



Influence Good Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility To Tax Avoidance (Study Empirical Analysis of Industrial Companies Listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (BEI) in 2020-2024

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ABSTRACT

Study This own objective For know and obtain proof empirical influence Disclosure Good Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility towards Tax Avoidance in companies industrials listed on the IDX in 2020 - 2024. Variables dependent in study This that is Tax Avoidance , whereas Variables independent in study This namely Good Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility . Study This use approach quantitative and data used in study This is secondary data , which is obtained in a way No directly by researchers from report annual company period 2020 - 2024 with analysis panel data regression . The method used in taking samples in research This is method Purposive sampling . Research results known that the calculated t value variables commissioner independent of 3.340831 > t table value namely 1.65993 or The prob. value is 0.0013 < 0.05, so H1 is accepted . The calculated t value variables Corporate Social Responsibility of 0.679300 < the t table value namely 1.65993 or The probability value is 0.4989 > 0.05 , so H2 is rejected . And based on commissioner F-test results independent and Corporate Social Responsibility F statistic value is of 4.238124 > 3.087 and the prob value (F- statistic) of 0.000001 < 0.05, then H1 is accepted . Based on analysis conducted Influential independent commissioners positive and significant to Tax Avoidance in companies industrial sectors listed on the IDX in 2020-2024 , in general partial Corporate Social Responsibility No influential to Tax Avoidance . And based on results analysis conducted in a way simultaneous commissioner independent and Corporate Social Responsibility influential positive and significant to Tax Avoidance in companies sector industrials listed on the IDX.

Keywords : *Good Corporate Governance, Corporate Social Responsibility, Tax Avoidance*

Introduction

1. Background Behind

Tax is source main income for government used For finance various service public like education, health, infrastructure, security and others . In Indonesia, taxes hold role important in support development economy and reduce social inequality . Based on Article 4 paragraph (1) of the Law Number 28 of 2007 concerning Provision General and Tax Procedures (KUP), Tax is contributions required by the state to individuals or a body that is force . Tax This regulated by law and used For state needs reach as much as possible prosperity people . The more Lots taxes collected by the state, the more there are also many facilities and infrastructure that can be built For interest general and improvement welfare society . Tax play a role important in support development and provision service beneficial public for all over citizen .

In regulation taxation , taxes is costs that must be issued by the company or individuals whose nature force . However , many companies that ignore obligation this and consider that tax very harm Because reduce profit . Tax is *instrument* crucial to be utilized government as source main state revenue , both in a way direct and No directly . Remembering that tax is obligations that must be fulfilled fulfilled by the entity and in a manner direct impact on the decline profit clean , then No surprising if entity the make an effort optimally for pressing burden taxes that must be paid covered .

For reduce amount taxes that must be paid paid , company usually apply management tax or known as management Tax management tax is efforts made by the obligatory taxes so that all aspect related taxation can managed with good , economical , effective , and efficient . Management tax There are 2 types , namely avoidance tax avoidance and embezzlement Tax evasion . tax is efforts made must tax personal or body in order to be able to minimize magnitude tax through legal means such as carry out utilization to something loopholes in the regulations tax , while embezzlement tax is efforts carried out by the mandatory tax personal or body in order to be able to reduce magnitude the tax with method illegal with violate rules in taxes . (Bryan A. in Butarbutar , 2017).

Effort avoidance tax can cause reception state taxes do not achieve budget and revenue targets state spending (APBN). If practice avoidance tax done in term long and revealing time to public , investors may feel disadvantaged and consider that company No transparent in serve the information they need , so that result in disappearance investor confidence and decline mark company . Case avoidance tax Still often occurs in various company .

The company that contributed the most in matter payment tax besides in sector finance and plantations is company industry . Industrial companies is companies whose activities mainly move in field production goods or service in a way mass , usually through the manufacturing process , processing material raw , assembly , or construction . Industrial companies play a role in change material raw become goods So or half so who has mark add . like assembly , processing chemistry , or use machine For change material base become ready goods used or for sale . Manufacturing company usually produce goods in amount big For sold in the domestic market and international .

