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EFFECT OF GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (GCG), CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) DISCLOSURE, AND INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL ON TAX AVOIDANCE (Empirical Study on Transportation and Logistics Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019-2021 Period)

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ABSTRACT

Tax avoidance is a legal and safe strategy for taxpayers, since it does not conflict with the established tax terms. This study aims to test and analyze the effect of corporate governance by selecting variabel of the board of independent commissioners and auditing committees, disclosure of social responbility and intellectual capital on tax evoidance on transport and logistics companies registered at the Indonesian stock exchange 2019-2021. The study includes quantitative work with an associative approach that uses detailed financial statements annully. The population of the study included 30 transport and logistics companies listed in the Indonesia stock exchange period 2019-2021. Research sample were selected using purposive sampling technique to be obtained by 10 companies that met the study criteria over a time span of 20192021. Data analysis uses a double linear regression analysis techniques in which result significantly variable independent council of commissioners, auditing committees, and disclosure of social responbility do not affect tax avoidance. Whereas intellectual capital variables have significant impact on tax avoidance. Simultaneous variables of the independent council of commissioners, auditing committees, disclosure of social responbility and intellectual capital affect tax avoidance.

The Independent Board of Commissioners variable has no effect with a significant level of 0.562, the Audit Committee variable is 0.547, and the Corporate Social Responsibility variable is 0.517 or above 5%. While intellectual capital has an effect with a significance level of 0.004, Simultaneously, the variables of the Independent Board of Commissioners, Audit Committee, corporate social responsibility, and intellectual capital affect tax avoidance with a significance level of 0.23 or above 5%. From the results of the research disclosed, it can be concluded that there are suggestions to further tighten supervision over the implementation of corporate taxation so as to reduce the opportunity to practice tax avoidance.

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INTRODUCTION

Tax avoidance refers to a deliberate endeavor aimed at mitigating the tax liability without contravening legal provisions (Mardiasmo, 2016). In order to diminish the tax payable, organizations strategically leverage vulnerabilities within tax statutes and regulations, engaging in transactions that remain exempt from tax obligations. The prevalence of tax avoidance among companies attests to the prevailing challenges faced by public enterprises in Indonesia in effectively implementing sound corporate governance practices. Effective corporate governance represents the interconnectedness of entities responsible for overseeing corporate conduct, encompassing key stakeholders such as the board of commissioners, directors, and the

General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS). The establishment of good corporate governance serves the purpose of supervising tax planning and management, aligning with the parameters set by relevant legal frameworks. Through the application of good corporate governance practices, assurance is provided that corporate governance in the realm of taxation adheres to lawful principles, emphasizing the pursuit of legal tax avoidance strategies *(Hidayana, 2017).*

This research assesses good corporate governance through the examination of specific variables, namely the Independent Board of Commissioners and the Audit Committee. As outlined by (Surya and Yustiavandana (2006) in Hanum, 2013). the Independent Board of Commissioners assumes a pivotal role within a company, serving as a supervisor and providing guidance to ensure the company's operations align with prevailing regulations. The Jakarta Stock Exchange stipulates that a company must have a minimum of 30% independent commissioners, emphasizing their significance. The quantification of the Independent Board of Commissioners is determined by calculating the ratio of independent commissioners to the total number of commissioners within a company, as elucidated by Noriska Sitty Fadhila, (2017).

In the execution of its responsibilities, the Independent Board of Commissioners receives support from the Audit Committee. The establishment of an audit committee within a company is imperative to enhance the supervisory role of the Board of Commissioners, thereby contributing to the overall enhancement of corporate management. Particularly for companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, the presence of an audit committee is mandated as it serves as a conduit facilitating communication between the company and external auditors. The Audit Committee bears the crucial responsibility of ensuring that the company adheres to pertinent laws and regulations, conducts its operations with ethical considerations, and effectively oversees potential conflicts of interest and fraudulent activities perpetrated by company personnel (N. A. A. & L. Kurniasih, 2012). Corporate social responsibility (CSR) constitutes a managerial initiative undertaken by business entities with the aim of attaining sustainable development objectives grounded in economic, social, and environmental equilibrium. This entails the mitigation of adverse effects while maximizing positive contributions (www.csrindonesia.com, 2022). The execution of corporate social responsibility represents a manifestation of the broader concept of good corporate governance, portraying the entity as socially and environmentally accountable to society.

