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LITERATURE REVIEW ON TAX AGGRESSIVENESS RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

planning can avoid the imposition of taxes. With tax aggressiveness, it is able to reduce the company's taxable profit through tax planning. This study aims to conduct a literature review review related to the implementation of Capital Intensity, Leverage, Profitability Inventory Intensity against tax aggressiveness. The method used is SLR (Systematic Literature Review) research. Data collection is carried out by identifying or reviewing all articles that have the same research topic in this study. Researchers reviewed 20 journals on tax aggressiveness from Google Scholar. So that 19 journals were obtained that fit the criteria that discussed tax aggressiveness. From this study, it can be found that capital intensity has a significant effect on tax aggressiveness, inventory intensity does not affect tax aggressiveness, profitability affects tax aggressiveness and leverage has no effect and is not significant on tax aggressiveness.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a large country with a substantial population and abundant natural resources. It is strategically located, making its territory a hub for global trade routes. According to Law No. 17 of 2003 on State Finance, the state's income includes all revenues derived from taxation, non-tax revenues, and grants from both domestic and foreign sources. Based on data managed by the Directorate General of Taxation (DJP), Income Tax (PPh) holds a crucial position as the largest contributor to tax revenue realization year after year. Taxes constitute the largest source of national income, holding a significant percentage in the State Budget compared to other revenue sources (Windaswari & Merkusiwati, 2018). The government pays special attention to income tax revenue generated from businesses (Malau, 2021). According to Article 1 of Law Number 1 and Law Number 28 of 2007 on General Provisions and Taxation Procedures, taxes are compulsory contributions to the state imposed on individuals or entities, enforced by law, without direct compensation, and utilized for the state's purposes to the greatest extent possible for the prosperity of the people. In Indonesia, tax revenue is highly anticipated as it serves both as a budget and a regulation (Hidayat & Yuliah, 2018). Therefore, companies view taxes as a burden or cost, leading them to seek ways and procedures to determine the accessibility of the amount they must incur. Companies use accessibility to minimize this tax burden through tax aggressiveness.

Tax aggressiveness aims to reduce a company's taxable profits through tax planning (Malau, 2021). The process of engineering taxable income, organized through tax planning, is known as corporate tax aggressiveness. This can be achieved through legal means, such as tax avoidance, or illegal methods, such as tax evasion (Frank et al., 2009). Tax aggressiveness is a tax planning action that can decrease the tax burden, potentially avoiding taxation through such planning (Riswandari & Bagaskara, 2020). When a company engages in tax planning, it can reduce the net income generated by the company. A company is considered to practice tax aggressiveness if it seeks to minimize the tax burden aggressively. Companies engaging in tax aggressiveness are often viewed unfavorably by the public (Lanis & Richardson, 2013).

One recent phenomenon of tax aggressiveness on the international stage is the case involving the Panama Papers. The Panama Papers consist of 11.5 million confidential financial documents created by the law firm Mossack Fonseca in Panama. These documents contain a list of clients who utilized the company's services for the formation of new companies and the management of assets abroad. The emergence of the Panama Papers proves the continued high level of tax avoidance activities by certain taxpayers, even as governments make efforts to increase national tax revenue. Moreover, the Panama Papers have captured public attention because they include names of various companies, conglomerates, and high-ranking officials from different countries suspected of engaging in tax avoidance, including some from Indonesia.

Not all actions of a company violate regulations, but the more loopholes exploited or the greater the savings obtained, the more the company is considered aggressive in terms of taxation. To assess a company's efforts in tax aggressiveness, several factors can be considered: capital intensity, inventory intensity, profitability, and leverage.

Researchers recognize the importance of reflecting on and advancing research on tax aggressiveness due to the scarcity of studies conducted on the topic in Indonesia. Therefore, after conducting this literature review, it is hoped to identify gaps, fill research voids, and offer suggestions for future research directions. In addition to summarizing and detailing previous research findings, the researchers also analyze areas with significant potential to expand the contributions of research journals and foster the development of tax aggressiveness research in Indonesia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Agency Theory

Agency theory explores the relationship between an agent and a principal. According to Jensen & Meckling (1976), the model focuses on the principal (superior) and agent (subordinate) from the perspective of structure and behavior. Agency theory assumes that individuals are motivated solely by their own interests, leading to conflicts of interest between the principal and the agent (Kurniawati, 2019). Differences in interests between the principal (superior) and the agent (subordinate) can impact various aspects related to the company's capacity, one of which is taxation. Indonesia's tax system employs a self-assessment system that allows companies to calculate and report their own taxes. The agency theory in tax aggressiveness is evident when managers (agents) engage in manipulating taxable income to reduce tax burdens (Nugraha & Meiranto, 2015).

