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THE EFFECT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PROFITABILITY ON TAX AVOIDANCE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine and prove the effect of Corporate social responsibility and profitability on tax avoidance. This research was conducted by quantitative methods.The research data used is secondary data. The population in this study is property and real estate sub sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020 – 2022. Sample selection uses purposive sampling technique. The analysis technique used is multiple linear regression analysis. The results of the study show that Corporate social responsibility has no effect on tax avoidance. Meanwhile, profitability shows that there is a negative influence on tax avoidance.

Keywords: Tax avoidance, Corporate social responsibility, Profitability, Agency Theory

INTRODUCTION

Tax refers to the amount that individuals or organizations are required to pay to the state as a result of legal requirements. Taxes are paid to the government without direct benefit and are used to fund government needs for the welfare of the people. Taxes support economic growth by building infrastructure, providing subsidies and state spending (Juliana et al., 2020).

Minister of Finance Sri Mulyani at the APBN Realization Press Conference revealed that the state budget revenue in 2022 reached IDR 2.626,4 trillion. As the economic recovery continued and expanded, the realization increased by 30,6%. Tax revenue accounted for IDR2.034,5 trillion of the total state revenue realization, an increase of 31.4% from IDR1.547,8 trillion in 2021. In accordance with the objectives of Perpres 98/2022, tax revenue managed to increase by 34,3%, above the tax growth in 2021 of 19,3% (Kemenkeu.go.id, 2023). This explains that most of the government's revenue realization comes from its tax revenue. Therefore, the government continues to strive to increase its tax revenue so that it can be used to finance growth for the benefit of the Indonesian people.

However in reality, the government and taxpayers have different goals. The government views taxes as a source of state wealth necessary for the progress of the country. For companies that are included in taxpayers, taxes are among the biggest costs that can reduce their net income. Because of this conflict of objectives, companies often try to reduce their tax obligations by carrying out tax avoidance activities (Novriyanti & Dalam, 2020).

One way to avoid taxes is through tax avoidance (TA), where businesses will legally reduce tax costs while still complying with the requirements of tax law. The complexity and uniqueness of this issue stems from the fact that tax avoidance in this situation is not illegal. However, on the other hand, this action is not expected by the government. The self-assessment mechanism used by the Indonesian government in its tax collection system is something that stimulates tax avoidance. The application of this mechanism creates opportunities for taxpayers (WP) to manage the cost of taxes to be paid (Stawati, 2020).

The case of the Panama documents is one example of tax evasion issues in 2016. The document contains a list of prominent global clients who seem to want to hide their assets from tax reporting in their country. The revelation of "The Panama Papers" revealed 2.961 identities of people or businesses from Indonesia. An example is PT Ciputra Development, Tbk, the largest property and real estate company in Indonesia. Apparently, they have implemented TA, namely by

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keeping assets worth up to USD 1,6 M or IDR 21,6 T secret to avoid paying state taxes (CNN Indonesia, 2016).

Another tax avoidance phenomenon, among others, occurred at PT Adaro Energy Tbk, which is thought to be involved in a TA case that occurred in 2019. PT Adaro Energy Tbk was charged with carrying out TA activities through the use of transfer pricing, which is diverting large amounts of income from Indonesia to companies in countries with low or no tax rates. This allegedly occurred in 2009 – 2017. As a result, the company only paid Rp1,75 trillion less in taxes than required by Indonesian law (CNBC Indonesia, 2019).

The Director General of Taxes presented the findings of the fiscal year which is estimated to reduce state revenue by around Rp68,7 billion every year. The Tax Justice Network revealed the data which estimates that Indonesia will suffer losses of up to US$ 4,86 billion or Rp68,7 trillion rupiah annually due to tax evasion. According to the Tax Justice Network, as much as US$ 4,78 billion or Rp67,6 trillion of this amount is domestic corporate tax evasion. Individual taxpayers contributed the rest, which was worth US$ 78,83 million or almost Rp1,1 billion. According to the Director General of Taxes, transactions between parties that have special ties both domestically and internationally cause tax evasion (Kontan.co.id, 2020).

Based on the above phenomenon, it is clear that Indonesia has a poor level of tax payment compliance, which is one of the signs of tax avoidance activities. Tax avoidance is actually legal, but it creates problems for the government because it allows taxpayers to pay less tax but still within the limits of the law (Moeljono, 2020). Tax avoidance will have a significant impact on state tax revenues, but the Directorate General of Taxes has not been able to take decisive action.

