International Symposium on Green Innovation, Governance, and Sustainability
Vol. 4 No. 1 | 2026
E-ISSN 3047 - 1877

The Influence of Corporate Characteristics on Tax Avoidance: An Empirical Study on Non-Primary Consumer Goods Sector Companies 2020–2025

Dania Damayanti[1], *Dian* Anita Nuswantara[2]

[1]Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, State University of Surabaya, Surabaya, 60213, Indonesia
[2]Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, State University of Surabaya, Surabaya, 60213, Indonesia

Abstract. This study examines the association of profitability, leverage, firm size, and capital intensity with tax avoidance, proxied by the cash effective tax rate (CETR), in non-primary consumer goods companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2020–2025. Purposive sampling yields 150 firm-year observations from 25 of 95 companies with positive earnings and cash flows. Profitability is measured by return on assets, leverage by debt to equity ratio, firm size by the natural logarithm of total assets, and capital intensity by fixed assets to total assets, and the hypotheses are tested using multiple linear regression in IBM SPSS 25. The model is jointly significant ($F = 10.075$; $p < 0.001$; adjusted $R^2 = 0.196$). Profitability (0.190; $p < 0.001$) and capital intensity (0.116; $p = 0.001$) relate positively and significantly to CETR, indicating lower tax avoidance, contrary to expectations, whereas leverage ($p = 0.121$) and firm size ($p = 0.109$) are insignificant. No hypothesis is supported. Tax authorities may use profitability and capital intensity as initial risk indicators, and CETR should be read with attention to its direction.

Keywords Capital intensity; Firm size; Leverage; Profitability; Tax avoidance

1 Introduction

Taxes are the country's largest source of financing, so the government continues to intensify and extensify to support national development. Tax revenue increased from IDR 1,285.1 trillion (2020) to IDR 2,232.7 trillion (2024), but decreased by around 0.7 percent to IDR 2,217.9 trillion in 2025 (provisional figure) [1]. Throughout 2020–2025, the contribution of taxation to state revenue will remain in the range of 77–81 percent (Table 1), so every effort by companies to reduce taxes has a real impact on the country's fiscal capacity.

[1] Corresponding author: diananita@unesa.ac.id

Table 1. State revenue in 2020–2025 (trillion rupiah).

Sources of revenue	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Tax revenue	1.285,1	1.547,8	2.034,6	2.118,3	2.232,7	2.217,9
PNBP	343,8	458,5	595,6	515,8	579,5	534,1
Tax contribution (%)	78,9	77,1	77,4	80,4	79,4	80,6

*Provisional figures (unaudited). Source: Central Statistics Agency (2024) [1], and Pajak.com (2025, 2026) [2], [3], processed by researchers.

Companies view taxes as a burden that erodes profits so that there is a conflict of interest with the state. This clash encourages tax avoidance (*Tax avoidance*), namely efforts to reduce tax obligations legally by utilizing gray areas (*Grey Area*) Regulation [4]. This practice differs from tax evasion (*Tax evasion*) that violates the provisions and is punishable [4]. The Tax Justice Network estimates that Indonesia loses around US$4.86 billion or Rp68.7 trillion per year due to tax evasion [5].

Cases in the field show that this problem occurs across sectors. The Directorate General of Taxes corrected the sales of PT Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indonesia in the 2008 tax year from Rp32.9 trillion to Rp34.5 trillion due to allegations *Transfer Pricing* unreasonable, with additional taxes of around IDR 500 billion [6]. The company belongs to the non-primary consumer goods sector according to IDX-IC [7]. PT Japfa Comfeed Indonesia Tbk (primary consumer goods) is considered to have taken advantage of the scheme *Treaty Shopping*, and Supreme Court Decision Number 2666/B/PK/Pjk/2020 stipulates that the tax shortfall of IDR 23.94 billion remains to be paid [8]. PT BAPI (real estate) was designated as a corporate suspect in 2024 because it submitted an incorrect Income Tax Return Article 4 paragraph (2) with state losses of at least IDR 2.9 billion, which is classified as *Tax evasion* [9]. These three cases confirm that the sectors studied are not immune from tax risks, so the company's internal factors need to be studied.

