VOLUME 22 I NOMOR 1 I JUNE 2022

JURNAL EKONOMI

https://ejournal.worldconference.id/index.php/eko

eISSN: 2685-3264

The Effect of Tax Planning, Profitability and Leverage on Firm Value in Food and Beverage Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017 To 2021

Tri Aryantara Saputra, Ibnu Fajarudin
Department of Accounting, Narotama University
Jl. Arief Rachman Hakim, No.51, 601171, Surabaya, Indonesia
triaryantara@gmail.com, Ibnu.Fajarudin@narotama.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the influence of tax planning, profitability and leverage on firm value. This study uses a quantitative approach in the form of financial statements of food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017 to 2021. The sampling technique used in this study used a purposive sampling approach, the number of samples used in this study were 90 samples. The results of testing the first hypothesis (H1) show that tax planning has no effect on firm value. The results of testing the second hypothesis (H2) show that profitability has an effect on firm value. The results of testing the third hypothesis (H3) show that leverage has an effect on firm value. The results of testing the fourth hypothesis (H4) show that Tax Planning, Profitability and Leverage have an effect simultaneously on Firm Value. In the following, there are some research limitations found in this study, namely in this study, the limitation of the problem lies in tax planning, profitability and leverage on firm value. In this study, researchers used food and beverage companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017 to 2021. The results of this study can be used as one of the considerations in making decisions to invest. As for the company, the results of this study are expected to be able to evaluate and increase the value of the company.

Keyword:
Firm Value, Leverage, Profitability and Tax Planning.

1. Introduction

According to Muslim & Junaidi (2020) A company is established with the main mission to maximize corporate value through added value from shareholder investment. This maximum company value can be achieved through a financial management process with one financial policy that can have an impact on other financial decisions which ultimately affect the value of the company. Every company is required to increase the value of its company, because the higher the value of the company, the more interested investors will be to invest. The value of the company will be reflected in the stock price of the company. Corporate value is a very important aspect for the sustainability of a company.

In the long term, the company always tries to maintain its business excellence to increase the value of the company. Firm value is an investor's perception of a company which is often associated with stock prices. High corporate value is the desire of company owners, because a high value indicates high shareholder prosperity. Optimization of company value which is the company's goal can be achieved through the implementation of the financial management function, where every financial decision taken will affect other financial decisions and have an impact on company value. Firm value is the company's ability as shown by the share price formed by the demand and supply of the capital market which reflects society's assessment of the company's ability (Harmono, 2017:233).

The first factor that can affect company value is tax planning. Tax planning is a method of fulfilling tax obligations in accordance with applicable laws, but the tax burden payable can be kept to a minimum in order to obtain the desired profit and liquidity (Suandy, 2017). Companies that carry out tax planning have a lower tax rate. Tax planning is done to increase the value of the company, so that management looks good in the eyes of shareholders.

The second factor that can affect company value is profitability, according to Kasmir (2021) that the profitability ratio is a ratio for assessing a company's ability to make a profit. This ratio is also a measure of the level of effectiveness for the management of a company. Companies that succeed in increasing profitability every year will attract the interest of many investors. The increasing profitability will make the value of the company will also increase.

The third factor that can affect company value is leverage. Leverage is a ratio that calculates the extent to which funds are provided by creditors, as well as a ratio that compares total debt to the total assets of a company, so if investors see a company with high assets but also high risk of leverage, they will think twice about investing in the company. Because it is feared that these high assets will be obtained from debt which will increase investment risk if the company cannot pay off its obligations on time so that it can reduce the value of the company.

This study uses a food and beverage company because there is a phenomenon that has occurred in Indonesia related to a decrease in revenue so that it can reduce the value of the company, namely PT. Garudafood Putra Putri Jaya Tbk (GOOD), for example, experienced a significant decline in profit. There was a decrease in profits of 20.17%, causing a decrease in the value of the company because it indicated that the company would contain bad news information, this was also experienced by the issuer PT. Mayora Indah Tbk (MYOR) for the first three months of 2019. During this period, the company's profit slightly decreased by 0.5% to IDR 466.34 billion. Meanwhile, in the first quarter of last year, the company's profit was IDR 468.71 billion (www.investasi.kontan.co.id).