There is a number of factor affecting something company in do obligation taxation , including Good Corporate Governance (GCG) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Good Corporate Governance is principles applied by the company For maximize mark company , improve performance and contribution company , as well as guard sustainability company in a way term long . For holders Good Corporate Governance shares can increase mark add , thing This can concluded if Good Corporate Governance is a company the more Good so the more the value is also large (Agusti , 2014).

Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is system management a company based on principles ethics For direct performance company . Based on GCG guidelines , every companies whose shares registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) is required form commissioner independent .

According to the Forum for Corporate Governance in Indonesia (FCGI), commissioners independent own role strategic in apply principles of Good Corporate Governance (GCG), in particular in function supervision and control management company . Commissioner independent on duty supervise the way company in a way overall , ensuring existence compliance to regulations , as well as keep the decision managerial walk in accordance interest holder shares and stakeholders interest others. Because not own connection affiliate with owner and management , commissioner independent assessed more objective in do supervision to the reporting process finance and policy fiscal company .

According to Tax Justice Network report, Indonesia experienced potential loss amounting to 4.86 billion US dollars every the year consequence practice avoidance tax. If converted use mark swap Rp. 14,149 per US dollar on the spot market, the amount the equivalent with around Rp. 68.7 trillion. In publication entitled The State of Tax Justice 2020: Tax Justice in the Time of Covid-19, was mentioned that of the total loss of which, approximately 4.78 billion US dollars (approx. Rp. 67.6 trillion) comes from from avoidance taxes paid by companies in Indonesia. Meanwhile that is, around 78.83 million US dollars or around Rp. 1.1 trillion originate from individual must tax. Report it also revealed that Lots company multinational move profit they to countries with rates tax low (heaven) tax) so as not to report income actually in the country where they operating, so that taxes paid become Far more small from should (Kompas.com).

Study This cause question critical about to what extent the implementation of CSR and GCG principles is truly can limit room movement management in do avoidance tax, or precisely only become tool imaging solely without impact significant to compliance tax company. Therefore that's important done research that examines in a way empirical relatedness between GCG implementation and CSR disclosure towards trend company in engage in tax avoidance, especially in the sector industry which is one of the sector main in economy national.

Theoretical Background

1. Foundation Theory

The existence of runway theory is A characteristics, that study the is method scientific in get the data, and the results expressed No only just prejudice No based on. With theory, research more directed, structured, and meaningful. Without theory, research Possible lost focus and not can give significant contribution to existing knowledge.

A. Theory Agency

Theory agency explain connection contractual between two parties, namely the principal (owner) and agent (the party who is given the mandate), where the principal provides task to agent For operate something work or service on principal's name. In connection In this case, the principal also delegates part authority taking decision to agent. Theory This appear Because existence transition from connection One individual become two individual, where one of them act as agents and others as principal. Agent on duty carry out roles certain in accordance contract, while the principal provides compensation on work the (Wardoyo, Rahmadani, & Hanggoro, 2022).

More carry on, (Chenkiani & Prasetyo, 2023) add that theory agency emphasize importance harmony objective between second split parties. Principal acts as giver instructions, whereas agent own authority For make decision best in implementation his duties. If second split party own goals that are aligned, then agent will tend operate task with loyalty full to principal's interests.

B. Theory Legitimacy

Theory legitimacy is one of the the most common theory used in study accountancy social and environmental, especially in context disclosure not quite enough answer social company. Theory This state that company own contract No written with society, where sustainability operational company depending on the extent of the activity considered in accordance with values that apply in society, such as justice and fairness. Therefore that, the company need build positive image in the eyes public as form response to expectation social, in order to obtain legitimacy For Keep going operate activity his business (Badjuri & Kartika, 2021).

More carry on, (Susanti, Tania, Komala, & Meiden, 2022) confirm that theory legitimacy emphasize importance compliance to rights public in a way wide, no only limited to the interests of investors. In perspective economy politics, theory legitimacy side by side close with stakeholder theory, because both of them You're welcome highlight role social companies and demands external that can influence strategy disclosure information company to public.