Beyond the significance of good corporate governance and corporate social responsibility, intellectual capital assumes a pivotal role within a company, serving as a foundational asset that confers superiority and competitiveness. The conceptualization of an intellectual model, indicative of the transition from service-based production to a knowledge-based economy, was initiated in the mid-1980s (Nurhayati, 2017). This underscores the transformative influence of intellectual capital in shaping the competitive landscape and strategic positioning of a company. The amount of Indonesian businesses employing knowledge-based strategies is indicative of the country's ongoing growth in intellectual capital. A company's ability to compete and perform better within itself can be enhanced by its intellectual capital, an intangible asset that demonstrates the source of information and knowledge.

The prevalence of tax avoidance practices, influenced by financial considerations, has been extensively studied both internationally and within Indonesia. It is undeniable that tax avoidance has become a customary practice within companies, as evidenced by ongoing cases. One notable instance is the tax avoidance phenomenon observed in the case of PT Garuda Indonesia Tbk (GIAA). This case involved the alleged smuggling of a Harley Davidson motorcycle ordered by the President and Director of PT Garuda Indonesia Tbk (GIAA), I Gusti Ngurah Askhara, along with two Brompton bicycles and their accessories. The smuggling operation utilized Garuda Indonesia's new Airbus A330-900 Neo aircraft with flight number GA9721. The discovery of these items occurred during an inspection of the aircraft hangar owned by PT Garuda Maintenance Facility (GMF) AeroAsia Tbk at Soekarno-Hatta International Airport, Tangerang City, Banten, in 2019. The suspicion arises that the smuggling of these items was orchestrated for the purpose of tax evasion, considering that Harley-Davidson motorcycles and Brompton bicycles fall under the category of luxury goods, subject to a 125 percent Luxury Goods Sales Tax (PPnBM) based on the goods' price (Kompas.com, 2019).

The selection of transportation and logistics companies is the object of research because the phenomenon of tax avoidance was found at PT Garuda Indonesia Tbk (GIAA), and the selection of transportation and logistics companies is useful to minimize the occurrence of tax avoidance practices, considering that the transportation and logistics sector is also one of the pillars of the country's economy. These activities have a significant opportunity for fraud, especially in tax payments. That way, it is important to increase knowledge so that the responsibilities that will be carried out by the company are well managed.

Based on the above phenomena and background, in this study, the researcher wants to examine "The Effect of *Good Corporate Governance* (GCG), *Corporate Social Responsibility* ***(***CSR) Disclosure, and *Intellectual Capital* on *Tax Avoidance* (Empirical Study of Transportation and Logistics Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2019–2021)"**.**

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Agency Theory

Agency theory, as conceptualized by Jensen, M.C., & Meckling, (1976). arises from the inherent conflict of interest between principals and agents. According to (Novitasari Astri, 2016) this theory characterizes an agency relationship as a contractual arrangement wherein one or more individuals (employers or principals) engage the services of other individuals (agents) to execute tasks and confer decision-making authority. The crux of agency theory lies in acknowledging the information asymmetry between company managers (agents) and shareholders (principals). Managers possess greater awareness of internal information and future prospects of the company compared to shareholders and other stakeholders, as articulated by (T. dan M. M. R. S. Kurniasih, 2013). The agency model aims to establish a mutually agreed-upon system between management (as agents) and shareholders or owners (as principals). From this perspective, the occurrence of tax avoidance in the context of agency theory is attributed to disparities in agreements between members (managers) and company owners (shareholders). Members seek substantial rewards for their performance, asserting that they have fulfilled the company's interests, optimized profits, and engaged in tax planning, including tax avoidance, as a means to minimize the tax burden. The dynamics of these relationships within the agency framework contribute to the emergence of tax avoidance practices as a strategy aligned with the interests and incentives of the involved parties.

Tax

Tax, as defined by Law Number 28 of 2007 and expounded in the book by Resmi, (2019) on General Provisions and Tax Procedures, refers to mandatory contributions to the state. These contributions are owed by individuals or entities as stipulated by law, devoid of direct reciprocation, and are designated for state purposes aimed at fostering the greatest prosperity for the people.

S.I. Djajadiningrat's definition characterizes tax as an obligation to remit a portion of wealth to the state treasury, arising from a specific situation, event, or action that bestows a certain position. It is not framed as a punitive measure but rather as a mandated submission in accordance with government regulations, lacking a direct reciprocal service from the state for the maintenance of public welfare. Dr. N.J. Feldmann further posits that taxes represent unilaterally imposed obligations owed to authorities, lacking counterproduction and exclusively allocated to cover public expenditures.

