GLOBAL ACCOUNTING : JURNAL AKUNTANSI - VOL. 3. NO. 1 (2024)
Versi Online Tersedia di : https://jurnal.ubd.ac.id/index.php/ga
| eISSN. 2828-0822 |

# The Effect of Profitability, Leverage, Capital Intensity, and Inventory Intensity on Tax Aggressiveness (Empirical Study: Property and Real Estate Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2019-2022 Period)

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## ABSTRACT

This ask around focuses to analyze and get test demonstrate with regard to the affect of Benefit, Use, Capital Concentrated, and Stock Escalated on assess forcefulness. The masses utilized in this investigate is reviewed money related reports for property and genuine domain companies recorded on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) in 2019-2022. The inquire about methodology depended on in this inquire about can be a quantitative methodology. The test choice in this inquire about was carried out utilizing purposive testing with a add up to test of 14 companies and a investigate period of 4 consecutive a long time of perception so that the complete test was 56 information. Information handling in this inquire about utilized SPSS adjustment 25 with graphic factual tests, classical suspicion tests, numerous relapse examination tests and speculation tests. The comes about of this inquire about are that productivity, use, and stock escalated have an impact on assess forcefulness, whereas capital escalated has no impact on charge forcefulness. In the mean time, productivity, use, capital escalated and stock escalated at the same time impact charge forcefulness.

**Keywords: Profitability, Leverage, Capital Intensity, Inventory Intensity, Tax Aggressiveness**

## INTRODUCTION

The most elevated source of pay gotten by Indonesia comes from tax incomes, non-tax state incomes and grant funds. Of the three sources of pay, tax income is the most income for the Indonesian State.

Taxes make a noteworthy commitment to state income. In this manner, Indonesian individuals are obliged to pay taxes to the state. In any case, numerous companies think that tax could be a burden or cost that reduces company benefits. This causes these companies to require different strategies to decrease. Individual or corporate citizens who are required by law to fulfill their tax commitments. But in hone there are still many impediments, typically since citizens think that charge may be a burden that will (Sumantri et al., 2018).

One of the characteristics of taxes is their coercive nature, which makes numerous companies attempt to battle taxes. Numerous companies select to utilize active tax resistance since it applies more to tax aggressiveness, indeed in spite of the fact that this tax resistance can be tired two ways, namely active and passive tax resistance (Maulana, 2020). Companies select to be charge forceful as a methodology to diminish the sum of tax they need to pay. In this case, the company proceeds to carry out its tax commitments in paying taxes, but the tax burden paid is minimized by implementing a tax forcefulness methodology which decreases the income gotten by the state from the tax sector.

The phenomenon that will occur in 2022 is the case of PT. Langgeng Multi Jaya intentionally did not transmit the tax that had been collected by not submitting a Tax Return (SPT). Separated from that, they moreover deliberately don't deposit part of the tax that has been collected by as it were reporting part of the conveyance of taxable administrations within the company's SPT, and as it were paying tax to the state treasury for part of the tax that has been collected by the company. Due to this case, the state endured misfortunes of up to Rp. 26.9 billion (Kompas.com).

Another phenomenon that occurred in 2020 was the case of PT. Jack Saka Indonesia sold residences in the Green Ar-Rayah housing complex, Gayungan, Surabaya by manipulating taxes. Housing construction documents were found that did not comply with statutory regulations. PT. Jack Saka Indonesia uses a Certificate of Ownership Rights (SHM) in his personal name, which according to regulations should be in the name of the company. By not completing these obligations. PT Jack Saka Indonesia is suspected of trying to avoid paying a number of taxes and levies which ultimately harm the state. One of the obligations that was allegedly avoided was the payment of Land and Building Rights Acquisition Tax of 5%. (SuaraJatim.id).

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Tax Aggressiveness

Tax aggressiveness is an act of engineering to reduce fiscal profits through tax planning (Martin & Afa, 2022). Companies consider tax as a burden that can reduce the amount of profit earned (Sulistyowati, 2020).