1.1. Signal Theory

According to Brigham & Houston (2018:150) a signal is an action taken by a company to provide guidance to investors about how management views the company's prospects. This signal is in the form of information about what has been done by management to realize the wishes of the owner. Signals can be in the form of information stating that the company is better than other companies. The main focus of signal theory is to communicate actions taken by internal companies that cannot be directly observed by parties outside the company. This information can be useful for outsiders, especially investors when they are able to capture and interpret these signals as positive or negative signals.

1.2. Firm Value

The main goal of the company is to maximize the value of the company is very important for a company, because by maximizing the value of the company it also means maximizing the prosperity of shareholders which is the main goal of the company. The higher the stock price, the higher the firm value, high firm value will make the market believe not only in the company's current performance but also in the company's prospects in the future. According to Sudana (2015:23) Firm value is the perception of investors towards the company, the purpose of increasing the value of the company cannot be separated from the motivation to maximize profits obtained by shareholders, who are also the owners of the company. The higher the stock price, the company value and prosperity of the shareholders also increases. According to Hanafi & Halim (2018:4) The value of the company consists of the value of debt and shares. maximize shareholder prosperity, constant debt value, the company value will be maximum. shareholder prosperity often translates into an increase in stock market prices, increasing the value of the company is an achievement that is in accordance with the wishes of the owners, because by increasing the value of the company, the welfare of the owners will also increase.

Firm value in this study uses Price to Book Value (PBV). According to Welly et al. (2019), companies that grow in good conditions have a Price to Book Value (PBV) of more than one, meaning that the stock price is greater than the company's book value. , the higher the Price to Book Value (PBV), it means that the market believes in the company's prospects. Price to Book Value (PBV) also shows how far a company is able to create company value relative to the amount of capital invested. For companies that are running well, this ratio generally reaches above one, indicating that the company's stock value is greater than company book value. A high Price to Book Value reflects a good level of affluence of shareholders. According to Husnan (2015:84) Price to Book Value This ratio describes how much the market appreciates the book value of a company's shares. Price To Book Value describes how much the market values the book value of a company's shares.

1.3. Tax Planning

According to Suandy (2017)Tax planning is a process of organizing the business of taxpayers or groups of taxpayers in such a way that their tax debts, both income tax and other taxes, are in the minimum position, as long as this is possible either by statutory provisions. taxation. In addition, tax planning is the first step in tax management. In each stage, the collection and research of tax regulations is carried out so that the types of tax-saving measures that can be carried out can be selected. Christiani et al. (2022) The tax burden borne by corporate or corporate tax subjects requires good planning, therefore a tax strategy is absolutely necessary to achieve an optimal company. Good tax strategy and planning and of course it must be legal, will be able to encourage companies to be able to compete with other companies.

1.4. Profitability

According to Hery (2018:104) the profitability ratio is the ratio used to measure a company's ability to generate profits from its normal business activities. Profitability ratios are also known as profitability ratios. Besides aiming to determine a company's ability to generate profits over a certain period, this ratio also aims to measure the effectiveness of management in carrying out company operations. The profitability ratio is a ratio that describes a company's ability to generate profits through all its capabilities and resources, namely those derived from sales activities, use of assets and use of capital. A company that always earns profits, from one period to the next is a guarantee that the company have managed resources efficiently. According to Kasmir (2021:327) profitability is used to measure the level of business efficiency and profitability achieved by the company concerned to determine the extent to which the company's ability to manage assets to gain profit or profit as a whole. The definition of profitability ratio according to Fahmi (2016:116) is a profitability ratio, namely to show the company's success in generating profits. Potential investors will carefully analyze the smooth running of a company and its ability to make a profit. The better the profitability ratio, the better it describes the company's ability to achieve high profits.

