

THE EFFECT OF GREEN ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON TAX AVOIDANCE IN THE MINING SECTOR LISTED ON THE IDX IN 2021-2025

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Abstract

Main Objective - This study aims to analyze the influence of green accounting and financial performance on tax avoidance in the mining sector listed on the IDX in 2021-2025. Method - The sample used in this study was 10 mining companies listed on the IDX for the 2021–2025 period. Total observations: 50 data. The method used in this study was a quantitative method using SPSS. Main Findings - The results of this study reveal that green accounting variables influence tax avoidance, while financial performance does not. Theoretical and Policy Implications - This study emphasizes the position of green accounting and financial performance not as independent factors, but as complementary elements in shaping tax management strategies. Therefore, the practical implication of the third hypothesis is the importance for companies to balance their focus on sustainability and financial performance, as both contribute simultaneously to fiscal policy and tax avoidance decisions. Research Novelty - This study's novelty is that it targets in the mining sector listed on the IDX in 2021-2025.

Keywords: *Green Accounting, Financial Performance, Tax Avoidance.*

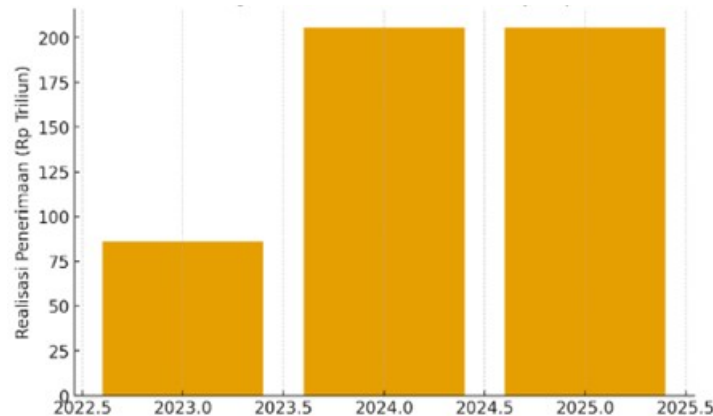
INTRODUCTION

Tax avoidance is a global issue that has long been a major concern for many countries, including Indonesia. Conceptually, tax avoidance is viewed as legal because it exploits loopholes or weaknesses in tax regulations. This differs from tax evasion, which is clearly categorized as illegal because it involves data manipulation, falsification of reports, or concealment of income. Despite being within the legal framework, tax avoidance still poses serious problems for the state, particularly due to the reduction in potential tax revenues that could otherwise be used to finance development and public services.

In Indonesia, tax avoidance practices are increasingly complex due to the involvement of multinational corporations operating across jurisdictions. One common strategy is the establishment of holding companies in countries with more favorable tax regimes, such as the Netherlands, Singapore, and Mauritius. This corporate structure allows for profit shifting through various mechanisms, such as the payment of dividends, interest, royalties, capital gains, and management fees to entities located in countries with low tax rates. By exploiting differences in tax regulations between countries, companies can significantly reduce their tax burden or even eliminate it under certain circumstances. This phenomenon demonstrates that tax avoidance is not merely a fiscal issue, but also a matter of global governance, business transparency, and tax system fairness, which require more comprehensive attention and policies. The result is Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS), which means reduced tax revenue. BEPS threatens tax authority and tax fairness in many countries through efforts to pursue profit shifting (Bartelmus & Seifert, 2018).

