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Influence of Corporate Governance, Executive Character, Sales Growth and Company Size Against Tax Avoidance

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the Influence of Corporate Governance on Independent Commissioners and Audit Committees, Executive Character, Sales Growth, and Company Size on Tax Avoidance. Tax Avoidance is a dependent variable and Corporate Governance, Executive Character, Sales Growth, and Company Size are independent variables. This type of research was carried out using quantitative methods and purposive sampling data collection techniques. The population in this study is all property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period 2019-2023. The number of companies used as a research sample is 14 companies. The analysis method uses multiple regression analysis, F test and T test using Eviews 12. The results of the study show that Corporate Governance which is proxied to Independent Commissioners and the Audit Committee has no effect on Tax Avoidance, Executive Character has no effect on Tax Avoidance, Sales Growth has no effect on Tax Avoidance and Company Size has no effect on Tax Avoidance. Meanwhile, Corporate Governance which is proxied against Independent Commissioners and Audit Committees, Executive Character, Sales Growth, and Company Size have a significant simultaneous effect on Tax Avoidance.

Keywords: Corporate Governance, Executive Character, Sales Growth,Company Size, and Tax Avoidance

1. INTRODUCTION

The source of state revenue is divided into 2, namely revenue from taxes and non-tax state revenue (PNBP), both of which are the main sources of income for the state. Taxes are used to provide benefits to finance state expenditures (budgetair function), namely as a driving force for government and finance the implementation of national development and supporting economic activities as well as a regulatory tool in the implementation of government policies in the social and economic fields, through the provision of public facilities for the community (regulator function) (Mardiasmo, 2013).

In practice in real life, many companies tend to try to reduce the burden of business tax on their company in various ways, ranging from legal to illegal. Tax avoidance carried out by companies, of course, through policies comes from company leaders as decision-makers. In choosing the decision to carry out tax avoidance, the company's leaders are not unintentional

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but make the decision to reduce the tax burden (Novriyantia & Wahana, 2020).

Based on research conducted by the World Bank, Indonesia's ratio position has a low tax ratio compared to other developing countries. Where the normal tax ratio of developing countries is 15%. When referring to data from the Ministry of Finance quoted by CNBC Indonesia, Indonesia's tax ratio in 2022 is only 8.8%, while the tax ratio that has included customs and excise components reaches 10.4%. In 2023, Indonesia's taxation ratio will be 10.21 percent. The low tax ratio in Indonesia, according to Mrs. Sry Mulyani as the minister of finance, is due to the fact that there are still many economic activities that are still not taxed, making tax avoidance relatively easy for taxpayers to carry out (Kurniawan, 2023). Head of the External Relations Section of the Directorate General of Taxes, Chandra Budi, stated that in accordance with the results of the cross-test of Indonesian Real Estate (REI) data in 2010-2012, it was found that there was a potential income tax revenue (PPh) excluding VAT of Rp 30 trillion, but in fact the tax paid by the property sub-sector in the above period was only Rp 9 trillion (detik.com). Based on the above phenomenon, it can be explained that property and real estate companies are businesses that are known to have long-termpotential.

Figure 1 : Ministry of Finance tax ratio data

Source : Dok. Ministry of Finance

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Agency Theory

Agency theory in a company identifies the existence of parties in a company who have various interests to achieve a goal in the company's activities. This agency theory arose because of the relationship between the principal and the agent. According to (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). Agency theory states that there is an agreement between the authorized party and the authorized party to do things related to the interests of the company by delegating decision-making authority to the agency (the authorized party)(Anjilni & Fahrezi, 2024).

Agency theory is based on economic theory where there is a difference in information between superiors and subordinates, between the head office and branch offices, or the existence of information asymmetry that affects the use of accounting systems

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(Suliyani & Benarda, 2023). In this study, it can be explained that the relationship between the agency theory and this research is that management carries out tax avoidance actions because they want to maximize profits to compensate for the wishes of stakeholders, namely to generate the largest profit. In addition, so that management performance can be assessed well and improve from year to year. The essence of the description above is that management cannot be separated from tax avoidance.