1.5. Leverage

According to Kasmir (2021:150) a company always needs funds to finance various needs, both short term and long term. To cover the shortage of funding needs, companies have a wide selection of funding sources that can be used. Broadly speaking, sources of funds can be obtained from own capital and loans (banks or other financial institutions). Kasmir (2021:151-152) Leverage is a company's ability to finance companies with debt. In a broad sense it is said that leverage is used to see a company's ability to pay all of its obligations, both short term and long term if the company is dissolved (liquidation). If the results of the company's calculations turn out to have high leverage, it will pose a greater risk of loss, but there is a chance of getting a bigger profit. Conversely, if a company has lower leverage, it certainly has a smaller risk of loss, especially when the economy is down. This impact also results in a lower rate of return when the economy is high.

1.6. Research Framework

The following will explain the research framework, namely:

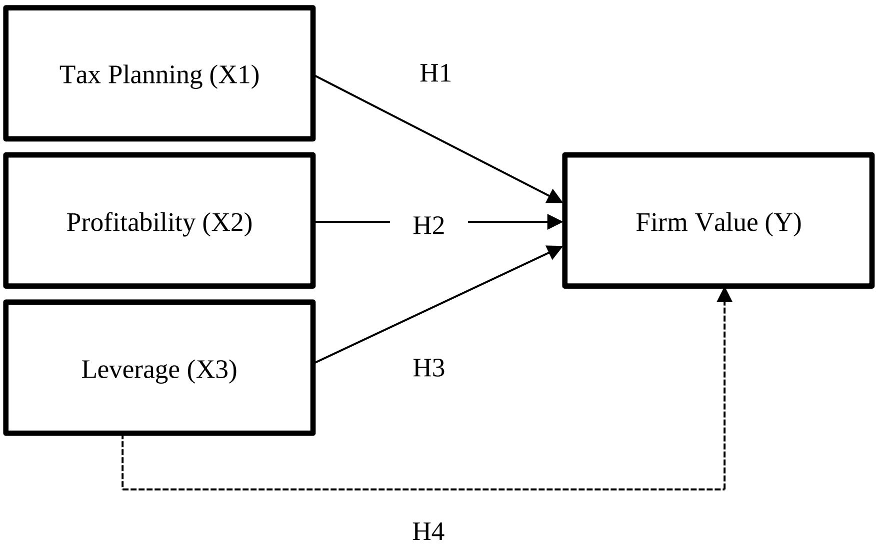

Figure 1: Research Framework

From the model above, the research hypothesis is arranged as follows:
H1: Tax planning has an effect on Firm value
H2: Profitability Affects Firm Value
H3: Leverage Affects Firm Value
H4: Tax Planning, Profitability and Leverage Affect Firm Value

2. Methodology

2.1. Types Of Research

This study uses a type of quantitative research. Quantitative research is an approach that uses research data in the form of numbers and analysis using statistics (Sugiyono, 2015). This research has a goal so that this research has a goal to find out the relationship between one or more variables, namely the independent/free variable (X) to the dependent/bound variable (Y).

The population studied in this study are food and beverage companies that have gone public on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2017–2021 period. From this population, the researcher chose a sample using purposive sampling method. In this study the sampling technique used was purposive sampling, namely the selection of non-random samples whose information was obtained with certain considerations or criteria. The criteria for companies that were sampled in this study were:

1. Food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2017 – 2021.
2. Food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) which issued audited financial reports for the period 2017 – 2021.
3. Food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) using the rupiah currency during the 2017 – 2021 period.

2.2. Data Types and Sources

The type of data used is quantitative data and the data source used is secondary data. Secondary data is the source of research data obtained by researchers indirectly or through intermediary media. Secondary data in this study is in the form of data on the financial reports of food and beverage companies published on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2017 to 2021.

2.3. Variable Operational Definition

The variables in this study consist of independent variables and dependent variables. The variables involved in this study include:

2.3.1. Dependent Variable

This study uses the dependent variable, namely firm value. Firm value in this study uses Price to Book Value (PBV). According to Welly et al. (2019), companies that grow in good conditions have a Price to Book Value (PBV) of more than one, meaning that the stock price is greater than the company's book value. , the higher the Price to Book Value (PBV), it means that the market believes in the company's prospects. According to Husnan (2015:84) Price to Book Value This ratio describes how much the market appreciates the book value of a company's shares. Price To Book Value describes how much the market values the book value of a company's shares. The formula in this study refers to Welly et al. (2019), namely:

$$\text{PBV} = \frac{\text{Price Per Share}}{\text{Book Value Per Share}}$$

2.3.2. Independent Variable

2.3.2.1. Tax Planning

According to Suandy (2017) Tax planning is a process of organizing the business of taxpayers or groups of taxpayers in such a way that their tax debts, both income tax and other taxes, are in the minimum position, as long as this is possible either by statutory provisions. taxation. In this study, tax planning is measured by the Effective Tax Rate (ETR), according to Hery (2018:87) the effective tax rate is basically a percentage of the tax rate borne by the company. The effective tax rate is calculated and evaluated based on the financial information issued by the company, so the effective tax rate is the calculation of the company's tax rate. Actual tax rates are used to reflect the difference between the calculation of taxable profit and accounting profit. The formula in this study refers to Nugraha & Sofianty (2021), namely:

$$\text{ETR} = \frac{\text{Tax Burden}}{\text{Profit before tax}}$$

2.3.2.2. Profitability

According to Hery (2018:104) the profitability ratio is the ratio used to measure a company's ability to generate profits from its normal business activities. Profitability in this study uses Return on Assets (ROA). According to Hery (2018:106) reveals Return On Assets is the result of return on assets (Return On Assets) is a ratio that shows how much the contribution of assets is in creating net income. The formula in this study refers to Muslim & Junaidi (2020), namely:

$$\text{Roa} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

2.3.2.3. Leverage

Kasmir (2021:151-152) Leverage is a company's ability to finance companies with debt. This study uses the Debt-to-Equity Ratio (DER) measurement. According to Kasmir (2021:157) the Debt to Equity Ratio is the ratio used to assess debt to equity. The formula in this study refers to Welly et al. (2019), namely:

$$\text{DER} = \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Equity}}$$

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics can provide an overview or description in a data obtained from the average value (mean), standard deviation, variance, maximum and minimum (Ghozali Imam, 2016).

Table 1. Descriptive statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
ETR	90	-2.0097	6.9346	.230618	.7872198
ROA	90	-.1544	2.6410	.117660	.2978162
DER	90	-2.1273	13.5511	.940826	1.6124976
PBV	90	-.4576	832.2746	23.177644	96.2200970
Valid N (listwise)	90				

Based on the statistical descriptive table, it can be described that the ETR obtained a sample size of 90 and obtained the lowest value of -2.0097 and the highest value of 6.9346 with an average value of 0.230618 and a standard deviation of 0.7872198.

For the ROA variable, the number of samples is 90 and the lowest value is -0.1544 and the highest value is 2.6410 with an average value of 0.117660 and a standard deviation of 0.2978162.

For the DER size variable, the number of samples is 90 and the lowest value is -2.1273 and the highest value is 13.5511 with an average value of 0.940826 and a standard deviation of 1.6124976.

For the PBV variable, the number of samples is 90 and the lowest value is -0.4576 and the highest value is 832.2746 with an average value of 23.177644 and a standard deviation of 96.2200970.

3.2. Significant test (F test / Simultaneous test)

The F test (Simultaneous Test) is to test how the independent variables jointly influence the dependent variable. In testing the hypothesis, the first step that must be taken by researchers is to know the basis for making decisions in the F Test (simultaneous). There are methods used in the basis of decision making, namely as follows:

1. If the Significance value (Sig.), <0.05 then there is a joint effect of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y). Hypothesis accepted.
2. If the Significance value (Sig.), > 0.05 then there is no joint effect of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y). The hypothesis is rejected.

Table 2. Significant test (F test / Simultaneous test)

ANOVA[a]

Type		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6.433	3	2.144	5.528	.002b
	Residual	27.153	70	.388		
	Total	33.586	73			

Based on the results of the F test table, it can be seen that the simultaneous test results (F test) have a significance value of 0.002 so that it is less than 0.05 (5%) (0.002 <0.05) thus indicating that simultaneously tax planning, profitability and leverage affect the firm value.

3.3. Significant test (T test / Partial test)

According to Astuti et al. (2018) Partial test (t test) is carried out to find out whether the independent variables partially have an influence on the dependent variable. This test is carried out by determining the significant level (α) which is 5%.

