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The Influence of ROA, DER, and Tax Planning on Corporate Income Tax Payable (A Study on Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2017 - 2021)

Lahana Kristina [1]; Mariyam Chairunnisa [2]

[1] *lahanakristina10@gmail.com, Universitas Mercu Buana, Indonesia*
[2] *mariyam.chairunnisa@mercubuana.ac.id, Universitas Mercu Buana, Indonesia*

ABSTRACT

This research aims to investigate the influence of ROA, DER, and tax planning on corporate income tax payable in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period 2017-2021. The research method used is a quantitative causal study. This approach is based on positivism philosophy and aims to test predetermined hypotheses. The population of this study consists of 45 mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the specified period. The sampling technique used is non-probability sampling, employing purposive sampling to select samples. The total sample used in this study is 11 companies. The research results indicate that ROA, DER, and tax planning have a significant influence on corporate income tax payable. This research uses the EViews version 10 software measuring tool.

***Keywords**: ROA; DER; Tax Planning; Corporate Income Tax; Mining Companies*

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INTRODUCTION

For the State, taxes are one of the important sources of revenue that will be used to finance the State's expenditures, both routine expenditures and development expenditures. For companies, taxes are a burden that will reduce net profit. It is no longer a secret that there are efforts made by taxpayers, whether individuals or entities, to manage the amount of tax that must be paid. Because for them, taxes are considered an expense, so certain efforts or strategies need to be undertaken to reduce them. (Fadhila & Hasibuan, 2018).

In the country of Indonesia, there are several types of tax revenues, one of which is income tax. According to the Taxation Law Number 36 of 2008, the income referred to is any additional economic capability obtained by the taxpayer, whether originating from within the country or abroad.

The government and companies are two parties that have different views regarding corporate income tax. Taxpayers consider tax payments to be a burden that will reduce profits. Taxpayers will strive to minimize the tax burden to optimize profits in order to enhance the efficiency and competitiveness of the company, while the government will seek to maximize the taxes collected from the taxpayers. (Alfian, 2020)

The following is the data on the realization of corporate income tax revenue:

p-ISSN: 2301-9263
e-ISSN: 2621-0371

Table 1. Income Tax Revenue for the Period 2016-2021

Year	PPh Migas (T Rp)	PPh Nonmigas (T Rp)	Total PPh (T Rp)	Growth PPh (%)
2016	36,1	630,1	666,2	10,6
2017	50,3	596,	646,8	-2,9
2018	64,7	685,3	750,0	16,0
2019	59,2	713,1	772,3	3,0
2020	37,9	632,8	670,4	-13,2
2021	45,8	638,0	683,8	2,0

From the PPh data for 2016-2021, it can be seen that tax revenue experienced an average growth of 6.4% per year during the 2016-2019 period, in line with the improving economic performance. However, in 2020, tax revenue contracted by -13.2%, caused by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and various tax incentives provided by the government to support the business sector. In 2021, tax revenue began to recover with a growth of 2%, reflecting a gradual economic recovery.

