Research.

Analysis of the Influence of Profitability, Company Size, Leverage, and Sales Growth on Tax Avoidance

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***Abstract**. This study aims to analyze the effect of profitability, company size, leverage, and sales growth on tax avoidance in property and real estate on the indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2019-2023. Research data were obtained through annual financial reports taken from the IDX website. The results of the study indicate that profitability and sales growth have a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance, while company size and leverage do not have a significant effect. Simultaneously, the four independent variables have an effect on tax avoidance*

Keyword: Company Size, Leverage, Profitability, Sales Growth, Tax Avoidance

INTRODUCTION

Background

Tax revenue in Indonesia has increased significantly between 2019 and 2023. This increase was influenced by improvements in the tax system, increased public awareness, and government policies to improve the quality of tax services. Based on data from www.ekon.go.id, tax revenue in the period from 2018 to 2022 increased by IDR 92 trillion. In the property and real estate sector, companies employed up to 13,8 million people in 2022. This fact shows that the property and real estate sector has a significant impact on the national economy and contributes significantly to tax revenue in Indonesia.

Tax collection in Indonesia still faces obtacles, one of which is tax avoidance practices carried out by a number of companies. In the property sector, tax avoidance is evident in the case of SIM simulators, where there is a discrepancy between the transaction value reported in the notarial deed and the actual pride. For example, a debeloper in Semarang sold a house for Rp 7.1 billion, but the deed only recorded Rp 940 million, resulting in a difference of Rp 6.1 billion. A similar case occured in Depok with a difference of Rp 1.9 billion between the actual price and the price recorded in the deed of sale (Widyanti, 2022). Another case occured at PT PUI, a property development company, which did not report the sale of 13 property units despite collecting 10% VAT from buyers. Data from the DJP information system shows that PT PUI caused the state a loss of Rp 465 million in tax principal and a penalty of Rp 1.3 billion.

Tax elements can be used to legally reduce tax burdens without violating regulations. One of the efforts made by taxpayers is tax avoidance, which aims to reduce the amount of tax paid without violating the law. Taxpayers exploit loopholes in the law to minimize their tax obligations, even though this action has an impact on reducing state revenue (Wahyuni, 2017). Bussiness management designs strategies to reduce income tax burdens through structured tax planning, including income manipulation and concealment of detrimental infomation (Ernawati, 2019)additionally, some bussiness opt for debt financing for fixed assets to enchance operations and reduce tax burdens (Kamil, 2022).

In this context, it is important to highlight how tax avoidance practices are actually applied in certain industrial sectors that contribute significantly to state revenue. One such sector is the property and real estate sector, which has a significant impact on tax payments in Indonesia, which is one of the sources of state revenue. Addituonally, the high incidence of tax avoidance by companies in Indonesia is also noteworthy. Many companies still make mistakes in implementing tax avoidance, which should be measured based on several aspect such as profitability, company size, leverage, and sales growth. This could potentially make tax avoidance a criminal act that harms both the state and the company itself.

In addition, the difference between this study and previous studies lies in the research onject and time frame. This study uses research objects in manufacturing companies in the property and real estate sub-sector listed on the IDX in 2019-2023. The reason for using this period is to obtain more recent data. The reason for using these companies is that this sector is one of the sectors that can absorb a large number of workers and has a multiplier effect, which can also impact other economic sectors. This situation can attract investors, thereby promoting good economic growth and increasing state revenue through tax receipts. The higher the income earned by companies, the greater the taxes paid. This can create opportunities for tax avoidance practices (Rahmawati & Nurcahyani, 2024)

Based on the above explanation, this will be followed up with the research title "Analysis of the Influence of Profitability, Company Size, Leverage, and Sales Growth on Tax Avoidance (Case Study of Manufacturing Companies in the Property and Real Estate Subsector Listed on the IDX in 2019-2023)". The researcher speculates that, given the phenomena and findings from previous studies, the objective of this research is to empirically test the influence of profitability, company size, leverage, and sales growth on tax avoidance practices. This study aims to enrich empirical esearch and provide insights for other researchers on the influence of profitability, company size leverage, and sales growth on tax avoidance practices in manufacturing companies in the property and real estate sub-sector. It is also hoped that this study will serve as a consideration for company managers in tax savings through tax avoidance.