A company's decision to conduct tax avoidance can be influenced by various factors, including corporate social responsibility (CSR). Corporate CSR costs can be utilized to reduce the tax burden. Based on Government Regulation No. 93/2010, companies can deduct up to 5% of their fiscal gross income for expenses related to certain types of donations, such as for research and development, disaster relief, education, sports, and social infrastructure development. This can be used by companies as a means of managing their taxes. Therefore, it is possible for corporate taxes to be lowered without contradicting established tax regulations.

Several previous researchers have examined the effect of CSR on tax avoidance, with varying degrees of success. Research by Agustina & Hakim (2021), Aryatama & Raharja (2021), and Zoebar & Miftah (2020) states that CSR has a negative impact on tax avoidance. When a company increases the amount of CSR it discloses, the company's tax avoidance decreases. On the other hand, studies by Rohyati & Suripto (2021), Setiawati & Adi (2020), Juliana, et al. (2020) explain that CSR has a unidirectional impact on tax avoidance. A company is more likely to use a tax avoidance strategy when more CSR is disclosed.

Another factor that may have an impact on tax avoidance is profitability. Profitability is a method to evaluate how well management handles the company's assets as shown through the company's profit. The amount of profit generated by a company depends on the level of profitability. The company's profit is the basis for how much tax rate the company should pay. The income tax rate will increase along with revenue growth.

Research by Anggriantari & Purwantini (2020), Jusman & Nosita (2020), and Stawati (2020) suggests that profitability has a negative impact on TA. The tax avoidance carried out by the company decreases as profitability increases. Different facts found in the research of Yanti & Yasa (2022), Tanjaya & Nazir (2021), and Novriyanti & Dalam (2020) suggest that profitability has a positive influence on tax avoidance. Thus, tax avoidance increases along with profits.

The existence of different results in the various studies that have been shown above is the basis for this study. In addition to this, the problem of tax avoidance is a complex and unusual occurrence because, although it does not violate regulations, the government does not want it because it is detrimental to the state.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESIS FORMULATION

Agency Theory

Agency relationship is an arrangement in which the principal hires an agent to carry out work for the principal's wishes by giving decision-making authority to the agent (Jensen & Meckling, 2012). There are times when this agency bond creates a conflict of interest or creates problems between the two parties. The problem arises because shareholders and managers seek to fulfill their own interests. As principals or shareholders expect a more and faster return on investment, while managers seek to get bonuses or incentives commensurate with their performance in managing the company.

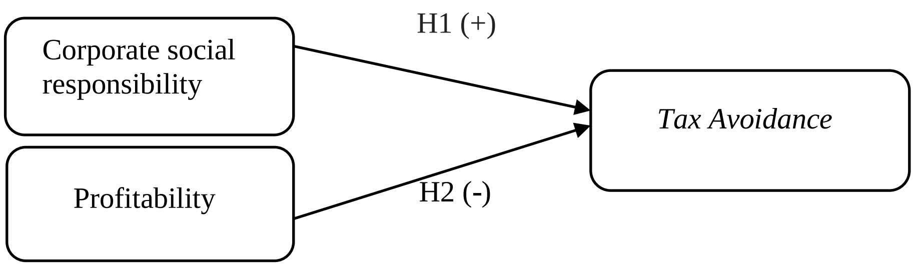
Agency theory, which is realized in agency relationships, often has differences in information received by principals and agents (Rahmawati, 2015). Where the company manager or agent keeps more access to company information than the principal. This difference in information between the principal and the agent is what causes the difference in interests.

On this basis, agency theory and corporate tax avoidance activities are interrelated. The interests of the government as the principal conflict with the interests of company managers. For the government in charge of collecting taxes, tax revenues are used to support national growth. Meanwhile, company managers interpret taxes as a financial cost that makes the company's income decrease. This allows companies to implement less effective strategies to reduce their tax burden in an effort to maximize their business success.

Theoretical Framework

The following framework illustrates the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

Image 1 Theoretical Framework



Hypothesis Formulation

The Effect of Corporate social responsibility on Tax Avoidance

The company's commitment to upholding moral principles, promoting economic growth, and improving the living standards of employees, the wider community, and local communities is known as CSR. Corporate CSR is a means of establishing relationships with company stakeholders.

