



The influence of corporate social responsibility on tax avoidance in manufacturing companies in Indonesia 2020-2022

M Firdaus Aninzia Ulhaq¹, Dul Muid^{2*}

¹ Tax Accounting, Diponegoro University, Indonesia

² Department of Accounting, Faculty of Business Economics Diponegoro University, Indonesia

Abstract

This research highlights companies' Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in paying their taxes according to their obligations. Tax avoidance practices can harm the country and society; therefore, more stringent efforts are needed to address this issue. This study focuses on manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (BEI), totaling 41 companies from 2020 to 2022. The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling. The hypothesis testing employed the determination test (F-test) and t-test. The research findings show no relationship between CSR and firm Size with tax avoidance but a positive relationship between Return on Assets (ROA) and tax avoidance efforts. These results are consistent with previous research and indicate the importance of corporate awareness regarding the significance of paying taxes fairly and Honestly.

Keywords: Tax avoidance, corporate social, responsibility, comp size

Introduction

Tax avoidance actions are considered risky and can have negative consequences for a company's sustainability, such as damaging the company's reputation (Yulyanah & Kusumastuti, 2019). Another factor influencing tax avoidance is Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) (Lanis & Richardson, 2012) [21]. Tax issues and tax transparency have received increasing public attention recently. The public is becoming more concerned about transparency and ethics in business after the revelation of tax avoidance practices and violations by large corporations. Taxes are the primary source of government revenue, which makes it necessary for the government.

And society to ensure that large companies comply with tax payment procedures. For example, PT Bentoel International Investama, a British American Tobacco (BAT) subsidiary, was suspected of being involved in tax avoidance practices amounting to US\$14 million or approximately IDR 199 billion. This was caused by interest payments on receivables and income diversion from Indonesia (Saleh, 2019) [31].

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is often associated with a business's commitment to ethical and socially responsible practices. Many rating agencies measure CSR efforts based on environmental, labor, and human rights issues. However, tax avoidance practices are rarely considered part of CSR, even though these practices can significantly negatively impact society (Suryarini *et al.*, 2021). One of the main challenges in researching the relationship between CSR and tax avoidance is the endogeneity caused by unobserved variables and the reciprocal relationship between them. Company characteristics such as values, internal capabilities, or unobserved CEO characteristics can influence how companies set their CSR agendas and engage in tax

avoidance practices. When these variables are overlooked, or inappropriate proxies are used in CSR regression analysis, coefficient estimates can be significantly distorted, leading to unreliable conclusions. Additionally, due to many important decisions within a company being made simultaneously, including decisions related to CSR and tax avoidance, it isn't easy to draw clear cause-and-effect conclusions from such research.

Based on this background, a research problem can be formulated: Does Corporate Social Responsibility influence Tax Avoidance in manufacturing companies in Indonesia during the years 2020-2022? The research objective is to understand the influence of CSR on tax avoidance in manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (BEI). The significance of this research is expected to enhance insights and knowledge about scholarly works in tax accounting. Additionally, it is hoped that this research will contribute to the development of further research, particularly in the taxation related to tax avoidance in manufacturing companies.

Literature review and hypothesis development

Legitimacy Theory

Legitimacy theory emphasizes the importance of companies paying attention to their social responsibilities towards society and the environment as part of the social contract between the company and its stakeholders. In fulfilling this social contract, companies must consider societal norms to gain legitimacy from stakeholders and the public. According to legitimacy theory, organizations must continually strive to ensure that they conduct their activities within the boundaries and norms established in society (Rustiarini, 2020). In the context of

Corporate social disclosure agency theory can be linked to the needs of shareholders and investors to understand how companies address their social responsibilities.

Stakeholder Theory

The stakeholder theory suggests that companies are responsible for considering all their stakeholders' interests in decision-making, not just the interests of shareholders or investors alone. On the other hand, legitimacy theory states that companies must gain support from the community and the surrounding environment to be considered valid or "legitimate." Therefore, companies must engage in CSR activities to gain legitimacy from the community and the surrounding environment. Companies may perceive taxes as part of their social responsibility towards society and the government or simply as a strategy to divert stakeholders' attention from tax avoidance actions undertaken by the company (Krisyadi & Anita, 2022).