JURNAL EKONOMI

https://ejournal.worldconference.id/index.php/eko

eISSN: 2685-3264

Table 3. Multiple Regression Analysis

Type	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
Tax Planning	.250	.389	.071	.643	.523	.959	1.043
Profitabilitas	.437	.154	.319	2.842	.006	.920	1.087
Leverage	-.502	.220	-.250	-2.278	.026	.958	1.044

Based on table 3 the results of the t test on the independent variables can be explained in detail as follows:

3.3.1. Tax planning has no effect on firm value

The results of testing the first hypothesis (H1) show that tax planning has no effect on firm value because a significance value of 0.532 is obtained. It can be concluded that H1 is rejected, this is supported by the acquisition of a significant value for the tax planning variable greater than 0.05 or 0.532 > 0.05. This is because the size of the tax planning carried out by a company will not affect the value of the company, this is because almost every company will carry out tax planning to reduce its tax burden, so that investors in making decisions to invest their capital do not only look at the tax side of a company, but rather look at the profit side of the company. This research supports Lestari (2020) and Muslim & Junaidi (2020) who obtain the result that tax planning has no effect on firm value.

3.3.2. Profitability Affects Firm Value

The results of testing the second hypothesis (H2) show that Profitability Influences Firm Value because it obtains a significance value of 0.006. It can be concluded that H2 is accepted, this is supported by the acquisition of a significance value for the Profitability variable smaller than 0.05 or 0.006 <0.05 . This is because the profitability ratio is the ratio to assess the company's ability to make a profit. This ratio is also a measure of the level of effectiveness for the management of a company. Companies that succeed in increasing profitability every year will attract the interest of many investors. The increasing profitability will make the value of the company will also increase. This research supports Muslim & Junaidi (2020) and Iman et al., (2021) who obtained the result that profitability affects firm value.

3.3.3. Leverage Affects Firm Value

The results of testing the third hypothesis (H3) show that leverage has an effect on firm value because a significance value of 0.006 is obtained. It can be concluded that H3 is accepted, this is supported by the acquisition of a significance value of the leverage variable less than 0.05 or 0.026 <0.05 . This is because leverage is a company's ability to finance companies with debt. In a broad sense it is said that leverage is used to see a company's ability to pay all of its obligations, both short and long term, so if investors see a company with high assets but also high leverage risk, they will think twice about investing in that company. Because it is feared that these high assets will be obtained from debt which will increase investment risk if the company cannot pay off its obligations on time so that it can reduce the value of the company. This research supports Lestari (2020) who obtains the result that leverage affects firm value.

3.3.4. Tax Planning, Profitability and Leverage Affect Firm Value

The results of testing the fourth hypothesis (H4) show that Tax Planning, Profitability and Leverage have an effect simultaneously on Firm Value because a significance value of 0.006 is obtained. It can be concluded that H3 is accepted, this is supported by the acquisition of a significance value of the Leverage variable less than 0, 05 or 0.026 <0.05. This is because a company was founded with the main mission to maximize the value of the company through added value from the investment of shareholders. This maximum company value can be achieved through a financial management process with one financial policy that can have an impact on other financial decisions which ultimately affect the value of the company. Every company is required to increase the value of its company, because the higher the value of the company, investors will be more interested in investing, so the factors that can influence the value of the company are Tax Planning, Profitability and Leverage. This research supports Christiani et al. (2022), Nugraha & Sofianty (2021), Muslim & Junaidi (2020), Iman et al. (2021) and Lestari (2020)which obtained the result that Tax Planning, Profitability and leverage have an effect on firm value .

4. Conclusion

1. The results of testing the first hypothesis (H1) show that tax planning has no effect on firm value because a significance value of 0.532 is obtained. It can be concluded that H1 is rejected, this is supported by the results of the significance value of the tax planning variable being greater than 0.05 or 0.532 > 0.05
2. The results of testing the second hypothesis (H2) show that Profitability Influences Firm Value because it obtains a significance value of 0.006. It can be concluded that H2 is accepted, this is supported by the acquisition of a significance value for the Profitability variable smaller than 0.05 or 0.006 < 0.05 .
3. The results of testing the third hypothesis (H3) show that leverage has an effect on firm value because a significance value of 0.006 is obtained. It can be concluded that H3 is accepted, this is supported by the acquisition of a significance value of the leverage variable less than 0.05 or 0.026 < 0.05 .
4. The results of testing the fourth hypothesis (H4) show that Tax Planning, Profitability and Leverage have an effect simultaneously on Firm Value because a significance value of 0.006 is obtained. It can be concluded that H3 is accepted, this is supported by the acquisition of a significance value of the Leverage variable less than 0,05 or 0.026 < 0.05.

