

## Conference Paper

# Determinant Tax Avoidance

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**Abstract**

This study aims to analyze the effect of sales growth, profitability, fiscal loss compensation, and the intensity of fixed assets on tax avoidance, both partially and jointly. The research method is using panel data regression analysis, with a purposive sampling method obtained a sample of twenty-seven companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2015-2017 using secondary data in the form of annual financial reports. The results show that partially sales growth has a significant positive effect, profitability has a significant negative effect, compensation for fiscal losses has a significant effect, and the intensity of fixed assets has a significant effect on tax avoidance. While the results of the study simultaneously show that sales growth, profitability, fiscal loss compensation, and the intensity of fixed assets together have a positive effect on tax avoidance.

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## 1. Introduction

Taxes are a source of revenue for the country's largest and should be optimized so that the growth rate of the country as well as the development program of the government is able to run optimally. According to the Ministry of Finance (2017) in 2017 state budget set the amount of state revenue amounting to Rp 1750.3 trillion. This amount is derived from the tax revenue of Rp 1498.9 trillion or 85.6%, non-tax revenues (non-tax) of Rp 250.0 trillion, or 14.3%, and revenue from grants worth Rp 1.4 trillion or by 0.1%. Realization of tax revenues to the period January to November 2018 reached Rp 1350.94 trillion, or about 95% of the tax revenue target in the State Budget (APBN) in 2018 is as much as Rp. 1423.99 trillion. This number is up 15, 49% compared with the tax revenue in the same period of 2017. That is, the government in the months ahead should pursue tax revenues amounted to 12.30% at least a point again to pursue the outlook for tax receipts of 95% of the target. Tax revenues normally end of year will indeed increase. However, it is known when in last October that realization was only Rp. 1015.66 trillion, or 71.32% of the tax revenue target indicates that during the past one month, the tax revenue only increased by less than 10% point of only 4.6%. If in December additional tax

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revenues only 4.6% points then tax revenues in the end of years, only about 95% of the target. That is, the shortfall will widen from the outlook of 5%. ([www.kemenkeu.go.id](http://www.kemenkeu.go.id)).

From these data, it is targeted more state revenue derived from taxation dominant than the acceptance that comes from not taxing or grants. However, laws or tax laws are constantly updated in which there are gaps that can be used by taxpayers to minimize the amount of taxes payable (SC et al., 2014).

Withholding tax is not an easy thing to implement. When viewed from the standpoint of taxpayer, the tax is a burden, moreover, they do not get award by direct (Maharani and Suardana, 2014) and the payment of taxes is also a deduction from income or income while the purpose taxpayer is to maximize the value of the company by profit maximum. However, when viewed from the standpoint of tax authorities, tax is one source of revenue that can potentially affect and increase state revenue. The divergent views lead to an effort to minimize the tax burden that is often carried out by the taxpayer who is called tax avoidance.

Tax avoidance is an attempt to reduce the tax debts that are legal (lawful) (Xynas, 2011). Tax avoidance companies much do since these activities are the business tax reduction, but still comply with existing tax laws such as the use exceptions and pieces that allowed or deferring taxes that have not been regulated in tax regulations and generally through the measures taken by the company. The application of tax avoidance is not by accidentally, and many companies that take advantage of the reduction of the tax burden through tax avoidance activity.

*Tax avoidance* has a complex and unique problems because even though tax avoidance is an implementation of the efficiency for the company in a way that is legal due to imperfections in Tax Law, The government still do not want it (Budiman and Setiyono, 2012). According to the Directorate General of Taxation, there are four (4) industrial sectors in Indonesia are prone to tax avoidance through transfer pricing. Fourth sectors are mining, agriculture, electronics, and automotive.

One phenomenon of tax avoidance in Indonesia in 2014 occurred in the automotive subsector gained from [www.investigasi.tempo.com](http://www.investigasi.tempo.com), this avoidance conducted by Astra International Tbk (ASII) carried by one of its subsidiaries, namely PT. Toyota Astra Motor (TAM). Directorate General of Taxation Ministry of Finance had suspected Toyota Astra Motor utilize transactions between affiliated companies within and abroad to avoid paying taxes.

Besides other tax avoidance cases in Indonesia is in the case of an affiliated company in Singapore, PT RNI. In terms of capital RNI rely on affiliate debt. That is, the owners in Singapore lend to RNI in Indonesia. The owner is not investing, it seems like providing

loans. In the financial statements of PT RNI 2014, the carrying amount of Rp 20.4 billion. Meanwhile, the turnover of the company is only Rp 2.178 billion. Not to mention that there are disadvantages detained in a report the same year of Rp 26.12 billion (Kompas.com). Of the financial statements can be seen that the company tried to reduce profits by raising loan interest payments will be tax deductible.

Another phenomenon that occurs in food and beverage companies are tax avoidance involving one of the companies in the group Coca-Cola Company, PT Coca-Cola Indonesia (CCI). PT CCI allegedly causing a shortage of tax circumventing tax payment of Rp 49.24 billion. PT CCI appeal because it was already paid taxes according to regulations. This is the case for fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2006. The search results of the Directorate General of Taxation (DGT), Ministry of Finance found that there are huge cost overruns in the one that is for the cost of advertising beverage products. The cost of this great cause taxable income is reduced, so that the tax payments was reduced. For the DGT, the burden of these costs is very suspicious and lead to the transfer pricing practices in order to minimize taxes. Transfer pricing is a transaction of goods and services between divisions in a group effort with reasonable prices, so that the tax burden is reduced. (nasional.kontan.co.id)

There are several factors which can influence tax avoidance such as sales growth, sales have strategic influence on the company, because the sales made by the company should be backed by property or assets, when sales increased then the assets must be added. Companies can optimize well existing resources by looking at the sales of the previous year. This study uses a measurement of sales growth due to good or poor level of sales growth can predict how much profit to be obtained. Increased sales growth will tend to make the company get a big profit, and therefore companies will tend to practice tax avoidance.