The characteristics of a company are relevant because tax decisions are influenced by financial structures and internal resources: profits affect the basis of tax imposition, debt incurs deductible interest expenses, business scale affects tax planning capacity, and fixed assets incur depreciation expenses. Therefore, profitability, *Leverage*, the size of the company, and *Capital Intensity* was chosen as a research variable, while previous findings were not consistent. Profitability, which is the company's ability to earn profits from asset management [10], reported to have a positive effect on tax avoidance [11], while a study in Romania found that companies with lower financial performance were more likely to avoid taxes [12].

On *Leverage*, the deductible interest burden gives rise to a positive influence [13], while other studies explain the negative influence through conservative management attitudes [14], and no effect was found in other samples [11]. The size of the company is also divided: better tax planning resources have a positive effect [15], while other findings stated that it had no effect [16]. Fixed assets with depreciation expense reportedly magnify tax avoidance tendencies [11]. These inconsistencies suggest that empirical evidence is not yet sufficient as a general handle and needs to be retested in more specific contexts.

These differences in findings are examined through positive accounting theory, *Trade Off Theory*, and *theory of planned behavior* (part 2). The novelty of this research lies in three things. First, the object is the non-primary consumer goods sector which is more sensitive to the economic cycle, while previous studies have highlighted mining [11] or manufacturing in general [13]. Second, the period 2020–2025 covers the pandemic to economic recovery, while both

studies ended in 2019. Third, the four characteristics are interpreted in an integrated manner through the three theories.

The urgency of this research lies in the decline in tax revenues in 2025 and the inconsistency of empirical evidence for this sector has not been answered. The purpose of this study is to examine the influence of profitability, *leverage*, company size, and *capital intensity* on tax avoidance proxied by *cash effective tax rate* (CETR) in non-primary consumer goods companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020–2025.

2 Literature review and hypothesis development

2.1 Theoretical foundations

2.1.1 Positive accounting theory

Positive accounting theory explains the reason why management chooses accounting policies through three opportunistic hypotheses, namely Bonus Plan Hypothesis, debt covenant hypothesis, and Political Cost Hypothesis [17]. The political cost hypothesis states that large or high-profit companies are more in the spotlight of the government and the public so they tend to choose policies that lower reported profits [17]. In taxation, this framework underlies the assumption that large profits and fixed assets provide many incentives as well as space to manage tax burdens legally.

2.1.2 Trade off theory

This theory views capital structure as an exchange between the tax benefit on debt and the cost of financial hardship: the company increases its debt until its tax savings are equivalent to the cost of financial hardship (Financial Distress) expected [18]. Debt interest can be deducted from gross income so that the tax shield (Tax Shield) shrinks taxable profits, but excess debt increases the risk of bankruptcy.

2.1.3 Theory of planned behavior

Theory of planned behavior states that the intention to behave is shaped by attitudes, subjective norms, and perceptions of behavior control [19]. In the decision to manage the tax burden, attitudes are reflected in profitability, subjective norms on company size, and the perception of control over Leverage and Capital Intensity which provides a reduction in interest expense and depreciation.

2.1.4 Tax avoidance and its measurement

Tax avoidance is an effort to minimize legally payable taxes by taking advantage of loopholes. This variable is measured by the cash effective tax rate (CETR), which is cash tax payments divided by pre-tax profits. Higher CETR indicates a lower indication of tax avoidance, so the influence that increases tax avoidance appears to be a decreasing CETR.

2.2 Hypothesis development

2.2.1 The effect of profitability on tax avoidance

Profitability is measured by *return on assets* (ROA), which is net profit divided by total assets. Accounting profit is not identical to the basis for imposition of tax because taxable income is determined after a fiscal correction, but high profits are generally followed by greater tax liabilities so as to encourage management to manage tax burden according to positive accounting theory. Darsani and Sukartha [11] report the positive influence of profitability on tax avoidance, so the hypothesis is formulated as follows.

H1: Profitability has a positive effect on tax avoidance (lower CETR).

2.2.2 The effect of leverage on tax avoidance

Leverage measured by debt to equity ratio (DER), which is the total debt divided by the total equity. According to Trade Off Theory, the deductible interest expense provides tax benefits so that companies with high debts have the opportunity to reduce taxes, as found by Sumartono and Puspitasari [13]. On the contrary, Kalbuana et al. obtained a negative influence [14]. This difference demands retesting, with the initial suspicion that the benefits of the tax shield are more dominant.