According to (Farida, 2021) states that "Tax aggressiveness is an activity pointed at manipulating a company's taxable benefits through tax planning and giving a negative see to society, since it is considered negative to the government and society so that charge forcefulness is considered socially untrustworthy and illicit."

$$ETR = \frac{\textbf{Income Tax Expense}}{\textbf{Profit before tax}}$$

Source : (Sandy, 2019)

### Profitability

Concurring to (Kasmir, 2019) Profitability ratio may be a ratio utilized to assess the degree to which a company is able to create profits. Profitability is utilized as a degree to survey the viability of deals and commerce venture execution in producing benefits (Darmawan Wijaya & Anggraeni, 2022). This ratio can be utilized by utilizing comparisons between different components in financial reports, particularly balance sheets and profit and loss statements.

In this research, to degree company profitability, we utilize the Gross Profit Margin (GPM) intermediary which measures the company's capacity to produce gross profit from sales revenue by comparing gross profit with net deals. Profitability can be measured utilizing the taking after equation:

$$\textbf{GPM} = \frac{\textbf{Gross Profit}}{\textbf{Net Sales}}$$

Source : (Hery, 2016)

**Leverage**

Leverage could be a financial ratio that portrays the relationship between company resources and company debt. Leverage is the utilize of assets with the obligation to pay settled costs. Leverage emerges when a company finances its resources with advances that require interest payments (Karunia & Kurniawan, 2021). According to (Hernawan et al., 2021) Excessive use of debt for operational purposes features a negative affect on the company because it should pay its obligations, which is able diminish the benefits produced.

$$\textbf{LDAR} = \frac{\textbf{Long Term Debt}}{\textbf{Total Assets}} \textbf{ x 100\%}$$

Source : (Agusfianto et al., 2022)

**Capital Intensity**

Concurring to (Wibowo et al., 2021) Capital intensity may be a term that alludes to the level of investment in fixed assets that a company makes as portion of its investment activities. Capital intensity reflects how much company capital is tied up within the shape of settled resources that can be utilized to generate profit or profit.

To measure capital intensity, you can use the following calculation:

$$\textbf{CI} = \frac{\textbf{Fixed Assets}}{\textbf{Total Assets}}$$

Source : (Ernayanna. & Herijawati, 2022)
(Rochmadi, 2022)

**Inventory Intensity**

Inventory intensity reflects how much a company assigns speculation in its stock. The more conspicuous the stock had by the company, the more critical the burden required to protect that stock (Rochmadi, 2022).

To measure inventory intensity, you can use the following calculation:

$$\textbf{II} = \frac{\textbf{Inventory}}{\textbf{Total Assets}}$$

Source : (Rochmadi, 2022)
(Naldo et al., 2021)

## METHOD

**Data and Sources**

This sort of investigate is quantitative descriptThis sort of investigate is quantitative graphic inquire about inside the shape of numbers that can make the vital conclusions. The information source in this investigate is assistant information gotten through go betweens such as for the most part distributed and unpublished chronicles. This assistant data comes from annually reports or cash related reports of veritable and property companies recorded on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2019-2022 period through the official site of the Indonesia Stock Trade (BEI).

### Sample Selection Criteria

The examining procedure in this investigate employments a purposive testing strategy by deciding certain criteria in understanding with the investigate targets.

| No. | Sample Criteria | Total |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Real estate and property companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) | 84 |
| 2. | companies that do not publish complete financial data required for 2019-2022 | (13) |
| 3. | companies that experienced losses during the research year | (46) |
| 4. | companies affected by outlier data | (11) |
| | Sample Companies | 14 |
| | Research Period (Year) | 4 |
| | Samples for 2019-2022 | 56 |

### Data Collection Technique

The first data collection method is the library study method, carried out by managing journals, articles, previous research results or other written media such as books and laws related to the research object, namely Profitability, Leverage, Capital Intensity and Inventory Intensity.