Taxes are imposed based on or by the force of law and its implementing regulations. The payment of taxes does not entail an individual counterperformance by the government. The state, encompassing both central and local governments, collects taxes, and the resultant funds are intended for government expenditures. Any surplus in income is directed toward financing public investment initiatives. This framework underscores the legal compulsion, unidirectional nature, and public welfare orientation intrinsic to the concept of taxation.

Tax Avoidance

Tax avoidance refers to a legal and justifiable approach to minimize taxes while remaining within the confines of tax legislation, particularly through tax planning. It constitutes a strategic and methodical process employed by taxpayers that aligns with tax provisions, ensuring compliance with the law. The execution of tax avoidance involves the utilization of methods and techniques that capitalize on the vulnerabilities or "grey areas" present in tax laws and regulations. By navigating within the legal boundaries, taxpayers aim to optimize their tax liabilities without violating statutory provisions (Pohan, 2018).

Good Corporate Governance

According to the Forum Corporate on Indonesia (FGCI), good corporate governance is delineated as a framework of regulations that govern the relationships among shareholders, company management (managers), creditors, the government, employees, and other internal and external stakeholders concerning their rights and obligations. Essentially, it establishes a corporate governance system. The objective of implementing good corporate governance is to oversee all activities conducted by managers, aiming to minimize instances of tax avoidance within the company (Suprasto, 2019).

In alignment with the general guidelines for corporate governance in Indonesia, the key principles of good corporate governance encompass transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence, fairness, and equality. Additionally, Islam provides a comprehensive concept emphasizing devotion to prevent engagement in prohibited (haram) and dishonest practices (Azwirman, Yusnar Z Basri, Zulhelmy, 2019). This amalgamation of principles and values underscores the multifaceted nature of good corporate governance, encompassing legal and ethical considerations for the benefit of all stakeholders involved

Independent Board of Commissioners

As per Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, the Board of Commissioners serves as a corporate organ with the primary responsibilities of conducting general or specific supervision in accordance with the articles of association and providing advice to the board of directors. The Board of Commissioners is entrusted with the role of overseeing the company's operations, aligning with the principles of good corporate governance. Moreover, the Board of Commissioners carries the obligation of supervising the performance of the board of directors and ensuring the implementation of policies set forth by the board of directors. This dual function emphasizes the crucial role of the Board of Commissioners in upholding governance standards and safeguarding the interests of the company and its stakeholders (Santoso, 2015).

An independent commissioner is an individual who, in all aspects, has no affiliations with the controlling shareholder, maintains no relationships with the board of directors or the board of commissioners, and does not hold a directorial position in a company associated with the owner company. The Board of Commissioners, in which independent commissioners play a vital role, serves as a supervisor and guide, ensuring that the company adheres to relevant regulations. Furthermore, independent commissioners are required to possess a comprehensive understanding of laws and regulations pertaining to the capital market. Their appointment is typically proposed by shareholders who are not considered controlling shareholders during the General Meeting of Shareholders. This framework underscores the significance of independence and expertise in the role of independ (Pohan, 2018).

Audit Committee

The Indonesian Audit Committee Association (Santoso, 2015) characterizes the Audit Committee as a professionally and independently operating committee. Formed by the board of commissioners, its primary task is to assist and reinforce the functions of the board of commissioners, particularly in overseeing the financial reporting process, risk management, audit execution, and the implementation of good corporate governance within the company. The Audit Committee is identified as a highly effective entity in the implementation of good corporate governance, playing a significant role in mitigating fraud in financial reporting. In line with ensuring the effectiveness of good corporate governance, the audit committee report is typically included in the company's annual report, as highlighted by (Al-Baidhani, 2014). This integration emphasizes the integral role of the Audit Committee in promoting transparency, accountability, and sound financial practices within the corporate framework.