H2: *Leverage* has a positive effect on tax avoidance (lower CETR).

2.2.3 The effect of company size on tax avoidance

Company size is measured by the natural logarithm of total assets. Large companies have complex transactions and more proficient tax resources to plan taxes optimally [15]. On the other hand, stricter public scrutiny according to the political cost hypothesis can restrain such behavior. Considering tax planning capabilities as the main reason, the hypothesis is formulated as follows.

H3: The size of the company has a positive effect on tax avoidance (lower CETR).

2.2.4 The effect of capital intensity on tax avoidance

Capital intensity measured by the ratio of total fixed assets to total assets. Fixed assets incur depreciation expenses that can be deducted from income thereby reducing taxes payable; Darsani and Sukartha [11] found a positive influence on tax avoidance. Thus, the following hypothesis is proposed.

H4: *Capital intensity* has a positive effect on tax avoidance (lower CETR).

2.3 Research gaps

Previous evidence is still in different directions for *leverage* and company size, and not many have tested the four characteristics of the non-primary consumer goods sector for the 2020–2025 period with three theories at once. The framework of the relationship between variables is summarized in Figure 1.

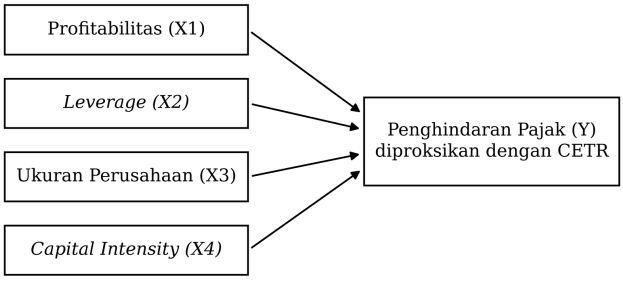


Figure 1. Conceptual framework of the research.

3 Research methods

This study uses a quantitative approach. The population is 95 non-primary consumer goods companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2020–2025. The sample was selected using a purposive sampling technique based on three criteria, namely being listed on the IDX during the observation period, issuing annual financial statements, and obtaining consecutive positive profits and cash flows; companies reporting in currencies other than rupiah were issued. The selection resulted in 25 companies, resulting in 150 observations (25 companies × 6 years).

Data is secondary in the form of annual financial statements from the IDX website (www.idx.co.id), collected by documentation methods and literature studies. Tax avoidance as a dependent variable is measured by Cash Effective Tax Rate (CETR) [20], while profitability is measured by return on assets (LENGTH) [20], with the following formula. Leverage measured by debt to equity ratio (DER), the size of the company with the natural logarithm of total assets, and Capital Intensity with a ratio of fixed assets to total assets.

$$CETR = \frac{Pembayaran\ pajak\ tunai}{Laba\ sebelum\ pajak} \quad (1)$$

$$ROA = \frac{Laba\ bersih}{Total\ aset} \quad (2)$$

$$DER = \frac{Total\ utang}{Total\ ekuitas} \quad (3)$$

$$SIZE = ln\ (Total\ assets) \quad (4)$$

$$CI = \frac{Total\ aset\ tetap}{Total\ aset} \quad (5)$$

$$TA = \alpha + \beta_1 ROA + \beta_2 DER + \beta_3 SIZE + \beta_4 CI + \varepsilon \quad (6)$$

Data processed with IBM SPSS 25 [21]. Classical assumption tests include residual normality (Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Monte Carlo method, sig. > 0.05), multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity (Glejser, sig. > 0.05), and autocorrelation (Durbin-Watson; no autocorrelation when $dU < d < 4 - dU$). The hypothesis was tested with the following multiple linear regression model.

The TA expresses tax avoidance measured by CETR, α constant, β1 to β4 regression coefficient, and ε error. The F test assesses simultaneous influences, the t-test assesses partial effects at a significance level of 5 percent, and the adjusted R^2 shows the model's ability to explain the variation in tax avoidance.

4 Results and discussion

4.1 Results

Of the 95 companies in the population, 25 companies met the sample criteria and were observed during 2020–2025, resulting in 150 observations processed with IBM SPSS 25.