### Data Analysis Technique

This test information examination jobs different arrange backslide since it has more than one free variable utilizing the SPSS shape 25 program. The tests carried out are clear factual tests, classical suspicion tests, different direct relapse investigation tests, coefficient of assurance tests, theory tests.

| No. | Variable | Indicator |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Profitability (X1) | $\text{GPM} = \frac{\text{Gross Profit}}{\text{Net Sales}}$ |
| 2. | Leverage (X2) | $\text{LDAR} = \frac{\text{Long Term Debt}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100\%$ |
| 3. | Capital Intensity (X3) | $\text{CI} = \frac{\text{Fixed Assets}}{\text{Total Assets}}$ |
| 4. | Inventory Intensity (X4) | $\text{II} = \frac{\text{Inventory}}{\text{Total Assets}}$ |
| 5. | Tax aggressiveness (Y) | $\text{ETR} = \frac{\text{Income Tax Expense}}{\text{Profit Before Tax}}$ |

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Descriptive Statistical Test Results

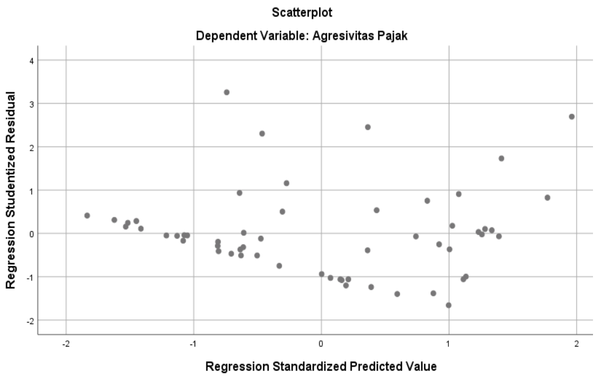
Descriptive Statistics

| | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agresivitas Pajak | 56 | .0000 | .4530 | .089589 | .0800712 |
| Profitabilitas | 56 | .2802 | .7606 | .537518 | .0998078 |
| Leverage | 56 | .0020 | .3740 | .135179 | .1094268 |
| Capital Intensity | 56 | .0610 | .8440 | .459839 | .2048501 |
| Inventory Intensity | 56 | .0000 | .7640 | .265036 | .2059257 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 56 | | | | |

It can be seen that column N clarifies the number of substantial information as 56 tests. And the factors productivity, use, capital escalated, stock concentrated and charge forcefulness have great information conveyance since the cruel esteem gotten is more noteworthy than the standard deviation esteem.

## 2. Classic Assumption Test

### a. Heteroscedasticity Test




The comes about of the heteroscedasticity test, the focuses inside the chart over are spread over and underneath the number on the Y hub and there's no clear design, so it can be concluded that heteroscedasticity did not happen in this think about. Which recommends that there's no burden of fluctuation from residuals in one perception to another.

### b. Autocorrelation Test

**Model Summary**[b]

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | .609[a] | .371 | .322 | .09065 | .720 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Inventory Intensity, Leverage, Profitabilitas, Capital Intensity

b. Dependent Variable: Agresivitas Pajak

The Durbin Watson test results can be seen that the Durbin Watson value is 0.720 with n = 56 and k = 4, the dU value is 1.7246 and the dL value is 1.4201 and the resulting 4 – dL value is 2.5799. The d value meets the criteria d < dL < 4 – dL, namely 0.720 < 1.4201 < 2.5799 so it can be concluded from Durbin Watson's calculations that the null hypothesis is rejected because there is no positive autocorrelation in this study.

## 3. Statistic Test

### a. Hypothesis Test Results

#### 1. T Statistical Test

**Coefficients**[a]

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients B | Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error | Standardized Coefficients Beta | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | (Constant) | .066 | .101 | | .648 | .520 |
| | Profitabilitas | -.379 | .133 | -.344 | -2.845 | .006 |
| | Leverage | .483 | .125 | .480 | 3.851 | .000 |
| | Capital Intensity | .214 | .109 | .398 | 1.966 | .055 |
| | Inventory Intensity | .242 | .107 | .453 | 2.269 | .028 |

a. Dependent Variable: Agresivitas Pajak

It can be interpreted as follows :

**a) Test Results of the Effect of Profitability on Tax Aggressiveness**

It can be interpreted that the t value for Profitability is -2.845 t-count > t-table 1.674 with a significant value of 0.006 > 0.05, which suggests that the free variable, to be specific the productivity variable, has an impact on assess forcefulness, so it can be concluded that the theory that proposed within the inquire about (H1) was acknowledged.

