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Is Tax Aggressiveness Affected Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure? A Meta-Analytical Review

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to look at the robustness of the relationship between corporate social responsibility (CSR) and aggressive tax avoidance activities using a meta-analysis approach. A meta-analysis approach is an approach that operates by using the previous article within a specified period that has the same topic and has the same or different results. Theoretically, the more a company carries out its social responsibilities; it will have an impact on tax activities per the rules. The results showed that the higher the value of corporate social responsibility disclosures, the lower the tax aggressiveness. After synthesizing a total of 29 results from articles published between 2015 and 2019 in Indonesia and Malaysia, we consistently found that companies that practice social responsibility have a significant impact on tax aspects, particularly by reducing the incidence of tax fraud. The research approach chosen is a meta-analysis using only Indonesian and Malaysian samples; the results of the study may not be generalized. Therefore, researchers are encouraged to test within a wider research area. This research provides results that reinforce the negative relationship between CSR and tax aggressiveness. This research has provided input into the fields of accounting and taxation by giving confidence in the relationship between aggressive tax behavior and the existence of disclosures of social responsibility.

Keywords: corporate social responsibility, tax aggressiveness, meta-analysis

INTRODUCTION

Professionals, both academics and researchers, in the field of tax studies and social responsibility have given more portion to this field of study, especially on the link between aggressive tax behavior and corporate social responsibility (CSR) a lot, in decades lastly. This opinion conveyed in several studies conducted by Chen et al., (2010) and Lanis with Richardson (2012). However, Hanlon and Heitzman (2010) also Richardson et al. (2015) in their research showed the inconsistent result. In this study, the terminology of tax aggressiveness has meaning or is defined as all activities planning aspects of tax, not violating the law (legal), or that violates the law (illegal) or which included in the gray area. Such a definition of tax aggressiveness agrees with the meaning given by previous researchers (Lanis & Richardson, 2012). Based on this definition, tax aggressiveness does not imply inappropriate activity. Also, in this study, the meaning or meaning of tax aggressiveness can be interpreted in behaviors that indicate a tendency to avoid taxes and tax planning or management, as revealed by Chen et al. in a study conducted in 2010 and updated by Lanis and Richardson in the year 2012. Several previous research concluded about the purpose of using an aggressive tax policy is to minimize the tax burden borne by the company. (Frank, Lynch, & Rego, 2009).

Tax is an important aspect that is involved in decision making in a company. It is not uncommon for business strategies that fail to implement because of taxes that can be issued. Managerial activities that planned or designed to minimize taxes on corporate business activities by using aggressive tax aspects have become increasingly common in the mechanism or are becoming increasingly common features from the perspective of companies throughout the world (Lanis & Richardson, 2012). Previous research has shown that the existence of aggressive tax behavior is allegedly able to provide benefits in terms of costs, namely minimizing costs and increasing profits that have an impact on increasing the welfare of shareholders. Hanlon and Heitzman conveyed this in their research in 2010. Thus for a company that wants to know the level of aggressiveness in the tax field, the company needs to exchange or compare the benefits derived from marginal tax management with how much money spent marginally to do so (Chen et al., 2010). The marginal benefit referred to in this case, is the existence of tax that can be saving becomes even more significant. In terms of marginal costs, it consists of possible penalties or sanctions imposed by the government, then also the cost of implementation (which consists of the sacrifice of labor, time and transaction costs to carry out transactions that incur tax costs), and the emergence of the burden that always accompanies aggressive tax-related transactions, namely agency costs. Another study shows that companies that apply tax protection are companies that are not socially responsible (Lanis and Richardson, 2012); this is because corporate tax payments ensure the availability of financing for public goods. Thus, the company's aggressive tax policy can endanger the community ((Freedman, 2003) and can also be considered as irresponsible behavior when viewed from the social side, as revealed by Erle in his 2008 research.