Agency Theory

The normative goal of financial decision-making that is widely adopted is to maximize the value of the company or the prosperity of the company's owners. However, it is essential to remember that, in practice, financial decision-making should also consider the interests of other stakeholders, such as employees, customers, communities, and the environment. Therefore, there may be policies or business practices that may not result in maximum profits for the company's owners but are the right decisions in considering the interests of all stakeholders (Suad Husnan, 2012).

Tax Avoidance

Tax avoidance can be defined as a control process to avoid unwanted tax consequences (Pohan, 2019) ^[27]. Based on this definition, companies intentionally carry out such behavior to avoid tax payments. Although tax avoidance actions are not classified as tax evasion crimes since they do not involve tax evasion, many companies nowadays prefer to reduce the taxes they must pay. According to Hanlon and Heitzman (2010) ^[15], tax avoidance refers to the efforts made by companies to legally reduce the amount of taxes they have to pay, typically through legal loopholes or tax policies that allow for tax burden reduction. Tax planning activities are conducted to maximize company profits by minimizing the tax expenses incurred.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a concept that emphasizes a company's responsibility towards society and the surrounding environment to create future sustainability. The social responsibility of a company goes beyond considering economic benefits alone; it also

Recognizes the social and environmental responsibilities that must be embraced as part of its social commitment.

CSR encompasses a range of activities, such as supporting environmental programs, assisting the local community, donating to social causes, providing education and healthcare assistance, and improving the well-being of employees and their families. These initiatives aim to enhance the quality of life for communities and the environment and build positive relationships with company stakeholders (Richard Holme, 2000) (Lanis & Richardson, 2012) ^[21].

The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on Tax Avoidance

Companies engaged in tax avoidance tend to disclose more about Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as a strategy to divert attention and gain legitimacy from the public. The lower tax burden resulting from tax avoidance allows companies to allocate additional resources to CSR activities. The study by Lanis and Richardson (2012) ^[21] found a relationship between the level of CSR disclosure and tax avoidance. However, research by Wahyudi (2015) ^[33] showed different results in Indonesia, indicating no relationship between CSR and tax avoidance. This suggests that a country's social, economic, and cultural contexts can influence the relationship between these variables. Therefore, further research is needed to understand the factors that influence the relationship between CSR and tax avoidance in Indonesia. Based on previous research, the researcher proposes the following hypotheses for this study:

H1: Corporate Social Responsibility has a negative influence on tax avoidance.

The Influence of Company Size on Tax Avoidance

Variable Comp Size measures the company's size by calculating the natural logarithm of total assets. The company's size can influence the level of aggressiveness in Tax Avoidance. Larger companies tend to be more aggressive in engaging in Tax Avoidance because they significantly impact the global economy (Richardson & Lanis, 2012) ^[21]. Based on previous research, the researcher proposes the following hypotheses for this study:

H2: Company size positively influences tax avoidance.

The Influence of Profitability (ROA) on Tax Avoidance

Profitability, represented by ROA (Return on Assets), influences the Effective Tax Rate (ETR). If ROA increases, the ETR also tends to increase, indicating a positive relationship between ROA and ETR. Higher profitability in a company can reduce the tax burden that needs to be paid. This is since companies with high efficiency levels and high income tend

to face lower tax burdens (Maesarah *et al.*, 2015). Based on previous research, the researcher proposes the following hypotheses for this study:

H3: Profitability has a positive influence on tax avoidance.

This research examines the influence of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on tax avoidance. This study has dependent variables (variables being explained) and independent variables (variables explaining). The dependent variable used is tax avoidance, which is measured using the effective tax rate (ETR). The independent variables used are corporate social responsibility (CSR), firm Size (SIZE), and financial performance (ROA).