Positive Accounting Theory

According to (Watts, R., and Zimmerman, 1986) positive accounting theory is a theory that explains a process by utilizing an understanding, ability, and accounting knowledge that aligns with accounting policies to face specific conditions in the future. In other words, it elucidates how positive accounting theory enables managers to consider various alternatives from existing accounting principles to minimize costs and enhance the company's value or, conversely, to reduce the corporate income tax payable. Regarding the level of tax aggressiveness, when a company has a high profit in the current period, the corresponding tax paid will also be high. To reduce the current period's profit, the management of a company will attempt to allocate the profit from the current period to future periods.

Stewardship Theory

The organization's interests are distinct from personal interests. The assumption of this theory is based on human qualities such as reliability, integrity, responsibility for all actions, and honesty towards all parties involved. As a means to achieve its organizational goals by acting in accordance with the owner's desires (participant) (Donaldson & Davis, 1991). This theory is highly applicable to governmental organizations as they are more inclined to provide services to the public. The principle used by stewards (the government) is that they feel a significant responsibility in allocating and managing available resources wisely to fulfill their personal desires. However, with the satisfaction of the broader community's needs, stewards feel self-actualized by enhancing public trust (Alfasadun et al., 2018). The implication of this theory in this research is to elucidate the existence of village governments as trustworthy public sector organizations that accommodate community aspirations, provide excellent services, and can be accountable for their entrusted responsibilities.

METHOD

This study employs the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach or Library Research. This research method is utilized by researchers to acquire data and information by examining written sources such as relevant scholarly journals with titles related to the research topic. Library research involves a series of activities related to the method of collecting literature data, reading and note-taking, as well as processing research materials.

The researcher initiated the process of searching for research related to tax aggressiveness by selecting journals available on Google Scholar. Google Scholar is a service that enables users to search for educational materials in various publication formats. Referring to all the research results available on Google Scholar, the researcher conducted a literature review aimed at identifying the shortcomings and weaknesses of research conducted in Indonesia regarding tax aggressiveness. Additionally, the researcher was interested in identifying how tax aggressiveness research on Google Scholar could provide understanding and research outcomes related to this phenomenon.

The researcher restricted the review by only focusing on specific variables, such as Capital Intensity, Leverage, Profitability, and Inventory Intensity. The researcher limited the review to 20 journals selected for examination.

Table 1. Research Related to Tax Aggressiveness

No	Researcher	Title	Variables	Population & Sample	Results	Year
1	Nadya Tri Rahmawati & Jaeni	The Influence of Capital Intensity, Leverage, Profitability, Company Size, and Managerial Ownership on Tax Aggressiveness	Independent Variables: Capital Intensity, Leverage, Profitability, Company Size. Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness	All banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period (2016-2020).	The results of this study indicate that capital intensity has a significantly positive effect on tax aggressiveness, while profitability has a significantly negative effect on tax aggressiveness. However, leverage, company size, and managerial ownership do not have a significant effect on tax aggressiveness.	2022
2	Ilberida Yanti & Yeasy Darmayanti	The Influence of Capital Intensity, Inventory Intensity, Profitability, and Leverage on Tax Aggressiveness	Independent Variables: Capital Intensity, Inventory Intensity, Profitability, and Leverage. Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness	Mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2015 to 2019	Based on the hypothesis testing results, it was found that inventory intensity and profitability have a negative impact on tax aggressiveness, while capital intensity and leverage do not have an impact on tax aggressiveness.	2021