Legitimacy nature dynamic, so that company must capable adapt with change values and expectations social. When There is gap between action company and hope society, then company will face threat legitimacy. In situation like this company will do various effort strategic For restore or maintain image positive in the eyes public. One of the The method is with disclose information social

and environmental , such as through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities .

C. Tax Avoidance

One of step strategic in realize independence nation , especially in financing development national, is through optimization reception taxes . The Indonesian government sustainable do reform system taxation use increase contribution sector This to Budget State Revenue and Expenditure (APBN). However , in in practice , efforts the faced with challenges that are not simple , especially Because existence difference perception between the state and entities must tax . Share government , taxes is vital instrument for support organization governance and development . On the other hand , for company , tax considered as potential load reduce profit clean company . Difference interest This push part company For do various strategy savings tax .

Method

1. Type Study

Type research used in study This is method study quantitative research This use approach quantitative For test influence *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG) and *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) towards *Tax avoidance* in companies *industrials* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Approach quantitative chosen Because study This aim For test connection between variables and using numerical data analyzed in a way statistics . Research This test about influence *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG) and *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) towards *Tax avoidance* with using secondary data . Secondary data that is sources of research data obtained in a way No direct through intermediary media .

2. Place and Time of Research

A. Place Study

Place Study This done that is with take sample companies *industrials* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020 – 2024 in the form of report finance and reports annual that can obtained from official *website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange* (www.idx.co.id).

B. Research Time

Activity time study This implemented in period time August 2024 to July 2025.

Table 1 Research Time

Stages	Month										
	Aug	Sep	Nov	Des	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul
Proposal Spray											
Chapter I-III Improvements											
Compilation of Chapters IV&V											
Hearing Thesis											

Source : Processed by researchers (2025)

3. Population and Sample

A. Population

Population is overall gathering elements , individuals , or units that have characteristics or attribute certain things that become focus or objective research . Population is the basis from which the data will be taken and analyzed . In study This population used that is company manufacturing sector *industrials* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, totaling 47 companies . The reason election companies in the

sector *industrials* that is because *industrial* companies own revenues and expenditures large , which allows existence more Lots chance For do avoidance tax through arrangement bookkeeping and reporting complex finances .

B. Sample

Sample is a subset or part from selected population For represent overall population in studies or analysis . Sample used For collect data that can be analyzed For make inference or conclusion about larger population large . The method used in taking samples in research This is method *purposive sampling* . *Purposive sampling* is one of the technique taking sample Where researchers set criteria specifically appropriate with objective research that is considered most relevant or informative . As for criteria in determination sample among them that is :

1. *Industrial* companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2020-2024 .
2. *Industrial* companies that report or disclose report annual in a way complete in 2020-2024 .
3. *Industrial* companies that do not experience losses in 2020-2024 .
4. *Industrial* companies that use eye rupiah currency .

C. Methods and Instruments Data collection

Data used in study This is secondary data , which is obtained in a way No directly by researchers from report annual company , report sustainability , reports financial information published on the official BEI website, as well as documents related others . This data will used For measure variables *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG), *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR), and *Tax Avoidance* . Studies library obtained through books , journals , articles , research previous and documents electronic and documents written other related matters with study this . Study documentation is a process of collection and analysis document For understand connection between characteristics companies and topics research . In study this study documentation done with collect and study report annual company *industrials* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for 2020-2024 period obtained through the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange at www.idx.co.id and the official website each company .

4. Determination of Panel Data Regression Model

A. Chow Test

The Chow test is used For determine the most appropriate panel data regression model between *common effect model* (CEM) and *fixed effect model* (FEM). According to , (Hutagalung & Darnius, 2022) this test done with method compare mark F statistic of two models. If mark probability (p-value) of the Chow test is greater small from level significance (for example 0.05), then the FEM model is more worthy used compared to the CEM model. Conversely , if the p-value is greater big from 0.05 then the CEM model is considered more in accordance

B. Assumption Test Classic

Assumption test classic done For confirm the regression model fulfil BLUE (*Best Linear Unbiased Estimator*) assumptions . Testing This done if the model is selected is *Common Effect* or *Fixed Effect* . The test used in panel data regression only consists of from multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity tests (Sari, Abbas, Hakim, Eksandy, & Darra, 2021).