1. Research Methods Variable Measurement
2. Dependent Variable

Cash Effective Tax Rate (Cash ETR) is used as a measure of the level of tax avoidance by companies (Chen *et al.*, 2010). A higher cash ETR indicates that the company pays taxes at a higher rate than the pre-tax profit earned, suggesting that the company is not engaging in significant tax avoidance

practices. Conversely, a lower cash ETR indicates a greater potential for tax avoidance. ETR is calculated according to the formula proposed by Dyreng *et al.* (2008)^[32].

Independent Variable

Corporate Social Responsibility

To measure the corporate social responsibility (CSR) variable, this research utilizes a CSR disclosure index created based on the components of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) G4 Sustainability Reporting Guideline. The study investigates 91 points but only includes sub-disclosures focusing on comprehensive and tangible CSR activities, such as social and environmental responsibility activities. Since the index covers CSR activities across various industries, CSR activities in Indonesia exhibit diverse diversity.

$$CSR = \frac{\text{Item CSR}}{91}$$

Company Size (Size)

The Size of a company can be measured by transforming the data into a natural logarithm. This is typically done to adjust the variable to a more normal distribution and to eliminate the heteroscedasticity effect in regression. The measurement is expressed in the following formula (Lanis & Richardson, 2012)^[21]:

$$\text{CompSize} = \ln(\text{Total Aset})$$

Return On Asset

One way to assess how well a company utilizes its assets to generate profit is by examining the Return on Assets (ROA) ratio. ROA is a ratio that measures how effectively a company uses its assets to generate profit, calculated as earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) divided by total assets. A higher ROA indicates better utilization of assets to generate profit. The formula for ROA, as used in the research by Lanis and Richardson (2012)^[21], is as follows:

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Pre-Tax Income}}{\text{Total Asset}} \times 100\%$$

Data Type

The data used in the study are quantitative data sourced from the annual reports and sustainability reports of companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) or idx.com from 2020 to 2022. The data were collected using a purposive sampling method aligned with the research objectives.

Data Analysis Method

In this study, regression analysis is conducted using the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method to examine the influence of the independent variable, tax aggressiveness, on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as the dependent variable. The significance level used is 5% ($\alpha=0.05$). The regression equation used in this study is as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e$$

Y: Tax Avoidance (ETR)

α : Constanta

X1: CSR

X2: Comp Size

X3: ROA

E: error

Research result

This study was conducted on manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) that provide reports on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) over the past three years, from 2020 to 2022. The final sample size analyzed in the study consists of 41 companies, considering a time span of three years. Annual reports from each of the three years were used, resulting in a total sample of 123 observations.

Based on the given data, the sample size represented by the code N is 123, indicating that there are 123 processed samples. The average value for CSR is 0.2193, while the average Earnings

Tax Ratio (ETR) is 0.2376. The average Size (company size) is 15.1068, and the average Return on Assets (ROA) is 0.1082.

CSR is calculated by assigning a value of 1 to each item included in the GRI index, and then dividing it by the total GRI index. The minimum CSR value obtained is 0.03 by PT Alkindo Naratama, while the maximum value is achieved by PT Astra Internasional at 0.58. The standard deviation for CSR is 0.114.

ETR, the minimum value is 0.01, which PT Trias Sentosa obtains, while the maximum value of 0.42 is recorded by PT Astra Auto. The standard deviation for ETR is 0.18. The minimum company size is found in PT Pyridam Farma with a value of 12.34, while PT Astra Internasional has the largest company size. The standard deviation for Size is 1.62. PT Trias Sentosa has a minimum ROA value of 0.01, while PT Mark Dynamics has the maximum value of 0.47. The standard deviation for ROA is 0.087.

