

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Adhikari, A., Derashid, C., & Zhang, H. (2006). Public policy, political connections, and effective tax rates: Longitudinal evidence from Malaysia. *Journal of Accounting and Public Policy*, 25(5), 574–595. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaccpubpol.2006.07.001>
- Adityamurti, E., & Ghozali, I. (2017). Pengaruh Penghindaran Pajak dan Biaya Agensi Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. *Diponegoro Journal of Accounting*, 6(3), 1–12.
- Al-Dubai, S. A. A., & Abdelhalim, A. M. M. (2021). The Relationship between Risk Disclosure and Firm Performance: Empirical Evidence from Saudi Arabia. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 8(6), 255–0266. <https://doi.org/10.13106/jafeb.2021.vol8.no6.0255>
- Alsartawi, A. M. (2018). Online financial disclosure and firms' performance. *World Journal of Entrepreneurship, Management and Sustainable Development*, 14(2), 178–190. <https://doi.org/10.1108/wjemsd-11-2017-0082>
- Alsmady, A. A. (2023a). Accounting Information Quality, Tax Avoidance and Companies' Performance: the Moderate Role of Political Connection. *International Journal of Professional Business Review*, 8(1), 1–42. <https://doi.org/10.26668/businessreview/2023.v8i1.622>
- Alsmady, A. A. (2023b). the Effect of Political Connection on Corporate Tax Avoidance: the Moderating Role of Accounting Information Quality. *Journal of Governance and Regulation*, 12(1 Special Issue), 333–347. <https://doi.org/10.22495/jgrv12i1siart12>
- Anderson, R. C., & Reeb, D. M. (2003). Founding-Family Ownership and Firm Performance: Evidence from the S&P 500. *Journal of Finance*, 58(3), 1301–1327. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1540-6261.00567>
- Ariningrum, I., & Diyanty, V. (2017). The impact of political connections and the effectiveness of board of commissioner and audit committees on audit fees. *Australasian Accounting, Business and Finance Journal*, 11(4), 53–70. <https://doi.org/10.14453/aabfj.v11i4.5>
- Aronmwan, E. J., & Okafor, C. (2019). Corporate Tax Avoidance: Review of Measures and Prospects. *International Journal of Accounting & Finance (IJAF)*, 8(2), 21–42.
- Bae, K. H., Kang, J. K., & Kim, J. M. (2002). Tunneling or value added? Evidence from mergers by Korean business groups. *Journal of Finance*, 57(6), 2695–2740.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/1540-6261.00510>

- Balakrishnan, K., Blouin, J., & Guay, W. (2019). Tax Aggressiveness and Corporate Transparency. *The Accounting Review*, 94(1), 45–69. <https://doi.org/10.2308/accr-52130>
- Bansal, M. (2021). Board independence and earnings management: influence of family business generation. *Journal of Asia Business Studies*, 15(5), 748–768. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JABS-07-2020-0280>
- Bao, S. R., & Lewellyn, K. B. (2017). Ownership structure and earnings management in emerging markets—An institutionalized agency perspective. *International Business Review*, 26(5), 828–838. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ibusrev.2017.02.002>
- Barney, J. (1991). Firm Resources and Sustained Competitive Advantage. *Journal of Management*, 17, 99–120.
- Bryant-Kutcher, L. A., Guenther, D. A., & Jackson, M. (2012). How do cross-country differences in corporate tax rates affect firm value? *Journal of the American Taxation Association*, 34(2), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.2308/atax-10207>
- Cascino, S., Pugliese, A., Mussolino, D., & Sansone, C. (2010). The Influence of Family Ownership on the Quality of Accounting Information. *Family Business Review*, 23(3), 246–265. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0894486510374302>
- Chaney, P. K., Faccio, M., & Parsley, D. (2011). The quality of accounting information in politically connected firms. *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 51(1–2), 58–76. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacceco.2010.07.003>
- Chang, E. C., & Wong, S. M. L. (2002). Corporate governance , political interference , and corporate performance of China ’s listed companies, (March), 1–37. Retrieved from http://www.hiebs.hku.hk/working_paper_updates/pdf/wp1037.pdf
- Chen, S., Chen, X., Cheng, Q., & Shevlin, T. (2010). Are family firms more tax-aggressive than non-family firms? *Journal of Financial Economics*, 95(1), 41–61. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfineco.2009.02.003>
- Chen, X., Hu, N., Wang, X., & Tang, X. (2014). Tax avoidance and firm value: evidence from China. *Nankai Business Review International*, 5(1), 25–42. <https://doi.org/10.1108/NBRI-10-2013-0037>
- Cheng, Q. (2014). Family firm research - A review. *China Journal of Accounting Research*, 7(3), 149–163. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cjar.2014.03.002>
- Claessens, S., & Djankov, S. (1999). Ownership Concentration and Corporate Performance in the Czech Republic. *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 27(3), 498–513. <https://doi.org/10.1006/jcec.1999.1598>

