Research Paper

# Effect of Related Party Transaction, Profitability, Leverage, and Capital Intensity on Tax Avoidance with Firm Size as a Moderating Variable in Food and Beverage Sub-Sector Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2018-2022

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## ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine and test the influence of related party transaction receivables, related party transaction debt, profitability, leverage, and capital intensity on tax avoidance in food and beverage sub-sector manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2022 period and to test whether Firm size can moderate the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The population in this study was 26 companies. The sampling method uses purposive sampling, and the number of observation samples is 130 companies. This type of research is quantitative descriptive by testing classical assumptions and Multiple Regression Analysis (MRA) testing, which uses two regression equations. The analysis technique used is with SPSS software tools. This research shows that profitability, leverage, and capital intensity positively and significantly affect tax avoidance.

Meanwhile, related party transactions receivables and associated party transactions accounts payable do not affect tax avoidance. The variable firm size can moderate the relationship between the influence of related party transactions on debt, profitability, leverage, and capital intensity on tax avoidance. The firm size variable cannot moderate the relationship between the influence of related party transaction receivables on tax avoidance.

*Keywords:* tax avoidance, firm size, related party transactions, leverage, profitability, and capital intensity

## INTRODUCTION
The largest state revenue comes from taxation and occupies the highest percentage in the state budget (APBN) compared to other payments, namely taxes. The 2021 state revenue and expenditure budget (APBN) states that it amounts to IDR 1,743.6 trillion in state revenue, and IDR 1,444.5 trillion is received from tax revenues (www.kemenkeu.go.id).

Therefore, to increase tax revenues from the taxation sector, the government made changes starting in 1984. The government changed Indonesia's tax system. It previously used an official assessment system and changed it to a self-assessment procedure. In the official assessment system, the government is responsible for tax collection. In contrast, in the self-assessment system, taxpayers are responsible for calculating, paying, and reporting the tax owed to the tax service office (KPP). So, in this self-assessment system, the government gives taxpayers the authority to trust them in

calculating their taxes (Hasanah dan Susandi, 2023).

Changes made by the government in terms of tax collection are only sometimes well received, especially by corporate taxpayers, because taxes have the nature of not providing direct rewards to taxpayers. The company carries out tax efficiency to generate maximum profits and maximize the welfare of shareholders and investors. Thus, taxpayer compliance is highly expected in carrying out their tax obligations voluntarily per applicable tax regulations until the tax target expected by the government is achieved. However, the facts show that from 2014 to 2020.

**Table 1. Target and Realization of Tax Revenue for 2014-2020**

| Year | Tax Revenue Target (Trillion Rupiah) | Realization of Tax Revenue (Trillions of Rupiah) | Effectiveness of Tax Collection |
|------|------|------|------|
| 2015 | 1.489 | 1.236 | 83% |
| 2016 | 1.539 | 1.284 | 84% |
| 2017 | 1.283 | 1.147 | 84% |
| 2018 | 1.424 | 1.315 | 92% |
| 2019 | 1.557 | 1.332 | 84% |
| 2020 | 1.198 | 1.332 | 89% |

*Source: www.kemenkeu.go.id*

Based on Table 1, the target and realization of tax revenues in the table above show that the completion of tax revenues from 2014-2020, the Directorate General of Taxes has not been able to reach the target of one hundred per cent of the target set by the government. In 2016, the Directorate General of Taxes carried out a tax amnesty program, but the results of this tax amnesty program also failed to meet the tax revenue target. It is one of the reasons why corporate and individual taxpayers still carry out many tax avoidance practices. It is because many still perceive that paying taxes is a burden that will reduce the company's net profit. After all, many business people and companies want their tax burden delivered as minimally or as small as possible.

Based on agency theory, differences in interests between the government and taxpayers can be called a conflict of interest, triggering tax avoidance practices carried out by corporate taxpayers to minimize the company's tax burden. Companies contribute greatly to a country's tax revenue, but many consider that tax is an expense component in financial statements that can reduce the company's net profit. Generally, companies identify tax payments as an expense that reduces profit after tax, collection rates, and cash flow. Therefore, if viewed from another perspective, the company's primary goal is to achieve maximum profits for the welfare of the company's stakeholders. It is the basis for the company to carry out tax avoidance actions.

In Indonesia and other countries, tax avoidance issues are increasingly being discussed. One of the industrial sectors that practices tax avoidance in Indonesia is the PT Bentoel Internasional Investama sector company. It is one of Indonesia's second-largest cigarette companies after HM Perfect. According to a report seen by the Tax Justice Network on Wednesday, May 8, 2019, the tobacco company owned by British American Tobacco (BAT) evaded taxes through PT Bentoel Internasional Investama by taking on much debt from 2013 to 2015 from an affiliate company in the Netherlands, namely Rothmans Farest. BV will finance bank debts and pay for company machinery and equipment. The interest payments paid will reduce taxable income in Indonesia, and because of this, the tax paid will be less, and as a result, the country could experience a loss of US$ 14 million per year.

The following tax evasion case is PT. RNI. It is registered as a limited liability company. Still, in terms of capital, this company relies on affiliate debt, or the owner in Singapore has made a loan to PT RNI in Indonesia. Because the money is included as debt to reduce taxes, this company can avoid obligations that should be paid regarding the amount of tax charged. Its financial report recorded the loss so large that no tax went to the state. PT RNI's 2014 financial report recorded a debt of 20.4 billion, while the

company's turnover was only 2.178 billion, and there was a retained loss in the same year's financial report worth IDR 26.12 billion. PT RNI's method is to take advantage of government regulation 46/2013 concerning special income tax for MSMEs, with a final PPh rate of 1% for turnover under 4.8 billion per year, and two PT RNI shareholders are Indonesian citizens who have not reported their tax returns correctly since 2007- 2015.

