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THE EFFECT OF SALES GROWTH, COMPANY SIZE AND CAPITAL INTENSITY ON TAX AVOIDANCE WITH AUDIT COMMITTEE AS A MODERATING VARIABLE IN MINING COMPANIES LISTED ON THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE IN 2020-2023

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the effect of sales growth, company size, and capital intensity on tax avoidance with the audit committee as a moderating variable. This study utilized 66 mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). With Purposive Sampling Technique with a total sample of 88 companies during the period 2020 to 2023. The research data is in the form of secondary data obtained from previously published annual reports by accessing the official site of the Indonesia Stock Exchange website at www.idx.co.id. Data analysis was carried out using Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) with SPSS 30 software. The results of the study showed that sales growth, company size and capital intensity had a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance. However, when sales growth, company size and capital intensity were moderated by the audit committee, their influence was negative (weakening) and significant on tax avoidance.

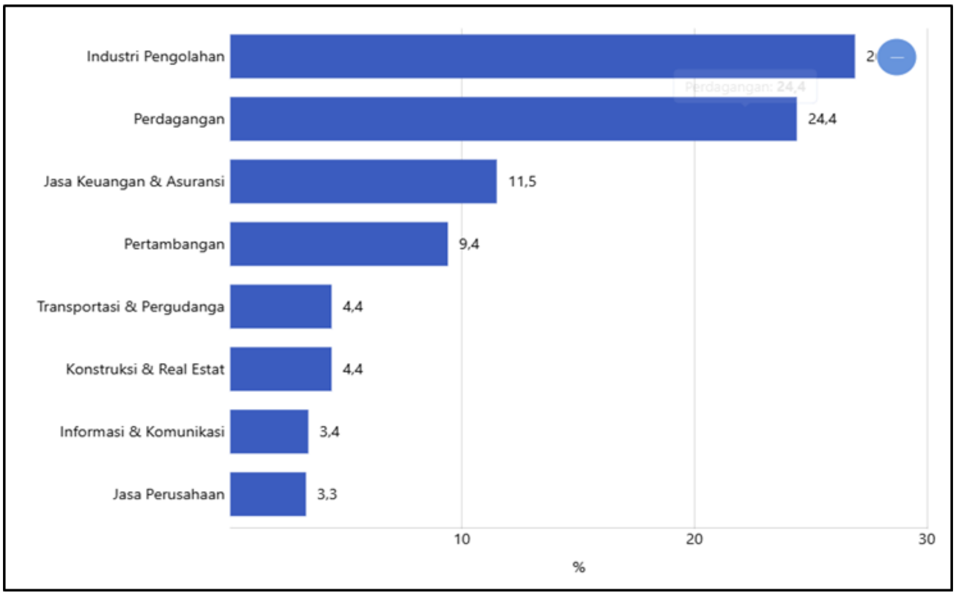
Keywords: ***Sales Growth, Company Size, Capital Intensity, Tax Avoidance (ETR), Audit Committee.***

INTRODUCTION

Companies can increase profits by cutting various types of costs, especially those that do not have a direct impact on their business performance. When making business decisions, managers need to consider the risks and potential revenues through cash flow coming into the company. One way to optimize this is by reducing the tax burden (Madani et al., 2020). Article 1 paragraph 1 of Law No. 28 of 2007, "Tax is a mandatory contribution to the state owed by individuals or entities that is mandatory based on the law, without receiving direct compensation and is used for state needs for the greatest prosperity of the people". In this explanation, taxes are mandatory for every individual or entity regulated by law. Taxes are often one of the largest financial obligations for many companies, which can reduce net income and post-tax cash flow. This encourages companies to seek legal ways to reduce their tax burden, known as tax avoidance (Madani et al., 2020).

