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ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF COMPANY PROFITABILITY, LEVERAGE AND SIZE ON TAX AVOIDANCE ACTIONS PERFORMED BY COMPANIES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES IN BEI

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ABSTRACT

Tax avoidance is one way to reduce the tax burden in a legal way. This study aims to examine and analyze the effect of financial factors, namely profitability, leverage, and company size on tax avoidance during the Covid-19 pandemic. This research belongs to the type of quantitative research using secondary data from the financial statements of the first, second, and third quarters. The population of this study is 43 transportation sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2020. The research sample was selected using a purposive sampling method which then obtained a sample of 33 data from 11 companies during the first, second, and third quarters of 2020. Data analysis using multiple regression equation analysis technique.

1. Introduction

Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) was officially declared on March 9, 2020 by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a pandemic. This means that this virus has spread all over the world. The disease caused by the corona virus has caused more than 78.6 million people. This number will continue to grow along with the wider spread of the corona virus. This outbreak has made several countries around the world participate in the social distancing phase, namely maintaining a safe distance, staying at home, working at home, and even praying at home for several months. With the implementation of social distancing, several economic activities are also carried out at home such as online shopping, money transactions via e-banking, this also has a significant impact on the income of several affected companies.

The Covid-19 pandemic has also had a significant impact on Indonesia. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) announced that the Indonesian economy experienced a slowdown in the first quarter of 2020, which was 2.97%. The head of BPS, Suhariyanto, said that compared to the fourth quarter of 2019, Indonesia's economic growth was recorded at minus 2.41%. This slowdown is not only experienced by Indonesia, but also all countries in the world (Fitriani, 2020). Indonesia's economic growth will continue to slow until the end of 2020, plus revenue from the tax sector is estimated to be eroded to Rp. 388 Trillion (Siregar, 2020). The tax sector has also been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Under these conditions, many companies experience a decline in turnover.

Taxes play an important role in all state expenditure financing, including in terms of national development. Indonesia is a country that is known to have a large area with a high population. Indonesia is also known as one of the developing countries that strives to equalize national development with existing resources for the welfare of its population. To create the success of national development, the government uses the source of state revenue as a benchmark. The largest source of state revenue in Indonesia comes from the tax revenue sector.

The definition of tax according to Law Number 16 of 2009 concerning General Provisions and Tax Procedures in Article 1 paragraph 1 is a mandatory contribution to the state owed by an individual or entity that is coercive under the law, without receiving direct compensation and being used for the needs of the state for the welfare of the people. This understanding indicates that taxation must be carried out by taxpayers and

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is important for making tax planning for both businesses and individuals. Companies in Indonesia are corporate taxpayers who have an obligation to report Income Tax (PPh) every year.

In dealing with this pandemic situation, the government issued policies in several sectors, one of which was in the tax sector. The policy is attached to the Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) Number 23 of 2020 concerning the provision of tax incentives for taxpayers affected by Covid-19. This PMK provides income tax incentives (PPh) Articles 21, 22, 25, and value added tax (VAT) refunds. However, only taxpayers with a certain Classification of Business Fields (KLU) or those labeled as KITE (Ease of Import for Export Destinations) can get incentives delivered by (Amurti, 2020).

Minister of Finance Sri Mulyani Indrawati stated that there were 19 manufacturing industry sectors and 11 sectors outside the manufacturing industry including transportation, hospitality and trade which were also affected by the corona virus getting tax facilities. company (Akbar, 2020). This incentive will last for 6 months, from April to September 2020.

Collecting taxes, especially in the current pandemic situation, is not an easy thing. Unstable economic activities also have an impact on the company's business processes. In terms of taxation, the company often does not get tolerance from the tax authorities. For companies, taxes are a burden that must be paid so that it will reduce net income. Therefore, the company will try to find a way so that the tax is paid to a minimum. The phenomenon of differences in interests between the tax authorities (tax collectors) who want maximum tax revenue and companies as taxpayers who want minimal tax payments indicates the company's efforts to do tax planning (tax planning) which is called tax aggressiveness (Agustina & Aris, 2017). Tax aggressiveness can be done through a mechanism that is classified as tax evasion or tax avoidance (Andhari & Sukartha, 2017). Tax planning that is carried out legally and does not conflict with tax regulations is called tax avoidance, while tax planning that is carried out illegally and contrary to tax regulations is called tax evasion (Agustina & Aris, 2017).