According to Law No. 28 of 2007 concerning amendments to Law No. 6 of 1983 concerning general provisions and procedures for taxation, tax is a mandatory contribution to the state owed by individuals or bodies that is coercive based on the Law, without receiving direct compensation and is used for state needs for the greatest prosperity of the people. The state has the right to collect taxes through the central and regional governments. Tax is one of the largest sources of income for a country that is used for the progress and welfare of a country. In the mining sector, the percentage of tax revenue contributions tends to fluctuate, as reflected in the graph:

Figure 1. Realization and percentage of contribution of mining sector tax revenue to total national tax revenue in 2021-2025



Source: Ministry of Finance, Directorate General of Taxes, State Budget (2021-2025)

Tax revenue from the mining sector exhibited significant volatility between 2021 and 2025. In 2022, the sector contributed 8.9% to total national tax revenue and recorded impressive revenue growth of 233.8%. However, this trend reversed in 2023, when its contribution dropped drastically to just 6%, with tax payments totaling Rp 85.79 trillion, a 41.4% decrease from the previous year. Entering 2024, tax revenue as of April reportedly declined by 63.8% due to low commodity prices. However, the latest data as of October 2025 showed a relative increase in the percentage contribution to 11.4%, with revenue realization reaching Rp 205.7 trillion. However, the realization figure as of October 2025 was slightly lower by 0.7% compared to the same period the previous year (October 2024). These fluctuations are greatly influenced by the dynamics of global commodity prices, especially coal.

Taxes are a crucial component of the state revenue system, particularly for developing countries like Indonesia, which rely heavily on fiscal resources to drive economic growth, infrastructure development, and the provision of public services. Taxes contribute approximately 80% to Indonesian revenue (Raspati et al., 2024), making the effectiveness of the tax system a crucial strategic component in maintaining national fiscal stability. However, government efforts to improve tax compliance through stricter oversight, more stringent regulations, and the implementation of more stringent policies have not yet fully suppressed tax avoidance practices. Tax avoidance, even within legal limits, still raises ethical issues, reduces potential state revenue, and has the potential to create fiscal inequality among business actors (Khairunnisa et al., 2023). This phenomenon demonstrates that tax issues are not only related to technical regulatory aspects but also relate to corporate governance, managerial integrity, and corporate social responsibility. One way to avoid taxes is by increasing costs to lower reported profits and reduce the tax burden (Candra et al., 2021). There are several factors that can influence tax avoidance, including profit levels, debt levels, and institutional ownership.

The concept of green accounting is about how companies use environmental costs to reduce their negative impacts on the environment and ensure business continuity (Sidarta et al., 2023). Furthermore, green accounting is an accounting process aimed at properly managing finances and the environment, and the results can assist in decision-making. Companies calculate environmental costs, which consist of prevention, detection, internal, and external failure costs. By calculating environmental costs, companies are expected to conduct their production operations properly (Hamimah et al., 2024). The higher the costs incurred by a company, the greater the reduction in its taxable income (Heryawati et al., 2018). The use of green accounting is expected to improve a company's environmental performance. This is expected to improve the company's image in the eyes of stakeholders, increase shareholder value, and influence company performance. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) conducts PROPER evaluations to assess environmental performance.

Financial performance can be assessed using profitability, leverage, and liquidity ratios. Profitability is a measurement tool used to assess a company's financial performance. It can indicate a company's strength in generating profits from assets, sales, and share capital. Measuring these ratios can be used to inform a company's decision-making regarding tax avoidance policies (Kulsum et al., 2023). Research conducted by Putra & Sisdiyanto (2024) shows that green accounting has a positive effect on tax avoidance, because the company has implemented environmental protection and utilized environmental costs effectively and efficiently. In contrast, the results of research conducted by Pesak & Karundeng (2023) showed that green accounting did not have a significant effect on tax avoidance, because the use of environmental costs was not utilized as a tax avoidance measure in the mining

