

ABSTRACT

Taxes are the largest source of income in Indonesia, so that efforts to increase tax revenue are continuously carried out by various policies made by the government. The taxation system used in Indonesia is a self-assessment system, in which the government gives taxpayers the authority to calculate and report their own taxes. The company is one of the taxpayers who must carry out its obligation to pay taxes.

This tax system provides an opportunity for companies to calculate the amount of tax paid independently, so that companies can take advantage of the system to reduce their tax burden. The company will try to minimize the tax burden, one of which is by tax aggressiveness. Tax aggressiveness is a company effort to reduce tax burden in 2 ways, namely tax avoidance and tax evasion. In this case what is allowed is tax avoidance because it is legal and what is not allowed is tax evasion because it is illegal. Both of these methods have the aim of reducing the tax burden. Based on this, the presence of tax aggressiveness can lead to reduced state revenue and the unachieved target of tax revenue.

The research aims to analyze the impact of inventory intensity, capital intensity, and company age on tax aggressiveness. The population of this research is pharmaceutical sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2014-2018 period. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling and obtained 7 companies with a research period of 5 years. The method used in this research is the panel data regression analysis. Based on the results, the research shows that inventory intensity and capital intensity have no effect on tax aggressiveness, while company age has a positive effect on tax aggressiveness.

Keyword: *Inventory Intensity, Capital Intensity, Company Age, Tax Aggressiveness*