Effect of Earning Management and Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Tax Avoidance with Firm Size as a moderating variable, Survey on manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

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Abstract: Government efforts to maximize tax revenue have encountered obstacles, including from the business world. This is due to different views in which the State considers taxes as a source of financing, while companies perceive taxes as a burden that can reduce corporate profits. The company also takes tax planning steps to avoid taxes by exploiting loopholes in tax regulations to minimize the tax burden that must be borne by the company. The research objective is to prove the direct effect of Earning Management and Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Tax Avoidance and with Firm Size as a moderating variable. The sample used is the annual financial statements of mining companies listed on the IDX with data analysis techniques using Moderated Regression Analysis.

The results showed that Earning Management had no significant effect in a negative direction on Tax Avoidance. Firm size cannot moderate the positive influence of Earning Management on tax avoidance. Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure has no significant effect in a negative direction on Tax Avoidance. Firm size cannot moderate the negative effect of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (CSRD) on tax avoidance

Keywords: Earning Management, Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure, Firm Size, Tax Avoidance

1. Introduction

Indonesia uses a self-assessment system as a mechanism for calculating the amount of tax. The definition of self assessment system according to (Waluyo, 2013) is tax collection which gives authority, trust, and responsibility to taxpayers to calculate, calculate, pay and report the amount of tax to be paid by themselves. However, the Directorate General of Taxes has the authority to issue Underpayment Tax Assessments, which in essence are only for certain cases. Only Taxpayers who based on the results of the examination or other information do not fulfill the formal and/or material obligations as stated in Article 13 paragraph (1) of the KUP Law. In fact, the self-assessment system is set by the government to increase the awareness and compliance of taxpayers to pay taxes voluntarily. Taxpayers are expected to do well and correctly in accordance with the applicable taxation provisions. However, this is also an opportunity for taxpayers to do tax avoidance and even tax evasion.

Government efforts to maximize tax revenue have encountered obstacles, including from the business world. This is due to different views in which the State considers taxes as a source of financing, while companies perceive taxes as a burden that can reduce corporate profits. The company also took tax planning steps to avoid taxes. In contrast to tax evasion, where companies violate tax regulations to reduce tax burdens, tax avoidance is carried out by companies by exploiting loopholes in tax regulations

to minimize the tax burden that must be borne by the company. Broadly speaking, tax avoidance is carried out in 3 ways, namely delaying income; tax arbitrage by taking advantage of different rates that are generally associated with individual taxpayers, and tax arbitrage to take advantage of different tax treatments (Rifai & Atiningsih, 2019).

Tax avoidance practices have recently become a concern in the case of tax avoidance committed by PT Adaro

Energy Tbk. The Directorate General of Taxes considers that PT Adaro Energy Tbk carried out transfer pricing through its subsidiary in Singapore, Coal Trade Service International, that effort has been carried out from 2009 to 2017 in such a way that it pays $ 125 million in taxes or the equivalent of Rp. 1.75 trillion (exchange rate 14 thousand) lower than what should have been paid in Indonesia. The international NGO Global Witness, which operates in the environment, published an investigative report on the alleged tax evasion of Adaro's companies.
In the report, Adaro is indicated to have taken its revenue and profits abroad so that it can reduce the taxes paid by the Indonesian government. The DGT also indicated that many multinational companies chose to shift their profits to Singapore; this is because taxes in Singapore are indeed lower than in Indonesia. In Indonesia, the tax is 25 percent, while in Singapore it is only 17 percent. (detik.com)

The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) found that around 63 thousand taxpayers in the palm oil sector had problems related to allegations of tax avoidance and sub-optimal collection from the Directorate General of Taxes (DGT). A study on the 2016 oil palm commodity management system belonging to the KPK found that the Directorate General of Taxes did not encourage taxpayer (WP) compliance in the oil palm sector, resulting in a decrease in state revenue.

From the data obtained, tax revenue in the palm oil sector was only Rp. 22.2 trillion in 2015, but the turnover of money in the industry is projected to reach Rp. 1.2 trillion per day. The KPK stated that the daily circulation of money was only calculated from the trading transactions of Fresh Fruit Bunches (TBS) and Crude Palm Oil (CPO) and did not include other components of the economic multiplier effect. The anti-corruption agency or the KPK has projected that the potential tax revenue from the oil palm sector could reach Rp. 45 trillion to Rp. 50 trillion, meaning that the new government can reap 40 to 50 percent of potential tax from the palm oil sector. (https://www.cnnindonesia.com/)

Among other things, tax avoidance can be done through earning management, which is when companies regulate (reduce) their income so that the tax burden is reduced (Boynton et al. 1992) in (Utami, 2018). Rosenzweig and Fischer (1994) reveal that earnings management occurs when managers use judgment in making financial statements to manipulate the magnitude of earnings to several stakeholders regarding the company's economic performance or to influence the outcome of the agreement (contract) which depends on numbers. -reported accounting numbers. However, because management's motive is not only aimed at reducing taxes, the impact of earnings management on tax avoidance is still a discussion (Rifai & Atiningsih, 2019).

