The Effect Of Earnings Management And Corporate Governance To Tax Aggressiveness (Survey in The Manufacturing Sector Listed on The Indonesia Stock Exchange Period 2011-2015)

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted in manufacturing sector companies listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange in period 2011-2015. The phenomenon that occurs in some manufacturing sector companies that experienced an increase in tax aggressiveness (ETR) is indicated by the decline in value of earnings management (DTA) and the increase in the value of institutional ownership. This study aims to determine how much influence of earnings management and corporate governance through the proxy of institutional ownership of tax aggressiveness.

The method used in this research is descriptive and verifikatif method with quantitative approach. Sampling method in this research using purposive sampling. The unit of analysis in this study is the annual financial statements of the company taken in 2011 - 2015. Data were analyzed by using multiple linear regression. Hypothesis testing in this study using statistical t test statistics with SPSS 16.0 for Windows.

The results of this study indicate that earnings management has a significant positive effect on tax aggressiveness while corporate governance with institutional ownership proxy has significant negative effect on tax aggressiveness in manufacturing sector companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange.

Keywords: Earnings management, corporate governance, institutional ownership, tax aggressiveness..

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Indonesia currently relies heavily on tax revenue as the country's largest revenue contributor, as evidenced on the structure of the State Budget Indonesia 2016. The composition of the country and the share of tax receipts in the State Budget in Indonesia reached more than 70% causes a very crucial tax revenues for the State revenue. But there is nothing State income realization continuously down from the year 2012. Indonesia experienced its peak State income shortfall by the year 2015. In that year the State revenue reached only 85.61% from Rp 1,761.6 trillion target. (www.kemenkeu.go.id).

The Directorate General of Tax charge in tax revenues turned out to be experiencing obstacles in its efforts to achieve the targets that have been set. According to Yoga Hestu Thoroughly as Director of Outreach, Stewardship, and community relations (Directorate of P2 publicist, 2016) said that tax revenues are dominated by tax revenue from companies including manufacturing company with a companies such as Unilever, Astra Group, Semen Gresik which is the largest purveyor of tax year 2015. Indonesia stock exchange (BEI) also dominated by manufacturing companies thus contributing in tax revenue.

The company as a business entity considers that tax as the tax burden, reducing earnings and do not get rewarded directly when paid. According to Suandy (2016:2) this led to the company doing the planning of related tax obligations, so debt taxes either income tax or other taxes are in a position of the most minimal, all this is possible either by the provisions of the tax legislation as well as commercially, regular company do it.

Companies in applying a particular policy is based on planning for aggressive tax planning that requires a process to be able to direct the tax savings on the indebted legal way refers to law No. 36 year 2008 Article 17. Tax Avoidance (Tax Avoidance) is an effort to reduce tax debt that is legal (Lawful), whereas tax evasion (Tax Evasion), is an effort to reduce tax debt that is not legal (Unlawful) (Xynas, 2011 in Budiman and Setyono, 2012). Meanwhile, according to Frank, et al. (2009), the aggressiveness of the corporate tax is an act of reverse income taxable company performed through the actions of tax planning, using either way both legally (tax avoidance) or illegal (tax evasion). Although not all of the actions taken against the rules, but the more loopholes are used then the company is considered the more aggressive against the tax.

Aggressive tax planning is a way to fulfill the obligations of the tax correctly, but the amount of taxes paid can be pressed is minimal as possible to obtain the expected liquidity and profit of the company. This allows the company to become aggressive in taxation (Chen et. al., (2010). The company will conduct a decreasing income to reduce your taxable income. Increasingly aggressive conduct management profit or earnings management then it can be said the level of aggressiveness of corporate taxes are also high because the smaller tax burden (Scott, 2009).

Earnings or profit menajemen mangement is management interference in the process of preparing external financial reporting, with the goal to optimize corporate profits (Sulistyanto, 2008:49). While according to (Schipper, 1989 in 2010:131 Subramanyam) management profit was defined as management intervention can intentionally in the process of the determination of profit, typically to meet personal goals. Badertscher, et al (2008) conducted a study to detect earnings management practices on profit before tax of the company. The research results showed that companies tend to manage a profit before tax in an effort to reduce the management burden of taxes payable. In addition to the management of profits, other factors that affect the company in the conduct of the activities of the aggressiveness of tax i.e., corporate governance or corporate governance (Siswanto Sutojo, 2008).

