Taxation and Public Finance
e-ISSN: 3031-7665
Homepage: https://sanscientific.com/journal/index.php/tpf
2(2) 105-116 (2025)
https://doi.org/10.58777/tpf.v2i2.366

Research Article

Impact of Sales Growth, Corporate Risk, Profitability, and Liquidity on Tax Avoidance Strategies

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Received: 14-12-2024; Accepted: 13-06-2025

Abstract
This study seeks to examine the impact of sales growth, company risk, profitability, and liquidity on tax avoidance. The research focuses on manufacturing firms within the pharmaceutical and healthcare sectors. Employing a quantitative research methodology, the study drew its sample from 10 firms selected through purposive sampling. Secondary data were gathered from the financial statements of these firms. The analysis was conducted using multiple linear regression techniques, incorporating descriptive statistical analysis, classical assumption tests, and hypothesis testing. The findings from the regression analysis indicate that both sales growth and profitability have a negative effect on tax avoidance. At the same time, company risk and liquidity do not significantly influence tax avoidance. This study contributes empirically to the understanding of how internal company factors, such as sales growth and profitability, affect tax avoidance strategies, specifically in the pharmaceutical and healthcare manufacturing sectors in Indonesia. Additionally, it serves as a practical reference for more ethical and effective tax planning. The managerial implications suggest that firms should carefully manage these factors to achieve a balance between optimizing tax liabilities and meeting their tax obligations.

Keywords: Tax Avoidance, Sales Growth, Corporate Risk, Profitability, Liquidity.

JEL Classification: H26, M41, G32

How to cite: Sari, I. R., Madjid, S., (2025). Impact of Sales Growth, Corporate Risk, Profitability, and Liquidity on Tax Avoidance Strategies, *Taxation and Public Finance (TPF) 2(2)*, 105-116

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1. Introduction

Indonesia is a developing nation with the world's third-largest population. The country is rich in natural resources, a benefit of its strategic geographical location that positions the Indonesian region as a critical hub for global trade (Kompas, 2020). As noted by Meiranto and Nugraha (2019), Indonesia's advantageous conditions attract significant interest from various firms looking to establish their operations in the country. This includes both domestic and foreign businesses, which can contribute to government revenue through tax revenues.

The government holds high expectations for optimizing Indonesia's potential as a significant source of income to finance state expenditures. Tax revenue stands out as one of the primary streams of revenue within the country (Vestari and Taiwan, 2021). With the funds generated from taxes, the government can support programs aimed at promoting economic growth through infrastructure development, public assets, and various public facilities. Given the critical role of taxes for the state, the Indonesian government seeks to enhance tax optimization; however, efforts to increase tax revenues are accompanied by several challenges (Rahma Sari & Madjid, 2023)(Muzakki and Darsono, 2018).

The challenge the government faces in optimizing tax revenue arises from the differing interests of taxpayers and governmental bodies. For taxpayers, particularly firms, taxes represent a cost or burden that diminishes their net profit. Consequently, when a company generates substantial profits, the income tax it contributes to the state treasury also increases. As a result, firms will naturally seek to minimize their tax liabilities. Conversely, the government relies on these tax revenues to fund its operations, making adequate funding a paramount need (Salsabilla et al., 2023)(Ridho, 2017).

Charge Arranging is the introductory step in assessing administration, where charge controls are collected and investigated to choose the sort of tax-saving measures to be taken. The essential reason of charge arranging is to play down assess risk. Assess evasion is an exertion to maintain a strategic distance from charges that's carried out lawfully and securely for citizens since it does not strife with assess arrangements where the strategies and procedures utilized tend to abuse shortcomings (dim zones) contained in the laws and assess directions themselves to decrease the sum of assess owed (Djama & Madjid, 2024)(Pohan, 2019). The assessed assess evasion in this think about is calculated utilizing the CETR (Cash Viable Assess Rate), as in past ponders conducted by Handayani (2018) and Tebiono and Sukadana (2019), which state that the higher the CETR esteem, the lower the charge shirking measures taken by the company.