The construct of corporate social responsibility (CSR) starts from the theory of legitimacy and stakeholder theory. Both theories can be supporters of the current implementation of CSR. Bowen, as the originator of the CSR theory, makes a conceptual framework that remains unchanged until now. Although the concept is also not free from criticism and doubts about the benefits of practices that are often done by the company itself (Costas & Kärreman, 2013). Some experts define CSR as a "social obligation" also include it in the decisionmaking process and carry out activities that do not conflict with values and norms in society (Maignan & Ferrell, 2004); .(Thomas & Nowak, 2006). CSR has become commonplace in the business world (Maon, Lindgreen, & Swaen, 2009). The company provides information about its CSR activities through disclosure of social responsibility. CSR disclosures can usually be made in a separate report called a sustainability report but can also combine in company reports that made once a year.

According to McWilliams and Siegel (2001), the perspective of traditional agency theory states that involvement in CSR is a signal or sign of problems in the company or conflicts that occur in the internal relations of management and shareholders. The previous statement caused by the assumptions formed through this CSR activity that managers as management representatives use CSR shields as tools of personal interest, for example, by advancing their own social, political, or career agenda by not heeding shareholder interests. From this perspective, the company carries out CSR activities if it deemed that this activity can be a means to attain profit or be a means to maximize desired profits. In previous studies conducted in 2010 by Preuss and also Sikka, found that companies that have social responsibility activities but also actively carry out agendas of tax activities that are aggressive. So, in this case, it can also be concluded that the balance between the economic and social fields is not based on a sincere desire but based on efforts to maximize shareholder wealth.

Agency theory, which is a theory that considers a contract between the principal and agent, has been challenged by other researchers. One researcher who rejects this theory is (Hill & Jones, 1992) who find that companies are more than just contract details, which only see interests from one side. The company is well managed in addition to providing maximum benefit for shareholders but also needs to consider the importance of other stakeholders outside the same principal shareholder. Thus, according to a study of CSR, there are unwritten "social contracts" among business people and the community, a condition stemming from the expectations of some groups. When this perspective used to look at this phenomenon, a company can be above and beyond management, shareholders, and specific stakeholders. (Caroll, 1979; Waddock & Graves, 1997; Wood, 1991). Besides, according to responsibility theory, corporate social responsibility, to carry out social responsibility and gain legitimacy from the community, companies must avoid tax aggressiveness (Lanis & Richardson, 2012). It can conclude that CSR is a key factor influencing company performance where there is a tendency that CSR has negatively correlated to tax aggressiveness activities (Laguir, Staglianò, & Elbaz, 2015). Given the importance of knowing the existence of CSR in companies associated with tax aggressiveness activities, it considered important to ensure the effect is strong (robust).

This research wants to study the correlation that exists in the relationship of CSR disclosure and aggressive tax behavior through a comprehensive study so that in the end, it can found the robustness of the results using a meta-analysis. Underlying this research is the inconsistency of the results of previous studies regarding the relationship of CSR disclosure with aggressive tax behavior. This study uses a sample of articles from Indonesia and Malaysia. Using articles originating from Indonesia and Malaysia is the similarities between the two countries regarding corporate social responsibility. The first is related to reporting and disclosure, namely similarities even though CSR has become a mandatory program, reporting and disclosure are still voluntary in both Indonesia and Malaysia. Second, the similarity of characteristics, in this case, refers to allied cultures having the same natural resources and types of industry. Third, the similarity in terms of the vision and mission of corporate social responsibility, namely, efforts towards sustainable development and fostering stakeholders' trust where the company operates.

The contribution of this research is to show robust empirical evidence about the relationship between aggressive tax behavior and CSR disclosure. It also provides a broad, reliable, and generalized picture of the relationship between aggressive tax behavior and CSR disclosure. The results of this study also contribute to tax authorities related to tax supervision of taxpayers who have openness to costs.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tax Aggressiveness

