

INTISARI

Perusahaan sering kali memandang pajak sebagai beban bagi perusahaan. Guna melakukan efisiensi, perusahaan melakukan praktik penghematan pajak dengan strategi perpajakan berupa aktivitas *tunnelling* maupun penentuan harga transfer dengan ketentuan persyaratan yang dapat disesuaikan perusahaan sehingga memungkinkan terjadinya minimalisasi pajak. Secara empiris, penelitian ini bertujuan dalam menguji pengaruh transaksi pihak berelasi terhadap penghindaran pajak. Sampel penelitian ini adalah 512 perusahaan yang bergerak di bidang manufaktur yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) dari tahun 2016-2019 yang dihimpun dengan metode *purposive sampling* menggunakan data panel. Dengan menggunakan data penelitian yang diperoleh dari laporan keuangan masing-masing perusahaan, Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia, maupun basis data Thomson Reuters, peneliti melakukan analisis regresi linear berganda model *fixed effects* untuk menguji kedua hipotesis. Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa transaksi piutang lain-lain pihak berelasi memiliki arah duga positif terhadap penghindaran pajak, sedangkan transaksi dagang pihak berelasi memiliki arah duga negatif yang signifikan terhadap penghindaran pajak. Adanya arah duga positif memperlihatkan bahwa meningkatnya tingkat transaksi piutang lain-lain pihak berelasi akan meningkatkan pula tingkat penghindaran pajak.

Kata kunci: transaksi dagang pihak berelasi, transaksi piutang lain-lain pihak berelasi, penghindaran pajak

ABSTRACT

Companies often view taxes as a burden on the company. In order to make efficiency, the company practices tax savings with tax strategies in the form of tunneling activities as well as determining transfer prices with conditions that can be adjusted by the company so as to allow for tax minimization. Empirically, this study aims to examine the effect of related party transactions on tax avoidance. The sample of this study were 512 companies engaged in manufacturing listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2016-2019 which were compiled by purposive sampling method using panel data. By using research data obtained from the financial statements of each company, the Indonesian Central Securities Depository, and the Thomson Reuters database, the researchers conducted multiple linear regression analysis of the fixed effects model to test both hypotheses. The results showed that related party other receivables transactions had a positive predictive direction for tax avoidance, while related party trade transactions had a significant negative predictive direction for tax avoidance. The existence of a positive predictive direction indicates that an increase in the level of related party other receivables transactions will also increase the level of tax avoidance.

Keywords: related party trade transactions, related party other receivables transactions, tax avoidance