In line with research conducted by (Suyanti et al., 2012), earnings management has a positive and significant effect on corporate tax aggressiveness. (Novitasari et al., 2017) also get similar results, where the greater the income decreasing done, the company is indicated to be behaving aggressively towards corporate taxes. (Omar & Zolkaflil, 2015) their research found that multinational companies with subsidiaries in tax haven countries were found to be more likely to perform earnings management through profit shifting to avoid taxes, compared to multinational companies that do not have subsidiaries in tax haven countries. Meanwhile, according to (Rifai & Atiningsih, 2019) states that earnings management hurts tax avoidance. The research (Utami, 2018) states that earnings management is proven to not affect the effective tax rate/tax aggressiveness, or it means that there is an indication that the tax avoidance motive is not motivated by the implementation of earnings management by the company.

The company is not only faced with a responsibility that rests solely on the company's profit but also must pay attention to its social and environmental responsibilities. Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure is a disclosure of business activities to act ethically, contribute to economic development and improve the quality of life of workers and society (Khairunisa, Hapsari, & Aminah, 2017). The level of

Awareness of companies in implementing Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure is different from one another. In general, companies use the sustainability report standard made by GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) as a reference for preparing CSR reporting.

According to the World Bank Group, corporate social responsibility (CSR) is referred to as a sustainable business commitment that contributes to the economy and affects the surrounding environment and the general public to improve the quality of facilities and community survival (Hidayati & Fidiana, 2017).

In practice, companies deliberately create pseudo CSR programs and activities and mark up large amounts of CSR costs (Fitri et al., 2017). The relationship between CSR and tax avoidance can be explained that CSR is a form of corporate responsibility to all stakeholders. Tax is a form of corporate social responsibility to stakeholders through the government. Thus, companies involved in tax avoidance are socially irresponsible (Lanis & Richardson, 2012). Based on research results (Sandra & Anwar, 2018), (Khairunisa et al., 2017), (Ningrum et al., 2018), (Apriani & Praptoyo, 2018), (Gulzar et al., 2018) and (Kim & Im, 2017) found that the Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (CSRD) hurts tax avoidance. This is in line with (Lanis & Richardson, 2012) that tax is a form of corporate social responsibility to stakeholders through the government. Thus, companies that are involved in tax evasion are companies that are not socially responsible.

Research (Hidayati & Fidiana, 2017) and (Fitri et al., 2017) state the opposite, that social responsibility disclosure as reflected by the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure index has a positive effect on tax avoidance, CSR can increase tax avoidance. CSR can also be a camouflage for companies to avoid taxes.

Large companies tend to have a greater opportunity for good tax planning (Fernández-Rodríguez & Martínez-Arias, 2012). This is explained in (Derashid & Zhang, 2003) that companies that are included on a large scale pay lower taxes than small-scale companies. (Brigham & Houston, 2006) states that company size is the size of the company which can be classified based on various ways, including the size of revenue, total assets, and total equity. Large companies will attract the public's attention more than small companies. Therefore, large companies tend to maintain their corporate image in the public eye (Hamilah, 2020).

The purpose of this study was to prove the direct effect of Earning Management and Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Tax Avoidance and with Firm Size as a moderating variable. The results of this study are expected to be a consideration for the government in making clear and firm tax regulations that can close the gap for companies to take tax avoidance actions so that state revenue from the tax sector can be maximized.

2. Literature Review, Framework of Thinking, and Hypothesis

Agency theory is a concept that describes the relationship between the principal (contract giver) and the agent (contract recipient), the principal contracts the agent to work for the interests or goals of the principal so that the principal gives decision-making authority to the agent to achieve this goal (Supriyono, 2018). Previously defined by Jensen & Meckling (1976), an agency relationship is a contract in which one or more people (principal) engage with other people (agents) to perform some services on their behalf that involve and delegate some decision-making authority to the agent. Principals are shareholders and agents are top management (board of commissioners and directors), principals can also be top management with responsibility center management in the organization (Supriyono, 2018).