2.2 Compliance Theory

Individuals will be more obedient to other individuals in positions of authority, because the presence of authority from their superiors can make individuals commit inappropriate or unethical acts (Milgram, 1963). Individuals tend to follow the orders of someone who has authority, because obedience is already from the human being is born, obedience is also a phenomenon similar to self-adjustment (Boeree, 2008).

The tax compliance theory states that basically no taxpayer is willing to voluntarily pay taxes. An individual will do something if he or she will also benefit from the action (Hasanah & Ardini, 2021). Taxpayers can certainly avoid taxes at any time due to psychological and environmental encouragement. This is an obstacle to the implementation of self-assessment so that it creates injustice in information, economic and legal accesses. It can be interpreted that the compliance of taxpayers and tax authorities plays a very important role in state revenue. Taxpayer compliance must also be based on the laws and regulations that have been set.

2.3 Tax Avoidance

Tax avoidance is part of tax planning that is carried out legally. Tax avoidance is intended to reduce the tax burden (Rohyana & Maryana, 2021). Tax avoidance is a transaction scheme aimed at minimizing the tax burden by taking advantage of various weaknesses in a country's tax provisions so that tax experts declare it legal because it does not violate tax regulations (Anggraeni & Febrianti, 2023). It can be concluded that tax avoidance is a legal action or can be done by taxpayers by taking advantage of the weaknesses of the applicable law to reduce the company's tax burden.

2.4 Corporate Governance

Corporate governance is a set of policies that determine the relationship between internal and external parties of the company to cooperate in directing and controlling the company (Saputra & Asyik, 2017). This governance role can bring companies to obey as taxpayers in fulfilling their tax obligations (Hidayati & Fidiana, 2017). Corporate governance consists of internal and external parties. An internal party of the company that is useful in managing the company. namely managerial ownership, institutional ownership, audit committee, board of directors, and independent board of commissioners. external parties of the company which include investors, creditors, the government, the community, and other interested parties (Anis Chariri, 2014).

The corporate governance mechanism in this study is an audit committee and independent commissioners. The audit committee is tasked with providing independent professional opinions to the board of commissioners on reports or matters submitted by the board of directors to the board of commissioners and identifying matters that require the attention of the board of commissioners. Second, independent commissioners, are

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members of the board of commissioners who come from external parties of the company who do not have a special relationship with members of the board of directors, major investors or other members of the commission (Hidayati & Fidiana, 2017).

2.5 Executive Character

Executive character is an action that will be taken by a company leaders when facing a risk. The decision to be selected and made will reflect the level of courage of the individual in facing risks. Every company has a leader with a high position, namely the executive leader or the manager leader. Each leader has a different character in carrying out his company's policies in achieving the goals that have been determined by the company (Ummaht & Indrawan, 2022).

As a company leader, it is obliged to have an executive character, The executive character itself consists of two characters, namely risk taker and risk averse. The characteristics of risk taker executives are used to maximize profits in the company by making risky decisions. Meanwhile, the character of risk averse will tend to avoid risks so that they are less courageous in tax evasion. So to find out the character of executives, they will use corporate risks owned by the company (Lukito & Oktaviani, 2022).

2.6 Sales Growth

Sales growth is an identification of a company's sales growth from year to year which can be used to monitor the company's economic capabilities and success (Wulansari & Nugroho, 2023).

With the increase in company sales from year to year, it will also have an impact on increasing company profits. The greater the sales growth, the greater the ratio of the company's encouragement to avoid taxes (Primasari, 2019).

2.7 Company Size

Company size is the scale of the company so that it can be classified in size based on long size, total activity, stock value, and so on. The size of the company itself can be seen in the total log assets because it has a stable and sustainable value compared to other proxies(Anjilni & Fahrezi, 2024).