Table 2 shows the ROA ranges from 0.00–0.48 with an average of 0.0614, DER 0.06–7.04 with an average of 0.9009 (debt is generally below equity), average company size of 25.4465, and *average capital intensity* of 0.2531. The average CETR is 0.2587 with a maximum value of 1.48 that needs to be observed. The results of the classic assumption test are shown in Table 3.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics (SPSS output 25).

Variable	N	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Std. deviation
LONG	150	0,00	0,48	0,0614	0,06012
THE ER	150	0,06	7,04	0,9009	0,81229
Company size	150	15,03	30,35	25,4465	4,45571
Capital intensity	150	0,00	0,95	0,2531	0,18922
Tax avoidance (CETR)	150	0,00	1,48	0,2587	0,18143

Table 3. Classical assumption test results (SPSS output 25).

Test type	Requirements	Test results	Conclusion
Normality (Kolmogorov-Smirnov)	Sig. > 0.05	0,07	Normally distributed residual
Multicollinearity	VIVID < 10	LONG 1,092; DER 1,086; SIZE 1,039; CI 1,036	Multicollinearity does not occur
Heteroscedasticity (Glejser)	Sig. > 0.05	LENGTH 0.296; DER 0.959; SIZE 0.588; CI 0.172	Heteroscedasticity does not occur
Autocorrelation (Durbin-Watson)	dU < d < 4 − dU	1,953 (dU = 1,788; 4 − dU = 2,212)	No autocorrelation occurs

All assumptions were met: normal residual (sig. 0.07 > 0.05), VIF (1.036–1.092) below 10, sig. Glejser (0.172–0.959) above 0.05, and Durbin-Watson 1.953 between dU (1.788) and 4 – dU (2.212). The regression results are listed in Table 4.

Table 4. Results of multiple linear regression test and t-test.

Models	B	Std. error	t	Sig.
(Constant)	3,480	0,183	19,061	0,000
LONG	0,190	0,033	5,746	0,000

Models	B	Std. error	t	Sig.
THE ER	−0.051	0,033	−1,560	0,121
SIZE	−0.051	0,032	−1,613	0,109
Capital intensity (CI)	0,116	0,035	3,296	0,001

Dependent variables: CETR. F = 10.075 (sig. 0.000); R = 0.466; R^2 = 0.217; *adjusted* R^2 = 0.196. Source: data processed with SPSS 25.

The regression equation is TA = 3.480 + 0.190 ROA – 0.051 DER – 0.051 SIZE + 0.116 CI + ε. Since the dependent variable is CETR, the coefficient sign is read carefully: a higher CETR means lower tax avoidance. The F test (10.075; sig. 0.000) showed all four variables had simultaneous effect and explained the 19.6 percent variation in CETR (adjusted R^2 0.196).

The t-test (Table 4) showed ROA (t = 5.746; sig. 0.000) and *Capital Intensity* (t = 3.296; sig. 0.001) had a significant effect on CETR, while DER (sig. 0.121) and firm size (sig. 0.109) were not significant. At H1 and H4, the positive coefficient for CETR meant lower tax avoidance, contrary to the assumption and in the direction of the findings of Darsani and Sukartha and Kalbuana et al. [11], [14], so both hypotheses are not supported. On H2 and H3, the results are not significant so the hypothesis is not supported, in line with Isnaini and Wahyuningtyas [16].

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 The effect of profitability on tax avoidance

Profitability (ROA) had a significant effect on CETR (coefficient of 0.190; sig. 0.000): companies with higher ROA tended to have a higher CETR, which is an indication of lower tax avoidance. This direction is contrary to H1's assumption, so H1 is not supported despite the significant relationship. These findings differ from Darsani and Sukartha as well as Pitaloka and Merkusiawati who reported a positive effect of profitability on tax avoidance [11], [22]. One possible explanation, which has not been directly tested, is that high-profit companies are more visible to supervisors so that their cash taxes are larger. ROA is used because it describes a company's ability to make a profit from the assets it manages [10].

Tax liabilities that increase in line with profits can encourage management to manage its tax burden [23], but that push does not automatically result in a low CETR. Several previous studies have reported a direction that is in line with these findings, namely the negative influence of profitability on tax aggressiveness and tax avoidance [13]. In contrast, Sopian et al. reported a significant positive effect of profitability on tax avoidance, so that high ROA can be read as a signal of tax-paying capacity or ability to manage tax burdens, and this study has not tested which mechanism works [24]. The difference in proxies, sectors, and periods makes the direction of this relationship not to be generalized.

