

THE EFFECT OF COMPANY SIZE AND FIXED ASSET INTENSITY ON TAX
AVOIDANCE WITH COMPANY AGE AS A MODERATING VARIABLE**Tiara Noviyanti¹⁾, Anny Widiasmara²⁾, Moh. Ubaidillah³⁾**¹Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas PGRI Madiun
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e-mail: mohubaidillah@unipma.ac.id**Abstrak**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh ukuran perusahaan dan intensitas aset tetap terhadap *tax avoidance* dengan umur perusahaan sebagai variabel pemoderasi pada perusahaan sektor properti dan *real estate* tahun 2020-2024. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder berupa laporan keuangan perusahaan sektor properti dan *real estate* yang terdaftar di BEI tahun 2020-2024 yang diunduh melalui website www.idx.co.id. Populasi penelitian ini adalah seluruh perusahaan sektor properti dan *real estate* yang terdaftar di Indonesia. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling* sehingga diperoleh 56 perusahaan dan menghasilkan sejumlah 280 data. Teknik analisis data menggunakan *moderate regression analysis* (MRA). Data diolah menggunakan IBM SPSS *Statistic v.25*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ukuran perusahaan tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap *tax avoidance*, dan intensitas aset tetap berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap *tax avoidance*. Umur perusahaan tidak mampu memoderasi pengaruh ukuran perusahaan terhadap *tax avoidance*. Umur perusahaan mampu memoderasi pengaruh intensitas aset tetap terhadap *tax avoidance*.

Kata Kunci: Ukuran Perusahaan, Intensitas Aset Tetap, *Tax Avoidance*, Umur Perusahaan

Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of company size and fixed asset intensity on tax avoidance with company age as a moderating variable in the property and real estate sector from 2020-2024. The data used is secondary data in the form of financial reports of property and real estate companies listed on the IDX from 2020-2024, which were downloaded from the website www.idx.co.id. The population of this study consists of all property and real estate companies listed in Indonesia. The sampling technique used purposive sampling, resulting in 56 companies and 280 data. Data analysis was conducted using moderate regression analysis (MRA). Data was processed using IBM SPSS Statistics v.25. The results of the study indicate that company size does not have a significant effect on tax avoidance, and fixed asset intensity has a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance. Company age cannot moderate the effect of company size on tax avoidance. Company age can moderate the effect of fixed asset intensity on tax avoidance.

Keywords: *Company Size, Fixed Asset Intensity, Tax Avoidance, Company Age*

INTRODUCTION

Taxes are a key component of the state revenue structure and play a strategic role in financing national development. However, tax revenue collection in Indonesia remains suboptimal. One contributing factor is the practice of tax avoidance by business entities. Tax avoidance is a legal strategy to minimize the tax burden by exploiting loopholes in existing tax regulations (Rini & Januarti, 2025). While not explicitly illegal, this practice has the potential to significantly reduce state revenue contributions and disrupt fiscal fairness.

The property and real estate sector is one of the sectors vulnerable to tax avoidance due to its capital-intensive and high-risk nature, according to Ministry of Finance data (2023) this sector contributes significantly to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), but has a relatively low tax ratio. Furthermore, the discrepancy between accounting profit and tax payable in several companies indicates the possibility of tax avoidance practices (Pramesthi & Witono, 2025).

Several factors believed to influence a company's tendency to engage in tax avoidance include company size and fixed asset intensity. Company size reflects the company's ability to access resources, including professional expertise in efficiently managing tax obligations (Wansu & Dura, 2024). Meanwhile, fixed asset intensity is related to the high proportion of fixed assets in the company's asset structure, which creates a depreciation expense that can be used to reduce taxable profit (Ramdani & Ardiansyah, 2023). However, empirical findings regarding the influence of these two variables on tax avoidance remain inconsistent. This study also considers company age as a moderating variable. Company age reflects the level of maturity and experience. Companies in conducting business activities, including making strategic decisions related to taxation. Long-established companies are considered to have better internal control systems and a broader understanding of tax regulations, which can influence tax avoidance behavior.

This research is based on agency theory which explains the relationship between managers (agents) and company owners (principals) (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). In this context, managers, as the parties who manage the company, often have more information than the owners, creating a potential conflict of interest. Agency theory explains that management decisions, including those regarding tax avoidance, can be influenced by

information imbalances between agents and principals. Therefore, this theory is relevant for understanding how company characteristics such as company size, fixed asset intensity, and company age can influence tax avoidance practices.