Profitability is the ability of a company to generate profits. For a company's profitability were deemed very valuable, because as a measure of success of the leadership of the company the leads, when the profitability obtained good company it will lead investors to invest in the company. In this study, researchers used ROA (*Return on Assets*) As a tool to calculate the profitability of the company. If ROA increase means the company is able to efficiency assets that can generate large profits, thus the tax charged will be large, the company would not want a tax payment like this, so companies seeking measures that can minimize tax payments or no indication the company will make avoidance tax.

Tax loss carryforwards are efforts made for companies that lose money are not taxed. Companies that have a loss in one accounting period granted waivers to pay his taxes. The losses can be carried forward for five years into the future and corporate profits will

be used to reduce the amount of compensation for such losses. As a result, over these five years, the company will avoid the tax burden, because the taxable income will be used to reduce the amount of compensation for the loss of the company. From the results of research conducted by Milhanudin (2017) showed that the fiscal loss compensation has no effect on tax avoidance. Meanwhile, according Ginting (2016) showed that the fiscal loss compensation significant effect on tax avoidance.

The intensity of fixed asset ownership could affect the company's tax payments. The intensity of the company's fixed assets investment company illustrates many of the company's fixed assets. Selection of investment in fixed assets on taxation is in terms of depreciation. Depreciation expense inherent in the ownership of fixed assets will affect the corporate tax, this is due to the depreciation expense will act as a tax deduction. Taxable income for the company diminishing the company will reduce the tax payable (Mulyani, 2014). From the results of research conducted by Dharma and Ardiana (2016) showed that the intensity of fixed assets negatively affect to tax avoidance.

This research uses various industry sectors manufacturing companies listed on the Stock Exchange for the period 2015-2017 the company's overall business activities, from purchasing raw materials to be finished and ready for sale to the market. In addition, because there is one sub-sector is expected by the tax authorities of tax avoidance prone to do, namely automotive and component sub-sector. Thus, in the business activity is mostly related to taxation aspects.

Using agency theory are expected to answer and explain the effect of sales growth, profitability, tax loss carryforwards, and the intensity of fixed assets against tax avoidance in companies mining, plantation, and automotive listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange 2015-2017. Linkage with tax avoidance agency theory that this theory explains that the management can not be separated from the practice of tax avoidance. Management did so to maximize profits in order to balance the desires of the company in the form of a maximum profit and proven performance management is seen to rise from year to year.

To view the phenomenon of this study can be shown the data and graphs of the average value of tax avoidance and profitability Table 1. From table 1 above can be explained that the value of tax avoidance as the highest average Primarindo Asia Infrastructure PT (Persero) Tbk. Amounting to 0.98 and an average profitability value large enough also by 0.12. While the average value of tax avoidance a low of PT Pania Indonesia Resources (Persero) Tbk. Value of 0.01 and an average negative profitability of -0.12. So companies that earn high profits then the possibility of tax avoidance large enough chances otherwise companies that suffered losses are not tax avoidance.

TABLE 1: Various Industry Average value 2015-2017.

No	EMITEN	Tax Avoidance	Profitabilitas
1	PT. Astra International (Persero), Tbk.	0.196251416	0.070620357
2	PT. Astra Otoparts (Persero), Tbk.	0.247118229	0.030898243
3	PT. Sepatu Bata (Persero), Tbk.	0.229226888	0.092682036
4	PT. Primarindo Asia Infrastructure (Persero), Tbk.	0.973326095	0.11941217
5	PT. Garuda Metalindo (Persero), Tbk.	0.263103546	0.100195402
6	PT. Panasia Indo Resources (Persero), Tbk.	0.009923168	-0.121931592
7	PT. Indospring (Persero), Tbk.	0.333162306	0.022479384
8	PT. Jembo Cable Company (Persero), Tbk.	0.402763865	0.042826707
9	PT. KMI Wire and Cable (Persero), Tbk.	0.176081645	0.124037744
10	PT. Kabelindo Murni (Persero), Tbk.	0.281191156	0.029453337

