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Tax Avoidance: Influencing Leverage, Capital Intensity, and Audit Quality?

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ABSTRACT

Tax is a mandatory contribution to the state used for the people's prosperity. On the other hand, tax for companies is a burden that can reduce the company's net profit. This difference in interests between the government and company management results in tax avoidance. Tax avoidance is an action taken by a company to minimize tax payments. This study aims to determine the effect of leverage, capital intensity, and audit quality on tax evasion. Tax avoidance is measured using ETR Calculation. The population in this study are property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2022 period. The sample selection technique used purposive sampling and obtained a sample of 9 companies. The data analysis method in this study used linear regression with a significance of 5%. The results showed that partial leverage had a significant positive effect on tax avoidance, capital intensity did not affect tax avoidance, and audit quality significantly impacted tax avoidance. Meanwhile, simultaneously, leverage, capital intensity, and audit quality have a significant positive effect on tax avoidance.

INTRODUCTION

The State of Indonesia obliges its citizens to comply with taxes. Tax is a collection a person or entity must pay to a coercive state without direct remuneration. On the other hand, for companies, tax is a burden that can reduce the company's net profit, so many companies tend to do tax evasion. Ari et al. (2020).

Tax Avoidance or tax avoidance is an act of minimizing tax payments by seeking and exploiting the weaknesses of tax flexibility so that it is considered valid and does not violate the law. Oktavia et al., (2021). In Indonesia, tax avoidance activities are very likely to occur because of the accepted taxation system, namely the self-assessment system, where taxpayers are given the trust to calculate, pay, and self-report the amount of tax paid in accordance with the tax regulation.

Several factors cause companies to carry out tax avoidance in this research. The main focus of the factors that will affect tax avoidance are leverage, capital intensity, and audit quality. Leverage is the ratio used to overcome the extent to which the company can pay off its debts. Rizqia & Lastiati, (2021). Leverage is implemented using the Equality Ratio, which compares the total debt generated and the total equity obtained by the company as a funding source. Darmayanti et al. (2023) The more significant the level grade value, the greater the level of tax evasion the company carries. The results of the previous study found differences; the research by Riskatari & Jati (2020), Triyanti et al. (2020), and Gulnawan (2020) found that the level variable has a positive effect on tax avoidance. In contrast, research by Ari et al. (2020) shows that the gel level negatively impacts tax avoidance.

The next factor influencing tax avoidance is capital intensity, an indicator used to evaluate how many companies invest company assets in the form of fixed assets and supplies Ari et al., (2020). Capital intensity explains how many company assets are invested in fixed assets. Companies can use fixed assets to carry out tax evasion so that the company's tax burden is low. The higher the company's capital intensity, the higher the level of tax evasion by the company. The results of the previous research show a difference; the study of Ari et al. (2020) shows that capital intensity positively affects tax avoidance. Meanwhile, research by Fransisca Shelly (2022) shows that capital intensity does not affect tax avoidance.

Another factor that influences the occurrence of tax avoidance is audit quality. Audit quality is the main result of an auditor's work in providing information that can be trusted and relied upon to fulfil the needs of the service provider of an individual public accountant, Ainiyah et al., (2021). The results of the previous study found differences; namely, research by Tahilia et al. (2022) found that audit quality positively affects tax avoidance. Meanwhile, research by Fransisca Shelly (2022) shows that audit quality does not affect tax avoidance.

The property industry is considered to play a strategic role in growing the national economy, and the property industry has proven to be resilient in facing the economic crisis during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The reason for researchers choosing this research topic is because of the relative gap or difference in results that are diverse because there are differences in variables, the number of samples, the observation period, and the statistical methodology used, so researchers are attracted to repeat tests to find out how many times garish leverage, capital intensity, and audit quality against tax avoidance.

Agency Theory

The theory prohibits agency relations as a contractual arrangement between management as an agent and the government as a principal. Darmayanti et al., (2023). For corporate governance, taxes are a burden that can reduce a company's net profit, while for the government, taxes are the biggest source of financing for the state.

