The Factors Affecting Tax Avoidance (Case Study on Registered Mining Companies in Indonesia Stock Exchange for 2014-2016)

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Abstract: *The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between size, leverage, profitability, independent commissioners and capital intensity ratio against tax avoidance in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2014-2016. The method used in this research is the Hypothesis method with a quantitative approach. The population of this research is mining companies listed on the IDX in 2014-2016. The sample was selected by means of a purposive sampling method. There were 13 companies that met the criteria as the research sample, so the research data amounted to 39. The analysis used was to use panel regression estimation. The results of this study indicate that: Size has no effect on Tax Avoidance, Leverage has a negative effect on Tax Avoidance, Profitability has no effect on Tax Avoidance, Independent Commissioners have a negative effect on Tax Avoidance, Capital Intensity Ratio has a negative effect on Tax Avoidance.*

Keywords: Size, Leverage, Profitability, Independent Commissioner, Capital Intensity Ratio, and Tax Avoidance

1. Introduction

Indonesia is one of the countries with an abundance of natural wealth. This abundant natural wealth should be in balance with the level of income per capita received by the Indonesian people. The increase in the level of income per capita of the country is determined by the high or low level of company income for each region. The high level of company income increases the company's tax burden (Waluyo, 2014). The income of a country reflects how the country is developed and developing for the continuity of the country and the welfare of the country's people in the future. The location of a country will certainly determine the country's income, the more strategic the location of a country, the more investment will enter the country. The large amount of investment that enters a country will cause an increase in state revenue through the tax revenue sector.

2. Theoritical Review

According to Putra and Merkusiwati (2016), taxes are a very potential source of income for the state, because of their enforceable nature. According to tax companies that can reduce the net profit of a company, most companies are not willing to pay taxes voluntarily. The company pays taxes because it is coercive, if the company does not pay it will be subject to sanctions that can harm the company. State tax revenue is influenced by various factors such as economic, political, legal, and taxpayer behavior. Taxpayer behavior, for example, is tax avoidance. Tax planning that is still in the corridor of the law is called tax avoidance. According to Lionita and Kusbandiyah (2017) tax avoidance is an effort to take corporate actions to reduce or minimize the legal burden of corporate tax.

Company Size
Company size (SIZE) can be interpreted as a scale in which companies can be classified as large and small according to

various ways, one of which is the size of their assets (Ardyansah, 2014), while research related to company size (SIZE) was conducted by Swingly (2015). who found a significant relationship between company size on tax avoidance and the proxies for total assets had a positive effect.Kurniasih and Sari (2013) found a significant relationship between firm size and tax avoidance in a negative direction indicating that large companies have greater space for good tax planning and effective accounting procedures to reduce company ETR.

Leverage
Leverage describes the capital structure owned by a company. Leverage is calculated from total debt divided by total assets. Companies with a high degree of leverage indicate that companies are more indebted to debt in financing assets. Debt for companies that have fixed expenses in the form of interest expenses. The greater the debt the company has, the higher the interest expense. Companies that have high debt will get tax incentives in the form of deductions on loan interest so that companies with high tax burdens can pay tax debt by helping (Suyanto and Suparmono, 2012).

Profitability
Profitability is used to measure the company's ability to generate profits as well as to determine the effectiveness of company management in managing its assets. Ghozali and Chariri (2011) explain that accounting profit is the difference between income and cost measurements. The definition of income in financial accounting is an increase in the number of assets or a decrease in the number of assets or a decrease in the liabilities of an organization as a result of the sale of goods and services to other parties in a certain accounting period. The difference between the revenue received by the company will be deducted from the cost to see the company's performance, whether it gets a profit or a

loss from the company's business activities.