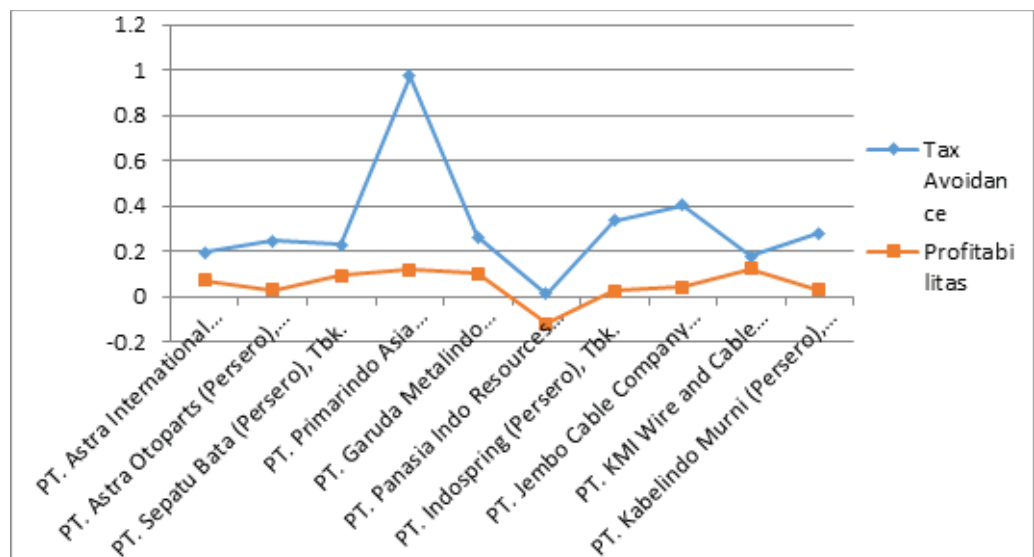


Figure 1: Various Industry Average value 2015-2017.

## 2. Research Purposes

1. To obtain empirical evidence about the influence of sales growth against tax avoidance.
2. To obtain empirical evidence about the influence of profitability on tax avoidance.
3. To obtain empirical evidence about the influence of fiscal loss compensation against tax avoidance.
4. To obtain empirical evidence about the influence of the intensity of fixed assets against tax avoidance.
5. To obtain empirical evidence about the influence of sales growth, profitability, and the intensity of fiscal loss compensation fixed asset simultaneously on tax avoidance.

### 3. Benefits of Research

#### 3.1. Theoretical benefits

1. The results of this study are expected to contribute in the development of accounting knowledge, especially in the field of taxation relating to tax avoidance. And be able to provide additional information, insight, understanding, and a reference in academic circles as an effort to enrich the knowledge and deepen knowledge of the area concerned.
2. This study is expected to provide empirical evidence about the effect of sales growth, profitability, tax loss carryforwards, and the intensity of fixed assets against tax avoidance.

### 4. Literature

#### 4.1. Theoretical basis

##### 4.1.1. Agency theory

Hendriksen and Breda (1992) in Kurniasih and Sari (2013) states the theory of agency is a contractual relationship between the agent (management of a business) and the principal (business owners). Agent perform certain tasks for the principal, the principal has a duty to reward the agent in the form of bonus compensation. According to Jensen and Meckling (1976) in Wahyudi (2014) describes the theory of agency is a contract between one or several principals who delegate authority to others to make decisions in running the company. In the implementation of the contract would arise agency costs (agency costs), the costs incurred so that managers act in harmony with the purpose of the owner, such as contract manufacturing or supervision (Darmadi, 2013).

Implications of agency theory on this research that can be used to explain that the management can not be separated from the practice of tax avoidance. Management did so to maximize profits in order to balance the desires of the company in the form of a maximum profit. In addition it done so performance management is seen to rise from year to year so that it can successfully reach the desired target.

## 4.2. Sales growth

Sales is a much-needed source of income to cover the costs incurred by the company, because there is need for efforts to continuously improve its product sales volume. Each company generally only serves three purposes in making a sale, namely:

1. Achieve targeted sales volume
2. Getting the desired profit
3. Stimulating growth in sales

According to Budiman and Setiyono (2012), sales growth (sales growth) shows the development level of sales from year to year. Therefore, these developments may increase or decrease. Increased growth enables the company will be able to increase the capacity of the company's operations. Conversely when growth slowed to the company will meet obstacles in order to increase its operating capacity.

## 4.3. Profitability

The final goal to be achieved a company's most important is to obtain the maximum profit or gain, in addition to other things. By obtaining the maximum profit as targeted companies could do a lot for the welfare of the owners, employees, and improving product quality and making new investments. To measure the level of profitability of the company, used the ratio of profit or profitability ratios also known by the name of profitability.

According to Kashmir (2014: 195), the intended use of the profitability ratios for both companies and for parties outside the company, namely:

1. To measure or calculate the profits from the company within a certain period
2. To assess the company's earnings position of the previous year by year now
3. To assess the profit development over time
4. To assess the magnitude of the net profit after tax with its own capital
5. To measure productivity across the enterprise funds are used both loans and equity capital.

#### 4.4. Tax Loss Compensation

Compensation for losses is compensation given to entities that suffered losses for not paying taxes in the next period a number of losses that have been recognized or restricted by time. The provisions in the tax regulations in Indonesia noted that the entity be compensated losses of up to five years. This means that if an entity this year, the impairment loss can be compensated up to five (5) years.

According to tax laws, tax losses may be offset in the WP sustained periods will come when WP profit. However, with the consideration of the time value of money, the losses obtained on one or a few companies, but on the other hand will not be helpful to the maximum if there are members of the group of companies that have benefited so group members were taxed significantly.

Compensation for losses in income taxes under the Act No. 36 of 2008 Article 6 paragraph (2) of the income tax.

#### 4.5. The intensity of Fixed Assets

Surya (2012: 149) reveals that the fixed assets (fixed assets) tangible assets owned by the company for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental or for administrative purposes; and hope it can be used more than one period. Pradana (2015) disclose that the assets are the assets used by the company as a business entity to create revenue derived from the company's investment activities.