Surya and Yustiavandana (2006) says the implementation of good corporate governance are becoming important for companies to tap the potential conflict of interest between managers with the owner of the company. With the menerapakan corporate governance is good then created surveillance against the Manager so it can suppress the aggressiveness of actions carried out by the managers of the company. Sartori (2009) says the implementation of good corporate governance or good corporate governance at the company would prevent managers do the tax impact and give aggressiveness a positive against tax compliance. Timothy (2010) States that corporate governance could suppress the level of aggressiveness of the tax therefore increasingly good application of corporate governance in the company then the less likely the company doing the aggressiveness of the tax.

Desai & Dharmapala (2006) conducted a study to clarify the relationship of corporate governance with management incentives and tax evasion. As a result, bad corporate governance produces a tendency to commit tax evasion. Corporate governance will be the better when there is better oversight of management. Better surveillance this could shape of institutional ownership (Shleifer and Vishny, 1986).

Referring to research done Shleifer and Vishney (1986) stated that the institutional owners play an important role in monitoring, discipline and affect managers. In his research mentioned that should the institutional owners based on major and vote owned, can force managers to focus on economic performance and avoiding opportunities for self-serving behavior. While the results of the research conducted by Khurana and Moser (2009) is his little institutional ownership concentration is large then it will affect tax policy aggressively by the company, and the greater the concentration of short-term shareholder tax policy will improve institutional aggressively, but

the greater concentration of ownership long-term shareholder then will progressively reduce the tax policies of aggressive action.

1.2 Problem Identification

Based on the background of the above research identified the problem as follows:

1. profit Management Practices especially in the sector of manufacturing companies indicate the occurrence of the aggressiveness of the tax, one of which was PT Toyota Manufacturing Indonesia.
2. Associated corporate governance (corporate governance) are primarily institutional ownership they proxy the occurrence of one of the tax practice of aggressiveness occurred at PT three pillars of prosperous Food, Tbk (AISA).
3. with the practice management and poor corporate governance can trigger the onset of action of aggressiveness a potentially tax raises the country's losses.

1.3 Outline of the Problem

From the identification of a problem that has been defined above, the elaboration of the research problem formulation is as follows:

1. How big is the influence of the management profit against the aggressiveness of taxes?
2. How big is the influence of corporate governance through institutional ownership against the aggressiveness of the proxy tax?

1.4 Purpose and Research Purposes

1.4.1 Research

The purpose of this research was to obtain data and information regarding the influence of the management and governance of the company profit against the aggressiveness of taxes on manufacturing companies registered in BEI 2011-2015 period.

1.4.2 Research Objectives

To know the magnitude of the influence of the management profit against the aggressiveness of taxes on manufacturing company in BEI 2011-2015 period and to know the magnitude of the influence of corporate governance against the aggressiveness of taxes on manufacturing company in BEI the period of 2011-2015.

1.5 Usability Research

1.5.1 The Practical Usability

This research is expected to provide problem solving on the influence of profit management and corporate governance against the aggressiveness of taxes on manufacturing companies registered in BEI 2011-2015 period.

1.5.2 Academic Uses

1. Science for developers
   Can provide a new researcher papers can support in the development of the study of the influence of profit management and corporate governance against the aggressiveness of the tax.
2. For authors
   The author expects the results of research can be useful and can add to knowledge.
3. For other researchers
   This research can be a reference material for the improvement or development of the material for researchers who want to investigate in the field or the same problem.
4. For Establishments
   This research is expected to help provide solutions for companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange to further improve its performance optimally.

II. REVIEW of the LITERATURE, THOUGHT, and the FRAMEWORK RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

2.1 Literature Review

2.1.1 The Theory of Agency

Jensen & Meckling (1976) explained the agency relationship in theory of Agency (agency theory) that the company is a collection of contract (the nexus of contract) between owners of the economic resources (principal) and Manager (agent) which administers the use and control of these resources.

The greater political costs faced by the company the greater tendency of companies use the accounting choices that can reduce profits, because companies that have high profit levels assessed will get attention from among consumers and the media who will also draw the attention of Governments and regulators so that led to the political cost, including the emerging government intervention, the imposition of higher taxes, and a variety of demands else that may increase the cost of political (b. Watts & l. Zimmerman, 1989).

2.1.2 Earnings Management

Information profit as part of the financial statements, often a target of engineering through the action of opportunistic management to maximise kepuasannya, but can be detrimental to shareholders or investors. The opportunist actions done by selecting certain accounting policies, so that the enterprise can be organized, raised or lowered in accordance with his wishes.