Capital Intensity Ratio

Capital intensity ratio is an investment activity carried out by companies related to investment in the form of fixed assets (capital intensity) and inventories (inventory intensity). The capital intensity ratio can show the level of efficiency of a company in using its assets to generate sales (Ambarukmi and Diana, 2017). Independent commissioners in a company can have a positive impact on company performance and company value and independent commissioners also have responsibilities to shareholders, so that independent commissioners will fight for corporate tax compliance and can prevent tax avoidance practices (Harto&Puspita, 2014).

Independent Commissioner

Based on the explanation above, research by Pradipta and Supriyadi (2015) examined the influence of the influence of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), profitability, leverage, and independent commissioners on tax avoidance practices. The sample used in this study is a company listed on the IDX. The results of this study indicate that CSR and profitability have an effect on tax avoidance practices. Meanwhile, leverage and independent commissioner variables have no effect on tax avoidance practices. Meanwhile, research conducted by Putra and Merkusiwati (2016) also examines the effect of independent commissioners, leverage ratios, size and capital intensity on tax avoidance. The results of the analysis in this study indicate that the independent commissioner and size have a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance, this means that the higher the number of Independent Commissioners and the higher the company size or size, the higher the level of tax avoidance. Leverage ratios and capital intensity do not have a significant effect on tax avoidance, this means that these variables do not have a significant effect on tax avoidance practices.

3. Research Methods

The type of research carried out in this research is descriptive research with a quantitative approach. Descriptive research is research that seeks to describe the results of a current problem based on existing data, so that in this study also displays the data used, analyzes the data, and interprets it. Descriptive research is conducted by focusing on certain aspects and often shows the relationship between various variables.

The quantitative approach is research whose analysis is more focused on numerical data (numbers) which are processed using statistical methods. In general, research using a quantitative approach is a large sample study.

Population and Samples

According to (Kuncoro, 2003) population is a group of elements in which there are objects, people, transactions or events in which we are interested in researching or studying it. The population in this study is mining companies listed on the IDX in 2014-2016.

The sample is part of the population consisting of elements which are expected to have the same characteristics as the population. Sampling in this study was carried out by purposive sampling, with the following criteria: (a) Mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during 2014 - 2016. (b) Companies that publish annual reports consistently and complete in 2014 - 2016. (c) Mining companies that publish audited financial reports in rupiah units. (d) Mining companies that have complete data related to research variables at the end of the period 31 December 2014 to 31 December 2016.

Data types and sources

The type of data or subjective data in this study is documentary data. Documentary data in research can be used as material or basis for complex analysis which is collected through observation and document analysis methods known as content analysis. The documentary data in this study are in the form of complete financial reports (annual reports) of mining companies that have gone public or published on the IDX.

The data source in this research is secondary data. Secondary data, namely, research data sources obtained by researchers indirectly through intermediary media (obtained and recorded by other parties) in the form of evidence, records or historical reports that have been compiled in archives (documentary data) that are published and which are not published. The data used in this study are secondary data obtained from:
1) Annual report of mining companies on the IDX in 2014-2016.
2) Journals, Books, Internet and Papers related to this research.

Model Penelitian

The panel data regression model in this study can be formulated as follows:

$$TAit = \beta_0 + \beta_1 SIZE_{it} + \beta_2 DER_{it} + \beta_3 ROA_{it} + \beta_4 KOM_{it} + \beta_5 CIR_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

$i = 1,2,..........N \quad t = 1,2,..........T$

Where:

TA	: *Tax Avoidance*	ε	: Error component
SIZE	: SIZE	β	: Slope
DER	: *Debt Equity Ratio (Leverage)*	β_0	: Intersep
ROA	: Return On Asset	N	: the number of observations
KOM	: Independent Commissioner	T	: the amount of time
CIR	: *Capital Intensity Ratio*	N x T	: the amount of panel data

4. Data Analysis

Analisis Statistik Deskriptif

	TA	SZ	DER	ROA	KOM	CIR
Mean	0.003892	12.34721	1,030256	3.157495	0.465795	0.257097
Maximum	3.527100	13.48230	6.286500	72.13000	1.500000	0.612800
Minimum	-0.726900	11.36070	0.016400	-0.270000	0.200000	0.005200
Std. Dev.	0.640131	0.575545	1.146301	11.69147	0.319775	0.180662
Observations	39	39	39	39	39	39