Research Question

1. Does profitability partially influence tax avoidance in manufacturing companies in the property and real estate sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the period 2019-2023?
2. Does company size partially influence tax avoidance in manufacturing companies in the property and real estate sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the period 2019-2023?
3. Does leverage partially influence tax avoidance in manufacturing companies in the property and real estate sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the period 2019-2023?
4. Does sales growth partially influence tax avoidance in manufacturing companies in the property and real estate sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the period 2019-2023?
5. Do profitability, company size, leverage, and sales growth simultaneously influence tax avoidance in manufacturing companies in the property and real estate sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the period 2019-2023?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Agency Theory

Agency theory was first proporsed by Jensen and Meckling in 1976. This theory explains the working relationship between principals and agents, whereby principals authorize agents to make decisions in thei interests (Wardoyo, 2022). Conflicts of interest can arise when management acts for personal gain that is not aligned with the shareholders goal of maximizing company value (Handayani, 2018). In the context of tax avoidance, agency conflicts occur when management manipulates profits to reduce tax burdens, which can reduce information transparency for investors and lower company valuations (Maelani et al., 2021). Although tax avoidance can increase profitability, it risks damaging the company/s reputation or facing legal sanctions. Additionally, stable sales growth increases the company's potential to obtain loans and bear higher fixed costs, thereby encouraging management to demonstrate good financial performance through various strategies, including tax avoidance.

Tax Avoidance

Tax avoidance is an effort by taxpayers to reduce their tax obligations by exploiting legal loopholes without violating apllicable regulations, even though it may reduce state revenue (Wahyuni, 2017). In practice, company management can devise strategies to reduce the tax burden, including income manipulation and information concealment through careful tax planning (Ernawati, 2019). Tax avoidance is often associated with tax planning because it uses the same methods, but tax avoidance is consideres less ethical even though it does not violate the law. Therefore, as long as there is no violation of regulations, tax authorities have no basis for intervention (Ernawati, 2019).

Profitabilitas

Profitability is an indicator of a company's ability to generate profits from its operational activities, reflecting the effectiveness of asset and resource management in generating profits (Sudibyo, 2022). Profitability affects the amount of tax that must be paid, where companies with high profits pay more tax, while companies with low profits pay less or even no tax if they incur losses (Nathania et al., 2021). In this study, profitability is measured using return on assets (ROA) because it can evaluate a company's effectiveness in generating profits from its total assets (Maelani et al., 2021). A higher ROA indicates greater profits, which increases the tax burden and encourages companies to engage in tax avoidance (Anastasia, 2021).

Company Size

Company size describes the scale of a company based on the amount of assets, revenue, number of employees, and market share, which influence business strategy, organizational structure, and access to capital and competitiveness (G. M. Sari, 2014). Large companies have higher financial stability and greater opportunities in tax planning, such as utilizing depreciation and amortization to reduce effective tax rates (Mulyati et al., 2019). The larger the total assets of a company, the higher the level of productivity and profits obtained, which contributes to an increase in tax liabilities. Additionally, company size is also a consideration in governmrn policies related to tax regulations, business incentives, and access to funding, where small companies often receive special support compared to large companies that face stricter regulations

Leverage

Leverage measures the extent to which a comoany's assets are financed by debt, which has an impact on increasing interest expenses and reducing company profits. The use of debt as a source of funding results in lower taxable income, as interest on loans can be deducted from pre-tax income, thereby reducing the company's tax liability (Wardoyo, 2022). The higher the leverage ratio, the greater the tax incentive obtained, which contributes to a reduction in tax expenses. However, companies with high leverage tend to generate suboptimal profits, making it unlikely for them to engage in aggressive tax avoidance.

Sales Growth

Sales growth is a sales performance indicator that reflects an increase in a company's revenue over a certain period (Suyanto, 2022). Companies with high sales growth rates typically require more investment in assets, both current and fixed, to support their operations. Increased sales growth contributes to increased profuts, which directly affects the amount of tax liability (Maryam et al., 2023). As a result, companies are often driven to engage in tax avoidance practices in order to maintain profit margins (Dwianika, 2024). Conversely, a decline in sales growth may indicate a decline in business activity, which has an impact on reduce company profits and lower tax liabilities (Dwianika, 2024).

