

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of political connections and corporate governance on tax aggressiveness with institutional ownership as a moderating variable. Corporate governance in this study is proxied by independent commissioners, board size, institutional ownership and external auditors. Tax aggressiveness is measured by Book Tax Difference (BTD). This type of research is quantitative research. The population in this study were all mining, property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2014-2019. The sampling technique in this study was purposive sampling. The total sample in this study were 9 companies from the mining sector and 24 companies from the property and real estate sectors. The results of this study indicate that political connections have a negative effect on tax aggressiveness in both sectors. The independent commissioner variable has no effect on tax aggressiveness in both sectors. In the mining sector, the size of the board of commissioners has a positive effect, institutional ownership and external auditors have a negative effect on tax aggressiveness. In the property and real estate sector, the size of the board of commissioners and institutional ownership has no effect, and external auditors have a negative effect on tax aggressiveness. Institutional ownership does not moderate the effect of political connections on tax aggressiveness in both sectors. The leverage control variable has no effect on tax aggressiveness in the two sectors. In the mining sector, company size has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness, while in the property and real estate sectors, it does not affect tax aggressiveness. Market To Book Ratio has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness in both sectors.

Keywords: Tax Aggressiveness, Political Connections, Independent Commissioners, Board of Commissioners Size, Institutional Ownership, External Audit, Leverage, Company Size, Market To Book Ratio.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh koneksi politik dan *corporate governance* terhadap agresivitas pajak dengan kepemilikan institusional sebagai variabel moderasi. *Corporate Governance* dalam penelitian ini diproksikan yaitu komisaris independen, ukuran dewan komisaris, kepemilikan institusional dan auditor eksternal. Agresivitas pajak diukur dengan *Book Tax Difference* (BTD). Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh perusahaan pertambangan, *property* dan *real estate* yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2014-2019. Teknik pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah *Purposive Sampling*. Total sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 9 perusahaan dari sektor pertambangan dan 24 perusahaan dari sektor *property* dan *real estate*. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa koneksi politik berpengaruh negatif terhadap agresivitas pajak di kedua sektor. Variabel komisaris independen tidak berpengaruh terhadap agresivitas pajak di kedua sektor. Di sektor pertambangan, ukuran dewan komisaris berpengaruh positif, kepemilikan institusional dan auditor eksternal berpengaruh negatif terhadap agresivitas pajak. Di sektor *property* dan *real estate* ukuran dewan komisaris dan kepemilikan institusional tidak berpengaruh, dan auditor eksternal berpengaruh negatif terhadap agresivitas pajak. Kepemilikan institusional tidak memoderasi pengaruh koneksi politik terhadap agresivitas pajak di kedua sektor. Variabel kontrol *leverage* tidak berpengaruh terhadap agresivitas pajak di kedua sektor. Di sektor pertambangan ukuran perusahaan berpengaruh positif terhadap agresivitas pajak, sedangkan di sektor *property* dan *real estate* tidak berpengaruh terhadap agresivitas pajak. *Market To Book Ratio* berpengaruh positif terhadap agresivitas pajak di kedua sektor.

Kata Kunci: Agresivitas Pajak, Koneksi Politik, Komisaris Independen, Ukuran Dewan Komisaris, Kepemilikan Institusional, Auditor Eksternal, *Leverage*, Ukuran Perusahaan, *Market To Book Ratio*.