The following case of tax evasion is PT Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indonesia (TMMIN), one of Indonesia's giant automotive companies. This tax evasion case occurred because of corrections made by the Director General of Taxes to the sales value and royalty payments of PT Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indonesia. This case occurred because PT Toyota Motor Manufacturing submitted a request for a tax refund (restitution) for the 2008 tax year. Due to this request for a tax refund, the Director General of Taxes inspected PT Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indonesia. From the inspection carried out by the Director General of Taxes, they found several irregularities, including in 2004, Toyota's gross profit fell by more than 30% from IDR 1.5 trillion. In 2003, it became IDR 950 billion. The gross margin ratio (comparison of gross profit with sales level) also decreased from 14.59% in 2003 to 6.58% in 2004. Based on the results of examining Toyota's notification letter (SPT), officers concluded the cause of the decline in gross margin and the existence of transfer pricing with prices outside the principles of fairness and business practices, as well as royalty payments that are considered unreasonable. It happens because Toyota has a policy of having to sell to Toyota Motor Asia Pacific, one of Toyota's business units based in Singapore, PT. TMMIN's choice of Singapore as its export sales intermediary is Toyota's step in avoiding taxes. As is known, Singapore is a tax haven country for Southeast Asia, which has a tax rate of 15% -17%, which is far from the rates applicable in Indonesia of 10%, 15%, 255 and 30% (progressive tax). It allows multinational companies such as Toyota to move their income from Indonesia to Singapore to increase their overall tax burden.

Ikea is the following tax avoidance that occurs in Sweden. Ikea is a household furniture company originating from Sweden. Ikea was accused of evading taxes with a value of up to 1 billion euros or the equivalent of 1.1 billion US dollars in 6 years from 2009 to 2014. Ikea deliberately moved company funds from its outlets. Throughout Europe to its Dutch subsidiaries with the intention that they would be free from Linhenstein or Lexus taxes. Germany allegedly lost taxes of 35 million euros or 39 million US dollars. Countries such as Sweden, Spain, and Belgium are predicted to lose tax revenues of 7.5 million euros to 10 million euros.

Increasingly fierce business competition in the era of globalization makes every company try its best to survive in business. Each company has a different business strategy to survive, and the survival of a company will be followed by taxation aspects, especially PPh and VAT. The tax element is inherent in every business strategy decision the company chooses. It means that the tax aspect has consequences in every business activity and decision the company's manager makes. Tax planning is the first step in tax management; at this stage, the collection and research of tax regulations can be selected to select the type of tax savings. In general, tax planning emphasizes drinking tax obligations. From the description above, it can be concluded that tax planning is an action taken to reduce the tax burden paid to the government by not violating tax regulations.

According to Pohan (2013), tax avoidance is one form of tax planning strategy. Tax avoidance can be carried out legally, assuming that tax avoidance is carried out by exploiting loopholes in tax laws and human resources weaknesses.

Tax avoidance is a reduction in explicit taxes in general and reflects all transactions that explicitly affect company tax obligations. The statement is almost the same as the definition of tax avoidance described by Kircher et al. (2002). Various forms of tax avoidance schemes, one of which is by transferring pricing conducted by national and multinational companies through related party transactions. Relationship transactions are carried out through transfer pricing that can affect the tax rate policy between two or more countries, giving rise to the obligation to pay taxes smaller than before.

The company's size in this study becomes a moderating variable. The firm size is a scale that determines the company's size (Kalbuana et al., 2023). Large-size companies tend to have greater resources to manage company taxes compared to companies that have a smaller scale. Human resources experts in taxation are used to maximize the management of company taxes to reduce the burden of company taxes. The greater the company, the lower the ETR it has. It is because the company is more capable of managing and using its resources to make better tax plans (political power theory). It means that the company does high tax avoidance to avoid the public spotlight or government/fiscus spotlight.

Based on the background and phenomena explained above, the author is interested in conducting research with the title "The Influence of Related Party Transactions, Profitability, Leverage, and Capital Intensity on Tax Avoidance with Firm Size as a Moderating Variable in Food and Beverage Sub-Sector Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Stock Exchange Indonesian Effects Period 2018-2022".

## LITERATURE REVIEW
### Tax Avoidance
Something that is not profitable encourages efforts to avoid tax avoidance. Tax avoidance is a taxpayer's effort to ease the tax burden by not violating tax regulations (Sudibyo, 2022).

Optimally interpreted as a company does not pay taxes that should not have to be paid, paying taxes with the least amount but still carried out by not violating applicable provisions (Widyastuti et al., 2022).

Aggressive tax avoidance is commonly carried out by global companies with branches in various countries; the mode needs to be updated, but always successful. The main mode is the payment of royalty management fees for the right to intellectual wealth (IPR) on the logo brand or brand to the parent company. Increased royalties will increase the existing costs and reduce net profit, so the body's income tax will also fall. If the tax treaty rate for the royal tax is 10% of the Corporate Income Tax rate of 25%, Indonesia loses 15% PPh. The second mode is the purchase of raw materials from one group company; raw materials are carried out at high prices by companies in the group that are established in low-tax sisters. The third mode of debt or bonds owes bonds to the parent company production and pays back instalments with very high-interest rates. This high-interest rate is a hidden dividend of the parent company. The last mode is to reduce the company's sales turnover to loss of goods to company branches in low tax sisters so that export sales are seen to lose money, and then from these branches, the goods are sold at normal prices to the last consumers.

