

## Factors That Influence Tax Avoidance In Property And Real Estate Companies Period 2019-2023

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### Abstract

This study aims to analyze Company Size, Profitability, Leverage, and Good Corporate Governance on Tax Avoidance in Property and Real Estate Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2019-2023. Secondary data were used in this study, obtained from the annual reports of property and real estate companies for the period 2019-2023. This study used a purposive sampling technique with 11 companies. The analysis technique used was multiple linear regression analysis with the help of the SPSS application. The results of the study indicate that Company Size, Profitability, and Leverage partially have a negative effect on Tax Avoidance, while Good Corporate Governance has a positive effect. Simultaneously, all variables of Company Size, Profitability, Leverage, and Good Corporate Governance simultaneously influence Tax Avoidance in Property and Real Estate Companies listed on the IDX for the period 2019-2023.

**Keywords:** *company size, good corporate governance, leverage, profitability, tax avoidance*

JEL Codes : H26, H25, L85

### INTRODUCTION

One of the largest sources of state revenue is taxes. Taxes are source main financing various development and service programs Public. Taxes are the most important aspect of a country's development. Their importance in developing countries is crucial, as they are the driving force behind achieving national development goals. A country's economic development must be taken seriously so that can increase level life its population (Abidin et al., 2023).

Role active and awareness society in pay tax very required in payment tax to. However, there is considerable resistance from taxpayers to this tax obligation. This is because taxpayers want to minimize their tax payments. Taxpayers can take steps to save on taxes. One way that taxpayers can save on taxes is through tax avoidance. Tax avoidance is an attempt to avoid taxes legally without violating tax regulations, by exploiting weaknesses and loopholes in tax laws and regulations to minimize the amount of tax owed (Pohan, 2017). Tax Avoidance is believed become impact due to the reduction in net tax revenue realization above the target set in the State Budget (APBN). (Sulaeman, 2021). Based on the Directorate General of Taxes (DGT) Financial Report for the 2019-2023 period, data related to domestic tax revenue can be seen in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Reception Tax Period 2019-2023 (in trillions)

| Year | Revenue Target Tax | Realization of Receipts Tax | Acceptance Achievement Tax |
|------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2019 | 1,577.56           | 1,332.67                    | 84.48%                     |
| 2020 | 1,198.8            | 1,072,11                    | 89.43%                     |
| 2021 | 1,229.58           | 1,278.63                    | 103.90%                    |
| 2022 | 1,484.96           | 1,716.77                    | 115.61%                    |
| 2023 | 1,718,03           | 1,869.23                    | 101.75%                    |

Source: Processed data (2024)

Tax Justice Network report, it was stated Indonesia lost around US\$4.86 billion per year or the same with Rp 68.7 trillion from practice tax revenue avoidance in 2020. This figure was dominated by companies at Rp 67.6 trillion, while the remaining Rp 1.1 trillion came from individual taxpayers. ([www.kompas.com](http://www.kompas.com), 2020).

Property and real estate companies can be used as indicators to assess a country's development. An indicator important for knowing description economy in a country in something period certain that is with view product data Gross Domestic Product (GDP), both on base price valid and on base price constant. GDP is used for measure development economy in a country, knowing structure economy a country, and is used as runway formulation policy Government. Table 2 presents the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate for Property and Real Estate Companies as follows:

**Table 2 Rate Growth GDP Company Property and Real Estate**

| Year | Property and Real Estate Companies<br>GDP Growth Rate |
|------|---|
| 2019 | 3.97  |
| 2020 | 2.32  |
| 2021 | 3.69  |
| 2022 | 1.72  |
| 2023 | 1.43  |

Source: Body Center Statistics (BPS) 2023

Several factors can influence tax avoidance, including company size. A company's capabilities and stability are reflected in its size. Large companies tend to minimize tax payments, thereby achieving their goal of (Khairunnisa et al., 2023) maximising profits from dimensions company become factor companies to engage in tax avoidance (Sophian & Putra (2022)). The findings Stawati (2020) indicate that company size has a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance. This contrasts with findings (Rusmilawati, 2019), which state that company size has no significant effect.