Planned Behavior Theory

Planned Behavior Theory explains that behavioural intentions can lead to behaviours that the individual will carry out. The basic principle of using this theory is the assumption that the sense that a person has will cause the behaviour he will take, where the higher the intention of the

individual to try to take the initiative to do something, the greater the pull of the action that will be carried out based on the preference. Krishna, (2019).

Tax

Taxes are mandatory contributions to countries that are owed by individual or corporate taxpayers who are coercive based on the law, with no direct compensation and used for state affairs for the greatest possible prosperity of the people.

Tax Avoidance

Minimizing tax payments results in a decrease in the amount of tax that the state should receive by taking advantage of the weaknesses of tax laws so that they are considered valid and do not violate laws Oktavia et al., (2021).

Leverage

Leverage is the ratio used to leverage the extent to which a company is able to pay off its debts, both short-term and long-term debt Rizqia & Lastiati, (2021). The leverage can be calculated using the debt-equity ratio (DER) formula, which is used to see how much the company is financed by debt by dividing the total debt by the total assets owned. Darmayanti et al., (2023).

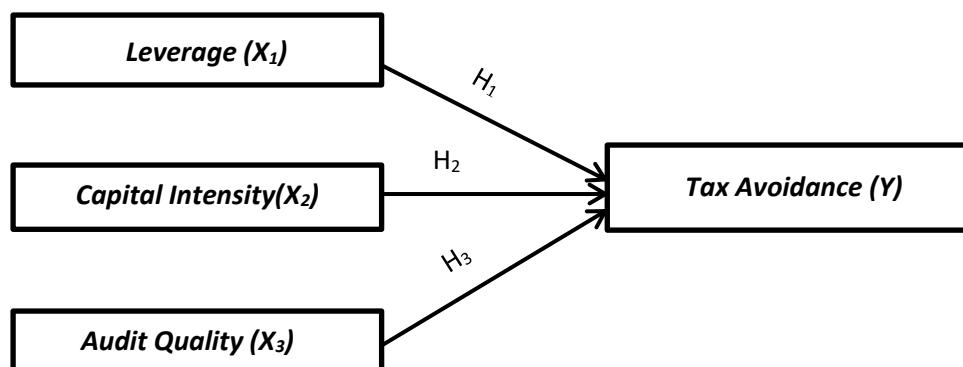
Capital Intensity

Capital intensity is a ratio used to see how large a company invests its assets in the form of fixed assets. Viryatama, (2020). Capital intensity can be measured by dividing total fixed assets by total assets. Ari et al. (2020).

Audit Quality

Audit quality is a systematic process to evaluate and objectively evaluate volumes regarding statements about activities and economic events to determine the level of conformity between statements and criteria set correctly—delivery of results to interested users. Ainiyah et al., (2021). Audit quality can assess high or low variations in tax avoidance. Audit quality can be evaluated using the Dummy variable; that is, if KAP Big Foulr audits a company, it will be given a score of 1; on the other hand, a company that KAP Big Foulr does not audit will be given a score of 0. Rizqia & Lastiati, (2021)

Figure 1 Conceptual Framework



Information :

X1: Leverage (DER)

X2: Capital Intensity (CI)

X3: Audit Quality (Dummy)

Y: Tax Avoidance (ETR)

Hypothesis

H1: Effect of leverage (X1) on tax avoidance (Y)

The results of Gulnawan's research (2020) show that the level variable significantly affects tax avoidance. Meanwhile, Awalianti and Nasultion's research (2020) found that the level variable has no effect on tax avoidance. This is because debt owned by the company will result in the appearance of interest expenses, which can be a multiplier for taxable profits, while dividends originating from retained earnings cannot be a multiplier for profits. Thus, the higher the level, the higher the pull for tax avoidance.

H2: Effect of capital inetnsity (X2) on tax avoidance (Y)

The research results by Widya et al. (2020) stated that capital intensity impacts tax avoidance. The company's fixed assets each year will generate consulting expenses, which can directly reduce the company's profits, which are the basis for calculating company taxes, so the higher the company's capital intensity, the higher the company's tax evasion. In the meantime, Melnulult's research, Monika & Noviyari (2021), shows that capital intensity does not affect tax avoidance.