So it can be concluded that the productivity variable has an affect in a negative course. Which infers that the higher the company's benefit esteem, the benefits gotten by working at a moo taken a toll level, so that the company will not hone charge evasion on tall company benefits since the company is able to oversee its charge arranging well so that tax payments are not as well high. This shows that a tall level of profitability proves that management is able to oversee the financing sources utilized well and is able to oversee company tax payments. In this way it can be said that as profitability increases, tax aggressiveness will decrease. This comes about in profitability having a negative impact on Tax Aggressiveness.

**b) Test Results of the Effect of Leverage on Tax Aggressiveness**

It can be interpreted that the t value for Leverage is 3.851 t-count > t-table 1.674 with a significant value of 0.000 <

0.05, which means leverage, has an effect on tax aggressiveness, so it can be concluded that the hypothesis (H2) is accepted.

So it can be concluded that companies with a tall level of leverage tend to require tax aggressive actions, this can be since companies with a tall level of funding (debt) will create intrigued costs which increment the obligation. This tall intrigued cost can be utilized to decrease profits subject to tax.

**c) Test Results of the Effect of Capital Intensity on Tax Aggressiveness**

It can be interpreted that the t value for Capital Intensity is 1.966 t-count > t-table 1.674 with a significant value of 0.055 > 0.05, which means that the independent variable, namely capital intensity, has no effect on tax aggressiveness, so it can be concluded that the hypothesis proposed and research (H3) is rejected.

So it can be concluded that the majority of sample companies in this ponder have executed a settled resource devaluation approach in understanding with appropriate tax controls so that companies don't ought to fiscally adjust settled resources in calculating the charge payable for that charge year. Consequently, capital concentrated does not have an influence on the compelling assess rate which is able affect the company's penchant to require charge forceful activities.

**d) Test Results of the Effect of Inventory Intensity on Tax Aggressiveness**

It can be interpreted that the t value for Inventory Intensity is 2.269 t-count > t-table 1.674 with a significant value of 0.028 < 0.05, which means that the independent variable, namely inventory intensity, has an effect on tax aggressiveness, so it can be concluded that the hypothesis (H4) is accepted.

The results of this inquire about show that companies that invest in inventory will cause extra costs, such as capacity costs and inventory upkeep costs. This could cause an increment in company costs and potentially reduce profits. Companies with high levels of inventory intensity tend to take aggressive action in taxation since the coming about costs can diminish profits, which influences charge calculations.

## 2. F Statistical Test

**ANOVA[a]**

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Regression | .247 | 4 | .062 | 7.524 | .000[b] |
| | Residual | .419 | 51 | .008 | | |
| | Total | .666 | 55 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: Agresivitas Pajak

b. Predictors: (Constant), Inventory Intensity, Leverage, Profitabilitas, Capital Intensity

The f-count esteem is 7.524 > 2.780 with a noteworthy esteem of 0.000 < 0.05, so it can be concluded that the factors productivity, use, capital concentrated and stock concentrated together impact assess forcefulness.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the test results and discussion described within the previous chapter, the conclusions that can be gotten in this research are as takes after

1. Profitability has an influence on tax aggressiveness with a significant value 0.006 < 0.05 and T value is -2.845 > 1.674. So H1 is accepted.
2. Leverage has an influence on tax aggressiveness with a significant value 0.000 < 0.05 T value 3.851 > 1.674. So H2 is accepted.
3. Capital intensity has no influence on tax aggressiveness with a significant value 0.055 > 0.05 and T value is 2.791 > 1.674. So H3 is rejected.
4. Inventory intensity has an effect on tax aggressiveness with a significant value 0.007 < 0.05 T value is 2.860 > 1.674. So H4 is accepted.

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