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FACTORS AFFECTING TAX AVOIDANCE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of internal control, audit committee, and independent commissioners on tax avoidance (Empirical Study on Manufacturing Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) 2018-2020 Period). The independent variables in this study are internal control, the audit committee and the independent commissioner. The population in this study were 193 manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2020. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. Analysis of the data used is multiple linear regression and using the STATA application. The measurement used for tax avoidance uses the book tax difference.

Keywords: *Internal Control; Audit Committee; Independent Commissioner; Tax Avoidance.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the methods used by the government in measuring the ability to collect taxes from the people is the tax ratio, namely by dividing the amount of tax revenue by Indonesia's GDP, in this study using current prices, which are generated for one year. It is known that the tax ratio in 2012 was 14 percent and in 2019 it was 10.7 percent. According to the Head of the Fiscal Policy Agency of the Ministry of Finance, Febrio Kacaribu (2020) said that the low tax ratio reflects the weakening state of state revenue. A low tax ratio will hinder domestic development efforts for the welfare of the people. According to the Minister of Finance Sri Mulyani (2020), tax avoidance is a factor causing the decline in the tax ratio, which can occur due to many loopholes in tax regulations in Indonesia. When compared between the tax ratios for the 2012 and 2019 periods and Indonesia's GDP for the 2012 and 2019 periods, there is a difference, where the tax ratio decreases but GDP continues to increase. This comparison shows that the structure of the Indonesian economy is quite good, seen from the increase in GDP from year to year, but the government has not been able to maximize its ability to collect taxes, especially to collect taxes from companies.

The manufacturing sector is the largest sector that can support tax performance, in 2018 the manufacturing sector tax revenue grew by 10.9 percent from 2017, but in 2019 it fell by 1.8 percent, which is 365 trillion rupiah. Despite the decline, the manufacturing sector is still the largest contributor to tax revenues. This decline is unfortunate because it can be seen that the manufacturing sector has a huge potential for tax support in Indonesia. For this reason, the government continues to monitor sectors that have the potential to support state taxes by conducting audits.

In the company, in reporting profits there are expenses that will reduce net profit. The tax burden is a component that will reduce the company's net profit, as a result the company will be compelled to make various efforts to minimize the amount of corporate tax payments. Many ways are implemented by companies to achieve effective and efficient tax payments. Until now, Indonesia is still applying the self-assessment system, namely by giving authority, trust and obligations to individuals or entities that are taxpayers in measuring, fulfilling, and independently disclosing the amount of taxes that must be paid to the Indonesian government. According to Swingly & Sukartha, (2015) this self-assessment tax system actually provides opportunities for companies to make tax avoidance efforts. The company's goal of doing tax avoidance is to minimize the tax burden without violating tax regulations in Indonesia. Tax avoidance is an active form of tax resistance because it is based on the decision of the taxpayer itself, namely the management of the company. For companies, tax avoidance can help the company's economy but the state will suffer losses.

In addition to an effective internal control system, the audit committee can also influence the practice of tax avoidance in the company by carrying out its function as an extension of the authority of the board of commissioners in monitoring management activities. The effectiveness of the sustainability of the audit committee's role will support systematic control within the company from making reliable financial reports and implementing the company's GCG effectively (Kurniasih & Ratna Sari, 2013). In accordance with Asri & Suardana, (2016) stated that the audit committee with its authority can anticipate deviant efforts related to the company's financial statements. Based on previous research, Fauzan et al., (2019) explained that there is an influence between the audit committee and tax avoidance.

Independent commissioners with their authority also have a role in minimizing tax avoidance efforts carried out by the company. An independent commissioner is defined as a party without a direct relationship with the business or family with other members of the board of directors or commissioners. According to Ansar et al., (2021) the existence of supervision by an independent commissioner can reduce opportunistic management behavior and fraud in the company. Based on previous research, according to Gunawan et al., (2021) there is an influence between independent commissioners on tax avoidance. If the number of independent commissioners increases, it will strengthen the influence of independent commissioners in making decisions regarding tax avoidance efforts.

