

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG), board attributes, CEO power, and audit quality on tax avoidance in manufacturing companies in Indonesia, with managerial ownership serving as a moderating variable. This research employed a quantitative method with an explanatory research approach. The population consisted of manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2020–2024 period. Using a purposive sampling technique, 88 companies were selected, resulting in a total of 440 firm-year observations. The independent variables included ESG, board attributes proxied by the proportion of independent commissioners, CEO power proxied by CEO duality, and audit quality proxied by affiliation with Big Four public accounting firms. Data were analyzed using panel data regression with the assistance of EViews 13 software.

The results indicate that ESG, board attributes, and CEO power do not have a significant effect on tax avoidance. Meanwhile, audit quality has a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance. These findings suggest that companies audited by Big Four public accounting firms tend to engage in higher levels of tax avoidance through tax planning strategies that remain within legal boundaries. Furthermore, managerial ownership is proven to significantly moderate the relationship between board attributes and CEO power on tax avoidance, while it is unable to moderate the effects of ESG and audit quality on tax avoidance. This study is expected to contribute to the development of literature on corporate governance, sustainability, and taxation policies, as well as provide insights for regulators and companies in improving the effectiveness of corporate monitoring mechanisms.

Keywords: ESG, Board Attributes, CEO Power, Audit Quality, Tax Avoidance, Managerial Ownership

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh *Environmental, Social, and Governance* (ESG), *board attributes*, CEO *power* dan *audit quality* terhadap *tax avoidance* pada perusahaan manufaktur di Indonesia dengan *managerial ownership* sebagai pemoderasinya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *explanatory research*. Populasi penelitian meliputi perusahaan manufaktur yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) periode 2020–2024. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling* sehingga diperoleh 88 perusahaan dengan total 440 data observasi. Variabel independen dalam penelitian ini terdiri atas ESG, *board attributes* yang diproksikan dengan komisisaris independen, CEO *power* yang diproksikan dengan dualitas CEO serta *audit quality* yang diproksikan menggunakan afiliasi KAP *The Big Four*. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan regresi data panel dengan bantuan *software* EViews 13.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ESG, *board attributes*, dan CEO *power* tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap *tax avoidance*. Sementara itu, *audit quality* berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap *tax avoidance*. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa perusahaan yang diaudit oleh KAP *The Big Four* cenderung memiliki praktik penghindaran pajak yang lebih tinggi melalui strategi perpajakan yang masih berada dalam koridor hukum. Sedangkan untuk moderasi dari *managerial ownership* terbukti signifikan dalam memoderasi hubungan antara *board attributes* dan CEO *power* terhadap *tax avoidance* dan tidak mampu memoderasi pengaruh ESG dan *audit quality* terhadap *tax avoidance*. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi bagi pengembangan literatur mengenai tata kelola perusahaan, keberlanjutan, dan kebijakan perpajakan serta menjadi masukan bagi regulator dan perusahaan dalam meningkatkan efektivitas mekanisme pengawasan perusahaan.

Kata Kunci: ESG, Karakteristik Dewan, Kekuasaan CEO, Kualitas Audit, Penghindaran Pajak, Kepemilikan Managerial