

**DETERMINANTS OF TAX AGGRESSIVENESS IN FOOD AND BEVERAGE
 SUBSECTOR COMPANIES**

**FAKTOR PENENTU AGRESIVITAS PAJAK PADA PERUSAHAAN
 SUBSEKTOR MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN**

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to test and analyze the influence of liquidity, CSR, ROA, company size and capital intensity on the tax aggressiveness of food and beverage subsector companies listed on the IDX from 2019 to 2019. 2022. The population in this research is the food and beverage subsector companies registered on the IDX during the 2019-2022 period, totaling 24 companies. Sampling used a non-probability sampling method with a purposive sampling technique of 15 companies. The data source is secondary data accessed via www.idx.co.id. The data analysis technique used in this research uses multiple regression analysis. The results of this study show that ROA influences tax aggressiveness. Meanwhile liquidity, CSR, company size and capital intensity do not affect tax aggressiveness.

Keywords: Determinant; Tax Aggressiveness; Food And Beverage Subsector Companies

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji dan menganalisis pengaruh likuiditas, CSR, ROA, ukuran perusahaan dan capital intensity terhadap agresivitas pajak perusahaan subsektor makanan dan minuman yang terdaftar di BEI tahun 2019 2022. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah perusahaan subsektor makanan dan minuman yang terdaftar di BEI selama periode 2019-2022 yang berjumlah 24 perusahaan. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode non probability sampling dengan teknik purposive sampling sebanyak 15 perusahaan. Sumber data adalah data sekunder yang diakses melalui www.idx.co.id. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan analisis regresi berganda. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ROA berpengaruh terhadap agresivitas pajak. Sedangkan likuiditas, CSR, ukuran perusahaan dan capital intensity tidak berpengaruh terhadap agresivitas pajak.

Kata Kunci: Determinan; Agresivitas Pajak; Perusahaan Subsektor Makanan Dan Minuman

INTRODUCTION

Article 1 number 1 of Law Number 6 of 1983 concerning Tax Provisions and Procedures has been amended several times, most recently by Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2021 states that tax is a mandatory contribution to the state owed by an individual or entity that is coercive based on Laws, without receiving direct compensation and used for state needs for the greatest prosperity of the people. The large role of taxes in people's prosperity is shown in the 2019 APBN posture, tax revenues contributed 82.51% and 83.54% in 2020. In 2021, tax revenues contributed 82.85% and

81% to the APBN posture. 79% in the 2022 APBN.

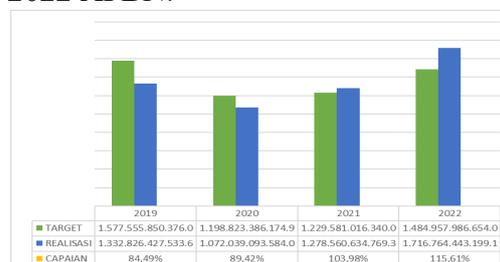
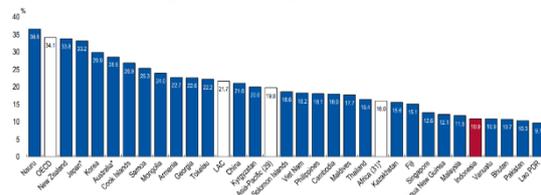


Figure 1. Comparison of Target and Realization of Tax Revenue 2019-2022

Source: www.pajak.go.id

The graph above shows that the target and realization of tax revenues are not always achieved. Not only is the COVID-19 pandemic a factor, but

another factor that influences the level of achievement of tax revenue is Indonesia's tax ratio which is still low. OECD data states that Indonesia's tax ratio in 2021 will only be 10.9%, below the Asia-Pacific average of 19.8%. Indonesia's tax ratio is also far below the OECD average, namely 34.1%.



*Data for 2020 are shown for Australia, Japan and Africa (31) average as 2021 data are not available. Note by the ADB: The ADB recognizes "Kyrgyzstan" as the "Kyrgyz Republic". LAC refers to the average for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Figure 2. Indonesian Tax Ratio in 2021

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 2023-Indonesia

The role of taxpayers, both individuals and entities, in fulfilling tax obligations needs to be increased. However, this is contrary to the company's profit-oriented goals because taxes are a profit-reducing burden. This causes companies to be tax-aggressive to reduce the taxes they have to pay (Toni, Simorangkir, & Robin, 2022). Tax aggressiveness is an effort to manipulate taxable income by a company by carrying out tax planning (Andariesta & Suryarini, 2023).