The Effect of Company Size on Tax Avoidance

Larger companies have advantages in terms of resource capacity, both financial and non-financial. Larger companies tend to have access to competent teams of tax experts and adequate supporting infrastructure, allowing for more strategic and complex tax planning (Rahmaningrum & Syahzuni, 2025). Large companies generally have broader exposure to information related to tax regulations, both national and international, which can be used to legally optimize their tax burden. Research conducted by (Shevchenko & Sumantri, 2024); (Sinambela, 2022); (Mayndarto, 2022) states that company size has a positive effect on tax avoidance.

H1 : Company size has a positive effect on tax avoidance.

The Effect of Fixed Asset Intensity on Tax Avoidance

The relationship between fixed asset intensity and tax avoidance is seen from the amount of fixed asset intensity owned by a company (Hafizh & Africa, 2022). A high proportion of fixed assets in a company's asset structure can significantly impact the tax policy adopted. This is due to the fiscal benefits associated with fixed asset depreciation, where companies can optimize tax burden reduction through depreciation mechanisms in accordance with applicable tax regulations. Companies with high fixed asset intensity tend to have flexibility in utilizing tax regulations, including depreciation and amortization policies, as well as other tax incentives, which can potentially be exploited to minimize excessive tax liabilities (Nursida et al., 2022). Research conducted by (Mandila & Hendrani, 2024); (Mariadi & Dewi, 2022); (Alamsjah, 2023) states that fixed asset intensity has a positive effect on tax avoidance.

H2 : Fixed asset intensity has a positive effect on tax avoidance.

Company Age in Moderating the Effect of Company Size on Tax Avoidance

Companies with a longer operating history generally have established a strong reputation and are more experienced in managing their tax obligations than newly established

companies. Company size, which often correlates with the scale of operations and business complexity, can provide greater opportunities for tax planning. Companies can more easily manage total assets to reduce taxable income by utilizing amortization and depreciation expenses incurred from the expenditures to acquire those assets, as these can be used as tax deductions (Sawitri et al., 2022). However, this effect may be moderated by firm age. Large, long-established firms tend to be more aware of long-term regulatory and compliance risks, thus reducing their likelihood of engaging in tax avoidance compared to relatively new firms.

H3 : Company age moderates the effect of company size on tax avoidance.

Company Age in Moderating the Effect of Fixed Asset Intensity on Tax Avoidance

Companies with longer operating periods are more adept at managing taxes based on previous experience. The longer a company operates, the more experience it has, and the more skilled its human resources are at managing and administering tax burdens, thus increasing the opportunity for tax avoidance (Darma, 2021). Companies with high fixed asset intensity tend to pay lower taxes due to tax reductions related to fixed asset depreciation, thus allowing for tax avoidance (Mandila & Hendrani, 2024). However, this effect may be moderated by company age, with older companies tending to be more cautious in utilizing fixed assets for tax avoidance than newer, more aggressive companies. This is due to increased external scrutiny and business sustainability considerations in long-established companies.

H4 : Company age moderates the effect of fixed asset intensity on tax avoidance.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a quantitative method and the data used in this method is secondary data, namely data obtained from the financial reports of property and real estate sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020-2024 through www.idx.co.id. The population in this study was 56 companies in the property and real estate sector in Indonesia, with a sample size of 280 over a five-year period. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling with several criteria, including:

1. Property and Real Estate Sector Companies listed on the IDX.

2. Companies that did not publish financial reports consecutively on the IDX during the 2020-2024 period.
3. Companies that have no income tax burden during the 2020-2024 period.
4. Companies that do not have total fixed assets during the 2020-2024 period.

In this study there are three variables, namely the dependent variable or variable Y, the independent variable or variable X, and the moderating variable or variable Z.

1. Dependent Variable

Tax avoidance said to be the practice of reducing taxes by following existing regulations (Putri et al., 2020). Based on research conducted by Ainniyya et al., (2021). Tax avoidance is measured using the Effective Tax Rate formula as follows:

$$\mathbf{ETR} = \frac{\mathbf{Profit}}{\mathbf{Profit\ Before\ Tax}}$$

2. Independent Variables

In this study, the independent variables used are:

a. Company size

Calculation of company size according to Ariska et al., (2020) company size can be measured using the LN formula and total assets in the balance sheet, namely as follows:

$$\mathbf{Company\ Size} = \mathbf{Ln\ (Total\ Assets)}$$

b. Fixed asset intensity

Fixed asset intensity is measured using indicators proposed by Gian et al., (2022) that is:

$$\mathbf{IAT} = \frac{\mathbf{Total\ Fixed\ Assets}}{\mathbf{Total\ Assets}}$$

3. Moderating Variables

Company age is a measure of how long an organization or business form has been carrying out its business activities with the aim of making a profit (Cahyani &

