

ABSTRACT

The objectives of taxation are varied for the government and for businesses. While firms consider taxes to be an unavoidable duty, the government regards them as a means to generate revenue. Tax avoidance encompasses the tactics that companies adopt to reduce their tax liabilities. This study aims to evaluate how ESG disclosure, deferred tax expenses, and the debt-to-equity ratio affect tax avoidance in palm oil plantation companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2020 to 2024.

The study relied on secondary data obtained from the official websites of the companies involved. A purposive sampling technique was used to identify 28 firms, with eight selected for deeper analysis, resulting in a total of 40 observations. The data analysis was performed using panel data regression techniques with Eviews 12.

The study showed that ESG disclosure, deferred tax expense, and the leverage ratio simultaneously impact tax avoidance. Tax avoidance is positively influenced by ESG. Meanwhile, deferred tax burden and the debt-to-equity ratio have no effect on tax avoidance. Therefore, this study concludes that companies with high ESG disclosures encourage tax avoidance practices.

Keywords : *ESG Disclosure, Debt to Equity Ratio, Deferred Tax Expense, Tax Avoidance.*