Agreeing to inquire about conducted by Puspitasari and Njit (2022), Hidayat (2018), Susanti (2018) and Oktamawati (2017), it expressed that deals development influences charge evasion. This finding is since, concurring to him, firms with an expanding deals development rate tend to have superior execution. An increment in company benefits that has expanded implies that the charge the company must pay will be more noteworthy, so the company will tend to require assess evasion activities.

In differentiate to the comes about of inquire about conducted by Swingly and Sukartha (2017), which expressed that deals development does not influence assess shirking. Firms that hone assess shirking often consider a few dangers that must be confronted. Corporate hazard alludes to the instability of a company's profit, which can be measured utilizing the standard deviation equation. Hence, it can be deciphered that corporate hazard could be a deviation or standard deviation from profit. Whether the deviation is less than arranged (drawback hazard) or more than arranged (potential upside), the more prominent the standard deviation of the company's profit, the more prominent the company's hazard. The impact of corporate chance on assessing shirking is that in the event that administration arrangement permits the company to require dangers, it can carry out all corporate exercises through financing from exterior sources. Hence, the company's obligation level will be tall, which is able diminish the charge burden (Sulistyowati et al., 2024) (Moeljono, 2020).

Hence, the essential objective of this think about is to look at the efect of deals development, company hazard, productivity, and liquidity on charge shirking methodologies in pharmaceutical and wellbeing sub-sector fabricating firms recorded on the Indonesia Stock Trade for the period 2018–2021. This ponder makes a critical commitment to the writing on tax assessment and corporate funds by highlighting how budgetary variables and operational dangers impact firms' inclination to lock in in charge evasion. By utilizing a quantitative approach and utilizing board information, this study comes about are anticipated to supply a down-to-earth reference for company administration and policymakers in planning viable charge administration techniques that comply with pertinent laws and controls.

2. Literature Review and Hypothesis

Literature Review

Agency Theory

Agency theory describes the contractual relationship between a principal and an agent. The principal is the entity that assigns a mandate or order to the agent to act on its behalf. In contrast, the agent is the party entrusted by the principal to manage the organization (Supriyono, 2018). According to Jensen (2019), agency theory illustrates the working relationship between the authority-granting party (the principal) and the authority-receiving party (the agent). The differing interests between the state and taxpayers, as outlined in agency theory, can lead to instances where taxpayers do not fully comply with tax regulations, potentially engaging in legal tax evasion (Santosa, 2020)(Diantari and Ulupui, 2018). The state's objective is to ensure that taxpayers meet their tax obligations as fully as possible, which directly influences state revenues (Dewinta and Setiawan, 2019). Conversely, taxpayers aim to minimize their tax payments since taxes represent a burden that decreases the company's income or net profit (Dharma and Ardiana, 2017).

Tax Planning

According to Pohan (2019), tax planning is the initial stage of conducting a systematic analysis of various tax treatment alternatives with the aim of fulfilling minimum tax obligations. Efforts to implement tax obligations should be aligned with effective tax management practices (Djama & Madjid, 2024).

Tax Avoidance

According to Pohan (2019) and (Lo et al., 2010), tax avoidance is an effort to avoid taxes that is carried out legally and safely for taxpayers because it does not conflict with tax provisions, where the methods and techniques used tend to exploit weaknesses (grey areas) contained in Law Number 16 of 2009 concerning General Provisions and Tax Procedures in Article 1 paragraph 1, to reduce the amount of tax owed. According to Tebiono and Sukadana (2019), tax avoidance refers to an effort made by taxpayers to reduce their tax debt without violating laws and regulations.

Sales Growth

According to Kasmir (2018), sales growth is a ratio that describes a company's ability to maintain its economic position during the economy and its business sector. Firms with relatively stable sales can more safely obtain more loans and bear higher fixed costs compared to firms with unstable sales (Hidayat, 2018). According to Subramanyam (2018) and (Albart et al., 2020), Sales growth analysis examines trends in sales across segments, providing useful insights into profitability. Sales growth is often the result of one or more factors, including price changes, volume changes, acquisitions or divestments, and exchange rate fluctuations.