Tax avoidance is generally carried out through complex transaction schemes designed systematically and usually carried out by large corporations. It causes the perception of injustice by large coordination to pay fewer taxes. That is why, in the end, this will lead to the reluctance of other taxpayers to pay taxes, which will result in the effectiveness of the taxation system. One of the tax avoidance practices in Indonesia is supported by the tax collection system applied according to the taxation law, namely the Self

Assessment, which means that the taxpayer is given full flexibility to calculate, pay, and report the amount of tax burden that must be paid. Tax avoidance is an effort to prevent taxes from being carried out legally and safely for taxpayers without conflicting with the applicable tax provisions. The methods and techniques used tend to take advantage of the weaknesses in the laws and regulations and reduce the amount of taxes payable. True tax avoidance Mekonkrets is lawful but is a despicable action because it causes the state revenue to be reduced. Tax contributions to the country can be felt even though not directly. Two ways often used to outsmart the interpretation of taxpayers are to reduce the amount of gross income or add cost components; the two mechanisms are a form of utilization of gaps in the tax law. Making standard regulations such as anti-avoidance provisions can prevent tax avoidance practices. This provision regulates transfer pricing transactions, Thinly Capitalized, Treaty Shopping and Controlled Foreign Corporations (CFD), specific anti-tax avoidance provisions, transactions that do not hold business essence, and general anti-tax avoidance provisions.

This study calculated tax avoidance using the ETR indicator, which compares the income tax burden with earnings before tax.

$$\text{ETR} = \frac{\text{Income Tax Burden}}{\text{Profit Before Tax}} \text{ x } 100\%$$

**Related Party Transaction Receivables**
Related party transactions receivables involve transferring resources, services, or obligations between the reporting entity and associated parties, regardless of whether a price is charged Achsanta et al., (2023). Related-party transactions are closely associated with transfer pricing. Companies will tend to minimize costs in receivables transactions and sales in transactions carried out by associated companies so that they will generate profits for the company. Related party transaction receivables or related parties are considered profitable because they can save transaction costs and increase a company's efficiency costs.

Related party transaction receivables can be identified using RPT Asset. It can be done through transfer pricing, namely by transferring prices by transferring resources or obligations to parties with a special relationship. It is usually done without paying attention to the fair value of a price calculation. The prices generated could be unreasonable, contrary to the arm-length principle. The difference in transfer prices will affect income and cost of goods sold, ultimately affecting the company's profit and loss. The greater the value of related party transactions, the higher the possibility of the company avoiding tax. In Afifah's research (2021), Helfan and Trisnawati (2019) concluded that related party transactions positively affect tax avoidance.

$$\text{RPT Receivables} = \frac{\text{RPT Receivables}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

**Related Party Transaction Debt**
Debt-related party transactions will incur costs that will be minimized as much as possible by the company to avoid bankruptcy so that the company continues to make a profit (Mao et al., 2022). Affiliate company transactions will also increase, causing tax avoidance to decrease.

Related party transactions can be identified using RPT Debt. Related-party transactions are closely associated with transfer pricing. Companies will tend to minimize costs in receivables transactions and sales in transactions carried out by related companies so that they will generate profits for the company. In agency theory, which supports related party transactions, a conflict of economic interests between the controlled company and the controller can also occur,

detrimental to the company or often known as a conflict-of-interest transaction (Rezeki et al., 2021). Conflicts of interest can occur between controlling and non-controlling shareholders following agency conflicts. Related party transactions use the transfer of funding sources out of the company to benefit controlling shareholders.

It aligns with research conducted by Afifah (2021) and Helfan and Trisnawati (2019), who concluded that related party transactions positively affect tax avoidance.

$$RPT\ Debt = \frac{RPT\ Debt}{Total\ Assets}\ x\ 100\%$$

**Profitability**
Profitability is an indicator that reflects the company's financial quality in generating profits from asset management, known as Return on Assets (ROA). The higher the return on assets, the better the company's quality. According to Chen et al. (2010), the higher the value of ROA, the higher the value of the company's net profit and profitability.

Companies that have high profitability have to position themselves in tax planning, which reduces the amount of tax liability burden. Companies that generate high profits face significant tax burdens (Thalita et al., 2022). Tax is a financial responsibility the company must pay the government based on the income earned. Therefore, the company will try to reduce its tax burden by finding methods such as tax avoidance strategies, including optimizing tax structures (Marwat et al., 2023), using tax incentives, or wise tax obligation management. Companies with high profitability have greater financial resources that can be used to implement this tax avoidance strategy.

It aligns with research by Dewinta and Setiawan (2016), Fadila (2017), and Ririh (2019), which states that profitability has a positive effect on tax avoidance. In this way, profitability has a positive impact on tax avoidance.

$$ROA = \frac{Earning\ After\ Tax}{Total\ Assets}\ x\ 100\%$$

**Leverage**
Companies with a high level of leverage tend to make tax avoidance, as revealed in the study by Widyastuti et al. (2022). Utilization of debt by companies aims to fund assets and improve company performance and quality. Although companies with high debt face significant interest expenses, this can reduce the company's profits, which in turn can result in low profits. Low company profits can then reduce the tax burden that must be paid by the Company (Jiang et al., 2022), making it a strategy to avoid higher taxes.

