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Analysis of the Influence Profitability, Accounting Conservatism, Sales Growth, Company Age and Company Size on Tax Avoidance

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Abstract: This study analyses the influence of profitability, accounting conservatism, sales growth, age, and company size on tax avoidance. This research employs a quantitative method. The population in this study consists of manufacturing companies in the consumer goods sectors listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2018-2021. The data analysis technique used in this study was multiple linear regression analysis with the assistance of SPSS version 26. Using the purposive sampling method, the sample consists of 30 companies, with 120 data points observed over four years. The research results indicate that profitability and accounting conservatism significantly impacttax avoidance. On the other hand, sales growth, company age, and company size do not significantly influencetax avoidance.

Keywords: Profitability, accounting conservatism, sales growth, company age, company size, tax avoidance.

1. Introduction

Manufacturing companies do not purchase finished products from suppliers in their business line. Instead, they acquire raw materials used in production to create finished products and then sold to consumers. The profit of manufacturing companies is the difference between sales and expenses (Pahlephi, 2022), and generating substantial profits is the primary objective of their operations. However, higher profits also result in increased taxes paid by the company.

According to Waluyo (2020), one of the efforts to assess a nation or country in financing development is by examining the source of domestic revenue, namely taxes. Law Number 17 of 2003 concerning State Finances states that state revenue includes all income derived from tax receipts, tax revenue exempted from taxes, and subsidies received domestically and abroad. However, in reality, the development of tax avoidance in the tax sector is increasingly complex and aggressive, resulting in a decrease in government revenue.

Evidence oftax avoidance practices, including a tax case filed by PT Adaro Energy Tbk in 2019, suggests that the company was involved in tax evasion. PT Adaro Energy Tbk is suspected of engaging in tax evasion by implementing transfer pricing, whereby substantial profits were transferred from Indonesia to companiesin potentially tax-free or low-tax jurisdictions. This alleged activity occurred between 2009 and 2017(Hariana, 2022).

Tax avoidance is an effort to legally and safely minimize tax liabilities for taxpayers without violating applicable tax regulations. The methods and techniques used in tax avoidance tend to exploit weaknesses in tax laws and regulations to reduce the amount of taxes owed. Company leaders often do not explicitly regulate these practices (Fasiska et al., 2023). According to (Alfarasi & Muid, 2022), tax avoidance is quite common and is achieved by taking advantage of gaps or loopholes in the prevailing laws. Additionally, by manipulating the net income received, tax expenses can be minimized.

Based on empirical evidence from previous research on tax avoidance, several factors are believed to influence tax avoidance. In a study by (Theresia & Hariyanti, 2023), factors such as company size, profitability, and sales growth were found to have a significant impact on tax avoidance. Additionally, according to(Niam, 2023), in their research on the influence of company size debt to equity ratio, profitability, and financial rations can play a crucial role in determining the level of tax avoidancecompanies adopt.

This research is a development of the study conducted by (Mahdiana et al., 2020). This research's novelty is adding variables such as accounting conservatism and company age. Companies with substantial tax liabilities tend to opt for conservative accounting policies to reduce their tax burdens through allowable or legal means (Tahilia & Wasif, 2022). The variable of company age is also included, consistent with the findings of (Widiayani et al., 2019), which showed a positive influence of company age on tax avoidance. The longer a company has been operating, the more experience it gains, and its human resources become more adept at managing and manipulating tax burdens, resulting in a higher tendency to engage in tax avoidance(Sinambela &

Nuraini, 2021). This research analyses the influence of profitability, accounting conservatism, sales growth, company age, and company size on tax avoidance.

2. Theoretical Basis

2.1 Agency Theory

Agency theory is the right or authority of the owner to request the agent to act on behalf of the owner. The purpose of separating management and ownership in the company is to enable its owners to direct it through supervisors to achieve maximum profits at the most efficient cost (Sutedi, 2011). The concept of the agency theory (Anthony & Govindarajan, 2011) involves the relationship or contact between the principal and the agent.

For the government, increasing tax revenue from all sectors of the country will enhance the budget allocated for national and regional development. On the other hand, aiming for higher profits leads companies to minimize tax expenses to keep them as low as possible, as tax costs can reduce a company's overall earnings. This situation aligns with the agency theory, which explains that corporate management, acting as agents, may employ various methods to achieve higher profits, and tax avoidance is one of these strategies used to attain lower tax rates (M. G. Prasetyo, D. Arieftiara, 2022).