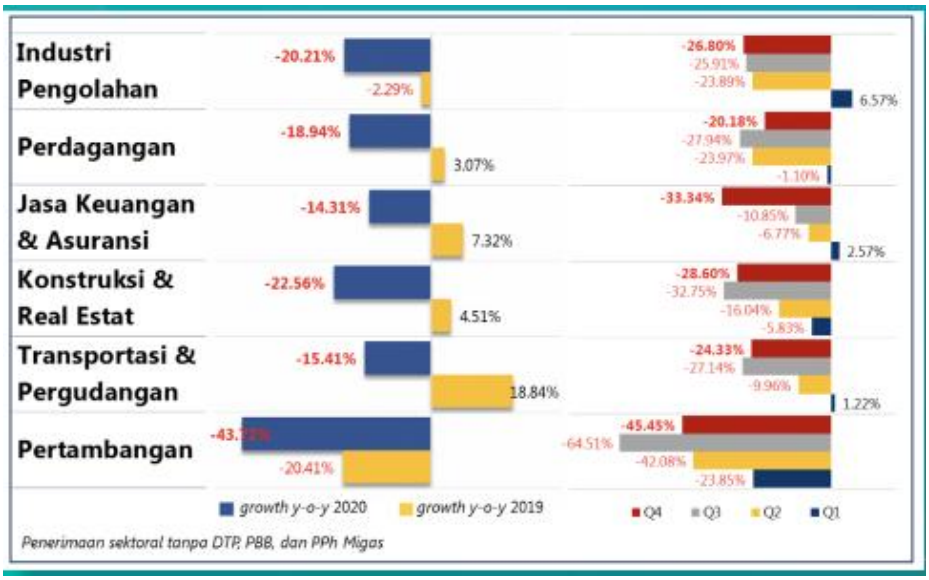

Figure 1. Sectoral Revenue Graph

In 2020, all sectors experienced a decline in tax revenue, including the mining sector, which is one of the main contributors to national tax revenue. Based on the data, the growth of tax revenue from the mining sector has contracted in the last two years. In 2019, tax revenue from this sector decreased by -20.41%, and in 2020, the contraction worsened to -43.7%. The figure of 43.7% indicates the level of contraction or decline in tax revenue from the mining sector in 2020 compared to the previous year (2019). In 2019, the growth of tax revenue from

p-ISSN: 2301-9263
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this sector had already contracted by 20.41%, but due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the decline became sharper, reaching 43.7% in 2020. This decline is caused by various factors, one of which is the weakening global demand for mining products, especially coal, due to the limited mobility of goods and people during the pandemic. Because Corporate Income Tax (PPh Badan) is calculated based on the company's profit, the smaller the profit obtained, the smaller the tax that must be paid. As a result, the contribution of the mining sector to national tax revenue experienced a significant decline, with a contraction reaching 43.7% in 2020. This shows the significant impact of the pandemic on the mining sector and serves as a basis for researchers to analyze in depth the factors affecting tax revenue in this sector (our 2021 State Budget).

Another phenomenon that occurred was the coal mining industry experiencing a decline in revenue in 2020. This happened due to the decline in mining commodity prices in the global market. In addition, the decline in net profit was also caused by a decrease in average selling prices and sales volume. The year 2020 was also marked by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic worldwide, which forced companies to take measures to maintain business continuity, including borrowing debt from other parties (CNBC noted that as of September 14, 2020, the coal sector's debt reached Rp14 trillion).

The higher the profit earned by the company, the higher the operating costs incurred, which indirectly affects the company's corporate income tax (PPh) payable. When a company has high earnings, it automatically has high tax burdens. (Firdiansyah et al., 2018) One ratio that can be used is Return on Assets (ROA), which measures the company's ability to manage its assets to generate profit.

Besides Return On Asset (ROA), which affects corporate income tax payable, there is also the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER). The comparison between equity and borrowed capital is referred to as the entity's capital structure. Capital structure is financing derived from long-term debt and equity used to fund an entity (Nursasmita, 2021). Combining sources of funds allows for the use of funds, and this mix of fund usage is known as the solvency ratio. The Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) represents the percentage of an entity's assets financed by debt. The main objective of tax planning is to reduce the amount or total tax payable by taxpayers, which is a legal action because tax savings are only achieved by utilizing matters regulated by law, making it an appropriate step in making tax burden payments more efficient. (Usman & Rizkina, 2020).

Tax planning does not significantly affect corporate income tax. The higher the TRR (Tax Retention Rate), the poorer the company's tax planning, and the higher the tax payable. (Silitonga, 2022)

The difference in this study compared to previous research is that the independent variables used were ROA, DER, and tax planning, while the dependent variable was corporate income tax payable. The company used is a mining sub-sector company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The author chose mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange because the mining sector in Indonesia is one of the largest contributors to state revenue from tax receipts.

Based on the above description and considering the differences from previous research findings, the researcher felt it necessary to conduct a new study titled "The Influence of ROA, DER, and Tax Planning on Corporate Income Tax Payable: A Study of Mining Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2017-2021."

p-ISSN: 2301-9263
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METHOD

The type of research used is causal quantitative research. The population in this study is mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017 to 2021, with a total population of 45 companies. Meanwhile, the sampling method used is non-probability sampling technique.

The type of data used in this study is secondary data, namely audited financial statement data and company annual reports processed by the researcher through the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (www.idx.co.id). The data analysis method uses Eviews software Version 10, applying: (1) descriptive statistical analysis, (2) classical assumption tests, which use normality tests, multicollinearity tests, heteroscedasticity tests, and autocorrelation tests, (3) panel data regression analysis, which uses common effect or pooled least square (pls), fixed effect model (fem), and random effect model (rem), (4) selection of panel data regression model, which uses the Chow test and the Hausman test, and (5) hypothesis testing, which uses the coefficient of determination test (r2), simultaneous significance test (f-statistic test), individual parameter significance test (t-statistic test), and multiple linear regression analysis test.