In the Tax Justice Network report entitled The State of Tax Justice 2020: Tax Justice in the time of Covid-19, it is stated that the practice of tax avoidance has caused Indonesia to suffer losses of up to US$ 4.86 billion per year, equivalent to Rp. 68.7 trillion. This figure is US$ 4.78 billion, equivalent to Rp. 67.6 trillion of which is the result of corporate tax avoidance in Indonesia. While the remaining US$78.83 billion or equivalent to Rp. 1.1 trillion came from individual taxpayers (Cobham et al., 2020). Rombe et al., (2017) in their research explain that the existence of tax incentives in the form of a decrease in income tax rates allows companies to avoid tax, because even though the company has been given tax incentive facilities,

In the practice of tax avoidance, taxpayers do not clearly violate the law because companies take advantage of loopholes made by company management to minimize tax obligations that are considered legal, such as taking advantage of allowed exceptions and deductions or delaying taxes that have not been regulated in the applicable tax regulations. apply. Therefore, the issue of tax avoidance is a fairly complicated problem because on the one hand tax avoidance does not violate the law, but on the other hand tax avoidance is not desired by the government. Tax avoidance is one way that many companies do in an effort to reduce their taxes. The measurement of tax avoidance in this study uses the effective tax rate (ETR).

ETR describes the percentage of the total income tax burden paid by the company from the total pre-tax income earned by the company (Dharma & Noviari, 2017). The higher the percentage level of ETR, which is close to the corporate income tax rate of 25%, indicates that the lower the level of corporate tax avoidance, but on the contrary, the lower the percentage level of ETR indicates that the higher the level of corporate tax avoidance. From the data obtained for the sample of this study, it is known that the percentage level of the company's ETR is below 25% which indicates that the object is practicing tax avoidance in the first, second, and third quarters of 2020.

This study examines the financial factors that influence corporate taxpayers on tax avoidance behavior. This study uses independent variables, among others, profitability, leverage, and firm size. In contrast to previous research, this study attempts to relate it to economic conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Several previous studies have linked financial factors with tax avoidance, including Ardy and Kristanto (2016), Oktamawati (2017), Praditasari and Setiawan (2017), Dewinta and Sujana (2019), Kim & Im (2017) and Noviani et al. . (2018) which states that financial factors have a positive effect on tax avoidance. Meanwhile Agustina and Aris (2017), Dewinta and Setiawan (2016), Putri and Putra (2017), and Reinaldo (2017) state that financial factors have a negative effect on tax avoidance. However, some of these studies have not been able to provide conclusive results when associated with the current Covid-19 pandemic situation.

2. Methods

2.1 Research variable

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In this study, the dependent variable is tax avoidance. The Independent Variables are Profitability; Leverage; Company Size.

2.2 Sample and Population

The population in this study are transportation sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2020. The sample in this study is part of the population, namely companies that have been selected through a sampling technique. The sampling technique in this study used a purposive sampling technique.

2.3 Analysis Techniques and Hypothesis Testing

The data analysis technique in this study was using a measuring instrument through SPSS and multiple linear regression analysis. Then tested for Simultaneous Significance (F-Test) and Individual Parameter Significance Test (t-Test).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Data analysis

a. Normality test

The normality test aims to test whether the data used in the regression model, namely the confounding variable (independent) or residual (dependent) has a normal distribution. The method used for this test is the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test with decision making if the significance value of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is greater than 0.05 then the data is normally distributed and the assumption of normality is met. A good regression model is to have a normal data distribution.

Table 1. Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) Test Results
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		33
Normal Parameters, b	mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.06489694
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.130
	Positive	.120
	negative	-130
Test Statistics		.130
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.172c

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

Based on table 4.3, it shows that from the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results, the value of the Test Statistic is 0.130 and is significant at 0.172. Asymp value results. Sig. (2-tailed) > 0.05 indicates the data in this study was normally distributed.

b. Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test aims to determine whether in the regression model there is a correlation between the independent variables. A good regression model if there is no correlation between the independent variables. Multicollinearity test can be seen from the tolerance value and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF).