Since the introduction of Good Corporate Governance recommendations on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2000, audit committees have become a standard component of corporate governance for public companies. The Audit Committee serves a dual role: providing supervision during the financial reporting process and internal oversight, as mandated by the Indonesia Stock Exchange, which requires all business entities to have an Audit Committee overseen by Independent Commissioners. This committee plays a crucial role in monitoring the performance of the company's management and the financial statements produced by the management. As per BAPEPAM-LK Nomor IX.15, the Audit Committee is a committee established by the board of commissioners to aid in carrying out their duties by providing opinions aimed at enhancing the quality of work and reducing irregularities in company management. Building on agency theory proposed by. (Jensen, M.C., & Meckling, 1976) the Audit Committee, within this theoretical framework, is assigned a distinct task of assisting the Board of Commissioners in fulfilling their responsibilities, thereby mitigating agency conflicts. The Audit Committee plays a pivotal role in guiding management to act diligently in the execution of company operations, including matters related to taxation. According to the agency theory, the presence of an Audit Committee contributes to the reduction of agency conflicts. Importantly, a higher number of Audit Committees is associated with a lower likelihood of tax avoidance.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) involves a company's responsibility to stakeholders and parties associated with the company. The level of CSR undertaken by a company reflects its commitment to the community. In broader terms, CSR can be understood as the company's engagement in economic, legal, ethical, and discretionary activities, fostering harmonious relationships with various stakeholders, including consumers, suppliers, the government, employees, and shareholders (Hidayat, 2020). From the perspective of Islamic accounting, CSR reporting aligns with Islamic principles outlined in the Qur'an (Surah Al-Baqarah, verse 282). This Islamic directive emphasizes fairness and correctness in conducting trade transactions or business activities, with the aim of preventing losses and conflicts among individuals (Azwirman, Yusnar Z Basri, Zulhelmy, 2019). Several factors underscore the significance of corporate social responsibility, including the increasing globalization that breaks down barriers between regions worldwide, CSR as a means to fulfill aspects of good corporate governance, and CSR serving as an indicator of an organization meeting ethical standards. This, in turn, can minimize crises and enhance the company's reputation in the future.

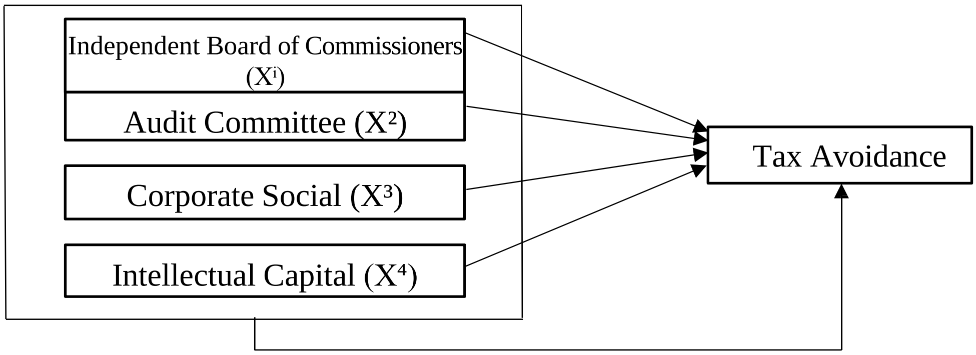
Intellectual Capital

The definition of intellectual capital provided by (Harrison, S., & Sullivan, 2000) characterizes it as the success of a company that is significantly influenced by the company's ongoing efforts to maximize various organizational values. These values encompass heightened profits, enhanced customer loyalty, the acquisition of innovations from other companies, cost reduction, and improvements in productivity. In essence, intellectual capital encapsulates the collective knowledge, expertise, and intangible assets within a company that contribute to its overall success and competitive advantage.

Intellectual capital, as defined by (Hikmat, I., Akhmadi & Purwanda, 2019). represents the resources and knowledge within a company in the form of intangible assets. When utilized optimally, these assets enable the company to implement strategies effectively and efficiently, thereby serving as added value and contributing to the company's competitive advantage. Intellectual capital is essentially the intangible knowledge and allure owned by a company, providing additional benefits through the establishment of business processes and delivering greater value compared to competitors or other companies. To measure intellectual capital, one commonly used approach is the VAIC™ (Value Added Intellectual Coefficient) method. The calculation of VAICTM involves several steps, which typically include assessing the value of human capital, structural capital, and relational capital within the organization. This method aims to quantify the intellectual capital and its contribution to the overall value and competitiveness of the company.

Research Model

The research model delineates the interconnections between variables to be examined in the study. In this specific research model, the framework of thought revolves around understanding the impact of the Board of Commissioners, Audit Committee, Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility, and Intellectual Capital on Tax Avoidance. The empirical investigation focuses on Transportation and Logistics Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, covering the period from 2019 to 2021.



Hypothesis

H1: Independent Board of Commissioners affects *Tax Avoidance* in Transportation and Logistics Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019-2021 Period.

H2: The Audit Committee affects *Tax Avoidance* in Transportation and Logistics Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019-2021 Period.

H3: Disclosure of *Corporate Social Responsibility* affects *Tax Avoidance* in Transportation and Logistics Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019-2021 Period.

H4: *Intellectual Capital* affects *Tax Avoidance* in Transportation and Logistics Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019-2021 Period.