Sulistiyowati, 2023). Company age is calculated using the indicators proposed by Oviliana et al., (2021) as follows:

$$UP = \text{Research Period} - \text{Year Established}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistical Test

The results of descriptive statistics in this study are as follows:

Table 1. Results of Descriptive Statistical Tests
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
X1_UKP	210	14,3855	31,9621	26.214248	3.9487964
X2_IAT	210	0.0001	0.3343	0.064336	0.0698557
Y_TXA	210	-0.3619	1,7810	-0.000995	0.1576504
Z_UMP	210	6	52	28.45	12,059
Valid N (listwise)	210				

Source: Data processed by researchers using SPSS version 25

The number of data not included in the test is 70 data. The number of data to be tested is 210. It is presented in table 1 that company size (UKP) has a minimum value of 14.3855, a maximum value of 31.9621, and a mean value of 26.214248. Fixed asset intensity (IAT) has a minimum value of 0.0001, a maximum value of 0.3343, and a mean value of 0.064336. Tax avoidance (TXA) has a minimum value of -0.3619, a maximum value of 1.7810, and a mean value of -0.000995. Company age (UMP) has a minimum value of 6, a maximum value of 52, and a mean value of 28.45.

Classical Assumption Results

The results of the classical assumption test in this study are as follows:

Table 2. Normality Test Results
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		210
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	0.502198
	Standard Deviation	0.9696005
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0.048
	Positive	0.048
	Negative	-0.027
Test Statistics		0.048
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		0.200 ^{c,d}

Source: Data processed by researchers using SPSS version 25

Based on Table 2, it shows that Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) shows a value of $0.200 > 0.05$. Therefore, it can be concluded that the residual value or research data is normally distributed.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results
Coefficients^a

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	X1_UKP	0.943	1,060
	X2_IAT	0.924	1,082
	Z_UMP	0.961	1,040

Source: Data processed by researchers using SPSS version 25

Based on Table 3, it shows the results of the multicollinearity test of the two independent variables, namely more than 0.10 and the VIF value is less than 10, so it can be concluded that the regression model in this study does not experience multicollinearity.

Table 4. Results of Heteroscedasticity Test
Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	0.373	0.407		0.916	0.361
	X1_UKP	0.008	0.013	0.043	0.602	0.548
	X2_IAT	1,395	0.770	0.130	1,811	0.072
	Z_UMP	0,000	0.004	-0.002	-0.035	0.972

Source: Data processed by researchers using SPSS version 25

Based on table 4 it shows that the valuesignificance or Sig. (2-tailed) for all independent variables is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the independent variables in the regression model in this study do not experience heteroscedasticity.

**Table 5. Autocorrelation Test Results
Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	0.482a	0.232	0.221	0.1391485	1,882

Source: Data processed by researchers using SPSS version 25

Based on Table 5, it shows that the dU value < DW < 4-dU (1.78358 < 1.882 < 2.21642). Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no positive or negative autocorrelation in this study.

Multiple Linear Analysis

**Table 6. Results of Multiple Linear Analysis
Coefficientsa**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-0.020	0.077		-0.258	0.796
	X1_UKP	0,000	0.003	-0.005	-0.066	0.948
	X2_IAT	0.369	0.158	0.163	2,329	0.021

Source: Data processed by researchers using SPSS version 25

$$TXA = -0.020 + 0.000 \text{ UKP} + 0.369 \text{ IAT} + \epsilon$$

Based on the multiple linear regression equation, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The constant value of the regression equation is -0.020, meaning that if the company size (UKP) and fixed asset intensity (IAT) variables or their changes are equal to 0, then the tax avoidance value is 0.020. The regression coefficient value of the company size variable (UKP) is 0.000. The regression coefficient indicates that every 1 unit increase in the company size variable will be followed by an increase in the tax avoidance value of 0.000. Conversely, every 1 unit decrease in the company size variable will be followed by a decrease in the tax

avoidance value of 0.000. Therefore, the regression results in this study indicate that the company size variable has a very small or insignificant effect on tax avoidance. The regression coefficient value of the fixed asset intensity variable (IAT) is 0.369. The regression coefficient indicates that every 1 unit increase in the fixed asset intensity variable will be followed by an increase in the tax avoidance value of 0.369. Conversely, every 1-unit decrease in fixed asset intensity is followed by a 0.369 decrease in tax avoidance. Therefore, the regression results in this study indicate that the higher a company's fixed asset intensity, the higher its tax avoidance.

