The probability value of the leverage variable is 0.0502, rounded to 0.05 (the significance value), with a regression coefficient ($β3$) of 0.111. This indicates that the leverage variable has a significant positive effect on tax aggressiveness. Thus, the fourth hypothesis in this study (H4) is accepted.

Coefficient of Determination Test (R Square)

In this test, the basis for decision-making used is that if the R Square value is closer to 1, it indicates that the independent variable's ability to influence the dependent variable will be stronger (Ajija et al., 2011). The results of the coefficient of determination test are as follows.

Table 4.13 Coefficient of Determination

R-Squared	0,213431
Adjusted R-Squared	0,166472
S.E. of regression	0,098791
Sum squared resid	0,653899
Log likelihood	67,08930
F-statistic	4,545019
Prob(F-statistic)	0,002620

Source: Data processed by researchers using E-Views 13 (2025)

Based on the determination coefficient results presented in Table 4.7, the R-Squared value is 0.213. Therefore, it can be concluded that the independent variables in this study, namely the reduction in corporate income tax rates, capital intensity, corporate social responsibility, and leverage, can influence the dependent variable, namely tax aggressiveness, by 21.3%. Meanwhile, 78.7% of the tax aggressiveness variable is influenced by other variables outside the regression model.

G. Discussion

1. Influence Reduction of Corporate Income Tax Rates Against Tax Aggressiveness

Hypothesis First in study This is decline rates tax influential body income positive to aggressiveness tax. After done testing, obtained results that decline rates tax income No influential to aggressiveness tax. With thus can concluded that hypothesis First study This rejected. This is means the more big or the more small decline rates tax applicable corporate income, then No can influence increase or decline aggressiveness taxes paid by the company. The decrease rates tax corporate income provided by the government No can reduce aggressiveness tax, because it affects company in carry out obligation taxation is company perceptions and actions That alone, not rates applicable taxes.

In terms of this company Already have a strategy or planning effective and used taxes for years make decline the rates given government No capable stop practice (Duhoon & Singh, 2023). Based on matter said, can concluded that with rates higher taxes even low, the company will Keep going implement a savings strategy tax in a way outside normal.

Beside that, there are also various factors that cause giving incentive from government in the form of decline rates tax No effective in reduce aggressiveness tax. These factors is complexity regulation taxation that creates Lots gap, start from various exceptions, reductions, and things others who provide opportunity to company as must tax for do aggressiveness tax through subtraction obligation tax. With matter that, however much size decline rates taxes imposed by the government, companies will still utilise profit from gaps regulation taxation, as has been implemented by the company.

On the other hand, the government give incentive in the form of decline rates tax due to existence situation the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia which is not only impact on declining public health but also weakening the country's economy. Through Law No. 2 of 2020 Article 5 paragraph (1), it is stipulated that rates tax reduced body income from 25% to 22% applicable

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start year 2020 to 2021 taxes, and applies next. The Covid-19 pandemic has make existence pressure competition that drives company for use various strategies for profitability can persist. Ofori-Owusu et al. (2024) stated that company prioritize aspect sustainability, so that tend will still maintain the tax strategy that has been in place This used by companies for ensure success term long. This make company act Be careful in do something change of action or change policies, as well as No fooled with regulations that are temporary or situational. Increase or decline rates tax body income is authority government and outside control company. Therefore that, the company will more choose for using a consistent tax strategy, without change its tax strategy.

Research result This opposite with theory agency, where manager as agent No interested for utilise policy decline rates tax for carry out more tax strategies aggressive although there is opportunity for do matter that. That thing because during the pandemic, managers No too focus on changing the aggressive tax strategy, but rather tend prioritize improvement profit company. In addition, companies also tend to for maintain the existing tax strategy used during years and act Be careful in implementing tax strategies new Because regulation government nature dynamic and can changed at any time.

2. The Influence of Capital Intensity on Tax Aggressiveness

Hypothesis second in study This is capital intensity influential positive to aggressiveness tax. After done testing, obtained results that capital intensity is not influential to aggressiveness tax. With thus can concluded that hypothesis second study This rejected. Research results This in line with research conducted by Nisadiyanti & Yuliandhari, (2021) and Rochmah & Oktaviani, (2021) which stated that capital intensity is not influential to aggressiveness tax. This is show that company No capable utilise burden depreciation in frame aggressiveness tax through subtraction profit before tax.

Fixed assets used by companies for support activity operational company. Fixed assets owned company utilized in a way maximum for increase profit operational company. In terms of economy, goals company is get maximum profit, namely with utilise assets he owns for produce big profits.

Sector companies manufacturing is processing companies material standard become material half So or goods so, so that company sector manufacturing attached with the production process. Production process need investment large assets like machines, equipment, and so on. This show that companies (especially sector manufacturing) no use investment asset still as method for do savings tax through burden depreciation attached to an asset fixed. Investment asset still done company for support the production process and maximize profit. High and low mark asset still company No influential to big small aggressiveness taxes paid company. In other words, a company that has asset stay high No utilise burden depreciation asset still for reduce amount taxes that must be paid company pay.