CSR activities carried out by companies require costs. These costs can reduce the company's profit or profit. The lower the profit received, the smaller the tax burden that must be deposited by the company to the government as the tax collector. Therefore, CSR costs may be utilized by companies as an effort to reduce the tax burden paid. High CSR costs are a sign that businesses generally avoid paying taxes.

The explanation above is in accordance with the results of research reviewed by Krisyadi & Anita (2022), Setiawati & Adi (2020), and Rohyati & Suripto (2020) which prove that CSR has a positive impact on tax avoidance. Based on this explanation, the hypothesis formed is:

H1: CSR has a positive influence on tax avoidance.

Effect of Profitability on Tax Avoidance

Profitability can be assessed through ROA. The higher ROA value indicates that the greater the profit generated by the company. As agents, company managers always optimize company profits.

The company's profit value has a unidirectional correlation with the company's tax burden. This means that a greater level of profitability can lead to increased corporate tax costs. Therefore, companies need to prepare to pay off taxes on the profits received. With the support of the amount of profit achieved, it is possible that the company will avoid manipulating its taxes because it is considered not difficult to pay off taxes.

Research that has been reviewed by Jusman & Nosita (2020), Fauziah & Kurnia (2021), and Prasetyo & Arif (2022) suggests that company profitability has a negative impact on tax avoidance. Based on the explanation described, the hypothesis can be proposed:

H2: Profitability has a negative effect on Tax Avoidance

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Variables and Operational Definition of Variables

There are 2 variables in this research, namely the dependent variable and the independent variable. Tax avoidance is the dependent variable, while Corporate social responsibility and profitability are independent variables.

Dependent Variable

As long as it is in line with tax laws and regulations, tax avoidance is a legal way for taxpayers to minimize their taxes. The strategies and tactics used usually take advantage of loopholes in tax laws and policies to minimize the amount of tax payable. Measurement of tax avoidance can use ETR. The ETR formula according to Hanlon & Heitzman (2010) is:

$$\mathrm{ETR} = \frac{\text{Total Taxes Expenses}}{\text{Pre} - \text{tax income}}$$

Independent Variable

Corporate social responsibility

The first independent variable in this research is based on indicators from the GRI Standard. This research uses GRI-G4 with 91 disclosure indicators. An indicator item gets one point if disclosed in the sustainability report, and zero if not disclosed. Referring to previous research, namely from Aryatama & Raharja (2021), the formula used is as follows:

$$CSRDi = \frac{\Sigma\,\mathrm{Xi}}{n}$$

Profitability

Profitability is a financial indicator that assesses the capacity of a business to create profits. The measurement of profitability in this research uses the ROA ratio. The following ROA formula according to Kurniasih & Sari (2013) is:

$$\mathrm{ROA} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

Population and Sample

The population in this research uses 84 property and real estate sub-sector companies that have been listed on the IDX in 2020 – 2022. This population selection is based on the research findings of Awaliah et al., (2022) which suggest that property and real estate sector companies have certainly been involved in tax avoidance in the last 5 years. Determination of sample data for this research uses a nonprobability sampling method with purposive sampling technique. Sample withdrawal by purposive sampling needs to be done because not all samples meet the criteria set by the author. The property and real estate sub-sector companies included in the sample in this research must meet the following requirements:

1. Listed consecutively on the IDX in 2020 – 2022.
2. Financial reports are published consistently in the period 2020 – 2022.
3. The company does not bear losses in the period 2020 – 2022.
4. Consistently disclosing CSR in its annual report during the period 2020 – 2022.

ANALYSIS METHOD

Multiple linear regression is a data analysis method applied in research because there are two independent variables and one dependent variable. The SPSS program was used in processing the research data. Before running the regression analysis, the steps taken were to run descriptive statistical tests and classical assumption tests.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Description of Research Objects

The population of this research consists of property and real estate sub-sector companies that have been listed on the IDX during 2020 – 2022. The sample selection utilizes a purposive sampling approach. The following table shows the sample selection process with reference to the criteria described in the previous chapter.

Table 1 Research Sample

No.	Description	Total
	Population: Property and real estate sub-sector companies	84
1.	Not listed consecutively on the IDX in the period 2020 – 2022.	(17)
2.	Financial reports were published inconsistently in the period 2020 – 2022.	(7)
3.	The company incurred losses during the period 2020 – 2022.	(40)
4.	Does not consistently disclose CSR in its annual report during the period 2020 – 2022.	0
	Research Sample	20
	Number of Observations (N) = 20 x 3	60

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

This analysis aims to obtain a general description of the data such as the lowest, maximum, mean, and standard deviation values of each variable. The following table presents the findings of the descriptive statistical test.