Research Hypothesis

The Effect of Profitability on Tax Avoidance

The results of research by Rahayu (2024) dan Sudibyo (2022) show that profitability has a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance. More profitable companies tend to adopt aggressive tax avoidance strategies because they have greater financial capacity and flexibility in designing tax strategies. In addition, companies with high profits can also utilize the services of tax ecperts to identify legal tax avoidance opportunities. The high tax burden resulting from increased profits encourages companies to reduce their tax liabilities through various strategies, such as transfer pricing, to maintain optimal net profits. In this context, agency theory explains the relationship between profitability and managerial behavior, where managers have the potential to manipulate profit levels to meet the interest of principals (Kencana & Astuti, 2023).
H1: Profitability has a positive effect on tax avoidance.

The Effect of Company Size on Tax Avoidance

The results of research by Sari (2023) dan Sitohang (2018) show that company size has a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance. Large companies with more assets tend to have higher cash flow, which can improve performance and increase opportunities for tax avoidance. Additionally, in large companies, shareholders have limited control over the actions of excutive management, so oversight of tax avoidance practices depends on internal and external monitoring mechanisms. In line with agency theory, management as agents can make decisions that benefit the company, including tax avoidance strategies to maximize profits.
H2: Company Size has a positive effect on tax avoidance.

The Effect of Leverage on Tax Avoidance

The results of studies by Aini (2022) dan Aprianti. (2024) show different findings regarding the effect of leverage on tax avoidance. Aini (2022) concluded that leverage has no effect on tax avoidance because companies use debt only to finance operations, not as a strategy to reduce tax burdens. Incontrasts, Aprianti. (2024) found that leverage does influence tax avoidance, where changes in the debt-to-equity ratio affect tax avoidance strategies in food and beverage companies listed on the Malaysian Stock Exchange. These differing results indicate that the effect of leverage on tax avoidance may vary depending on the industry sector and the company's financial strategy. From an agency theory perspective, managers tend to utilize debt as a source of funding to support company operations, with the aim of presenting positive financial performance to principals. In this regard, managers have the potential to engage in tax avoidance through debt-based financing strategies to reduce the company's tax burden (Tanjaya & Nazir, 2021).
H3: Leverage has a positive effect on tax avoidance.

The Effect of Sales Growth on Tax Avoidance

The results of research by Nisa & Hidajat (2024) and Maryam et al. (2023) show that sales growth has a positive effect on tax avoidance. increased sales increased sales reflect the growth of company profits, which results in increased tax liabilities. To reduce their tax burden, companies tend to engage in tax planning through tax avoidance practices. The research by Maryam et al. (2023) also confirms similar findings in automotive manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, with sales growth influencing tax avoidance. meanwhile, reseacrh by Nisa & Hidajat (2024) stated that other factors such as financial distress and thin capitalixation have no effect on tax avoidance, making sales growth the main factor driving companies to develop tax avoidance strategies. In line with agency theory, business entities often take various strategic actions to present optimal performance to stakeholders. Therefore, entities with high sales growth rates tend to be more inclined to engage in tax avoidance practices to reduce the tax burden they must bear and maintain the company's profitability (Tanjaya & Nazir, 2021).

H4: sales growth has a positive effect on tax avoidance.

The Influence of Profitability, Company Size, Leverage, and Sales Growth on Tax Avoidance

The results of research by Charles. & Gultom (2023) and Putra & Zahroh (2023) show that profitability, company size, leverage, and sales growth simultaneously influence tax avoidance. High profitability and sales growth encourage companies to engage in tax avoidance to reduce tax burdens resulting from increased profits. Additionally, leverage provides opportunities for tax reduction through interest expenses on debt, while larger companies have advantages in optimizing tax management due to their greater assets and resources Diyastuti & Kholis (2022).