Based on the general rules of decision making for tolerance and VIF, if the value of VIF 10 or tolerance is less than 0.10, it is stated that multicollinearity symptoms occur. On the other hand, if the VIF value is 10 or the tolerance is more than 0.10, it means that there are no multicollinearity symptoms.

Table 2. Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	ROA	.982	1.018
	DER	.584	1.713
	SIZE	.591	1.693

a. Dependent Variable: ETR

Source: SPSS data processing, 2021.

Based on table 4.4, it can be seen that the tolerance value for ROA is 0.982, DER is 0.584, and SIZE is 0.591. These results are in accordance with the requirements of the multicollinearity test, namely the tolerance value > 0.10. While the VIF value for ROA is 1.018, DER is 1.713, and SIZE is 1.693. These results are also

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in accordance with the requirements of the multicollinearity test, namely VIF < 10. So it can be concluded that this study did not experience symptoms of multicollinearity.

c. **Heteroscedasticity Test**

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another observation. If the variance of the residual from one observation to another observation remains, it is called homoscedasticity and if it is different it is called heteroscedasticity. A good regression model is if there is no heteroscedasticity.

The way to detect the presence of heteroscedasticity can be done with the Glejser test. The Glejser test proposes to regress the absolute value of the residual on the independent variable. If the independent variable has a value of sig. <0.05, it indicates that there is heteroscedasticity. If the independent variable has a value of sig. > 0.05 then the regression model is free from heteroscedasticity. The results of the Glejser test are as follows:

Table 3 Glejser Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-.038	.129		-.298	.768
	ROA	-.055	.194	-.047	-.282	.780
	DER	-.023	.009	-.543	-2.490	.019
	SIZE	.004	.005	.191	.881	.385

a. Dependent Variable: Abs_Res

Source: SPSS data processing, 2021.

Based on the results of the Glejser test, it shows that there is one independent variable that has a significance value <0.05, namely leverage (DER) so that it can be concluded that there is heteroscedasticity in this model.

To improve the data that contains symptoms of heteroscedasticity, the researchers used another method, namely the Park test. According to Ghozali (2018: 140) the Park test is carried out by regressing the residual value (LnRes_2) with each independent variable with decision making, namely:

1. If the probability value is > 5% (0.05) then it is said that there is no heteroscedasticity symptom.
2. If the probability value is < 5% (0.05) then it is said to have heteroscedasticity symptoms.

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test Results – Park . Test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-9.095	6.270		-1.451	.158
	ROA	4.744	9,443	.089	.502	.619
	DER	-.753	.459	-.376	-1,641	.112
	SIZE	.125	.236	-121	.532	.599

a. Dependent Variable: LnRes_2

Source: SPSS data processing, 2021.

Based on the results of the Park test above, it shows that there is no relationship between the independent variables, this can be seen from the significance value > 0.05 so there is no heteroscedasticity.

d. Autocorrelation Test

Before performing linear regression analysis, the researcher conducted an autocorrelation test which aims to determine whether in the linear regression model there is a correlation between the confounding error in period t and the error in period t-1 (previous). A good regression model used is a regression that is free from autocorrelation problems. Autocorrelation testing can be done with the Durbin-Watson test (DW test) with the following results:

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test Results – Durbin-Watson Test (DW Test)

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.453a	.205	.123	.068171	.782

a. Predictors: (Constant), SIZE, ROA, DER

b. Dependent Variable: ETR

Source: SPSS data processing, 2021.

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Based on the results of the output above, it can be seen that the DW value is 0.782. Based on the Durbin-Watson (DW) Table,= 5% by using k (independent variable) = 3 and n (number of observation samples) = 33 then obtained dL = 1.2576 and dU = 1.6511. It can be concluded that the DW value is in the 0 d dL condition so that the decision making is rejected.