H3: Effect of audit quality (X3) on tax avoidance (Y)

Research results of S.T. Tahlia et al. (2022) found that audit quality significantly affects tax avoidance. The higher the company indicator score in audit quality, the smaller the company's tax avoidance practice. Meanwhile, research by Monika & Noviyari (2021), shows that audit quality has no effect on tax avoidance.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research approach used is a quantitative research approach. The quantitative research approach uses data shaped by numbers in carrying out the analysis using statistics Ramdhan, (2021: 6). This research will be carried out by collecting data at the BEI through the official site www.idx.co.id. Meanwhile, the time for carrying out this research starts in April 2023. The research object that will be analyzed is a property and real estate company registered during the BEI period 2018-2022, which will then be used to embrace leverage, capital Intensity, and audit quality against tax avoidance. The population used in this research is all property and real estate companies registered at BEI in 2018-2022. The total population in this research is as many as 84 companies. In this research, there were 9 companies that were sampled from 84 companies in the property and real estate sector registered at BEI in 2018-2022, so a total of 9 unit analyses was obtained (9 x 5 years). The data to be retrieved in this research is secondary data. The selective data in this research

are in the form of annual return reports on property and real estate companies registered at the BEI, which have been audited and published in 2018-2022.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics is a statistic that is used to analyze data by describing or describing the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make generally accepted conclusions or generalizations (Andini & Surya, 2020).

Table 1 Descriptive Statistical Test Results

<i>Descriptive Statistics</i>					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
<i>Leverage</i>	45	.04	3.79	.8369	.88010
<i>Capital intensity</i>	45	.01	.19	.0667	.05121
<i>Audit quality</i>	45	.00	1.00	.3333	.47673
<i>Tax avoidance</i>	45	.00	.98	.1258	.20044
<i>Valid N (listwise)</i>	45				

Source: data processed by researchers, 2023

Based on the results of the descriptive test above, it can be seen that the variable Leverage (X1), which is stretched, favours the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) and has a minimum value of 0.04 at the company PT. Puradelta Lestari Tbk in 2018, the maximum value is 3.79 at the company PT. PP Property Tbk in 2022. On average, the figure is 0.8369, and the standard deviation is 0.88010. Variable Capital Intensity (X2), which is extended, favours the Capital Intensity ratio, which has a minimum value of 0.01 at the company PT. Bumi Selrpong Damai Tbk in 2020. The maximum value is 0.19 at the company PT. Jababeka Industrial Estate Tbk in 2018. According to the average value, the figure is 0.0667, and the standard deviation is 0.05121. The variable audio quality (X3), implemented using the dummy variable, has a minimum value of 0. KAP Big Foulr does not audit these companies and has a maximum value of 1, namely companies audited by KAP Big Foulr with an average value of 0.3333 and a standard deviation value of large 0.47673. The variable tax avoidance (Y), measured using the Effective Tax Rate (ETR), has a minimum value of 0.00 at the company PT. Suryamas Dutamakmur Tbk in 2019, the maximum value is 0.98 at the company PT. Jababeka Industrial Estate Tbk in 2019. According to the average value, the number is 0.1258 (12.58%), and the standard deviation is 0.20044.

Classic assumption test

Normality test

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that the results of the normality test with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test one sample show Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) 0.200, which means $0.200 > 0.05$.

Table 2 Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		<i>Unstandardized Residual</i>
N		45
<i>Normal Parameters^{a,b}</i>	<i>Mean</i>	-.8482621
	<i>Std. Deviation</i>	2.42289945
<i>Most Extreme Differences</i>	<i>Absolu</i>	.088
	<i>Positive</i>	.088
	<i>Negative</i>	-.069
<i>Test Statistic</i>		.088
<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)</i>		.200 ^{c,d}

Source: data processed by researchers, 2023

Multicollinearity test

Table 3 Multicollinearity results

Coefficients				
Model		<i>Unstandardized Coefficients</i>		<i>Standardized Coefficients</i>
		B	<i>Std. Error</i>	<i>Beta</i>
1	<i>(Constant)</i>	-.026	.046	
	<i>Leverage</i>	.129	.033	.569
	<i>Capital intensity</i>	.631	.490	.161
	<i>Audit quality</i>	.003	.061	.008