2.1.2.1 Earnings Management Indicators

In calculating the discretionary accrual used Modified Jones Model. Total discretionary Accrual is the difference between the total accrual (TAC) with the Nondiscretionary Total Accrual (NDTA) (Sulistyanto 2008:232). Model calculations are as follows (Sulistyanto 2008:225):

1. ***Total accrual***
   $TAC_{it} = NI_{it} - CFO_{it}$
2. ***Nondiscretionary Total Accrual*** **dengan menggunakan regresi**
   $\frac{TAC_{it}}{TA_{it-1}} = \beta_1 \left(\frac{1}{TA_{\text{it}-1}}\right) + \beta_2 \left(\frac{\Delta \text{Sales}_{it}}{TA_{\text{it}-1}}\right) + \beta_3 \left(\frac{\text{PPE}_{it}}{TA_{\text{it}-1}}\right) + \varepsilon_{it}$
3. ***Nondiscretionary Total Accrual*** **(NDTA)**
   $NDTA_{it} = \beta_1 \left(\frac{1}{TA_{\text{it}-1}}\right) + \beta_2 \left(\frac{\Delta Sales_{it} - \Delta TR_{it}}{TA_{\text{it}-1}}\right) + \beta_3 \left(\frac{\text{PPE}_{it}}{TA_{\text{it}-1}}\right)$
4. ***Discretionary Total Accrual*** **(DTA)**
   $DTA = TAC - NDTA$

Description:

NI_{it} = net profit (net income) company i in period t
CF = operating cash flow (cash flow of operation) company i in period t
TA_{it-1} = Total company assets i in year t-1
$\Delta Salesi$ = corporate earnings i in period t reduced revenue in the period t-1
ε_{it} = the standard error of the regression equation obtained from in
β = the coefficient obtained from regression equation
ΔTR = Accounts receivable Venture Company i in period t business revenue receivable in the period t-1
PP = Gross property, plant, and equipment

2.1.3 Corporate Governance

1. Understanding of corporate governance

Daniri (2014:5) mentions that corporate governance is: "structures and processes (rules, systems and procedures) to ensure the principle of tariff migrated into culture, directing and controlling the company to realize growth sustainable, increase added value by remaining attentive to the balance of interests of the stakeholders in accordance with the principles of a healthy Corporation and laws and regulations in force "

2. Principles of corporate governance
   According to Sutedi (2012:10) the awareness of the importance of a good corporate management that it is desirable in any company. This awareness is necessary so that the information is issued every company can be trusted.
3. Indicators of Corporate Governance
   Indicators of corporate governance is the supervision of institutional ownership (Gideon, 2005):

$$\frac{Total\ of\ Institutional\ Ownership}{Total\ of\ Outstanding\ Share\ in\ market}\ x\ 100\%$$

2.1.4 Aggressiveness Tax

1. The sense of aggressiveness of Tax
   The definition of tax according to the aggressiveness of the Zain (2008:49) called: "the aggressiveness of the tax, is the process of controlling the action in order to avoid the consequences of the imposition of tax undesirable".
2. Motivation the aggressiveness of Tax
   In his book Planning tax (2008) cites several factors Suandy motivates taxpayers to do tax savings with illegal, among other things:
   a. the amount of tax to be paid.
   b. the cost for bribing fiskus.
   c. possibilities for detected
   d. Major sanctions
3. Indicator of aggressiveness of Tax
   According to Sari & Martani (2010) include aggressive tax planning with the process of utilizing a loophole in the regulations to reflect the tax keagresifan tax imposition related pajk on the income through fixed and temporary differences between fiscal and commercial profit can be known through Effective Tax Rate (ETR).
   But according to Siti official (2013) are indicators of the variable tax can be calculated through aggressiveness:

$$ETR = \frac{Total\ Tax\ Expense}{Pre\ Tax\ Income}$$

Description:
ETR = Effective Tax Rate
Total Tax Expense
Pre-tax Income = profit before tax of the company

2.2 Framework For Thinking

2.2.1 Management Influences The Aggressiveness Against The Tax Profits

According to Scott (2000) suggests that:
"Increasingly aggressive conduct management profit then it can be said the level of aggressiveness of corporate taxes are also high because the smaller tax burden".

Frank, Lynch, and Rego (2009) investigated the influence of financial reporting aggressiveness against tax agressiveness and concluded that the financial reporting

aggressiveness has positive relationship towards tax agressiveness. Research in Indonesia regarding the management of profits against tax agressiveness conducted by Suyanto and Supramono (2012) as well as Tiaras and Wijaya (2015) concluded that the management of a positive effect against the tax profits of agressiveness.

2.2.2 Influence Corporate Governance Against The Aggressiveness Of Tax

According to Friese, links and Mayer (2006) States that:

"planning tax (tax planning) depends on the dynamics of corporate governace in the company".