The presence of companies in the community can be a common problem if it is associated with tax payments that are not going well. Besides, the concern in the CSR activities that they do can also be a public problem and not just about the company's operational costs. In this case, the goal of reducing the actual tax burden will be questionable and involves some ethical considerations, the community or other stakeholders on the company's part (Avi-Yonah, 2008). However, corporate tax payments have implications for the local community and society in general. This implication arises because of due to the enormous role of taxes as a component of state revenue. This revenue will use to meet the needs of the state in carrying out its governmental functions. Several studies published in 2008 revealed the above as Freise et al. And Landolf and Symons. State expenditure includes aspects of education, military, public welfare, and also in the field of law. Therefore, the question of whether the company's obligations in respect of tax payments have carried out appropriately will be of public concern. Several experts conveyed this opinion in their publications, such as Williams in 2007 and Sikka in 2010. Tax Aggressiveness measurement used in previous studies has several proxies. The proxies are ETR, CETR dan BTD. ETR are the effective tax rate defined as the tax expense in the income statement divided by the pretax profit figure as recognized in the relevant income statement in the audited annual report. CETR are the cash effective tax rate defined as cash taxes paid per dollar of pre-tax book income. BTD are book-tax differences defined as differences between book and taxable incomes.

Corporate Social Responsibility

CSR has several defining angles. One of them is the consideration of social aspects, which also spread to environmental aspects. Referring to the opinion of Lanis and Richardson in a 2012 publication, it states that there are important things that companies must consider in running their business. Companies must pay attention to social and environmental aspects to get large profits at low costs. CSR also defined by Holme and Watts in their 2006 publication as a continuing commitment to behave in a morally deceptive manner and make contributions and support to national development. However, this commitment does not stop here but must continue to boost the value of the lives of people and the environment in general as well. It can conclude that CSR is an essential pillar in supporting company performance (Laguir et al., 2015a). In its implementation, CSR can categorize into two conditions, which are mandatory and not mandatory. The concept of nonobligation in CSR is a condition where a company is not forced or bound in carrying out its environmental care activities (Commission, 2001). Construction of the mind of a company wherein running its business, companies think that it is impossible to close their eyes to their surroundings. Business success involves social interaction with the environment, which is one of the parties interested in their business activities. One thing that needs to outline in red is voluntary engagement with the environment. The next concept is the implementation of CSR activities that are mandatory. Obligatory, in this case, refers to the attachment to the implementation with regulations or laws. CSR measurements used in previous studies have two proxies, namely the CSR disclosure index and the CSR Award proxy.

The Relationship of Corporate Social Responsibilities and Tax aggresiveness

Company value correlates with social welfare. This correlation will indirectly appear when viewed from the perspective of the global economy. If the company optimally strives for its value, it will have an impact on increasing social welfare. However, this has also been criticized by some experts who believe that a company that has a kind involvement in its social responsibility but does not produce enough profit in its business operations will have a negative impact. The company may lead to the point of collapse, and for non-profit organizations will not get ongoing support. Furthermore, if it is associated with agency problems, according to Friedman (1970), involvement in CSR activities can be pointed out as signs of conflict or inequality of views between managers and also shareholders. Both have different and even opposite interests. The indication captured by Friedman (1970) is that the application of CSR activities as part of company operations can be a personal medium for managers to take advantage of by selling their interests, and this is at the expense of the interests of other parties, namely shareholders. So to overcome these differences in interests, it is essential to provide meaning or definition of incentives that should be received by managers. (Mcwilliams & Siegel, 2001). It should underline that in a company's operations, the main thing that must achieve is achieving the goal. The most crucial goal in the company is to get profits so that it can optimize the welfare of shareholders. Nevertheless, it is also undeniable that there are essential things that accompany company operations, namely environmental problems. In order to align the two, it is necessary to think of strategies to align environmental and social problems with the company's goals. This is in line with Freedman's thinking (1970). Following that goal, the company's CSR activities will apply if it has a positive impact on the company in the form of the maximum profit possible.