C. Normality Test

Normality test aim For test are the residuals in the regression model normally distributed . Good model has normally distributed residuals . This test done with Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS). If mark significance > 0.05 then the data is normally distributed , whereas if < 0.05 then No norms (Sendina & Wuryani, 2021).

D. Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing simultaneous is the intended hypothesis For decide whether factor free in a way meaningful influence variables depending on the same time or temporary .

E. Multiple Linear Regression Test

is method statistics used For understand connection between One variables dependent with two or more independent variables (X1, X2, ..., Xn) with dependent variable Y. Objective mainly is For modeling How variables dependent influenced by variables existing independent and for predict mark variables dependent based on independent variable value . In general multiple linear regression model is as following :

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon$$

information :

Y: *Tax Avoidance* (variable dependent)

X1: *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG)

X2: *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR)

β_1, β_2 : Coefficients regression that shows size influence each variables independent to variables dependent

ε : Error term (*residual*)

F. Coefficient Determination (R^2)

According to Suharyadi and Purwanto (2015:217), coefficient determination (R^2) is the size used For evaluate how much Good connection between variables independent and variable dependent in A equality regression . In other words, R^2 shows how much effective variables independent X in explain or describe variables dependent Y. The more tall mark coefficient determination , the more Good variable X in explain variable Y. The R^2 value ranges from between 0 and 1.

G. Significance Test Simultaneous (F Test)

According to Suharyadi and Purwanto (2015:225), significance test simultaneously or the F Test is intended For see ability comprehensive from variables independent (X1, X2, ..., Xn) can or capable explain behavior in demand or diversity variables dependent (Y). The F test is also intended For know whether all variables independent own coefficient regression The same with zero. Retrieval decision from the F test , namely as as follows (Suharyadi and Purwanto , 2015:227):

- a. F count > F table , then H0 is rejected
- b. F count < F table , then H1 is accepted

H. Regression Test In a way Persian (t-test)

According to Suharyadi and Purwanto (2015:228), the t-test was used For determine whether variables independent own influence to variables dependent . Testing This aim For know whether variable X, if tested in a way separate , giving significant contribution to variable Y. Retrieval decision from the t-test , namely as following (Priyatno , 2016:54):

- a. t count \leq t table or -t count \geq -t table then H0 is accepted
- b. t count > t table or -t count < -t table then H0 is rejected

Result

Table 2 *Common Effect Model (CEM)*

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 07/05/25 Time: 21:39
Sample: 2020 2024
Periods included: 5
Cross-sections included: 21
Total panel (balanced) observations: 105

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
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C	0.360918	0.328604	1.098338	0.2746
X1	0.269630	0.256479	4.051273	0.0006
X2	-0.230958	0.361085	-0.639622	0.5239
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R-squared	0.473787	Mean dependent var		0.271401
Adjusted R-squared	0.445550	S.D. dependent var		0.266246
S.E. of regression	0.266983	Akaike info criterion		0.224895
Sum squared resid	7.270575	Schwarz criterion		0.300722
Log likelihood	8.987488	Hannan-Quinn criter.		0.255622
F-statistic	5.712974	Durbin-Watson stat		1.874714
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000011			

Source : Processed data researchers , (Eviews 12) 2025

Based on table 2 it can be seen that known that *The Common Effect Model* has mark constant of 0.360918, the value coefficient variables Proxied Good Corporate Governance independent commissioner (X1) of 0.269630, variable *Corporate Social Responsibility* (X2) is -0.230958.