Result

Classic Assumption

Before performing a regression model, it is important to ensure that the data meets the assumptions of classical regression analysis. The classical assumptions include the tests for normality, heteroscedasticity, multicollinearity, and autocorrelation. One important requirement in regression is that the data should follow a normal distribution. To test the normality of data or its approximation to normality, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test can be conducted. In this test, a significance level of 0.05 is typically used. If the asymptotic significance (2-tailed) value is greater than 0.05, then the data is considered to be normally distributed. Conversely, if the asymptotic significance (2-tailed) value is less than 0.05, then the data is considered not normally distributed. Therefore, as a requirement for performing a regression model, the data must pass the normality test to ensure that the classical assumptions are met.

it is known that the significance value is 0.071 ($p>0.05$). From this result, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed and consistent with the previous testing.

The multicollinearity test is used to evaluate whether there is a significant correlation among the independent variables in the regression model. VIF values above 1 can indicate the

presence of multicollinearity, and the higher the value, the more significant the influence of multicollinearity. Here are

the results of the multicollinearity test for the variables in this study

Table 1: Multicollinearity Result

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients			Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta				Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	,232	,035			6,575	,000		
	CSR	-,006	,030	-,017	-,184	,854	,892	1,121	
	SIZE	-,002	,002	-,092	-1,001	,319	,922	1,085	
	ROA	,127	,046	,247	2,740	,007	,964	1,037	

a. Dependent Variable: ETR
 Source: Output SPSS 2023

Based on the table 1, the tolerance and VIF values for all independent variables fall within a good range. This indicates that there is no indication of multicollinearity among the independent variables in the regression model. The autocorrelation test, also known as the Durbin-Watson test, is used to examine the correlation between the error terms in the regression model in previous periods (t-1). The Durbin-Watson test produces a DW statistic with values between 0 and 4. A DW value approaching 2 indicates no autocorrelation in the regression model, while values deviating significantly from 2 indicate the presence of autocorrelation. In this study, the Durbin-Watson test was used to test for autocorrelation in the regression model. The result of the Durbin-Watson test shows a DW value of 2.986. By referring to the significance value table at a 5% level of

significance, with a sample size of 123 and 3 variables, the critical values are $d_l = 1.6513$ and $d_u = 1.7559$. Therefore, it can be concluded that the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted, indicating the absence of positive or negative autocorrelation, as the DW value falls within the range of $1.6513 < 2.986 < 4 - 1.7559$.

Multiple Regression Analysis

Based on the OLS regression analysis, the significance value of the One-Sample Kolmogorov- Smirnov test is 0.710. This indicates that the regression model can be used and is relevant for analyzing the effect of tax aggressiveness on CSR disclosure, as the significance value is greater than the predetermined significance level $\alpha = 5\%$. Further information regarding the hypothesis testing results can be found in Table 2.

Table 2: Statistics Determination Test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,264a	,070	,046	,03626	,986

Source: Output SPSS 2023

Table 3: F test

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	,012	3	,004	2,965	,002b
	Residual	,156	119	,001		
	Total	,168	122			

a. Dependent Variable: ETR
 b. Predictors: (Constant), ROA, SIZE, CSR
 Source: Output SPSS 2023

Table 4: T Test

Table 8 T Test								
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	,232	,035		6,575	,000		
	CSR	-,006	,030	-,017	-,184	,854	,892	1,121
	SIZE	-,002	,002	-,092	-1,001	,319	,922	1,085
	ROA	,127	,046	,247	2,740	,007	,964	1,037

a. Dependent Variable: ETR
 Source : Output SPSS 2023

Based on the three variables mentioned above, CSR and Size have values greater than 0.05, indicating that they do not have a significant effect. On the other hand, ROA has a value below 0.05, indicating a significant effect on tax avoidance.

$$TA = 0,232 - 0,06 CSR - 0,02 SIZE + 1,27 ROA$$

Results

Based on the test results, it was found that the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) variable does not have a

significant influence on Tax Avoidance. Therefore, the H1 hypothesis stating that CSR has a negative effect on Tax Avoidance must be rejected because the significance value of the CSR variable is 0.854, which is greater than the predetermined significance level of 0.05. This result proves that CSR is not proven to be a factor that influences or prevents tax avoidance. This finding is consistent with the research conducted by Suryarini (2018), which revealed that CSR disclosure does not guarantee that a company engages or does not engage in tax avoidance.