H5: Independent Board of Commissioners, Audit Committee, *Corporate Social Responsibility* Disclosure, *Intellectual Capital* affect *Tax Avoidance* in Transportation and Logistics Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019-2021 Period.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method employed is a quantitative approach using a quasi-experimental design. The study encompasses all transportation and logistics companies that are publicly listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period spanning from 2019 to 2021. The data used for the study is secondary in nature and has been obtained from the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), accessible at Www.idx.co.id, (2022).

The data collection techniques utilized in this research involve the literature study method and documentation. The literature study method involves the systematic review and analysis of journals, books, literature, previous research, and other relevant media that pertain to the topics under investigation. This approach allows the researcher to gather comprehensive insights, theories, and empirical findings related to the variables and relationships being studied.

The sample for this research is derived from the population using the purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is chosen because the selection of companies is based on specific criteria that align with the objectives of the study. In other words, only companies that meet certain predetermined criteria are included as research objects.

Tabel 1 : List of Research Population

No	Code	Company Name
1	AKSI	PT. Mineral Sumber Daya Mandiri Tbk
2	ASSA	PT. Adi Sarana Armada Tbk
3	BIRD	PT. Blue Bird Tbk
4	BLTA	PT. Berlian Laju Tanker Tbk
5	BPTR	PT. Batavia Prosperindo Trans Tbk
6	AAID	PT. AirAsia Indonesia Tbk
7	DEAL	PT. Dewata Freightinternational Tbk
8	ELPI	PT. Pelayaran Nasional Ekalya Purnamasari Tbk
9	GIAA	PT. Garuda Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
10	HAIS	PT. Hasnur Internasional Shipping Tbk
11	HATM	PT. Habco Trans Maritima Tbk
12	HELI	PT. Jaya Trishindo Tbk
13	JAYA	PT. Armada Berjaya Trans Tbk
14	KJEN	PT. Krida Jaringan Nusantara Tbk
15	LRNA	PT. Eka Sari Lorena Transport Tbk
16	MIRA	PT Mitra International Resources Tbk
17	NELY	PT. Pelayaran Nelly Dwi Putri Tbk
18	PPGL	PT. Prima Globalindo Logistik Tbk
19	PURA	PT. Putra Rajawali Kencana Tbk
20	RCCC	PT. Utama Radar Cahaya Tbk
21	SAFE	PT. Steady Safe Tbk
22	SAPX	PT. Satria Antaran Prima Tbk
23	SDMU	PT. Sidomulyo selaras Tbk
24	SHIP	PT. Sillomaritime Perdana Tbk
25	TAXI	PT. Expres Trasindo Utama Tbk
26	TMAS	PT. Temas Tbk
27	TNCA	PT. Trimuda Nuansa Citra Tbk
28	TRJA	PT. Transkon Jaya Tbk
29	TRUK	PT. Guna Timur Raya Tbk
30	WEHA	PT. WEHA Transportasi Indonesia Tbk

Sumber: (Www.idx.co.id, 2022)(accessed 28 November 2022)

The sample is part of the population, which can be obtained by the purposive sampling technique. The purposive sampling technique is used because, in a study, only companies that meet the criteria can be used as research objects.

Table 2: List of Sample Criteria

No	Kriteria	Jumlah
1	Transport and Logistics companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange	30
2	Transportation and Logistics companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange that do not have complete financial reports for the period 2019-2021	(10)
3	Transport and Logistics companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange that have a loss before tax	(10)
4	Transportation and Logistics companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange that can meet the criteria	10
5	Period Year of Research Observation	3
6	The amount of research data sampled	30

Source: Data processed 2022

Based on table 1, there are 10 companies that meet the research criteria multiplied by three periods. So that the amount of data to be studied is 30 samples. The following table is the sample in this research:

Table 3: Sample of Transport and Logistics Companies

No.	Code	Company Name
1	ACTION	PT Mineral Sumberdaya Mandiri Tbk
2	ASSA	PT Adi Sarana Armada Tbk
3	BLTA	PT Berlian Laju Tanker Tbk
4	BPTR	PT Batavia Prosperindo Trans Tbk
5	HELI	PT Jaya Trishindo Tbk
6	JAYA	PT Armada Berjaya Trans Tbk
7	NELY	PT Pelayaran Nelly Dwi Putri Tbk
8	PURA	PT Putra Rajawali Kencana Tbk
9	TMAS	PT Temas Tbk
10	SHIP	PT Sillomaritime Perdana Tbk