Table 2. Statistic Descriptive

	Y	X1	X2	X3
Mean	13.65473	0.138662	0.669490	0.685636
Median	15.26000	0.083800	0.665388	0.740000
Maximum	19.84000	0.498300	1.620000	1.160000
Minimum	3.440000	0.001900	0.100000	0.110000
Std. Dev.	4.779415	0.136886	0.353247	0.208351
Skewness	-0.980773	1.198691	0.432720	-1.020964
Kurtosis	2.780992	3.295491	2.458968	4.259500
Jarque-Bera	8.927487	13.37131	2.387236	13.19041
Probability	0.011519	0.001249	0.303123	0.001367
Sum	751.0100	7.626400	36.82195	37.71000
Sum Sq. Dev.	1233.512	1.011839	6.738325	2.344153
Observations	55	55	55	55

Source: Output Eview 10 in 2025

p-ISSN: 2301-9263
e-ISSN: 2621-0371

The results of the descriptive statistical analysis in Table 4.1 are: 1) Corporate Income Tax (Y). The data analysis reveals an average of 13.65473 for the Corporate Income Tax (Y) variable. The maximum value for this variable is recorded at 19.84000, while the minimum value is 3.440000. With a standard deviation of 4.779415, it can be concluded that the variation in this data is quite significant. 2) Return On Asset (ROA) From the data analysis conducted, it can be seen that the Return On Asset (X1) variable has an average of 0.138662. The maximum value for this variable is recorded at 0.498300, while the minimum value is 0.001900. With a standard deviation of 0.136886, it can be concluded that the variation in this data has a relatively small spread. 3) Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) Based on the data analysis conducted, the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) variable (X2) has an average of 0.669490. The maximum value for this variable is recorded at 1.620000, while the minimum value is 0.100000. With a standard deviation of 0.353247, the variation in the DER data indicates a considerable spread. 4) Tax Planning (X3) The data analysis reveals an average of 0.685636 for the Tax Planning (X3) or Tax Planning variable. The maximum value for this variable is recorded at 1.160000, while the minimum value is 0.110000. With a standard deviation of 0.208351, the variation in the tax planning data indicates a significant spread. The maximum increase in the average tax planning is 0.208351, while the maximum decrease is 0.208351.

Classic Assumption Test

1. Normality Test

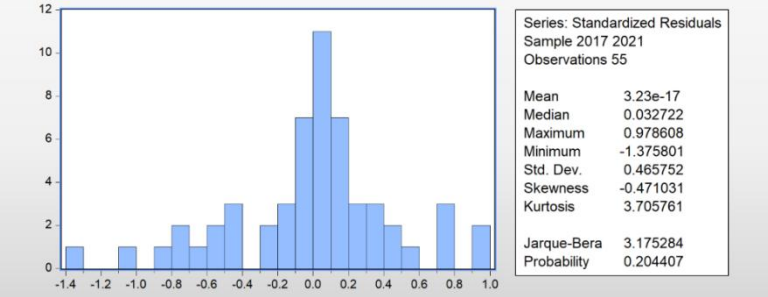

Figure 2. Normality Test

Figure 1 shows that the Jarque-Bera value is 3.175284, with a probability value of 0.204407, which is greater than the significance level of 0.05.

2. Multicollinearity Test

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test

Variance Inflation Factors
Date: 02/02/25 Time: 11:17
Sample: 1 55
Included observations: 55

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	6.315600	17.09224	NA
X1	22.53311	2.294417	1.121900
X2	3.075252	4.750039	1.019657
X3	9.661384	13.40610	1.114415

Source: Eviews 10

p-ISSN: 2301-9263
e-ISSN: 2621-0371

3. Heteroskedasticity Test

Table 4. Heteroskedasticity Test

Heteroskedasticity Test: Glejser

F-statistic	12.41451	Prob. F(3,51)	0.0000
Obs*R-squared	23.21297	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.0000
Scaled explained SS	21.97350	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.0001

The results of the heteroskedasticity test shown in Table 4.3 indicate that the Prob. Chi-Squared value for each variable is 0.0000. This means that, because the Prob. Chi-Squared value is less than 0.05, treatment using the difference method is necessary. Using the difference method, the research results become a chi-square probability of 0.7389, as shown in the following table.