This research was conducted in the mining sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Mining companies in Indonesia are one of the companies that contribute a lot to taxation. The reason for using mining companies as research subjects is because mining companies are (1) the tax contribution of mining companies is quite small compared to companies in other sectors and mining companies are in fourth place in terms of tax revenue in Indonesia. (2) mining companies are a high-profile industrial group, in their operations they are directly related to broad interests and are a concern for the government, investors, and the community, in the strictness of tax payments. (3) 30% of large mining companies were recorded as being transparent in their tax reporting in 2020, while other mining companies were not yet transparent (Bisnis.com). The following is data on the largest tax contributions in Indonesia.

Figure 1 Graph of Tax Revenue from Business Sector 2020-2023



Source: Ministry of Finance

Based on Figure 1, mining is in the fourth position of the tax-contributing sector and is preceded by the processing industry, trade, financial services and insurance. Mining is a leading sector that contributes to state tax revenues, but the contribution is still relatively low compared to the contribution of other leading sectors. This is in contrast to the large potential of the Indonesian mining sector, so efforts to optimize the contribution of this sector are still very much needed and mining is a concern for the community as a result of the large level of operations and workforce so that it will undoubtedly be a concern for the government, investors, and the community as a whole regarding tax payments. Several mining companies still have ETR rates below 22% which allows the company to avoid taxes in the 2020-2023 period, which is detailed in Table 1:

Table 1 ETR of Mining Companies

CODE	Company name	ETR			
		2020	2021	2022	2023
ADRO	Adaro Energy Indonesia Tbk	34%	31%	32%	19%
ANTM	Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	27%	31%	28%	21%
BYAN	Bayan Resources Tbk	19%	27%	28%	23%
CITA	Cita Mineral Investindo Tbk	28%	21%	20%	21%
HRUM	Harum Energy Tbk	23%	27%	19%	21%
PTRO	Petrosea Tbk	19%	21%	21%	29%
TOBA	TBS Main Energy Tbk	20%	27%	21%	29%

Based on the financial report of the mining sector on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2020 to 2023 summarized in Table 1, it shows the phenomenon of ETR rates below 22% which indicates that tax payments have not been made optimally (Hanlon & Heitzman, 2010). Failure to pay taxes by companies can result in government revenue targets not being met. Where, one of the factors causing low tax rates is that some taxpayers may commit tax evasion to increase business profits. It can be seen from Table 1 that every year in mining companies the ETR rate shows a value below 22% such as in 2020 in the BYAN company (19%), PTRO (19%) and TOBA (20%). In 2021 in the CITA company (21%) and PTRO (21%). In 2022 in the CITA company (20%), HRUM (19%), PTRO (21%) and TOBA (21%). In 2023, ADRO (19%), ANTM (21%), CITA (21%) and HRUM (21%) companies. From the ETR value, there is a possibility that the company will utilize asset depreciation to reduce the tax burden, where stable sales growth allows the company to maintain high net income through tax avoidance (Wahyuni et al., 2023). The possibility of the company having tax experts and other resources at the company's size by designing efficient tax planning in carrying out tax avoidance.

The first factor that influences tax avoidance is Sales Growth. Firdaus & Poerwati (2022), sales growth can be measured based on changes in the company's total sales. The sales growth variable was also studied by research by Indriani & Juniarti (2020), Hermi & Petrawati (2023), Anugrah & Siagian (2023), Christy & Subagyo (2019), Yustina & Safi'i (2023) and Pahala et al. (2021) in relation to tax avoidance. If the sales level increases, tax avoidance will increase. This happens because if sales increase, profits will also increase, which will have an impact on the high tax costs that must be paid. Therefore, companies avoid taxes so that the company's burden is not high (Oktamawati, 2017). The higher the sales growth rate, the company will be better able to increase the company's operating capacity (Muhammad, et.al., 2019). Increased sales growth tends to make companies gain greater profits, so companies will tend to avoid taxes by engaging in tax avoidance practices (Indriani & Juniarti, 2020).