- Claessens, S., Fan, J. P. H., & Lang, L. H. P. (2006). The benefits and costs of group affiliation: Evidence from East Asia. *Emerging Markets Review*, 7(1), 1–26. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ememar.2005.08.001>
- De Meyere, M., Vander Bauwhede, H., & Van Cauwenberge, P. (2018). The impact of financial reporting quality on debt maturity: the case of private firms. *Accounting and Business Research*, 48(7), 759–781. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00014788.2018.1431103>
- Dechow, P. M., & Dichev, I. D. (2002). The quality of accruals and earnings: The role of accrual estimation errors. *Accounting Review*, 77(SUPPL.), 35–59. <https://doi.org/10.2308/accr.2002.77.s-1.35>
- Dempster, G. M., & Oliver, N. T. (2019). Financial Market Pricing of Earnings Quality: Evidence from a Multi-Factor Return Model. *Open Journal of Business and Management*, 07(01), 312–329. <https://doi.org/10.4236/ojbm.2019.71021>
- Desai, M. A., & Dharmapala, D. (2005). Corporate Tax Avoidance And Firm Value. *National Bureau of Economic Research*, 1–30.
- Desai, M. A., & Dharmapala, D. (2006). Corporate tax avoidance and high-powered incentives. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 79(1), 145–179. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfineco.2005.02.002>
- Desai, M. A., & Dharmapala, D. (2009). Corporate tax avoidance and firm value. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 91(3), 537–546. <https://doi.org/10.1162/rest.91.3.537>
- Eisenhardt, K. M. (1989). Agency Theory : An Assessment and Review. *The Academy of Management Review*, 14(1), 57–74. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118266298.ch7>
- Elbarrad, S. S. (2014). Corporate Governance Disclosure in Annual Financial Reports and Firm Performance - Evidence from Saudi Arabia. *International Business Research*, 7(11). <https://doi.org/10.5539/ibr.v7n11p51>
- Faccio, M. (2006). Politically connected firms. *American Economic Review*, 96(1), 369–386. <https://doi.org/10.1257/000282806776157704>
- , R. (2001). Estimating the Value of Political Connections. *Ph.D. Thesis, Central-South University of Technology, China*, 91(4), 1095–1102. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/267782>
- Francis, J., LaFond, R., Olsson, P., & Schipper, K. (2005). The market pricing of accruals quality. *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 39(2), 295–327. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacceco.2004.06.003>

- Gaaya, S., Lakhal, N., & Lakhal, F. (2017). Does family ownership reduce corporate tax avoidance? The moderating effect of audit quality. *Managerial Auditing Journal*, 32(7), 731–744. <https://doi.org/10.1108/MAJ-02-2017-1530>
- Ghozali, I. (2020). *25 Teori Besar (Grand Theory) Ilmu Manajemen, Akuntansi dan Bisnis* (1st ed.). Semarang: Yoga Pratama.
- Hanlon, M., & Heitzman, S. (2010). A review of tax research. *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 50(2–3), 127–178. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacceco.2010.09.002>
- Hariri, M. (2022). Relationship between Corporate Information Disclosure and Financial Performance in Saudi Arabia. *International Business Research*, 15(3), 18. <https://doi.org/10.5539/ibr.v15n3p18>
- Hidayati, W., & Diyanty, V. (2018). Pengaruh moderasi koneksi politik terhadap kepemilikan keluarga dan agresivitas pajak. *Jurnal Akuntansi & Auditing Indonesia*, 22(1), 46–60. <https://doi.org/10.20885/jaai.vol22.iss1.art5>
- Higgins, D., Omer, T. C., & Phillips, J. D. (2015). The Influence of a Firm's Business Strategy on its Tax Aggressiveness. *Contemporary Accounting Research*, 32(2), 674–702. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1911-3846.12087>
- Hossain, D. A. (2020). Political connection and firm performance: Allowable theories and a review of literature. *SSRN Electronic Journal*, 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3829117>
- Imam Ghozali. (2018). *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate IBM SPSS 25* (9th ed.). Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.
- Indriantoro, N., & Supomo, B. (2016). *Metodologi Penelitian Bisnis untuk Akuntansi dan Manajemen*. Yogyakarta: BPFY-Yogyakarta.
- Iswari, P., Sudaryono, E. A., & Widarjo, W. (2019). Political connection and tax aggressiveness: A study on the state-owned enterprises registered in Indonesia stock exchange. *Journal of International Studies*, 12(1), 79–92. <https://doi.org/10.14254/2071-8330.2019/12-1/5>
- Jensen, M. C., & Meckling, W. H. (1976). Theory Of The Firm : Managerial Behavior, Agency Cost and Ownership Structure. *Journal of Financial Economics* 3, 3, 305–360. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-405x\(76\)90026-x](https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-405x(76)90026-x)
- Joni, J., Ahmed, K., & Hamilton, J. (2020a). Politically connected boards, family and business group affiliations, and cost of capital: Evidence from Indonesia. *British Accounting Review*, 52(3), 100878. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bar.2019.100878>
- Joni, J., Ahmed, K., & Hamilton, J. (2020b). Politically connected boards, family business groups and firm performance: Evidence from Indonesia. *Journal of*