Table 2 Descriptive Statistical Analysis Results

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
ETR	60	0,0001	0,9495	0,079201	0,1652045
CSR	60	0,0879	0,7033	0,434615	0,1687852
Profitability	60	0,0001	0,1997	0,039926	0,0389422

Normality Test

This test intends to reveal that the variables in the research are normally distributed. If normality occurs, the residuals can be said to be normal. The KS non-parametric statistical test is one of the methods used to see if the research data is normally distributed. The hypotheses on which the K-S Test is based are:

H_0 = Normal distribution

HA = Distribution is not normal

A sig.value > 0,05 means that the data is normally distributed and H0 can be accepted. However, if the sig. <0,05, the data distribution is not normal or deviant so that H0 is rejected.

Table 3 Normality Test Results

	Unstandardized Residual
N	60
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	0,062
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0,200

The K-S test that has been carried out shows that the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value is 0,200. This value is far above 0.05, which means that the data in the research is normally distributed and H_0 is accepted.

Multicollinearity Test

Ghozali (2018) suggests the purpose of this test is to see in the regression model there is no correlation between the independent variables. A proper regression model is that there is no relationship between the independent variables. The values used to check multicollinearity are the VIF value and the tolerance value. The presence of multicollinearity in the regression model is indicated by a VIF value ≥ 10 or a tolerance value ≤ 0,10.

Table 4 Multicollinearity Test Results

Independent Variable	Statistic Multikolinearitas		Conclusions
	Tolerance	VIF	
CSR	0,999	1,001	There is no multicollinearity
Profitability	0,999	1,001	There is no multicollinearity

According to the table, it shows that all the independent variables in this research obtained tolerance values not <0,10, which means that there is no correlation between the independent variables. Furthermore, it can also be noted that the VIF value of each independent variable obtained a value far from 10. Therefore, the conclusion drawn is that there is no multicollinearity between variables.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Ghozali (2018) explains that the heteroscedacity test is used to identify the inequality of residual variances between observation periods. The regression model is said to be feasible when heteroscedacity does not occur. The test conducted to test the heteroscedacity test in this study is the Glejser test. The sig value. > 0,05 is an indication that there is no heteroscedacity.

Table 5 Heteroscedasticity Test Results

	Unstandardized Coefficients		t	Sig
	B	Std. Error		
CSR	-,035	0,89	-,392	0,696
Profitability	-,650	0,385	-1,687	0,097

Table 4.5 shows that the findings of the heteroscedasticity test conducted with the Glejser Test do not occur heteroscedasticity. This is shown by the significance value which is above 0,05.

Autocorrelation Test

Based on Ghozali (2018) this test is carried out intending to see if there is a relationship between residuals in the current year and the previous period. The thing that triggers the emergence of autocorrelation is the presence of residuals that are not mutually independent between one observation and another. The Durbin - Watson test is a test that can be used to see if there is autocorrelation in the regression model. It is concluded that there is no autocorrelation when du < dw < 4 - du.

Table 2 Autocorrelation Test Result

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
0,583a	0,339	0,316	1,39567	2,002

Based on the table above shows the Durbin - Watson value of 2,002. The du value (upper limit) for a sample (N) of 60, the number of independent variables (k) of 2 is 1,6518, then the value of 4 - du obtained is 2,3482. With that, the DW value is not smaller than du and < 4 - du, so the conclusion obtained is that no autocorrelation is found.

Multiple Regression Analysis

Based on Ghozali (2018), regression analysis aims to examine the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The multiple linear analysis method used in the research intends to determine the effect of CSR and profitability on tax avoidance.
Table 4.7 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Table 7 Multiple Regression Analysis Result

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	0,166	0,059		2,809	0,007
CSR	-0,057	0,120	-0,058	-0,475	0,636
Profitability	-1,559	0,521	-0,368	-2,991	0,004

Based on the processing that has been carried out, the multiple linear regression model obtained is:

$$Y = 0,166 – 0,057X1 - 1,559X2 + e$$

The conclusions obtained from the above equation are as follows:

a. The constant value shows a positive direction with a value of 0,166, which means that if CSR and profitability are considered fixed, then tax avoidance is worth 0,166.
b. The CSR regression coefficient (X1) is -0,057 which explains that if CSR increases by 1, then tax avoidance decreases by -0,057.
c. The profitability regression coefficient (X2) is -1,559 which means that when profitability increases by 1, tax avoidance decreases by -1,559.

