



## The Effect of Profitability on Corporate Income Tax Payable on Food And Beverage Companies Listed on The Indonesian Stock Exchange

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**Abstract.** The title of this research is the Effect of Profitability on Corporate Income Tax Payable on Food and Beverage Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2016-2020 period. This study aims to identify the effect of profitability as measured by the ratio of net profit margin (NPM) to corporate income tax payable. The population used is nine food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for 2016-2020. The method used in this study is quantitative. The type of data used is secondary data obtained from each company's financial statements on the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange ([www.IDX.co.id](http://www.IDX.co.id)). The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. The data analysis method was carried out with the help of the IBM SPSS version 25 program using the classical assumption test, simple linear regression analysis, and hypothesis testing. The results of this study indicate that profitability (NPM) does not significantly affect corporate income tax.

### **Keywords:**

Profitability, Net Profit Margin (NPM), Corporate Income Tax Payable

## **INTRODUCTION**

Taxes are a very crucial element for every country. The higher the tax revenue, the greater the state's ability to provide quality public infrastructure, improve people's quality of life, and encourage economic growth. Therefore, taxes are the main pillar in the country's development efforts. According to Soemitro in Thian (2021:6), tax is a person's contribution to the state

treasury based on law (coercive) without receiving direct compensation, which is used to finance general expenditures. Funds collected from taxes are allocated to finance various government programs and projects to improve community welfare. Based on data on state revenue realization for 2016-2020, the tax sector is the largest contributor to state revenue. There are various types of taxes, one of which is Corporate Income Tax (PPh).

Corporate Income Tax is a state levy imposed on income earned by a business entity in one tax year. The object of corporate income tax is additional economic capabilities received or acquired by taxpayers, whether sourced from within the country or abroad. Corporate Income Tax is calculated by subtracting all deductible expenses from gross income to obtain taxable income. Taxable income is then multiplied by the applicable tax rate to determine the amount of tax payable. Thus, the tax burden a business entity bears is directly influenced by the amount of profit earned and the amount of costs that can be deducted.

A company's profitability is a key indicator that reflects its efficiency in managing its assets to generate profits. One of the ratios commonly used to measure profitability is net profit margin. This ratio calculates the percentage of net profit after deducting interest and tax expenses from a company's total sales. In other words, the net profit margin shows the proportion of every sales rupiah successfully converted into net profit.

**Table 1**  
**Food and Beverage Company Profitability Ratios 2016-2020**  
(In million rupiah)

No	Code	NPM (%)				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	ALTO	-0.089	-0.239	-0.113	-0.021	-0.033
2	CHECK	0.061	0.025	0.026	0.069	0.050
3	DLTA	0.328	0.359	0.377	0.384	0.226
4	MLBI	0.300	0.390	0.342	0.324	0.143
5	MYOR	0.075	0.078	0.073	0.081	0.086
6	PSDN	-0.039	0.023	-0.035	-0.021	-0.058
7	BREAD	0.111	0.054	0.046	0.071	0.052
8	STTP	0.066	0.076	0.090	0.137	0.163
9	ULTJ	0.151	0.146	0.128	0.166	0.186

Source: [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id) and processed by researchers, 2024.

Table 1 shows that DLTA Company consistently shows the best profitability performance compared to other companies over a 5-year period. Meanwhile, several companies, such as ALTO and PSDN, show negative profitability ratios. A negative ratio value indicates that the

total costs incurred by the company are more significant than the total income earned, resulting in a loss. Even though they experience a deficit, these companies are still obliged to pay income tax at a lower rate. This indirectly increases the company's financial burden. Therefore, management needs to optimize sales revenue to minimize the negative impact of the tax burden on the company's economic performance. Apart from that, company losses also have implications for reducing state tax revenues.

Research by Hendrik and Rahmawati (2021) reveals that a high level of profitability indicates that company management has succeeded in implementing efficient management practices. Efficiency in controlling operational costs, combined with large sales volumes, increases company profits and ultimately influences the tax that must be paid. Similarly, Nursasmita (2021) revealed that the greater a company's net profit, the greater the tax it must pay. This is because high profits indicate that the company is very productive and capable of making much money. The research results of Hendrik and Rahmawati (2021) and Nursasmita (2021) state that Profitability positively affects Corporate Income Tax Payable. However, this research is different from Angraini and Kusufiyah (2020) and Afriani and Marsyitah (2023), who stated that profitability has no positive effect on corporate income tax payable.