companies in the study sample. Research conducted by Pratiwi & Ratnawati (2023) found that financial performance variables significantly influence tax avoidance, as these companies used profitability ratios, a measuring tool for assessing a company's financial performance. This contrasts with research by (Simbolon et al., 2025), which used financial performance variables and found that financial performance had no effect on tax avoidance. This suggests that companies with low profitability prefer not to pay taxes to preserve their wealth rather than pay taxes. Research conducted by Candra et al. (2021) on the influence of financial performance and green accounting on tax avoidance shows that financial performance influences tax avoidance, while green accounting does not. These results indicate that environmental performance does not influence tax avoidance, but rather influences corporate profits, as it can encourage companies to engage in tax avoidance to minimize their tax costs. This study examines whether Green Accounting influences tax avoidance. Financial performance (ROA) influences tax avoidance. Both have a simultaneous effect.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tax avoidance is often associated with the concepts of green accounting and financial performance, as these three aspects interact to shape corporate behavior and strategy. From an agency theory perspective, managers, as corporate agents, have an incentive to minimize their tax burden in order to increase net income and improve performance, which will be assessed by owners or shareholders. Tax avoidance, within this framework, is often viewed as a management effort to optimize its financial position, even though the practice remains within legal boundaries. Stakeholder theory and legitimacy theory, on the other hand, offer a broader perspective, emphasizing the importance of transparency, accountability, and environmental reporting as part of a company's efforts to meet social expectations.

Through green accounting practices and tax compliance, companies strive to gain legitimacy from society and maintain good relationships with stakeholders. Therefore, these two theories view environmental reporting and tax compliance not merely as administrative activities, but as concrete manifestations of social responsibility and strategies for maintaining long-term corporate sustainability and reputation. The application of green accounting includes identifying environmental costs, measuring the environmental impact of operational activities, and disclosing sustainability-related information in financial statements (Handoko & Santoso, 2023).

Research conducted by Hamimah et al., (2024) shows that green accounting and financial performance (green accounting) have a positive effect on tax avoidance. This is in line with research by Pesak & Karundeng, (2023); Wati et al., (2025); Pratama & Wahyu, (2013) which found that green accounting and financial performance have an effect on tax avoidance. This section contains a review of the latest literature used to support the research concept. The literature review is not limited to theory alone, but also empirical evidence. Research hypotheses and propositions (if used) must be built from theoretical concepts and supported by empirical studies (Hamimah et al., 2024).

Stakeholder Theory (Stakeholder Theory)

According to research conducted by Pesak & Karundeng (2023), stakeholder theory suggests that companies have responsibilities not only to shareholders but also to employees, the government, society, and the environment. This theory requires companies to consider the interests of various stakeholders in their business decision-making, including in environmental accounting practices (green accounting), financial performance management, and tax avoidance strategies. Green accounting aims to record costs incurred to maintain or improve environmental conditions, which can indicate how a company handles the ecological impacts of its operations. Financial performance, as measured using the Return on Assets (ROA) proxy, indicates how effectively a company generates profits that support stakeholders. Regarding tax avoidance, companies that apply green accounting principles and demonstrate good financial performance (such as high ROA) are thought to be more able to pay the imposed tax burden or are committed to complying with environmental and tax regulations. However, conversely, companies with poor financial performance or those that tend to focus on reducing environmental costs may be more interested in optimizing tax avoidance through various tax strategies. In this case, even though companies implement green accounting, they are suspected of seeking ways to minimize their corporate tax liabilities, especially if their environmental costs are perceived as a burden that can be reduced. This study uses Legitimacy Theory, which states that companies strive to maintain social legitimacy through environmentally friendly practices. Agency Theory, which suggests that managers may engage in tax avoidance for their own interests. Stakeholder Theory, which suggests that companies must consider the interests of stakeholders, including the government.

Green Accounting

Green accounting is a modern accounting approach that seeks to comprehensively integrate environmental aspects into a company's accounting system. This concept emphasizes not only recording traditional financial transactions but also considering the environmental impacts of each company's operational activities. Thus, green accounting places environmental issues as a crucial part of the financial planning, control, and reporting processes, so that companies are assessed not only by their financial performance but also by their contribution to environmental sustainability (Amal & Kholmi, 2025). Research conducted by Handoko & Santoso (2023) states that the scope of green accounting includes identifying environmental costs, measuring the impact of operational activities on ecosystems, and disclosing sustainability information in financial reports. These environmental costs include waste management costs, investment in environmentally friendly technologies, remediation costs for environmental damage, and expenditures for corporate social responsibility programs. With systematic recording, companies can assess the extent to which their operational activities impact the environment and evaluate the effectiveness of their control programs.

