

The Impact of Probability, Transfer Pricing, and Capital Intensity on Tax Avoidance When Listed Companies in the Property and Real Estate Sub Sectors on the Indonesia Stock Exchange

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Abstract.

This research aims to determine whether there is an effect of profitability, transfer pricing, and capital intensity with tax avoidance as the control variable both simultaneously and partially. This study listed the Property and Real Estate subsector companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2017- 2021, with a sample of 8 companies taken by purposive sampling. The research variables consist of independent variables: Profitability, Transfer Pricing, and Capital Intensity–The research method aims to determine the relationship between two variables, one with another variable. The data used is secondary data. The collected data were analyzed using the SPSS Statistics 25 program. The results showed that only Profitability, Transfer Pricing, and Capital Intensity significantly affected the tax avoidance prediction. In contrast, companies did not have a significant effect on the prediction of tax avoidance.

Keywords: Capital Intensity, Profitability, Tax Avoidance, Transfer Pricing.

A. Introduction

Indonesia is a non-industrial country whose basic salary comes from retribution (Handkk., 2019). KUP Regulation Article 1 Regulation No. 28 of 2007 Expenditure is an obligation to the state owed by people whom regulations can force (Fang et al., 2021; A. H. Hardana et al., 2023; L. Hasibuan et al., 2023) by not immediately experiencing deviations and used for the needs of the state for the best possible welfare of individuals (Glenk & Reichelstein, 2019; A. Hardana, Nasution, et al., 2022). Taxes are one of the state's biggest revenue sources (Baetta & Banfi, 2019; A. Hardana et al., 2023). Duties are one of the mainstays of public payments derived from levies (A. N. Hasibuan et al., 2023; Lismawati et al., 2023; Zhu et al., 2019). Taxes play an important role in a country as they are used for state funding and turnover of public events (A. Hardana, 2022a; Kwon et al., 2021). With levies, the existence of a nation will go well.

Thus, taxes are used as the beginning of the turn of events of a nation. The strange costs that occur in Indonesia In the Tax Justice Network report entitled The State of Tax Justice 2020: Tax Justice in the Time of Covid-19 (Rayyani et al., 2020; Wahyuti et al., 2022), it is revealed from these figures, as much as 4.78 billion US dollars, equivalent to Rp. 67.6

trillion is a consequence of the reluctance to valuation companies in Indonesia (A. Hardana, 2023; Suyamto et al., 2020). While the excess is 78.83 million US dollars or around Rp. 1.1 trillion comes from obligatory secret persons. Productivity with cost avoidance will have a positive relationship (Priatni, 2019). Suppose the organization has the desire to stay away from costs (Liu et al., 2020; Mutia et al., 2023). In that case, it should be more effective in monitoring the organization's benefits so that they do not have to pay for multiple tasks (Sun et al., 2019).

Furthermore, what influences the amount of money a business partner can have on tax avoidance is transfer estimates, which is a task handled through designing costs that are transferred between divisions (Wijaya, 2022). The impact on capital intensity is that the higher the organizational capital intensity, the higher the organizational task avoidance. From the description above (A. Hardana, Nurhalimah, et al., 2022; Widyastuti, 2020), the search will be directed at building companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2017-2021 period (Nurhidayati et al., 2019). Producing companies are selected, considering similar quality information (Dewi et al., 2020; A. Hardana, 2021; A. Hardana, Nasution, et al., 2022). Based on this foundation, research is directed with the title "The Influence of Profitability (Dewi et al., 2020), Transfer Prices, and Capital Intensity on Tax Avoidance in Manufacturing Companies in the Property and Real Estate Sub-Sector Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2017-2021."

The research objectives are targets to be achieved in the research as follows: Analyse and obtain evidence of the effect of profitability on tax avoidance in property and real estate manufacturing companies listed on the IDX in 2017-2021, Deciding the effect of transfer prices on tax avoidance in property and real manufacturing companies estates listed on the IDX in 2017-2021 (Kristiyan et al., 2019), Deciding the effect of capital intensity on tax avoidance in property and real estate manufacturing companies listed on the IDX in 2017-2021 (Torresi et al., 2019), Deciding the effect of profitability, transfer prices, and capital intensity simultaneously on tax avoidance in companies manufacturing property and real estate listed on the IDX.

According to (Pratama, 2021), profitability is a balance which means determining the organization's ability to create benefits over a certain period and then providing an overview of the feasibility level of the board in completing its duties (Arjun et al., n.d.; Prastyowati, 2019). According to Henry, the balance of profitability is a measure that discusses the mastery of a company to generate benefits by demonstrating its skills and assets, such as transaction training, use of capital, and use of resources (Fauzan et al., 2021; Mu et al., 2020). As stated by R. Agus Sartono, the elements that affect productivity are as follows: Efficiency is influenced by the type of company that is set to offer products at a price or assistance, which generally has more stable profits than companies that send stock, Age, companies that have been around for a long time have a more stable advantage compared to companies that have been around for a long time, and the economies of scale guaranteed by the company (Ansary et al., 2021). Profitability is a measure of a market balance to create benefits during a certain

period. According to Gunadi, quoted by Chairil Anwar Pohan, "the complete cost of gifts or merchandise held by two meetings in exchange of money or different exchanges is called a step assessment (Barinotti et al., 2022; Utami & Hardana, 2022)." Chairil Anwar's assessment (2018: 196) regarding "transfer price is the cost of handing over the administration or other resources that are difficult to understand that is felt by a process to other elements that have extraordinary relationships and depend on standard fair market costs (A. Hardana, 2022b; Wahyuni et al., 2022). Moreover, there are types of transfer pricing as follows: transfer prices between divisions within a company (Harris, 2022), transfer prices are not just the actions of individual companies in groups.