## LITERATURE

### Agency Theory

According to Jensen & Meckling, agency theory is a concept that explains the contractual relationship between *principals* and *agents*. Principals are the parties that mandate other parties, namely *agents*, to carry out all activities on behalf of *the principals* in their capacity as decision-makers. In this research, the interests of company profits can be linked between tax payments (company management) as agents and tax collectors (*fiscus*) as *principals*. The tax authorities hope there will be as much income as possible from tax collection, while company management believes the tax burden should be low.

### Profitability

A company's profitability is a key indicator that reflects its efficiency in managing its assets to generate profits. One of the ratios commonly used to measure profitability is *net profit margin*. This ratio calculates the percentage of net profit after deducting interest and tax expenses from a company's total sales. In other words, the net profit margin shows the proportion of every sales rupiah successfully converted into net profit.

This ratio is very useful for investors and management to evaluate how effective the company is in generating profits from each unit of sales. Additionally, net profit margin can also be used to compare *profitability* between companies in the same industry, providing insight into a company's competitive position and potential financial sustainability. Analysis of *trends* in *net profit margin* over time can also reveal changes in operational strategy or external factors that influence a company's economic performance.

## **Corporate Income Tax**

Corporate Income Tax is a state levy imposed on income earned by a business entity in one tax year. The object of corporate income tax is additional economic capabilities received or obtained by taxpayers, whether from domestic or foreign sources. Corporate Income Tax is calculated by subtracting all deductible expenses from gross income to obtain taxable income. Taxable income is then multiplied by the applicable tax rate to determine the amount of tax payable. Thus, the tax burden a business entity bears is directly influenced by the amount of profit earned and the amount of costs that can be deducted.

In addition, applicable tax regulations may change, affecting the calculation and tax obligations of business entities. Therefore, companies must follow developments in the latest tax regulations and carry out effective tax planning to optimize tax obligations and minimize the risk of sanctions or fines due to non-compliance. Companies must also ensure that their tax reports are prepared accurately and under applicable regulations to take advantage of any tax facilities that may be available.

## **The Effect of Profitability on Corporate Income Tax Payable**

Profitability is a ratio that measures a company's ability to generate profits. In this case, the ratio used is Net Profit Margin (NPM). According to Kasmir (2018), NPM is a measure of profit that compares profit after interest and tax with total sales. When the profit generated is high enough, it will cause NPM to increase due to better sales. This follows research conducted by Nursasmita (2021), which states that the higher the NPM, the greater the corporate income tax paid by the company.

In other words, higher profitability can potentially increase the corporate income tax burden payable because corporate income tax is calculated based on taxable income, which is directly influenced by the profits generated. Therefore, companies with high profitability will enjoy greater

profits and must be prepared to face higher tax obligations. The implication of this relationship is that companies need to manage their tax strategies carefully, especially when experiencing increasing profits, to ensure that tax liabilities do not negatively affect financial stability. H1: Profitability influences Corporate Income Tax Payable.

**METHOD**

The method used in this research is quantitative. According to Sugiyono (2019:16), quantitative methods are also called traditional methods because they have been used for a long time and have become a tradition for research. This method is called a quantitative method because the research data is in numbers, and analysis uses statistics. This research uses secondary data from company financial reports obtained from the official IDX website [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id). Samples were taken using *Purposive Sampling techniques* using certain criteria.

**Table 2**  
**Sampling Criteria**

No	Criteria a	Amount
1	Manufacturing Companies in the Food and Beverage sector for the period 2016 to 2020	12
2	Manufacturing Companies in the Food and Beverage sector for the period 2016 to 2020 that report their finances on the IDX	9
3	Number of Samples	9
4	Year of Observation	5
Number of Samples During the Research Period		45

Source: [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id) and processed by researchers, 2024.