2.2 Hypothesis Development

2.2.1 Effect of Profitability on*Tax Avoidance*

According to (Ariska et al., 2020),profitability is a ratio used to measure a company's capability to generate profit from its business activities. An increase in profit will automatically lead to an increase in the company's tax burden. In this context, agents (management) will strive to minimize the company's tax burden to avoid reducing performance compensation resulting from higher profits. Therefore, the higher the profitability, the more likely the company is to engage in tax avoidance practices.

Based on agency theory, both the principal (shareholders) and the agent (management) should have the same goal of achieving high profitability, as both parties seek to maximize their gains. However, they may pursue different strategies to achieve this objective. Principals, who have invested their money in the company, naturally expect significant returns. Higher profits result in increased tax burdens for the company. This vulnerability to higher taxes makes the company susceptible to tax avoidance, which can harm the government's revenue.

Based on the findings of Danna et al. (2022) and (Putri et al., 2023),which indicated a significant positive relationship between profitability and tax avoidance, the following hypothesis can be proposed :
H1: Profitability has a positive effect ontax avoidance.

2.2.2 Effect of Accounting Conservatism onTax Avoidance

According to Windaryani & Jati (2020), conservatism in accounting leads to distorted financial statements because they may be less relevant and reduce the quality of reported earnings, making it challenging to assess business risk. In this context, conservative accounting means a company reports lower profits, resulting in lower tax burdens. A company with a lower tax burden is more likely to comply with its tax obligations, or in other words, the company tends to minimize tax avoidance behaviour.

The greater the tendency for a company to apply accounting conservatism in financial reporting, the lower the tax burden paid. A lower budget reflects a higher level of tax avoidance (Pratiwi et al., 2022).

Based on the opinions of Madia et al. (2023) and (Nenti & Angga H., 2020),who found that accounting conservatism has a significant positive effect on tax avoidance, the hypothesis that can be proposed is :
H2: Accounting conservatism affects *tax avoidance.*

2.2.3 InfluenceSales Growth on Tax Avoidance

According to Mahdiana and Amin (2020),Sales growth can measure how much sales have grown, which can be used as a benchmark for past trading success and an indicator of development for the feature. By comparing the current period's sales with the total sales in the previous period, the growth in sales can be observed. If a company experiences an increase in sales volume, its financial condition and performance can be considered favourable. Consequently, the profits earned by the company will also increase (Rahmi, Nursa'adah, and Salim, 2020).

Based on the opinions of Alfarasi & Muid (2022)and Riza et al. (2023),that sales growthhas a significant positive effect on tax avoidance, the hypothesis that can be proposed is :
H3:Sales growthhas a significant effect ontax avoidance

2.2.4 Effect of Company Age onTax Avoidance

According to Honggo& Marlinah (2019),company age refers to how long a company has been established and can survive in the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI). Company age indicates the company's ability to remain in existence, compete, and capitalize on business opportunities in an economy.

Companies that experience an increase in age reduce costs, including tax costs, due to the experience and learning that the company has gained over time and the influence from other companies within the same industry and different industries. Companies with relatively extended operational periods also become more proficient in tax management. This is because older companies are more experienced, which enables them to accelerate the publication of financial reports and comply with government regulations, making it challenging to engage in tax avoidance practices (Rahmawati et al., 2021).

Based on the opinions of Devi et al. (2023) and Sinambela & Nuraini (2021) that company age has a significant positive effect on tax avoidance, the hypothesisfindsthat company age significantly positively affects tax avoidance. Based on this explanation, the hypothesis that can be proposed are:
H4: Company age has a significant effect ontax avoidance

2.2.5 Effect of Company Size onTax Avoidance

According to Moeljono (2020),the size of a company is a classification ofits total assets. Assets are considered to have a relatively stable level of sustainability. The langer the size of the company, the more capable it is in managing taxation to engage in tax avoidance practices.

Large-scale companies are expected to have abundant resources that can be utilized for various purposes. One of these resources is the human capital that can manage the company's finances, including headling the tax burden. One way to manage the tax burden effectively is through tax avoidance, which involves actions to minimize tax expenses for the company.

Based on the opinions of Nyman et al. (2022) and (Rahmawati et al., 2021) that company size has a significant positive effect on tax avoidance, the hypothesis that can be proposed is
H5: Company size has a significant effect ontax avoidance.