To overcome the problem of autocorrelation, researchers used the Run Test method to detect autocorrelation. According to Ghozali (2018: 121) Run Test as part of non-parametric statistics can also be used to test whether there is a high correlation between residuals. By making the following decisions:

1. If the Asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed) < 0.05, then the residual data is not random (systematic) or there are symptoms of autocorrelation.
2. If the Asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed) > 0.05, then the residual data occurs randomly (systematically) or there are no autocorrelation symptoms.

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test Results – Run Test

Runs Test	
	Unstandardized Residual
Test Value	.01022
Cases < Test Value	16
Cases >= Test Value	17
Total Cases	33
Number of Runs	12
Z	-1,765
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.078

a. median
Source: SPSS data processing, 2021.

Based on the output above, it can be seen that the Asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed) of 0.78 > 0.05. so it can be concluded that the residual occurs randomly or there is no autocorrelation between the residual values.

3.2 Hypothesis testing

a. Multiple Regression Analysis

Multiple regression analysis is used in hypothesis testing which aims to examine the relationship between the independent variables, namely profitability, leverage, and firm size on the dependent variable, namely tax avoidance. The following are the results of the regression in this study:

Table 7. Multiple Linear Regression Results

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.580	.296		1955	.060
	ROA	.027	.447	.010	.061	.951
	DER	-.019	.022	-.191	-.881	.386
	SIZE	-.016	.011	-.305	-1.415	.168

a. Dependent Variable: ETR
Source: SPSS data processing, 2021.

From the table above, it can be seen that based on the coefficient value, the regression equation model can be obtained as follows:

$$\mathbf{ETR = 0.580 + 0.027\ ROA - 0.019\ DER - 0.016\ SIZE + e}$$

So from the results of multiple linear regression above it can be seen that:

1) constant ()
   The constant value is 0.580 with a positive value. The value of this constant indicates that if the independent variables ROA, DER, and SIZE are 0, then the value of the dependent variable ETR is 0.580.
2) Variable Regression Coefficient Return on Assets (ROA)
   The value of the Return on Assets (ROA) regression coefficient is 0.027 with a positive direction indicating that every 1% increase in profitability will be followed by an increase in tax avoidance (ETR) of 2.7 with the assumption that other independent variables are held constant.
3) Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) Variable Regression Coefficient

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The regression coefficient value of Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is -0.019 with a negative direction indicating that every 1% increase in leverage will be followed by a decrease in tax avoidance (ETR) of 1.9% assuming other independent variables are held constant.

4) Firm Size Variable Regression Coefficient (SIZE)
The regression coefficient value of Firm Size (SIZE) is -0.016 with a negative direction indicating that every 1% increase in firm size will be followed by a 1.6% decrease in tax avoidance (ETR) assuming other independent variables are held constant.

b. Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination test (R2) serves to test the extent to which the ability of the entire independent variable can explain the dependent variable in a regression equation by looking at the standard value, which is between 0 to 1, if the higher the coefficient of determination is close to 1, the better the ability of the independent variable. in explaining the dependent variable. The results of the coefficient of determination (R2) can be seen from the following table 4.10:

Table 8. Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.453[a]	.205	.123	.068171

a. Predictors: (Constant), SIZE, ROA, DER

Source: SPSS data processing, 2021.

Based on the results of the Coefficient of Determination (R2) test above, it can be seen that the adjusted R Square value is 0.123 so it can be concluded that the percentage contribution of the influence of the independent variables (profitability, leverage, and company size) on the tax avoidance variable (ETR) is 12.3%. This shows that the large ability of the independent variables, namely profitability, leverage, and company size in influencing the dependent variable of tax avoidance which can be explained by this regression equation model is 12.3% while the remaining 87.7% is influenced or explained by other variables that not included in this research model.

c. Simultaneous Test (F Test)

Simultaneous Test (F test) aims to test whether each of the independent variables, namely profitability, leverage, and firm size have a joint effect on the dependent variable, namely tax avoidance. This simultaneous test can be seen in the results of the significance test which has a value below 5% (0.05). If the value of sig. < 0.05 then Ho is accepted, but if the value is sig. > 0.05 then Ho is rejected. The results of the F test can be seen through the table below:

Table 9. Simultaneous Test Results (F Test)