B. Literature Review

According to (Xu, 2023), agency theory is an agency relationship as one or more principals involve agents in performing some service on behalf of those involved and delegating some decision-making authority to agents. If both parties are in the relationship is utility maximizing, there are good reasons to believe that the agent will not always act in the best interest of the principal—more in some of those situations, going to pay the agent to expend resources (bonding costs) to guarantee that he will not take certain actions that will harm the principal or ensure that the principal will be compensated if he takes that action.

Profitability is defined by (Khan et al., 2023) as a ratio that is useful for measuring the ability company to make a profit. Meanwhile, (Indarwati et al., 2022; Rumi et al., 2018) state that the Profitability Ratio is the ratio used to measure the ability of companies to obtain profit in relation to sales, assets and profits, and capital alone. When a company has low profits or even loses money, taxes are high paid will be lower or even avoid paying taxes. Companies can use loss compensation to reduce taxes for either the previous or the previous financial year next year. In addition, the profitability ratio can also measure the level of effectiveness in company management by calculating the amount of profit generated from sales and investment.

Capital intensity is a form of financial decision. Capital intensity or intensity capital reflects how much capital a company needs to produce income. Capital intensity is a ratio that describes the amount of investment activity companies related to investment in fixed assets. Fixed assets refer to tangible assets purchased in a ready-to-use form or for use in the company's operations, and not intended for sale in the normal course of the company, and have a useful life of more than one year (Alamsjah, 2023; A. Hardana, 2023). Normally, almost all fixed assets would be depreciated except land, which would be costs in the company's financial statements so as to reduce income in the calculation of corporate tax.

Companies with a large number of fixed assets will pay lower taxes because the depreciation of fixed assets can reduce the company's tax burden. Meanwhile, according to (A. H. Hardana et al., 2023; and Wulandari, 2022), capital intensity is a company's investment in fixed assets is one of the assets used by the company to produce and make a profit. The company's investment in fixed assets will cause a depreciation expense from fixed

assets invested.

Capital intensity is the ratio of the size of the company in investing its assets in the form of fixed assets. Fixed asset ownership can reduce the tax payments paid by the company because of the presence of depreciation costs attached to fixed assets (Christina & Wahyudi, 2022). Managers can use depreciation costs to minimize the taxes paid by the company. Management will invest in fixed assets by using idle funds company to gain profits in the form of depreciation costs used as a tax deduction. Company performance will increase because there is a reduction in the tax burden and compensation for the performance of managers whose desires will be achieved (Amiah, 2022).

In general, a tax haven country is defined as a country or area where taxes are low or not at all tax and provides a safe place for deposits to attract capital. The OECD gives three characteristics of tax haven countries, namely implementing low tax rates or tax-free, lack of transparency, and lack of effective exchange of information. Tax havens countries levy very low taxes, sometimes even no taxes at all, and provide a very high level of privacy for business people (Su et al., 2019). Tax haven countries generally offer the following benefits: (i) opportunities for investment diversification, (ii) strategy of deferring the tax burden, (iii) strong asset protection, (iv) tax-free investment returns, (v) offshore appeal to discretion and privacy, (vi) greater returns, (vii) reduce the tax burden, (viii) avoid currency restrictions, (ix) business development opportunities.

C. Research Methodology

This quantitative research was used as the design of this study (Li et al., 2022). This quantitative research aims to test the hypothesis by testing the application of a theory or through the validity of the theory (Nahak et al., 2022). The independent variables of this study include profitability (X1), transfer pricing (X2), capital intensity (X3), and tax avoidance (Y) as the dependent variables of this study (Liang et al., 2022; Siregar & Hardana, 2022). The object of this study is to companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017 to 2021 (Fauji, n.d.; Nasution et al., 2022).

The search object that has yet to be determined according to the problem to be contemplated is the company's financial statements for property and real estate sub-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for 2017- 2021. The population of this study were property companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2017 to 2021, with 65 companies used as the population of this study. However, a sample that met the criteria was eight companies. The variables in this study are the variables to be tested, including the following two types of variables.

Independent Variables are variables that affect or cause changes or the emergence of dependent variables (Wilder-Smith & Freedman, 2020), which in this

study consist of profitability (X_1), transfer pricing (X_2), and capital intensity (X_3) (Dwikurniawan et al., 2022). The dependent variable is the variable that is influenced by the independent variable (Pazderska et al., 2023), which in this study is tax avoidance (Y) (Fadlurrahman et al., 2023). The analytical tool used in this study is the SPSS 25 software. The variable depends on the nature of the dichotomy (tax avoidance, which is calculated by the presence of sales to parties with specialties).