The implementation of green accounting has significant impacts both internally and externally. Research conducted by Amal & Kholmi (2025) states that the application of green accounting can provide various benefits, including increased operational efficiency by reducing resource waste, minimizing environmental costs, and optimizing energy and raw material utilization. From a competitive perspective, companies that implement green accounting are generally more attractive to consumers, investors, and business partners because they are perceived as having a strong commitment to sustainability. This advantage can improve brand image and strengthen the company's position in the market. Furthermore, the implementation of green accounting also contributes significantly to environmental sustainability, for example through reducing carbon emissions, energy conservation, more effective waste management, and efforts to maintain ecosystem balance. Indirectly, this practice also supports the sustainable development agenda that emphasizes the importance of synergy between economic growth, environmental conservation, and social welfare. Therefore, green accounting is not only seen as an administrative obligation, but also as a business strategy oriented towards long-term sustainability. Research conducted by Hansen & Mowen (2015) states that Green Accounting is an accounting system that identifies, measures, and allocates environmental costs.

Green Expense Ratio (GER):

$$GER = \frac{Biaya\ Lingkungan}{Total\ Beban\ Operasional}$$

The higher the GER, the greater the company's environmental commitment.

Financial performance

Research conducted by Nauli & Ali (2025) states that a company's financial performance is an important indicator for measuring the extent to which a company has successfully achieved its goals and objectives. Financial performance is not only seen from the amount of profit earned in the short term, but also reflects the company's ability to maintain business continuity, increase company value, and maintain operational sustainability in the long term. Therefore, financial performance evaluation must be carried out comprehensively, considering aspects of profitability, liquidity, solvency, and the efficiency of the use of available resources. Successful financial performance is essentially reflected in the company's ability to produce quality products, attract consumer interest, and be able to compete in the market. The resulting products must be able to be sold at competitive prices while still providing an adequate profit margin for the company. Furthermore, companies are also required to be able to maintain and even increase market share amidst increasingly fierce competition (Wirasto Tune, 2024).

In other words, financial performance is not only a matter of internal financial management, but also closely related to marketing strategy, product innovation, and supply chain efficiency. In general, a company's financial performance can be understood as a measure of the quality of management in managing company resources, which is reflected in the annual financial report. Financial reports provide an overview of the company's financial position, business results, cash flow, and changes in equity. Research conducted by Awalina (2016) states that a high ROA indicates a company's ability to generate profits relative to its assets. Financial ratios can reveal a company's ability to generate profits, meet short-term and long-term obligations, and manage assets and capital efficiently (Hanisa et al., 2024). In this study, financial performance was measured using the Return on Assets (ROA) indicator. Research conducted by Sari & Suryono (2023) states that ROA is one of the main profitability ratios that indicates the extent to which a company is able to utilize its total assets to generate net profit. A high ROA value reflects management

effectiveness in managing assets, thus providing an optimal rate of return. Conversely, a low ROA value indicates weaknesses in asset utilization, either due to high operational costs, low sales volume, or inefficiencies in resource allocation (Ifani & Kuntadi, 2024).

$$ROA = \frac{Laba Bersih}{Total Aset}$$

ROA shows the company's effectiveness in generating profits.