H5: Profitability, Company Size, Leverage, and sales growth have a positive effect on tax avoidance.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach. The location taken in this study is manufacturing companies in the property and real estate sector in Indonesia that were listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2023. This study uses secondary data obtained from the official IDX website, www.idx.co,id. In this study, sampling was conducted using purposive sampling with several specific criteria deemed relevant. The following are the characteristics selected in taking the sample for this study:

Table 1 Purposive sampling

No	Criteria	Total
1.	Manufacturing companies in the property and real estate sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2023	85
2.	Manufacturing companies in the property and real estate sector that do not have complete financial reports on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2023	18
3.	Manufacturing companies in the property and real estate sub-sector that incurred losses in 2019-2023	47
4.	Manufacturing companies in the property and real estate sector whose financial statements use foreign currency	0
Total Companies Meeting the Criteria		20
Observation Period 2019 - 2023		20 X 5 Tahun
Total Sample		100

Source: processed by researchers (2024)

Based on the available data, the number of companies that met the research criteria was 20, which was then multiplied by the research period of five years.

This study applied panel data regression tests to examine the relationship netween independent variables such as profitability, company size, leverage, and sales growth on tax avvoidance in property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive statistical analysis was conducted to evaluate the condition of the data collected in this study. The condition of the data is described through indicators such as mean value, median value, maximum value, minimum value, and standard deviation. This study focuses on the variables of tax avoidance (Y), profitability (X1), company size (X2), leverage (X3), and sales growth (X4). The results of the descriptive analysis are presented below:

Table 2 Descriptive Analysis Results

	Variable				
	Tax Avoidance	Profitabilitas	Company Size	Leverage	Sales growth
Mean	2,803	0,055	29,159	4,778	10,578
Median	0,119	0,035	29,247	0,469	0,033
Maximum	158,89	0,443	31,833	419,33	1048,5
Minimun	0,000	0,000	26,225	0,001	-0,998
Std. Dev	18,544	0,075	1,497	41,877	104,84

Source: Output Eviews 12 (2025)

Based on the data presented in the table, the tax avoidance variable has a minimum value of 0.000 and a maximum value of 158.89, with an average of 2.803 and a standard deviation of 18.544 from 100 research samples. Profitability shows a maximum value of 0.055 and a minimum of 0.000, with an average of 0.055 and a standard deviation of 0.075. Company size varies between 26.225 and 31.833, with an average of 29.159 and a standard deviation of 1.497. Leverage had extreme values between 0.001 and 419.33, with an average of 4.778 and a standard deviation of 41.877. Meanwhile, sales growth reached a maximum value of 1048.5 and a minimum of -0.998, with an average of 10.578 and a standard deviation of 104.8.

Panel Data Regression Analysis

Based on the results of the regression model selection analysis that has been carried out, the best model to use is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM), which is included in the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) approach. After determining the model to be used, the next analysis is panel data regression analysis because this study uses four independent variables and one dependent variable. The four independent variables are profitability (X1), company size (X2), leverage (X3), and sales growth (X4). The dependent variable is tax avoidance (Y). The following table shows the regression results using the fixed model.

Table 3 Panel Data Regression Analysis Results

	Variabel				
	Coefficient	Profitabilitas	Company Size	Leverage	Sales Growth
Coeffecient	20,254	-0,757	-12,518	0,372	0,514
Std.Error	10,980	0,248	7,440	0,227	0,220
t-Statistic	1,844	-3,045	-1,682	1,638	2,330
Prob.	0,682	0,003	0,095	0,104	0,201

Source: Output Eviews 12 (2025)

From the table above, the regression analysis model equation can be formulated as follows:

Y = 20.2548089729 - 0.757573148339X1 - 12.5185254042X2 + 0.372458361903X3 + 0.514666091764X4

Based on the regression equation, it can be interpreted as follows:

1. The constant coefficient value is 20.254, which means that if the independent variables, namely profitability, company size, leverage, and sales growth, are equal to 1, then tax avoidance is equal to 20.254.
2. The coefficient value of the profitability variable is -0.757, meaning that for every 1-unit increase in profitability, tax avoidance decreases by -0.757.
3. The coefficient value of the company size variable is -12.518, which means that for every 1-unit increase in company size, tax avoidance decreases by -12.518.
4. The coefficient value of the leverage variable is 0.372, which means that for every 1-unit increase in leverage, tax avoidance decreases by -0.372.
5. The coefficient value of the sales growth variable shows a figure of -0.514, which means that every 1-unit increase in sales growth will reduce tax avoidance by -0.514.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing examines all hypotheses in this study using all data analysis that has been conducted. The hypothesis testing methods applied involve partial significance testing (t-test), simultaneous significance testing (f-test), and the coefficient of determination (R-Square).