Based on previous research, there are still inconsistencies in the results of previous studies, researchers are interested in re-examining the factors that influence tax avoidance. The difference in this study is that tax avoidance is measured by BTD and the sample used is manufacturing companies listed on the IDX in the period 2018 to 2020. For this reason, this study aims to re-measure the effect of internal control, audit committees, and independent commissioners on tax avoidance.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Agency Theory

Based on the research of Fauzan et al., (2019), the theory of agency explains the conflict that will arise between the principal and the agent. Agency theory is a description of the relationship between the owner and management, namely the agent, in accordance with the interests of the principal by being given the mandate to manage the company and the power to make decisions (Jensen & Meckling, 1976).

This relationship creates problems between the principal (government) and company manager (agent) based on the interests of each party. According to Kimsenet al., (2019) the purpose of agency theory is to develop the performance of agents and principals in evaluating the best decision making, as well as evaluating performance results so that agents and principals can understand each other in accordance with the applicable employment contract.

Based on these problems, tax avoidance is a form of management opportunity in distorting financial statement records (Sitardja, 2019). In this study, conflicts occur between the government and company management, where the government is the principal and company management is the agent, namely as a taxpayer. In this conflict there are differences of interest, the government expects large profits from paying corporate taxes while company management wants small taxpayers.

Tax Avoidance

Tax avoidance is implemented to avoid the amount of tax that must be paid by taking advantage of gaps in existing tax regulations. In contrast to tax evasion which is illegal because it violates tax laws, tax avoidance still has risks, one of which is public sanctions where companies are considered bad by the community (Ayuningtyas & Sujana, 2018). Tax avoidance is used to reduce the company's tax burden without violating tax regulations (Utama et al., 2019). Tax avoidance is a legal way to optimize a company without violating applicable tax rules. The amount of tax payments is based on the company's profit, where the company will always optimize the company to get a large profit but it will have an impact on increasing the tax burden, for this reason, tax avoidance is actively implemented by company owners aiming to minimize the tax burden. According to Dewi, (2019) tax avoidance efforts have an impact on state revenue in the tax sector, but do not violate tax regulations, so the government cannot sue by law.

Internal Control

Internal control is a tool to keep the company in compliance with applicable laws, assist financial statements that are free from misstatement and can protect company assets. Internal control can prevent fraud in calculating and paying taxes (Rae et al., 2017). According to Bimo et al., (2019) Good internal control can prevent opportunistic behavior and intentional tax planning that can trigger aggressive tax avoidance, this control can maintain long-term company security. Based on the previous researcher's statement, it proves that effective internal control can prevent and detect errors carried out by management. Doyle et al., (2007) also explained that the existence of internal control is expected to be able to realize misstatement-free financial statements and can prevent fraud that can make financial statements misstate.

Audit Committee

Based on the Indonesian Institute of Audit Committee, the audit committee is defined as a committee that is professional and works independently without being influenced by any party. The audit committee aims to strengthen the functions and objectives of the board of commissioners in reviewing financial statements, auditing, implementing risk management and implementing GCG in the company. According to Ziliwu et al., (2021), the audit committee is defined as a group of members who aim to control management performance to achieve company goals. The audit committee has the responsibility and authority to examine the performance of the directors in managing the company (Gunawan et al., 2021). The responsibilities and authorities of the audit committee have been regulated in POJK 55/POJK.04/2015 regarding the establishment and principles of the audit committee.

Independent Commissioner

Independent commissioners are parties without business or family ties to the board of commissioners, directors, controlling shareholders and the company itself. The tasks of the independent commissioner are to supervise and ensure that the company's strategy, control system, audit system, and GCG principles are running well. According to (Gunawan et al., 2021) independent commissioners have the right to have a different opinion from other boards of commissioners, namely the independent commissioner is a balancer in the withdrawal of provisions for tax avoidance efforts, which aims to protect minority shareholders and other related parties. The existence of independent commissioners can minimize manager's opportunistic behavior and fraud in the company (Ansar et al., 2021). The Financial Services Authority Regulation number 33/PJOK.04/2014 has regulated the requirements to become an independent commissioner and has stated that the minimum mandatory amount for independent commissioners is 30 percent of the total members of the board of commissioners. The duty of the independent commissioner in implementing good GCG is to oversee the transparency of financial reports and maintain the company's compliance with regulations.