The second factor is profitability. Profitability can a company measuring tool is used to determine the company's ability to generate profits in a certain period. The higher the profit, the higher the tax burden paid. Also. Burden Which the biggest Also impact on the company's net profit is decreasing. Therefore, the company will try to reduce the burden the tax so that profit clean, which accepted company not reduced (Maulani et al., 2021). The results Matanari and Sudjiman, (2022) stated that profitability has a significant positive effect on avoidance tax. Whereas Wanda and Halimatusadiah (2021) stated that there was no significant influence.

Leverage is used to determine long-term debt capacity. Companies use leverage for their operational activities through debt schemes that generate additional costs in the form of interest. Interest costs reduce tax liabilities (Juniwati & Rivanda, 2023). Findings (Ivory Candra Faradilla & Loggar Bhilawa, 2022) indicate that leverage has a significant positive effect on tax avoidance. Conversely, findings (Rahman & Setyawati, 2020) indicate that leverage has no effect. avoidance tax.

The fourth factor is Good Corporate Governance (GCG). Public companies, in addition to paying taxes, must also implement Good Corporate Governance, a system and mechanism that regulates relationships between stakeholders. One GCG mechanism is the Board of Directors. can influence corporate tax avoidance practices are increasing total number of members in the board of directors, level the competition that takes place between board of directors will increase to better governance expectations for the company will become better (Lestari and Ovami, 2020). Various research that has been done seen that results study about influence size company, profitability, leverage and good corporate governance show different results. Is necessary existence study more carry on with hope can explain related factors that influence tax avoidance.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Agency Theory

Agency theory is related to tax avoidance because agency theory explains the relationship between stakeholders and company management, where both parties work together to achieve profits. Stakeholders or shareholders are called principals, while company management is called agents in agency theory. The principal is the party that gives the mandate to another party, namely the agent, to carry out all activities on behalf of the principal in their capacity as decision-makers (Jensen & Meckling, 1976).

In agency theory, agency problems arise due to differences in interests between parties. Stakeholders something company which can causing management to act opportunistically to maximize the satisfaction of the parties. Conflict this can reduced with structure ownership which tall. Matter this is capable increase mechanism supervision to management profit (Rosandi, 2022).

### **Definition of Tax**

According to Waluyo (2017), tax is dues people to the state treasury according to the law can be forced, does not receive reciprocal services (counter-performance) that can be directly demonstrated and is to pay general expenses. The definition of tax (Suandy, 2016) is a performance that is forced by one party and is owed to the authorities. According to norms Which the determination in a way general, without there is no counter-performance, and it is solely used to cover general expenses.

### **Tax Avoidance**

According to Eucharist (2023) Tax Avoidance is an arrangement to reduce or eliminate the tax burden by considering the tax consequences. Which caused by it. In study Bhuiyan (2012) it was found that the reasons why taxpayers do not fulfill their tax payment obligations are low tax morale, low quality of tax remuneration, the emergence of different perceptions of fairness and the tax system, low transparency and accountability of public institutions, increasing corruption, increasingly low law enforcement and jurisdiction weak fiscal, cost increased compliance, and no the existence of trust. Suandy (2016) stated that Tax Avoidance is a legal reduction effort carried out by optimally utilizing provisions in the tax sector, such as permitted exceptions and deductions, as well as unregulated matters and weaknesses in the applicable tax regulations.

### **Company Size**

According to Sambharakreshna and Kompyurini, (2017) say the biggest size one company. Therefore, it is increasingly becoming the focus of government attention and is giving rise to tendencies among company managers to be compliant or aggressive (tax avoidance) in tax matters. The size of a company is determined by its equity value, sales value, or asset value (Ngadiman & Puspitasari, 2017).