2.8 Framework

The framework of thought in this study is as follows:

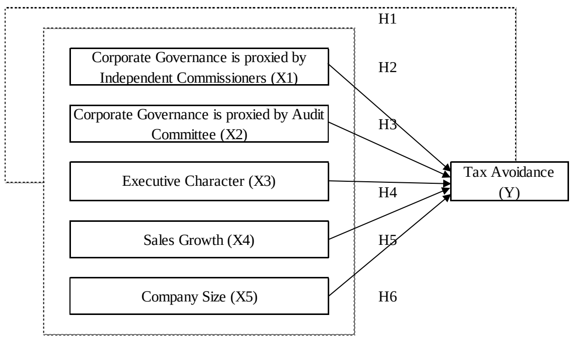

*Figure 2: **Framework***

2.9 Hypothesis Development

2.9.1 The Simultaneous Effect of Corporate Governance Proxies with Independent Commissioners, Audit Committee, Executive Character, Sales Growth, and Company Size on Tax Avoidance

Simultaneous is the superimposed influence between independent variables that are combined against the bound variable. Some factors that can affect tax avoidance include corporate governance, executive character, sales growth, and company size. In the research (Saputra & Asyik, 2017) stated that corporate governance is a set of policies that determine the relationship between internal and external parties of the company to cooperate in directing and

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controlling the company. Some of the elements of corporate governance that play a role in controlling the company are the audit committee and independent commissioners. The role of governance can bring companies to obey as taxpayers in fulfilling their tax obligations (Hidayati & Fidiana, 2017).

This is also based on each executive character who must carry out his or her duties as a company leader. Sales growth is the ratio between the current year's sales minus last year's sales and the previous year's sales (I Fahmi, 2012). One of the things that causes a company to have a large profit is good sales growth.

Company size is a measurement that is grouped based on the size of the company, and can describe the company's operational activities and the revenue obtained by the company. The larger the size of a company, the greater the tendency of the company to need funds compared to smaller companies, this makes large companies tend to want large revenues (Maria dan M Nuryatno, 2020). Large and stable profits will tend to encourage companies to practice tax avoidance (Dewinta dan Setiawan,2016).

H_1 : It is suspected that corporate governance that is proxied with independent commissioners and audit committees, executive character, sales growth, and company size simultaneously affect tax avoidance.

2.9.2 The Influence of Independent Commissioners on Tax Avoidance.

In corporate governance, there are independent commissioners and audit committees. In agency theory, one of the main problems faced is the agency problem, which arises due to the difference in interests between the principal (shareholder) and the agent (manager). This is where the role of independent commissioners becomes very important. Independent commissioners act as objective supervisors to ensure that managers act in the interests of shareholders or other parties, not just for their personal interests.

Based on previous research conducted by Siregar dan Syafruddin (2020) stated that independent commissioners have a positive effect on tax avoidance. The proportion of the Independent Board of Commissioners has a positive effect on tax avoidance. The large number of independent boards of commissioners will increase the supervision carried out on management to anticipate tax avoidance behavior. This is supported by the results of previous research by those who said that the large number of commissioners who are parties from outside the company causes differences of opinion so that they can make wise decisions (Ignacia & Gunawan, 2024). Another supporting research explains that if there are more independent commissioners, supervision in decision-making in management to anticipate tax evasion will increase (Sidauruk & Putri, 2022).

H2 : It is the suspicion that independent commissioners have an effect on tax avoidance

2.9.3 The Influence of the Audit Committee on Tax Avoidance

The Audit Committee is a body that serves as the supervisor of internal and external auditors that ensures that management takes the necessary corrective actions appropriately to keep an eye out for weaknesses and non-compliance with the regulations that have been implemented. This can reduce fraud in financial statements in management (Marwah & Fidia,2019).