This indicates that CSR does not affect management's decisions to engage in tax avoidance. Although companies may be interested in gaining benefits from tax avoidance, there are more important non-economic considerations, such as maintaining reputation, preserving a good image, and enhancing company value. The research result showing its insignificance may be due to the low level of CSR practices in Indonesia, rendering it not significantly influential on tax avoidance.

The Size variable does not have an influence on tax avoidance. This means that regardless of the company's Size, it does not affect management's decision to engage in tax avoidance. This can be interpreted that company size factors, such as total assets or income, are not significant factors in determining whether a company will be involved in tax avoidance or not. In other words, larger companies are not more inclined to engage in tax avoidance compared to smaller companies.

In this study, the ROA variable showed a relationship with tax avoidance, indicating that when a company's profit is high, there is a tendency for the company to engage in tax avoidance. The higher profitability of a company can reduce the tax burden that needs to be paid. Furthermore, tax reduction resulting from a company's profitability is not an illegal practice. The tax reduction

is done in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations in the tax system of the respective country.

The Size variable does not influence tax avoidance. This means that regardless of the company's Size, it does not affect management's decision to engage in tax avoidance. This can be interpreted that company size factors, such as total assets or income, are not significant factors in determining whether a company will be involved in tax avoidance. In other words, larger companies are less inclined to engage in tax avoidance than smaller companies.

In this study, the ROA variable showed a relationship with tax avoidance, indicating that when a company's profit is high, there is a tendency for the company to engage in tax avoidance. The higher profitability of a company can reduce the tax burden that needs to be paid. Furthermore, tax reduction resulting from a company's profitability is not an illegal practice. The tax reduction is done by the applicable rules and regulations in the tax system of the respective country.

Conclusion and suggestions

Conclusion

Based on this research, there is no relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and tax avoidance. The level of CSR disclosure, whether high or low, does not influence a company's decision to increase or decrease tax avoidance practices. Additionally, this could be attributed to the relatively low emphasis on CSR implementation in Indonesia. As a result, companies tend to disclose CSR

activities infrequently. The findings also indicate that the Size of the company does not impact tax avoidance. Regardless of the company's Size, it does not influence management's decision to engage in tax avoidance. However, this study has a significant relationship between Return on Assets (ROA) and tax avoidance, suggesting that companies with higher profits are more likely to engage in tax avoidance practices.

Limitations and Suggestions for the Research

Several limitations may have influenced the results of this research. Here are some of the limitations identified:

1. The study used a 3-year time span, during which many companies experienced losses, reducing the sample size. Consequently, the available data needed to be improved.
2. The research focused only on the manufacturing sector, while other sectors in Indonesia, such as mining, finance, and others, were not included in the analysis of tax avoidance.
3. There were limitations in accessing specific items related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) due to the unavailability of indices in some companies. This makes it difficult for readers to determine the specific CSR items included in those companies.

Based on the identified limitations, here are some suggestions for future research:

1. Tax Accounting students should allocate sufficient time and knowledge to conduct research using secondary data sources.
2. Consider using alternative proxies, such as the Cash Effective Tax Rate (CETR), a more clear and readily available measure of tax payments.
3. It is recommended for companies prepare their sustainability reports to facilitate the identification of CSR indices or include CSR indices in their annual reports. This would make it easier for readers to understand the CSR disclosures of those companies.