### **Profitability**

Profitability show ability management in produce profit with utilise various source finances within company. Kasmir (2018) explains ratio profitability is ratio intended for evaluate ability company in look for profit. Measurement level effectiveness management something company can used ratio this is what can show on acquisition profit from sales and investment.

### **Leverage**

leverage describes the proportion of a company's total debt to its total assets, with the aim of understanding the company's financing decisions. A company with a high level of leverage indicates that the company is. Lots depends on debt in finance asset company. This debt will result in interest expenses on the loan, which can reduce taxable income. According to (Nathanael Fransiskus Mangile & Batara Daniel Bagana, 2023), leverage indicates the extent to which a company's investments or assets are financed using external funds in the form of debt. Cashmere (2018) Leverage used for measure as far as where the company's assets are financed with debt.

### **Good Corporate Governance**

Good Corporate Governance is a set of rules that govern the relationship between shareholders, managers, creditors, government, and employees, as well as with other internal and external stakeholders who have rights and obligations, or with a system that directs and controls. Good Corporate Governance must provide appropriate incentives for the board of directors and management to achieve goals in the interests of the company, shareholders, and effective oversight, in order to encourage the company to use resources efficiently.

### **Research Framework**

To facilitate further analysis, a research framework was created based on the variables being studied. The following is a diagram of the research framework in Figure 1:

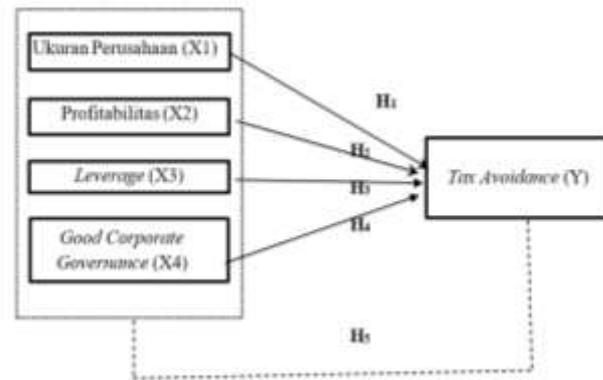


Figure 1. Research Framework

### Research Hypothesis

H1: Company Size influential against Tax Avoidance

H2: Profitability has an effect against Tax Avoidance

H3: Leverage has an effect on Tax Avoidance

H4: Good Corporate Governance has an effect on Tax Avoidance

H5: Size Company, Profitability, Leverage, And Good Corporate Governance has a simultaneous effect on Tax Avoidance

## RESEARCH METHODS

### Research Object

The objects of this research are Company Size, Profitability, Leverage, and Good Corporate Governance, the research unit is Property and Real Estate Companies with annual reports for the 2019-2023 period as the unit of analysis.

### Population and Procedure Determination Sample Population

Real Estate companies listed on the IDX for the 2019-2023 period. Purposive sampling resulted in 11 companies.

### Type and Source Data

The type of data used in this study is secondary data in the form of annual reports on company property and real estate 2019-2023 period obtained through the website [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id) as well as website related companies.

### Identification Variables

This study uses two types of variables which are divided into:

1. Variables Independent (X)

The independent variables in this study are company size ( $X_1$ ) with Ln Total Assets, profitability ( $X_2$ ) with Return On Assets (ROA), Leverage ( $X_3$ ) with Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Good Corporate Governance ( $X_4$ ) with the Board of Directors

2. Variables Dependent (Y)

The dependent variable in this study, namely Tax Avoidance, is proxied by the Effective Tax Rate (ETR).