According to Siregar dan Syafruddin (2020) that the audit committee has a positive effect on tax avoidance. This shows that the audit committee supervises and implements

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GCG principles well so as to minimize tax avoidance measures. Another study explains that a company that has a larger number of audit committees will have a lower tax avoidance rate (Muljadi et al., 2022). Another study also explained that the increase in the number of audit committee members can affect tax avoidance actions carried out by companies (Fransisca & Rahayuningsih, 2024).

H_3 : It is the suspicion that the audit committee has an effect on tax avoidance.

2.9.4 The Influence of Executive Character on Tax Avoidance

The character of an executive must carry out his obligations as a company leader, that as an executive has two characters, namely risk taker and risk averse. Agency theory explains that if superiors give authority to subordinates to carry out authority or duties to make decisions, then company policies and decision-making are made by the company's leadership. (Lukito & Oktaviani, 2022).

In research conducted by Pratiwi and Rachmawati (2022) and Oktavia and Safii (2023) stated that executive character affects tax avoidance, stating that the higher the executive has risk taker characteristics, the higher the tax avoidance. Whether or not tax avoidance occurs depends on how much the executive has a risk-taker nature, as in the research Anjilni and Fahrezi (2024) said that the character of executives has an effect on tax avoidance.

H4 : It is suspected that the character of the executive has an effect on tax avoidance.

2.9.5 The Effect Sales Growth on Tax Avoidance

Sales growth is an identification of a company's sales growth from year to year which can be used to monitor the company's future economic capabilities and success (Wulansari & Nugroho, 2023). In research conducted by Pravitasari and Novi (2022) said that sales growth affects tax avoidance because company sales growth has a very significant influence on the company's tax avoidance because in sales growth the company will consider the cost and tax aspects in maximizing the profits generated so that it can reduce the company's tax burden. Supported by other research that says sales growth affects tax avoidance because, by providing signals of good financial report prospects to outsiders, it can increase business profits and taxes that must be paid (Zufar & Arianti, 2023).

H5: It is the suspicion that sales growth has an effect on tax avoidance.

2.9.6 The Effect of Company Size on Taz Avoidance

Company size is a measurement that is grouped based on the size of the company, and can describe the company's operational activities and the revenue obtained by the company. The larger the size of a company, the greater the tendency of the company to need funds compared to smaller companies, this makes large companies tend to want large revenues (Mahdiana & Amin, 2020).

The above explanation is supported by the results of Christili Tanjaya and Nazmel Nazir (2021) said that the size of a company affect tax avoidance. Kevin Honggo and Aan Marlinah (2019) also revealed the same thing in their research that the size of a company affects tax avoidance.

H_6 It is the suspicion that the size of the company has an effect on tax avoidance.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach with a type of comparative

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causal research, the purpose of which is to analyze the possibility of a causal relationship by investigating and re-exploring factors that may occur through certain data between two or more variables.

This study examines tax avoidance using secondary data. Secondary data is a data source that does not directly provide data to data collectors, for example through other people or through documents (Sugiyono, 2018). In this study, the secondary source of data is in accordance with the Tax Law, books, journals, articles related to tax avoidance. The data source used in this study is data taken from the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX).

3.1. Data Collection Techniques

In this study, secondary data is used. Secondary data derived from the financial statements of all property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for 2019-2023 obtained from the websites of related companies and the website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), namely www.idx.co.id.

3.2. Operational Definitions of Variables

Dependent Variables

The dependent variable used in this study is tax avoidance. Tax avoidance is carried out as a way to reduce taxes that are still within the limits of the tax law and can be corrected, especially through tax plans. Systematically according to (Hanlon & Heitzmen , 2010) stated that one of the ways of calculating tax avoidance that is often used is the Cash Effective Tax Rate (CETR) model. CETR is the percentage or ratio between the company's income tax burden that must be paid from the company's total income before tax. Cash ETR with the following formula:

$$Cash\ ETR = \frac{Cash\ Tax\ Paid\ i,t}{Pre\ tax\ Income\ i,t}$$

Source : (Mahanani et al., 2017)

Independent Variables

Independent variables affect dependent variables. The independent variables in this study are corporate governance which is proxied to the audit committee and independent commissioners, executive character, sales growth and company size. The following is an explanation of the measurements and formulas that will be used to measure each independent variable and the measurement scale that will be used to measure each independent variable.