Information:
TA: Tax Avoidance
Size: Company Size
DER: Debt Equity Ratio
ROA: Return on Asset
KOM: Independent Commissioner
CIR: Capital Intensity Ratio

Based on the table above, the results of descriptive statistics for the dependent variable of this study are obtained, namely tax avoidance, which is proxied by TA. From the table, it can be seen that the standard deviation value for TA is 0.640131. The average mining company in 2014-2016 that did Tax Avoidance normally was 0.640131, however, there were companies that allegedly committed Tax Avoidance by increasing profits by 3,527100, namely Ratu Prabu Energy Tbk company in 2016, while the company that had the lowest Tax Avoidance value (minimum value) is Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk with a value of -0.726900.

Size is the variable most widely used to examine corporate tax burden. Based on the results of descriptive statistics in the table above, it is known that the maximum value for the Size variable is 13.4823 owned by Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk in 2015 and the minimum value is 11.3607 owned by Mitra InvestindoTbk in 2016. While std deviation of 0.57554 and the average value of Size is 12.3472.

Leverage is the level of debt that the company uses in making financing. Based on the results of descriptive statistics in the table above, it is known that the maximum value for the DER variable is 6.2865 owned by Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk in 2016 and the minimum value is 0.0164 owned by Cakra Mineral Tbk in 2014. While std deviation 1.14631 and the average DER value is 1.0303.

Return on Assets (ROA) is the ratio for the comparison between net income and total assets at the end of the period, which is used as an indicator of the company's ability to generate profits. Based on the results of descriptive statistics in the table above, it is known that the maximum value for the ROA variable is 72.1300 which is owned by Mitra InvestindoTbk in 2015 and the minimum value is -0.2700 which is owned by Cakra Mineral Tbk in 2014. While the std deviation is 11 , 69147 and the average ROA value of 3.1575.

Independent Commissioner is someone who is not affiliated in any way with the controlling shareholder, has no affiliation with the board of directors or the board of commissioners.Based on the descriptive statistics in the table above, it is known that the maximum value for the Independent Commissioner variable is 1.5000 owned by Timah (persero) Tbk in 2014-2016 and a minimum value of 0.2000 owned by Mitra InvestindoTbk in 2014-2016. Meanwhile, the standard deviation is 0.31977 and the average value of independent commissioners is 0.4658.

Capital Intensity Ratio is often associated with the amount of company capital that is embedded in the form of fixed assets and inventories owned by the company. Based on the results of descriptive statistics in the table above, it is known that the maximum value for the Capital Intensity Ratio variable is 0.6128 owned by Bara Jaya International Tbk in 2015 and the minimum value is 0.0052 owned by Mitra InvestindoTbk in 2016. While the standard a deviation of 0.18067 and an average Capital Intensity Ratio of 0.2571.

Data Panel Regression Model Selection
The technique used in estimating panel data regression models is carried out by comparing the three models discussed in the previous chapter. These three models are compared based on predetermined tests. The tests carried out are as follows.

Chow Test
Chow's test is used to see whether the panel data regression technique with the fixed effect approach is better at approaching the general effect. The hypothesis of this examiner is as follows:
H_0 : *Common Effect*
H_1 : *Fixed Effect*
Alpha (α) : 0,05 (5%)

Terms:
a. If the value is prob. for cross-section F<α (0.05), H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted.
b. If the value is prob. for cross-section F> α (0.05), H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected.

Chow's Test Result

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests			
Equation: Untitled			
Test cross-section fixed effects			
Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	1.797526	(12,21)	0.1155
Cross-section Chi-square	27.558757	12	0.0064

Sumber: Output Eviews 8

Based on the results of data processing in the table above, it is known that the probability value for Cross-section F = 0.1155> α = 0.05, it can be concluded that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. This means that the common effect model is better used than the fixed effect model.