### Analysis Techniques

The analysis technique used to process data and test the data using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 26. The analysis carried out was in the form of Descriptive Statistical Analysis, Classical Assumption Test consisting of Normality Test, Multicollinearity Test, Heteroscedasticity Test, and Autocorrelation Test, Multiple Linear Regression Analysis, Partial Test (t test), Simultaneous Test (F test) and Coefficient of Determination.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Analysis Descriptive

Measurement statistics descriptive variables This need done for see description data in a way general like mark average (mean), minimum, maximum, and standard deviation of each variable. The following are the results of the descriptive statistical test in Table 3:

Table 3. Results Test Statistics Descriptive

| Descriptive Statistics |    |         |         |         |                |
|------------------------|----|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
|                        | N  | Minimum | Maximum | Mean    | Std. Deviation |
| LN                     | 55 | 17.40   | 31.83   | 27.2603 | 4.07270        |
| ROA                    | 55 | .01     | .19     | .0578   | .04406         |
| DER                    | 55 | .13     | 1.81    | .6356   | .46751         |
| GCG                    | 55 | 2.00    | 10.00   | 5.6182  | 2.35302        |
| ETR                    | 55 | .001    | .130    | .02078  | .026555        |
| Valid N (listwise)     | 55 |         |         |         |                |

Source: Data Processed SPSS (2024)

Based on table 3, the number of data (N) for each is shown. variables Which valid is 55. The average value of company size is 27.2603 with a standard deviation of 4.07270. The minimum value as big as 17.40 at PT CTRA year 2019, while the maximum value is 31.83, which belongs to PT BSDE in 2023. The average return on assets value is 0.0578 with a standard deviation 0.04406. The minimum value is 0.01 at PT. APLN in 2020. The maximum value is 0.19 from PT. DMAS in 2020. The average Leverage value is 0.6356 with standard deviation as big as 0.46751. Mark minimum of 0.13 on PT. APLN 2019. The maximum value of 1.81 PT. APLN in 2021. The average value Good Corporate Governance is 5.6182 with a standard deviation of 2.35302. The minimum value is 2.00 PT. DUTI. The maximum value is as big as 10.00 on PT. CTRA. The average value of Tax Avoidance is 0.0213 with a standard deviation of 0.02669. The minimum value of Tax Avoidance is 0.01 at PT. DUTI in 2021. The maximum value is 13.00 at PT. APLN in 2020.

### Test Classical Assumptions

Based on the classical assumption test, the test results obtained were all fulfilled so that the regression model used was free from assumption deviations and fulfilled the requirements for obtaining a good model.

### Analysis Regression Multiple Linear

Following is results data Which obtained using SPSS in table 4:

Table 4. Results Test Analysis Linear Multiple

| Coefficients <sup>a</sup> |            |                             |            |                           |        |      |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------|
| Model                     |            | Unstandardized Coefficients |            | Standardized Coefficients | t      | Sig. |
|                           |            | B                           | Std. Error | Beta                      |        |      |
| 1                         | (Constant) | .095                        | .014       |                           | 6.926  | .000 |
|                           | LN         | -.003                       | .000       | -.728                     | -6.998 | .000 |
|                           | ROA        | -.095                       | .030       | -.280                     | -3.181 | .003 |
|                           | DER        | -.012                       | .004       | -.368                     | -3.257 | .002 |
|                           | GCG        | .002                        | .001       | .310                      | 3.066  | .003 |

a. Dependent Variable: ETR

Source: Data Processed SPSS (2024)

Based on Table 4 is obtained equality regression as following:

$$ETR = 0.095 - 0.003LnTA - 0.095ROA - 0.012DER + 0.002GCG + e$$

**Test Partial (t-test)**

Following results test partial (t) as follows in table 5:

Table 5. Results Test Partial t

| Coefficients <sup>a</sup> |            |                             |            |                           |        |      |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------|
| Model                     |            | Unstandardized Coefficients |            | Standardized Coefficients | t      | Sig. |
|                           |            | B                           | Std. Error | Beta                      |        |      |
| 1                         | (Constant) | .095                        | .014       |                           | 6.926  | .000 |
|                           | LN         | -.003                       | .000       | -.728                     | -6.998 | .000 |
|                           | ROA        | -.095                       | .030       | -.280                     | -3.181 | .003 |
|                           | DER        | -.012                       | .004       | -.368                     | -3.257 | .002 |
|                           | GCG        | .002                        | .001       | .310                      | 3.066  | .003 |

a. Dependent Variable: ETR

Source: Data processed SPSS (2024)