Table 5. Heteroskedasticity Test

Heteroskedasticity Test: Glejser

F-statistic	0.397812	Prob. F(3,50)	0.7551
Obs*R-squared	1.258862	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.7389
Scaled explained SS	1.988006	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.5749

4. Autocorrelation Test

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test

Cross-section fixed effects test equation:
Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 02/02/25 Time: 13:36
Sample: 2017 2021
Periods included: 5
Cross-sections included: 11
Total panel (balanced) observations: 55

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	14.37061	2.513086	5.718311	0.0000
X1	4.316920	4.746906	0.909418	0.3674
X2	-4.449293	1.753640	-2.537177	0.0143
X3	2.427360	3.108277	0.780934	0.4385

R-squared	0.159756	Mean dependent var	13.65473
Adjusted R-squared	0.110330	S.D. dependent var	4.779415
S.E. of regression	4.508055	Akaike info criterion	5.919556
Sum squared resid	1036.450	Schwarz criterion	6.065543
Log likelihood	-158.7878	Hannan-Quinn criter.	5.976010
F-statistic	3.232224	Durbin-Watson stat	0.094834
Prob(F-statistic)	0.029796		

p-ISSN: 2301-9263
e-ISSN: 2621-0371

Table 7. Autocorrelation Test after difference

Test Equation:
Dependent Variable: ARESID
Method: Least Squares
Date: 02/02/25 Time: 13:03
Sample: 2 55
Included observations: 54

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	2.417730	1.043938	2.315971	0.0247
Y(X1)	0.846683	1.108931	0.763513	0.4487
Y(X2)	-0.121665	0.187588	-0.648575	0.5196
Y(X3)	-0.767946	1.089427	-0.704909	0.4841

R-squared	0.023312	Mean dependent var	1.766010
Adjusted R-squared	-0.035289	S.D. dependent var	2.275812
S.E. of regression	2.315619	Akaike info criterion	4.588419
Sum squared resid	268.1047	Schwarz criterion	4.735751
Log likelihood	-119.8873	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.645239
F-statistic	0.397812	Durbin-Watson stat	2.021471
Prob(F-statistic)	0.755143		

This is evident from the Durbin-Watson value of 2.021, which is close to 2, indicating that the residuals are already free from any specific pattern. Although the R-squared value is only 2.33% and the F-statistic is not significant (p-value = 0.7551).

Selection of Panel Data Regression Model

1. Chow Test

Table 9. Chow Test

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section fixed effects

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	358.668166	(10,41)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	246.552735	10	0.0000

Source: Eviews 10 year 2025

The Chow test results in Table 4.7 show that the chi-square probability value is 0.0000, which is less than 0.05.

2. Hausman Test

Table 10. Hausman Test

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section random effects

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	2.063562	3	0.5593

Source: Eviews 10 year 2025

p-ISSN: 2301-9263
e-ISSN: 2621-0371

According to the Hausman test in Table 4.8, the chi-square probability for the cross-section is 0.5593, which is greater than 0.05.

3. LM (Langrange Multiplier) Test

Table 11. LM Test

Lagrange multiplier (LM) test for panel data
Date: 02/02/25 Time: 13:02
Sample: 2017 2021
Total panel observations: 55
Probability in ()

Null (no rand. effect) Alternative	Cross-section One-sided	Period One-sided	Both
Breusch-Pagan	95.68611 (0.0000)	2.083167 (0.1489)	97.76928 (0.0000)
Honda	9.781928 (0.0000)	-1.443318 (0.9255)	5.896287 (0.0000)
King-Wu	9.781928 (0.0000)	-1.443318 (0.9255)	4.008834 (0.0000)
GHM	-- --	-- --	95.68611 (0.0000)

Source: Eviews 10 year 2025

According to the LM (Lagrange Multiplier) test in Table 9, with a chi-square probability value less than 0.05.

Hypothesis Testing

1. Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Table 12. Coefficient Test Determination (R^2)

Weighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.536936	Mean dependent var	0.622464
Adjusted R-squared	0.509697	S.D. dependent var	0.756316
S.E. of regression	0.529585	Sum squared resid	14.30346
F-statistic	19.71202	Durbin-Watson stat	1.520843
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: Eviews 10 year 2025

The Adjusted R-squared value of 0.536936 means that 53.69% of the dependent variable Corporate Income Tax can be explained by the independent variables ROA, Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Tax Planning, while the remaining 46.31% is explained by other factors not included in this study.

p-ISSN: 2301-9263
e-ISSN: 2621-0371

2. F-test

Table 13. F-test

Weighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.536936	Mean dependent var	0.622464
Adjusted R-squared	0.509697	S.D. dependent var	0.756316
S.E. of regression	0.529585	Sum squared resid	14.30346
F-statistic	19.71202	Durbin-Watson stat	1.520843
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: Eviews 10 year 2025

Based on the Prob(F-statistic) value, this study is 0.000000. This F-statistic probability value is smaller than the significance level α = 5%.