1. Partial Significance Test (T-Test)

Table 4 T-Test Results

	Variable				
	Coeficient	Profitabilitas	Company Size	Leverage	Sales Growth
Coeffecient	20,254	-0,757	-12,518	0,372	0,514
Std.Error	10,980	0,248	7,440	0,227	0,220
t-Statistic	1,844	-3,045	-1,638	1,638	2,330
Prob.	0,068	0,003	0,095	0,104	0,021

Source: Output Eviews 12 (2025)

From the table above, the results of the hypothesis testing from the t-test can be summarized as follows:

1. The profitability variable (X1) shows a probability value of 0.003 with a t-statistic of -3.045. The hypothesis stating that profitability affects tax avoidance is accepted because the probability value is less than 0.05. Thus, profitability affects tax avoidance.
2. The company size variable (X2) shows a probability value of 0.095 with a t-statistic of -1.682. The hypothesis stating that company size affects tax avoidance is rejected because the probability value is greater than 0.05. Thus, company size does not affect tax avoidance.
3. The leverage variable (X3) shows a probability value of 0.104 with a t-statistic of 1.638. The hypothesis that leverage affects tax avoidance is rejected because the probability value is greater than 0.05. Thus, leverage does not affect tax avoidance.
4. The sales growth variable (X4) shows a probability value of 0.021 with a t-statistic of 2.330. The hypothesis that sales growth affects tax avoidance is accepted because the probability value is less than 0.05. Thus, sales growth affects tax avoidance.

2. Simultaneous Significance Test (F Test)

Table 5 F Test Results

F-statistic	7,045
Prob(F-statistic)	0,000

Source: Output Eviews 12 (2025)

It is known that the F-statistic value is 7.045 with a probability value (F-Statistic) of 0.000 < 0.05, then it can be concluded that the independent variables (profitability, company size, leverage, and sales growth) have a significant effect simultaneously on the dependent variable (tax avoidance).

3. Test of Determination Coefficient (R-Square)

Table 6 R-Square Test Results

R-squared	0,272
Adjusted R-square	0,233

Source: Output Eviews 12 (2025)

It is known that the Adjusted R Square value is 0.233895. So, this value can be interpreted that the independent variables (profitability, company size, leverage, and sales growth) are able to influence tax avoidance by 23.28%. While the remaining 76.62% is influenced by other factors outside the variables studied.

The Effect of Profitability on Tax Avoidance

The profitability variable has a probability value of 0.003, so the hypothesis stating that profitability affects tax avoidance is accepted because the probability value is smaller than 0.05. the results of this study are consistent with the findings of Rahayu (2024) and Sudibyo. (2022) which state that profitability affects tax avoidance. High profitability allows companies to have financial flexibility, access to tax professionals, and opportunities to optimize tax liabilities through planning strategies that are in accordance with regulations and efficient. In addition, operational diversification and international expansion increase the company's capacity to manage tax burden. Agency theory supports this finding by explaining that agents tend to manage tax burdens to reduce the tax rate that must be paid, so as to maintain their net income and performance compensation that could potentially be affected due to high income taxes (Sudibyo., 2022).

Company Size Effect on Tax Avoidance

The company size variable has a probability value of 0.095 which is greater than 0.05. so that the hypothesis stating that company size has an effect on tax avoidance is rejected. This shows that the scale of the company, wheter large or small, does not determine the company's tendency to avoid taxes. Every company still has tax obligations, and the tax authorities can enforce the law and impose sanctions if indications of tax avoidance are found (Prasetyo & Primasari, 2021). In addition, large-scale companies tend to have lower levels of tax avoidance due to greater asset ownership and higher profit potential, allowing for more optimal tax planning. Strict supervision from the tax authorities also limits the space for large companies to engage in tax avoidance (Hamzah & Bahri, 2023). The results of this study are consistent with the findings of Sari (2023) and Aini (2022), which state that company size has on tax avoidance.