Based on the results of the t-test in Table 5, it shows that company size has a significant value of more than 0.000. small from 0.05, so  $H_1$  accepted, meaning that company size affects Tax Avoidance. Profitability own significance value of 0.003 is smaller than 0.05, so  $H_2$  accepted, meaning that profitability affects Tax Avoidance. Leverage has a significance value of 0.002 more small from 0.05 so  $H_3$  accepted, meaning that leverage has an effect on Tax Avoidance. Good Corporate Governance has mark significance by 0.003 more small from 0.05 then  $H_4$  accepted, meaning that good corporate governance has an effect on tax avoidance.

**Test Simultan (F Test)**

The following are the results of the F test in this study as follows in Table 6:

Table 6. Test Simultan (F Test)

| ANOVA <sup>a</sup> |            |                |    |             |        |                   |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|----|-------------|--------|-------------------|
| Model              |            | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F      | Sig.              |
| 1                  | Regression | .009           | 4  | .002        | 27.299 | .000 <sup>b</sup> |
|                    | Residual   | .004           | 50 | .000        |        |                   |
|                    | Total      | .013           | 54 |             |        |                   |

a. Dependent Variable: ETR

b. Predictors: (Constant), GCG, ROA, LN, DER

Source: Data processed SPSS (2024)

Based on table 6, the results of the F test obtained an F value of 27.299 with a significance value of 0.000 which is smaller than 0.05, which means  $H_5$  accepted. Matter This can concluded that variables Size Company, Profitability, Leverage, and Good Corporate Governance simultaneously have a significant influence on Tax Avoidance.

**Coefficient Determination (R<sup>2</sup>)**

The following are the results of the coefficient of determination as seen in table 7 below:

Table 7. Coefficient Determination R<sup>2</sup>

| <b>Model Summary<sup>b</sup></b> |                   |          |                   |                            |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Model                            | R                 | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
| 1                                | .828 <sup>a</sup> | .686     | .661              | .00914                     |

a. Predictors: (Constant), GCG, ROA, LN, DER

Source: Data processed SPSS (2024)

Based on table 7, the Adjusted R Square value is 0.661 shows that the independent research variable can explain the dependent variable by 66.1% and the remaining 33.1% is explained by other variables outside this research.

### **Influence Size Company to Tax Avoidance**

Company size has a negative and significant effect on tax avoidance. Company size is assessed by equity, sales value, and asset value, allowing companies to be categorized as large and small. Large companies have thorough tax planning, which can lower their effective tax rate. This is because a company's assets are related to its size. small something company, the biggest company so the greater it is total asset Which owned. Asset will experience depreciation every annually and can also reduce the company's net profit, thereby reducing the tax burden paid by the company. The greater the total assets, the better the company's prospects in the long term. relatively long. If company manage asset with Good, so Companies will be more capable and stable in generating profits, thus better able to fulfill their tax obligations. This finding aligns with research (Purnamasari & Yuniarwati, 2024) which states that company size influences tax avoidance. The larger the company, the more stable it will be. Big size something company, then the more low possibility in do action tax avoidance practices. Management company big will more obedient in pay tax, because companies that are classified as company big tend interesting attention public, besides That risks that arise more big, so that management will be careful and try For guard image This finding differs from that of (Kartika et al., 2023), and (Rusmilawati, 2019), who stated that company size has no effect on tax avoidance.