Hypothesis Testing

The results of the hypothesis test in this study are as follows:

**Table 7. t-Test Results
Coefficients^a**

Model		t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-0.258	0.796
	X1_UKP	-0.066	0.948
	X2_IAT	2,329	0.021

Source: Data processed by researchers using SPSS version 25

Based on table 7, it shows that the company size variable has a calculated t value of -0.066 with a significance of 0.948. The t table value is 1.652, which means that the calculated $t -0.066 < t \text{ table } 1.652$ and a significance of $0.938 > 0.05$. So it can be concluded that **H1 is rejected**, meaning that company size does not have a significant effect on tax avoidance. The fixed asset intensity variable has a calculated t value of 2.329 with a significance of 0.021. The t table value is 1.652, which means that the calculated $t 2.329 > t \text{ table } 1.652$ and a significance of $0.021 < 0.05$. So it can be concluded that **H2 is accepted**, meaning that the fixed asset intensity has a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance.

**Table 8. MRA Test Results
Coefficientsa**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	0.189	0.275		0.689	0.492
	X1_UKP	-0.008	0.010	-0.210	-0.822	0.412
	X2_IAT	-0.463	0.340	-0.205	-1,363	0.174
	Z_UMP	-0.009	0.008	-0.677	-1,096	0.274
	X1Z	0,000	0,000	0.710	1,097	0.274
	X2Z	0.040	0.013	0.464	2,981	0.003

Source: Data processed by researchers using SPSS version 25

Table 8 shows that the significance value of the interaction variable between company size and company age is 0.274, which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, it can be stated that company age cannot moderate company size on tax avoidance, so **H3 is rejected**. Meanwhile, the significance value of the interaction variable between fixed asset intensity and company age is 0.003, which is less than 0.05. Therefore, it can be stated that company age can moderate fixed asset intensity on tax avoidance, so **H4 is accepted**.

Discussion

The effect of company size on tax avoidance

Large-scale companies generally receive more attention from the government and tax authorities due to their relatively high operational activities and contribution to state revenue. Therefore, large companies tend to be more careful in planning their tax obligations to ensure compliance with applicable tax regulations (Wansu & Dura, 2024). The results of this study are in line with the research of Ainniyya et al., (2021), Mahdiana & Amin (2020), and Hermawan et al., (2021) which states that company size does not have a significant effect on tax avoidance.

The effect of fixed asset intensity on tax avoidance

Fixed assets themselves have characteristics closely related to tax treatment, such as depreciation and amortization, which can be used to legally lower tax burdens. Companies with a high proportion of fixed assets tend to have greater flexibility in setting accounting and

fiscal policies, which can result in tax savings (Nursida et al., 2022). From an agency theory perspective, high fixed asset intensity provides an opportunity for management (agents) to exploit tax regulations to reduce taxable profits, both for the benefit of the company and for personal gain. The results of this study are in line with research by Mandila & Hendrani (2024), Mariadi & Dewi (2022), and Alamsjah (2023) which states that fixed asset intensity has a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance.

Company Age in Moderating the Effect of Company Size on Tax Avoidance

Large companies tend to be well-equipped with resources to implement more efficient tax strategies compared to small companies (Septian et al., 2024). Even though a company has been operating for a long time, the decision to engage in tax avoidance still depends on the company's internal orientation and policies. This indicates that company age is not necessarily the main factor in determining how company size affects tax avoidance. This means that the existence of company age as a moderating variable is not strong enough to change the direction or intensity of the influence between company size and tax avoidance behavior.

Company Age in Moderating the Effect of Fixed Asset Intensity on Tax Avoidance

Companies with high fixed asset intensity generally have large depreciation expenses, so they can be used to reduce taxable income (Mandila & Hendrani, 2024). When the intensity of fixed assets is associated with companies that have been operating for a long period of time, the opportunity to utilize depreciation expenses as a strategy to save tax liabilities tends to be more optimal. This reflects the strategic role of established companies in managing assets for tax savings purposes. Overall, the results of this study support the theory that company age plays a significant role as a moderating variable, strengthening the effect of fixed asset intensity on tax avoidance.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions obtained from the results of this study are:

Company size does not significantly influence tax avoidance; company size does not automatically encourage high-intensity tax avoidance practices. Fixed asset intensity has been shown to have a positive and significant effect on tax avoidance, meaning that the higher the

fixed asset intensity, the greater the tendency for companies to engage in tax avoidance. Furthermore, company age does not moderate the relationship between company size and tax avoidance, indicating that large and established companies are not always driven to engage in aggressive tax avoidance. However, company age has been shown to strengthen the relationship between fixed asset intensity and tax avoidance, with older companies with higher fixed assets tending to utilize depreciation policies more for tax avoidance purposes.

SUGGESTION

Future researchers are advised to add other independent variables not included in this study to measure tax avoidance. They are also advised to expand the sample size, not just within the property and real estate sector, but also to include companies in other sectors.

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