The second factor that can affect tax avoidance in a company is the size of the company. or what is known as "firm size". Honggo & Marlinah, (2019) stated that company size is a classification of a company based on the amount of assets owned by the company. The total assets used to measure company size are the total current assets and non-current assets owned by the company listed in the company's balance sheet. The greater the value of a company's assets, the greater the company's size. With a large company size, it will create depreciation burdens that can reduce the income tax of corporate taxpayers (Amelia, . The company size variable has been used by research by Jafar & Diana (2020), Indriani & Juniarti (2020), Marentek & Wokas (2021), Christy & Subagyo (2019), Honggo & Marlinah (2019), Wansu & Dura (2024), and Malik et al. (2022) in relation to tax avoidance. Honggo & Marlinah, (2019) also stated that companies that have large assets will tend to be more capable and more stable in generating profits, therefore they have more potential to avoid taxes so that the tax burden is smaller.

The presence of an audit committee with a sufficient number of members allows companies to more freely utilize the scale and intensity of capital in tax avoidance strategies that are considered legal and in accordance with regulations but still aim to reduce the tax burden effectively. This statement is supported by good corporate governance characterized by the existence of an audit committee as an internal supervisor to monitor financial reporting so that it can increase the possibility of tax avoidance practices (Rudiatun & Suryaningrum, 2023). The greater the number of audit committee members, the easier it is to reduce deviant behavior by managers and increase transparency of information in financial reports (Asprilla & Hari Adi, 2023). The audit committee is responsible for supervising managers in managing the company and ensuring transparency in the presentation of financial reports. The audit committee is tasked with supervising managers in managing the company as well as supervising the presentation of financial reports so that the more members of the audit committee, the more deviations can be made by managers and the information presented in the financial reports is more transparent (Azzahra & Triyono, 2024). The large number of audit committees can allow companies to avoid taxes, as the audit committee's task is to ensure that financial reports are fair, the company's internal controls are implemented properly, and the implementation of audits that follow up on audit findings (Christy & Subagyo, 2019).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tax evasion

Tax avoidance is defined as any action taken by taxpayers to legally reduce their tax burden. More specifically, tax avoidance can be defined as an effort to uncover loopholes in tax laws until a legal flaw is found that allows tax avoidance and saves the taxes to be paid. Tax avoidance can also be interpreted as an effort by taxpayers, both individuals and corporations, to minimize tax payments. The dimension or indicator of tax avoidance is the effective tax rate (Amiah, 2022).

Sales Growth

Sales growth is a measure of a company's ability to increase its revenue in a specific period, the higher the sales growth, the greater the tax avoidance practices carried out by the company, this is due to the increase in profits generated by sales growth, which ultimately increases the tax burden that must be paid by the company, encouraging them to reduce tax obligations through tax avoidance (Ayustina & Safi'i, 2023).

Company Size

Company size is a measure, scale or variable that determines the size of a company based on several provisions, such as total assets, market capitalization, shares, total sales, total income, total capital and others (Mochamad Febri Sayidil Umam, 2020). According to Ming Chen (2019) company size is as follows: "Firm size can be interpreted as a scale that classifies the size of a company with a log of total assets, log of total sales, and market capitalization. Determination of company size is based on the total assets of the company, because total assets are considered more stable and can better reflect the size of the company".

Capital Intensity

Capital intensity is a description indicating the extent to which a company allocates its assets to fixed assets and inventory, ownership of fixed assets can reduce the amount of tax that must be paid by the company due to asset depreciation. The capital intensity ratio is usually related to the proportion of fixed assets and equity owned by the company (Marlinda et al., 2020).

Audit Committee

The audit committee is a committee formed by the board of commissioners and reports to the board to assist in carrying out the board's responsibilities, the main task of the audit committee is to evaluate the business's internal controls, ensure the accuracy of financial reporting and improve the effectiveness of the audit function (Marentek & Wokas, 2021). The audit committee functions as a supporting organ that helps the company. Formed and responsible to the company with the aim of assisting the audit committee in carrying out the tasks of evaluating, supervising and monitoring the performance of agents in managing the company.