References

1. Apriliyana N, Suryarini T. The Effect of Corporate Governance and the Quality of CSR to Tax Avoidation. *Accounting Analysis Journal*, 2018;7(3):159–167. <https://doi.org/10.15294/aa.v7i3.20052>
2. Badjuri A, Jaeni J, Kartika A. Peran Corporate Social Responsibility Sebagai Pemoderasi Dalam Memprediksi Profitabilitas Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Agresivitas Pajak Di Indonesia: Kajian Teori Legitimasi. *Jurnal Bisnis Dan Ekonomi*, 2021;28(1):1–19. <https://www.unisbank.ac.id/ojs>;
3. Cahyono D, Rita dan Kharis. Pengaruh Komite Audit, Kepemilikan Institusional, Dewan Komisaris, Ukuran Perusahaan (SIZE), Leverage (DER), dan Profitabilitas (ROA) Terhadap Tindakan Penghindaran Pajak. *Journal Of Accounting*, 2016, 2(2).
4. Carnahan S, Agarwal R, Campbell B. The Effect of Firm Compensation Structures on the Mobility and Entrepreneurship of Extreme Performers. *Business*, 2010;920:1–43. <https://doi.org/10.1002/smj>
5. Dewi NLPP, Noviari N. Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Leverage, Profitabilitas dan Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Penghindaran Pajak (Tax Avoidance). *E- Jurnal Akuntansi*, 2017;21(2):882–911. <https://doi.org/10.24843/EJA.2017.v21.i02.p01>