The intensity of fixed asset ownership could affect the company's tax payments. The intensity of the company's fixed assets investment company illustrates many of the company's fixed assets. Ownership of fixed assets associated with tax avoidance that can reduce tax payments paid by companies for their costs that are deductible depreciation expense is the cost of which could reduce taxable income for taxpayers. deductible expense in taxation stipulated in Article 6 of the Income Tax Act. The intensity of fixed assets in this study can be calculated by dividing total fixed assets of the company as compared to total assets of the company.

#### 4.6. Avoidance of Double Taxation (Tax Avoidance)

le tax avoidance efforts are still included within the context and do not violate tax laws that apply to minimize the amount of tax payable from the current year to the years to come so that it can help improve cash flow and profitability WP.



*tax avoidance* according to the tax rules are not prohibited although often gets the spotlight is not good because it is considered to have a negative connotation or considered less nationalist. Tax avoidance is done in a manner or tax planning strategies and take advantage of gaps or weaknesses of the tax provisions. (Ilyas and Priantara, 2013: 16)

According to Sari (2014) is a scheme of tax avoidance transaction that aimed to minimize the tax burden by exploiting weaknesses (loophole) tax laws of a country. Tax avoidance actions can be performed by any company, do not know the companies that have large profits and companies that have a small profit even profit minus. Tax avoidance is often associated with tax planning (tax planning), both of which use the same legal ways to reduce or even eliminate the tax burden.

## 5. Framework for Thinking and Hypotheses

### 5.1. Framework of thinking

The framework of this study on the relationship between growth in sales, profitability, tax loss carryforwards, and the intensity of fixed assets which is the independent variable (X) and tax avoidance (tax avoidance) as the dependent variable (Y) can be seen in Figure 2.1 below:

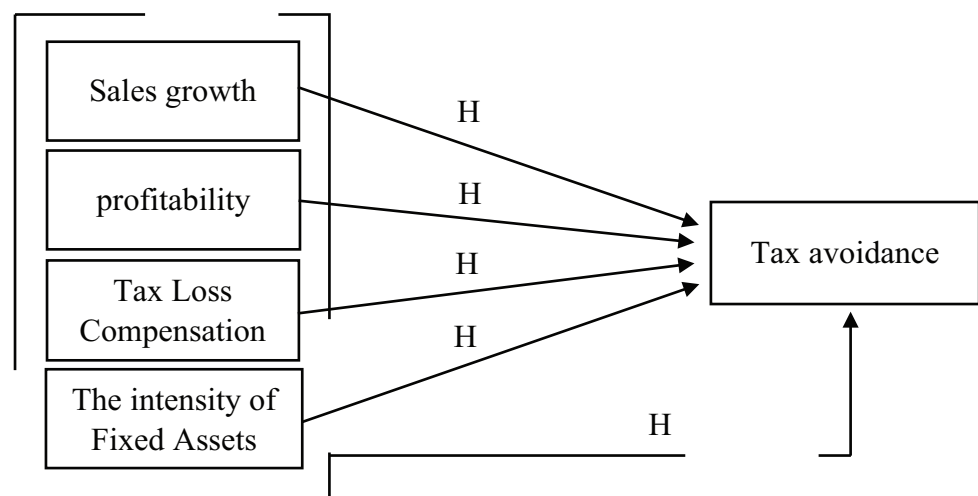


Figure 2: Framework of thinking.

### 5.2. hypothesis

H1: Sales growth effect on tax avoidance

H2: Profitability effect on tax avoidance

H3: fiscal loss compensation effect on tax avoidance

H4: The intensity of fixed assets effect on tax avoidance

H5: sales growth, profitability, tax loss carryforwards, and the intensity of fixed assets simultaneously affect the tax avoidance.

## 6. operationalization of Variables

In Sugiyono, (2016: 38) states variables of the study is an attribute / properties / values of people, objects or activities that have a certain variation defined by the researchers to learn and then drawn conclusions.

The dependent variable / dependent in this research are taxation, the independent variable / independent in this study is the Sales Growth, Profitability, Compensation Tax Loss, and the intensity of Fixed Assets.

Data analysis techniques in this study was performed with computerized testing through Eviews statistics (Econometrics views) 9.0. after the necessary data collected in this study, then the next panel data analysis. Data panel is a combination of cross section data and time series, so that the model can be written as follows (Nachrowi and Usman, 2006: 310):

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta X_{it} + \epsilon_{it}; \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N; \quad t = 1, 2, \dots, T$$

Information:

$\alpha$  = intercept

$\beta$  = variable coefficient

$\epsilon$  = Standard Error

N = Number of observations

T = The amount of time

N x T = The number of panel data

## 7. Research Result

The study was conducted to estimate and analyze the effect of sales growth, profitability, tax loss carryforwards, and the intensity of fixed assets against tax avoidance.