Research result This opposite with theory agency, where manager as manager No always utilize company funds for invested in form asset still with objective for savings tax. Manufacturing companies invest in assets still with objective for get benefit main that is for support activity production or operational company. In the corner view fiscal, company of course can utilise burden depreciation on assets still as reducer profit hit tax (deductible expense) However, through results study this, utilization asset still as reducer tax is not objective main companies (especially sector manufacturing), because asset still used for activity production and operations company for maximize profit.

3. The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on Tax Aggressiveness

Hypothesis third in study This is corporate social responsibility influential negative to aggressiveness tax. After done testing, obtained results that corporate social responsibility has influence negative and significant to aggressiveness tax. With thus can concluded that hypothesis third study This accepted. Research results This in line with research conducted by Kurniawati, (2019), Andhari & Sukartha, (2017), and Andariesta & Suryarini, (2023) which states that corporate social responsibility has an influence negative to aggressiveness tax.

Companies that do corporate social responsibility activities tend to own positive image Because notice aspect economic, environmental and social, as well as contribute to welfare worker and society. Increasingly big corporate social responsibility disclosure in the Sustainability Report, then the more No aggressive company in obligation taxation. Extensive disclosure of corporate social responsibility No used company for avoid or save burden the tax in a way aggressive, but rather for add trust public to activities carried out by the company. Through matter said, the company try for create trust public so that the company can accepted by society and obtain positive image.

Companies that have awareness will the importance of corporate social responsibility tends to own high awareness to obligation taxation. This matter due to taxes paid by companies will used for interest society and state, in form facility general, services general, and so on. In carrying out obligation appropriate taxation with regulation taxation, company currently reflect his concern to environment and society around. Similarly such as corporate social responsibility, payments tax to government is one of the obligations and responsibilities companies that must filled with Thus, compliance company to regulation taxation precisely will add trust public and image positive company.

Research result This in line with theory legitimacy that describes existence social contract between company with society, where continuity company can threatened if public own view that company violate social contract. With Thus, the company will submit to existing social contract through implementation obligations and responsibilities, namely corporate social responsibility and payment appropriate tax with regulation taxation.

4. The Effect of Leverage on Tax Aggressiveness

Hypothesis First in study This is leverage influential positive to aggressiveness tax. After done testing, obtained results that leverage has an effect positive and significant to aggressiveness tax. With thus can concluded that hypothesis fourth study This accepted. Research results This consistent with research conducted by Dewi & Pernamasari, (2022) and Amalia, (2021) which stated that leverage has an effect positive to aggressiveness tax.

Leverage reflects the company's total debt ratio, both short-term debt and long-term debt long and long-term debt short, which is used for finance assets owned by the company. In accordance with regulation taxation in force in Indonesia, interest expense is a deductible expense that can be reduce burden taxes that must be paid paid by the company. The high debt ratio shows that company more choose financing with debt. The more tall debt ratio, then the more high level aggressiveness taxes paid by the company. This is prove that company utilise source funding from debt (leverage) as one of the method for do savings aggressive taxation, through interest expense attached to the company's debt so that reduce profit hit tax.

Research result This in line with draft theory agency that explains that company as agent act in accordance with interests. Through debt financing, companies do effort for reduce taxes

that must be paid paid. In case this, the party management implement a savings strategy aggressive taxation as form use authority or the power granted government as principal for calculate and report the taxes he paid. Through debt financing, companies get benefit besides fulfilled his company funding sources, namely interest charges attached to debt can utilized by the parties management company for do aggressiveness tax.

V. CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

Study This own objective for know influence decline rates tax corporate income, capital intensity, corporate social responsibility, and leverage against aggressiveness tax company manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019-2023 period. Based on test results and statistical data analysis, researchers get a number of conclusion. First, the decline rates tax body income does not influential to aggressiveness taxes, so that hypothesis First in study This rejected. Capital intensity is not influential to aggressiveness taxes, so that hypothesis second in study This rejected. Furthermore, corporate social responsibility has influence negative to aggressiveness tax, where the more wide disclosure of corporate social responsibility as stated in the sustainability report, then the more low level aggressiveness taxes paid by the company, so that hypothesis third in study This accepted. Furthermore, leverage has influence positive to aggressiveness tax, where the more tall level use of debt by the company, then the more tall aggressiveness taxes paid company, so that hypothesis fourth in study This accepted.

B. Limitations

Following is a number of limitations in study This:
1. A number of company in sector manufacturing No publish sustainability reports especially in 2019 to 2020, so that samples used in study not enough complete.
2. The results of data processing have been done produce relative R-Square value low, which means that in this model, the variable independent only can explain variables dependent by 21.3%. Meanwhile, 78.7% of the variables aggressiveness tax influenced by other variables outside the regression model that are not researched.

C. Suggestion

Based on the above limitations, then following is a suggestion for study furthermore.
1. Researchers furthermore expected can add other variables that are more describe factor influence to aggressiveness tax like profitability, intensity supplies, connections politics, and so on.
2. Researchers furthermore expected can research sector others who have not Lots investigated like sector mining, real estate, banking, state-owned enterprises, and so on.

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