3. Methodology

This research is quantitative. The data used is secondary financial reports obtained from consumer goods industry companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for 2018-2021. The data analysis technique used in this study is multiple linear regression analysis. Sampling in this study used a purposive sampling method with specific criteria; (1) Manufacturing companies engaged in the goods and consumer goods industry sector, listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during 2018-2021.(2) Manufacturing companies engaged in the goods and consumption industry sector, which publish financial reports and generate positive profits consecutively on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2018-2021 period. (3) The data owned by the company is complete and by the variables studied.The population of this study was 71 company data, and based on these criteria, 30 company data samples were obtained. So that in four years of observation, namely 2018-2021, 120 company samples were obtained that could be used in research.

Table 1. Sample selection process

Research population: Manufacturing companies in the consumer goods and industrial sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during 2018-2021.	71
Sample criteria:	
Manufacturing companies engaged in the goods and consumption industry sector that do not publish financial reports or generate positive profits in a row on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2018-2021 period.	(41)
The number of research samples that meet the criteria	30
Research sample for 4 years (30 x 4)	120

In this study, the independent variables used were profitability, accounting conservatism,sales growth, age, and company size, while the dependent variable used wastax avoidance. Based on the description above, the framework can be arranged as follows:

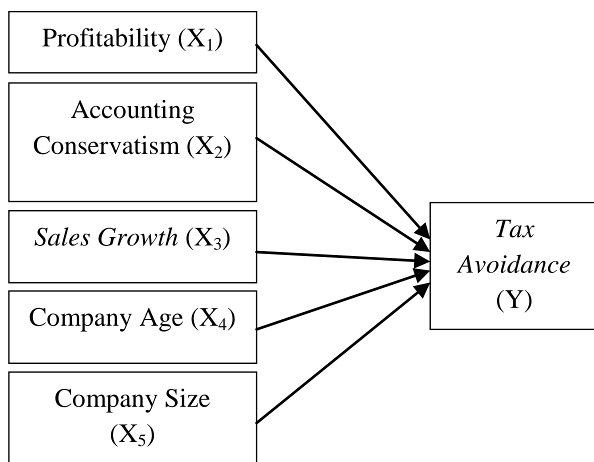

Figure 1: Theoretical Thinking Framework

3.1 Variable Operational Definitions

3.1.1 Tax Avoidance

Tax avoidance is a effort carried out by taxpayers to minimize the tax that will be paid legally. It does not violate tax provisions because it uses techniques and strategies to exploit weaknesses (*grey areas*) in tax law (Putri & Halmawati, 2023). In this study,the company can use the Effective Tax Rate (ETR) ratio to measure *tax avoidance*, where the Effective Tax Rate, is income tax expense, is divided by profit before tax. ETR compares the cash spent in the year concerned and the profit before tax. Referring to research (M. A. Anggita, 2019), the formula for calculating ratios*Effective Tax Rate* (ETR) used in this study is:

$$EffectiveTaxRate(\text{ETR}) = \frac{IncomeTaxExpense}{IncomeBeforeTax} \quad (1)$$

3.1.2 Profitability

Profitability is a ratio used to determine a company's ability to generate profits or profits during a specific period. Also, it provides an overview of the level of effectiveness of management in carrying out its operational activities (Danna et al., 2022). In this study, the profitability ratio is measured and proxied by Return On Assets (ROA), which describes the extent to which the company's assets generate profits. The higher this ratio, the better the condition of a company. Referring to research (Sawitri et al., 2022), the formula for calculating the profitability ratio used in this study is:

$$Retrun\ Of Asset\ (\text{ROA}) = \frac{Net\ Profit\ After\ Tax}{Total\ Asset} \quad (2)$$

3.1.3 Accounting Conservatism

Accounting conservatism is a precautionary principle in reporting financial statements used by companies in a way that is not in a hurry when recognizing and measuring assets and profits. Immediately recognizes losses and debts that may occur. (Ellyanti & Suwarti, 2022). The results are compared to total assets in this study to calculate accounting conservatism, namely net income plus depreciation minus operating cash flow. Referring to Windaryani & Jati's (2020) research, the formula for calculating accounting conservatism used in this study is:

$$Accounting\ Conservatism = \frac{(Net\ Profit - Operating\ \ Cash\ Flow - Depreciation\ )}{TotalAsset} x\ (-1) \quad (3)$$