A. *Dependent Variabel: Tax avoidance*

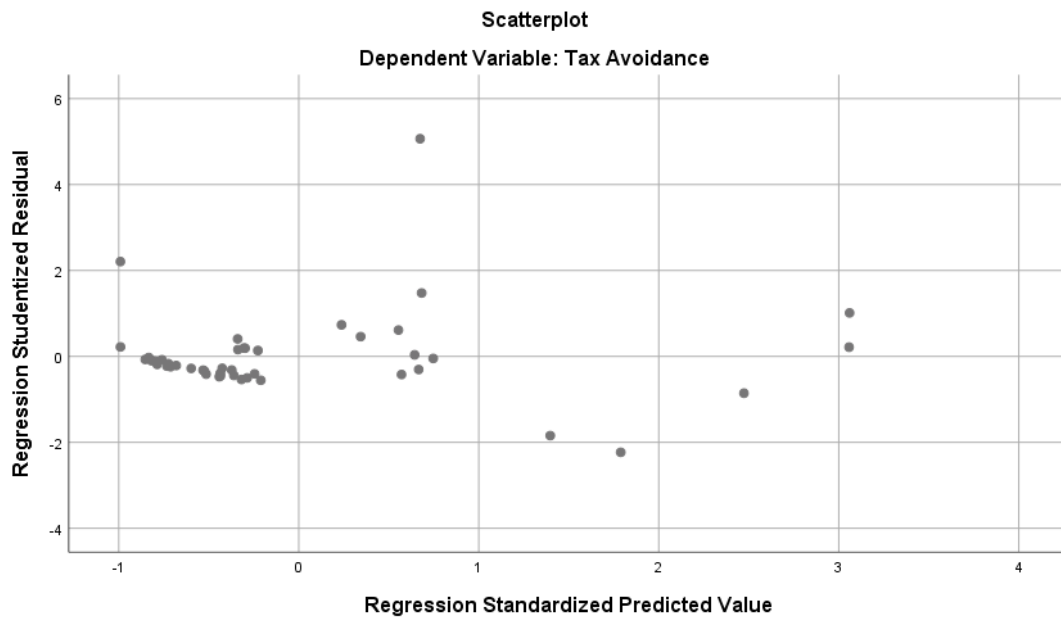
Source: data processed by researchers, 2023

Based on Table 3, the Leverage variable (X1) has a tolerance value of 0.732 > 0.10 and a VIF value of 1.366 < 10. It means that the Leverage variable does not occur in multicollinearity. Variable Capital intensity (X2) has a tolerance value of 0.977 > 0.10 and a VIF value of 1.023 < 10, which means that the Leverage variable does not occur multicollinearity. 10, it means that the Leverage variable does not occur in multicollinearity. Variable audit quality (X3) has a tolerance value of 0,738 > 0,10 and a VIF value of 1,355 < 10, which means that the audit quality variable does not occur in multicollinearity.

Heteroskedastisitas test

Based on the scatterplot Figure 2, it can be seen that the dots spread randomly do not form a clear rectangular pattern and spread out both above and below the number 0 from the origin of Y, from the independent variables consisting of leverage, capital Intensity, and audit quality to tax avoidance as a depletion variable, then this means that there is no heteroskedasticity in this regression model.

Figure 2 Heteroskedastisitas test results



Autocorrelation test

Table 4 Autocorrelation Results

Model Summary^b	
Model	<i>Durbin-Watson</i>
1	1.960

Source: data processed by researchers, 2023

Based on Table 4, the Dulrbin-Watson (D-W) value is more significant than 1.960, with a thickness of $n = 45$, $k = 3$, obtained $dUL = 1.6662$, so that $4-dUL = 4-1.6662 = 2.3338$, which means the value of DW bera is between dUL and $(4-dUL)$, i.e. $1.6662 < 1.960 < 2.3338$. Thus, in this correlation model, there is no autocorrelation.