Corporate Governance

The corporate governance mechanisme in this study is an audit committee and independent commissioners. The audit committee is tasked with providing independent professional opinions to the board of commissioners on reports or matters submitted by the board of directors to the board of commissioners and identifying matters that require the attention of the board of commissioners (Mahanani et al., 2017).

$$Ki = \frac{\text{Number of independent commissioners}}{\text{Number of member commissioners}}$$

Source : (Mahanani et al., 2017)

The more audit committees there are in a company, the less transparent and tax evasion can occur. Audit committees that have been used in research by (Fahriani & Priyadi, 2016).

KA= Number of audit committees in company in year t

Source : (Fahriani & Priyadi, 2016)

Executive Character

Executive character refers to the actions taken by a company leader when facing risks. To determine executive character, the corporate risk possessed

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by the company will be used as a measurement (Lukito & Oktaviani, 2022).

The formula for measuring corporate risk by calculating EBIT (*Earning Before Interest and Tax)* sebagai berikut:

$$\textbf{Corporate Risk} = \frac{\textbf{EBIT}}{\textbf{Number of Asset}}$$

Source: (Mangindaan & Ramadhan, 2015)

Sales Growth

Sales growth is an identification of the sales growth of a company from year to year which can be used to monitor the company's economic capabilities and successes (Wulansari & Nugroho, 2023). Base on journal of I Fahmi (2012), Sales growth is the ratio between the current year's sales minus last year's sales and last year's sales. The formula for calculating sales growth is

$$RP = \frac{\textbf{Sales t 1} - \textbf{Sales t 0}}{\textbf{Sales t0}}\ x100\%$$

Source **:** (Tunnisa et al., 2024)

Company Size

The indicator used to measure the level of company size is total assets because the size of the company is proxied to the total assets. The total assets used to measure the size of the company are the total current and non-current assets owned by the company and are listed in the company's balance sheet. To measure the scale of a company can use the formula:

Company Size = LN (Number of Assets).

Source**:** (Ignacia & Gunawan, 2024)

3.3. Sample Collection Techniques

The population of this study is all property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in the 2019-2023 study. The population of this study is all property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in the 2019-2023 study.

The selection of samples in this study uses the purposive sampling method, namely by using certain criteria that must be met by the company in order to be used as a sample. These criteria include:

Property and real estate companies that have been consistently listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2019 to 2023.

Companies that have published complete financial statements from 2019 to 2023.

All required variables are available in the financial statements from 2019 to 2023.

The data analysis method used in this study is quantitative analysis, in the form of descriptive statistical methods and multiple analysis testing of the variables studied. Data management uses the E-views program.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The final results of the research use analytical method used in this case The research carried out was multiple regression analysis model tests. This aims to gain profit broad insight into corporate governance, karakter eksekutif, sales growth, and company size the effect of tax avoidance.

4.1. Results

Normality test is not a requirement for BLUE (Best Linear Unbieased Estimator) (Kuncoro, 2009). The normality test is used to test whether the regression model of the dependent variable and the independent variable is normally distributed or not from the regression result.