3.1.4 Sales Growth

Sales growth is a description of the development of the level of sales from time to time or from year to year.Sales growth can be measured by calculating the current year's sales minus the previous year's sales divided by the previous year's sales,refers to research (Pamungkas & Mildawati, n.d.); the formula used in this study

$$SalesGrowth = \frac{Sales\ t - Sales\ t{-}1}{\text{Sales}\ \ \text{t}{-}1} \quad (4)$$

Where :
Sales Growth : Sales
Sales t : Current Year Sales
Sales t – 1 : Previous Year Sales

Company Age

The age of the company is how long the company has existed and can survive on the IDX (Honggo & Marlinah, 2019). The company's age in this study uses the company's age from the date the company was listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange until the year the research took place (Sinambela & Nuraini, 2021). Referring to research (E. Rahmawati et al. 2021), the formula used to measure company age in this study is:

$Company\ Age = Research\ Year - Registered\ Year\ In\ BEI$ (5)

3.1.5 Company Size

Company size is a scale for classifying the size of a company in various ways, including total assets, total sales, stock market value, and so on (Oktavia et al., 2020). This study calculates company size using the natural logarithm measurement scale of total assets (Putri Tri Dinanti & Atiyatul Maula, 2023). Referring to research (Siahaan et al., 2022), the formula for calculating company size used in this study is:

$Company\ Size = Ln\ (Total\ Asset)$ (6)

3.2 Data Analysis Technique

This study uses data analysis techniques, namely descriptive statistics, classical assumption tests, and hypothesis testing. Descriptive statistics describe data from the average mean, median, mode, standard deviation, maximum and minimum values. The classic assumption test used in this study includes normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation tests. Hypothesis testing tests the effect of two or more independent variables on the dependent variable. This study uses multiple linear regression equations, which are described as follows:

$Y = ÿ + ÿ 1 X_1 + ÿ 2 X_2 + ÿ 3X_3 + ÿ 4X_4 + ÿ 5X_5 + ÿ$

Information :

Y = *Tax Avoidance*
ÿ = Constant
ÿ1 - ÿ5 = Regression coefficient
X_1 = Profitability
X_2 = Accounting Conservatism
X_3 = Sales Growth
X_4 = Company Age
X_5 = Company size

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Descriptive Statistics

Table 2. Descriptive Analysis Results

Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Profitability	0,00053	0,92100	0,1140905	0,11467478
Accounting Conservatism	-0,88525	0,70085	0,1063444	0,25751537
Sales Growth	-0,99896	101,07997	0,9539127	9,22532384
Company Age	0,00000	40,00000	19,1333333	11,98664056
Company Size	25,95468	32,82039	29,0954096	1,54589113
Tax Avoidance	-0,98989	0,3626	-0,2186784	0,18427835

Source: Processed data, 2023

From the table above, it can be seen that the amount of data used in this study is 120 companies. From the results of the data above, it can be seen that the company's age has the highest standard deviation, namely11,98664056.This means that company age has the highest data diversity. In contrast,profitability has a minor standard deviation of 0.11467478, meaning that profitability has low data diversity.

4.2 Classic Assumption Test

4.2.1 Normality test

Data normality using the One-Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov Test showed abnormal results with Asymp. Sig. of 0.000, the Asymp value. Sig less than 0.05 or 5%. In addition, researchers using Monte Carlo also show abnormal results with Asymp. Sig. of 0.000 Asymp value. Sig less than 0.05 or 5%. If the results of the normality test in the study tend to be abnormal, then the assumption of the Central Limit Theorems can beused;

namely, if the amount of research data is large enough (n> 30), then the assumption of normality can be ignored.

4.2.2 Multicollinearity Test

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test

Variable	Tolerance	VIF	Information
Profitability	0,767	1,304	Multicollinearity Does Not Occur
Accounting conservatism	0,766	1,305	Multicollinearity Does Not Occur
Sales growth	0,969	1,032	Multicollinearity Does Not Occur
Company age	0,792	1,263	Multicollinearity Does Not Occur
Company size	0,927	1,079	Multicollinearity Does Not Occur

Source: Processed Data, 2023

Based on the test results in Table 4, it is known that profitability, accounting conservatism, sales growth, age, and company size show a Tolerance value of more than 0.10 and a Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value of less than 10, it can be concluded that the data does not show symptoms of multicollinearity.