3	Zona Atasa Azizah Sabna & Sartika Wulandari	Analysis of Determinants of Tax Aggressiveness in the Industrial Sector Companies	Independent Variables: Leverage, Inventory Intensity, Fixed Asset Intensity, Profitability, and Liquidity. Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness	53 manufacturing companies in the industrial sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the period 2017-2020	This study concludes that fixed asset intensity has a negative and significant impact on tax aggressiveness, while profitability has a positive and significant impact on tax aggressiveness. Meanwhile, variables such as leverage, inventory intensity, and liquidity do not have a significant impact on tax aggressiveness.	2021
4	Debi Eka Putri, Darwin Lie, Ady Inrawan, & Sisca	Contribution of Liquidity, Leverage, and Capital Intensity to Tax Aggressiveness in IDX 30 Companies	Independent Variables: Liquidity, Leverage, and Capital Intensity. Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness	13 Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period 2017-2020	Based on the results and discussion, it is found that liquidity does not have an impact on tax aggressiveness. Leverage does not have an impact on tax aggressiveness, and capital intensity does not have an impact on tax aggressiveness.	2021
No	Researcher	Title	Variables	Population & Sample	Results	Year
5	Sustresia Sihombing, Indra Pahala & Diah Armeliza	The Influence of Good Corporate Governance, Capital Intensity, and Profitability on Tax	Independent Variables: Good Corporate Governance, Capital Intensity, and	Companies, excluding the financial sector, listed on the Indonesia	Institutional ownership does not affect tax aggressiveness. Independent commissioners and audit committees affect tax aggressiveness, meaning that oversight from	2021

		Aggressiveness	Profitability. Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness	Stock Exchange in 2020	independent commissioners and audit committees hinders opportunistic management actions in terms of tax aggressiveness. Capital intensity and profitability do not affect tax aggressiveness.	
6	Annisa Rachma Herlinda	The Influence of Profitability, Liquidity, Leverage, and Company Size on Tax Aggressiveness	Independent Variables: Profitability, Liquidity, Leverage, and Company Size. Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness	Annual financial reports or annual reports of Property and Real Estate Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2016 to 2019	The results of this research analysis indicate that profitability has a positive impact on tax aggressiveness, liquidity has a negative impact on tax aggressiveness, leverage has a negative impact on tax aggressiveness, while company size does not have an impact on tax aggressiveness.	2021
7	Diah Amalia	The Influence of Liquidity, Leverage, and Asset Intensity on Tax Aggressiveness	Independent Variables: Liquidity, Leverage, and Asset Intensity. Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness	Manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the period 2013-2017	The research results indicate that the leverage factor influences the level of aggressiveness in corporate taxpayer, whereas liquidity and fixed asset intensity factors do not affect the level of tax aggressiveness.	2021
8	Tutik Avrinia	The Influence of	Independent Variables:	28 Consumer	Based on the analysis results, it is indicated that there	2020

No	Researcher	Title	Variables	Population & Sample	Results	Year
	Wulansari, Kartika Hendra Titisari, & Siti Nurlaela	Leverage, Inventory Intensity, Fixed Assets, Company Size, and Independent Commissioners on Tax Aggressiveness	Leverage, Inventory Intensity, Fixed Assets, Company Size, Independent Commissioners. Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness.	Goods Industry companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2015 to 2018	is a negative influence of leverage, fixed asset intensity, company size, and independent commissioners on tax aggressiveness. Meanwhile, inventory intensity does not affect tax aggressiveness.	
9	Annissa Yuli Nurdiana	Tax Aggressiveness Dimensions Examined through Firm Size, Liquidity, Profitability, and Inventory Intensity	Independent Variables: Firm Size, Liquidity, Profitability, and Inventory Intensity. Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness	Manufacturing companies in the consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2016 to 2018	Firm size and profitability variables have an impact on tax aggressiveness, while liquidity and inventory intensity variables do not have an impact on tax aggressiveness. It is hoped that this research will be beneficial for investors in considering investment decisions regarding tax aggressiveness.	2020
10	Rini Muliasi & Angga Hidayat	The Influence of Liquidity, Leverage, and Independent Commissioners on Tax	Independent Variables: Liquidity, Leverage, and Independent Commissioners.	In companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index during	This research yields findings that liquidity, as measured by the quick ratio, does not have an impact on tax aggressiveness. However, leverage does influence tax aggressiveness, and	2020