Source: Data processed 2022

The data analysis technique in this study uses multiple linear regression analysis, which is carried out with the help of the SPSS (statistical package for social science) computer program. Multiple linear regression analysis is used to determine the effect of independent variables, namely the Independent Board of Commissioners, Audit Committee, corporate social responsibility, and intellectual capital, on the dependent variable, namely tax avoidance. The following is the formula for multiple linear regression:

$$\boxed{Y=\alpha+\beta 1X1+\beta 2X2+\beta 3X3+\beta 4X4+e\ldots\ldots}$$

Describtion

Y	: *Tax Avoidance*
α	: Constant
β1 – β4	: Regression Coefficient
X1	: Independent Board of Commissioners
X2	: Audit Committee
X3	: *Corporate Social Responbility*
X4	: *Intellectual Capital*
e	: Error (Estimator error rate in research)

Operational definition of variables

Dependent Variabel

Tax avoidance is measured using the *Cash Effective Tax Rate (CETR)* (Hanlon, 2010).

$$Cash\ ETR = \frac{Cash\ Tax\ Paid\ i,t}{Pretax\ Income\ i,t}$$

Independent variable

In this study, there were four (four) independent variables studied, namely the Board of Independent Commissioners, Audit Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility, and Intellectual Capital. The definition and measurement of each variable are as follows:

a. Independent Commissioners
   To measure the independent board of commissioners in the company, it can be formulated as follows:

$$\text{Independent Commissioners} = \frac{\text{Number Of Independent Commissioner}}{\text{Total Number Of Independent Commissioner}}$$

b. Audit Committee
   The measurement of the audit committee in a company can be formulated using the expression:

$$\text{Audit Committee} = \sum \text{Audit Committee}$$

c. Corporate Social Responsibility
   The measurement of corporate social responsibility in a company can be formulated using the CSR Index:

$$\text{CSR Index} = \frac{\text{Amount of information disclosed}}{\text{Total Amount of information disclosed}}$$

Intellectual Capital

To measure *intellectual capital,* the VAIC^{TM} value can be calculated through several steps:

VA=OUT-IN

Description:

OUT = Revenue of all products and services sold

IN =All company costs, except employee costs

1. VAHU=VA/HC

Description:

VA = Company value added

HC = Total salaries and wages of employees

2. STVA=SC/VA

Description:

SC = Structural capital (VA-HC)

VA = Company value added

3. VAIC™=VACA+VAHU+STVA

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Results

This study aims to determine the effect of good corporate governance, corporate social responsibility disclosure, and intellectual capital on tax avoidance in transportation and logistics companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019–2021 period. This study was conducted to see the effect of four independent variables, namely the Independent Board of Commissioners, the Audit Committee, corporate social responsibility, and intellectual capital, and the dependent variable, namely tax avoidance. This chapter will present the results of data analysis with the variables used so that they can be discussed sequentially regarding general description, research results, multiple regression, classical assumption testing, and hypothesis testing.

Descriptive Statistical Test

In this study, the descriptive statistical test will provide an overview of the data in the form of minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation values. By using SPSS version 22, results from descriptive statistical analysis were obtained.

Tabel 4 Descriptive Statistical Test Results

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Tax Avoidance	30	.0276	1.6133	.316980	.3456250
Independent Board of Commissioners	30	.3333	.6667	.500000	.0978700
Audit Committee	30	2.0	3.0	2.933	.2537
CSR Disclosure	30	.1099	.5055	.320879	.1108484
Intellectual Capital	30	1.3916	5.6825	2.441076	1.1097195
Valid N (listwise)	30				

Sumber: *Ouput* SPSS versi 22 (2023)

Based on table 4, it can be seen that the amount of data in this study is 30 samples, which show the following:

1. The Tax Avoidance variable has a minimum value of 0.0276, namely in the Berlian Laju Tanker Tbk (BLTA) company in 2021, a maximum value of 1.6133 in the Mineral Sumberdaya Mandiri Tbk (AKSI) company in 2020, a mean value of 0.316980 and a standard deviation of 0.3456250. The mean obtained is lower than the standard deviation value, meaning that the data on the Tax Avoidance variable varies and is spread far from the mean value.