Hausman Test

The Hausman test is conducted to choose which model is better, whether using a random effect or a fixed effect. The hypothesis in the Hausman test is as follows:

H_0	: *Random Effect*
H_1	: *Fixed Effect*
Alpha (α)	: 0,05 (5%)

Terms:

a. If the value is prob. for cross-section F<α (0.05), H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted.

b. If the value is prob. For cross-section F> α (0.05), H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected

Hausman's Test

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test			
Equation: Untitled			
Test cross-section random effects			
Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	2.340147	5	0.8004

Sumber: Output Eviews 8

Based on the results of data processing for the Hausman Test in the table above, it is known that the probability value for random Cross-section = 0.8004> α = 0.05, it can be concluded that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. This means that the random effect model is better used than the fixed effect model.

Langrange Multiplier Test

LM Test (*Langrange Multiplier*) Based on the results of data processing for the Hausman Test in the table above, it is known that the probability value for random Cross-section = 0.8004> α = 0.05, it can be concluded that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. This means that the random effect model is better used than the fixed effect model.

$$LMcount = \frac{nT}{2(T-1)}\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(\sum_{t=1}^{T}e_{it})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{t=1}^{T}e_{it}^2} - 1\right]^2$$

Source: Widarjono (2013: 363)

Information:

n: Number of individuals

Q: The number of time periods

e: Residuals of the OLS method

$$LM_{Count} = \frac{13(3)}{2(3-1)}\left(\frac{3^2(2.107)}{13.923} - 1\right)^2$$

LM_{Count} =1.278304405929

Based on this formulation, the value of the chi-square table is greater than the LM-test, which is 11.0705, so the model with the common effect approach is more appropriate than the random effect.

Classic Assumption Test

In the classical assumption test, the multicollinearity test and heteroscedasticity test will be discussed. The following are the results of the two tests:

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model found a correlation between the independent variables (Kurniawan, 2014). A good regression model should not have a correlation between the independent variables. The results of the multicollinearity test are as follows:

Multicollinearity Test

	SZ	DER	ROA	KOM	CIR
SZ	1.000000	0.107777	-0.248912	0.287610	0.483448
DER	0.107777	1.000000	0.021432	-0.166756	0.235967
ROA	-0.248912	0.021432	1.000000	-0.181248	-0.213499
KOM	0.287610	-0.166756	-0.181248	1.000000	-0.121871
CIR	0.483448	0.235967	-0.213499	-0.121871	1.000000

Source: Output Eviews 8

From the output in table 4.8, it can be seen that all independent variables have a correlation value (r) <0.8so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity in the regression model.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is to see whether there is an inequality of variance from one residual to observation to another (Kurniawan, 2014). Heteroscedasticity usually occurs in the type of cross section data, because panel data regression has these characteristics.

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another (Kurniawan, 2014). The heteroscedasticity test was carried out on the common effect model with the Glejser test method.