According to Desai & Dharmapala (2006) States that:

"bad corporate governance produces a tendency to commit tax evasion".

While according to the Empress and Suardana (2014) States that:

"... the existence of corporate governance have a share in decision-making, including in the decision in terms of fulfilling the obligations of his taxes"

The author used a proxy to this research is the institutional ownership.

2.3 The Hypothesis

According to Natalie Darmawan (2013:120) States that:

"The hypothesis is a temporary answer against the outline of the research issues"

Based on the framework of thought developed it can be formulated the hypothesis in this study as follows:

H11: management of profit tax effect on aggressiveness

H12: influential corporate governance against the aggressiveness of tax

III. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research Methods

The methods used in this research is descriptive and quantitative approach with verifikatif. By using the method the research will be known a significant relationship between the variables examined, so that the conclusions will clarify an idea of the object examined.

3.2 Operasionalisasi Variables

Andi Supangat (2010:9) describes the operasionalisasi variable is as follows:

"Operasionalisasi variables do the identification of variables, there are how many of the variables used in the study was planned, using the scale of anything in any separation from and including do variable which will serve as a free variable and variables which serve as a free variable, if used more than one variable in the side of his observations ".

Operasionalisasi variable is required to determine the type, scale and indicator of the corresponding variables in the research, so the hypothesis testing with statistical tools can be done correctly in accordance with the title of research about the influence of profit management and corporate governance against the aggressiveness of the tax.

1. Independent variable
2. The dependent Variable

3.3 Data Sources And Data Collection Techniques

The data used in this research is quantitative data that is in the form of numbers that shows the value of the quantities or variables that represent it. The data used in this research is secondary data.

Data collection techniques used in this research are:

1. Research field (Field Research)
2. Research Libraries (Liberary Research)

3.4 The Sample Population, As Well As Time And Place Of Research

3.4.1 Population

According to Andi Supangat (2013:3) States that: "the population that is the set of objects that will be used as research material (penelahan) with the same characteristics".

3.4.2 Samples

Then according to the Andi Supangat (2013:27) States that:

"The sample is part of a population that is taken or is determined based on the characteristics and specific technique".

As for the sampling technique used in this study i.e., purposive sampling, that is one method that can be used to determine the number of samples.

According to Sugiyono (2013:85) defines the purposive sampling are:

"Purposive sampling is a technique of determination of samples with a certain consideration".

3.4.3 The Place And Time Of Research

A place or location where the research is research that is done. For the study, titled "the influence of Profit Management and corporate governance against the aggressiveness of tax" where the data was financial statements, then the location of the research are on the Indonesia stock exchange (idx) Regional Office in Bandung on JL. h. Mustofa PH No. 33, Neglasari, Cibeunying Kaler, Bandung city, West Java 40124 Tel. (022)-20524208. As for the timing of the implementation study starting in 2017.

3.5 Data Collection Methods

1. a classic Assumption Test

   Danang Sunyoto (2013:87) describes a classic assumption test as follows:

   "In order to obtain a more accurate result in the multiple regression analysis is then performed a classic assumption test so that the results obtained regression equation is which has the nature of the Best Linear Unbiased Estimator (BLUE). Some classical regression assumptions that must be met first before using multiple regression analysis (Multiple Linear Regression) as a tool to analyse the influence of the variables examined ".

   This is a classic assumption test stages according to Danang Sunyoto (2013, 87-98):

   1) test for Normality

      Test data used to test the normality of variables (X) and (Y) variable in the regression equation generated. A normal or Gaussian, Gaussian, not normal.

   2) Test Heteroskedastisitas

      In the multiple regression equations need to be also tested about whether or not a variant of the residual of the observation that one with another observation.

   3) test for Multicollinearity

      This kind of classic assumption test applied to multiple linear regression analysis which consists of two or more free variables or independent variables which will be measured keeratan non antarvariabel relations through the correlation coefficient magnitudes (r). It is said to occur if the correlation coefficient is multicollinearity, antarvariabel non greater than 0.60.

   4) Test Autocorrelation

      The regression equation is that do not have the problem of autocorrelation, in case of the equation then becomes the autocorrelation is not good or not worth used predictions. The problem of autocorrelation arises if there is a new correlation between errors linearly bullies period t (be) with error bullies period t-1 (earlier).

3.6 Data Testing Methods

3.6.1 The Draft Analysis

Analysis the researchers use the data which has been described by using the method of analysis of descriptive (qualitative) and verifikatif (quantitative) and quantitative approach.