So from the sampling criteria above, the list of companies included in the research sample is:

**Table 3**  
**Company Code and Name**

No	Code	Company name
1	ALTO	PT Tri Banyan Tirta Tbk
2	CHECK	PT Wilmar Cahaya Indonesia Tbk
3	DLTA	PT Delta Djakarta Tbk
4	MLBI	PT Multi Bintang Indonesia Tbk
5	MYOR	PT Mayora Indah Tbk
6	PSDN	PT Prasidha Aneka Niaga Tbk
7	BREAD	PT Nippon Indosari Corpindo Tbk
8	STTP	PT Siantar Top Tbk
9	ULTJ	PT Ultrajaya Milk Industry & Trading Company Tbk

Source: [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id) and processed by researchers, 2024.

**Data Analysis Plan**

The data analysis used in this research was done with the help of the IBM SPSS version 25 program. This research was tested with several tests consisting of descriptive statistical tests, classical assumption tests (consisting of normality tests, heteroscedasticity tests, and autocorrelation tests), as well as hypothesis testing (consisting of simple linear regression analysis, partial test (t test), correlation coefficient test (R), and coefficient of determination test (R<sup>2</sup>)).

**DISCUSSION**

**Descriptive Statistical Test**

According to Sugiyono (2019:206) descriptive statistics are statistics used to analyze data by describing or illustrating the data in terms of the average ( *mean* ), *standard deviation* , maximum value and minimum value.

The following are the results of the descriptive statistical analysis that has been carried out:

**Table 4**  
**Descriptive Statistical Analysis**

<b>Descriptive Statistics</b>			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
PPh Badan Terutang	214499,31	362094,126	45
Profitabilitas	,10700	,142017	45

*Source: Data processed by SPSS v. 25, 202 4*

Based on the table above, the number of analysis units in this research (N) is 45 from 9 companies in the food and beverage sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the research year period 2016 to 2020. The overall profitability variable measured by NPM has an average value of 0.1070 and a standard deviation of 0.14202. The lowest NPM of -0.24 was at PT Tri Banyan Tirta Tbk in 2017, while the highest NPM was 0.39 at PT Multi Bintang Indonesia Tbk in 2017.

The overall Corporate Income Tax variable has an average value of IDR 214,499.31 . The lowest income tax rate occurred at Rp. 1666, owned by PT Tri Banyan Tirta Tbk in 2020, while the highest income tax was at Rp. 665,062 owned by PT Mayora Indah Tbk in 2020 .

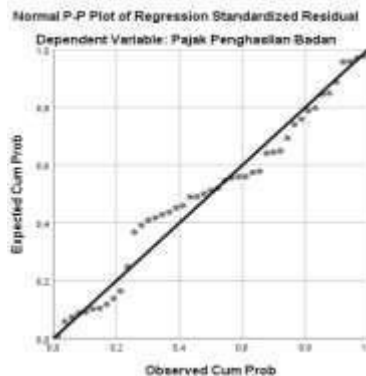
**Classic assumption test**

It is important to carry out the classical assumption test to obtain valid and reliable parameters, and the test results can also be interpreted correctly. The classical assumption test

consists of:

### Normality test

According to Ghozali (Hendrik & Rahmawati, 2021:8), the normality test aims to test whether, in the regression model, the confounding or residual variables have a normal distribution. Whether data is standard or not can be determined using a standard *probability plot* by comparing the cumulative and normal distributions. One of the tests taken in the normality test is the *Kolmogorov-Smirnov test*. In this research, the normality test can be seen through the distribution of data on the diagonal axis of the Normal P-plot graph. The following are the results of the P-Plot normality test that has been carried out:



**Figure 1**  
**Normal P-Plot**

*Source: Data processed by SPSS v. 25, 2024.*

The image above shows that the plot graph is around the line and not away from the diagonal line. Thus, it can be concluded that the data used in this research is normally distributed, and further research can be carried out. If the Normal P-Plot graph is still not clear, then normality can be proven using another method, namely the *Kolmogorov Smirnov Test*.

- a) If the significant value  $\geq 0.05$  then the distribution of the residual model is normally distributed.
- b) If the significant value  $\leq 0.05$  then the distribution of the residual model is not normally distributed.