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.035	3	.012	2,492	.080b
	Residual	.135	29	.005		
	Total	.170	32			

a. Dependent Variable: ETR
b. Predictors: (Constant), SIZE, ROA, DER
Source: SPSS Data Processing, 2021

Based on the results of the F test in table 4.11, it can be seen that the F value is 2.492 with a significance value of 0.80. This shows that the significant value is more than 0.05 then Ho is rejected. So it can be concluded that the independent variables or the independent variables of profitability, leverage, and firm size simultaneously (together) have no effect on the dependent variable of tax avoidance.

d. Individual Parameter Significant Test (t Test)

The t-test was used to examine the effect of the independent variables of profitability, leverage, and firm size individually on the dependent variable of tax avoidance with a significance level of 0.05 in this study. If the significant value is more than 0.05, then the independent variable has no individual effect on the dependent

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variable. On the other hand, if the significant value is less than 0.05, the independent variable has an individual effect on the dependent variable. The following are the results of the individual parameter significant test (t test):

Table 10. Individual Parameter Significant Test Results (t Test)

Coefficientsa

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.580	.296		1955	.060
	ROA	.027	.447	.010	.061	.951
	DER	-.019	.022	-.191	-.881	.386
	SIZE	-.016	.011	-.305	-1.415	.168

a. Dependent Variable: ETR
Source: SPSS data processing, 2021.

Based on the results of hypothesis testing of each independent variable on the dependent variable in the t-test table above, it can be concluded that:

a. H1: there is an effect of profitability on tax avoidance. From table 4.12 it is known that the t-test results of the profitability variable (ROA) have a significance value of 0.951 with a tcount of 0.061. This calculation shows insignificant results because 0.951 > 0.05 then the first hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. So the conclusion in the first hypothesis is that there is no effect of profitability on tax avoidance. If the company has a high profitability value, it does not affect the company's decision to take tax avoidance actions.
b. H2: there is no effect of leverage on tax avoidance. From table 4.12 it is known that the t-test results of the leverage variable (DER) have a significance value of 0.386 with a tcount of -0.881. This calculation shows insignificant results because 0.386 > 0.05 then the first hypothesis (Ho) is accepted. So the conclusion in the second hypothesis is that there is no effect of leverage on tax avoidance. If the company has a high leverage value, it does not affect the company's decision to take tax avoidance actions.
c. H3: there is an effect of firm size on tax avoidance.
   From table 4.12, it is known that the t-test results of the firm size variable (SIZE) have a significance value of 0.168 with a tcount of -1.41. This calculation shows insignificant results because 0.168 > 0.05 then the third hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. So the conclusion on the third hypothesis is that there is no effect of firm size on tax avoidance. If a company with a large firm category has a large amount of asset value, then it does not affect the company's decision to take tax avoidance actions.

3.3 Discussion of Test Results

a. Effect of profitability on tax avoidance

Based on the results of hypothesis testing for the profitability variable, it shows that the projected profitability with Return on Assets does not significantly affect tax avoidance actions taken by transportation companies during the Covid-19 pandemic during the first, second, and third quarters of 2020.

Transportation companies that have a high profitability ratio value indicate that the company has utilized its assets effectively so that the company tends to be able to generate high profits even though the economic situation in Indonesia is not yet stable and is still in the adaptation stage due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation. Although the company's profit during the first, second, and third quarters showed fluctuating numbers, the company was able to take advantage of the policies issued by the government, namely the provision of tax incentives. So this does not indicate any tax avoidance by the company because the company is better able to pay all of its burdens, including the tax burden. Thus the company will prefer to pay the tax burden rather than do tax avoidance.

The results of this study are in line with Saputra and Asyik (2017) concluding that profitability proxied using the Return On Asset (ROA) measurement tool does not have a significant effect on Tax Avoidance because a high ROA value does not describe tax avoidance. Supported by Tambun et al., (2020) who stated that fiscal policy during the Covid-19 pandemic was able to moderate the effect of cooperative compliance on efforts to prevent tax avoidance.

b. The effect of leverage on tax avoidance

Based on the results of hypothesis testing for the leverage variable, it shows that the leverage projected by the Debt to Equity Ratio has no significant effect on tax avoidance actions carried out by transportation companies during the Covid-19 pandemic during the first, second, and third quarters of 2020.