Accounting and Organizational Change, 16(1), 93–121.
<https://doi.org/10.1108/JAOC-09-2019-0091>

Khanifah, K., Hardiningsih, P., Darmaryantiko, A., Iryantik, I., & Udin, U. (2020). The effect of corporate governance disclosure on banking performance: Empirical evidence from Iran, Saudi Arabia and Malaysia. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 7(3), 41–51.
<https://doi.org/10.13106/jafeb.2020.vol7.no3.41>

Khuong, N. V., Liem, N. T., Thu, P. A., & Khanh, T. H. T. (2020). Does corporate tax avoidance explain firm performance? Evidence from an emerging economy. *Cogent Business and Management*, 7(1).
<https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2020.1780101>

Koji, K., Adhikary, B. K., & Tram, L. (2020). Corporate Governance and Firm Performance: A Comparative Analysis between Listed Family and Non-Family Firms in Japan. *Journal of Risk and Financial Management*, 13(9), 215.
<https://doi.org/10.3390/jrfm13090215>

La Porta, R., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., & Shleifer, A. (1999). Corporate ownership around the world. *Journal of Finance*, 54(2), 471–517. <https://doi.org/10.1111/0022-1082.00115>

Lang, M., & Lundholm, R. (1993). Cross-Sectional Determinants of Analyst Ratings of Corporate Disclosures. *Journal of Accounting Research*. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2491273> https://scholar.google.com/my/scholar?q=lang+lundholm+1993&btnG=&hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5#8

Lata, P. (2020). The Influences of Participatory Management and Corporate Governance on the Reduction of Financial Information Asymmetry: Evidence from Thailand. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 7(11), 853–866.
<https://doi.org/koreascience.or.kr/article/JAKO202032462597162.page>

Lemon, A. j., & Cahan, S. f. (1997). Environmental Legislation and Environmental Disclosures: Some Evidence From New Zealand. *Asian Review of Accounting*, 5(1), 78–105. <https://doi.org/10.1108/eb060683>

Leuz, C., & Oberholzer-Gee, F. (2006). Political relationships, global financing, and corporate transparency: Evidence from Indonesia. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 81(2), 411–439. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfineco.2005.06.006>

Lietz, G. (2013). Tax Avoidance vs . Tax Aggressiveness : *Working Paper*.

Malau, M. (2019). The effect of earning persistence and earning transparency on firm performance with corporate governance as moderating variable. *Eaj (Economics and Accounting Journal)*, 2(2), 86. <https://doi.org/10.32493/eaj.v2i2.y2019.p86-94>