The following are the results of the *Kolmogorov Smirnov test* that was carried out:

**Table 5**  
**Kolmogorov smirnov test**  
**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

		Unstandardized Residuals
	N	45
Normal Parameters <sup>a, b</sup>	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	96083,21272480
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.123
	Positive	.086
	Negative	-.123
Statistical Tests		.123
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.086 <sup>c</sup>

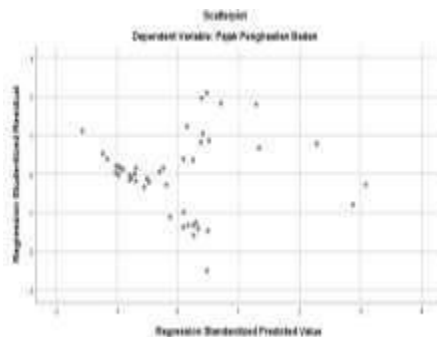
- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.
- c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

*Source: Data processed by SPSS v. 25, 202 4 .*

Based on the table above, it is known that the significance value is  $0.086 \geq 0.05$ . So, it can be concluded that the data is usually distributed.

### Heteroscedasticity Test

According to Ghozali (Hendrik & Rahmawati, 2021:9), the heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether, in the regression model, there is an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another. If the variance from the residual from one observation to another is constant, then it is called homoscedasticity; if it is different, it is called heteroscedasticity. A good regression model is homoscedastic. It looks at the SPSS output results via a *scatterplot graph* between the predicted value of the dependent variable, namely ZPRED, and the residual ZSRESID. The following are the results of the heteroscedasticity test that has been carried out.



**Figure 2**  
**Heteroscedasticity**

*Source: Data processed by SPSS v. 25, 202 4 .*

The image above shows that the scattered plot images do not form a regular pattern and spread above and below around the number 0. This can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity

in the regression model, so the regression model is suitable for predicting an increase in Corporate Income Tax based on the input of the independent variable Profitability.

**Autocorrelation Test**

According to Ghozali (Angraini & Kusufiyah, 2020:40), the autocorrelation test aims to test something in the linear regression model that there is a correlation between confounding errors in period t-1 or the previous period. The way to find out whether autocorrelation is occurring or not is by using the *Durbin-Watson test method*. DU and DL values can be obtained from the *Durbin-Watson statistical table*. *The results of the Durbin-Watson test in this study are as follows:*

**Table 6  
Autocorrelation Test**

Model Summary <sup>b</sup>										
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	Change Statistics			Sig. F Change	Durbin-Watson
						F Change	df1	df2		
1	,234 <sup>a</sup>	,055	,033	356077,499	,055	2,499	1	43	,121	1,570

a. Predictors: (Constant), Profitabilitas  
 b. Dependent Variable: PPh Badan Terutang

*Source: Data processed by SPSS v. 25, 202 4 .*

Based on the table below, *the Durbin-Watson value* is 1.570. With a significant value of 5%, the sample size is 45 (N), and the number of independent variables is 2 (k=2), the DU value is 1.5660, and the DL is 1.4 754 (from the *Durbin-Watson distribution table* ). *Durbin-Watson* is  $DW \leq DL$  atau Score  $1.570 \geq 1, 4754$ . So, it can be concluded from the *Durbin-Watson value* that there are no symptoms of autocorrelation.

**Hypothesis testing**

**Simple Linear Regression Analysis**

According to Ghozali (Arianti, 2020:39), in regression analysis, apart from measuring the strength of the relationship between two or more variables, it also shows the direction of the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. The following are the results of the linear regression analysis that has been carried out:

**Table 6**  
**Simple Linear Regression Analysis**

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	150557,142	66733,447		2,256	,029
	Profitabilitas	597590,368	377987,534	,234	1,581	,121

a. Dependent Variable: PPh Badan Terutang

**Source: Data processed by SPSS v. 25, 2024**

Based on the table above, the following results are obtained:

$$Y = a + b$$

$$Pph = 150557.142 + 597590.368$$

profitabilitas

Means :

- (a) The a value of 150557.142 indicates a situation where the Corporate Income Tax variable has not been influenced by the Profitability variable (NPM). If variable is not there, then variable Y does not change.
- (b) b of 597590.368 shows that the profitability variable (NPM) has a positive influence on Corporate Income Tax, which means that every 1 increase in the Profitability variable (NPM) will affect Corporate Income Tax by 597590.368.