Corporate Risk

According to Brigham and Huston (2017), "Business risk is the most critical determinant of capital structure, reflecting the inherent risks associated with a firm's operations, regardless of its use of debt financing." Corporate risk refers to the uncertainty that may lead to a company's performance falling short of expectations (Zuesty, 2018). Faramitha et al. (2020) describe corporate risk as the volatility of a company's earnings, which can be quantified using the standard deviation formula. This form of risk is indicative of the policies enacted by the company's leadership, suggesting whether they adopt a risk-taking or risk-averse approach (Laksono and Etty, 2022). Furthermore, Sari and Supadmi (2016) contend that corporate risk can be assessed through a company's performance, as evidenced in its financial reports.

Profitability

According to Kasmir (2018), the profitability ratio is a ratio that assesses a company's ability to seek profit. This ratio can also serve as a measure of a company's management effectiveness. This ratio shows the ability of the company's assets to generate net profit (Kurniasih & Ratna Sari, 2018).

According to Septiani (2017), the ROA ratio measures the company's ability to generate net profit based on a certain level of assets. According to Kasmiati & Santosa (2019), profitability indicates how effectively assets contribute to generating net profit.

Liquidity

Santosa et al. (2022) find that the liquidity ratio, also referred to as the working capital ratio, is a measure used to assess a company's liquidity. Liquidity is a measure that assesses the extent to which current assets are sufficient to cover short-term liabilities that are due soon (Kasmir, 2018). Meanwhile, according to Hery (2018), liquidity is a measure used to assess a company's ability to meet its short-term liabilities that are due soon by utilizing its total current assets. According to Hanafi and Halim (2018), liquidity is calculated by dividing current assets by current liabilities.

Hypothesis

The Effect of Sales Growth on Tax Avoidance

Agreeing to Zelvia et al. (2021), deals development outlines a company's capacity to preserve its financial position from year to year. The more noteworthy the deals volume of a company, the more prominent the company's deals development is expected to have expanded. The company's expanded benefit implies that the charge it must pay will be more prominent, so it'll tend to require assess shirking activities.

This conclusion is backed by the comes about of inquire about conducted by Susanti (2018), which states that deals development encompasses a positive impact on charge shirking by firms. Firms with an expanding deals development rate tend to have superior execution. An increment within the company's benefit that comes about in higher benefits implies that the assess the company must pay will too be greater, leading the company to require assess shirking activities. The comes about of the same consider conducted by Dewinta and Setiawan (2019) expressed that deals development features a positive impact on assess evasion, meaning that the higher the deals development, the higher the assess evasion action of a company since firms with generally expansive deals levels will give openings to get expansive benefits as well.

The Effect of Corporate Risk on Tax Avoidance

Concurring to Laksono and Etty (2022), corporate hazard reflects the approaches taken by corporate pioneers. The arrangements actualized by corporate pioneers can demonstrate whether the pioneer encompasses a risk-taking or risk-averse character. When corporate officials are risk-takers, they tend to require tall dangers with the potential for huge benefits, in this manner minimizing their company's assess burden. Alternately, the risk-averse nature recommends that corporate officials will tend to consider lower dangers by minimizing assess shirking activities compared to undertaking high-risk charge evasion (Romadona & Setiyorini, 2020). This conclusion is bolstered by the comes about of inquire about conducted by Ichsan and Masripah (2022), which expressed that corporate chance incorporates a noteworthy positive impact on assess shirking. The comes about of the same think about conducted by Asih and Darmawati (2021) expressed that corporate chance contains a positive impact on assess shirking. The comes about of past ponders demonstrate that firms with tall hazard tend to have risk-taking corporate administration, which leads them to require charge evasion activities (Putri et al., 2018).

The Effect of Profitability on Tax Avoidance

Concurring to Prapitasari and Safrida (2019), benefit can demonstrate the level of benefit a company accomplishes. When a company creates a tall benefit, the assess installments it must make will increment, which in turn increments the probability that administration may have a crave to dodge charges due to these endeavors to preserve tall benefits. This conclusion is bolstered by the comes about of inquire about conducted by Faizah and Adhivinna (2017) and Damayanti and Susanto (2020), which state that return on resources features a positive impact on charge evasion. Concurring to Handayani's inquire about (2018), the higher the level of Return on Resources (ROA), the higher the level of assess shirking since the company can oversee its resources well so that it benefits from charge motivating forces and other assess breaks so that the company can be said to be dodging charge.