Heteroscedasticity Test's Results

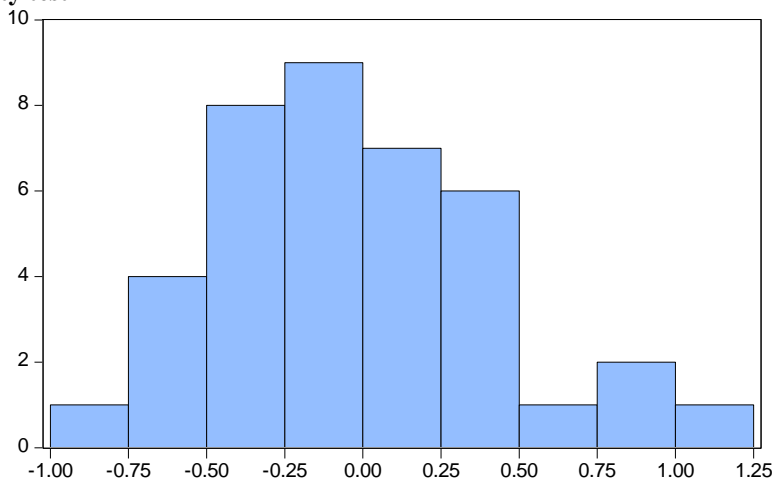| Dependent Variable: RESABS			
Method: Panel Least Squares			
Date: 02/07/18 Time: 15:17			
Sample: 2014 2016			
Periods included: 3			
Cross-sections included: 13			
Total panel (balanced) observations: 39			
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.650350	2.488874	0.663091	0.5119
SZ	-0.116113	0.212591	-0.546180	0.5886
DER	-0.057492	0.088784	-0.647548	0.5218
ROA	-0.002128	0.008799	-0.241844	0.8104
KOM	-0.037882	0.343315	-0.110343	0.9128
CIR	0.391689	0.666410	0.587760	0.5607
R-squared	0.027988	Mean dependent var	0.233784
Adjusted R-squared	-0.119286	S.D. dependent var	0.568696
S.E. of regression	0.601659	Akaike info criterion	1.962386
Sum squared resid	11.94579	Schwarz criterion	2.218319
Log likelihood	-32.26653	Hannan-Quinn criter.	2.054213
F-statistic	0.190042	Durbin-Watson stat	1.730622
Prob(F-statistic)	0.964278		
Source: Output Eviews 8			

Based on the table above, it shows that the probability value of the four variables is greater than α = 0.05 (> α = 0.05). So it can be concluded that Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected, which means there is no heteroscedasticity.

Normality test

Normality test is done to test whether the residual value is normally distributed or not. A good regression model is to have a normal or near normal data distribution. To decide

Normality test

Source: Output Eviews 8

From the picture above, it can be seen that the probability value of JB is calculated as 0.575492> 0.05, so it can be concluded that the residuals are normally distributed. That is, the classical assumptions regarding normality have been fulfilled because the probability value of JB is more than 0.05.

Model Feasibility Test (F Test)

This study uses the F statistical value to identify a regression model that is estimated to be feasible to use to explain the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable. The hypothesis in the F test is as follows:

H0: The estimated regression model is not suitable to be used to explain the effect of SZ, DER, ROA, KOM, and CIR on Tax Avoidance (TA).

H1: The regression model that is estimated is feasible to use to explain the effect of SZ, DER, ROA, KOM, and CIR on Tax Avoidance (TA).

Condition: Value of Prob. (F-statistic) $<\alpha$ (0.05), then H0 is rejected.

F Test Results

Cross-section (dummy variables)	
Adjusted R-squared	0.635482
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Source: Output Eviews 8

From the results of the F test in the table above, it is known that the Prob (F-statistic) value is 0.000000 $<\alpha$ (0.05), so H0 is rejected so that the estimated regression model is suitable to be used to explain the effect of SZ, DER, ROA, KOM , and CIR against Tax Avoidance (TA).

T Test

The results of the partial test analysis or individually are seen from the significance of the probability value. The t test aims to see the significance of the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable individually. The parameter of a variable is said to have a significant effect if the probability value is <0.05.

whether the research variables are normally distributed, namely by comparing the probability value of JB (Jarque-Bera) calculated with α = 0.05 (5%).

T Test's Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
SZ	0.002593	0.054087	0.047944	0.9620
DER	-0.112448	0.021276	-5.285127	0.0000
ROA	-0.003864	0.003885	-0.994662	0.3271
KOM	-0.359680	0.067546	-5.324997	0.0000
CIR	-0.482966	0.185417	-2.604751	0.0137
C	0.317642	0.626650	0.506889	0.6156

Source: OutputEviews 8

From the results of the panel data regression in the table above on the two models used in this study, it can be concluded that:

Effect of Size on Tax Avoidance

H01: Size has no significant effect on Tax Avoidance.
Ha1: Size has a significant effect on Tax Avoidance.