The subject of tax problems that tend to be aggressive must categorize as a global problem. Tax aggressiveness has become an increasingly popular discussion material in the last decade in discussions about CSR. (Bird & Davis-Nozemack, 2018) provide a strong definition of aggressive taxation related to tax avoidance activities as "pursuing transactions and structures to increase taxes in ways that conflict with government policy or support agreements". If seen based on the theory, the company will apply tax planning activities if the value of the profits generated is higher than the expenditure or cost. But this is often constrained by the nature of the costs expected to be associated with poorly defined tax planning (Wilde & Wilson, 2018). Aggressive tax behavior "allows companies to enjoy company benefits without receiving costs" and then the benefits are given to third parties (Amidu et al., 2016). The broad tax avoidance by (Hanlon & Heitzman, 2010) is "a reduction in tax rates that represents a series of tax planning strategies ranging from tax management, tax planning, tax aggressive, tax evasion, and tax sheltering" This research focuses on tax behavior that tends to be aggressive, where the aggressive tax position is in the gray area, which is between the legal and illegal areas. However, in some literature, this aggressive taxation behavior is more inclined towards illegal areas so that it attracts academics to investigate (Hoi et al., 2013).

Tax aggressiveness must be framed as a matter of global sustainability because it effectively erodes social and environmental resources (Bird & Davis-Nozemack, 2018). The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) also discusses tax aggressiveness. GRI also recommends business units, including tax issues, to be included in the company's sustainability assessment. As a business unit that benefits from public infrastructure, it seems appropriate for them to take part in the "fair share" for costs associated with developing and maintaining it (Cabezas, 2015). The company's inability to pay the "fair share" will make the company act as "free riders" where they will sacrifice the interests of the community for personal benefits. (Jenkins & Newell,2013) state that based on citizenship the company is "obliged to pay taxes in the jurisdiction in which the company operates". Another opinion states that companies can take part in the community by providing land for work, providing opportunities for the surrounding community to work at the local company, or create innovations that can absorb labor.. As such, debates and disputes regarding the relationship between CSR activities and the taxation field will remain interesting things to discuss. Some people agree with the argument put forward (Friedman, 1970) which states that the benefits and interests of shareholders are the main things in business. When referring to this perspective, complying with the law concerning aspects of taxation has represented the company to carry out social responsibility. (Gribnau, 2015).

Fulfillment of obligations in the aspect of taxation of a company will be linked to the application of CSR only if the tax payment has an impact on the environment and society. However, if the company carries out its tax aspects only as an activity that is part of the business operation or becomes one of the company's operating costs, this is only for the company's benefit. The intended company interest is the desire to minimize the amount of tax that should pay. (Avi-Yonah, 2008). It can conclude that community, ethical, and stakeholder considerations have little or no company consideration. (Freedman, 2003) also (Friese, Link, & Mayer, 2008) state that companies pay taxes correctly will have a positive impact on society and the social environment. That is because by making company tax payments, the company has taken part in state revenue, which used to finance essential functions such as education, health, defense, and law enforcement. (Davis, Guenther, Krull, & Williams, 2013) state that to implement CSR pillars, problems that arise related to taxation aspects is indicative of management actions to reduce the actual tax burden through the use of CSR burdens. The action to reduce the tax burden can be done either through the activity of planning tax calculations and even activities that are to avoid tax obligations.(Huseynov & Klamm, 2012) confirm this by reporting that even when companies develop aggressive tax savings strategies, they are also committed to strengthening their social and environmental performance.

In theoretical studies, "Stakeholder theory" is related to "legitimacy theory." In the theory of legitimacy, it believes that the company must continue to look for ways so that all of the company's operations remain within the norms or rules in the surrounding environment. (Deegan, 2002). Whereas in stakeholder theory, it said that companies are not only responsible for the welfare of the company but are also obliged to contribute to the environment. The contribution is in the form of attention and responsibility towards the impact of the company's presence in the community, including the impact on the company's strategic policy. A company will succeed if it has the ability to balance the various interests of stakeholders or stakeholders (Lako, 2011). CSR is a form of social responsibility to all its stakeholders. CSR is a belief about actions that considered right that considers not only economic aspects, but also aspects of the social and environmental impacts where the company located, as well as the implications of externalities from corporate activities (Hoi et al., 2013).