### **Influence Profitability to Tax Avoidance**

Profitability Which proxied with Return on Asset has a negative and significant effect on Tax Avoidance. This illustrates that the higher the profitability, the better performance company The height Return on Asset Thorough tax planning will be carried out to produce optimal tax revenues and tax avoidance activities will tend to decrease. Return on Assets is used to measure a company's ability to generate profits. based on the assets it owns. The higher the profit, the higher the ROA, thus improving the company's asset management. Companies with high profitability will have the opportunity Which positioning self in planning tax Which reducing the amount of tax obligations. This finding is in line with (Mayndarto, 2022) who stated that profitability has a negative and significant effect on tax avoidance. The more tall profitability something company will the more pressing possibility do action avoidance tax, because company own planning sufficient taxes and funds For pay burden taxes. High profitability will become investor attention, therefore required level high transparency to report financial, the results of this finding are not in line with (Tobing et al., 2022) who stated that profitability has no effect on Tax Avoidance.

### **Influence Leverage to Tax Avoidance**

Leverage which is proxied by the Debt to Equity Ratio has a negative and significant effect on Tax Avoidance. Leverage counted with level debt Which used company in financing his company. The higher the value of Leverage, the more tall amount funding from debt party third (creditor) Which used by the company and the higher the interest costs arising from the debt. flower Which the more tall will give influence decrease corporate tax burden. The higher the company's debt, the lower its Effective Tax Rate. These findings align with those of Wijayanti et al., 2021, who stated that leverage has an effect negative significant to Tax Avoidance. Findings This No in line with research Which done by Hidayat & Fitria (2021) stating that leverage has no effect on Tax Avoidance. because big small the level of leverage owned a company Not yet Of course influence policy in do practice Tax Avoidance.

### **Influence Good Corporate Governance to Tax Avoidance**

Good Corporate Governance has an influence to Tax Avoidance. Good Corporate Governance is tools used to uphold principle control And each other supervise between owner company as well as agent. The result of study This show that Good Corporate Governance with board of directors proxy is influential to Tax Avoidance. This is show that company with board size board of directors Which big tend apply practice avoidance tax which are more transparency and accountability. This caused by Because proportion of the board of directors the more increase so governance competencies companies that want to achieved the more high. The fundamental position that is owned size of the board of directors Enough influence governance in company so that can it is said that existence board board of directors relate in walking practice avoidance tax. Results study This in line with Which done (Nanditama & Ardiyanto , 2021) who stated that Good Corporate Governance is measured with the council board of directors influential to Tax Avoidance. Board of Directors play a role in determine policy company and functions as supervisor to implementation policy more taxation efficient . However findings This No in line with research conducted (Yustin & Effendi, 2021) said that Good Corporate Governance is measured with the board of directors. No influential to Tax Avoidance due to existence as well as size of the board of directors No always reflect effectiveness supervision to tax avoidance practices.

### **Influence Size Company, Profitability, Leverage, And Good Corporate Governance towards Tax Avoidance**

Company size, profitability, leverage, and good corporate governance in a way simultaneous influential to tax avoidance in property and real estate companies listed on the IDX for the period 2019 - 2023. Research results show if complexity every variable in a way simultaneous can influence Tax Avoidance.

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

### **Conclusion**

Based on research and discussion that has been done so can concluded as following:

1. Company size, Profitability, and Leverage partially have a negative effect, while Good Corporate Governance has a positive effect on Tax Avoidance in Property and Real Estate Companies listed on the IDX for the period 2019-2023
2. Company Size, Profitability, Leverage, and Good Corporate Governance in General simultaneous influential to Tax Avoidance in Property and Real Estate Companies listed on the IDX for the period 2019-2023.

### **Suggestion**

Based on results study and conclusion Which has described, so The suggestions that can be given are as follows:

1. For academics, the research findings are expected to make a significant contribution to the development of financial accounting and corporate governance literature. A high level of transparency in financial reporting and strict oversight will limit the scope for companies to engage in tax avoidance practices.
2. For companies, the research results are expected to be used as material and evaluation in making tax planning strategy decisions so as not to violate the rules. Constitution taxation Which applicable so as not to cause losses to the government and avoid risks such as legal risks and reputational risks.
3. This research still has limitations, so suggestions for future research are to add other variables such as capital intensity, sales growth, and constitutional ownership and extend the observation period to more than 5 years so that the data used can describe the actual conditions.

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