4.2.2 The effect of leverage on tax avoidance

Leverage (DER) has not shown a significant relationship with CETR (sig. 0.121), so this study has not found a relationship between debt levels and CETR, and H2 is not supported. In theory, interest-bearing debt provides a tax benefit because interest can be deducted from gross income. However, DER includes both interest-bearing and non-interest debt, such as business debt and tax liability, so a high DER does not necessarily come with a large interest expense; *Trade Off*

Theory also states that the benefit is limited to the cost of financial hardship. This is only a possible explanation because the composition of the debt was not analyzed. Similar results were reported by Aini and Ikram, Andreani and Ngadiman, Andalenta and Ismawati, Isnaini and Wahyuningtyas, and Darsani and Sukartha [11], [16], [25], [26], [27], while Kalbuana et al. reported a significant influence [14]. Therefore, this result is more accurately understood as an unproven relationship, not proof that the relationship does not exist.

Loan interest can be charged as a business fee (Article 6 paragraph (1) letter a of Law Number 36 of 2008) so as to reduce taxable profit, as discussed in the study *Leverage* and tax avoidance [28]. These benefits only appear when the debt is really interest-bearing, so that the next study can use the size of interest-bearing debt, for example, the interest expense on the total debt.

4.2.3 The effect of company size on tax avoidance

Company size (natural logarithm of total assets) has not shown a significant relationship with CETR (sig. 0.109), so H3 is not supported. Initial conjectures rest on the argument that large corporations have complex transactions and better tax resources for tax planning [15]. Because management perceptions and behaviors were not measured, these results cannot be used as a basis for concluding how large or small companies behave towards their tax obligations. These findings are in line with Apriliyani and Kartika as well as Isnaini and Wahyuningtyas who also did not find the influence of company size [16], [29].

The political cost hypothesis states that large companies are more highlighted and therefore tend to opt for policies that lower reported profits [17], while stronger tax planning capabilities could potentially lead to lower taxes. These two opposing forces may be counterbalanced, but this is only conjecture because they are not directly measured. Advanced research can test sales, stock market value, or groupings of large, medium, and small companies.

4.2.4 The effect of capital intensity on tax avoidance

Capital intensity had a significant effect on CETR (coefficient 0.116; sig. 0.001). This positive coefficient showed a lower indication of tax avoidance, so the H4 direction was not supported. These results differed from Darsani and Sukartha, Kalbuana et al., and Hidayati et al. who reported the effect Capital Intensity Against tax avoidance [11], [14], [30]. A possible explanation, which has not been tested, is the difference in commercial and fiscal depreciation and the time of expense recognition, as CETR is based on cash tax for the current period.

According to Darsani and Sukartha, fixed assets include buildings, factories, equipment, and machinery for production [11]. Ambarukmi and Diana view capital intensity as covering fixed assets and inventory, while this study only uses fixed assets [31]. Hidayati et al. found the influence Capital Intensity against tax avoidance, but the direction here is different, i.e. higher CETR in companies with a larger proportion of fixed assets [30]. Other proxies, such as the ratio of depreciation expense to assets or the difference between commercial and fiscal profits, can capture depreciation benefits more directly.

4.2.5 Thorough comparison and implications

This study is in line with the literature that does not find the influence of leverage and company size, but different directions for profitability and capital intensity. The characteristics that theoretically give tax management space are not necessarily reflected in CETR, which captures cash payments so that they are influenced by payment timing, loss compensation, and fiscal corrections. Comparisons with previous studies need to pay attention to the similarity of proxies

and size directions, and the findings are read as statistical relationships, rather than evidence of management behavior.

5 Conclusions, implications, and limitations

Profitability and capital intensity were positively correlated with CETR. Based on CETR as a proxy, these results showed an indication of lower tax avoidance in companies with higher profitability and capital intensity, so H1 and H4 were not supported. This study did not find a significant relationship between debt level and company size with CETR, so H2 and H3 were also not supported. All four variables simultaneously explained 19.6 percent of the variation in CETR. These findings are statistical relationships, not evidence of management behavior. In practical terms, the Directorate General of Taxes can use profitability and capital intensity as initial indicators of risk analysis, but does not use debt levels and company size as the sole basis for examination. The study's limitations include a sample of 25 companies with positive profit and cash flow, six years of observation, one tax avoidance proxy, and a DER that does not separate interest-bearing debt. Subsequent research suggests adding other proxies such as book ETR and *book-tax differences*, separating interest-bearing debt, and expanding sectors and periods.