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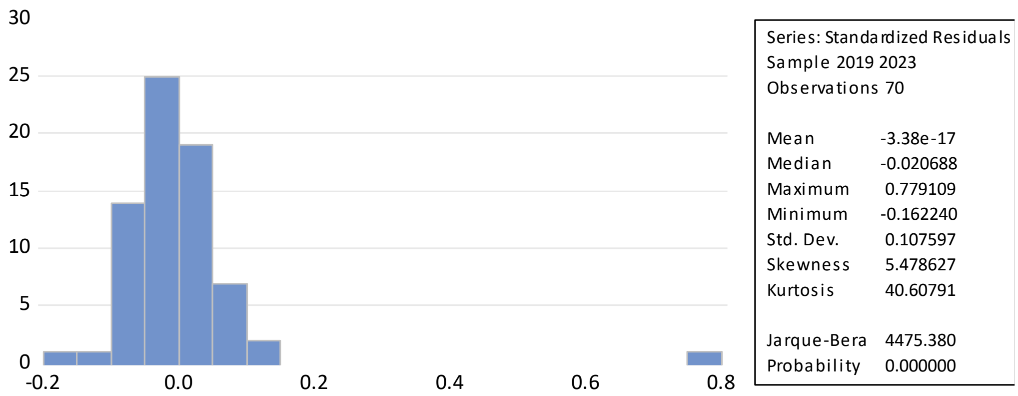
Picture 4.1 Normality Test



Source : Output *eviews* 12, 2024

The normality test above can be seen if the JB probability value obtained is 0.00000, where this value is under than 0.05, which means the research data is not normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

Tabel 4 .2 Multicollinearity Test

Variance Inflation Factors
Date: 02/11/25 Time: 22:24
Sample: 1 70
Included observations: 70

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	0.124355	697.4616	NA
KA	0.000465	26.42444	1.156933
KI	0.002587	5.363275	1.199242
RP	0.133229	4.056434	1.136900
SG	0.002534	1.185055	1.131243
UP	0.000151	753.6479	1.161894

Source : Output *eviews* 12, 2024

The Multicollinearity Test was carried out to detect whether the independent variables in the regression model correlated with each other or not. In this study, the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) method was used. Based on table 4.2, the results of the multicollinearity test are obtained that the dependent and data-independent variables do not experience multicollinearity with a total tolerance value of > 0.1 and variance inflation factor (VIF) < 10.

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which means the research data is not normally distributed.

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey
Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity

F-statistic	1.514209	Prob. F(5,64)	0.1979
Obs*R-squared	7.404854	Prob. Chi-Square(5)	0.1922
Scaled explained SS	122.5924	Prob. Chi-Square(5)	0.0000

Heterokedasticity Test

Tabel 4 .3 Heterokedasricity Test

Source : Output *eviews* 12, 2024

Based on table 4.3, the value of the confidence level in the heterokedasticity test was obtained which was shown at the Obs*R-square value of 0.1922 which means that > 0.05 no heterokedasticity problem.

Autocorrelation Test

Tabel 4 .4 Autocorrelation Test

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:
Null hypothesis: No serial correlation at up to 2 lags

F-statistic	0.073174	Prob. F(2,62)	0.9295
Obs*R-squared	0.164841	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.9209

Source : Output *eviews* 12, 2024

Based on table 4.4 the value of the confidence level in the autocorrelation test was obtained which was shown at the Obs*R-square value of 0.9209 which means that > 0.05 no autocorrelation problem.

Simultan *F Test*

Tabel 4 .5 Simultan F

R-squared	0.190720	Mean dependent var	0.045156
Adjusted R-squared	0.127495	S.D. dependent var	0.119606
S.E. of regression	0.111721	Akaike info criterion	-1.463803
Sum squared resid	0.798825	Schwarz criterion	-1.271075
Log likelihood	57.23311	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.387249
F-statistic	3.016524	Durbin-Watson stat	2.465797
Prob(F-statistic)	0.016577		

Source : Output *eviews* 12, 2024

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Based on table 4.5 F-statistically obtained an F-statistic value of 3.016524 with a probability value or significance level of 0.016577 which means < 0.05, it can be concluded that independent variables (Corporate Governance proxied with Independent Commissioners, Audit Committee, Executive Character, Sales Growth, Company Size) have a significant effect on the dependent variable (Tax avoidance).