D. Results And Discussion

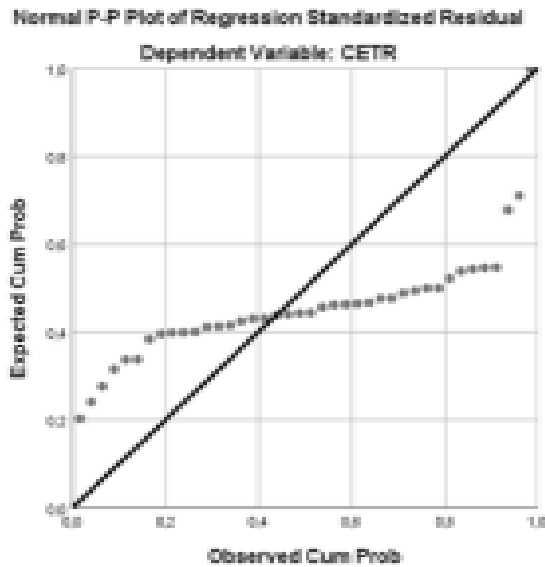
The results of the descriptive statistical analysis in this study can be seen in the following table:

	Descriptive Statistic				
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
ROA	40	-,06	,11	,0185	,036
TP	40	-8,37	1,71	-,4635	1,71
CINT	40	,00	,13	,0315	
CETR	40	-,94	7,78	,2005	
Valid N (listwise)	40				

Secondary Data Source - SPSS 25 Data Processing Results

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

From the results of the descriptive statistical test in the table above, it can be seen that the variable return on assets (ROA) has an expected value of 0.0185 with a maximum value of 0.11 and a base value (-0.06) and a standard deviation of 0.3620 (0, 36). It shows that the benefit of the example organization is 0.0185 (0.01). The transfer price variable (TP) has an expected value (-0.4635) with the largest value of 1.71 and the smallest value of -8.37, so it has a standard deviation of 1.71503. The capital intensity variable (CINT) has an expected value of 0.0315 with a maximum value of 0.13 and a small value of 0.00, so it has a standard deviation of 0.03424. The money-worthy transfer price (CETR) has a value of 0.005. This indicates that the standard corporate tax rate is 0.25% of the pre-fee. Moreover, the small value is -0.94, and the spread value is 7.78.



One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		40
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	1,24225125
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,376
	Positive	,376
	Negative	-,233
Test Statistic		,376
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,000 ^c

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

The normality test aims to test whether the dependent variable and independent variable regression models have a normal distribution. This test for normality uses one sample, Kolmogorov-Smirnov.

Normality Test Results

Based on the normality test results, the analysts also use the Kolmogorov - Smirnov regularity test. If the Kolmogorov - Smirnov habit test produces a Sig > 0.05, it implies that the information is distributed regularly and assumes the value is asymptomatic. Sig < 0.05 means that this study's information is normally distributed.

Autocorrelation Test Results

From the table above, the D-W price is 2,250, where if the D-W price is between - 2 to +2, there is no autocorrelation; it can be said that in this review, there is no autocorrelation.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,157	,025	-,057	1,29298	2,250

- a. Predictors: (Constant), CINT, ROA, TP
- b. Dependent Variable: CETR

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether there is variable inequality from one residual observation to another in the regression model. A scatterplot graph carries out heteroscedasticity testing.

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	,684	,282		2,421	,021
	ROA	-5,402	5,058	-,170	-1,068	,293
	TP	-,105	,109	-,157	-,962	,342
	CINT	-5,270	5,479	-,157	-,962	,343

a. Dependent Variable: RES2

Secondary Data Source - SPSS 25 Data Processing Results

From the table above, for the effect of profitability (ROA) on tax evasion (CETR), the calculated T value for profitability (ROA) is $-0.498 >$ from T table 2.026 with a sig probability of $0.622 <$ from T table 2.026 with a sig probability of $0.527 > 0.05$.

Then, it was stated that speculation (Ho) was recognized and (Ha) was rejected. Movement estimates (TP) probably affect cost avoidance (CETR) in material and clothing organizations listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange. For the calculation of capital intensity, the calculated T value is $-0.321 <$ from T table 2.026 with a sig possibility of $0.750 > 0.05$. Then, it was stated that the balance (Ho) was recognized, and (Ha) was rejected. Capital intensity (CINT) probably affects tax avoidance (CETR) in property organizations listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange.

E. Conclusion

From the results of the examination and discussion regarding the effect of profitability, transfer prices, and capital intensity on tax avoidance in property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, the authors can make the following decisions: The profitability variable has a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance in companies property and real estate listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2017-2021 period. As for the transfer, the price variable positively and significantly affects tax avoidance in property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2017-2021. The capital intensity variable positively and significantly affects tax avoidance in property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

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