Companies with high debt levels will also experience high-interest expenses, which can reduce company profits, resulting in low yields. Because company profits are down, companies will also be charged low taxes, and this can be said to tend to avoid high taxes.

Companies use leverage to ensure that the profits obtained are greater than the costs of their assets and sources of funds, thereby increasing shareholder profits. Apart from that, high leverage in a company will reduce the tax burden borne by the company. Therefore, management chooses debt to avoid a higher tax burden. Large companies with large debts will be more careful in preventing taxes to avoid attracting government attention (Saputra et al., 2020).

Leverage can be determined using the debt-equity ratio (DER) by comparing total liabilities to total equity. The higher the leverage a company has, the higher the level of tax avoidance. Companies with a high level of leverage will receive tax incentives in the form of discounts on loan interest, which can decrease company profits. Companies with low profits will also pay low taxes. It can have an indirect effect on reducing the company's tax burden.

The results of research conducted by Djalafo (2022), Ririh (2019) and Fadila (2017) showed that leverage had a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance, which was proxied using the debt-equity ratio (DER).

$$DER = \frac{Total\ Liabilities}{Total\ Equity}$$

**Capital Intensity**
Capital intensity is how much a company invests in its assets in the form of fixed assets and inventory. This research will proxy capital intensity by fixed asset intensity Bivianti et al., (2022). Fixed asset intensity is the number of fixed assets owned by the company compared to the company's total assets. Companies that make high investments in the form of fixed assets will cause high depreciation expenses on these fixed assets, so the depreciation burden can cause the company's profits to fall. Then, the tax burden that will be charged will also be smaller.

It is related to tax avoidance because the imposition of a small tax burden indicates that companies will tend to avoid tax Widyastuti et al., (2022). As for companies with a low level of investment in the form of fixed assets, this is because the company is more focused on increasing sales to increase company profits, so the depreciation expense on fixed assets also decreases.

A company's capital intensity can be determined using the CAPINT indicator by comparing fixed assets to the company's total assets, Friska (2018). Companies that invest in fixed assets can incur depreciation expenses, which can be deducted from the company's taxable income.

It aligns with research by Syafrizal and Sugianto (2022) and Saputra et al. (2022), which states that capital intensity positively affects tax avoidance. It means that the higher a company's capital intensity, the higher its tax avoidance.

$$Capital\ Intensity = \frac{Total\ Fixed\ Assets}{Total\ Assets} \times 100\%$$

**Firm Size**
The firm size is a scale that can be classified in various ways, including total assets, log size, sales, and market capacity. The firm size is divided into large and small categories (Permana et al., 2022). From the description of the explanation above, the firm size is an SKLA that determines the firm size that can be seen from the value of equity, sales value, number of employees, and total asset value, which is a context variable that measures the demands of services or organizational products. In addition, firm size can determine the stability of a company. The greater the total assets, the more it shows that the company has good prospects in a relatively long period; this illustrates that the company is more stable and capable of generating profits than companies with small total assets (Magdalena et al., 2022).
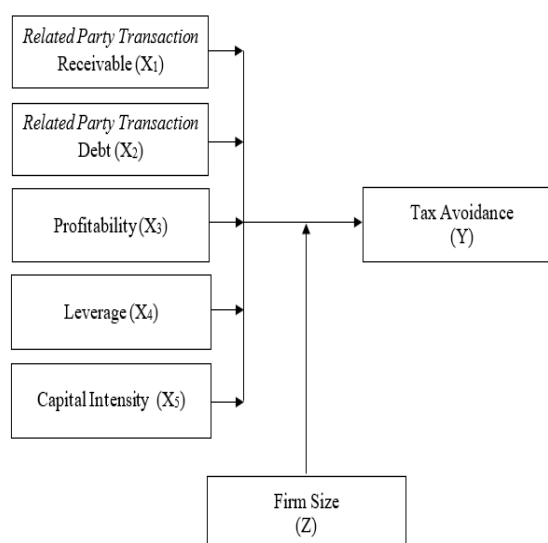
**Framework**



**Figure 1. Framework**

H1: Related Party Transaction receivables positively and significantly affect tax avoidance.

H2: Related Party Transaction debt positively and significantly affects tax avoidance.

H3: Profitability has a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance.

H4: Leverage has a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance.

H5: Capital intensity has a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance.

H6: Firm size can moderate the influence of related party transaction receivables on tax avoidance.

H7: Firm size can moderate the influence of related party transaction debt on tax avoidance.

H8: Firm size can moderate the influence of profitability on tax avoidance.

H9: Firm size can moderate the effect of leverage on tax avoidance.

H10: Firm size can moderate the effect of capital intensity on tax avoidance.

## MATERIALS & METHODS

This type of research is associative research with a cause-and-effect relationship. Causal research is a cause-and-effect relationship where one of the independent variables influences the dependent variable. This research focuses on the influence of related-party transaction receivables, related-party transaction debt, profitability, and leverage on tax avoidance, with firm size as a moderating variable. The approach used in this research is quantitative.

The population in this research is manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) for the 2018-2021 period, totaling 124 companies. The sample is part of the population used to estimate population characteristics, Erlina (2011). The sample for this research was determined using a purposive sampling method, namely selecting samples based on specific criteria and systematics.

The criteria for companies used as samples in this research are:

1. Food and beverage sub-sector companies that go public are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for 2018-2022.
2. Food and beverage sub-sector companies were successively listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for 2018-2022.
3. Food and Beverage Sub-Sector Companies that made a profit in 2018-2022.