		Aggressiveness	Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness	the years 2013-2017	the presence of independent commissioners also affects tax aggressiveness. Simultaneously, both leverage and independent commissioners have an impact on the tax aggressiveness of companies.	
11	Calvin V Jayanto Purba & Hanif Dwi Kuncahyo	Influence of Profitability, Liquidity, and Leverage on Tax Aggressiveness	Independent Variables: Profitability, Liquidity, and Leverage. Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness	Manufacturing companies operating in various industries listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2015 to 2019	Companies operating with high efficiency tend to maximize their profits to distribute to shareholders, making them more aggressive in tax avoidance.	2020
12	Agnes Maulina Simamora & Sri Rahayu	The Influence of Capital Intensity, Profitability, and Leverage on Tax Aggressiveness (Empirical Study in the Food and Beverage Sub-Sector Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2015-2018	Independent Variables: Capital Intensity, Profitability, and Leverage. Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness	11 food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2015 to 2018	Partial testing results indicate that capital intensity and leverage do not have an impact on tax aggressiveness, while profitability does affect tax aggressiveness. Simultaneous testing results show that capital intensity, profitability, and leverage collectively influence tax aggressiveness.	2020

No	Researcher	Title	Variables	Population & Sample	Results	Year
13	Mariana Dinar, Anik Yuesti & Ni Putu Shinta Dewi	The Influence of Profitability, Liquidity, and Leverage on Tax Aggressiveness in Manufacturing Companies Listed on the IDX	Independent Variables: Profitability, Liquidity, and Leverage. Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness	128 manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2016 to 2018	Profitability and Leverage variables have a negative impact on tax aggressiveness in manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2016-2018. Meanwhile, the Liquidity variable has a positive impact on tax aggressiveness in manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2016-2018.	2020
14	Dewi Susanti & Made Dudy Satyawan	The Influence of Advertising Intensity, Inventory Intensity, and Sales Growth on Tax Aggressiveness	Independent Variables: Advertising Intensity, Inventory Intensity, and Sales Growth. Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness	96 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period 2014-2018	The research results indicate that advertising intensity and sales growth have a negative impact on tax aggressiveness, while inventory intensity does not affect tax aggressiveness.	2020
15	Donny Indradi	Influence of Liquidity and Capital Intensity on Tax Aggressiveness	Independent Variables: Liquidity and Capital Intensity. Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness	44 Manufacturing Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2012 to 2016	Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis, the partial test (t-test), and the simultaneous test (F-test), Liquidity has an impact on Tax Aggressiveness, while Capital Intensity does not affect tax aggressiveness. However, simultaneously, Liquidity and Capital	2018

					Intensity influence Tax Aggressiveness	
16	Desi Natalya	The Influence of Capital Intensity, Leverage, and Profitability on Tax Aggressiveness with Market Performance as a Moderating Variable	Independent Variables: Capital Intensity, Leverage, and Profitability. Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness	20 Consumer Goods Industrial Sector Manufacturing Companies for the years 2010-2016	The results of this research show that Capital Intensity significantly affects Tax Aggressiveness, Leverage significantly influences Tax Aggressiveness, and Profitability does not significantly affect Tax Aggressiveness. Market Performance moderation cannot strengthen the influence of Capital Intensity on Tax Aggressiveness, market performance moderation cannot strengthen the influence of Leverage on Tax Aggressiveness, and market performance moderation can strengthen the influence of Profitability on Tax Aggressiveness.	2018
No	Researcher	Title	Variables	Population & Sample	Results	Year
17	Putu Ayu Seri Andhari & Made Sukartha	The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility, Profitability, Inventory Intensity, Capital Intensity, and Leverage on Tax Aggressiveness	Independent Variables: Corporate Social Responsibility, Profitability, Inventory Intensity, Capital Intensity, and Leverage. Dependent	36 Mining Sector Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the years 2013-2015	The results of this research indicate that the profitability and capital intensity variables have a positive impact on the tax aggressiveness of companies, while the variables of CSR disclosure and leverage have a negative impact on the tax aggressiveness of companies. The inventory intensity variable does not	2017