METHOD

The research method used in this study is quantitative research, which emphasizes testing ideas through the use of numbers to measure research variables and statistical processes to analyze data. The population created by researchers in this study were companies in the mining sector on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2020-2023, namely 88 companies. Based on these criteria, the total sample of companies in the mining subsector selected for the study was 22 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period 2020 to 2023. This type of research is quantitative research. Quantitative research is the type.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Table 1 Results of Descriptive Statistical Analysis

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Sales Growth (X1)	88	-0 , 42	1 , 10	0 , 2769	0 , 42497
Company Size (X2)	88	24 , 04	32 , 76	28 , 5859	2 , 04333
Capital Intensity (X3)	88	0 , 02	0 , 61	0 , 2784	0 , 14991
Tax Avoidance-ETR(Y)	88	0 , 19	0 , 40	0 , 2849	0 , 05248
Audit Committee (Z)	88	3 , 00	5 , 00	3 , 9091	0 , 79707

Based on Table 1, the results of the descriptive statistical analysis can be interpreted as follows:

1. The Sales Growth variable (X1) shows a minimum value of -0.42 obtained by PT Cita Mineral Investindo Tbk in 2023, while the maximum value of 1.10 was obtained by PT Harum Energy Tbk in 2021. The average value of this variable is 0.2769 with a standard deviation of 0.42497.
2. The Company Size variable (X2) shows a minimum value of -24.04 obtained by PT Adaro Energy Indonesia Tbk in 2022, while the maximum value of 32.76 was obtained by PT Mitra Investindo Tbk in 2020. The average value of this variable is 28.5859 with a standard deviation of 2.04333.
3. The Capital Intensity variable (X3) shows a minimum value of 0.02 obtained by PT Baramulti Suksessarana Tbk in 2021, while a maximum value of 0.61 was obtained by PT Vale Indonesia Tbk in 2021. The average value of this variable is 0.2784 with a standard deviation of 0.14991.
4. Tax Avoidance Variable – ETR (Y) shows a minimum value of 0.19 obtained by PT Adaro Energy Indonesia Tbk in 2023, PT Bayan Resources Tbk in 2020, PT Harum Energy Tbk in 2022 and PT Petrosea Tbk in 2020 while the maximum value of 0.40 was obtained by PT Vale Indonesia Tbk in 2023. The average value of this variable is 0.2849 with a standard deviation of 0.05248.
5. The Audit Committee variable (Z) shows a minimum value of 3.00 obtained by PT Adaro Energy Indonesia Tbk in 2020-2023, PT Bumi Resources Minerals Tbk in 2022-2023, PT Baramulti Suksessarana

Tbk in 2020-2022, PT Cita Mineral Investindo Tbk in 2020-2021, PT Elnusa Tbk in 2021, PT Energi Mega Persada Tbk in 2022-2023, PT Harum Energy Tbk in 2023, PT Ifishdeco Tbk in 2023, PT Mitrabara Adiperdana Tbk in 2021 and 2023, PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk in 2022-2023, PT RMK Energy Tbk in 2022, PT Radiant Utama Interinsco Tbk in 2020-2023, PT Sigma Energy Tbk in 2020-2023, PT Compressindo Tbk in 2021-2023 and PT TBS Energi Utama Tbk in 2021-2023 while the maximum value of 5.00 was obtained by PT Bayan Resources Tbk in 2023., PT Elnusa Tbk in 2020, PT Energi Mega Persada Tbk in 2021, PT Harum Energy Tbk in 2020, PT Ifishdeco Tbk in 2021-2022, PT Vale Indonesia Tbk in 2022-2023, PT Mitrabara Adiperdana Tbk in 2020 and 2022, PT Merdeka Copper Gold Tbk in 2020-2021, PT Mitra Investindo Tbk in 2020-2023, PT Samindo Resources Tbk in 2020-2023, PT Petrosea Tbk in 2020-2022 and PT RMKE Enegry Tbk in 2020. The average value of this variable is 3.9091 with a standard deviation of 0.79707.

Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA)

Table 2 t-Test Results

Model		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Information
1	(Constant)		6 , 560	< 0.001	
	Sales Growth (X1)	0 , 260	2 , 974	0 , 004	Sig.
	Company Size (X2)	0 , 238	2 , 675	0 , 009	Sig.
	Capital Intensity (X3)	1 , 205	12 , 501	<0 , 001	Sig.
	Audit Committee (Z)	-0 , 526	-8 , 792	<0 , 001	Sig.
	X1*Z	-0 , 217	-2 , 400	0 , 019	Sig.
	X2*Z	-0 , 166	-1 , 893	0 , 062	Sig.
	X3*Z	-0 , 901	-9 , 340	<0 , 001	Sig.

Based on Table 2, the MRA regression equation with the model obtained is $Y = \alpha + 0.260X1 + 0.238X2 + 1.205X3 - 0.526Z - 0.217X1*Z - 0.166X2*Z - 0.901X3*Z + \varepsilon$.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Sales Growth on Tax Avoidance

Based on the results of hypothesis testing in table 6 from the t-test results. Sales growth has a regression coefficient value of 0.260 and a significant value of 0.004 which can be accepted at the 0.10 level. Thus, the first hypothesis (H1) is accepted and it can be concluded that sales growth has a significant positive effect on tax avoidance.

The results of this test show that high sales growth will have an impact on increasing the possibility of tax obligations in carrying out tax avoidance. Where the higher the sales growth, the greater the tax avoidance practices carried out by the company. High sales growth can be seen from the increase in profits which ultimately increases the reduction of tax obligations through tax avoidance (Ayustina & Safi'i, 2023).

The results of this study support the signal theory that links sales growth and tax avoidance. It can be explained that companies with high sales growth can send positive signals to investors about the success of their business (Khairunisa & Surjandari, 2022). The existence of this signal can encourage management to carry out tax avoidance in order to reduce the impact of increasing tax burdens. And allows management to be encouraged to take advantage of sales growth to create a more efficient tax structure and often leads to tax avoidance.

This study is in line with the research conducted by Hongga & Marlinar (2019) which found that the growth of company sales has a very significant influence on the company's tax avoidance because the company's sales growth will consider the cost and tax aspects in maximizing the profits generated so as to reduce the company's tax burden.

In mining companies, price instability causes price changes to fluctuate in revenue. Where rapid sales growth due to rising coal or mineral prices in mining companies is often followed by managers' efforts to reduce tax burdens through aggressive tax planning, research findings were conducted by Hanlon and Heitzman (2010) and Armstron et al. (2012). Furthermore, research conducted by Afrianti et al. (2022) and Prayitno et al. (2023) shows that sales growth has a significant effect on tax avoidance.

The Influence of Company Size on Tax Avoidance

Based on the results of hypothesis testing in table 6 from the t-test results. Company size has a regression coefficient value of 0.238 and a significant value of 0.009. These results indicate that the significant value of 0.009 can be accepted at the 0.05 level. Thus, the second hypothesis (H2) is accepted and it can be concluded that company size has a significant positive effect on tax avoidance. The results of this test show that the size of the company has a large or small scale of the company which is measured based on total assets. Where companies that have large assets will tend to be more capable and more stable in generating profits, therefore they are more likely to avoid taxes so that the tax burden is smaller (Honggo & Marlinah, 2019).

This statement is in line with agency theory, which relates company size to tax avoidance on management behavior towards tax planning. Where large companies with high total assets have complex operational and financial structures, thus creating greater opportunities for management to carry out legal tax avoidance strategies, but can pose a risk of the company's reputation being exposed. Where, the bigger the company, the greater the company's ability to avoid taxes, the reason is because the first is that the bigger the company, the more complex the transactions and the higher the income, the higher the profit will increase. If the company's profit increases, the company's tax burden will be greater. So that large companies try to reduce the taxes to be paid (Marentek & Wokas, 2021). This statement is also supported by research (Christy & Subagyo, 2019), (Marlinda et al., 2020) and (Pahala et al., 2021). In general, mining companies establish many subsidiaries and ownership structures, thus increasing the opportunities for financial report engineering and tax planning to avoid taxes (Putri, 2021).