Various factors influence the tax aggressiveness of a company. Research conducted by (Malau, 2021) states that company size does not have a positive effect on ETR. The liquidity variable has a positive influence on tax aggressiveness. The leverage variable has a negative influence on tax aggressiveness. Profitability can moderate company size on tax aggressiveness. Profitability cannot moderate the effect of liquidity and leverage on tax aggressiveness.

According to (Rahayu & Wahjudi, 2021) the significance value of corporate social responsibility, ROA, and Size has a positive and significant influence on

tax aggressiveness, while the leverage variable has a negative and significant influence. According to (Mulya & Anggraeni, 2022) company size and capital intensity have a positive effect on tax aggressiveness, while asset funding and profitability have a significant negative effect on tax aggressiveness. (Hanum & Faradila, 2023) in their research concluded that Corporate Social Responsibility influences tax aggressiveness.

Based on the phenomenon and previous research, researchers are interested in testing all factors that influence according to previous research tax aggressiveness in food and beverage subsector companies listed on the IDX with the data period 2019 to 2019. 2022. Researchers chose food and beverage subsector companies because based on data presented by (Bahrainah, Septiantoro, Rusdiansyah, & Sukaryo, 2022), tax revenues in this sector grew negative 17.1% in 2021 compared to 2020, and negative 48.3% when compared to 2019.

The objective to be achieved in this research is to test and analyze the influence of liquidity, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Return on Assets (ROA), company size (size), and capital intensity on the tax aggressiveness of companies in the food and beverage subsector.

Agency Theory

Agency theory provides a framework for studying contracts between principals and agents (Godfrey, Hodgson, Tarca, Hamilton, & Holmes, 2010). Agency theory describes agency relationships that arise when one or more owners (principals) entrust their funds to be managed by a manager (agent). Managers have full rights to make decisions about the business they manage (Chandrarin, 2017).

In practice, company shareholders as principals want fund management without manipulation and reflecting the real situation. However, from the manager's (agent's) perspective, being able to record profits in the company he manages is an achievement. These differences in principle illustrate the practice of agency theory in companies.

Tax Aggressiveness

Tax aggressiveness is one of the efforts to manipulate taxable income by a company by carrying out tax planning (Andariesta & Suryarini, 2023). Tax aggressiveness is carried out to minimize company expenses. However, there are consequences if this is done in violation of applicable tax regulations (Rahayu S. M., 2022). Savings on company expenses can be used to fund investment (Krisnata & Supramono, 2012). However, for the government, aggressive tax actions by companies result in losses in the form of reduced tax revenues (Toni, Simorangkir, & Robin, 2022).

The method for measuring Tax Aggressiveness is using the Effective Tax Rate (ETR). ETR can describe the percentage of a company's income tax amount. The lower the ETR of a company (closer to 0), the company has a higher level of tax aggressiveness regarding the corporate income tax that should be paid (Toni, Simorangkir, & Robin, 2022). The ETR calculation is important to determine the effective tax rate on the company (Prihadi, 2013).

The Effect of Liquidity on Tax Aggressiveness

Liquidity is a ratio in financial statement analysis that shows a picture of a company's ability to pay debts that are due within one year (Brigham & Houston, 2018). A company's liquidity is closely related to the company's tax

aggressiveness activities. A company that has high liquidity means it has good cash flow so that the company is not reluctant to pay all its obligations, including paying taxes by applicable regulations. Conversely, low liquidity can reflect that the company is having difficulty meeting its short-term obligations. So this can lead to aggressive action on corporate taxes (Hidayat & Muliasari, 2020).

(Malau, 2021) states that the liquidity variable has a positive influence on tax aggressiveness or a negative influence on ETR. (Indrayani & Santini, 2020) states that liquidity influences tax aggressiveness.

H1: Liquidity influences Tax Aggressiveness.

The Influence of CSR on Tax Aggressiveness

CSR activities can be implemented and reported through CSR disclosures published through sustainability reports. According to research (Andariesta & Suryarini, 2023), an entity's attitude in reducing the level of tax avoidance can be influenced by the company's attitude towards CSR.

