ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh *leverage*, intensitas modal, dan ukuran perusahaan terhadap penghindaran pajak dengan profitabilitas sebagai variabel moderasi pada perusahaan sektor energi yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) periode 2020-2024. Variabel penghindaran pajak diukur menggunakan *Effective Tax Rate* (ETR), *leverage* menggunakan *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER), intensitas modal menggunakan *Fixed Asset Ratio* (FAR), ukuran perusahaan dengan logaritma natural total aset, dan profitabilitas dengan *Return on Assets* (ROA). Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kuantitatif dengan teknik analisis *Moderated Regression Analysis* (MRA). Sampel penelitian berjumlah 23 perusahaan sektor energi yang dipilih melalui metode purposive sampling berdasarkan kriteria tertentu seperti ketersediaan laporan keuangan lengkap, tidak mengalami kerugian selama periode pengamatan, serta terdaftar sebelum tahun 2020. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *leverage* dan ukuran perusahaan tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap penghindaran pajak. Sebaliknya, intensitas modal berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap penghindaran pajak. Selain itu, profitabilitas terbukti memoderasi pengaruh *leverage* terhadap penghindaran pajak, namun tidak memoderasi pengaruh intensitas modal maupun ukuran perusahaan terhadap penghindaran pajak. Penelitian ini memberikan implikasi bahwa strategi penghindaran pajak di sektor energi lebih dipengaruhi oleh struktur aset dan kombinasi antara *leverage* dengan profitabilitas. Sementara itu, pengaruh ukuran perusahaan tidak cukup kuat karena adanya regulasi dan pengawasan fiskal yang merata di sektor ini.

Kata Kunci: *Leverage*, Intensitas Modal, Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Penghindaran Pajak, Sektor Energi.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of leverage, capital intensity, and firm size on tax avoidance with profitability as a moderating variable in energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2020-2024. Tax avoidance is measured using the Effective Tax Rate (ETR), leverage is measured by the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), capital intensity by the Fixed Asset Ratio (FAR), firm size by the natural logarithm of total assets, and profitability by Return on Assets (ROA). This research employs a quantitative approach using the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) technique. The research sample consists of 23 energy sector companies selected through purposive sampling based on criteria such as the availability of complete financial statements, absence of losses during the observation period, and listing before 2020. The results show that leverage and firm size do not have a significant effect on tax avoidance. On the other hand, capital intensity has a significant negative effect on tax avoidance. Moreover, profitability is proven to moderate the effect of leverage on tax avoidance, but it does not moderate the effect of capital intensity or firm size on tax avoidance. This research implies that tax avoidance strategies in the energy sector are more influenced by asset structure and the interaction between leverage and profitability. Meanwhile, the effect of firm size is less significant due to the uniform fiscal regulation and supervision applied in this sector.

Keywords: Leverage, Capital Intensity, Firm Size, Profitability, Tax Avoidance, Energy Sector.