References

Astuti, W. S., Sjahruddin, H., & Purnomo, S. (2018). Pengaruh Reward dan Punishment Terhadap Kinerja Karyawan. Organisasi Dan Manajemen, 1(1), 31–46.

Brigham, E. F., & Houston, J. F. (2018). Dasar-Dasar Manajemen Keuangan (Edisi 14). Salemba Empat. https://opac.perpusnas.go.id/DetailOpac.aspx?id=1186849

Christiani, Y. N., Rane, M. K. D., & Sine, D. A. (2022). Analisis Pengaruh Perencanaan Pajak Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan pada Perusahaan Sektor Pertanian yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. Among Makarti:Journal of Economics and Business, 14(2). https://doi.org/10.52353/AMA.V14I2.211

Fahmi, I. (2016). Pengantar Manajemen Keuangan: Teori dan Soal Jawab. Alfabeta.

Ghozali Imam. (2016). Aplikasi Analisis Multivariete dengan Program IBM SPSS 23. In Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro (Cetakan ke: VIII). Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.

Hanafi, D. M. M., & Halim, P. D. A. (2018). Analisis Laporan Keuangan (Edisi Kelima). UPP STIM YKPN. https://opac.perpusnas.go.id/DetailOpac.aspx?id=1163322

Harmono, H. (2017). Manajemen Keuangan: Berbasis Balanced Scorecard Pendekatan Teori, Kasus dan Riset Bisnis. In ICB Research Reports (Issue 9). Bumi Aksara. https://openlibrary.telkomuniversity.ac.id/home/catalog/id/9882/slug/manajemen-keuangan-berbasis-balanced-scorecard-pendekatan-teori-kasus-dan-riset-bisnis.html

Hery, H. (2018). Analisis Laporan Keuangan (A. Adipramono (ed.); Cetakan 3). PT. Grasindo. https://opac.perpusnas.go.id/DetailOpac.aspx?id=1171856

Husnan, S. (2015). Dasar - Dasar Manajemen Keuangan (E. Pudjiastuti (ed.); Ed. 7). Upp Amp Ykpn.

Iman, C., Sari, F. N., & Pujiati, N. (2021). Pengaruh Likuiditas dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. Perspektif : Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Manajemen Akademi Bina Sarana Informatika, 19(2), 191–198. https://doi.org/10.31294/JP.V19I2.11393

Kasmir. (2021). Analisis Laporan Keuangan (Ed. Revisi). Rajawali Pers.

Lestari, P. G. (2020). Pengaruh Tax Planning dan Leverage Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan (Penelitian Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2016-2018). JPENSI : Jurnal Penelitian Ekonomi Dan Akuntansi , 5(3), 256–261. https://doi.org/10.30736/JPENSI.V5I3.498

Muslim, A., & Junaidi, A. (2020). Pengaruh Perencanaan Pajak dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan pada Perusahaan Pertambangan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. Jurnal Lentera Bisnis, 9(2), 1. https://doi.org/10.34127/JRLAB.V9I2.373

Nugraha, F., & Sofianty, D. (2021). Pengaruh Perencanaan Pajak terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. Prosiding Akuntansi, 7(2), 533–535. https://doi.org/10.29313/.V0I0.31606

Suandy, E. (2017). Perencanaan Pajak (M. Masykur (ed.); Ed. 6). Salemba Empat. https://library.unismuh.ac.id/opac/detail-opac?id=103206

Sudana, I. M. (2015). Manajemen Keuangan Perusahaan (N. I. Sallama (ed.); Ed. 2). Erlangga. https://opac.perpusnas.go.id/DetailOpac.aspx?id=984419

Sugiyono. (2015). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan Kombinasi (Mixed Methods). Alfabeta.