Determination Coefficient Test

Table 8 Test Result of the Coefficient of Determination

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
0,374[a]	0,140	0,110	0,1558826

According to table 4.8, the adjusted R2 value is 0.110, which means that 11% of the variation in the dependent variable, namely tax avoidance, can be explained by the independent variables, namely CSR and profitability. However, other factors that are not part of this research model can interpret 89%.

Statistical Test F

Table 9 Statistical Test F Result

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Regression	0,225	2	0,113	4,634	0,014[b]
Residual	1,385	57	0,024		
Total	1,610	59			

The findings of the F statistical test in table 4.9 show that simultaneously the independent variables, namely, CSR and profitability, affect the dependent variable, namely, TA. This is indicated by the sig value. 0,014 < 0,05.

Statistical Test t

Table 10 Statistical Test t Result

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	0,166	0,059		2,809	0,007
CSR	-0,057	0,120	-0,058	-0,475	0,636
Profitability	-1,559	0,521	-0,368	-2,991	0,004

The findings of the t statistical test contained in table 4.7 state that the CSR variable does not have a significant effect on TA. It can be seen from the significant level on the CSR variable worth 0.636> 0.05. However, the profitability variable indicates that there is a negative influence on tax avoidance. Evidenced by the calculated t value of -2.991 and sig level. 0.004 which is still below 0.05.

Interpretation of Result

The effect of Corporate Social Responsibility on Tax Avoidance

H1 of this research proposes that CSR has an influence on tax avoidance. Based on the findings of multiple linear regression analysis, it is stated that CSR does not affect tax avoidance so that the first hypothesis is not supported. The relatively low CSR disclosure of companies causes CSR to not have a large enough contribution to influence tax avoidance. This explains that the company's capacity to pay taxes is not influenced by the social responsibility implemented by the company. Companies that practice social responsibility are considered environmentally conscious and environmentally conscious businesses also care about their corporate tax payments. By obeying taxes, it is considered to participate in supporting the government's efforts to encourage development and improve the quality of the environment.

The findings of this study are supported by Prasetyo & Arif's research (2022) which states that tax avoidance is not influenced by corporate social responsibility. The findings of this study also agree with the research of Rahma, et al., (2022) which found that there was no effect of CSR on tax avoidance. The level of corporate tax avoidance is not affected by the high level of CSR disclosure.

Effect of Profitability on Tax Avoidance

H2 is that profitability has a negative effect on tax avoidance. The table of findings of multiple linear regression analysis shows that the significance level of the profitability variable is below 0.05 and the coefficient value is -1.559 and the t value is -2.991, so the second hypothesis is accepted. This value means that profitability has a negative effect on tax avoidance. The amount of tax avoidance by the company decreases as profitability increases. Companies with high profitability are able to cover all their costs including tax expenses. The company prefers to pay off its tax debt rather than having to use a tax avoidance strategy. This will benefit the company because it can improve its reputation in the eyes of stakeholders, the public and the government as tax collectors.

This finding is in line with the research reviewed by Prasetyo & Arif (2022) which suggests that profitability has a negative impact on tax avoidance. On the other hand, research from Fauziah & Kurnia (2021) also proves the same thing that profitability has a negative impact on TA.

CONCLUSIONS

Summary

This study aims to examine the effect of corporate social responsibility and profitability on tax avoidance. The research sample consists of 60 property and real estate sub-sector companies listed on the IDX in 2020 - 2022. The conclusion obtained after conducting data processing to data interpretation is that CSR has no effect on tax avoidance, which means that the amount of CSR disclosure carried out by the company does not affect the level of corporate tax avoidance. Meanwhile, profitability has a negative effect on tax avoidance, which means that the higher the company's profitability, the smaller the level of corporate tax avoidance.

Limitations

The author realizes that there are limitations in carrying out the research. The limitations of this research are:

1. The small sample of research used, this study uses samples from 2020 to 2022.
2. The low adjusted R2 value of 11% means that there are still many variables that are not included in the study that can have an impact on tax avoidance.

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