Statistical inference test

Linear regression analysis

Table 5 Linear Regression Analysis

Coefficients				
Model		<i>Unstandardized Coefficients</i>		<i>Standardized Coefficients</i>
		B	<i>Std. Error</i>	<i>Beta</i>
1	<i>(Constant)</i>	-.026	.046	
	<i>Leverage</i>	.129	.033	.569
	<i>Capital intensity</i>	.631	.490	.161
	<i>Audit quality</i>	.003	.061	.008

B. *Dependent Variabel: Tax avoidance*

Source: data processed by researchers, 2023

Based on the Table 5, the following correlation formulas can be obtained:

$$Y = -0.026 + 0.129 X_1 + 0.631 X_2 + 0.003 X_3 + e$$

Based on the research results Table 5, it was obtained:

1. The constant value is -0.026, which means that if Leverage (X1), capital intensity (X2), and audit quality (Y) are 0% (zero), then tax avoidance (Y) will experience a reduction of -0.026.
2. The variable Leverage (X1) increases by 0.129, which means that if the other independent variables have a fixed value and Leverage increases by 1%, then tax avoidance (Y) will increase by 0.129. The coefficient has a positive value, meaning a positive relationship exists between the independent variables and the dependent variables.
3. The variable Capital Intensity (X2) is 0.631, which means that if the other independent variables have a fixed value and capital intensity has increased by 1%, then tax avoidance (Y) will have increased by 0.631. The coefficient has a positive value, meaning there is a positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables.
4. The variable Audit quality (X3) is more significant than 0.003, which means that if the other independent variables have a fixed value and Audit quality has increased by 1%, it will be increasingly difficult for companies to implement tax evasion. The coefficient has a positive value, meaning there is a positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

Determination analysis (R2)

Table 6 Determination analysis

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Squ	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.628 ^a	.394	.350	.16173
a. Predictors: (Constant), Audit quality, Leverage, Capital Intensity				
b. Dependent Variable: tax avoidance				

Source: data processed by researchers, 2023

Based on the Table 6, the results of the determination analysis on the ultimate final model obtained an R² (R Square) figure of 0.350 (35%). This value shows that tax avoidance as a dispelling variable can explain about 35% of the variable leverage, capital intensity, and audit quality. In comparison, 65% is explained by other factors not explained by the variables in this.

Hipotesis test

T-test

Table 7 T-test

Coefficients			
	Model	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-2.823	.007
	Leverage	3.270	.002
	Capital Intensity	1.109	.274
	Audit Quality	2.241	.031

Source: data processed by researchers, 2023

Based on the Table above, various results are obtained:

1. Leverage impact on tax avoidance
The Thicount value is seelsar 3.270 > Ttable 2.01410 and the Sig Lelvelragel value in Table shows the number 0.002 < 0.05, which means that the Levelragel variable partially has a significant positive effect on tax avoidance.
2. Implementation of Capital Intensity against Tax Avoidance
The T-count value is 1.109 < T-table 2.01410, and the sig capital Intensity value in the Table shows 0.274 > 0.05, meaning that the capital Intensity variable partially does not significantly affect tax avoidance.
3. Impact of audit quality on tax avoidance
The Thicount value is seller 2.241 > Table 2.01410, and the sig audit quality value in Table shows the number 0.031 > 0.05, which means that the audit quality variable partially has a significant effect on tax avoidance

F-Test

Table 8 F-test

ANOVA ^a						
	Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	<i>Regression</i>	.658	3	.219	8.099	.000 ^b
	<i>Residual</i>	1.110	41	.027		
	Total	1.768	44			
a. <i>Dependent Variable: Tax avoidance</i>						
b. <i>Predictors: (Constant), Audit quality, Capital intensity, Leverage</i>						

Source: data processed by researchers, 2023

Based on Table 8, the F-count value is more significant than 8.099 > F-table 2.81 and a sig value of 0.000 < 0.05, which means that the level variable, capital Intensity, and audit quality simultaneously significantly positively affect tax avoidance.