In agency theory, the achievement of goals is the responsibility of the agent as the recipient of the authority to make decisions in running an organization. For the achievement of these objectives, the agent receives remuneration from the principal, which has been agreed in a work contract. Remuneration provided by the principal to the agent is usually directly proportional to the amount of achievement of the objectives set by the principal.

The government as a stakeholder is also one of the principals that has given authority to company management (agents) to fulfill their tax obligations through a self-assessment system. The government wants the tax paid by companies to be tax under the company's tax obligations as regulated in Indonesian tax law. But on the other hand, the company's management (agent) takes action against the wishes of the principal, such as by managing earnings to avoid taxes that should be. In other words, the government expects massive income from companies, while companies have a different view, namely that companies must be able to reduce tax costs.

According to the legitimacy theory, companies carry out Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities as a way of obtaining legitimacy from the community. In addition, the company carries out CSR activities to fulfill its obligations to its stakeholders. CSR is a form of commitment to business activities to act ethically, contribute to economic development, and improve the quality of life for workers and society (Fitri et al., 2017).

A research study conducted (Ningrum et al., 2018) explained that CSR is a form of corporate responsibility to all stakeholders, and tax is a form of corporate social responsibility to stakeholders through the government. The study also quoted Lanis and Richardson (2012) who concluded that companies involved in tax evasion are socially irresponsible companies.

Tax avoidance is a tax avoidance effort that is carried out legally and safely for taxpayers without contradicting the applicable taxation provisions, where the methods used tend to take advantage of the weaknesses contained in tax laws and regulations to reduce the amount of tax owed (Pohan). , 2019). Tax avoidance according to Black's Law Dictionary is an effort to minimize the tax burden by taking advantage of tax avoidance opportunities (loopholes) without violating tax law. The OECD explains that tax avoidance is a taxpayer's effort to reduce the tax payable, although this effort may not violate the law; it is contrary to the making of tax laws and regulations.

The government has given authority to company management (agents) to fulfill their tax obligations through a self-assessment system. The government hopes that companies can fulfill their tax obligations under the applicable tax laws. However, on the other hand, the company's management (agent) acts against the wishes of the principal, the company management tries to reduce tax costs by performing earnings management. So it is estimated that companies with income that tend to increase will conduct income decreasing to reduce taxable income and save tax costs.

Previous research on the effect of earnings management on tax avoidance (Rifai & Atiningsih, 2019), (Novitasari et al., 2017) found that earnings management has been shown to significantly influence tax avoidance. Management with tax motivation will determine profit at a certain level so that the tax burden paid is smaller. (Rahmadani et al., 2020) also found that earnings management affects tax avoidance, but not significantly. In research (Omar & Zolkaflil, 2015) earnings management through profit shifting has been proven to be strong by multi-national companies with subsidiaries in tax haven countries. In (Ummah et al., 2020) that earnings management is quite comprehensive, which includes many aspects of the company, both for the personal benefit of the manager and the company as a whole. This means that earnings management is not carried out solely for tax purposes. Therefore, in this study, company size is presented as a moderator of the effect of earnings management on tax avoidance. The bigger the company, of course, the reciprocity for the achievement of the company management towards the goals will be even greater. Therefore, firm size is expected to weaken the effect of earnings management on tax avoidance.

In previous studies conducted by (Rahmadani et al., 2020) and (Khairunisa et al., 2017), direct company size was found to have no significant effect on tax avoidance. Company size as a moderator has been used in research (Putra & Jati, 2018), in this study company size was found to weaken the effect of profitability on tax avoidance.
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is business decisions and actions taken on the grounds or not partly that it exceeds the company's direct economic or technical interests. In terms of social responsibility, it is also stated that entrepreneurs must supervise the operations of the economic system

that meets public expectations (Mardikanto M. S., 2018). CSR is an ethical corporate obligation. CSR is also one of the company's activities that can boost the company's reputation and brand image in the eyes of the community (Syairozi, 2019).

According to the legitimacy theory, companies carry out Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities as a way of obtaining legitimacy from the community. In addition, the company carries out CSR activities to fulfill its obligations to its stakeholders. CSR is a form of commitment to business activities to act ethically, contribute to economic development, and improve the quality of life for workers and society (Fitri et al., 2017).

In research (Sandra & Anwar, 2018), (Khairunisa et al., 2017), (Ningrum et al., 2018), (Apriani & Praptoyo, 2018), (Gulzar et al., 2018) and (Kim & Im, 2017) found that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has a negative effect on tax avoidance. This is in line with (Lanis & Richardson, 2012) that tax is a form of corporate social responsibility to stakeholders through the government. Thus, companies that are involved in tax evasion are companies that are not socially responsible.