TABLE 2: Operational Variables.

variables	variable concept	Measurement	Scale
Sales Growth (X1)	show sales growth rate of sales growth from year to year. Therefore, these developments may increase or decrease. Increased sales growth will tend to make the company gain a larger profit thereby allowing companies to make tax avoidance. (Budiman and Sentiyono, 2012)	$\frac{\text{Tahun sales} - \text{sales tahun-1}}{\text{Sales tahun-1}}$	ratios
Profitability (X2)	Profitability ratios are ratios used to assess the ability of companies to seek profits. This ratio also provides a measure of the effectiveness of management in a company (Kashmir, 2008: 196)	$\frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{total assets}}$	ratios
Tax Loss Compensation (X3)	Based on Law No. 36 of 2008 Article 6, paragraph 2 of the income tax, that the company has been loss-making in a given accounting period for paying the tax relief.	Can be measured using a dummy variable, which will be given a value of 1 if there is a tax loss carryforwards at the beginning of the year t and the value 0 if there are no tax loss carryforwards at the beginning of t	Nominal
Intensity of Fixed Assets (X4)	The intensity of fixed asset investment company illustrates many of the company's assets that may affect the payment of taxes. Selection of investment in fixed assets on taxation is in terms of depreciation. (Mulyani, 2014)	$\frac{\text{Total fixed assets}}{\text{Total assetsofthecompany}}$	ratios
Tax Avoidance (Y)	Tax avoidance is a business tax savings arising by utilizing the tax provisions that are legal to minimize tax liabilities. (Lim, 2011)	$\frac{\text{Payment of taxes}}{\text{Profit before tax}}$	ratios

Source: The processed data back.

The population used in this research is the company various industry sectors listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange and has a complete financial data for the study from 2015 to 2017.

Furthermore, Table 2 below shows the 27 (twenty seven) companies selected as samples are subsequently analyzed in this study, as follows:

## 8. Data Analysis Results

TABLE 3: Sample Selection with purposive sampling.

Criteria	Total Company
Company various industry sectors listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX)	50
Companies that do not publish annual financial statements or three years in a row	(8)
The financial statements were not audited and edged rupiah	(14)
The financial statements of the company did not have complete data associated with a variable, namely sales growth, profitability, tax loss carryforwards, the intensity of fixed assets, and tax avoidance	(1)
<b>Total Sample Research</b>	<b>27</b>
Source: Data processed	

### 8.1. Description Statistics

Estimates of tax avoidance determinants preceded by a description of the statistical data descriptions of each variable used in this study. Description of the statistical data can be viewed through the table 3 below:

Description of the data to be described in this study consisted of mean, median, maximum, minimum, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis, Jarque-Berra statistic, and the p-value. Values mean, median, maximum, and minimum have different numbers, but the numbers are the highest of the five indicators in the variable CETR of 2.951759 contained in PT. Primarindo Asia Infrastructure (Persero), Tbk in 2015 and the lowest number of -2.052633 contained in PT. Trias Sentosa (Persero), Tbk in 2017.

### 8.2. Analysis of Correlation Between Variables

Furthermore, the correlation analysis between variables according to Sugiyono (2007) was used to determine the relationship between two variables and to determine the direction of the relationship, with the results shown in Table 4 as follows:

Correlation value ranging from -1 to 1 and guidelines to provide interpretation of the correlation coefficient as expressed by Sugiyono (2007) are as follows:

- 0.000 to 0.199 = very low;
- 0.200 to 0.399 = low;
- 0.400 to 0.599 = moderate;
- 0.600 to 0.799 = strong, and
- 0.800 to 1.000 = very strong.

TABLE 4: Study Sample Period 2015-2017.

No.	Issuer code	Issuer name
1	ASII	PT. Astra International (Persero), Tbk.
2	AUTO	PT. Astra Otoparts (Persero), Tbk.
3	BRICK	PT. Bata Shoe (Persero), Tbk.
4	BIMA	PT. Primarindo Asia Infrastructure (Persero), Tbk.
5	BOLT	PT. Garuda Metalindo (Persero), Tbk.
6	HDTX	PT. Pania Indonesia Resources (Persero), Tbk.
7	INDS	PT. Indospring (Persero), Tbk.
8	JECC	PT. Jembo Cable Company (Persero), Tbk.
9	KBLI	PT. KMI Wire and Cable (Persero), Tbk.
10	KBLM	PT. Pure Kabelindo (Persero), Tbk.
11	Krah	PT. Grand Kartech (Persero), Tbk.
12	MPMX	PT. MustikaPinasthika Partners (Persero), Tbk.
13	MYTX	PT. Asia Pacific Investama (Persero), Tbk.
14	NIPS	PT. Nipress (Persero), Tbk.
15	RICY	PT. Ricky Putra Globlindo (Persero), Tbk.
16	SCCO	PT. Supreme Cable Manufacturing & Commerce (Persero), Tbk.
17	SMSM	PT. Congratulations Perfect (Persero), Tbk.
18	SSTM	PT. Sunson Textile Manufacturer (Persero), Tbk.
19	STAR	PT. Star Petrochem (Persero), Tbk.
20	TGKA	PT. TigaraksaSatria (Persero), Tbk.
21	TOTL	PT. Total BangunPersada (Persero), Tbk.
22	TRIS	PT. Trident International (Persero), Tbk.
23	TRST	PT. Trias Sentosa (Persero), Tbk.
24	TURI	PT. Tunas (Persero), Tbk.
25	UNIT	PT. Nusantara Inti Corpora (Persero), Tbk.
26	UNTR	PT. United Tractors (Persero), Tbk.
27	VOKS	PT. Electric voxels (Persero), Tbk.

Source: www.idx.co.id

Furthermore, a positive value indicates a relationship in the same direction and negative values indicate an inverse relationship.

Based on Table 4 the correlation between variables can be interpreted variables that have the highest correlation coefficient is between PPENJ and ROA with the coefficient value of 0.282603 or lower closeness of the relationship and the positive sign shows

TABLE 5: Description Statistics.