Based on the criteria established above, a research sample of 26 Food and Beverage Sub-Sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange was obtained, with a total of 130 observation units for the 5 (five) years of research. Data processing in this research used multiple linear regression analysis and Intraski multiple regression analysis (MRA) Tests using SPSS program/software tools.

## RESULT

### A. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

**Table 2. Descriptive Statistical Analysis Result**
**Descriptive Statistics**

| | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RPT Receivables | 130 | ,000 | ,394 | ,09268 | ,105836 |
| RPT Debt | 130 | ,000 | ,426 | ,04535 | ,068147 |
| Profitability | 130 | ,000 | ,607 | ,12548 | ,130264 |
| Leverage | 130 | ,050 | 5,845 | ,98175 | ,998258 |
| Capital Intensity | 130 | ,059 | ,976 | ,38277 | ,197927 |
| Firm Size | 130 | 11,296 | 19,011 | 14,75768 | 1,692594 |
| Tax Avoidance | 130 | ,086 | ,467 | ,24898 | ,064302 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 130 | | | | |

*Source: Processed data, 2023*

Descriptive statistics in Table 2 show that:

1. Related party transaction receivables have a minimum value of 0.000 and a maximum value of 0.394 with an average value of 0.093 and a standard deviation of 0.105836 with observations on the Related party transaction receivables variable totaling 130 data. These results indicate that several companies in this sector have decided not to be involved in transactions with related parties regarding receivables,

which seems to create a scenario where several companies, such as ALTO in 2018 and 2019, as well as CAMP, IKAN, and PSGO in 2022, choose to keep financial relationships within internal boundaries or do not involve related parties in their receivables policies. So, in the practice of receivable transactions with related parties in Food and Beverage Sub-Sector companies, some companies prefer to keep their distance from such transactions, while others are more actively involved.

2. The descriptive statistical analysis results for the related party transaction debt variable show a minimum value of 0.000 and a maximum value of 0.426. The average related party transaction debt value is 0.0453, and the standard deviation is 0.068147, totaling 130 data observations. These results indicate that several companies chose to refrain from using funding sources from related parties in the form of debt, such as STTP companies from 2020 to 2022, SKBM from 2018 to 2020, and CAMP from 2018 to 2021. The practices implemented by some of these companies reflect conservative policies or a preference for seeking external funding from related parties owned by the company. On the other hand, the maximum value of 0.426 indicates that companies had greater involvement in debt transactions with related parties, namely PSDN companies, in 2018. It could be due to solid business relationships between PSDN and related parties or the need for PSDN companies to obtain additional funding in 2018.

3. Profitability has a minimum value of 0.000 and a maximum value of 0.607. The average Profitability value is 0.125, and the standard deviation is 0.130264, totalling 130 data observations. The average profitability of 0.125 shows that overall, companies in the Food and Beverage Sub Sector have a reasonably positive level of profitability. In other

words, generally, companies in the Food and Beverage Sub-Sector are successful in generating profits. However, in some companies, the resulting profitability can be minimal, such as for the COCO company in 2018, which was 0.0001, and in 2019, which was 0.0002. It shows that although the Food and Beverage Sub Sector can be profitable, certain companies must achieve high profitability.

4. Leverage has a minimum value of 0.050 and a maximum value of 5,845. The average is 0.982, and the standard deviation is 0.998258, totalling 130 data observations. The average leverage of 0.982 shows that companies in the Food and Beverage Sub Sector have high debt levels. It could indicate that many food and beverage sub-sector companies tend to utilize debt as part of their financial structure. Using debt in capital has several advantages, such as allowing companies to fund growth or investment. However, debt levels that are too high also carry risks, such as greater interest obligations and financial stress if the company's earnings decline.

5. Capital intensity has a minimum value of 0.059 and a maximum value of 0.976. The average is 0.383, and the standard deviation is 0.197927, totaling 130 data observations. In this research, capital intensity is measured using the capital intensity ratio, which shows how much of the company's assets are invested in fixed assets. The average value of 0.383 shows that companies in the Food and Beverage Sub Sector generally invest most of their investments in the form of fixed assets. It indicates that companies tend to have significant physical infrastructure, such as production facilities, land, or equipment.

6. Meanwhile, the minimum value of 0.059 and the maximum value of 0.976 indicate that companies in the Food and Beverage Sub Sector are still trying to balance fixed and non-fixed assets in

their financial structure. Some companies have been shown to have made significant investments in production facilities and equipment to meet high demand or expand operations. So, it requires high capital intensity. On the other hand, some other companies focus more on product innovation or marketing, so they do not require significant investments in fixed assets.

7. Firm size has a minimum value of 11,296 and a maximum value of 19,011. The average is 14,758, and the standard deviation is 1.692594, totaling 130 data observations. These results reflect that the Food and Beverage Sub Sector companies are large overall. However, this relatively large firm size has a relatively high standard deviation value, 1.692594, which shows significant variation in firm size in the Food and Beverage Sub-Sector. It means that not all companies have the same total assets. There are companies with small total assets, and there are also those with larger total assets.

8. Tax Avoidance as a dependent variable has a minimum value of 0.086 and a maximum of 0.467. The average tax avoidance is 0.249, and the standard deviation is 0.064302, totaling 130 data observations. Companies with a low tax avoidance score (0.086) tend to pay more taxes because they make fewer tax avoidance efforts, while companies with a higher score (0.467) are more successful in reducing their tax burden. The average tax avoidance in Food and Beverage Sub-Sector companies is 0.249, which shows that companies tend to avoid tax overall. It indicates that companies in the food and beverage sub-sector generally try to reduce the taxes they must pay using various legal tax strategies.