Tabel 3 Hasil Uji Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 07/05/25 Time: 21:47
Sample: 2020 2024
Periods included: 5
Cross-sections included: 21
Total panel (balanced) observations: 105

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.086480	0.064291	1.345138	0.1823
X1	0.481512	0.144129	3.340831	0.0013
X2	-0.019824	0.029184	-0.679300	0.4989
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Effects Specification				
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Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared	0.532067	Mean dependent var		2.095419
Adjusted R-squared	0.406524	S.D. dependent var		4.201304
S.E. of regression	0.243802	Sum squared resid		4.874041
F-statistic	4.238124	Durbin-Watson stat		2.060647
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000001			

Source : Processed data researchers , (Eviews 12) 2025

Based on table 3 it can be seen that known that *Fixed Effect Model* own mark constant of 0.086480, the value regression variables Proxied Good Corporate Governance independent commissioner (X1) of 0.481512, variable *Corporate Social Responsibility* (X2) is -0.019824.

Table 4 Chow Test Results

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	4.432029	(20,82)	0.0000

Source : Processed data researchers , (Eviews 12) 2025.

- a. H_0 : If mark probability > 0.05 , then the model is appropriate is *Common Effect Model*
- b. H_1 : If mark probability < 0.05 , then the model is appropriate is *Fixed Effect Model*

Based on results Table 4.7 *Chow test* known that mark probability *Cross-section F* is $0.0000 < 0.05$. This means that H_1 is accepted. so that can concluded that *Fixed Effect Model* more appropriate used compared to *Common Effect Model* in study This .

Tabel 5 F-test results

R-squared	0.532067	Mean dependent var	2.095419
Adjusted R-squared	0.406524	S.D. dependent var	4.201304
S.E. of regression	0.243802	Sum squared resid	4.874041
F-statistic	4.238124	Durbin-Watson stat	2.060647
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000001		

Source : Processed data researchers , (Eviews 12) 2025.

The number of observation data (n) is 105 data and the number of independent variables (k) is 2 with mark significant 0.05 then $df\ 1=k-1=2-1=1$, $df\ 2=nk-1=105-2-1=102$. So obtained F table as big as 3,087 . Based on F test results in table 4.14 F statistical value is as big as $4.238124 > 3.087$ and the probability value (F- statistic) is $0.000001 < 0.05$. So H_1 is accepted and can be concluded independent variable *Good Corporate Governance* which is proxied commissioner independent and *Corporate Social Responsibility* in a way simultaneous influential positive and significant to variables dependent that is *Tax Avoidance* .

Table 6 T-Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.086480	0.064291	1.345138	0.1823
X1	0.481512	0.144129	3.340831	0.0013
X2	-0.019824	0.029184	-0.679300	0.4989

Source : Processed data researchers , (Eviews 12) 2025.

Based on results table 6, can concluded the results of the T-test as following :

1. - value variables *Good Corporate Governance* (X1) is proxied commissioner independent of $3.340831 > t$ table value namely 1.65993 or The probability value is $0.0013 < 0.05$, so H_1 is accepted, meaning influential independent commissioners to *Tax Avoidance*.
2. - value variables *Corporate Social Responsibility* (X2) is $0.679300 < t$ table value namely 1.65993 or The probability value is $0.4989 > 0.05$, so H_2 is rejected, meaning *Corporate Social Responsibility* does not influential to *Tax Avoidance*.

Conclusion

Based on results study This writer can give answer on hypothesis that discusses influence *Good Corporate Governance* and *Corporate Social Responsibility* to *Tax Avoidance* in the company sector *industrials* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), with samples obtained namely 21 companies with total observation data namely 315 data and carried out with method *purposive sampling* . The data obtained in study This use The output results from *the Eviews 12* software . The

following conclusion from results study This as following :

1. Based on analysis conducted Influential independent commissioners positive and significant to *Tax Avoidance* in companies sector *industrials* listed on the IDX in 2020-2024 .
2. Based on analysis conducted in a way partial *Corporate Social Responsibility* No influential to *Tax Avoidance* in companies sector *industrials* listed on the IDX in 2020-2024 .
3. Based on results analysis conducted in a way simultaneous commissioner independent and *Corporate Social Responsibility* influential positive and significant to *Tax Avoidance* in companies sector *industrials* listed on the IDX in 2020-2024 .

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