Payment of taxes regularly and by the rules is recognized as the basis for company involvement in society as well as its function of sharing wealth. Corporate social responsibility can influence the aggressiveness of taxes on company accounts and direct systems and processes related to the welfare of society as a whole. The lack of state revenue resulting from aggressive tax activities causes losses for society as a whole where the public's view of companies that carry out aggressive actions is that companies are socially and environmentally irresponsible or what is called corporate social responsibility (Hanum & Faradila, 2023). Thus, corporate tax aggressiveness can be

analyzed from a CSR perspective (Adela, Agyei, & Peprah, 2023).

According to research (Rahayu & Wahjudi, 2021), there is an influence shown by the significant value of corporate social responsibility, ROA, and size (company size) which has a positive and significant influence on tax aggressiveness. According to (Hanum & Faradila, 2023), corporate social responsibility influences tax aggressiveness. The better the disclosure of corporate social responsibility, the higher the level of tax aggressiveness of the company.

H2: CSR influences Tax Aggressiveness.

The Effect of ROA on Tax Aggressiveness

ROA is a measure of company profitability that describes the company's profit. The tax burden owed is determined from the net profit generated by the company. The greater the company's profits, the greater the impact on the tax obligations owed. Profit is a determining factor in the amount of tax that must be paid, so companies that have a high ROA should have a high level of tax burden. If the opposite happens, then the company will carry out tax aggressiveness (Rahayu & Wahjudi, 2021).

According to research (Rahayu & Wahjudi, 2021), ROA has a positive and significant influence on tax aggressiveness. (Kurniati, 2021) states that ROA influences tax aggressiveness. (Murtianingsih & Paskalina, 2022) states that ROA has a positive influence on tax aggressiveness.

H3: ROA influences Tax Aggressiveness.

The Influence of Company Size on Tax Aggressiveness

According to (Rahayu S. M., 2022), company size will be a benchmark for investors to invest their capital. Companies try to look good to attract the interest of potential investors. Company size can be seen from the company's total assets. The larger the company size, the greater the profits generated so the tax burden borne is also greater. This can influence companies to avoid taxes both legally and illegally (Mulya & Anggraeni, 2022).

Company size is a scale or value that can classify a company into a large or small category based on total assets. Companies that are classified as large tend to have greater resources to carry out tax management or be tax-aggressive compared to smaller companies (Mulya & Anggraeni, 2022).

According to research (Rahayu & Wahjudi, 2021), size (company size) has a positive and significant influence on tax aggressiveness. These results are supported by research conducted by (Mulya & Anggraeni, 2022) which concluded that company size has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness.

H4: Company size influences tax aggressiveness.

The Effect of Capital Intensity on Tax Aggressiveness

Capital intensity is the accumulation of company capital where the capital is invested in fixed assets. Capital intensity can be measured by comparing total fixed assets with sales. Capital intensity is often related to the level of fixed assets of a company. Fixed assets can influence a decrease in the company's tax burden caused by the depreciation of the fixed assets themselves. Fixed assets owned by the company incur depreciation expenses per period which will reduce profit before tax (Mulya & Anggraeni, 2022). So it can be said that the higher a

company's fixed assets, the greater the possibility that the company will be interested in carrying out tax aggressiveness to maximize profits (Margaretha, Susanti, & Siagian, 2021).

Research conducted by (Mulya & Anggraeni, 2022) concluded that a company's capital intensity has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness. (Arifin & Apriyanti, 2021) states that capital intensity has a positive and significant influence on tax aggressiveness. (Kurniati, 2021) states that capital intensity influences tax aggressiveness. H5: Capital Intensity Influences Tax Aggressiveness.

RESEARCH METHODS

Population and Sample

The population of this research is food and beverage subsector companies listed on the IDX during the 2019-2022 time period. Several samples were selected from this population using a non-probability sampling method with a purposive sampling technique. The sample selection process is presented in the table below:

Table 1. Research Sample Selection Process

Criteria	Quantity
Food and beverage subsector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2022	24
Delisted company	(0)
Companies that publish financial reports in foreign currency	(0)
Companies that experience losses during the observation period	(5)

Criteria	Quantity
Companies with incomplete data	(1)
The number of sample companies is	18
Total research data (2019-2022)	72
Outlier data	(12)
The amount of data processed	60

Source: processed data

Operational Definition and Variable Measurement

Tax Aggressiveness

The dependent variable in this research is Tax Aggressiveness. Tax aggressiveness is one of the efforts to manipulate taxable income by a company by implementing tax planning (Andariesta & Suryarini, 2023).