A. Multiple Linear regression analysis.

Researchers using multiple linear regression analysis according to the Andi Supangat (2010:336) when more than one free variable then the regression equation used multiple linear regression that is.

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon$$

Sumber: Sugiyono (2012:261)

Description:
Y = Tax Aggressiveness
X 1 = Profit Management
X 2 = Corporate Governance
α = Constants Intersep
the regression Coefficient β1 = variable profit management
β2 = variable regression coefficients of corporate governance
ε = Level error (the error term)

B. analysis of the correlation Coefficient

Andi Supangat (2010:339) explains that the coefficient of correlation is the level of relationships between two or more variables. Next Narimawati Umi (2010:49) explains that the correlation test is used to find out whether or not a strong relationship between variables X and Y of the correlation coefficients Analysis. used IE as follows:

1. Partial Correlation Analysis

   Partial correlations were used in this research is to know the relationship each of variable earnings management and corporate governance against the aggressiveness of the tax. According to Jonathan Sarwono (2011:89) the partial correlation formula that is as follows:

$$r_{x_1 y} = \frac{r_{x_1 y} - r_{x_2 y} r_{x_1 x_2}}{\sqrt{[1 - r_{x_2 y}^2][1 - r_{x_1 x_2}^2]}}$$

$$r_{x_2 y} = \frac{r_{x_2 y} - r_{x_1 y} r_{x_1 x_2}}{\sqrt{[1 - r_{x_1 y}^2][1 - r_{x_1 x_2}^2]}}$$

Sumber: Jonathan Sarwono (2011:89)

Description:
r = Correlation Coefficient
x = Free Variable (independent)
y = Variable (the dependent)

2. Multiple Correlation Analysis

   The formula of multiple correlation is:

$$R_{Y.X_1X_2} = \frac{b_1 \Sigma X_1 Y + b_2 X_2 Y}{\Sigma Y^2}$$

Sumber: Husein Umar (2011:233)

Description:
Multiple Correlation Coefficient r =

X 1 = Profit Management
X 2 = Corporate Governance
Y = Tax Aggressiveness

C. analysis of the coefficient of Determination
According to Umi Narimawati (2010:50) koefisiensi analysis of determination (KD) is used to see how large the independent variable (X) variables to the dependent (Y) that is expressed in percentage. The magnitude of the coefficient of determination is calculated using the following formula:

$$Kd = r^2 \times 100\%$$

Sumber: Umi Narimawati (2010:50)

Description:
Kd = Coefficient Of Determination
R2 =the correlation Coefficient

3.6.2 Methods Of Hypothesis Testing

The hypothesis that will be used in this research is concerned with whether there is correlation and the influence of the independent variables X 1 and X 2 are significantly towards the dependent variable (Y). According to Sugiyono (2012:159) tested the hypotheses can be formulated as follows:

1. Partial Test
To test whether there is a significant influence of the free variables (X) against variable (Y), further testing is performed by using statistical tests t as follows:

a. t-test Formula used is:
The results compare with the table of non-degree t to n-k-1 with 5% significance level.

b. the hypothesis
H01; ρ = 0, Earnings Management has no significant effect against the aggressiveness of the tax.
H11; ρ ≠ 0, Earnings Management has significantly effect to the aggressiveness of the tax.
H02; ρ = 0, Corporate Governance has no significant effect against the aggressiveness of the tax.
H12; ρ ≠ 0, Corporate Governance has significantly effect against the aggressiveness of the tax.

c. determine the level of significance.
Determined with 5% of the non-degree (dk) = (n-k-1), to determine the t-table as the boundaries of the area of acceptance and rejection of the hypothesis. Significant rate used was 0.05 or 5% because it judged sufficient to represent the relationship of the variables examined is the level of significance that is commonly used in a research.

d. determine the conclusion based on a comparison of t-countdown with the t-table. H0 is rejected if t-t-table < count (α = 0.05).
Testing: if withdrawal criteria using the level of confusion (α = 0.01) for tested two parties, then the criteria of acceptance or rejection of a hypothesis that is as follows:
   - If t-female ≥ t-table then H0 area denial, mean Ha accepted meaning between free and bound variables variable has to do.
   - If t-count ≤ t-table then there's large room, reception, H0 means Ha denied that means between free and bound variables are variables have nothing to do.