	CETR?	PPENJ?	ROA?	KRF?	IAT?
mean	0.278572	0.021881	0.041620	0.271605	0.346689
median	0.248714	0.035279	0.037107	0.000000	0.294408
maximum	2.951759	0.417661	0.227307	1.000000	0.901820
Minimum	-2.052633	-0.500012	-0.220089	0.000000	0.035599
Std. Dev.	0.464571	0.149125	0.078732	0.447559	0.198319
skewness	0.840578	-0.363954	-0.472045	1.026986	0.707389
kurtosis	22.28744	4.088426	5.055620	2.054700	2.967342
Jarque-Bera	1265.057	5.786512	17.26947	17.25432	6.758997
probability	0.000000	0.055396	0.000178	0.000179	0.034065
Sum	22.56432	1.772321	3.371207	22.00000	28.08184
Sum Sq. Dev.	17.26608	1.779069	0.495894	16.02469	3.146428
Observations	81	81	81	81	81
Cross sections	27	27	27	27	27

Source: Data processed

TABLE 6: Analysis of Correlation Between Variables.

	CETR	PPENJ	ROA	KRF	IAT
CETR	1.000000	-0.183503	-0.058082	0.141020	-0.146344
PPENJ	-0.183503	1.000000	0.282603	-0.123829	-0.063396
ROA	-0.058082	0.282603	1.000000	-0.286818	-0.548163
KRF	0.141020	-0.123829	-0.286818	1.000000	0.169460
IAT	-0.146344	-0.063396	-0.548163	0.169460	1.000000

Source: Processed Data

the direction that direction. While the variable that has the lowest correlation coefficient is between ROA and the IAT with a value of coefficient of -0.548163 or closeness of relationship and with a negative sign indicates an inverse relationship.

### 8.3. Selection of Panel Data Regression Model

This study uses panel data regression model that consists of three models, namely Common Effect Model (Pooled Least Square), Fixed Effects Model (FEM) and Random Effects Model (REM). To determine which approach is best regression model according to the research data should be tested in pairs each model, including:

Based on test results in pairs of the three models, then in table 5 it can be concluded that the model used in panel data regression to estimate the effect of sales growth, profitability, tax loss carryforwards, and the intensity of fixed assets against tax avoidance in 27 companies operating the various sectors of the industry into the sample in research during the period 2015-2017, is the fixed effect model.

TABLE 7: Conclusion Testing Panel Data Regression Model CETR As Dependent Variables.

Method	examination	result
<i>Chow Test</i>	<i>Common Effect vs. Fixed Effect</i>	<i>fixed Effect</i>
<i>Lagrange Multiplier Test</i>	<i>Common Effect vs. Random Effect</i>	<i>Common Effect</i>
<i>Hausman Test</i>	<i>Fixed vs. Random Effect Effect</i>	<i>fixed Effect</i>

Source: Data processed

### 8.4. Analysis of Panel Data Regression Model Estimation

Based on testing performed in pairs it can be seen that the panel data regression models were used to estimate the effect of sales growth, profitability, tax loss carryforwards, and the intensity of fixed assets against tax avoidance is the fixed effect model.

Fixed effect model used in this study is a model that eliminates the problem of heteroscedasticity performed by using the residual mengkonstantakan white-heteroscedasticity, while the autocorrelation problem was not required in the fixed effect model so that it can be ignored (Nachrowi, 2006).

The results of the panel data regression estimation using a fixed effect model can be viewed through the table 6 below:

TABLE 8: Estimation of Factors Affecting Tax Avoidance Fixed Effect Method White Cross-Sections (No-Heteroscedasticity).

variable	coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.650309	0.073690	8.824930	0.0000
PPENJ?	0.233302	0.067902	3.435860	0.0012
ROA?	-3.765888	0.699763	-5.381665	0.0000
KRF?	0.068552	0.029506	2.323342	0.0243
IAT?	-0.688585	0.156312	-4.405191	0.0001
Fixed Effects (Cross)				
_ASII-C	-0.099145			
_AUTO-C	-0.127631			
_BATA-C	0.119661			
_BIMA-C	0.856765			

variable	coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
_BOLT-C	0.309377			
_HDTX-C	-0.591467			
_INDS-C	0.111623			
_JECC-C	0.075379			
_KBLI-C	0.176133			
_KBLM-C	0.034858			
_KRAH-C	-0.345600			
_MPMX-C	-0.041205			
_MYTX-C	-0.697139			
_NIPS-C	-0.034185			
_RICY-C	-0.070923			
_SCCO-C	0.097423			
_SMSM-C	0.563527			
_SSTM-C	-0.204522			
_STAR-C	0.592485			
_TGKA-C	-0.113637			
_TOTL-C	-0.342865			
_TRIS-C	-0.036201			
_TRST-C	-0.855282			
_TURI-C	0.114468			
_UNIT-C	0.378057			
_UNTR-C	0.020964			
_VOKS-C	0.109084			
Effects Specification				
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
weighted Statistics				
R-squared	0.837667	Mean dependent var		1.358066
Adjusted R-squared	0.740268	SD dependent var		2.490498
SE of regression	0.338896	Sum squared resid		5.742537
F-statistic	8.600324	Durbin-Watson stat		2.726980
Prob (F-statistic)	0.000000			
unweighted Statistics				
R-squared	0.492788	Mean dependent var		0.278572
Sum squared resid	8.757566	Durbin-Watson stat		1.920272
Source: Processed Data				



## 8.5. Estimation of Panel Data Regression Model Partial

The estimation results of the effect of sales growth, profitability, tax loss carryforwards, and the intensity of fixed assets against tax avoidance with the fixed effect model based on the table 4:12 can be written in the form of the following equation:

$$CETR = [C_i + 0.650309] + 0.233302 * PPENJ - 3.765888 * ROA + * KRF0.068552 - 0.688585 * IAT + \epsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

$C_i$  = Constant Fixed Effect firm  $i$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, 27$ .