The method for measuring Tax Aggressiveness is using the Effective Tax Rate (ETR). ETR can describe the percentage of a company's income tax amount. The lower the ETR of a company (closer to 0), the company has a higher level of tax aggressiveness regarding the corporate income tax that should be paid (Toni, Simorangkir, & Robin, 2022). ETR is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Effective Tax Rate (ETR)} = \frac{\text{Income tax expense}}{\text{Income before tax}}$$

Liquidity

Liquidity is a ratio in financial statement analysis that shows a picture of a company's ability to pay debts that are due within one year (Brigham & Houston, 2018). Referring to (Malau, 2021), Liquidity is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Current ratio} = \frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$$

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a mechanism for an organization to voluntarily integrate environmental and social concerns into its operations and interactions with stakeholders, which exceeds the organization's legal responsibilities (Hanum & Faradila, 2023).

The measurement method used to measure CSR variable indicators is content analysis. GRI divides the CSR disclosure Index into 91 indicators which are divided into three categories, namely economic, environmental, and social which are reported through sustainability reports (GRI, 2023). Referring to research (Rahayu & Wahjudi, 2021), the CSR disclosure formula is as follows:

$$CSRDI = \frac{\sum X_{ij}}{N_j} \times 100\%$$

Information:

CSRDI = Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure Index
 NJ = number of disclosure items, $n_j \leq 91$
 X_{ij} = total of disclosure acquisition, 1 = if item disclosed, 0 = if the item is not disclosed

Return on Assets (ROA)

Return on Assets (ROA) measures the level of profit on the assets used to generate that profit. ROA can be used to measure a company's ability to utilize assets to earn profits (Prihadi, 2013). Referring to research (Rahayu & Wahjudi, 2021), ROA is calculated using the formula:

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Pendapatan sebelum Pajak}}{\text{Total Aset}}$$

Company Size (Size)

According to (Rahayu S. M., 2022), company size will be a benchmark for investors to invest their capital. Companies try to look good to attract the interest of potential investors. Company size can be seen from the

company's total assets. The larger the company size, the greater the profits generated so the tax burden borne is also greater. This can influence companies to avoid taxes both legally and illegally (Mulya & Anggraeni, 2022). Referring to research (Rahayu & Wahjudi, 2021), company size can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Size} = \ln \text{Total Aset}$$

Capital Intensity

Capital intensity is the accumulation of company capital where the capital is invested in fixed assets. Capital intensity can be measured by comparing total fixed assets with sales (Mulya & Anggraeni, 2022). Capital intensity is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Capital Intensity} = \frac{\text{Total Fixed Assets}}{\text{Sale}}$$

Data collection technique

The data collection method in this research uses the documentation method by testing and analyzing secondary data. This data was obtained from companies registered on the IDX, and accessed via www.idx.co.id.

Data analysis technique

Analysis is used to test the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The data was processed using the EViews 12 application. In this research, the analysis techniques used were classical assumption tests and multiple linear regression. The linear regression equation is as follows: $Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_4 + b_5X_5 + \epsilon$

Information:

Y = ETR

a = Intercept

X₁ = Liquidity

X₂ = CSR

X3 = ROA
 X4 = Company Size
 X5 = Capital Intensity
 b1, b2, b3, b4, b5 = Regression coefficient (slope)
 ε = Error term

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistical Test

Table 2. Descriptive statistics

	ETR	LIKUIDITAS	CSR	ROA	LNSIZE	CAPITAL_IN
Mean	0.242149	2.655899	0.318315	0.122727	29.01351	0.372012
Median	0.227827	1.979203	0.285714	0.114539	28.93301	0.312514
Max	0.863180	9.954171	0.549451	0.289230	32.82638	1.021097
Min	0.051465	0.076236	0.109890	0.000816	26.24650	0.043848
Std.Dev.	0.092014	1.812392	0.144644	0.067953	1.690213	0.222051