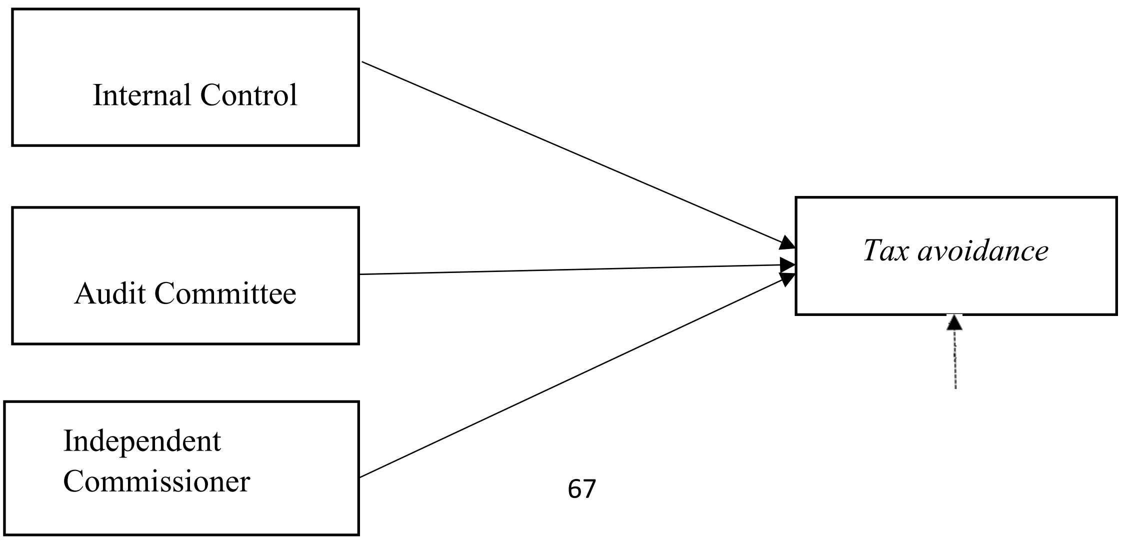
Firm Size

A company can be divided into several groups called company size, the division of company groups is divided into large and small companies based on the value of profits, assets, tax expenses and sales of Brigham & Houston (2010). Based on Law no. 20 of 2008 the size of the company is divided into four types, namely micro, small, medium and large. According to Luh & Puspita, (2017) the size of a company can have an impact on tax payments, because company size is one factor in the existence of tax avoidance efforts within the company. The complexity of the financial statements reflects the size of the company, from the complexity of the financial statements it has, the company can take advantage of loopholes or opportunities to carry out tax avoidance efforts from each transaction.

Research Model

Based on the explanation of tax avoidance, the research model on tax avoidance and the factors that can influence it are as follows:

Figure 1. Research Model



Control Variable:
Firm Size

Source: Processed Data

Hypothesis Development

The Effect of Internal Control on Tax Avoidance

Internal control is a system created to maintain management performance, company compliance with laws, maintain the truth of information issued by the company and can protect company assets. According to Bimo et al., (2019) internal control can prevent and detect errors carried out by management either intentionally or unintentionally. Effective internal control will provide confidence to management to comply with existing regulations, especially in the field of taxation. In accordance with agency theory where company management is the decision maker in tax avoidance efforts, internal control will influence management in conducting tax planning in accordance with tax regulations and not endanger the company in the long term. The results of other studies conducted by Huang & Chang, (2016) and Gleason et al. (2017) prove that internal control can reduce the opportunistic behavior of managers in tax avoidance and issuing financial reports. Based on the explanation of the relationship between variables and supported by previous research, the following hypothesis can be made:

H_1: Internal Control has a negative effect on tax avoidance

The Effect of the Audit Committee on Tax Avoidance

The audit committee is a committee formed to control the financial statements. The audit committee is tasked with supervising the implementation of GCG and financial statement information. (Murdijaningsih et al., 2020). In agency theory there is a problem of information asymmetry, the role of the audit committee is to monitor and supervise financial statements in order to reduce opportunistic behavior of company management so that tax avoidance efforts can be minimized. The results of other studies conducted by (Fauzan et al., 2019), (Asri & Suardana, 2016), and (Dewi & Jati, 2014) prove that the audit committee affects tax avoidance. By monitoring the quality of information will have an impact on the occurrence of information asymmetry so that the audit committee can reduce tax avoidance efforts. Based on the explanation of the relationship between variables and supported by previous research, the following hypothesis can be made:

H_2: The Audit Committee has a negative effect on Tax avoidance

The Influence of Independent Commissioners on Tax Avoidance

Part of the board of commissioners without any family or business ties to the board of directors, board of commissioners, controlling shareholders and the company itself is an independent commissioner. According to (Sunarsih & Oktavia, 2016) the more independent commissioners, the better the control and supervision of the owner's and management's performance. So that the greater the number of independent commissioners, the more effective independent commissioners will be in controlling tax avoidance efforts so as to minimize agency problems. In accordance with Arismajayanti & Jati, (2017) stated that independent commissioners can minimize conflicts of interest between agents and principals caused by information asymmetry. The results of other studies conducted by (Gunawan et al., 2021), (Alfina et al., 2018), (Alviyani et al., 2016) have proven that independent commissioners affect tax avoidance. It was explained that, the greater the number of independent commissioners, the stronger the influence in controlling tax avoidance decision making. Based on the explanation of the relationship between variables and supported by previous research, the following hypothesis can be made:

H_3: Independent Commissioner has a negative effect on Tax avoidance.

METHOD

This research is a secondary data quantitative research. The sample used is a manufacturing company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018 to 2020. The sample collection method used is purposive sampling. This research uses multiple linear regression analysis method. This study aims to examine the independent variables, namely internal control, the audit committee and independent commissioners and the control variable, namely the size of the company on the dependent variable, namely tax avoidance.

Tax Avoidance

The type of measurement to measure tax avoidance is BTD (Book Tax Difference). The function of BTD is to find out the comparison between accounting profit and fiscal profit. The value of the comparison results will reflect whether there are tax avoidance efforts carried out by the company. The greater the result of the book tax difference reflects the company's tax avoidance. According to research from (Khomsatun & Martani, 2015), BTD can be calculated by the formula:

$$BTD = \frac{Pretax\ Book\ Income - Taxable\ Income}{Total\ Asset}$$

Internal Control

According to Deumes & Knechel, (2008) internal control can be calculated by looking at the disclosure of internal control in the company's annual financial statements. Calculation of internal control adopted from Bimo et al., (2019) which is the development of (Deumes & Knechel, 2008). The internal control assessment consists of 9 questions, namely:

a. Does management discuss the company's internal control?
b. Are the objectives of internal control disclosed in the annual report?
c. Does management responsible for implementing internal control?
d. Does the company have an internal control unit?
e. Does the company state the effectiveness of the implementation of internal control?
f. Does the company implement risk management?
g. Does the company have a whistle blower policy?
h. Does the company have a code of ethics?
i. Does the company explain about accounting standards?

Will be given a score of 1 if the company discloses internal control information, and a score of 0 if it does not disclose information about internal control. The total score is obtained from the score of each company divided by the number of questions.

Audit Committee

According to Fauzan et al., (2019) the audit committee is a committee that oversees the company's external audit and deals directly with the auditors and the company. Based on OJK 55/POJK.04/2015 the audit committee must have a minimum of 3 members. The more audit committees will strengthen the influence of the audit committee in tax avoidance decisions. According to research (Asri & Suardana, 2016) the audit committee can be calculated by:

Audit Committee = Number of Audit Committee Members

Independent Commissioner

Independent commissioners are committee parties who are not related by business or family to the board of directors, board of commissioners, controlling shareholders or the company itself. Independent commissioners aim to make the decisions taken by the board of commissioners more balanced. In accordance with the research of Gunawan et al., (2021) independent commissioners can be calculated by:

$$\text{Independent Commissioner} = \frac{Independent\ Board\ of\ Commissioners}{Board\ of\ Commissioners}$$

Firm Size

In a company, the size factor is a reflection of the company's strength in making profits. If the assets owned by the company are high, it will reflect a large company. Suyanto and Supramono, (2012) explain, the size of the company can be calculated by the formula:

$$SIZE = LN\ (Total\ Asset)$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

This section will detail and explain the findings from the data collection and processing carried out by the researcher. The collected data will be evaluated using descriptive statistics. The results of this descriptive statistical test phase are max which is the highest value, min which is the lowest value, mean which is the average value of the data, and standard deviation.