Agree with the view of legitimacy theory, which states that the company should have to make and maintain relationships in the social environment to get the legitimacy that companies need to be able to conduct business operations, survive and even develop (Cowion, 1988).To be able to maintain and maintain the legitimacy that has been created through corporate social responsibility activities, companies must be careful in taking other actions that are different from the values, norms, and expectations of the community and tax authorities (Christensen & Murphy, 2004). Companies should not take tax aggressiveness actions that will damage the company's reputation and lose legitimacy that will threaten the sustainability of the company's business operations (Gallemore et al., 2014);

Based on the explanation above, the company chose to take part in CSR activities, they tend not to be aggressive towards taxes and has a negative relationship (figure 1). Thus, companies that actively take part in CSR activities (high involvement) are assumed to be more careful in carrying out their tax activities. Often companies are trapped in a tendency to minimize the tax burden that leads to aggressive tax activities. This aggressive tax activity is certainly not in line with its responsible activities through CSR and allows a negative effect on the company's value in the eyes of the public. Based on the above analysis, this study proposes a further hypothesis:

H1. Corporate Social Responsibility and tax aggressiveness have a negative relationship

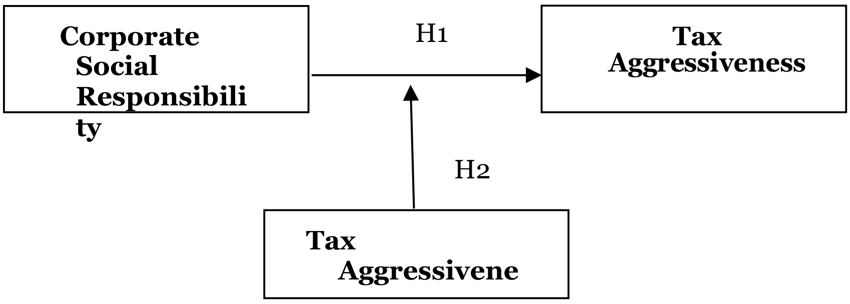
Tax aggressiveness measurement as moderator variable

This study also examines whether the diversity of tax aggressiveness measures is a factor that moderates the relationship between CSR and tax aggressiveness. The variety of tax aggressiveness measurements occurs because of the many alternative assessments of corporate tax aggressiveness. The methodology for determining the moderator is a criterion for measuring tax aggressiveness. Previous research has not reached a general agreement on the most appropriate corporate tax aggressiveness (Hanlon and Heitzman, 2010; Slemrod, 2004; Slemrod and Yitzhaki, 2002) and uses different proxies for aggressive tax practices, such as taxes. Effective GAAP rate (ETR), current ETR, cash ETR, long-term cash ETR, differential ETR, marginal tax rates, tax shelter activities, among others (Hanlon & Heitzman, 2010). Therefore, it is likely:

H2. Measurement of tax avoidance moderates the relationship between CSR and tax aggressiveness

Based on the above analysis, the overall conceptual model for this study is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Conceptual Model



METHODOLOGY

Literature Search

The literature search was carried out using various terminologies but different definitions of CSR and tax aggressiveness collected from various articles. The following keywords are used to search for terms for CSR: "corporate social responsibility," "corporate social reporting," "sustainability disclosure," and "sustainability reporting." Keywords for tax aggressiveness include: "tax aggressiveness", "tax avoidance", "tax sheltering", "tax evasion", "tax management" and "tax risk management" which come from various articles. Electronic searches of Scopus, ProQuest, EBSCOHost, Emerald Insight, Science Direct, JSTOR, SpringerLink, Taylor & Francis Online, Wiley Online Library, and Sinta Indonesia in the period 2015 - 2019.

Filter Criteria

The study was chosen to be included in the meta-analysis based on the following criteria:
(1) an empirical study that reports the correlation coefficient between CSR and tax aggressiveness, (2) following the recommendations of (Peterson & Brown, 2005) that the maximum number of "effect sizes" that may have to be included to increase the generalization of meta-analysis findings, we include all empirical studies that report relevant statistics (t values, F-ratios, Chi-squared, mean and SD, standardized regression coefficients (beta) that explicitly or indirectly estimate the relationship between CSR disclosure and tax aggressiveness. The author then transforms indirect statistical data (other than r) to r using the formula according to (Rosenthal, 1991). The articles used as data in this research are those found in Emerald, Science Direct, Proquest and EBSCO search engines.