References

1. Central Statistics Agency, "Realization of state revenue (billion rupiah) [Statistical table]," 2024, [Online]. Available: https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MTA3MCMy/realisasi-pendapatan-negara--milyar-rupiah-.html
2. Pajak.com, "Realization of state revenue reaches IDR 2,842.5 trillion, driven by PNBP and grants," 2025, [Online]. Available: https://www.pajak.com/ekonomi/realisasi-penerimaan-negara-capai-rp2-8425-triliun-didorong-pnbp-dan-hibah/
3. Pajak.com, "Tax revenue realization reaches IDR 2,217.9 trillion by 2025, or 89 percent of the target," 2026, [Online]. Available: https://www.pajak.com/pajak/realisasi-penerimaan-perpajakan-capai-rp2-2179-triliun-pada-2025-atau-89-persen-dari-target/
4. C. A. Pohan, "Tax Management: Tax and Business Planning Strategies ed. rev.," in *Gramedia Main Library*, 2013.
5. Tax Justice Network, "The state of tax justice 2020: Tax justice in the time of COVID-19," 2020, [Online]. Available: https://taxjustice.net/reports/the-state-of-tax-justice-2020/
6. Kontan, "Toyota Motor Tax Dispute Awaits Judge's Hammer," 2012, [Online]. Available: https://nasional.kontan.co.id/news/sengketa-pajak-toyota-motor-menanti-palu-hakim
7. Indonesia Stock Exchange, "IDX Industrial Classification (IDX-IC) Guide (Announcement Number Peng-00007/IDX. POP/01-2021)," *Indonesia Stock Exchange.*, 2021.
8. SINDOnews, "Director General of Taxes Wins, Japfa Comfeed Is Obliged to Pay Income Tax Arrears of IDR 23.9 Billion," 2020, [Online]. Available: https://nasional.sindonews.com/read/233022/13/dirjen-pajak-menang-japfa-comfeed-wajib-bayar-tunggakan-pph-rp239-miliar-1605442265
9. Directorate General of Taxes, "Regional Office of the Banten DGT hands over the suspect of PT BAPI's corporate tax crime to the Tangerang City District Attorney's Office," 2024, [Online]. Available: https://www.pajak.go.id/en/node/105384
10. G. Sitepu and L. S. Sudjiman, "The Effect of Profitability and Leverage on Tax Avoidance in Coal Mining Sub-Sector Companies Listed on the IDX in 2018-2020," *J. Ekon. and Business*, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 1–23, 2022, [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.58303/jeko.v15i1c.2830