A large company is generally seen as a company with a good reputation. Therefore, CSR activities as legitimacy to the community will be important for the company. In research conducted (Khairunisa et al., 2017), (Sandra &

Anwar, 2018), (Ningrum et al., 2018), (Apriani & Praptoyo, 2018), (Gulzar et al., 2018) and (Kim & Im, 2017) where the result is that CSR has a significant negative effect on tax avoidance, it is revealed that the legitimacy of the community is a concern for the company. Based on theoretical studies and previous research, it is hypothesized that:

H1a = Earning Management has a positive effect on tax avoidance
H1b = Firm Size moderates the positive effect of earnings management on tax avoidance
H2a = Corporate social responsibility disclosure (CSRD) has a negative effect on tax avoidance H2b = Firm size moderates the negative effect of CSRD on tax avoidance.

Based on theory, previous research, and also the hypotheses that have been previously described. So the following has been compiled a conceptual framework to help understand the relationship between variables in this study, namely Earning Management and Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (CSRD) variables in their effect on tax avoidance with the moderating variable Firm Size.

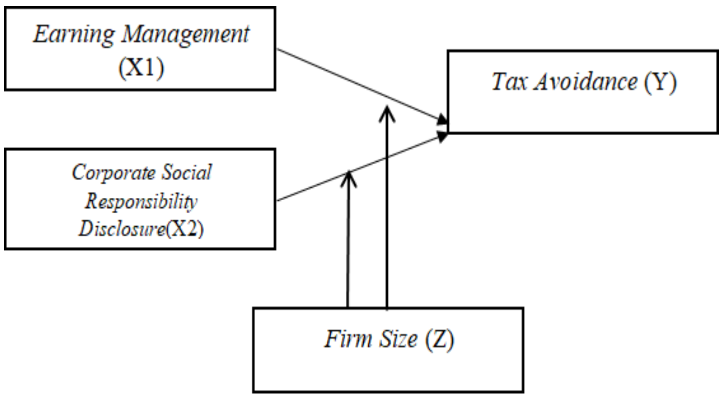

Figure 1 the research conceptual model

3. Research Methodology

This research is causal research with a quantitative approach that aims to test the hypothesis of thedirect effect of Earning Management and Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on tax avoidance and with Firm Size as a moderating variable. All variables are measured using a ratio scale

Table 1 Variable Operationalization

Variable	Indicator
Tax avoidance	$CETR = \frac{Cash\ Tax\ Paid}{Pre - Tax\ Income}$
Earning Management	$DAC_{it} = \left[\frac{TAC_{it}}{A_{it-1}}\right] - NDA_{it}$
Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (CSRD)	$CSRI = \frac{\sum X_{xi}}{n}$
Firm Size	$SIZE = Ln\ (Total\ Asset)$

The population of this research is mining sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Sampling was done using the purposive sampling method, with several criteria that have been used. The sample size used in this study was 15 companies during 2015-2019 so that thetotal sample data in this study were 75 company financial report data obtained from the official website of the IDX, namely IDX.co.id. The tool used to analyze the data of this study is SPSS 26 with Moderatedregression Analysis (MRA) techniques.

4. Data Analysis and Hypothesis Testing

Table 2 Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
EM	**75**	**-,0958**	**,1242**	**-,005933**	**,0542405**
CETR	**75**	**,2146**	**,5512**	**,328261**	**,0852421**
SIZE	**75**	**11,2110**	**14,0096**	**12,701932**	**,6557918**
CSRD	**75**	**,3965**	**,7143**	**,577299**	**,0675664**
Valid N (listwise)	**75**				

Table 2 shows that the amount of data processed is 75 data from 15 mining companies for 5 years of observation from 2015 to 2019. The average value of Earning Management is -0.0059 or -0.59% illustrates that the mining companies used as samples are indicated to do income decreasing or income minimization. The average value of the Cash Effective Tax Rate is 32.83%, which illustrates that the mining companies that were sampled made tax payments greater than the corporate income tax rate of Article 17, which was 25%. Size describes the number of assets owned by the mining companies sampled having an average value of 12.70, much higher than the standard deviation of 0.66, which means that theasset value is not too different. CSR disclosure is measured by the GRI index using 77 measurement items and using the percentage of items disclosed. The average CSRD of 57.73% shows the low awareness ofcompanies disclosing their CSR in the financial statements even though there are companies that discloses it by 71%.