The Effect of Capital Intensity on Tax Avoidance

Based on the results of hypothesis testing in table 6 from the t-test results. Capital intensity has a regression coefficient value of 1.205 and a significant value of 0.009. These results indicate that a significant value <0.001 can be accepted at the 0.05 level. Thus, the third hypothesis (H3) is accepted and it can be concluded that capital intensity has a significant positive effect on tax avoidance.

The results of this test show that the greater the capital intensity of a company, the smaller the tax avoidance value (ETR) of the company and the stronger the tendency of the company to avoid taxes (Prayitno et al., 2023). Tax avoidance is influenced by the amount of sales which causes the greater the sales of a company, the company will avoid taxes so that the taxes paid will be lower.

This statement is in line with the agent theory (Prayitno et al., 2023), stating that the relationship between capital intensity and tax avoidance is that the agent of the company owner has a tendency to utilize depreciation of fixed assets to minimize the tax burden, so that there is a reduction in the tax burden which can improve the company's performance to avoid tax. Thus, high capital intensity can create incentives for agents to implement tax avoidance strategies more aggressively to increase the company's financial efficiency and provide benefits to the company.

From the statement above, it can be concluded that capital intensity has an effect on tax avoidance because the higher the capital intensity owned by a company, the greater the tendency of the company to avoid taxes. In line with research conducted by Widyastuti et al., (2022) explaining that capital intensity has a positive effect on tax avoidance. Likewise, research conducted by Malik et al., (2022) and Prayitno & Machdar, (2023) supports that capital intensity has an effect on tax avoidance.

In mining companies, capital intensity, which has a proportion of fixed assets such as heavy equipment and infrastructure to the company's total assets, has an important role in tax avoidance. This is due to the characteristics of the mining industry which is capital intensive and has large investments in fixed assets that can be used to regulate the tax burden through various mechanisms to avoid taxes (Simanjutak et al, 2024).

The Effect of Sales Growth on Tax Avoidance Moderated by the Audit Committee

Based on the results of hypothesis testing in table 6 from the t-test results. The audit committee variable as a moderation has a regression coefficient value of -0.217 and a significant value of 0.019. These results indicate that the significant value of 0.019 can be accepted at the 0.05 level. Thus, the fourth hypothesis (H4) is accepted and it can be concluded that the audit committee can moderate the effect of sales growth on tax avoidance.

This study shows that the audit committee negatively and significantly moderates the relationship between sales growth and tax avoidance, where the existence of an effective audit committee can weaken this positive relationship, so that sales growth does not automatically increase tax avoidance (Asprilla & Hari, 2023). In a study conducted by Hanifah & Widyastuti, 2023 found that the frequency of the audit committee significantly weakened the relationship between revenue growth and tax avoidance. This shows that intensive monitoring activities by the audit committee can reduce the tendency of management to engage in tax avoidance even though the company's revenue increases. This statement is in line with agency theory according to Fauza et al., (2019), the role of the audit committee acts as governance to reduce management conflict by overseeing policies, management financial reporting and tax strategies and ensuring that tax avoidance actions are within ethical and legal boundaries. With increasing sales growth, it is possible for companies to increase their operating capacity and encourage tax avoidance actions taken by companies against sales growth can be minimized by the presence of an audit committee in a company. Because the audit committee acts as a controller of management activities. Another study conducted by Esmeralda et al. (2022) found that the increasing proportion of the audit committee can have an impact on higher tax payments. With supervision from the audit committee, the actions of company management in avoiding taxes can be carried out in accordance with tax regulations.