4.2.3 Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test

Variable	Sig.	p-value	Information
Profitability	0,218	p>0,05	There is no heteroscedasticity
Accounting conservatism	0,070	p>0,05	There is no heteroscedasticity
Sales growth	0,382	p>0,05	There is no heteroscedasticity
Company age	0,814	p>0,05	There is no heteroscedasticity
Company size	0,991	p>0,05	There is no heteroscedasticity

Source: Processed Data, 2023

Based on the results of heteroscedasticity using the testglazes*,* The table above shows that all independent variables have a significance value greater than 0.05 or 5%. Thus the regression equation is free from heteroscedasticity symptoms.

4.2.4 Autocorrelation Test

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test Results

Durbin-Watson values	1,814

Source: Processed Data, 2023

Based on the results in the table above from the autocorrelation test using the Durbin-Watson test with a benchmark D.W. number between -2 to +2, it can be seen that the Durbin-Watson column table has some 1.814. It can be concluded that the model has no autocorrelation, so there is no correlation between data, so the regression model is feasible.

4.2.5 Hypothesis testing

Table 6. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Variable	B Sig.	Q	Sig.	Information
(Constant)	-0,503	-1,601	0,112	
Profitability (X1)	0,298	1,853	0,066*	H1 Accepted
Accounting Conservatism (X2)	0,268	3,739	0,000**	H2 Accepted
Sales Growth (X3)	-6,804	-0,038	0,970	H3 Rejected
Company Age (X4)	-0,001	-0,611	0,792	H4 Rejected
Company Size (X5)	0,008	0,757	0,927	H5 Rejected
Customized R Square			0,083	
F			3,155	
Say			0,011	

Source: Processed Data, 2023
*. : Sig. < 0,10
** : Sig. < 0,05

Based on the results of the F test, it is known that the calculated F value is3.155 with a significance value of 0.011 <0.05, so it can be concluded that the regression model is feasible to use. Based on the results of testing the determinant coefficient (Adjusted R2), the Adjusted R-value is 0.083, which means that the independent variables (Profitability, accounting conservatism, sales growth, age, and company size) can explain the dependent variable by 8.3%. In contrast,other variables outside the study influence the rest.

Based on the test results obtained the following results:

a) Profitability

Based on the results of testing the first hypothesis, namely the effect of profitability ontax avoidance, it is known that the variable profitability has a $_{count}$ of 1.853 with a significance value of 0.066,which is less than the predetermined significantlevel of 0,10 (0.066 < 0.10). Therefore it can be concluded that profitability affectstax avoidance, so H1 is accepted.

This indicates that profitability in this study, which uses the ROA proxy, is significant. ROA represents the ratio of after-tax profit to total assets owned by the company. Thus, profitability can illustrate a company s ability to utilize its assets to generate profits. Investors naturally desire to invest in companies with high returns, hoping that companies with profitability ratios will also yield high returns. Companies with high profitability tend to avoid tax because their profits can influence the tax assessment.

This researcher's results agree with studies (Azizah & Muniroh, 2023) and (Labuhanbatu et al., 2022) that conclude that profit does not affect tax avoidance.

b) Accounting Conservatism

Based on the results of testing the second hypothesis, namely the effect of accounting conservatism ontax avoidance, it is known that the accounting conservatism variable has a $_{count}$ of 3.739 with a significance value of 0.000 which is less than the predetermined significance level of 0.05,(0.000 <0.05). Therefore it can be concluded that accounting conservatism affects tax avoidance, so H2 is accepted.

From this, it can be inferred that applying accounting conservatism in a company leads to lower profits, resulting in a lower tax burden. A company with a lower tax burden is more likely to comply with its tax obligations, or in other words, the company tends to minimize tax avoidance behaviour. The more significant reporting, the smaller the tax burden paid. A lower tax burden reflects a higher laver of tax avoidance (Pratiwi et al., 2022). Normative beliefs are related to accounting conservatism, where managers apply conservatism in a company by tightly controlling earing, leading to lower profits and tax burdens. A company with a lower tax burden is likelier to minimize tax avoidance behaviour.