Table 1. Table of Descriptive Statistical Data

Variabel	Obs	Mean	Std Deviasi	Min	Max
BTD	243	-.0016832	.0248751	-.0931635	.0845836
PI	243	.8638477	.1548805	.333	1
KA	243	3.037037	.2099456	2	4
KI	243	.4205473	.1015588	0,25	.833
UP	243	28.78699	1.889455	20.619	33.495

Source: Output STATA 16.0, Data Processed by Writer

The tax avoidance variable as measured by the book tax difference (BTD) has an average value (mean) of -0.0016832 and a standard deviation of .0248751 with a large sample of 243, which is based on the descriptive statistics discussed in Table 1. The mean figures indicate that the average value of tax avoidance for all manufacturing companies in the sample is -0.0016832 which means that there are companies that have paid effective taxes in accordance with existing legal regulations and there are also companies that have not paid taxes according to existing regulations. The internal control variable measured by the company's internal control questions has a mean value of .8638477 and a standard deviation of .1548805 with a large sample of 243, according to the descriptive statistical data shown in Table 1. The average internal control of selected manufacturing companies as a sample is .8638477, which is indicated by the average value (mean). Based on this it can be interpreted that, there are companies that are less complete and effective in developing and disclosing internal controls and there are also companies that have fully disclosed internal controls. Based on table 1 with a large sample of 243, the average number of audit committees is 3.037037 with a standard deviation of .2099456, the high value of the audit committee is expected to have an impact on the increasing influence on companies in making tax avoidance efforts effective. The independent auditor variable has a mean value of .4205473 and a standard deviation of .1015588 with a large sample of 243, the number of independent commissioners is expected to influence the role of independent commissioners in greater monitoring. The firm size variable has an average value of 3,177,100,168,526 (Ln = 28,78699) and a standard deviation of Ln = 1.889455 with a sample size of 243, which indicates that the higher the assets, the greater the possibility of tax avoidance efforts.

Classic Assumption Test

This test stage is a stage for testing normality, multicollinearity test, and heteroscedasticity testing.

Table 2. Skewness Kurtosis Test Results

Variable	Skewness	Kurtosis
BTD	1.544433	5.583767
PI	-0.9265101	3.034463
KA	3.331698	19.2066
KI	0.8244732	3.037055
UP	0.4994428	2.957681

Source: Output STATA 16.0, Data Processed by Writer

Based on the results of the Skewness Kurtotis test as shown in table 4, it can be seen that all variables have values that are in accordance with the criteria, namely skewness is below 3 and kurtosis is below 10, but the audit committee variable is affected by normality caused by most of the audit committee data is worth 3 caused by POJK 55/POJK.04/2015 which has regulated the minimum number of three audit committees. According to Gujarati (2003), there are advantages possessed by panel data, namely that normality tests are not required, so the data in this study can be continued.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
PI	1.10	0.908357
KA	1.11	0.900966
KI	1.03	0.968283
UP	1.12	0.889756
Mean VIF	1.09	

Source: Output STATA 16.0, Data Processed by Writer

After centering, as shown in table 10 for the variables of the board of commissioners and company size, all VIF values <10 are obtained, which means that the independent variables no longer have an influence on each other. In other words, there are no more multicollinearity problems in this regression model.

Table 4. General Least Square (GLS) Test Results

Cross-sectional Tim e-Series FGLS Regression	
Coeffients	General Least Squares
Panels	Homoskedastic
Correlation	No Autocorrelation

Source: Output STATA 16.0, Data Processed by Writer

The results shown in table 4 are that after the GLS test, there are no more heteroscedasticity problems because the table states that the data is homoskedastic.