## B. Classical Assumption Testing
### 1. Normality Test

The normality test helps determine whether the dependent and independent variables used in research are typically distributed. The normality test results of the data used in this research are based on statistical tests, namely the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, which can be seen in the following table:

**Table 3. Normality Test Results**
**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

| | | Unstandardized Residual |
|---|---|---|
| N | | 130 |
| Normal Parameters[a,b] | Mean | ,0000000 |
| | Std. Deviation | ,05633084 |
| Most Extreme Differences | Absolute | ,073 |
| | Positive | ,073 |
| | Negative | -,072 |
| Test Statistic | | ,073 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | | ,086[c] |

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

*Source: Processed data, 2023*

Based on the table above, the resulting significance value (Asymp. Sig.) is 0.086, greater than 0.05, so the data in this study is assumed to be normally distributed.

### 2. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is used to test whether, in the regression model, there is a correlation between the independent variables. In a good regression model, there should be no correlation between independent variables. Multicollinearity can be identified in several ways by looking at the tolerance and variance inflation factor (VIF) values produced by the independent variables. If the tolerance value is $> 0.10$ and VIF $< 10$, it can be interpreted that the study has no multicollinearity. On the other hand, if tolerance $< 0.10$ and VIF $> 10$, then multicollinearity disturbance occurs.

**Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results**

| Model | | Collinearity Statistics | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tolerance | VIF |
| 1 | (Constant) | | |
| | RPT Receivable | ,718 | 1,393 |
| | RPT Debt | ,610 | 1,638 |
| | Profitability | ,769 | 1,300 |
| | Leverage | ,793 | 1,261 |
| | Capital Intensity | ,878 | 1,138 |

a. Dependent Variable: Tax Avoidance
*Source: Processed data, 2023*

Based on Table 4 above, it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity in the interaction of the independent variables used in this research, namely the related party transaction receivables, related party transaction debt, profitability, leverage, and capital intensity variables because each tolerance value is greater of 0.1. The resulting VIF value is smaller than 10.

### 3. Heteroscedasticity Test
This test aims to test whether there is an inequality of variance in the regression model from the residuals of one observation to another. If the variance from the residual from one observation to another is constant, it is called homoscedasticity; if it is different, it is called heteroscedasticity.
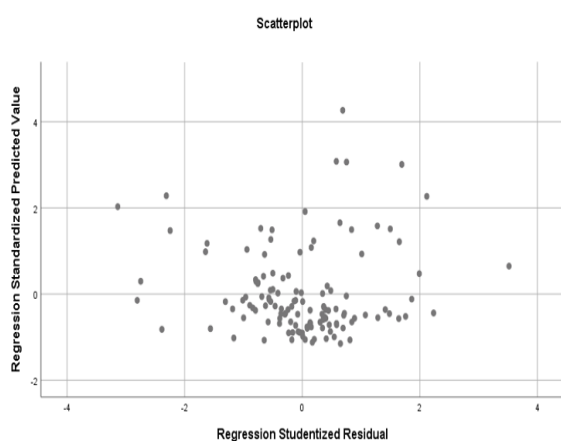


Scatterplot

*Source: Processed data, 2023*
**Figure 2. Heteroscedasticity Test Results**

The results of the heteroscedasticity test, as shown in the figure above, show that there is no clear pattern, and the points are spread above and below the number 0 on the Y axis, so it can be concluded that heteroscedasticity does not occur.

### 4. Autocorrelation Test
The autocorrelation test aims to determine whether there is a correlation between confounders in period t and errors in period t-1 (previous) in a linear regression model. One way to find out whether there is autocorrelation in the regression model is to carry out a run test. The following are the run test results to determine whether the data in this study has symptoms of autocorrelation or not.

**Table 5. Autocorrelation Test Results**
**Runs Test**

| | Unstandardized Residual |
|---|---|
| Test Value[a] | ,00170 |
| Cases < Test Value | 65 |
| Cases >= Test Value | 65 |
| Total Cases | 130 |
| Number of Runs | 55 |
| Z | -1,937 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | ,053 |

a. Median
*Source: Processed data, 2023*

In the Runs Test, it is said that there is no autocorrelation if the value of Asymp. Sig. 2-tailed more than 0.05. Based on Table 5.4 above, the resulting significance value (Asymp. Sig) is 0.053, greater than 0.05. So, with these results, it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of autocorrelation in the model used in this research.

### C. Hypothesis testing
### 1. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis
The analysis technique used in this research is multiple linear regression analysis to determine the influence of related-party transaction receivables, related-party transaction debt, profitability, leverage, and capital intensity on tax avoidance. The

results of the regression analysis for this research can be seen in the following table:

**Table 6. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Result**

Coefficients[a]