Further testing against a panel data regression coefficient partially by using the  $t$  test.  $t$  test carried out to determine whether each independent variable affecting tax avoidance partially with an alpha level of 5% ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ).

Based on panel data regression equation fixed effect models for each company, it can be summed up as follows:

1. Companies that have an average change of the biggest tax avoidance during the period 2015-2017 there PT. Primarindo Asia Infrastructure (Persero), Tbk with a total constant value of

$$[C_i + 0.650390] = 0.856765 + 0.650390 = 1.507074$$

2. Companies that have an average smallest changes in tax avoidance during the period 2015-2017 is PT. Trias Sentosa (Persero), Tbk with a total constant value of

$$[C_i + 0.650309] = -0.855282 + 0.650309 = -0.204973$$

## 9. Discussion

Based on the model used in panel data regression to estimate the effect of sales growth, profitability, tax loss carryforwards, and the intensity of fixed assets against tax avoidance in various industry sectors 27 companies sampled in the study during the period from 2015 to 2017, can be described in Table 7 below this:

From Table 7 can be described the results as follows:

### 9.1. The influence of the Sales Growth Tax Avoidance

Based on the results of the study proved that the variable sales growth and significant positive effect on tax avoidance, this suggests that the H1 accepted which means higher sales growth will further encourage companies to commit tax avoidance. This study is

TABLE 9: Effect of Sales Growth, Profitability, Compensation Tax Loss, and the intensity of Fixed Assets on Tax Avoidance.

variables Independent	Dependent variables Tax avoidance		
	Coefficient Regression	Prob.	Sig / Not Significant
Sales growth	0.233302	0.0012	Sig.
profitability	-3.765888	0.0000	Sig.
Tax Loss Compensation	0.068552	0.0243	Sig.
The intensity of Fixed Assets	-0.688585	0.0001	Sig.

Source: Processed Data

in line with research conducted by Dewinta and Setiawan (2016), Paulina and Febrianti (2017), Purwanti and Sugiyarti (2017), and Silvia (2017).

Sales growth is said to be influential on tax avoidance, because the higher the sales, the greater the revenue earned it causes the tax burden borne by the company will be growing. Every company wants a big profits or income from operations. Based on agency theory, the agent will try to manage the tax burden that does not diminish its performance compensation as a result of sales growth.

### 9.2. Profitability influence on the Avoidance of Double Taxation

Based on the results of the study proved that the profitability of a significant negative effect on tax avoidance, which means the higher profitability of the company will further minimize the possibility of tax avoidance. This study is in line with research conducted by Agusti (2014), Saifuddin and nuetral (2016), Paulina and Febrianti (2017), Alice (2017), and Hidayat (2018).

Companies that have high profitability had the opportunity to position themselves in tax planning (tax planning) which will reduce the amount of tax liability burden (Chen et al, 2010). Agency theory spurred the agent for improving corporate profits, ROA is an indicator of the company to generate profits, so that ROA is an important factor in the imposition of income tax for companies.

### 9.3. Tax Loss Compensation Effect on Tax Avoidance

Based upon the results of the study proved that the tax loss carryforwards positive and significant effect on tax avoidance, this shows that if there is a tax loss carryforwards, the

company will use it for tax avoidance. This research is contrary to research conducted by Sundari and Apriliana (2017) which concludes that the tax loss carryforwards no significant effect on tax avoidance, that is to say whether or not the tax loss carryforwards will not affect tax avoidance. But in line with research conducted by Ginting (2016) and Saifuddin and nuetral (2016).

Companies that lose money in a given accounting period in paying tax relief facilities. A tax year tax losses can be offset by income tax starting in the next row up to five years.

#### **9.4. Effect of Intensity of Fixed Assets on Tax Avoidance**

The results showed that the intensity of fixed assets and a significant negative effect on tax avoidance, in which it indicates that the greater the intensity of fixed assets more it will minimize the possibility of the company for tax avoidance. This study is in line with research conducted by Dharma and Andriana (2016) and Purwanti and Sugiyarti (2017).

Fixed asset intensity effect on tax avoidance, because the larger intenistas fixed assets owned by the company, the greater the depreciation expenses will be obtained and the more likely the depreciation expenses will reduce the corporate tax burden in fiscal reconciliation. Therefore, companies with large fixed asset intensity has a high CETR, either approaching or exceeding the corporate income tax rate is 25%, then the level of activity of tax avoidance (tax avoidance) lower.

#### **9.5. Effect of Sales Growth, Profitability, Compensation Tax Loss, Fixed Assets intensity against Tax Avoidance**

Based on the results that variable sales growth, profitability, tax loss carryforwards, and the intensity of fixed assets have a positive effect simultaneously against tax avoidance. This is indicated by the results of determination coefficient  $R^2$  of 0.837667 then this indicates that the test of tax avoidance can be explained by variable sales growth, profitability, tax loss carryforwards, and the intensity of fixed assets amounted to 83.77% and the remaining 16.23% influenced by other factors outside of this regression model.