The Effect of Liquidity on Tax Avoidance
Agreeing to Kasmir (2018), the liquidity measures a company's capacity to pay its short-term liabilities or obligations that are due quickly when charged in full. Concurring to Suyanto and Supramono (2018), firms with tall liquidity demonstrate the company's tall capacity to meet short-term obligations. This finding demonstrates that the company's accounts are in a solid condition, with no issues with respect to cash stream, permitting them to cover costs that emerge, such as charges. In this case, the plausibility of the company maintaining a strategic distance from assess is moderately moo. On the off chance that liquidity is destitute or moo, the level of assess shirking is higher, as upheld by past investigate conducted by Purwanto (2017), which found that the liquidity contains a negative impact on assess shirking. This finding is since firms encountering liquidity challenges are likely to maintain a strategic distance from charges.

Conceptual Framework
Based on the previous description, the following is the framework of thought used in this study:

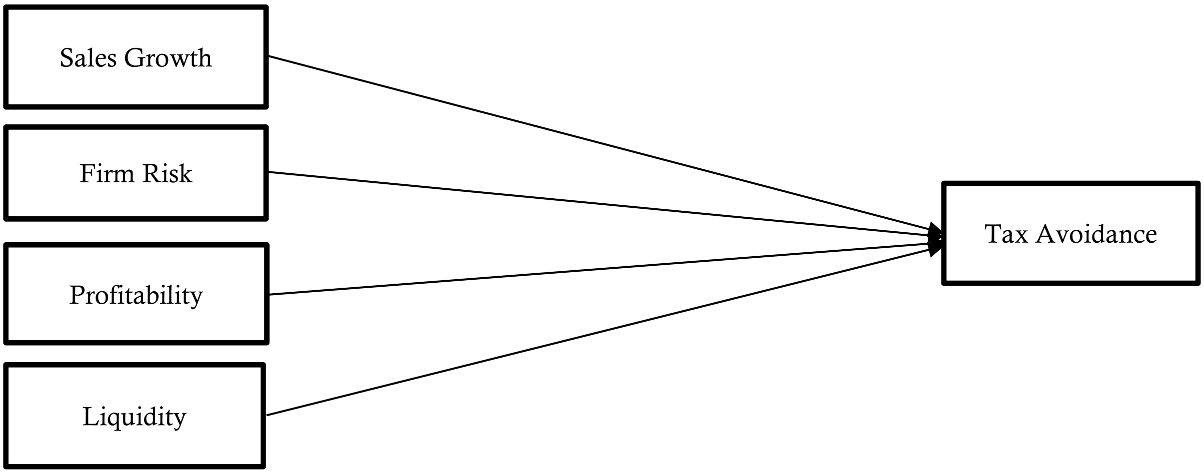

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

3. Data and Method

Type of Research
The type of research employed in this study is descriptive. The research method employed in this study is quantitative, and the approach used is explanatory research. Therefore, the researcher will conduct a hypothesis test proposed by the researcher, which will later explain the relationship between variables and the influence that appears between independent variables, namely sales growth, company risk, return on assets, and liquidity, on the dependent variable, namely tax avoidance.

Data Types and Data Sources
The type of data in this study is secondary data. In this study, the secondary data sources are annual financial reports and performance summaries that meet the sample criteria that publish their complete annual financial reports on www.idx.co.id during the 2018-2021 period.

Data Collection Techniques
The data collection technique used in this study is the documentation technique. Documentation is carried out by collecting the required data, which must, of course, be related to the research being studied. First, collect supporting data, such as previous research journals, literature, reference materials, published financial reports, and other relevant information. Second, collecting secondary data in the form of annual financial reports on www.idx.co.id and the company's website.