Coding Procedure

Every study collected will get coding using the author-centric postulated approach (Webster & Watson, 2002). To avoid coding errors, the authors create a coding stream that determines the information to be filtered from each study as a reference,sample size, the country where the study was conducted, journal name, a correlation between research variables.

The stages of data processing

Meta-analysis is one method of research that combines several research results with the same material, but various conclusions. Meta-analysis can be used as a method or tool for synthesizing or combining quantitative research results. Further meta-analysis is used to confirm the variation of findings substantively or methodologically to describe differences between studies (Cooper, 2017)

Referring to (Cooper, 2017) which states that there are three stages carried out in the meta- analysis approach. These stages are the steps that must be taken in the meta-analysis include the following procedures (1) Identify and formulate research problems (2) Gathering data through a selection of articles or research results that are relevant to the research problem (3) Explanation and evaluation of data and (4) Analysis and interpretation of the results of the analysis itself.

According to Cooper (2017), after obtaining the r statistics for each study, there are three further steps to estimate the correlation and average variance. (1) Find the average correlation coefficient (r). (2) Compute the variance of all individual correlation coefficients using a weighted average error squaring the sample size. (3) Calculating the estimated variation in sampling error. The 95% confidence level is used to determine the significance level of the mean correlation coefficient.

The next step is to examine heterogeneity through I2 values (Higgins et al., 2003). The higher the value of I2, the more heterogeneity it shows.

RESULTS & DISCUSION

Data Description

The research sample examined in this meta-analysis study has characteristics as in Appendix 1. The number of studies used in this study (k) was 29 studies conducted from 2015 to 2019. The total sample in the study is represented by the number of observations from the existing articles. Each measurement indicator in CSR represents one observation. Of the 29 articles used in this study, there are three articles that have more than one CSR measurement indicator so that the total observation or total sample is 34. In this study, all articles provided the correlation value or t value.

Bare Bone Meta-analysis: Sampling Error Correction

Bare Bone Meta-analysis according to Hunter and Smith (2004) steps in a meta-analysis study that aims to correct sampling errors. Here are the results of the data analysis.

Table 1: Meta-Analytic Finding (Random-Effects Model (k=34))

	Estimate	se	Z	p	CI Lower Bound	CI Upper Bound
Intercept	-0.302	0.0907	-3.33	< .001	-0.479	-0.124

Source: *own calculations by Jamovi 1.6.3*

Table 2: Heterogeneity Statistics

Tau	Tau^2	I^2	H^2	df	Q	p
0.516	0.2663 (SE=0.0688)	97.07%	34.184	33.000	919.119	<.001

Source: *own calculations by Jamovi 1.6.3*

RESULT

Hypothesis 1

Mapping results from 29 previous studies resulted in 34 correlations of CSR and tax aggressiveness. The average correlation coefficient (r) is -0.302, as presented in table 1. With a confidence level (CI) of 95%, the correlation coefficient is within the confidence interval range, namely between a low confidence level of -0.479

and a high confidence level of - 0.124. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the coefficient value is significant. Thus, the mapping results show that CSR, as measured by using a CSR disclosure reporting proxy, has a negative effect on the level of tax aggressiveness. The first hypothesis, which states that CSR has a negative effect on the level of tax aggressiveness, can be proven from the meta-analysis results (aggregate).

Further analysis relates to the moderator variable. Based on the heterogeneity calculation, the I2 value was 97.07% and significant (p <0.001), indicating that the relationship between CSR and tax aggressiveness is likely to be influenced by other factors. Supporting results followed by testing for the moderator hypothesis.

Hypothesis 2

The subsequent analysis estimates the proxy of tax aggressiveness as a moderating variable in the relationship between social responsibility and tax aggressiveness. A total of 29 studies were used in this analysis by summarizing the initial 34 studies with multiple CSR measures. The meta-regression results, shown in table 3, state that the correlation coefficient is -0.688 with a confidence level (CI) of 95% in the range -1.524 to 0.149 and a p-value of 0.107. Thus, hypothesis 2 is not proven because tax aggressiveness does not significantly moderate the relationship between corporate responsibility and tax aggressiveness.