IV. RESULTS of the RESEARCH and the DISCUSSION

4.1 Research Results

4.1.1 Descriptive analysis results

A. Descriptive analysis of Earnings Management (X 1)
   Profit management is a method in the world of business, finance, and accounting intangible action Manager to report earnings that can maximize the benefit of using a personal or corporate accounting policy (Scott, 2015:123).
B. Descriptive analysis of corporate governance (X 2)
   Corporate governance is the structure and process (regulations, systems and procedures) to ensure the principle of tariff migrated into culture, direct and control the enterprise in order to realize sustainable growth, increase the value added by remaining attentive to the balance of interests of the stakeholders in accordance with the principles of a healthy Corporation and laws and regulations in force (Daniri, 2014:5).
C. Descriptive analysis of the aggressiveness of the tax (Y)
   According to Ompusunggu (2011:3) in Agoes Trisnawati (2013:14) and the aggressiveness of tax or tax planning is a capacity shared by WP to collate financial activity in order to get expenditure (load) taxes are minimal. Theoretically, tax planning is known as an effective tax planning, i.e. a WP trying to obtain tax savings through the procedure of tax Aggressiveness systematically in accordance with the LAW of taxation

4.1.1 Verifikatif Analysis Results

These tests are carried out with the help of program Statistical Product Service Solutions (SPSS) version 16, obtained test results as follows:

A. Classic Assumption test results.
   To strengthen the results of regression obtained classical assumptions of regression testing is performed, in which the results obtained are as follows:
   a. the results of Testing Normality
      The assumption of normality is a very important requirements on testing its meaningfulness (significance) regression coefficient regression models, if not Gaussian then the conclusion of the test t still dubious, because the test statistic t is on analysis the regression was derived from the normal distribution. Testing normality in this study using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. If the probability that in view of the. the value of the Sig Asymp. > 0.05, then it can be inferred that the residual in the Gaussian model is normally
   b. Multicollinearity test results
      Multikolinieritas means the existence of a strong link between some or all of the free variables in the regression model. If there is Multikolinieritas then the coefficient of regression is not necessarily his fault, the levels become very large and usually marked by the determination coefficient values are very large but partial regression coefficients on testing, there is no or if there are very few significant regression coefficients.
   c. test results Heteroskedastisitas
      This testing is done with the aim to find out whether in a regression model of the residual variance inequality occurred one other observation to observation.
   d. Autocorrelation test results
      Autocorrelation test aimed at testing whether in linear regression models there is a correlation between the error of a bully in the period t of a bully with an error in the period t-1 (earlier).
B. Multiple Linear Regression analysis results
   Mathematical model of the relationship between two variables is the multiple regression equation as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon$$

Sumber: Sugiyono (2012:261)

C. Profit Management Influence against the aggressiveness of the Tax on the manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange period in 2011-2015

1) Correlation Management Profit against the aggressiveness of Tax
2) Determination of Coefficient 2) Management Profit against the aggressiveness of Tax

$$Kd = r^2 \times 100\%$$

(Umi Narimawati, 2010:50)

Description:
Kd = Coefficient Of Determination
the correlation Coefficient R2 =

3) Partial Hypothesis Test (test t) Management Profit against the aggressiveness of the Tax on the manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange period in 2011-2015
H01: ρ = 0, Profit Management no effect significant against the aggressiveness of the tax.
H11: ρ ≠ 0, the influential Profit Management significantly to the aggressiveness of the tax.
Criteria: Reject H0 if count is greater than t t t – table or count is less than – t table, received in other things.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Management Influence analysis of Profit against the aggressiveness of the Tax on the manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange Years 2011-2015

Management Profit as measured through the Discretionary Total Accrual at the manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange period in 2011-2015 tend to experience fluctuations in each year. The high number of Total Discretionary Accrual indicates that they companies more aggressive in doing practice management profit compared to other companies.

As for the results of research that has been done is obtained the value of the correlation between the management of Profits Tax when the Aggressiveness with corporate governance have not changed is 0.506, meaning that Management Profit has relationships with moderate Aggressiveness Taxes. This is apparent from the correlation values between 0.40 to 0.599 who belongs in the category of being. The relationship that has a positive meaning, any increase in Earnings Management then it will increase taxes and Aggressiveness as well as vice versa.
The condition of proving and answer the phenomena that occur in the three pillars of PT Sejahtera Food, Tbk in 2014-2015 where the Management Profit as measured through the Discretionary Total Accrual has decreased, but the level of aggressiveness of Tax experience increased.