Size variable shows a coefficient value of 0.002593 with a probability value of 0.9620 where the value is greater than alpha (0.05), thus Ho1 is accepted and Ha1 is rejected. This means that the Size variable has no significant effect on Tax Avoidance.

The Effect of Debt Equity Ratio on Tax Avoidance

H01: Debt Equity Ratio has no significant effect on Tax Avoidance.
Ha1: Debt Equity Ratio has a significant effect on Tax Avoidance.

The Debt Equity Ratio variable shows a coefficient value of -0.112448 with a probability value of 0.0000 where the value is smaller than alpha (0.05), thus Ho1 is rejected and Ha1 is accepted. This means that the Debt Equity Ratio variable has a significant negative effect on Tax Avoidance.

Effect of Return on Asset against Tax Avoidance

H01: Return On Asset has no significant effect on Tax Avoidance.
Ha1: Return On Asset has a significant effect on Tax Avoidance.

The Return On Asset variable shows a coefficient value of -0.003864 with a probability value of 0.3271 where the value is greater than alpha (0.05), thus Ho1 is accepted and Ha1 is rejected. This means that the Return On Asset variable has no significant effect on Tax Avoidance.

Effect of Independent Commissioners on Tax Avoidance

H01: Independent Commissioner has no significant effect on Tax Avoidance.

Ha1: Independent Commissioner has a significant effect on Tax Avoidance.

The Independent Commissioner variable shows a coefficient value of -0.359680 with a probability value of 0.0000 where the value is smaller than alpha (0.05), thus Ho1 is rejected and Ha1 is accepted. This means that the Independent Commissioner variable has a significant negative effect on Tax Avoidance.

The Influence of Capital Intensity Ratio on Tax Avoidance

H01: Capital Intensity Ratio has no significant effect on Tax Avoidance.

Ha1: Capital Intensity Ratio has a significant effect on Tax Avoidance.

The variable Capital Intensity Ratio shows a coefficient value of -0.482966 with a probability value of 0.0137 where the value is smaller than alpha (0.05), thus Ho1 is rejected and Ha1 is accepted. This means that the Capital Intensity Ratio variable has a significant negative effect on Tax Avoidance.

5. Conclusion

This study aims to prove the tax avoidance practices carried out by mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the 2014-2016 period. Based on the results of data regression analysis and hypothesis testing, namely the determination test, F test and t test, it can be taken as follows:

The first conclusion is that the size variable has no effect on tax avoidance. This means that the size of the company does not affect tax avoidance activities.

The conclusion of the two leverage variables has a significant negative effect on tax avoidance. The results of this study indicate that the size of the company's leverage will affect the increase or decrease in tax avoidance, seen from the negative coefficient value, so if leverage increases it will reduce tax avoidance.

The conclusion is that the three profitability variables have no effect on tax avoidance. The size of the ROA value will not affect tax avoidance because even though the ROA value of the company is small, if management recommends taking tax avoidance measures, management will continue to do it regardless of the size of the company's ROA.

The conclusion is that the four independent commissioner variables have a significant negative effect on tax avoidance. An independent commissioner who is in charge of participating taxes and determines the company's policy to report a lower tax burden in the hope that it will be compensated because of the higher net profit the company receives.

The fifth conclusion: The capital intensity ratio variable has a significant negative effect on tax avoidance. This means that companies that have high fixed assets do use these fixed assets for operational and investment purposes, not for tax evasion.

6. Suggestion

The author hopes that this research can encourage further studies related to tax avoidance. The author realizes that this research is far from perfect. Therefore, the authors provide the following suggestions: For further research, you can test this study using samples in other industries such as manufacturing, agriculture and services. For further research, it is hoped that it can add independent variables related to tax avoidance.

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