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | t | Sig. |
| 1 | (Constant) | ,195 | ,012 | | 16,082 | ,000 |
| | RPT Receivables | ,003 | ,056 | ,005 | ,058 | ,954 |
| | RPT Debt | ,021 | ,095 | ,023 | ,225 | ,822 |
| | Profitability | ,098 | ,044 | ,199 | 2,219 | ,028 |
| | Leverage | ,018 | ,006 | ,285 | 3,221 | ,002 |
| | Capital Intensity | ,058 | ,027 | ,178 | 2,117 | ,036 |

a. Dependent Variable: Tax Avoidance

*Source: Processed data, 2023*

Based on the table above, the multiple linear regression equation in this research is:

$$Y = 0.195 + 0.003X_1 + 0.021X_2 + 0.098X_3 + 0.018X_4 + 0.058X_5 + e$$

From this equation it can be explained as follows:
1. The constant (a) = 0.195 shows a constant value, where if the value of the independent variable is equal to zero, then the tax avoidance variable (Y) has a value of 0.195.
2. Coefficient $X_1(b_1)$ = 0.003, indicating that the variable related to party transaction receivables (X1) has a positive influence on tax avoidance (Y). It means that if there is an increase in related party transaction receivables, tax avoidance will also increase by 0.003 (0.3%).
3. Coefficient $X_2(b_2)$ = 0.021, indicating that the related party transaction debt variable (X2) has a positive influence on tax avoidance (Y). It means that if there is an increase in related party transaction debt, tax avoidance will also increase by 0.021 (2.1%).
4. Coefficient $X_3(b_3)$ = 0.098, indicating that the profitability variable (X3) has a positive influence on tax avoidance (Y). It means that if there is an increase in profitability, tax avoidance will also increase by 0.098 (9.8%).
5. Coefficient $X_4(b_4)$ = 0.098, indicating that the leverage variable (X4) has a positive influence on tax avoidance (Y). It means that if there is an increase in leverage, tax avoidance will also increase by 0.018 (1.8%).
6. Coefficient $X_5(b_5)$ = 0.058, indicating that the capital intensity variable (X5) has a positive influence on tax avoidance (Y). It means that if there is an increase in capital intensity, tax avoidance will also increase by 0.058 (5.8%).

## 2. F Statistical Test (Simultaneous)

The F test is used to see the influence of all independent variables on the dependent variable, namely simultaneous tax avoidance. This effect must be tested to see whether a t-test (partial) can continue this regression model. If the results of the F test have a significant effect, then this regression model can be continued by carrying out a t-test (partial test). On the other hand, if it does not have a significant effect, then the t-test (partial test) does not need to be carried out because none of the independent variables affect the dependent variable. The following is a table of the results of the F statistical test in this study.

**Table 7. F Test Results (Simultaneous)**

ANOVA[a]

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Regression | ,124 | 5 | ,025 | 7,515 | ,000[b] |
| | Residual | ,409 | 124 | ,003 | | |
| | Total | ,533 | 129 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: Tax Avoidance

b. Predictors: (Constant), Capital Intensity, RPT Receivables, Leverage, Profitability, RPT Debt

*Source: Processed data, 2023*

Based on the table above, the F test results show a significant value of 0.000, which is smaller than 0.05. It means that the results of the F test showed that the independent variables, namely related party transactions receivables, related party transactions debts, leverage profitability, and capital intensity simultaneously (together), significantly affect tax avoidance. To see what independent variables partially influence the

dependent variable, a t-test (partial test) is carried out.

### 3. t Statistical Test (Partial)

The t-test shows how much influence an independent variable has in explaining the dependent variable. Acceptance or rejection of a hypothesis in a study can be done using the following criteria:

1. If the probability is smaller than the significance level (Sig < 0.05), Ha is accepted, and H0 is rejected, the independent variable significantly influences the dependent variable.
2. If the probability is greater than the significance level (Sig > 0.05), Ha is rejected, and H0 is accepted, so the independent variable does not significantly influence the dependent variable.

**Table 8. t Test Results (Partial)**

**Coefficients[a]**

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | ,195 | ,012 | | 16,082 | ,000 |
| | RPT Receivables | ,003 | ,056 | ,005 | ,058 | ,954 |
| | RPT Debt | ,021 | ,095 | ,023 | ,225 | ,822 |
| | Profitability | ,098 | ,044 | ,199 | 2,219 | ,028 |
| | Leverage | ,018 | ,006 | ,285 | 3,221 | ,002 |
| | Capital Intensity | ,058 | ,027 | ,178 | 2,117 | ,036 |

a. Dependent Variable: Tax Avoidance

*Source: Processed data, 2023*

Based on Table 8 above, the results of the t-statistical test show that profitability, leverage, and capital intensity partially have a significant effect on tax avoidance. Meanwhile, related party transactions receivables and related party transactions accounts payable do not significantly affect tax avoidance because they have a significance value greater than 0.05.

1. The significant value for the related party transaction receivables variable is 0.954, greater than the 5% probability, namely 0.05. These results indicate that related party transaction receivables do not significantly affect tax avoidance.

2. The significant value for the related party transaction debt variable is 0.822, greater than the 5% probability, namely 0.05. These results indicate that partially related party debt transactions also do not significantly affect tax avoidance.

3. The significant value for the profitability variable is 0.028, which is smaller than the 5% probability, namely 0.05. These results indicate that partial profitability is proven to influence tax avoidance significantly. The unstandardized beta coefficient of the profitability variable has a positive value, namely 0.098, which means that profitability has a positive and significant influence on tax avoidance.

4. The significant value for the leverage variable is 0.002, which is smaller than the 5% probability, namely 0.05. These results indicate that leverage is proven to have a significant influence on tax avoidance. The unstandardized beta coefficient of the leverage variable has a positive value, namely 0.018, which means leverage has a positive and significant impact on tax avoidance.

5. The significant value for the capital intensity variable is 0.036, which is smaller than the 5% probability, namely 0.05. These results indicate that capital intensity is also proven to influence tax avoidance significantly. The unstandardized beta coefficient for the capital intensity variable has a positive value, namely 0.058, which means that capital intensity has a positive and significant influence on tax avoidance.