4.2.1 Influence corporate governance Analysis against the aggressiveness of the Tax on the manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange Years 2011-2015

Corporate governance is measured through Institutional Ownership in the manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange in 2011-2015 experience fluctuations in each year. The high number of Institutional Ownership caused by the large amount of capital deposited so the percentage shares of the institution being high. While the low number of Institutional Ownership caused by the low amount of capital deposited by the institutions so that the percentage of shares of the institution become low. As for the results of research that has been done is obtained the value of the correlation between corporate governance with the aggressiveness of a tax when Earnings Management is unchanged-0.577, meaning that Management Profit has relationships with moderate Aggressiveness Taxes. This is apparent from the correlation values between 0.40 to 0.599 who belongs in the category of being. The

relationship is negative means that any increase in corporate governance it will lower taxes and Aggressiveness as well as vice versa. This is in accordance with the theory that said by Winata (2014) that the greater institutional ownership concentration will then progressively reduce aggressive tax policy action.

The results of this research also tells us that significant influential corporate governance against the aggressiveness of the tax. This is in accordance with the results of research conducted by Khurana and Moser (2009), Desai & Dharmapala (2006), as well as the Friese, links and Mayer (2006) stating that significant influential corporate governance against the aggressiveness of the tax.

V. CONCLUSIONS and SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Conclusion

1. The results of hypothesis testing to influence Earnings Management variables against the aggressiveness of the accepted hypothesis suggests that the Tax, which means that the management of Profit Tax effect on Aggressiveness. There are relations which are currently and it has a positive meaning, any increase in Earnings Management then it will increase taxes and Aggressiveness as well as vice versa.
2. The results of hypothesis testing to influence corporate governance variables against the aggressiveness of the accepted hypothesis suggests that the Tax, which means that the influential corporate governance against the aggressiveness of taxes.

5.2. Any suggestions

5.2.1. Practical advice

1. For the company
   For the manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange especially for the management of the company in order to be a consideration in policy did management profit tax aggressiveness in order. Then increased its investment in share capital being consideration for the corporate executives so that the greater percentage of institutional capital, due to the high percentage of capital institutions made increased corporate governance, and companies can minimise tax evasion practices.
2. For investors
   For investors who are or will be investing in manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange, expected more careful in analyzing the company's fundamentals and analyze the company's performance. Investors need to consider Earnings Management and corporate governance of the company so as not wrong in investing capital into companies that could potentially do not generate optimal profit.

5.2.2. The academic Advice

1) for the development of Science
   The results of this study are expected to provide knowledge of the latest information as well as add to the development of the science of financial accounting in particular about the influence of Profit Management and corporate governance against the aggressiveness of the tax.
2) For other researchers
   It is expected the next researcher can examine the Earnings Management and corporate governance with a standard measurement that is different from this research, as well as the expected to examine variables other than Profit Management and corporate governance, because there are other factors that can affect the aggressiveness of the tax. In addition, the authors suggest to add a year period examined and add other objects in order to strengthen the research results

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II. LAMPIRAN

Tabel 3.1
Operasional Variabel

Variabel	Konsep	Indikator	Skala
Manajemen Laba	"Manajemen laba merupakan suatu metode dalam dunia bisnis, keuangan, dan akuntansi yang berwujud tindakan manajer untuk melaporkan laba yang dapat memaksimalkan kepentingan pribadi atau perusahaan dengan menggunakan kebijakan akuntansi". Scott (2015)	$DTA = TAC - NDTA$ (Sulistyanto 2008:225)	Rasio
Tata Kelola Perusahaan, diproksikan dengan Kepemilikan Institusional	"kepemilikan institusional merupakan persentase saham yang dimiliki oleh pihak institusi perusahaan (lembaga) pada akhir tahun". Aris dan Mujiyati (2015)	$\frac{Jumlah\ Kepemilikan\ Saham\ Institusi}{Total\ Saham\ yang\ beredar\ di\ Pasar} x\ 100\%$ (Gideon, 2005)	Rasio
Agresivitas Pajak	"agresivitas pajak, merupakan proses pengendalian tindakan agar terhindar dari konsekuensi pengenaan pajak yang tidak dikehendaki" (Zain, 2008:49)	$ETR = \frac{Total\ Tax\ Expense}{Pre\ Tax\ Income}$ Siti Resmi (2013)	Rasio

Tabel 3.5
Pedoman untuk memberikan Interpretasi Koefisien Korelasi

Interval Koefisien	Tingkat Hubungan
0,00 – 0,199	Sangat rendah
0,20 – 0,399	Rendah
0,40 – 0,599	Sedang
0,60 – 0,799	Kuat
0,80 – 1,000	Sangat Kuat

(Sumber: Sugiyono, 2012:184)

Tabel 4.4
Hasil Uji Kolmogorov-Smirnov

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		60
Normal Parameters[a]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.02208812
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.089
	Positive	.089
	Negative	-.075
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.686
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.734

a. Test distribution is Normal.