Panel Data Regression

This regression stage is used to see which model is the most suitable for this research. There are three different alternative models to choose from: Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect (FEM), and the third is Random Effect (REM). This regression stage identifies the correct model and performs data processing using STATA v.16, namely:

Table 5. Chow Test Statistical Results

Probability Restricted	**0.0000**
α	0.05

Source: Output STATA 16.0, Data Processed by Writer

The interpretation of the table above is that the Probability value < Alpha value. As a result, the fixed effect model was chosen for this Chow test. If the Fixed Effect model is selected in this test, the next step is to run the Lagrange Multiplier test to choose between the CEM and REM models.

Table 6. Statistical Results of the Lagrange Multiplier Test

Probability restricted	**0.0000**
α	0.05

Source: Output STATA 16.0, Data Processed by Writer

The meaning of the table above is that the Probability value is below the Alpha value, so REM is used in this Lagrange Multiplier test. If the Random Effect model is selected in this test, the next step is to run the Hausman test to determine between the FEM and REM models.

Table 7. Statistical Results of Hausman's Test

Probability restricted	**0.8207**
α	0.05

Source: Output STATA 16.0, Data Processed by Writer

From the STATA output in the graph above, the Probability value > Alpha value. This indicates that these findings indicate that the appropriate panel data regression model in this study uses REM. The Chow test results revealed that the fixed effect model was the right model to choose. Then it was evaluated again using the Lagrange Multiplier test, and a random effect model was selected. With the two best model choices, retested with the Hausman test to determine the model to be used in this study, the Hausman test results show that the most suitable model in this study is REM.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Partial regression or statistical t test aims to calculate the magnitude of the value of the influence of the variable x in explaining the individual variable y. In determining the significance value based on the two-way level, it can be measured with a value of 1%/5%/10%, in this study using a significance level of 5 percent. The smaller the level of significance, the greater the degree of confidence.

Table 8. Output of panel data regression test after outlier

Variabel	**Regression Model**		
	Random Effect Model		
	Coeffiients	T	**Prob.**
Cons	-0.0016832	-1.60	0.282
PI Centered	-0.0144683	-0.20	0.173
KA Centered	-0.0156645	-0.61	0.047
KI Centered	-0.0179007	0.55	0.254
UP Centered	0.0019789	0.02	0.025
Number of Obs	243		
R-squared Overall	0,0311		
Prob (F-Statistic)	0,0785		

Source: Output STATA 16.0, Data Processed by Writer

In accordance with the t statistical test with a significance level of 5% in table 8, judging from the significance value of internal control, it is known that there is no significant effect of the internal control variable on tax avoidance. Based on the samples collected in the study, samples with internal control values above the average and tax avoidance values above the average were 84 samples or 35% of the samples in this study. Furthermore, for samples with internal control values below the average and tax avoidance values above the average, there are 33 samples or 13.5% of the research sample. Judging from one example of a company in this research sample, namely PT Goodyear Indonesia, Tbk in 2020, where the results in the study show a high disclosure value on internal control with a value of 1 but followed by a high BTD value above the average value of 0.082. This figure indicates that there is no influence of the internal control variable on tax avoidance actions. The results of this study state that there is no effect of internal control on tax avoidance actions. Based on (Carolina & Purwantini, 2020) & (Pinandhito & Juliarto, 2016) which are in line with the results of this study, it explains that there is no significant effect of the company's internal control on tax avoidance, which is caused because internal control cannot describe the actual situation that exists. at the company. It is not in accordance with (Bimo et al., 2019) which explains that high internal control will reduce tax avoidance efforts and in Bauer's research (2012) which explains that companies that have weak tax risk management prove that the company has tax-related internal controls that are weak, so the company has involvement in tax avoidance. This can occur due to differences in measurement and sampling time where in the study (Bimo et al., 2019) used moderating variables and differences in variable measurements.