Welly, Y., Susanti, E., Azwar, K., & Grace, E. (2019). Leverage dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan serta Ukuran Perusahaan sebagai Variabel Moderat pada Prusahaan Makanan dan Minuman. Financial: Jurnal Akuntansi, 5(2), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.37403/FINANCIAL.V5I2.115

VOLUME 22 I NOMOR 1 I JUNE 2022

JURNAL EKONOMI

https://ejournal.worldconference.id/index.php/eko

eISSN: 2685-3264

The Influence of Managerial Ownership, Institutional Ownership, Independent Commissioners and Company Size on Tax Aggressiveness in Food and Beverage Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

Novi Duwi Lestari, Ariyani
Department of Accounting, Narotama University
Jl. Arif Rachman Hakim, No. 51, 60117, Surabaya, Indonesia
noviduwi47@gmail.com, ariyani@narotama.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the Effect of Managerial Ownership, Institutional Ownership, Independent Commissioners and Company Size on Tax Aggressiveness in Food and Beverage Sector Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2017 – 2021. This research uses a quantitative approach. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling which is a technique for determining samples with certain criteria. Source of data used in this research is secondary data. Secondary data, namely data obtained from existing data in the company as an object of research and supported by literature consisting of the internet, articles, and books that are related to research. Secondary data in this study is data on food and beverage companies listed on the IDX for 2017-2021. The results of testing the first hypothesis (H1) show that Managerial Ownership Has an Effect on Tax Aggressiveness. The results of testing the second hypothesis (H2) show that Institutional Ownership Has an Effect on Tax Aggressiveness. The results of testing the third hypothesis (H3) show that Independent Commissioners have an Influence on Tax Aggressiveness, the results of testing the fourth hypothesis (H4) show that company size has an effect on tax aggressiveness. The results of testing the fifth hypothesis (H5) show that managerial ownership, institutional ownership, independent commissioners and company size have a simultaneous effect on tax aggressiveness. This research is still limited to several independent variables, namely managerial ownership, institutional ownership, independent commissioners and company size and this research is still limited in using food and beverage companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017 to 2021. This research is expected to provide inputs and contributions of ideas regarding the understanding of taxation related to tax aggressiveness.

Keyword:
Firm Size, Independent Commissioners, Institutional Ownership, Managerial Ownership, Tax Aggressiveness.

1. Introduction

In general, profit-oriented companies will have the motivation to generate maximum profits and reduce expenses as low as possible. One way to reduce the burden is to make a tax plan so that taxes can be paid efficiently and effectively. Tax planning can be done with a strategy, namely tax saving and tax avoidance. According to Pohan (2016:10) in Makarim & Asalam (2021)Tax saving is an effort to increase the efficiency of the tax burden through choosing alternative tax impositions at lower rates. For example, companies can change in-kind gifts to employees into benefits in the form of money. According to Pohan (2016:23) in Makarim & Asalam (2021)Tax avoidance is an effort to avoid taxes that are carried out legally and safely for taxpayers because they do not conflict with tax provisions, where the methods and techniques used tend to take advantage of weaknesses (gray). area) contained in the laws and tax regulations themselves, to minimize the amount of tax payable. Gray area is a relaxation in the regulations that apply. For example, a company makes a large loan so that it can be used as a tax deduction. In practice tax planning sometimes experience irregularities. companies carry out tax planning and implement strategies aggressively that lead to tax aggressiveness. This tax aggressiveness impacts tax revenues which can be detrimental to the state. Corporations as taxpayers and governments as tax collectors have different interests. For companies, tax is a burden that can reduce the income of the company because increasing income can make the tax burden paid by the company also higher, so the company will look for ways to minimize the amount of tax payments in the company which makes the company more aggressive to reduce the amount tax to be paid. According to Prabowo & Sahlan (2021) Tax is one of the largest state revenues. Maximum tax revenue can optimally help a country's economic growth, one of which is through adequate infrastructure development. Therefore, the compliance of taxpayers greatly affects the level of state revenue from taxation. Taxpayers generally report tax obligations voluntarily through self-reporting in accordance with applicable tax regulations.