11. P. A. Darsani and I. M. Sukartha, "The effect of institutional ownership, profitability, leverage and capital intensity ratio on tax avoidance," *Am. J. Humanit. Soc. Sci. Res.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 13–22, 2021, [Online]. Available: https://www.ajhssr.com/the-effect-of-institutional-ownership-profitability-leverage-and-capital-intensity-ratio-on-tax-avoidance
12. M. Mocanu, S.-B. Constantin, and V. Răileanu, "Determinants of tax avoidance–evidence on profit tax-paying companies in Romania," *Econ. Res. Istraživanja*, vol. 34, no. 1, pp. 2013–2033, 2021, [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.1080/1331677X.2020.1860794
13. S. Sumartono and I. W. T. Puspitasari, "Determinants of Tax Avoidance: Empirical Evidence on Public Companies in Indonesia," *JIA (Journal of Ilm. Accounting)*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 136–162, 2021, [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.23887/jia.v6i1.29281
14. N. Kalbuana, S. Solihin, Y. Yohana, and D. R. Yanti, "The influence of capital intensity, firm size, and leverage on tax avoidance on companies registered in Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) period 2015-2019," *Int. J. Econ. Bus. Account. Res.*, vol. 4, no. 03, 2020, [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.29040/ijebar.v4i03.1330
15. R. Sulaeman, "The Influence of Profitability, Leverage and Company Size on Tax Avoidance," *Syntax Idea*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 354–367, 2021, [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.46799/syntax-idea.v3i2.1050
16. A. M. Isnaini and E. T. Wahyuningtyas, "Identification of leverage, sales growth, profitability, capital intensity, and company size on tax avoidance," *J. Akunt. AKUNESA*, vol. 10, no. 3, pp. 1–9, 2022, [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.26740/akunesa.v10n3.p1-9
17. R. L. Watts and J. L. Zimmerman, "Positive accounting theory," *Prentice-Hall Inc*, 1986.
18. E. F. Brigham and J. F. Houston, "The Basics of Financial Management," *Salemba four*, 2006.
19. I. Ajzen, "The theory of planned behavior," *Organ. Behav. Hum. Decis. Process.*, vol. 50, no. 2, pp. 179–211, 1991, [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.1016/0749-5978(91)90020-T
20. L. D. R. Tampubolon, "The Effect of Liquidity, Leverage and Profitability on the Tax Aggressiveness of Manufacturing Companies," *ATTESTATION J. Ilm. Accountant.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 246–256, 2021, [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.33096/atestasi.v4i2.834
21. I. Ghozali, "Multivariate analysis applications 10th edition," *Publishing Board of Diponegoro University*, 2021.
22. S. Pitaloka and N. Merkusiawati, "The influence of profitability, leverage, audit committee, and executive character on tax avoidance," *E-Journal Akunt.*, vol. 27, no. 2, pp. 1202–1230, 2019, [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.24843/eja.2019.v27.i02.p14
23. M. Q. Mahdiana and M. N. Amin, "The Effect of Profitability, Leverage, Company Size, and Sales Growth on Tax Avoidance," *J. Akunt. Trisakti*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 127–138, 2020, [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.25105/jat.v7i1.6289
24. D. Sopian, W. Laelasari, and I. P. Dewi, "The Effect of Profitability, Executive Character and Company Size on Tax Avoidance," *Int. J. Accounting, Manag. Econ. Soc. Sci.*, vol. 1, no. 6, pp. 872–881, 2023, [Online]. Available: https://ijamesc.com/index.php/go/article/view/111
25. N. Q. Aini and S. Ikram, "The Influence of Profitability, Leverage and Company Size on Tax Avoidance," *J. Ilm. MEA (Management, Economics and Accounting)*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 1655–1671, 2025, [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.31955/mea.v9i1.5247
26. F. Andreani and Ngadiman, "The Effect of Capital Intensity, Leverage, and Company Size on Tax Avoidance," *J. Multiparadigm Akunt.*, vol. IV, no. 4, pp. 1894–1904, 2022, [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.24912/jpa.v4i4.21456
27. I. Andalenta and K. Ismawati, "Tax Avoidance of Banking Companies," *Own. Ris. and J. Akunt.*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 225–233, 2022, [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.33395/owner.v6i1.627

28. S. M. Ainniyya, A. Sumiati, and S. Susanti, "The Effect of Leverage, Sales Growth, and Company Size on Tax Avoidance," *Own. Ris. and J. Akunt.*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 525–535, 2021, [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.33395/owner.v5i2.453
29. L. Apriliyani and A. Kartika, "The Effect of Profitability, Leverage, Company Size and Sales Growth on Tax Avoidance in Manufacturing Sector Companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019," *Deriv. J. Manaj.*, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 180–191, 2021, [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.24127/jm.v15i2.611
30. F. Hidayati, A. Kusbandiyah, H. Pramono, and T. Pandansari, "The Effect of Leverage, Liquidity, Company Size, and Capital Intensity on Tax Aggressiveness (Empirical Study on Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2016-2019)," *RATIO Review Akunt. Contemporary Indonesia.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 25–35, 2021, [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.30595/ratio.v2i1.10370
31. K. T. Ambarukmi and N. Diana, "The Effect of Size, Leverage, Profitability, Capital Intensity Ratio and Activity Ratio on Effective Tax Rate (ETR) (Empirical Study on LQ-45 Companies Listed on the IDX During the Period 2011-2015)," *E-Journal of Ilm. Ris. Accountant.*, vol. 6, no. 2, p. 23, 2017, [Online]. Available: https://jim.unisma.ac.id/index.php/jra/article/view/154