2. The Independent Board of Commissioners variable has a minimum value of 0.3333, namely in the Adi Sarana Armada Tbk (ASSA) company in 2020 and 2021 as well as in the Nelly Dwi Putri Shipping Tbk (NELY) company in 2019, 2020 and 2021. The maximum value is 0.6667 in the Berlian Laju Tanker Tbk (BLTA) company in 2019, the Armada Berjaya Trans Tbk (JAYA) company in 2021, as well as the Temas Tbk (TMAS) company in 2019, 2020 and 2021. The mean value is 0.500000 and the standard deviation is 0.978700. The mean obtained is lower than the standard deviation value, meaning that the data on the Independent Commissioner variable varies and is spread far from the mean value.

3. The Audit Committee variable has a minimum value of 2.0, namely in the company Berlian Laju Tanker Tbk (BLTA) in 2019 and 2020, and a maximum value of 3.0 in companies other than Berlian Laju Tanker Tbk (BLTA) in 2019 and 2020. The mean value is 2.933, and the standard deviation is 0.2537. The mean obtained is higher than the standard deviation value, meaning that the Audit Committee variable data is less or has a low data deviation, so that the data is only centered on the mean value.

4. The corporate social responsibility variable has a minimum value of 0.1099, namely in the Mineral Sumberdaya Mandiri Tbk (AKSI) company in 2019 and 2020, and a maximum value of 0.5055 in the Adi Sarana Armada Tbk (ASSA) company in 2021. The mean value is 0.320879, and the standard deviation is 0.1108484. The mean obtained is higher than the standard deviation value, meaning that the corporate social responsibility variable data has a lower or lower data deviation, so that the data is only centered on the mean value.

5. The intellectual capital variable has a minimum value of 1.3916, namely in the Putra Rajawali Kencana Tbk (PURA) company in 2020, and a maximum value of 5.6825 in the Mineral Sumberdaya Mandiri Tbk (AKSI) company in 2020. The mean value is 2.441076, and the standard deviation is 1.1097195. The mean obtained is higher than the standard deviation value, meaning that the intellectual capital variable data is less or has a low data deviation, so that the data is only centered on the mean value.

Data Analysis

Data analysis in this study uses multiple linear regression analysis models. The use of multiple linear regression models aims to determine the accuracy of the relationship between the independent variables (X), namely the Independent Board of Commissioners, Audit Committee, corporate social responsibility, and intellectual capital, and the dependent variable (Y), namely tax avoidance.

Tabel 5 : *Coefficients*[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.592	.792		.747	.462
	Independent Board of Commissioners	-.370	.630	-.105	-.588	.562
	Audit Committee	-.141	.231	-.103	-.610	.547
	CSR Diclosure	-.356	.541	-.114	-.658	.517
	Intellectual Capital	.179	.056	.575	3.181	.004

a. Dependent Variable: Tax Avoidance
Sumber: *Output* SPSS 22 (2023)

The Effect of Independent Board of Commissioners on *Tax Avoidance*

The test results indicate that the Independent Board of Commissioners variable in Good Corporate Governance does not have a statistically significant effect on Tax Avoidance for transportation and logistics companies. The significance level, which is 0.562 or above 5%, leads to the rejection of the first hypothesis (H1). This result suggests that the presence of independent commissioners alone, in terms of their proportion in a company, does not guarantee a significant impact on Tax Avoidance. The explanation provided is that not all members of the Independent Board of Commissioners may be able to demonstrate true independence, leading to ineffective supervisory functions. This ineffectiveness, in turn, contributes to the inadequate oversight of management in carrying out Tax Avoidance practices. Moreover, the statement implies that the proportion of independent commissioners, whether large or small, may not be the sole determining factor for preventing Tax Avoidance. Instead, the emphasis is placed on the quality and genuine independence of the commissioners to ensure effective oversight. The suggestion is that an increase in the number of independent commissioners in a company may lead to a decrease in tax avoidance practices due to higher levels of tax compliance.

Effect of Audit Committee on *Tax Avoidance*

The test results reveal that the Audit Committee variable in Good Corporate Governance does not have a statistically significant effect on Tax Avoidance for transportation and logistics companies, as indicated by a significance level of 0.547 or above 5%. Consequently, the second hypothesis (H2) is rejected. The explanation provided suggests that the number of audit committees in a company, whether many or few, does not have a direct preventive effect on Tax Avoidance practices. The example of PT Garuda Indonesia Tbk (GIAA), mentioned earlier, illustrates that even with more than three audit committees, the company engaged in tax avoidance. Hence, the conclusion drawn is that the prevention of tax avoidance in a company is not solely determined by the quantity of audit committees but rather by the quality of the audit committee itself. A qualified audit committee, operating professionally and independently, is deemed crucial for preventing undesirable actions by company management. The statement proposes that the effectiveness of the audit committee in curbing tax avoidance practices lies in its competence and independence. It is suggested that the more members an Audit Committee has, the lower the likelihood of tax avoidance practices, indicating that a greater number of qualified individuals can contribute to enhanced oversight.