Table 3 ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	,070	4	,017	2,600	,043[b]
	Residual	,468	70	,007		
	Total	,538	74			

a. Dependent Variable: CETR

b. Predictors: (Constant), EM, CSRD_SIZE, CSRD, EM_SIZE

The calculated F value is 2,600 with a probability level (sig) of 0.043, because the probability is smaller than alpha 5%, this research model is feasible to use.

Table 4 Coefficients a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	,443	,086		5,131	,000
	CSRD	-,577	,394	-,457	-1,463	,148
	EM_SIZE	-,030	,057	-,253	-,523	,603
	CSRD_SIZE	,029	,027	,340	1,104	,274
	EM	-,010	,762	-,006	-,013	,989

a. Dependent Variable: CETR

Source: Secondary data processed in 2021

5. DISCUSSION

1. Earning Management positive effect on Tax Avoidance

The variable Earning Management (EM) has a t value of -0.013 and a significance of 0.989 greater than 0.05. The regression coefficient value -0.010 indicates a negative influence, meaning that the higher the value of Earning Management, the lower the tax avoidance (Y) and vice versa. Because the sig value is greater than 0.05, H1a is rejected, which means that the Earning Management variable has no significant effect in a negative direction on Tax Avoidance. The results of this study are in line with research (Utami, 2018) which states that earnings management is proven to not affect the effective tax rate/tax aggressiveness, or it means that there is an indication that the tax avoidance motive is not motivated by the implementation of earnings management by the company. However, it is different from the research results (Novitasari et al., 2017), (Omar & Zolkaflil, 2015), and (Novitasari et al., 2017) which have a positive effect.

2. Firm size weakens the positive influence of Earning Management (EM) on Tax Avoidance

Interaction of Variable Earning Management (EM) with Firm Size Variable has a t value of -0.523 and a significance of 0.603 greater than 0.05. The regression coefficient value -0.030 indicates a negative influence, meaning that the higher the interaction between the variable Earning Management (EM) and the Firm Size variable, the lower the tax avoidance (Y) and vice versa. Because the sig value is greater than 0.05, H1b is rejected, which means that the interaction between variable earning management (EM) and variable firm size has no significant effect in a negative direction on tax avoidance. The results of this study are in line with the research of Ivan Vandi R, Vinola Herawaty (2020) where Firm size cannot moderate the positive influence of Earning Management on tax avoidance.

3. Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (CSR) has a negative effect on Tax Avoidance

The Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (CSRD) variable has a t value of -1.463 and a significance of 0.148 greater than 0.05. The regression coefficient value -0.577 indicates a negative influence, meaning that the higher the value of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure, the lower the tax avoidance (Y) and vice versa. Because the sig value is greater than 0.05, H2a is rejected, which means that the Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure variable does not have a significant effect in a negative direction on Tax Avoidance. According to the legitimacy theory, companies carry out Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities as a way of obtaining legitimacy from the community. In addition, the company carries out CSR activities to fulfill its obligations to its stakeholders. CSR is a form of commitment to business activities to act ethically, contribute to economic development, and improve the quality of life for workers and society (Fitri et al., 2017). The results of this study are in line with (Sandra & Anwar, 2018), (Khairunisa et al., 2017), (Ningrum et al., 2018), (Apriani & Praptoyo, 2018), (Gulzar et al., 2018) and

(Kim & Im, 2017) found that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has a negative effect on Tax Avoidance even though the results are not significant.

4. Firm size strengthens the negative influence of Social Responsibility Disclosure (CSRD against Tax Avoidance

The Interaction of the Variable Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (CSRD) with the Firm Size variable has a value of 1.104 and a significance of 0.274 greater than 0.05. The regression coefficient value of 0.029 indicates a positive influence, meaning that the higher the interaction between the Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (CSRD) variable with the Firm Size variable, the higher the tax avoidance (Y) and vice versa. Because the sig value is greater than 0.05, H2b is rejected, which means that the interaction of the Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (CSRD) variable with the Firm Size variable does not have a significant effect in a positive direction on Tax Avoidance. It can be concluded that Firm size cannot moderate the negative effect of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (CSRD) on tax avoidance

6. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and a discussion of the effect of Earning Management and Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Tax Avoidance with Firm Size as a moderating variable, the following conclusions are obtained:

1. Earning Management has no significant effect on tax avoidance
2. Firm size cannot moderate the positive influence of Earning Management on tax avoidance
3. Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure has no significant effect in a negative direction on Tax Avoidance.
4. Firm size cannot moderate the negative effect of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure (CSRD) on tax avoidance

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, it is concluded that Earning Management, Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure, and Firm size are not the main motives for tax avoidance, so it is necessary to re-research by increasing the number of samples and new variables.

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