Source: processed data

Based on Table 1, it is known that the maximum ETR value is owned by PT Buyung Poetra Sembada Tbk with a value of 0.863180. Meanwhile, the minimum value owned by PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk is 0.051465. The maximum value of liquidity owned by PT Wilmar Cahaya Indonesia Tbk is 9.954171 and the minimum value owned by PT Sekar Laut Tbk is 0.076236. The maximum CSR index value owned by PT Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk is 0.549451 and the minimum value owned by PT Siantar Top Tbk is 0.109890. The maximum ROA value owned by PT Delta Djakarta Tbk is 0.289230 and the minimum value owned by PT Buyung Poetra Sembada Tbk is 0.000816. The maximum value of company size owned by PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk is 32.82638 and the minimum value owned by PT Wahana Interfood Nusantara Tbk is 26.24650. The maximum capital intensity value owned by PT Sariguna Primatirta Tbk is 1.021097 and the minimum value owned by PT Wilmar Cahaya Indonesia Tbk is 0.043848.

Model Testing

Table 3. Model Testing Results

Test Type	Indicator	Value	Terms	Description
Uji Chow	Prob	0,0729	> 0,05	Common effect model selected
	Cross-section Chi-square			
Uji Hausman	Prob	0,8428	> 0,05	The random effect model selected
	Cross-			

section Random				
Uji Lagrange Multiplier	Cross-section Breusch-Pagan	0,7451	> 0,05	Common effect model selected

Source: processed data

Classic assumption test

Normality test

Table 4. Normality Test Results

Indicator	Value	Terms	Description
Probability	0,066298	> 0,05	Data is normally distributed
Jarque-Bera			

Multicollinearity Test

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test Results

Var.	Likuid.	CSR	ROA	LnSize	Capital Inten.	Term	Description
Likuid.	1,000	0,026	0,357	-0,186	-0,409	< 0,90	Free of Multicollinearity
CSR	0,026	1,000	-0,045	0,144	0,159		
ROA	0,357	-0,045	1,000	-0,068	-0,116		
LnSize	-0,186	0,144	-0,068	1,000	-0,027		
Capital Inten.	-0,409	0,159	-0,116	-0,027	1,000		

Source: processed data

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 6. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variable	Prob.	Term	Description
Likuiditas	0,1475		Heteroscedasticity does not occur
CSR	0,7448		
ROA	0,0057	> 0,05	
LnSize	0,4641		
Capital Intensity	0,5495		

Source: processed data

Autocorrelation Test

Table 7. Autocorrelation Test Results

Indicator	Value	Terms	Description
Durbin-Watson stat	1,9874	(4-dW) > dU < 2,0125 > 1,7762 < 1,9874	Autocorrelation does not occur

Source: processed data

Hypothesis test

Multiple Linear Regression Model

Table 8. Multiple Linear Regression Coefficients

Variable	Coefficient
C	0,4106
Likuiditas	0,0028
CSR	-0,0089
ROA	-0,4692
LnSize	-0,0038

Capital Intensity	-0,0102
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Source: processed data

Based on Table 7 above, the regression equation that can be prepared for the variables liquidity, CSR, ROA, company size, and capital intensity is as follows:

$$Y = 0.4106 + 0.0028 X^1 - 0.0089 X^2 - 0.4692 X^3 - 0.0038 X^4 - 0.0102 X^5 + \epsilon$$

Model Feasibility Test (F Test)
Table 9. F Test Results

Indicator	Value	Terms	Description
Prob (F-statistic)	0,251604	< 0,05	Not all independent variables fit the dependent variable

Source: processed data

Hypothesis Test (t-Test)
Table 10. t Test Results

Hypothesis	Sig Value	t count	t table	Description
Likuiditas (H1)	0,7189	0,3618		Rejected
CSR (H2)	0,9162	0,1057		Rejected
ROA (H3)	0,0148	2,5170	1,673	Accepted
LnSize (H4)	0,5983	0,5299		Rejected
Capital Intensity (H5)	0,8661	0,1695		Rejected

Source: processed data

Coefficient of Determination Test
Table 11. Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Indikator	Value	Description
Adjusted R-square	0,030083	The independent variable can explain the dependent variable by 3.01%

Source: processed data

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The effect of liquidity on tax aggressiveness

Liquidity cannot influence the tax aggressiveness variable in food and beverage subsector companies during the observation period. The results of this research are in line with research (Putri, Lie, Inrawan, & Sisca, 2021) which states that the level of liquidity a company has cannot determine tax aggressiveness. If a company has a high

level of liquidity, it means that the company can pay off its short-term obligations, including taxes. However, if the level of liquidity is low, the company will continue to fulfill its tax obligations even though the level of creditor confidence decreases (Hidayati, Kusbandiyah, Pramono, & Pandansari, 2021). Liquidity does not affect tax aggressiveness because tax is an obligation that must be carried out by the company so it is not related to the company's liquidity.