The Effect of *Corporate Social Responsibility* on *Tax Avoidance*

The test results indicate that the Corporate Social Responsibility variable, assessed using the Cash ETR (Effective Tax Rate) indicator, does not have a statistically significant effect on Tax Avoidance for transportation and logistics companies. The significance level is 0.517 or above 5%, leading to the rejection of the third hypothesis (H3). The provided explanation suggests that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provides companies with a significant opportunity for tax avoidance. This is attributed to the ability of companies to suppress profits through CSR activities. Furthermore, the information disclosed regarding CSR activities in company reports may not necessarily align with the actual financial condition of the company. Consequently, the level of disclosure of social responsibility activities in the annual report is deemed unreliable as a benchmark for assessing the extent of tax avoidance by the company. The statement concludes that, contrary to the hypothesis, there is no direct correlation between the level of Corporate Social Responsibility and the level of tax avoidance. It is argued that higher levels of Corporate Social Responsibility do not necessarily result in lower tax avoidance, challenging the notion that increased CSR practices automatically lead to reduced tax avoidance practices within companies.

Effect of *Intellectual Capital* Influence of Independent Board of Commissioners on *Tax Avoidance*

The test results reveal that the Intellectual Capital variable, assessed using the VAIC™ (Value Added Intellectual Coefficient) indicator, has a significant effect on Tax Avoidance for transportation and logistics companies. The significance level is 0.004, falling below the 5% threshold, leading to the rejection of the fourth hypothesis (H4). This outcome suggests a significant relationship between Intellectual Capital and Tax Avoidance. The finding implies that knowledge plays a crucial role in enhancing overall company performance. In this context, the result indicates that higher levels of Intellectual Capital are associated with lower levels of Tax Avoidance. This underscores the importance of intellectual resources, skills, and capabilities in influencing the company's approach to tax management and compliance

Table 6: ANOVA[a]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.596a	.355	.252	.2989518	1.911

a. Predictors: (Constant), Intellectual Capital, Audit Committee, CSR Disclosure,
Independent Board of Commissioners
b. Dependent Variable: Tax Avoidance

Source: SPSS 22 *output* (2023)

The Effect of Independent Board of Commissioners, Audit Committee, *Corporate Social Responsibility* Disclosure, *and Intellectual Capital* on *Tax Avoidance*

Based on the results presented in Table 4, the test indicates that the Good Corporate Governance variables, including the Independent Board of Commissioners and the Audit Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure, and Intellectual Capital, collectively exhibit a significant effect on Tax Avoidance for transportation and logistics companies. The significance level is reported as 0.23 or above 5%, leading to the acceptance of the fifth hypothesis (H5). This outcome aligns with the theoretical framework employed in the study, particularly with the application of agency theory to the context of tax avoidance practices. The agency theory posits that the relationship between stakeholders and company management is crucial, necessitating collaboration to achieve company goals. The combined impact of Good Corporate Governance, Corporate Social Responsibility, and Intellectual Capital suggests that when these elements work synergistically, the company's goal of achieving profits is more attainable, resulting in minimal tax avoidance practices. The conclusion drawn from this test aligns with prior research, as referenced by (Herlina, 2020) and (Lesatanova Tricahya Avilya, 2022) Both studies suggest that various elements, including Good Corporate Governance, Corporate Social Responsibility, and Intellectual Capital, play integral roles in minimizing the occurrence of tax avoidance practices within companies.

CONCLUSIONS

The research results indicate that, individually, the Independent Board of Commissioners, Audit Committee, and Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure variables do not have a significant effect on Tax Avoidance in the empirical study of Transportation and Logistics Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019-2021 period. However, Intellectual Capital, as measured by the VAIC™ indicator, exhibits a significant effect on Tax Avoidance. In the simultaneous regression test, considering all variables together, including the Independent Board of Commissioners, Audit Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure, and Intellectual Capital, there is a collective and significant influence on Tax Avoidance in the specified context. This underscores the importance of examining multiple factors simultaneously to understand the complex relationship between corporate governance, social responsibility, intellectual capital, and tax avoidance within the transportation and logistics sector during the specified timeframe. By adding characteristics not included in the study and broadening the conversation, it is hoped that this research can serve as inspiration. To get a better understanding of the phenomena of tax avoidance methods, future research can potentially extend the duration of the study period and investigate additional industries.

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