Population and Sample

Population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain quantities and characteristics, as determined by researchers, to be studied, and then conclusions are drawn (Sugiyono, 2019). The population in this study consisted of 28 pharmaceutical and health sub-sector manufacturing firms listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period from 2018 to 2021. A sample is a subset of the numbers and characteristics possessed by the population (Sugiyono, 2019). The sampling procedure used in this study is purposive sampling.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The examination strategy utilized in this ponder may be a numerous straight relapse demonstrate. Concurring to Ghozali (2018), this numerous straight relapse examination points to supply a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between free factors and subordinate factors in connection to execution in each. The relapse examination strategy is utilized in this consider since it can test the synchronous and halfway impact of a few free variables such as deals development, company chance, ROA, and liquidity on the subordinate variable, specifically charge evasion, in this way giving a comprehensive picture of the relationship between budgetary variables and corporate charge evasion methodologies. The relapse condition equation utilized is as takes after:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 SG + \beta_2 CR + \beta_3 ROA + \beta_4 CRT + \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

4. Results

Normality Test

There are two methods for determining whether the residual is normally distributed: graphical analysis and statistical tests. In this study, the statistical test used is the non-parametric Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) statistical test, specifically the asymptotic version. The Sig 2-tailed value shows more than 0.05, indicating that the data is normally distributed. The following are the results of the normality test:

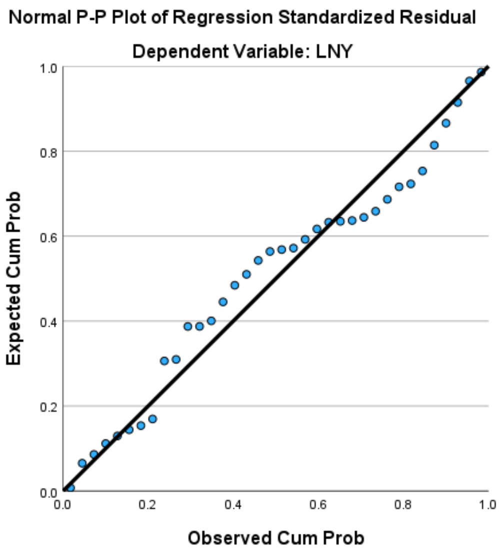

Figure 2. Normality Test Results

Based on the results of the normality test with graphic analysis, carried out by examining the P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residuals in Figure 2, the data points are spread around the diagonal line and follow its direction.

Multicollinearity Test

In a good regression model, there should be no correlation between the independent variables. To detect whether the linear regression model experiences multicollinearity by looking at the tolerance value and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) for each independent variable, namely, if the tolerance value> 0.10 and VIF <10, then it can be interpreted that there is no multicollinearity in the study. The results of the multicollinearity test can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Multicollinearity Test Results

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Sales Growth	0.781	1.281
	Firm Risk	0.132	7.565
	ROA	0.109	9.183
	Current Ratio	0.588	1.700

Source: Data processing results (2023)

Based on Table 1 above, the results of the tolerance value calculation indicate that none of the independent variables have a tolerance value of less than 0.10, specifically 0.781 for the sales growth variable, 0.132 for the company risk variable, 0.109 for the return on assets variable, and 0.588 for the liquidity variable. The results of the VIF calculation also show that none of the independent variables have a VIF value exceeding 10, namely 1.281 for the sales growth variable, 7.565 for the company risk variable, 9.183 for the return on assets variable, and 1.700 for the liquidity variable. So, there are no symptoms of multicollinearity between the independent variables in the regression model.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The detection of heteroscedasticity can be determined by examining the presence or absence of specific patterns in the scatterplot graph between SRESID and ZPRED, which have been predicted. The results of the heteroscedasticity test on the regression model can be explained as follows:

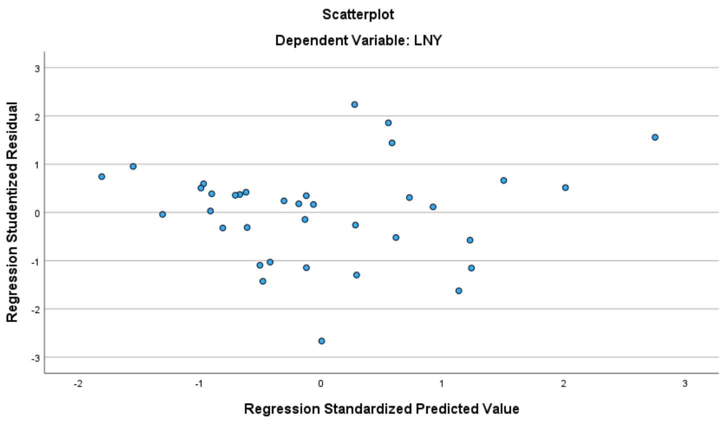

Figure 3. Heteroscedasticity Test

Based on Figure 3, the scatterplot test indicates that the sample data is randomly distributed and does not form a particular pattern; the data is spread above and below the value 0 on the Y-axis. Therefore, the data used in this study do not exhibit symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Autocorrelation Test