			Variable: Tax Aggressiveness		affect tax aggressiveness.	
18	Irvan Tiaras & Henryanto Wijaya	The Influence of Liquidity, Leverage, Earnings Management, Independent Commissioners, and Company Size on Tax Aggressiveness	Independent Variables: Liquidity, Leverage, Earnings Management, Independent Commissioners, and Company Size. Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness	Financial reports of Manufacturing Industry Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the years 2010-2011	The results of multiple regression analysis indicate that earnings management and company size have a significant impact on the level of tax aggressiveness of companies. Meanwhile, liquidity, leverage, and the proportion of independent commissioners do not show a significant influence on the level of tax aggressiveness of companies.	2015
19	Lucy Tania Yolanda Putri	Influence of Liquidity, Earnings Management, and Corporate Governance on Company Tax Aggressiveness	Independent Variables: Liquidity, Earnings Management, and Corporate Governance. Dependent Variable: Tax Aggressiveness	Manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2008 to 2012	The testing results indicate that liquidity, measured by the current ratio (LIQ), has a non-significant negative influence on tax aggressiveness. Earnings management, measured by discretionary accruals, has a non-significant positive influence on tax aggressiveness. Corporate governance, measured by the proportion of independent commissioners, has a significant negative influence on company tax aggressiveness measured by the Effective Tax Rate (ETR).	2014

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The variables used are related to tax aggressiveness. Some variables have an impact, while others do not have an impact on tax aggressiveness. There are 20 studies or articles discussing tax aggressiveness. The majority of previous researchers conducted tests on tax aggressiveness studies in journals using variables related to capital intensity, inventory intensity, profitability, and leverage on tax aggressiveness. From these variables, there are studies that have obtained different results. The following outlines some of the findings from previous research.

Capital Intensity

Capital Intensity depicts how much a company is willing to sacrifice by allocating funds to its operational activities and financing assets to gain profits. The more a company invests in fixed assets used for operational activities, the higher the company's expectations for profit improvement. High corporate profits will encourage management to engage in appropriate tax planning. According to agency theory, companies assume that taxes can reduce corporate profits (Junensie et al, 2020).

Inventory intensity

Inventory intensity is a component of assets determined by comparing the total inventory to the total assets of a company. Companies with high inventory intensity are more aggressive in dealing with the level of tax burdens they face. Such companies can also achieve cost efficiency, which contributes to increased corporate profits. Profits in one accounting period can be replaced by high inventory, allocated to future periods. Companies decide to invest in inventory because they believe it will be beneficial and provide them with higher profits in the subsequent periods.

Profitabilitas

Profitability indicates a company's ability to generate profits in a specific period (Kasmir, 2016:197). Companies that achieve substantial profits are typically considered successful in their management and are also responsible for paying taxes in accordance with their obligations. The larger the profit generated, the higher the tax burden, increasing the likelihood that the company will actively engage in tax aggressiveness.

Leverage

Leverage ratio depicts a company's ability to meet its long-term obligations. Leverage is calculated by dividing total long-term debt by total assets. The goal is to illustrate the company's capital structure and record its financing decisions. The larger a company's debt, the smaller the tax burden becomes due to the increase in operating costs. This reduction is crucial for businesses subject to high taxes. Therefore, the higher the interest rate, the greater the profit a company can gain from using debt. Debt for a company carries a fixed cost in the form of interest expense. Interest expense falls under deductible expenses, reducing taxable income, establishing a positive relationship between debt usage and a company's tax avoidance behavior.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to review previous research on factors influencing tax aggressiveness. The dominant variable used by researchers in several articles is the dependent variable. Based on the results of research conducted by several researchers, it is found that: (1) Capital Intensity has a significant impact on tax aggressiveness; (2) Inventory intensity does not affect tax aggressiveness; (3) Profitability affects tax aggressiveness; and (4) Leverage does not significantly affect tax aggressiveness.

The limitation of this study is that the researcher reviewed 20 journals on tax aggressiveness from Google Scholar, resulting in 19 journals that met the criteria. The researcher limited the variables used for literature review to Capital Intensity, Leverage, Profitability, and Inventory Intensity.

Recommendations for future research include exploring variables such as asset intensity, sales growth, advertising intensity, and company size in relation to tax aggressiveness.

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