Sumber: Data diolah dengan SPSS 16.0 2017

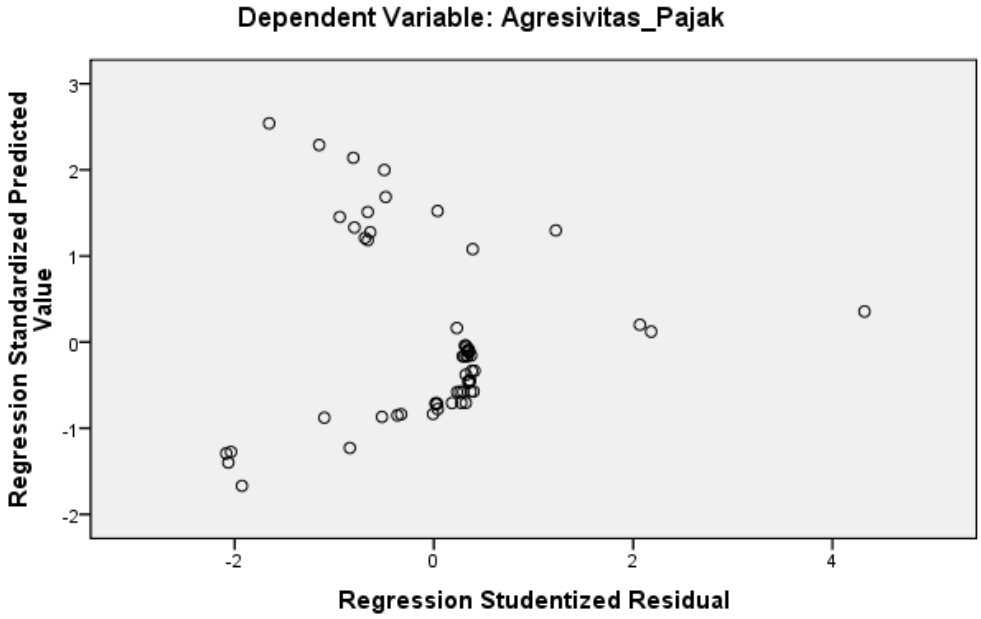
Tabel 4.5
Hasil Pengujian Asumsi Multikolinieritas

Coefficients[a]

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	Manajemen_Laba	.711	1.406
	Tata_Kelola_Perusahaan	.711	1.406

a. Dependent Variable: Agresivitas_Pajak

Sumber: Data diolah dengan SPSS 16.0 2017



Gambar 4.5
Grafik Scatterplot

Tabel 4.6
Hasil Pengujian Asumsi Autokorelasi

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.622[a]	.387	.365	.06591	1.712

a. Predictors: (Constant), Tata_Kelola_Perusahaan, Manajemen_Laba

b. Dependent Variable: Agresivitas_Pajak

Sumber: Data diolah dengan SPSS 16.0 2017

Tabel 4.7

Hasil Analisis Regresi Linier Berganda

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.300	.026		11.689	.000
	Manajemen_Laba	5.012E-14	.000	.276	2.247	.029
	Tata_Kelola_Perusahaan	-.001	.000	-.428	-3.484	.001

a. Dependent Variable: Agresivitas_Pajak

Sumber: Data diolah dengan SPSS 16.0 2017

Tabel 4.8
Hasil Korelasi Pearson Manajemen Laba dengan Agresivitas Pajak

Correlations

		Manajemen_Laba	Agresivitas_Pajak
Manajemen_Laba	Pearson Correlation	1	.506**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	60	60
Agresivitas_Pajak	Pearson Correlation	.506**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	60	60

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Sumber: Data diolah dengan SPSS 16.0 2017

Tabel 4.9
Hasil Uji Hipotesis Parsial Pengaruh Manajemen Laba Terhadap Agresivitas Pajak

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.300	.026		11.689	.000
	Manajemen_Laba	5.012E-14	.000	.276	2.247	.029
	Tata_Kelola_Perusahaan	-.001	.000	-.428	-3.484	.001

a. Dependent Variable: Agresivitas_Pajak

Sumber: Data diolah dengan SPSS 16.0 2017

Tabel 4.10

Hasil Korelasi Pearson Tata Kelola Perusahaan dengan Agresivitas Pajak

Correlations

		Tata_Kelola_Perusahaan	Agresivitas_Pajak
Tata_Kelola_Perusahaan	Pearson Correlation	1	-.577**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	60	60
Agresivitas_Pajak	Pearson Correlation	-.577**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	60	60

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Sumber: Data diolah dengan SPSS 16.0 2017