Leverage Effect on Tax Avoidance

The leverage variable has a probability value of 0.104 which is greater than 0.05. so that the hypothesis stating that leverage has an effect on tax avoidance is rejected. Thus, leverage has no influence on tax avoidance. The results of this study indicate that the level of corporate debt does not determine the tendency to engage in tax avoidance, because debt is more focused on financing the company's operational activities than as a strategy to reduce the tax burden (Aini, 2022).

Theoretically, interest expense from debt can reduce taxable income, so companies with a higher proportion of debt-based funding should have a lower tax burden. However, the results of this study show that leverage has no significant effect on tax avoidance, because companies in the sample mostly use debt to support business operations, not as a strategic tax planning instrument (Hamzah & Bahri, 2023). This study is consistent with the findings of Aini (2022) and Hamzah & Bahri (2023), which state that leverage has no effect on tax avoidance.

The Effect of Sales Growth on Tax Avoidance

Sales growth affects tax avoidance, as evidenced by the probability value of 0.021 which is smaller than 0.05. these results indicate that the higher the sales growth, the more likely the company will implement a tax avoidance strategy (Kholifah & Ariyani, 2023). As an indicator of investment success, sales growth reflects increased demand and company competitiveness in the industry (Maryam et al., 2023). An increasein profits due to sales growth results in an increase in tax liabilities, which encourages companies to adopt tax avoidance strategies to reduce tax burdens and maintain profitability (Nisa & Hidajat, 2024). However, in certain situations, companies with strong financial capacity tend to fulfill their tax obligations without increasing tax avoidance (Haryanti, 2021). This finding is in line with previous research conducted by Maryam et al. (2023) and Nisa & Hidajat (2024) which confirm that sales growth is a factor that influences corporate taxation strategies.

Effect of Profitability, Company Size, Leverage, and Sales Growth on Tax Avoidance

The results of statistical tests using the F test method show that profitability, company size, leverage, and sales growth simultaneously have a significant effect on tax avoidance. This finding indicates that the four variables together are able to explain the tax avoidance practices carried out by the company. Profitability as measured by return on assets (ROA) shows that the higher the profit earned, the greater the company's tendency to optimize tax planning to minimize the tax burden (Tebiono et al., 2019).

In addition, companies with larger sizes tend to have better financial stability and are better able to fulfill their obligations, so they have a lower tendency to avoid taxes due to tighter supervision from regulators (Vemberain & Triyani, 2021). The leverage factor, which is reflected in interest expense, also contributes to tax avoidance, where an increase in interest expense can encourage companies to carry out tax reduction strategies to maintain profit stability (Apriliani & Abdurrahman, 2023).

Furthermore, increased sales growth causes company profits to rise, which has an impact on increasing tax liabilities. In an effort to reduce the amount of tax to be paid, companies tend to implement tax planning strategies as part of tax avoidance practices (Nisa & Hidajat, 2024). Thus, profitability, company size, leverage, and sales growth together affect tax avoidance by companies.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the research results, profitability and sales growth are proven to have a positive effect on tax avoidance, while company size and leverage have no significant effect. Companies with high profitability tend to optimize tax avoidance strategies to reduce tax burden, while increasing sales growth encourages companies to develop more effective tax planning. Nevertheless, the results showed that simultaneously profitability, company size, leverage, and sales growth affect tax avoidance. This indicates that a combination of financial and operational factors plays a role in the company's decision to avoid taxes, which is in line with agency theory in explaining corporate tax management practices.

The findings in this study produce several recommendations that can be used as a reference by various parties. Companies are advised to increase transparency and compliance with applicable tax regulations. Although [tax avoidance is still within legal limits, companies need to consider the long-term implications for corporate reputation and operational sustainability. For future researchers, it is recommended to expand the scope of the study by adding other variables such as corporate governance and institutional ownership, as well as involving more diverse industry sectors and observation periods in order to obtain more representative and comprehensive results. In addition, this study has limitations on the scope of the sample which only includes manufacturing companies and financial institutions listed on the stock exchange during a certain period, so the generalization of findings to all industrial sectors is still limited. Another limitation lies in the relatively short observation period, which potentially limits the ability of the analysis to describe the dynamics of tax avoidance strategies in the long term.

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