Discussion

Effect of Leverage on Tax Avoidance

The results of the first hypothesis test, namely variable leverage proxied by DER. The results of the t-test calculation show that the T-count value is more significant than 3.270, and the sig level value in the T-table shows the number 0.002 is smaller than 0.05, which means the research results show that the level has a significant effect on tax avoidance. Thus, (H0) was rejected, and (H1), proposed in this research, was accepted.

Companies that apply leverage policies will get tax incentives that take advantage of interest charges to reduce their tax burden. This means that companies with high levels of credit are likely to carry out tax avoidance actions as a result of tax incentives on interest charges received by companies to minimize their tax burden. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Triyanti et al. (2020), Riskatari & Jati (2020), and Gulnawan (2020), which stated that level variables have a positive effect on tax avoidance.

Effect of Capital Intensity on Tax Avoidance

The results of the first hypothesis test, the capital Intensity variable proxied by the capital Intensity ratio with the test results, show that the T-count value is 1.109. The sig capital Intensity value in the T-table shows several 0.274 greater than 0.05, which means that the research results show that the capital Intensity variable does not have a significant effect against tax avoidance. Thus, the second hypothesis proposed in this study (H2) is rejected, and (H0) is accepted.

The high investment of fixed assets in the company is used for company operational activities to increase the company's net profit and carry out tax evasion actions. Companies with sound operations and do not take actions that are detrimental to the company can improve the company's image to create a community of trust in the telco company. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Sonia & Sulnarto (2022), Monika & Noviari (2021), and Fransisca Shelly (2022), which explains that variable Capital Intensity does not affect tax avoidance.

Effect of Audit Quality on Tax Avoidance

The results of the third hypothesis test, namely the variable Audit quality proxied by EITR, with the results of the ultimate calculation it is known that the T-count value is less than 2.241 and the sig Audit quality value in the T-table shows the number 0.31 is smaller than 0.05, which means that the research results show that the variable Audit quality has a significant effect on tax avoidance. Thus, (H0) was rejected, and the third hypothesis proposed in this study (H3) was accepted.

The results of this research reveal that the higher the quality level of the audit that is assessed based on the auditor coming from the KAP Big Four, the more difficult it will be for companies to carry out tax evasion. The external auditor has the responsibility to analyze and see the ability of the company's staff to carry out its business through a return report. Furthermore, if his ability is increasingly recognized or has a name, the external auditor will indirectly have good audit quality. External auditors acknowledged to have names in Indonesia today are the Big Four, namely Pricel Waterhouse Cooper (PWC), Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, KPMG, and Ernst & Young (E&Y). The results of this study are in line with those of Melrici et al. (2022), Monika & Noviari (2021) and Widayanti et al. (2022), which explain that the variable Audit quality has a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance.

Effect of Leverage, Capital Intensity, and Audit Quality on Tax Voidance

Based on the results of the simultaneous significance test (F test) in the Table above, it is known that the F-count value is $8.099 > F\text{-table } 2.81$ and the sig value is $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that the Leverage variable, Capital intensity, and Auldit quality are simultaneously highly significant to tax avoidance. Thus, the third hypothesis proposed in this study was accepted. Based on the results of this research, it has been concluded that the variables Leverage, Capital Intensity and Audit quality will have an impact on tax evasion actions. The results of this research are in line with those of Widayant et al. (2022), Friyanka (2020), and Oktrivina et al. (2020), which explain that together with the leverage, capital Intensity and audit quality have a significant positive effect on tax avoidance.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion above, it can be concluded as follows. Leverage has a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance in property and real estate companies registered in BEI the model period 2018-2022. The larger the level of corporate governance, the higher the level of tax evasion that will be carried out. Variable capital Intensity does not impact tax avoidance in property and real estate companies registered in BEI the period for the 2018-2022 period. The research results show that the investment of assets carried out by

companies cannot affect the company's ability to carry out tax avoidance. Audit quality has a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance in property and real estate companies registered at the BEI period model 2018-2022. The results of the study show that the better the companies audited by large public accounting firms or those with a name like KAP Big Four will have reliable and quality return information so that the quality of return reports is maintained and can be detected in the event of a deviation such as tax evasion.

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