6. Dewi NPSS, Putri IGAMAD. Corporate Social Responsibility dan Free Cash Flow pada Tax Avoidance. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi*,2021:31(5):1069–1081.
7. Dewinta, Setiawan. Ida Ayu Rosa Dewinta dan Putu Ery Setiawan. Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaana n.... *E-Jurnal Akuntansi Universitas Udayana*, 2016, 14(3).
8. Dharma NBS, Naniek Noviari. Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility dan Capital Intensity Terhadap Tax Avoidance. *SSRN Electronic Journal*,2017:18:529–556. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1760073>
9. Dinda Rahmadani dan Ardan Gani Asalam. Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure dan Kualitas Audit Terhadap Tax Avoidance. *Jurnal Ekombis Review*,2023:11(1):383–390. <https://jurnal.unived.ac.id/index.php/er/indexDOI:https://doi.org/10.37676/ekombis.v11i1>
10. Dowling J, Pfeffer J. Organizational Legitimacy: Social Values and Organizational Behavior. *Pacific Sociological Review*,1975:18:122–136.
11. Eugene F, Brigham JFH. *Fundamentals of Financial Management*, 640.
12. Fadila M. Pengaruh Return On Asset, Leverage, Ukuran Perusahaan, Kompensasi Rugi Fiskal, Kepemilika Institusional, dan Koneksi Poitik Terhadap Penghindaran Pajak. *JOM Fekom*,2017:4(1):1671-1684.
13. Fauziah F. Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Ukuran Perusahaan, Dan Leverage Terhadap Penghindaran Pajak Perusahaan Sektor Industri Barang Konsumsi. *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi*,2020:10(4):1–21.
14. Ganiswari RA. Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Leverage, Ukuran Perusahaan, dan Capital Intensity Terhadap Tax Avoidance. PhD Thesis Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, 2019.
15. Hanlon M, Heitzman S. A review of tax research. *Journal of Accounting and Economics*,2010:50(2–3):127–178. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacceco.2010.09.002>
16. Harsanti P. *Corporate Social Responsibility dan Teori Legitimasi*, 2011.
17. Hoi CK, Wu Q, Zhang H. Is corporate social responsibility (CSR) associated with tax avoidance? Evidence from irresponsible CSR activities. *Accounting Review*,2013:88(6):2025–2059. <https://doi.org/10.2308/accr-50544>
18. Hundal. Why tax avoidance is among the biggest issues of our generation. *Liberal Conspiracy*, 2011. Retrieved from. <http://www.liberalconspiracy.org>
19. Inayaturohmah A, Puspitosari I. Pengaruh Maqashid Syariah Index, Profitabilitas Dan Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Agresivitas Pajak. *At-Tijarah: Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen Dan Bisnis Islam*,2019:5(1):98–115. <https://doi.org/10.24952/tijarah.v5i1.1691>
20. KLC. The implications of Organizational Legitimacy for Corporate Social Performance and Disclosure, 1994.
21. Lanis R, Richardson G. J. Account. Public Policy Corporate social responsibility and tax aggressiveness: An empirical analysis. *Journal of Accounting and Public Policy*,2012:31(1):86–108. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaccpubpol.2011.10.006>
22. Lanis R, Richardson G. Corporate social responsibility and tax aggressiveness: A test of legitimacy theory. *Accounting, Auditing and Accountability Journal*,2013:26(1):75–100. <https://doi.org/10.1108/09513571311285621>
23. Frank MM, Lynch LJ, SOR. Tax reporting aggressiveness and its relation to aggressive financial reporting,2009:84:467–496.
24. Millon D. Corporate social responsibility and environmental sustainability. *Company Law and Sustainability: Legal Barriers and Opportunities*, 2015, 35–78. <https://doi.org/10.1007/CBO9781107337978.004>
25. Mulyani S, Kusmuriyanto, Suryarini T. Analisis Determinan Tax avoidance Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Di Indoensia. *Jurnal RAK (Riset Akuntansi Keuangan)*,2017:2(3):53–66.
26. Noor RM, Fadzillah NSM, Mastuki N. Corporate Tax Planning: A Study On Corporate Effective Tax Rates of Malaysian Listed Companies. *International Journal of Trade, Economics, and Finance*,2010:1(2):189–193. <https://doi.org/10.7763/ijtef.2010.v1.134>
27. Pohan HT. Analisis Pengaruh Kepemilikan Institusi, Rasio Tobin Q, Akrual Pilihan, Tarif Efektif Pajak, Dan Biaya Pajak Ditunda Terhadap Penghindaran Pajak Pada Perusahaan Publik. *Jurnal Informasi, Perpajakan, Akuntansi, Dan Keuangan Publik*,2019:4(2):113–135. <https://doi.org/10.25105/jipak.v4i2.4464>
28. Poltak Teodarus dan Mony Florentina, 2022. Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
29. Sales Growth, dan Leverage Terhadap Tax Avoidance Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Sektor Industri Barang Konsumsi Yang Terdaftar dalam BEI Tahun, 2017-. *Braz Dent J.*,2019:33(1):1–12.
30. Putri R, Zulbahridar Z, Kurnia P. Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Leverage, Likuiditas, Dan Basis Kepemilikan Terhadap Corporate Social Responsibility Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia (Bei) Periode Tahun 2012-2014. *Jurnal Online Mahasiswa Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Riau*,2017:4(1):558–571.
31. Saleh T. Saham Bentoel Mulai Liar, Gara-gara Laporan Pajak? Retrieved, 2023, from <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/market/20190513100442-17-72003/sahambentoel-mulai-liar-gara-gara-laporan-pajak>
32. Dyreng SD, Hanlon M, ELM. Long-run corporate tax avoidance. 83, 61–82. Suad Husnan, E. P. (2012). *Dasar-dasar manajemen keuangan*, 2008.
33. Wahyudi D. Analisis Empiris Pengaruh Aktivitas Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) terhadap Penghindaran Pajak di Indonesia,2015:4:5–17.
34. Wardhani P. Pengaruh Pengungkapan Csr, Leverage, Likuiditas Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan. *Jurnal Manajemen Dayasaing*,2021:23(1):1–12. <https://doi.org/10.23917/dayasaing.v23i1.10930>
35. Watson V. Communicative planning in the global South: experiences, prospects and predicaments, M Geyer (ed): *International Handbook of Urban Policy Issues in the South*. Edward Elgar, 2011.
36. Yulyanah Y, Kusumastuti SY. Tax Avoidance Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Sektor Industri Barang Dan Konsumsi Sub Sektor Makanan Dan Minuman Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode,2013-2017. *Media Ekonomi*,2013-2017:27(1):17–36. <https://doi.org/10.25105/me.v27i1.5284>
37. Winarno, Kustono, Effendi, Mas`ud. Corporate Social Responsibility and Tax Avoidance: Evidence from Indonesia. *AKRUAL: Jurnal Akuntansi*,2021:13(1):2085–9643. <https://doi.org/10.26740/jaj.v13n1.p>