### 4. Coefficient of Determination Test (R2)

The coefficient of determination (R2) essentially measures how far the model can explain variations in the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2018). The R2 value ranges from 0 to 1; if the value is closer to 1, the better, and vice versa. The coefficient of determination values obtained in this research can be seen in Table below.

**Table 9. Coefficient of Determination Test Results**

**Model Summary[b]**

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ,482[a] | ,233 | ,202 | ,057455 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Capital Intensity, RPT Receivables, Leverage, Profitability, RPT Debt

b. Dependent Variable: Tax Avoidance

*Source: Processed data, 2023*

Based on Table 9 above, the value of R Square (R2) is 0.233, which means that all independent variables, namely related party transaction receivables, related party transaction debt, profitability, leverage, and capital intensity, can explain and describe tax avoidance in the company of Food and Beverage Sub Sector listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange was 0,233 (23.3%). Meanwhile, the other 76.7% is explained by other variables not included in this research model.

## 7. Interaction Test (Moderating)

The moderating variable used in this research is firm size. Firm size can be used as a moderating variable in this research model based on its interaction with the research model, presented in the following table.

**Table 10. Interaction Test Results (Moderating)**

**Coefficients[a]**

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients B | Std. Error | Standardized Coefficients Beta | t | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | (Constant) | ,343 | ,102 | | 3,374 | ,001 |
| | RPT Receivables | ,518 | ,514 | ,853 | 1,009 | ,315 |
| | RPT Debt | 2,656 | ,878 | 2,815 | 3,024 | ,003 |
| | Profitability | 1,114 | ,415 | 2,257 | 2,685 | ,008 |
| | Leverage | -,083 | ,044 | -1,283 | -1,888 | ,061 |
| | Capital Intensity | -1,058 | ,301 | -3,256 | -3,519 | ,001 |
| | Firm Size | -,010 | ,007 | -,273 | -1,488 | ,139 |
| | X1_Z | -,033 | ,036 | -,738 | -,924 | ,358 |
| | X2_Z | -,196 | ,063 | -2,771 | -3,136 | ,002 |
| | X3_Z | -,075 | ,028 | -2,183 | -2,637 | ,009 |
| | X4_Z | ,008 | ,003 | 1,563 | 2,368 | ,019 |
| | X5_Z | ,077 | ,021 | 3,549 | 3,774 | ,000 |

a. Dependent Variable: Tax Avoidance

*Source: Processed data, 2023*

Based on the data presentation in Table 10 above, firm size can moderate the influence of related party transaction debt, profitability, leverage, and capital intensity on tax avoidance. However, firm size cannot moderate related party transaction receivables on tax avoidance.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion in the previous chapter, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Partially related party transaction receivables have been proven not to affect tax avoidance in Food and Beverage Sub-Sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

2. Related party debt transactions have been partially proven not to affect tax avoidance in Food and Beverage Sub-Sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

3. Partial profitability has positively and significantly influenced tax avoidance in Food and Beverage Sub-Sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

4. Partial leverage has positively and significantly influenced tax avoidance in Food and Beverage Sub-Sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

5. Partial capital intensity has positively and significantly influenced tax avoidance in Food and Beverage Sub-Sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

6. Firm size cannot moderate the influence of related party transaction receivables on tax avoidance in Food and Beverage Sub-Sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

7. Firm size can moderate the influence of related party transaction debt on tax avoidance in Food and Beverage Sub-Sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

8. Firm size can moderate the effect of profitability on tax avoidance in Food and Beverage Sub-Sector companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange.

9. Firm size can moderate the effect of leverage on tax avoidance in Food and Beverage Sub-Sector companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange.
10. Firm size can moderate the effect of capital intensity on tax avoidance in Food and Beverage Sub-Sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

## RESEARCH LIMITATIONS

Based on the discussion and conclusions that have been put forward, the research still has several limitations, including:

1. Based on the scope of the research, this research utilizes company financial report data published on the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Researchers can only conduct research indirectly to obtain data from each manufacturing company in the food and beverage sub-sector due to time and place constraints with remote locations and the high costs and long time required.
2. Researchers only use data from five variables and analyze related party transactions, receivables, debt, profitability, leverage, and capital intensity. Adding other variables that influence tax avoidance would be best for further research.
3. The researcher used a research period of 5 (five) years. During that period, an epidemic resulted in a decline in the Indonesian economy and investment, which impacted the economy, so the data presented in the company's financial statements needed to match what was expected.

## SUGGESTIONS

Based on the conclusions above, the suggestions that can be conveyed in this research are as follows:

1. This research shows that profitability, leverage, and capital intensity are proven to significantly influence tax avoidance in Food and Beverage Sub-Sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. With these results, it is hoped that Food and Beverage Sub-Sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange can be more careful in managing profitability, leverage, and capital intensity in the context of more efficient tax planning. So this will help companies maximize the potential for legally reducing tax burdens and following applicable tax regulations while ensuring compliance with tax laws and ethics.
2. This research was only based on the author's measuring instruments (parameters), so the research results may differ if applied to other measuring instruments (parameters). In future research, using other measuring instruments (parameters) is recommended to compare the results with those of previous research.
3. In future research, researchers should use other variables that are thought to influence tax avoidance in Food and Beverage Sub-Sector companies. It is recommended that future research add other independent variables besides the variables tested in this research. Variables that can be used include earnings management practices, managerial ownership, institutional ownership, and financial distress so that the factors influencing tax avoidance in Food and Beverage Sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange can be known more completely and comprehensively.

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