Table 3. Summary of moderator analysis (Random-Effects Model

	Estimate	**se**	**Z**	**p**	**CI Bound**	**LowerCI Bound**	**Upper**
Intercept	-0.298	0.128	-2.33	0.020	-0.548	-0.048	
Moderator	-0.688	0.427	-1.61	0.107	-1.524	-0.149	

Source: own calculations by Jamovi 1.6.3

Discussion

Based on the calculation results above shows that the hypothesis stating there is a correlation between CSR disclosure and tax aggressiveness can be accepted. The mean correlation results after being corrected are represented by the value of ř is -0.302. The negative sign (-) indicates the direction of the relationship the between CSR disclosure and tax aggressiveness. This means that the more a company does CSR disclosure, lower the level of tax aggressiveness in the company. This is in line with the theory of legitimacy which states that a company that has gained the trust of stakeholders, especially the surrounding community will carry out its taxation obligations well too. The company does this to maintain its image in society.

According to (Lanis & Richardson, 2015) that by taking a passive attitude or not carrying out aggressive activities towards the tax aspects, companies can obtain legitimacy from the public and can maintain a good position with the tax authorities through complying with and following applicable tax laws. Aggressive tax activities have a real negative impact on the company's image (Watson, 2012)) said that the negative impact obtained by the company because it violates the value and social rules in the form of a decline in turnover value. This decrease was due to community activities that boycotted the company's sales by not wanting to buy its products. (Lanis & Richardson, 2015) state that company activities related to fraud through aggressive tax aspects are a sign that the company does not have social responsibility.

CSR implementation is a form of aligning company policies and strategies with the company's environment, which is in line with legitimacy theory. Based on the explanation above, companies carry out CSR disclosures to provide a positive image in society. The company expects to get recognition from the environment around the company by doing CSR. Companies that have made CSR disclosures in company reports will try to continue to get recognition from the surrounding environment. Of course, the company will do many things to maintain a positive image, but related to this research, one way to do this is related to tax obligations. Companies with a positive social image will certainly not take risks by destroying them through aggressive tax activities. If indicated by the stakeholders, this aggressive tax activity is not impossible to pollute the company's positive image. Through this meta-analysis study, the growing argument that the higher the CSR disclosure, the lower the corporate tax aggressiveness can be proven in general. This evidence confirms that the disclosure of CSR activities by companies is negatively correlated with tax aggressiveness. The company's courage to disclose its CSR activities indicates that the company has carried out CSR well. Such companies have a good value system, good business ethics, comply with rules and legal requirements, and always want to satisfy all interested parties. Tax aggressiveness is the action of companies that aggressively seek to reduce tax payments. Companies with good CSR disclosure are expected to have a low level of tax aggressiveness to maintain a positive image. The meta-analysis results also show that differences in tax aggressiveness measurement tools do not cause differences in the research results involved in this analysis. The analysis of the results of this test proves that variations in the size of tax aggressiveness can moderate the results of the study.

CONCLUSION

This research wants to provide confidence in the results of testing the correlation between CSR disclosure and tax aggressiveness through a meta-analysis. The results of this meta-analysis study provide confidence in the correlation between CSR disclosure and tax aggressiveness. The correlation between them is negative. These results support the hypothesis of previous primary studies that state that CSR disclosure is negatively correlated with tax aggressiveness.

Based on the results of this research has proven that there is a correlation between CSR disclosure and tax aggressiveness. The results of this meta-analysis, as well as the results of other meta-analyses, have several limitations. First, meta-analysis findings are natural correlations and, therefore, cannot guarantee strong conclusions. Second, the overall findings from the meta-analysis are often limited by the quality of the main studies. Future research should be able to use artifacts in other meta-analysis studies to gain confidence in the robustness of the research results and try to use other moderating variables, for example the type or sector of business.

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