A good regression model is free from autocorrelation. This test method uses a run test if the asymp. Sig. If the p-value is greater than 0.05, then the data occur randomly, and there is no autocorrelation between residual values. The results of the autocorrelation test can be explained as follows:

Table 2. Autocorrelation Test Results

	Unstandardized Residual
Test Value	0.07458
Cases < Test Value	18
Cases >= Test Value	18
Total Cases	36
Number of Runs	13
Z	-1.860
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0.063

Source: Data processing results (2023)

Based on Table 2, the results of the autocorrelation test using the run test method show an Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.063. This result means that the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value is greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that there are no symptoms or problems of autocorrelation in the regression model.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The analysis method used in this study is a multiple linear regression model. The results of the regression equation used are as follows:

Table 3. Results of Multiple Regression Calculations

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	-2.557	0.477		-5.355
	Sales Growth	-0.195	0.083	-0.338	-2.358
	Firm Risk	0.147	0.285	0.180	0.517
	ROA	-0.510	0.267	-0.734	-1.910
	Current Ratio	-0.169	0.163	-0.171	-1.034

Source: Data processing results (2023)

Based on the results of multiple regression calculations in Table 3, the regression equation can be explained as the constant value of -2.557 states that if all independent variables, including sales growth, company risk, ROA, and liquidity, are worth 0 percent, then they are considered not constant and will decrease by 2.557. The sales growth coefficient value is -0.195, indicating that if all other independent variables remain constant, a 1% increase in sales growth will result in a 0.195% decrease in tax avoidance.

Partial test (t-statistic test)

A partial test is used to determine the effect of independent variables on dependent variables, which are examined partially. In this test, a significance level of 10% (α) is used.

Table 4. Partial Test Results (t-Statistic test)

Model		T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-5.355	<0.001
	Sales Growth	-2.358	0.025
	Firm Risk	0.517	0.609
	ROA	-1.910	0.065
	Current Ratio	-1.034	0.309

Source: Data processing results (2023)

5. Discussion

The Effect of Sales Growth on Tax Avoidance

Based on the conducted investigation, a critical esteem was gotten, showing that the importance level is lower than the likelihood esteem. The steady esteem demonstrates that deals development has an unfavorable impact on charge evasion. Thus, H1 is acknowledged, recommending that deals development contrarily impacts charge evasion among Pharmaceutical and Wellbeing Subsector Fabricating Firms recorded on the IDX amid the 2018-2021 period. Particularly, this negative impact infers that as deals development increments, the penchant for charge evasion diminishes. This finding demonstrates that firms encountering tall deals development rates tend to show tall CETR values, reflecting a generally moon level of assessment shirking. Alternately, firms with lower deals development values are related to higher CETR values, demonstrating a comparatively moon degree of charge shirking. These ideas are reliable with the investigate conducted by Puspitasari and Njit (2022) and Hidayat (2018), both of which declare that deals development adversely impacts assess shirking. In any case, this study's discoveries separate from those of Permata et al. (2018), which claimed that deals development does not affect assess evasion.

The Effect of Corporate Risk on Tax Avoidance

Based on the investigation conducted, a noteworthy result was gotten, with the importance esteem surpassing the likelihood esteem. Thus, H2 is rejected, showing that corporate chance does not have a noteworthy impact on charge shirking among Pharmaceutical and Wellbeing Subsector Fabricating Firms recorded on the IDX amid the 2018-2021 period. The level of corporate risk whether tall or low, does not impact the charge shirking methodologies utilized by these firms. This finding can be ascribed to the insecurity of the whole esteem, which serves as a degree of corporate hazard in this ponder. Such insecurity emerges from variances in EBIT. As a result, the changing levels of hazard inside a company don't affect the eagerness of its administration, who may be either risk-takers or risk-averse, to lock in in charge shirking hones. These come about are reliable with the discoveries of Moeljono (2020) and Putri et al. (2020), which moreover recommend that corporate hazard does not altogether influence assess shirking. In any case, they negate past investigations by Maria (2018), which showed that corporate hazard does impact charge shirking.