(H4: Audit committee significantly moderates the effect of sales growth on tax avoidance, Accepted)

The Effect of Company Size on Tax Avoidance Moderated by the Audit Committee

Based on the results of hypothesis testing in table 6 from the t-test results. The audit committee variable as a moderation has a regression coefficient value of -0.166 and a significant value of 0.062. These results indicate that the significant value of 0.062 can be accepted at the 0.10 level. Thus, the fifth hypothesis (H5) is accepted and it can be concluded that the audit committee can moderate the effect of company size on tax avoidance.

This study shows that the audit committee negatively and significantly moderates the relationship between company size and tax avoidance, where the existence of an effective audit committee can reduce the tendency of managers to engage in tax avoidance (Azzahra & Triyono, 2024).

This statement is also in line with the agency theory according to Azzahra & Triyono, 2024 which states that large companies have a higher risk of conflict of interest between management and owners, so they require a strong oversight mechanism such as an audit committee to reduce opportunistic behavior of managers that is not in accordance with tax regulations. Where the audit committee is the key to controlling opportunistic behavior in large companies and improving the credibility of the company. This statement is also in line with Fauzan et al (2019) where the role of the audit committee acts as governance to reduce management conflicts by overseeing policies, management financial reporting and tax strategies and ensuring that tax avoidance actions are within ethical and legal boundaries. This study is also in line with Putranto et al., (2023) and Komara et al., (2022).

The Effect of Capital Intensity on Tax Avoidance Moderated by the Audit Committee

Based on the results of hypothesis testing in table 6 from the t-test results. The audit committee variable as a moderation has a regression coefficient value of -0.901 and a significant value of <0.001. These results indicate that a significant value of <0.001 can be accepted at the 0.05 level. Thus, the fifth hypothesis (H6) is accepted and it can be concluded that the audit committee can moderate the effect of capital intensity on tax avoidance.

This study shows that the audit committee negatively and significantly moderates the relationship between capital intensity and tax avoidance, where this study indicates that the existence of an effective audit committee can reduce the tendency of companies with high levels of capital intensity to engage in tax avoidance practices. Research conducted by Azzahra & Triyono, 2024 confirms that the effectiveness of the audit committee can weaken the relationship between capital intensity and tax avoidance, where the audit committee functions to oversee the use of accounting flexibility related to fixed assets and exploration costs in the context of tax avoidance. This study is also strengthened by Ahmed and Nakano (2024) who state that in the mining sector, the existence of an audit committee that has high technical competence is very important to ensure that companies utilize capital intensity accounting flexibility opportunistically for tax avoidance purposes.

This is in line with agency theory according to Fauzan et al., (2019) where the role of the audit committee acts as supervision to reduce management conflict by overseeing policies, management financial reporting and tax strategies and ensuring that tax avoidance actions are within ethical and legal boundaries. Capital intensity, which shows how much a company invests its assets in the form of fixed assets, is believed to be able to reduce corporate tax payments due to depreciation expenses each year. With the audit committee, it can provide supervision or provide direction that can reduce tax costs for the company through capital intensity by utilizing depreciation of fixed assets (Raflis & Ananda, 2020).

CONCLUSION

Based on data analysis from 88 mining companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for 4 years (2020-2023 period), the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Sales growth has a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance in mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020-2023. The higher the company's sales growth, the greater the tendency of managers to engage in tax avoidance.
2. Company size has a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance in mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020-2023. The higher the company's profit, the greater the company's tax burden will be, so the company will engage in tax avoidance.
3. Capital intensity has a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance in mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020-2023. The higher the capital intensity of a company, the greater the tendency of the company to engage in tax avoidance.
4. The audit committee is able to strengthen in moderating the relationship between sales growth and tax avoidance in mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020-2023.
5. The audit committee is unable to strengthen (weaken) in moderating the relationship between company size and tax avoidance in mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020-2023. Where
6. The audit committee is able to strengthen in moderating the relationship between capital intensity and tax avoidance in mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020-2023.

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