Tax evasion

Taxes are a key source of state revenue, vital for supporting national development and financing various government programs. The country's success in collecting taxes significantly determines the sustainability of development, improving public welfare, and achieving fiscal stability. In Indonesia, the government continues to maximize tax revenue through reforming tax policies, improving administrative systems, and enhancing the quality of oversight (Wulandari et al., 2023). However, despite various strategies, tax avoidance remains prevalent among companies, both large and small. This demonstrates a gap between the government's goal of increasing state revenue and the company's interest in reducing its fiscal burden. Research conducted by Marta & Nofryanti (2023) found that companies boldly engage in tax avoidance due to opportunities created by weaknesses in tax regulations. This means that opportunity is the primary driver driving companies to engage in tax avoidance, for example by exploiting unclear regulations, ambiguous interpretations of regulations, or certain legal loopholes that allow companies to minimize the amount of tax payable. This practice cannot be categorized as illegal, unlike tax evasion, which clearly violates the law. However, tax avoidance remains a serious concern because, although legally valid, this practice essentially reduces the potential for state revenue that should be collected optimally.

To measure the extent to which a company engages in tax avoidance, one widely used indicator is the Effective Tax Rate (ETR). The ETR is calculated by comparing the total tax burden to pre-tax income. The lower the ETR, the greater the indication that the company is engaging in tax avoidance, as the tax burden borne is smaller than the profit earned. The use of the ETR in research not only provides a quantitative overview of tax avoidance practices but also allows for comparative analysis between companies within the same industry and across sectors. Thus, the ETR is an important instrument in empirical studies of the relationship between financial performance, green accounting implementation, and tax avoidance practices in companies (Ifani & Kuntadi, 2024).

$$ETR = \frac{Total\ Beban\ Pajak\ Penghasilan}{Laba\ Sebelum\ Pajak}$$

The lower the ETR → the higher the indication of tax avoidance.

Hypothesis Development

Environmentally responsible companies tend to reduce tax avoidance (Sailendra, 2023). This is due to the company's commitment to maintaining its reputation and meeting stakeholder expectations, thus avoiding practices that can create a negative image, such as tax avoidance. On the other hand, research conducted by Sitanggang (2024) found that green accounting actually has a positive effect on tax avoidance. Companies that implement environmental protection often exploit environmental costs to increase reported expenses, thereby reducing taxable profits and ultimately lowering tax liabilities.

H1: It is suspected that green accounting has a partial influence on tax avoidance.

A company's financial performance refers to its ability to manage and utilize assets to generate optimal profits. The greater the profit, the greater the company's potential for tax avoidance. One indicator used to measure financial performance is Return on Assets (ROA), which is the ratio of net profit to total assets. ROA reflects the efficiency of a company's asset management. Companies with a high ROA demonstrate management's ability to maximize assets to generate profits, potentially reducing the tax burden through better tax planning (Pradita & Suryono, 2019). Research (Ifani & Kuntadi, 2024) found a positive relationship between financial performance, as measured by ROA, and tax avoidance. These results align with research (Maidina & Wati, 2020), which shows that high profits often encourage companies to reduce their income tax liabilities through tax avoidance strategies. Therefore, it can be concluded that good financial performance, as reflected in a high ROA, has a positive tendency towards tax avoidance.

H2: It is suspected that financial performance has an effect on tax avoidance.

Research Framework

Based on the literature review above, the framework for thinking and hypotheses in this research is formulated

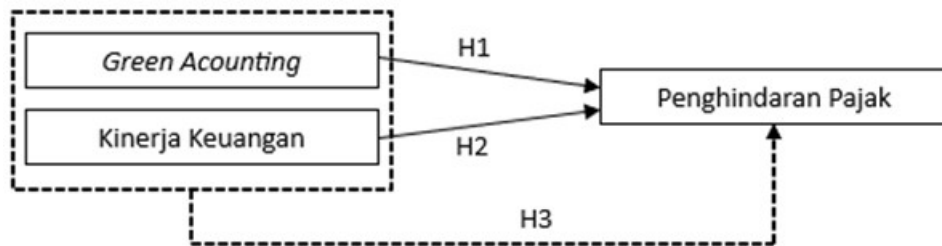


Figure 1. Thinking Framework

Straight line: has a partial effect

Broken line: affects simultaneously

METHOD

This research method uses a quantitative approach with multiple linear regression, utilizing secondary data. The analytical methods used include descriptive statistical analysis and panel data regression (Hamimah et al., 2024). This study uses a quantitative method, utilizing secondary data. The sample in this study was 85 samples from mining companies. The population is all possible values, the results of calculations or quantitative measurements regarding certain characteristics and all complete and clear aggregate budgets whose properties are to be studied (Sugiyono, 2013). 10 mining companies on the IDX for the period 2021–2025. Total observations: 50 data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Description of Research Variables