The Effect of Profitability) on Tax Avoidance

Based on the investigation that comes about, a noteworthy importance esteem is gotten, as the noteworthiness esteem is littler than the likelihood esteem. The consistent esteem appears that ROA includes a negative impact on assess evasion. Subsequently, it can be concluded that H3 is acknowledged, demonstrating that Return on Resources (ROA) incorporates a negative affect on Charge Evasion in Pharmaceutical and Wellbeing Subsector Fabricating Firms recorded on the IDX for the 2018-2021 period. ROA features a negative impact, which implies that the higher the ROA esteem, the lower the assessed shirking activities taken. This finding proposes that firms with tall ROA values tend to have tall CETR values, showing that the charge shirking activities taken by the company are moo. On the other hand, firms with moo ROA values and tall CETR values demonstrate that the level of charge shirking carried out by the company is tall. The comes about of this speculation adjust with inquire about conducted by Noviyani and Muid (2019) and Hidayat (2018), which proposes that Return on Resources (ROA) features a negative affect on Charge Evasion. In any case, the comes about of this think about are not in line with the investigation conducted by Joni and Fauziah (2022), which expressed that Return on Resources (ROA) does not influence charge evasion.

The Effect of Liquidity on Tax Avoidance

Based on the examination comes about, a critical esteem is gotten, as the centrality esteem is more noteworthy than the likelihood esteem. Hence, it can be concluded that H4 is rejected, showing that the liquidity has no critical impact on charge evasion in Pharmaceutical and Wellbeing Subsector Fabricating Firms recorded on the IDX for the 2018-2021 period. The tall or moo esteem of the liquidity possessed by the company will not influence the assess evasion activities taken by the company. This result is due to the tests utilized in this consider having an normal liquidity esteem of more than 1, demonstrating a tall liquidity. A tall liquidity of esteem shows the company's capacity to meet its short-term obligations. This finding implies that the company's accounts are in a solid condition, permitting it to bear the costs that emerge, such as charges, and anticipating the company from locks in in charge shirking. The comes about of this theory adjust with those of investigate by Ramadhan et al. (2023) and Febrilyantri (2022), which found that liquidity does not influence assess shirking. Be that as it may, the comes about of this consider vary from those of Sari (2019), which expressed that liquidity features a negative impact on charge shirking.

6. Conclusion

The variable of sales growth has a negative impact on tax avoidance, while company risk does not influence this behavior. Additionally, profitability demonstrates a negative effect on tax avoidance. The liquidity shows no effect on tax avoidance among Pharmaceutical and Health Subsector Manufacturing Firms listed on the IDX during the period from 2018 to 2021. The managerial implication of this finding is that company leadership should exercise greater caution in devising tax management strategies to ensure compliance with regulations while also optimizing financial performance. An effective tax planning strategy can enable firms to lower their tax burden without breaching the rules, thereby allowing for the allocation of financial resources to foster business growth.

The results of this study suggest that management in the pharmaceutical and healthcare manufacturing sector should prioritize enhancing operational efficiency to improve profitability and promote sales growth, as both factors significantly mitigate tax avoidance practices. Strategies aimed at improving financial performance must be implemented comprehensively and aligned with compliance requirements to ensure business sustainability and uphold a positive corporate reputation in the eyes of stakeholders and tax authorities. Furthermore, although corporate risk and liquidity, measured by liquidity, do not directly influence tax avoidance, management should consistently oversee risk and maintain financial stability as a proactive measure against potential financial pressures that could incentivize tax avoidance in the future.

Recommendation

For future research, consider exploring additional variables or incorporating other independent variables that could further clarify the dependent variable. In this study, the independent variables examined account for only a portion of the influence on tax avoidance, with additional factors such as executive characteristics, leverage, and fiscal loss compensation potentially playing significant roles that were not considered in this analysis. To enhance the findings and achieve more generalizable results, it is recommended that future studies broaden their scope by increasing the sample size and exploring a wider array of research subjects.

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