Partial t Test

Tabel 4 .6 Partial t

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.870428	0.352652	2.468232	0.0163
KI	0.055190	0.050864	1.085058	0.2820
KA	0.006532	0.021553	0.303084	0.7628
RP	-0.948927	0.365084	-2.599203	0.0116
SG	-0.009539	0.050336	-0.189500	0.8503
UP	-0.027327	0.012278	-2.225727	0.0296

Source : Output *eviews* 12, 2024

Based on table 4.6 is known as follows :

a. Independent Commissioner (X1) has a t-statistic value of 1.085058 with a probability value of 0.2820, which means this value is > 0.05, so it can be concluded that the audit committee has no effect on tax avoidance.

b. Audit Commissioner (X2) has a t-statistic value of 0.303084 with a probability value of 0.7628, which means this value is > 0.05, so it can be concluded that the independent commissioner has no effect on tax avoidance.

c. Executive Character (X3) has a t-statistic value of -2.599203 with a probability value of 0.0116, which means this value is < 0.05, so it can be concluded that executive character has an effect on tax avoidance.

d. Sales Growth (X4) has a t-statistic value of -0.189500 with a probability value of 0.8503, which means this value is > 0.05, so it can be concluded that sales growth has no effect on tax avoidance.

e. Company Size (X5) has a t-statistic value of -2.225727 with a probability value of 0.0296, which means this value is < 0.05, so it can be concluded that company size has an effect on tax avoidance.

Determination R^2 Test

R-squared	0.190720	Mean dependent var	0.045156
Adjusted R-squared	0.127495	S.D. dependent var	0.119606
S.E. of regression	0.111721	Akaike info criterion	-1.463803
Sum squared resid	0.798825	Schwarz criterion	-1.271075
Log likelihood	57.23311	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.387249
F-statistic	3.016524	Durbin-Watson stat	2.465797
Prob(F-statistic)	0.016577		

Tabel 4 .7 R Square

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Source : Output *eviews* 12, 2024

Based on Table 4.7, the Adjusted R-Squared value is 0.127495 or 12%. This value indicates that the influence of the independent variables (independent commissioners, audit committee, executive characteristics, sales growth, and company size) on the dependent variable (tax avoidance) is 12%. The remaining 88% is influenced by other variables not included in the regression model.

4.2. Discussion

This study generally aims to obtain empirical evidence on the influence of Corporate Governance, Executive Characteristics, Sales Growth, and Company Size on Tax Avoidance. Based on the research conducted, the conclusions are as follows:

1. Corporate governance, executive characteristics, sales growth, and company size have a significant simultaneous (joint) effect on tax avoidance in property and real estate sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2019 to 2023.
2. The independent board of commissioners has no effect on tax avoidance in property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2019 to 2023.
3. The audit committee has no effect on tax avoidance in property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2019 to 2023.
4. Executive characteristics have an influence on tax avoidance in property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2019 to 2023.
5. Sales growth does not have a significant effect on tax avoidance in property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2019 to 2023.
6. Company size has a significant effect on tax avoidance in property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2019 to 2023.

4. CONCLUSION

This study reveals that corporate governance, as proxied by independent commissioners, the audit committee, executive characteristics, sales growth, and company size, collectively influences tax avoidance. Executive characteristics have a significant impact on tax avoidance, as executives tend to be risk-takers, meaning they are more willing to make decisions related to tax avoidance practices. Similarly, company size has a significant effect with larger companies measured by total assets engaging in higher levels of tax avoidance. On the other hand, the proportion of independent commissioners and the audit committee does not significantly influence tax avoidance. This indicates that independent commissioners, who are neutral and focused on overseeing and guiding company management, do not directly affect tax avoidance behavior.

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Additionally, sales growth does not have a significant effect on tax avoidance. Companies with high sales growth do not necessarily engage in higher tax avoidance practices, as they tend to maintain a good corporate image, leading to lower tax avoidance activities.

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