Table 1. Variable Description

Variables	Mean	Min	Max	Std Dev
<i>Green Accounting</i>	0.045	0.01	0.09	0.018
Financial performance	0.112	0.02	0.24	0.052
Tax evasion	0.221	0.10	0.33	0.061

Source: Data Processed by Researchers, 2025

Based on Table 1, the test results show that the green accounting variable obtained the highest mean value of 0.045 with a standard deviation value of 0.018. The test results show that the financial performance variable obtained the highest mean value of 0.112 with a standard deviation value of 0.052.

Classical Assumption Test

Normality: Sig. 0.200 > 0.05 (Normal)

Multicollinearity: VIF < 10 (No multicollinearity)

Heteroscedasticity: Not significant

R-Square

Table 3. R-Square

	R-Square
Tax evasion	0.412

Source: Data Processed by Researchers, 2025

Based on Table 3, with an r-square value of 0.163 for the tax avoidance variable, this variable can explain green accounting and financial performance by 41.2%, while the remaining is influenced by other variables. Model Summary:

R² = 0.412, Adjusted R² = 0.389. ANOVA: F count = 16.42. Sig = 0.000

Coefficient:

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Variables	Beta	t	Sig
Constant	0.187	4.12	0.000
Green Accounting	0.356	3.98	0.000
Financial performance	0.289	2.74	0.008

Regression Equation

$$ETR = 0.187 + 0.356 GER + 0.289 ROA$$

Green Accounting has a significant positive effect on ETR. This means that the higher the environmental costs, the higher the ETR, and the lower the tax avoidance practices. ROA has a significant positive effect on ETR. Companies with good performance tend to be more tax compliant. Both variables are simultaneously significant.

DISCUSSION

The Impact of Green Accounting on Tax Avoidance

The results of this study indicate that the implementation of green accounting has a significant impact on the level of tax avoidance practiced by companies. This finding indicates that environmental management and reporting practices not only serve as a form of social responsibility but are also related to corporate behavior in fulfilling their tax obligations. Companies that are more active in implementing green accounting tend to demonstrate better levels of tax compliance, as reflected in an increase in the effective tax rate. This relationship can be explained by the integration of sustainability and corporate governance aspects. The implementation of green accounting encourages greater transparency in reporting, thus limiting the scope for tax avoidance practices. Furthermore, companies committed to environmental issues generally also strive to maintain their reputation and legitimacy in the eyes of the public and regulators, including in terms of fiscal compliance. Thus, corporate orientation focuses not only on cost efficiency but also on long-term sustainability.

Although the tax system is influenced by various factors such as regulations, industry characteristics, and corporate structure, the results of this study indicate that the contribution of green accounting can still be observed empirically. This indicates that sustainability practices have a broader role, not only limited to environmental aspects, but also influence corporate strategic policies, including tax management. This approach makes management more cautious in making decisions that risk reputation, such as aggressive tax avoidance practices. Furthermore, the increasing attention from investors and stakeholders to ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) issues also strengthens the push for companies to implement more transparent and responsible business practices.

Thus, green accounting serves not only as a reporting tool but also as a control mechanism that can influence corporate behavior in the tax context. These results align with the stakeholder theory perspective, which emphasizes the importance of maintaining harmonious relationships with various parties through accountable business practices. Companies that demonstrate a commitment to sustainability will more easily gain public trust and social legitimacy, ultimately leading to better compliance, including with tax obligations. The results of this study align with those of Pesak & Karundeng (2023) and Hamimah et al. (2024), Wulandari et al. (2023), and Wati et al. (2025), which explain that green accounting has no effect on corporate tax avoidance. The use of environmental costs was not utilized as a tax avoidance measure by the mining companies in the study sample.