### **10. Reflections Tauhid**

Tax word in Arabic is called Adh-dharibah meaning levies drawn from the people by the tax collector. According to Imam Al-Ghazali, a tax is what is required by the authorities

(Muslim government) to people draw from their rich with what is considered to meet (the needs of the community and the general Neagra) when there is no cash in the treasury.

In the history of the religion of Islam, the tax only for the non-Muslims for the sake of safety and comfort of their living under Islamic rule. The prevailing tax period of Muslim rule in advance is al Jiziyah (tributary of the scribes to the Islamic government), al Usyur (customs for traders non-Muslims into the Islamic state), and al Kharaj (taxes on land owned by the Islamic government), While the tax that we know today in our country is the income tax, property tax, value pertambahan tax, goods and services tax, sales tax on luxury goods, and so on.

There are two different scholarly opinion on this point, the first opinion is not allowed to impose taxes on the Muslims because the Muslims have been charged with the charity. This is confirmed by the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad:

*"Do not do injustice (he uttered three times). Surely no one's possessions Muslim halal except the willingness of their owners." (HR. Imam Ahmad V / 72 no.20714, and in-kan-Saheeh by Al-Albani in SaheehwaDha'ifJami'ushShagir no.7662, and in Irwa'alGhalil no.1761 and 1459).*

From the hadith above, it is clear that the tax is now imposed on the Muslims not supposed to be collected as tax collection is not based on meetings with Muslims on the willingness of his property withdrawn by the state.

Allah says:

*This means:"O ye who believe, do not eat each other neighbor's property by way of vanity, except by way of commerce that goes with the same love-love between you. And do not kill yourselves; surely Allah is Merciful to you."  
(Surah AnNisa: 29)*

Imam Muslim narrated a hadith which tells execution of stoning for adultery (a woman from Ghamid), after the woman decided to be stoned, come Khalid bin Walid radi 'anhu approached the woman by throwing stones at him, and then the woman's blood was on clothes Khalid, then Khalid angrily chided him, the Prophet SAW said:

*"By the One that my soul is in His hands, actually she has truly repented, assuming a tax collector to repent as the repentance of the woman, undoubtedly his sins will be forgiven." (HR. Muslim III / 1321 No: 1695, and Abu Daud II / 557 no.4442, and in-authentic-kan by Shaykh al-Albani in Silsilah al-ahadith Ash-Shahihah pp. 715-716).*

## 11. Conclusion

Based on the analysis and discussion in the previous sections above the conclusions of this study are as follows:

### 11.1. Sales growth effect on tax avoidance in a positive and significant

This finding is consistent with research hypothesis which states that affect the sales growth of tax avoidance in manufacturing various industry sectors (see table 4.12).

### 11.2. Profitability effect on tax avoidance in a negative and significant

Profitability has the most dominant effect compared with other independent variables influencing tax avoidance. This finding is consistent with research hypothesis which states that affect the profitability of tax avoidance in manufacturing various industry sectors (see table 4.12).

### 11.3. Tax loss carryforwards effect on tax avoidance in a positive and significant

Variable tax loss carryforwards had the most influence is small compared other independent variables influencing tax avoidance. This finding is consistent with research hypothesis which states that the tax loss carryforwards effect on tax avoidance in manufacturing various industry sectors (see table 4.12).

### 11.4. Fixed asset intensity effect on tax avoidance in a negative and significant

This finding is consistent with research hypothesis which states that the intensity of fixed assets effect on tax avoidance in manufacturing various industry sectors (see table 4.12).

### **11.5. All independent variables (sales growth, profitability, tax loss carryforwards, and the intensity of fixed assets) jointly affect significantly and accounted for 83.77% of the tax avoidance**

This study is in line with the research hypothesis which states that the sales growth, profitability, tax loss carryforwards, and the intensity of fixed assets against tax avoidance in manufacturing various industry sectors (see table 4.12).

## **12. Limitations**

Limitations of this study include the following:

1. The independent variables that affect tax avoidance still covers a limited number, because there are many other factors that potentially influence.
2. The object of this study is limited to the company various industry sectors listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange so it can not be generalized across all sectors.
3. Period of this study used only 3 years of observations in 2015 until 2017, so that the amount of sample is only three times the number of samples of the company, which is 81.

## **13. Suggestion**

As for suggestions that researchers ask for further studies to look at the tax avoidance committed a company is as follows:

1. This study can be expanded by adding other independent variables that affect tax avoidance.
2. Related to the number of samples and the study period, in order to seek further more the number of samples with a longer study period so that the results are better.
3. Researchers can then use other measurement techniques in calculating tax avoidance in addition to CETR (Cash Effective Tax Rate).

As for suggestions that researchers ask the other parties to see their tax avoidance do a company as follows:

1. For the Directorate General of Taxation to better supervise the implementation of the company's tax liability. There are factors as indications of tax avoidance by management companies. Companies that have high levels of sales growth, profitabilitas, tax loss carryforwards, and high intensity of fixed assets can be indicted for tax avoidance.
2. For investors to be more careful in choosing the company when it would invest because the company that has a sales growth rate, profitabilitas, tax loss carryforwards, and high intensity of fixed assets can be indicted for tax avoidance.
3. Should the government through the Directorate General of Taxes periodically review tax rules that exist so as to narrow the gap to commit acts of tax avoidance by the taxpayer both legally and illegal.
4. For each taxpayer, in particular corporate taxpayers in order to define the activities of tax avoidance as an activity streamline the tax burden is not solely to avoid taxes or still within the limits of good business habits without violating tax laws.

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