The purpose of evaluating the second hypothesis is to determine whether the audit committee has an effect on tax avoidance. In accordance with the test findings in Table 8, it can be seen from the significance that there is a significant effect of the audit committee on tax avoidance. Based on the results of these data, the second hypothesis (H2) is accepted. The audit committee was formed to assist the board of commissioners in carrying out their supervisory functions and to improve the integrity and credibility of financial reports. Based on the research results, it has been determined that the audit committee has an impact on tax avoidance. The findings of this study on the audit committee variable can be shown by using the sample used in this study, the sample with the audit committee value amounting to 3 and 4 and the tax avoidance value above the average there are 116 samples or 47.73% of the sample in this study. Furthermore, for samples with 3 and 4 audit committees and tax avoidance values below the average, there are 126 samples or 51.85% of the research sample. One example is PT Charoen Pokphand Indonesia Tbk which has a large number of audit committee members, namely 4 people, with a low book tax difference of -0.057, smaller than the average of 0.065. That is, the number of audit committees that oversee the company's behavior has a significant effect on tax avoidance. Based on this description, it can be concluded that the audit committee has an impact on tax avoidance. The results of this study are in line with previous studies, namely by (Fauzan et al., 2019) and (Idzniah & Bernawati, 2020), which found that the audit committee had an impact on tax avoidance. But this study is not in line with (Warih, 2019) and (Gunawan et al., 2021) who found that the audit committee had no effect on tax avoidance because it could only monitor company activities and could not influence tax avoidance activities. Differences in the findings of this study may be caused by differences in the selected samples and differences in the variables measured. Measurement of the audit committee in the study (Warih, 2019) by logging the number of audit committees and using a sample of all sector companies listed on the IDX, and in the study (Gunawan et al., 2021), there are differences in the sample of the company sector used is the mining sector.

The number of independent commissioners is compared with the number of commissioners in this study to find out how many independent commissioners there are. In accordance with the test findings in table 8, seen from the significance number, it is known that there is no large impact on the X3 variable, namely the independent commissioner on Y1, namely tax avoidance. The third hypothesis (H3) is not accepted based on the results of the analysis that has been done. According to the findings of this study, the involvement of independent commissioners in supervising the company's operations is less successful. In addition, independent commissioners are less likely to be influenced by management decisions. Independent commissioners who are not affiliated with anyone inside the company and come from outside management tend to pressure management to provide more detailed information to shareholders. Based on the samples collected in the study, the sample with the independent commissioner score above the average and the tax avoidance value above the average were 46 samples or 18.9% of the sample in this study. Furthermore, for the sample with the value of the independent commissioner below the average and the value of tax avoidance above the average, there are 71 samples or 29% of the research sample. One example of the research sample used, PT. Unilever in 2019, had a high independent commissioner score of 0.800, which means that from 5 boards of commissioners there were 4 independent commissioners with a BTD value of 0.008, which is higher than the BTD average value of -0.016. This shows that there is no significant negative effect of the number of independent commissioners on the level of corporate tax avoidance. The study by (Ansar et al., 2021) is in line with this study which states that if there is no influence from independent commissioners on tax avoidance, which explains that independent commissioners have no effect on management activities. However, this study contradicts previous studies, such as (Gunawan et al., 2021) and (Alfina et al., 2018), which claim that independent commissioners have an influence on tax avoidance. Differences in research results can be caused by various factors, including differences in sample types, as shown in studies (Gunawan et al., 2021) and (Alfina et al., 2018) which used samples from the mining industry.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data processing and the results of the analysis that had been done previously in this study, it was found that the coefficient of determination of the influence of the three independent variables, namely internal control, audit committee and independent commissioner and company size on the dependent variable of tax avoidance was 3.11%, meaning that The three independent variables affect tax avoidance by 3.11%, while 96.89% is influenced by other factors. The following are the outputs of the tests and analyzes that have been carried out in this study:

a. The result of the analysis of the first hypothesis is that internal control has no significant effect on tax avoidance. This is because internal control cannot describe the actual situation in the company.
b. The result of the second hypothesis analysis is that the audit committee variable has a significant negative effect on tax avoidance. That is, the large number of audit committees has an influence in reducing the company's tax avoidance efforts, because the audit committee can provide an opinion on the company's performance.
c. The result of the analysis of the third hypothesis is that the independent commissioner does not have a significant effect on tax avoidance. This means that the number of independent commissioners does not affect the level of tax avoidance by the company.

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