The Influence of Financial Performance on Tax Avoidance

The research results show that financial performance influences corporate tax avoidance. The results indicate that a high Return on Assets (ROA) indicates a company's ability to manage assets efficiently and effectively, thereby generating optimal profits. Under these conditions, businesses can meet all their operational obligations, including paying taxes, without resorting to aggressive tax avoidance measures. In other words, businesses that generate significant revenue tend to be more flexible, meaning they don't need to engage in practices that violate laws or damage their reputation. Companies with strong financial performance typically have more financial, technological, and human resources to develop and evaluate more complex tax strategies.

Companies with long-term goals typically have stronger governance systems and more structured tax management strategies, enabling them to effectively mitigate tax risks without violating tax regulations. This encompasses not only tax avoidance efforts but also optimizing tax obligations within legal boundaries. Company management is often compelled to increase net income due to pressure from investors or shareholders. In this situation, tax avoidance can be considered a means of maintaining profitability in an increasingly competitive business environment. To avoid administrative and criminal sanctions, companies must comply with all applicable

tax regulations. Furthermore, excessive tax avoidance can pose reputational risks, negatively impacting public trust and stakeholder relationships. Therefore, although tax avoidance has been shown to impact financial performance, companies must maintain a balance between tax optimization efforts and regulatory compliance to ensure long-term business sustainability. The results of this study are in line with stakeholder theory, which maintains relationships through transparent and ethical financial reporting to meet the diverse interests of various stakeholder groups and enhances companies' commitment to compliance and responsible business ethics against tax avoidance. The findings of this study align with research by Pratiwi & Ratnawati, 2023, Chandra et al., 2021, Hamimah et al., 2024, and Pesak & Karundeng, 2023, which show that financial performance variables have a significant positive effect on tax avoidance. This indicates that companies with good financial performance often have more incentives and capabilities to engage in legal tax avoidance.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, several main conclusions were obtained after going through various stages starting from data collection, data processing, data analysis and also interpretation of the results of the analysis of the influence of green accounting and financial performance on tax avoidance.

1. The application of green accounting has a significant impact on tax avoidance. This influence can be understood through several interrelated factors. The difference in orientation between the two concepts is the primary reason why green accounting focuses on measuring, managing, and reporting environmental impacts as part of sustainability commitments, while tax avoidance relates to fiscal strategies aimed at minimizing a company's tax burden. Because these two practices operate within different objective domains—environmental responsibility versus optimizing tax obligations—the direct impact of green accounting on tax avoidance is difficult to discern empirically.
2. Financial performance significantly influences tax avoidance, indicating that companies with strong financial conditions have a greater ability to utilize various tax avoidance strategies within legal limits. Good financial performance provides companies with greater resources and flexibility in designing effective tax plans, thus encouraging a higher propensity to engage in structured and compliant tax avoidance.

SUGGESTION

Based on the identified research limitations, some practical suggestions that can be considered for further research are:

1. For companies, the implementation of green accounting needs to be continuously strengthened as part of their governance strategy and fiscal obligation management. Transparency in reporting environmental costs not only increases accountability but also creates legal space for tax efficiency.
2. Mining companies need to increase transparency of environmental costs to strengthen legitimacy and tax compliance.
3. For further researchers, it is recommended to expand the scope of the research by using samples of companies from various industrial sectors, so that the results obtained are more general.
4. It is hoped that further research can add other variables such as corporate governance, leverage, or company size, which have the potential to influence tax avoidance practices.
5. Future research could also employ a qualitative or mixed-methods approach to delve deeper into managerial strategies for integrating sustainability aspects with fiscal policy. This way, the results could provide a more comprehensive picture of the determinants of tax avoidance in the context of Indonesian companies.

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