3. T-test

Table 14. T-test

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Panel EGLS (Cross-section random effects)
Date: 02/02/25 Time: 13:48
Sample: 2017 2021
Periods included: 5
Cross-sections included: 11
Total panel (balanced) observations: 55
Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	15.20434	1.646416	9.234813	0.0000
X1	4.768668	0.904543	5.271911	0.0000
X2	-0.054656	0.480538	-0.113739	0.9099
X3	-3.171149	0.558953	-5.673373	0.0000

Source: Eviews 10 year 2025

In this study, the significance level (α) used is 5% (0.05).

1. In the t-statistic test for the ROA variable (X1), the ROA value is smaller than the α value > 0.0000, which is less than 0.05. Additionally, the positive t-value indicates that the ROA variable (X1) has a positive relationship with Corporate Income Tax (Y), meaning that every 1-unit increase in ROA (X1) will increase Corporate Income Tax (Y) by 4.768668, assuming the values of other variables are constant.
2. In the t-statistic test for the DER variable, the value is 0.9099, which is greater than 0.05. Additionally, the negative t-value indicates that the Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) variable (X2) has an inverse relationship with Corporate Income Tax (Y), meaning that every 1-unit increase in Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) (X2) will decrease Corporate Income Tax (Y) by -0.54656, assuming the values of other variables are constant.
3. In the t-statistic test for the Tax Planning variable (X3), the value is 0.0000

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The influence of ROA on Corporate Income Tax in the mining sector from 2017-2021

Based on the results of this study, ROA has a significant positive influence on Corporate Income Tax for companies in the mining sector listed on the IDX from 2017-2021. This aligns with the basic concept of taxation, where the higher the profit a company earns, the more tax it must pay. The average value of Corporate Income Tax is 13.65473, with considerable variation as indicated by a standard deviation of 4.779415.

2. The Influence of the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) on Corporate Income Tax in the Mining Sector from 2017–2021.

Based on the results of this study, the debt-to-equity ratio (DER) does not affect corporate income tax for mining sector companies listed on the IDX for 2017–2021. Although theoretically DER can influence Corporate Income Tax through loan interest expenses that are tax-deductible, the results of this study show that DER does not significantly affect Corporate Income Tax. One possible cause is that mining companies with a high level of debt in their capital structure tend to utilize certain tax facilities or incentives that reduce the impact of debt on taxes.

3. The Influence of Tax Planning on Corporate Income Tax in the Mining Sector from 2017-2021

Based on the results of this study, tax planning influences corporate income tax for mining sector companies listed on the IDX from 2017–2021. Thus, companies that effectively engage in tax planning are able to minimize their tax burden, which ultimately impacts the amount of corporate income tax paid. The results of this study indicate that successful tax planning practices can be an important strategy in managing tax obligations and maintaining company financial performance in the mining sector.

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Thank you very much to all parties who have provided assistance and support throughout this journey. Without your help and cooperation, this achievement would not have been possible. I truly appreciate every effort and contribution that has been made, whether in the form of advice, moral support, or hard work in overcoming every challenge. All of this not only enriched my experience but also inspired me to continue growing and giving my best in the future. Thank you once again for all the help and kindness you have shown.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

Based on the data analysis and discussion presented in the previous chapter, the following research conclusions were obtained: (1) ROA has a positive effect on corporate income tax payable for mining sector companies listed on the IDX during the 2017-2021 period. (2) Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) has no effect on corporate income tax payable for mining sector companies listed on the IDX during the 2017-2021 period. (3) Tax Planning has a negative effect on corporate income tax payable for mining sector companies listed on the IDX during the 2017-2021 period.

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Suggestion

Further research is expected to expand the sample and population to gain a more comprehensive understanding of how factors such as ROA, Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Tax Planning affect Corporate Income Tax in other sectors. Since this research only focuses on the mining sector, future studies can sample from various industrial sectors to provide a broader picture of the relationship between these variables. For future research, it is hoped that the Tax Planning variable can be expanded by using more relevant components or indicators to test its influence on Corporate Income Tax. Additionally, testing other aspects that may moderate the relationship between tax planning and income tax can also provide deeper insights.

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