The influence of CSR on tax aggressiveness

CSR had no effect on tax aggressiveness in food and beverage subsector companies during the observation period. The results of this research are in line with research by (Zulaikha, 2019) and (Pramana & Wirakusuma, 2019) which state that a company's CSR activities do not affect the level of tax aggressiveness. This is because the company's main goal in carrying out CSR is to obtain a good reputation and image in society. Thus, companies that carry out CSR activities will be more careful in not carrying out tax-aggressive activities because they can harm society and violate existing norms, which will ultimately cause the company's reputation to become bad.

The influence of ROA on tax aggressiveness

ROA influences tax aggressiveness. The results of this research are in line with research by (Kurniati, 2021) and (Rahayu & Wahjudi, 2021) which state that ROA influences tax aggressiveness. (Murtianingsih & Paskalina, 2022) also states that ROA influences tax aggressiveness. ROA is a measure of company profitability that describes the company's profits. The tax burden owed

is determined from the net profit generated by the company. The greater the company's profits, the greater the impact on the tax obligations owed. Profit is a determining factor in the amount of tax that must be paid, so companies that have a high ROA should have a high level of tax burden. If the opposite happens, then the company will take tax-aggressive action.

The influence of company size on tax aggressiveness

Company size does not affect tax aggressiveness. The results of this research are in line with research by (Gangga & Wahyudin, 2022) and (Malau, 2021) which state that the size of a company cannot affect the level of tax aggressiveness. This is related to the entity's efforts to maintain its good image and name to external parties, one of which is by not being influenced by tax-aggressive activities.

The effect of capital intensity on tax aggressiveness

Capital intensity cannot influence tax aggressiveness. This is in line with research conducted by (Sakinah, Widiastuti, & Fahria, 2020) and (Sihombing, Pahala, & Armeliza, 2021) which states that companies with large fixed assets use them to support the company's operational activities and not for other purposes. tax evasion.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion presented in Chapter IV, the conclusion that can be obtained is that ROA influences the tax aggressiveness of companies in the food and beverage subsector. This is by research conducted by (Kurniati, 2021) and (Rahayu & Wahjudi, 2021) which state that ROA influences tax aggressiveness. (Murtianingsih & Paskalina, 2022) also

states that ROA influences tax aggressiveness.

However, liquidity, CSR, company size and capital intensity do not affect the tax aggressiveness of companies in the food and beverage subsector. The results of this research are in line with research (Putri, Lie, Inrawan, & Sisca, 2021) which states that the level of liquidity a company has cannot determine tax aggressiveness. The results of this research are also in line with research by (Zulaikha, 2019) and (Pramana & Wirakusuma, 2019) which state that a company's CSR activities do not affect the level of tax aggressiveness.

(Gangga & Wahyudin, 2022) and (Malau, 2021) in their research stated that the size of a company cannot affect the level of tax aggressiveness. (Sakinah, Widiastuti, & Fahria, 2020) and (Sihombing, Pahala, & Armeliza, 2021) state that capital intensity cannot influence tax aggressiveness. Companies with large fixed assets use them to support the company's operational activities and are not used for tax avoidance purposes.

This research has several limitations so it is hoped that further research can improve it. Some of the limitations are that this research was only conducted on food and beverage subsector companies, so the results cannot be generalized to other companies. This research also has a coefficient of determination of 3.01%. This means that 96.99% of tax aggressiveness is influenced by other variables outside the research.

Based on the research results and several limitations in this research, the suggestion for further research is that so that the results can be generalized, further research should cover all companies listed on the IDX. Apart from that, further research can add the variables of asset funding leverage, audit

committee, audit quality, independent commissioners, sales growth, and good governance.

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