Companies that use debt for operational financing in large amounts will reduce their taxable profit because of the greater tax incentives on debt interest. The higher interest costs will affect the reduced tax burden that

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must be paid by the company. So the higher the leverage ratio, the lower the tendency of tax avoidance by the company.

The Covid-19 pandemic has caused transportation companies to experience a decline in company revenues and profits, so to deal with losses, companies will eventually use debt to finance their operations. The results of this study suggest that in the first, second, and third quarters of 2020, transportation companies had a leverage ratio that fluctuated as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic with a maximum value of 263% for the DER variable. So that the higher the leverage ratio, the greater the amount owed to third parties. This will lead to an interest expense that can be used as a deduction from taxable profit which affects the reduced amount of the company's tax burden. Thus there is no effect of the value of the leverage ratio on tax avoidance.

The results of this study are in line with Dewanti and Sujana's research (2019) that leverage has no effect on tax avoidance because the higher the debt level of a company, the less tax avoidance it will be. Supported by Reinaldo's research (2017) which states that companies that use debt as a source of funds will cause an interest expense which will reduce the company's taxable profit.

c. Effect of firm size on tax avoidance

Based on the results of hypothesis testing for the company size variable, it shows that the projected company size with SIZE has no significant effect on tax avoidance actions taken by transportation companies during the Covid-19 pandemic during the first, second, and third quarters of 2020.

The results showed that the size of a company calculated based on the total value of assets owned by the company did not affect the company's decision to practice tax avoidance. This happens because the company does not want to take the risk of the possible impacts that will occur as a result of the company's decision when taking tax avoidance actions. The impact that may occur is that companies both large and small will be in the public spotlight, especially during the current Covid-19 pandemic so that it will also have an impact on the company's image. Meanwhile, on the other hand, the government has tried to reduce the economic burden on taxpayers due to the Covid-19 pandemic by providing tax incentives for companies affected by this pandemic.

The results of this study are in line with Susanti (2019) which states that company size has no effect on tax avoidance because paying taxes is the company's obligation as corporate taxpayers. The size of a company will be pursued by the tax authorities if it violates tax provisions. Supported by the results of research by Noviani et al., (2018) that the size of the company is not able to influence the company in carrying out tax avoidance because companies that have large amounts of assets tend to be able to generate stable profits so that large companies will be able to pay their tax burden obligations.

4. Conclusion

Based on the data that has been collected and then tested on the problems using multiple regression models, the following conclusions can be obtained:

a. Based on the results of multiple linear regression, it can be seen that profitability has no effect on tax avoidance. This shows that companies that have high or low profitability ratios during the first, second, and third quarters of 2020 do not affect the company's decision to take tax avoidance actions. Companies are able to take advantage of incentives from the government well. The existence of incentives can help companies recover corporate profits during the pandemic and reduce the economic burden of corporate taxpayers in terms of paying corporate taxes so that companies are able to pay their tax burden without avoiding tax.
b. Based on the results of multiple linear regression, it can be seen that leverage has no effect on tax avoidance. This shows that companies that have high or low leverage ratio values during the first, second, and third quarters of 2020 do not affect the company's decision to take tax avoidance actions. The higher the leverage ratio, the greater the amount of debt to external parties. This will lead to an interest expense that can be used as a deduction from taxable profit which affects the reduced amount of the company's tax burden. Thus there is no effect of the value of the leverage ratio on tax avoidance.
c. Based on the results of multiple linear regression, it can be seen that company size has no effect on tax avoidance. The results show that both companies that have large and small asset values during the first, second, and third quarters of 2020 do not influence the company's decision to take tax avoidance actions. This happens because the company does not want to take the risk of the possible impacts that will occur as a result of the company's decision when taking tax avoidance actions. One of them is that the company will be in the public spotlight, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, while the government has provided tax incentives in order to ease the burden on companies in paying their taxes. So that there is no effect of company size on tax avoidance.

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