This study's results align with the research of Rosdiani & Hidayat (2020) and Pratiwi & Djajanti (2022), who concluded that accounting conservatism affects tax avoidance.

c) Sales Growth

Based on the results of testing the third hypothesis, namely,the influenceof sales growthon tax avoidance, it is known that variablesales growth hasa $_{count}$ of -0.038 with a significance value of 0.970,more significant than the predetermined significance level of 0.05 (0.970 > 0.05). Therefore it can be concluded thatsales growthdoes not affect tax avoidance, so H3 is rejected.

This indicates that the tax burden resulting from sales growth does not guarantee that a company will engage in tax avoidance. This is because sales growth does not necessarily lead to corresponding profit growth, which may not influence tax avoidance behaviour. Sales growth represents an increase or decrease in a company's sales or revenue. Companies with high sales growth may not necessarily generate high profits. This could be due to higher expenses or costs associated with high sales, resulting in low profits. Consequently, the opportunity for management to engage in earnings management becomes narrower, reducing the likelihood of tax avoidance behaviour.

This study's results align with the research by (Adinda Nursyifaa Sholichah, 2019) and Ayu et al. (2023), who concluded that sales growth does not affecttax avoidance.

d) Company Age

Based on the results of testing the fifth hypothesis, namely the effect of company ageon tax avoidance, it is known that the variable age of the companyhasa $_{count}$ of -0.611 with a significance value of 0.543,more significant than the predetermined significance level of 0.05, (0.543 > 0.05). Therefore it can be concluded that the company's agedoes not affecttax avoidance, so H4 is rejected.

The results of this study show that even though the company's age increases, it may or may not engage in *tax avoidance.* Company age does not significantly influence tax avoidance, possibly due to the increasing

average age of companies over the years. The increase in company age does not correspond to increased tax avoidance behaviour during the research period. This decline in tax avoidance behaviour could be attributed to the implementationof a tax amnesty program that required all companies to participate, leading to greater compliance with tax regulations by both older and newer companies.

In the agency theory context, agents (managers) strive to submit timely reports to enable the company to go public, making previously closed companies transparent regarding their financial statements. Older companies, being more experienced, can accelerate the publication of financial reports and comply with government regulations, making it difficult for them to engage in tax avoidance behaviour.

This study's results align with the research of (D. Anggita & Supriadi, 2020) and (Fasiska et al., 2023), which state that the company's agedoes not affect tax avoidance.

e) Company Size

Based on the results of testing the fifth hypothesis, namely the effect of company sizeon tax avoidance, it is known that the variable company sizehasa $_{count}$ of 0.757 with a significance value of 0.451,more significant than the predetermined significance level of 0.05 (0.451 > 0.05). Therefore it can be concluded that the company's sizedoes not affecttax avoidance, so H5 is rejected.

The results of this study indicate that company size does not have an impact on tax avoidance. Larger companies with significant assets tend to be more stable and capable of generating profits and fulfilling their obligations than smaller companies with fewer total assets. The more significant total assets indicate that the company has good prospects in the long term, reducing the need for engaging in tax avoidance. Once a company has developed, it will strive to maintain its reputation by fulfilling tax obligations by current tax regulations, leading to lower tax avoidance activities. Whether a company is large or small is not a determining factor in tax avoidance, as companies tend to be compliant and avoid violating existing tax regulations.

This study's results align with the research of (Erlin et al., 202 C.E.)and (Dewi & Noviari, 2017), who concluded that company size does not affecttax avoidance.

5. Conclusion

Based on the research findings, the conclusions are as follows: The independent variable, profitability, significantly affect tax avoidance. Higher profitability increases the likelihood of a company engaging in tax avoidance, as higher profits can influence the tax assessment. Accounting conservatism has a significant effect on tax avoidance. A higher tendency for companies to apply accounting conservatism in financial reporting results in lower tax burdens, reflecting higher tax avoidance. Sales growth does not have a significant effect on tax avoidance. This is because an increase in sales growth does not necessarily lead to corresponding profit growth, thus not influencing tax avoidance behaviour. Company age does not have a significant effect on tax avoidance. Older companies are more experienced and tend to comply with government regulations, making engaging in tax avoidance practices difficult. Company size does not have a significant effect on tax avoidance. Larger companies are more cautious and tend to comply with tax regulations due to stricter government supervision, which helps maintain their reputation in the public eye.

Based on the research results, it is suggested that future researchers add other variables and expand the scope of the study. Extending the study period can provide a more comprehensive analysis of company characteristics related to *tax avoidance* behaviour.

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