ABSTRACT

Taxes serve as a fundamental pillar for the prosperity of the people and the advancement of the nation. However, a substantial tax burden can incentivize companies to engage in tax avoidance practices, particularly in the energy sector, which is a vital contributor to government revenue. The legality of tax avoidance does not alleviate concerns, especially when aggressive implementation can erode tax revenue and hinder national development. This study aims to examine the influence of transfer pricing, CEO tenure, and fraudulent financial reporting indicators on tax avoidance practices in energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2017-2023 period.

Partial and simultaneous analyses are conducted to understand the individual and combined effects of these variables. This research uses a combination of quantitative, verification and descriptive approaches to analyze secondary data collected through observation. The sample consists of 16 companies with 112 data points obtained using purposive sampling. Data analysis is performed using panel data regression.

The findings reveal that partially, the ratio of related party receivables to total receivables as an indicator of transfer pricing, and CEO tenure measured by the number of years the CEO has served in the company, have a negative impact on tax avoidance measured using Cash ETR. Meanwhile, the f-score as a measure of fraudulent financial reporting indicators do not have a partial effect on tax avoidance. Simultaneously, transfer pricing, CEO tenure, and fraudulent financial reporting indicators have a significant combined effect on tax avoidance.

Keywords: *Tax Avoidance, Transfer Pricing, CEO Tenure, Indications of Fraudulent Financial Reporting*