- Minh Ha, N. M., Tuan Anh, P., Yue, X. G., & Hoang Phi Nam, N. (2021). The impact of tax avoidance on the value of listed firms in Vietnam. *Cogent Business and Management*, 8(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2021.1930870>
- Nugraha, A., & Zulaikha. (2023). Pengaruh Political Connection dan Multiple Directorships terhadap Earnings Management (Studi pada Perusahaan Konsumsi yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2019-2021). *Diponegoro Journal of Accounting*, 12(3), 1–15.
- Ofoegbu, N. G., & Odoemelam, N. (2018). International financial reporting standards (IFRS) disclosure and performance of Nigeria listed companies. *Cogent Business and Management*, 5(1), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2018.1542967>
- Ogunmakin, A. A., Adebayo, A. I., Akinleye, M. J., & Anifowose, O. D. (2020). Tax Avoidance and Financial Performance of Quoted Firms in Nigeria. *International Journal of Accounting Research*, 5(4), 116–124. <https://doi.org/10.12816/0059063>
- Palepu, K. G., Healy, P. M., & Peek, E. (2013). *Business Analysis and Valuation_ IFRS Edition*. (B. Copland, Ed.) (3rd ed.). Hampshire, United Kingdom: Andrew Ashwin.
- Payne, D. M., & Raiborn, C. A. (2018). Aggressive Tax Avoidance: A Conundrum for Stakeholders, Governments, and Morality. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 147(3), 469–487. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-015-2978-5>
- Perwitasari, D., Setiawan, D., Nurrahmawati, A., & Rahmawati, I. P. (2022). Firm Performance during COVID-19 Pandemic: Does Ownership Identity Matter? Evidence from Indonesia. *Journal of Risk and Financial Management*, 15(10). <https://doi.org/10.3390/jrfm15100444>
- Pranoto, B. A., & Widagdo, A. K. (2016). Pengaruh Koneksi Politik dan Corporate Governance Terhadap Tax Agressiveness. *Seminar Nasional The 3rd Call for Syariah Paper*, 1(3), 472–486.
- Rahayu, N. (2010). Evaluasi Regulasi Atas Praktik Penghindaran Pajak Penanaman Modal Asing. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Indonesia*, 7(1), 61–78. <https://doi.org/10.21002/jaki.2010.04>
- Rusmin, R., Evans, J., & Hossain, M. (2012). Ownership structure, political connection and firm performance: Evidence from Indonesia. *Corporate Ownership and Control*, 10(1 E,CONT4), 434–443. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cocv10i1c4art4>
- Scott, W. R. (2015). *Financial accounting theory*. Prentice Hall Canada. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbiomech.2013.09.028>
- Sekaran, U., & Bougie, R. (2014). *Research MMethods for Business*. *Encyclopedia of*

- Quality of Life and Well-Being Research* (seventh). Chichester, West Sussex: John Wiley & Sons. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-0753-5_102084
- Sudibyo, Y. A., & Jianfu, S. (2016). Political connections, state owned enterprises and tax avoidance: An evidence from Indonesia. *Corporate Ownership and Control*, 13(3continued2), 279–283. <https://doi.org/10.22495/cocv13i3c2p2>
- Suparmini, N. K., Ariyanto, D., & Wistawan, I. M. A. P. (2020). Can Fraud Diamond Theory detect Fraud Financial Statement In Indonesia? *E-Jurnal Akuntansi*, 30(6), 1441–1457.
- Suprapti, E., Sudarma, M., Rosidi, & Baridwan, Z. (2016). Tax avoidance in the perspective of agency theory: A review of literatures, 14, 9195–9208.
- Sutrisno, P., Utama, S., Hermawan, A. A., & Fatima, E. (2023). Founder or descendant CEOs, tax avoidance and firms' future risks: the Indonesian evidence. *Journal of Family Business Management*, (4). <https://doi.org/10.1108/jfbm-10-2022-0122>
- Tang, T., & Firth, M. (2011). Can book-tax differences capture earnings management and tax Management? Empirical evidence from China. *International Journal of Accounting*, 46(2), 175–204. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intacc.2011.04.005>
- Thomsen, S., & Pedersen, T. (2000). Ownership structure and economic performance in the largest European companies. *Strategic Management Journal*, 21(6), 689–705. [https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1097-0266\(200006\)21:6<689::AID-SMJ115>3.0.CO;2-Y](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1097-0266(200006)21:6<689::AID-SMJ115>3.0.CO;2-Y)
- Tiessen, P., & Waterhouse, J. H. (1983). Towards a descriptive theory of management accounting. *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, 8(2–3), 251–267. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0361-3682\(83\)90033-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0361-3682(83)90033-8)
- Utama, C. A., & Utama, S. (2019). Board of Commissioners in Corporate Governance, Firm Performance, and Ownership Structure. *International Research Journal of Business Studies*, 12(2), 111–136. <https://doi.org/10.21632/irjbs.12.2.111-136>
- Wahab, A., Aswadi, E., Ariff, A. M., Marzuki M, M., & Sanusi, S. S. (2017). Political Connections, Corporate Governance, and Tax Aggressiveness in Malaysia. *Asian Review of Accounting*, 18(December), 63–86. Retrieved from <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11937/56069>
- Wang, X. (2010, November 28). *Tax Avoidance, Corporate Transparency, and Firm Value*. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1716474>
- Ward, A. J., Brown, J. A., & Rodriguez, D. (2009). Governance bundles, firm performance, and the substitutability and complementarity of governance mechanisms. *Corporate Governance: An International Review*, 17(5), 646–660. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8683.2009.00766.x>

- Wu, W., Wu, C., Zhou, C., & Wu, J. (2012). Political connections, tax benefits and firm performance: Evidence from China. *Journal of Accounting and Public Policy*, 31(3), 277–300. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaccpubpol.2011.10.005>
- Zhou, Z., & Chen, H. (2008). Accounting information transparency and resources allocation efficiency: theory and empirical evidence. *Accounting Research*, (2), 54–62.