**Partial Test (t Test)**

According to Hendrik & Rahmawati (2021:15), the t-test is carried out to test the hypothesis, namely the influence of the independent variable with other variables that are considered constant. The following are the results of the t-test (partial test) that has been carried out:

Based on the table below, the following conclusions are obtained:

The significance value for NPM (X) is  $0.000 < 0.005$ , and the t count is  $1.581 < t \text{ table } 1.684$ . So it can be concluded that  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_1$  is rejected, which means there is no influence between Profitability (NPM) on Corporate Income Tax.

**Table 7**  
**t Test (Partial Test)**  
**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	150557,142	66733,447		2,256	,029
	Profitabilitas	597590,368	377987,534	,234	1,581	,121

a. Dependent Variable: PPh Badan Terutang

Source: Data processed by SPSS v. 25, 202 4.

**Correlation Coefficient Analysis (R)**

The correlation coefficient test (R) measures how linear the independent variable under study is related to the dependent variable. The correlation coefficient (R) has a value between -1 to 1. The following are the results of the correlation coefficient test that has been carried out:

**Table 8**  
**Correlation Coefficient Analysis**

**Correlations**

		PPh Badan Terutang	Profitabilitas
Pearson Correlation	PPh Badan Terutang	1,000	,234
	Profitabilitas	,234	1,000
Sig. (1-tailed)	PPh Badan Terutang	.	,061
	Profitabilitas	,061	.
N	PPh Badan Terutang	45	45
	Profitabilitas	45	45

Source: Data processed by SPSS v. 25, 2024.

Based on the table above, the correlation coefficient value of Net Profit Margin (NPM) Profitability is 0.234 with a positive direction; based on the correlation interpretation value guidelines, the value is in the range of "0.20 - 0.399," which means that the level of relationship between Profitability and Corporate Income Tax is included in the low level of relationship.

**Analysis of the Coefficient of Determination (R<sup>2</sup>)**

According to Ghozali (Arianti, 2002:40), the determination test (R<sup>2</sup>) essentially measures the accuracy or suitability of the regression line formed from the estimation results of

the results obtained. The coefficient of determination value is between zero and one. A small  $R^2$  value means that the ability of the independent variables to explain the dependent variables is very limited. A value close to one means that the independent variables provide almost all the information needed to predict variations in the independent variable. The following are the results of the analysis of the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) which has been carried out:

**Table 9**  
**Analysis of the Coefficient of Determination ( $R^2$ )**

**Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,234 <sup>a</sup>	,055	,033	356077,499

a. Predictors: (Constant), Profitabilitas

**Source: Data processed by SPSS v. 25, 2024**

From the table above, it can be seen that the R square coefficient value ( $R^2$ ) is 0.055, this means that the partial effect of Profitability (X) on Income Tax is 5.5%. While the other 94.5% (100% - 5.5%) is influenced by other factors that are not included in the variables of this study.

**DISCUSSION**

**The Effect of Profitability on Corporate Income Tax Payable**

This research examines profitability's effect on corporate income tax payable to food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2016-2020 period. Based on the results of research carried out partially, it was found that the significance value of 0.000 was smaller than 0.005, and the t value of 1.581 was more significant than the t table of 1.684. These results indicate that the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is accepted, and the alternative hypothesis ( $H_1$ ) is rejected. In other words, no significant influence exists between profitability measured using the Net Profit Margin (NPM) ratio and corporate income tax.

This is in line with research by Eveline Ester Saumur and Endang Mahpudin (2024), which states that NPM has no significant effect on Corporate Income Tax Payable. The research results are also in line with observations made by Rantung, Tanor, and Sumual (2022), who stated that Net Profit Margin does not significantly influence the escalation of Corporate Income Tax payments.

Meanwhile, the research is inversely proportional to Nursasmita's (2021) findings,

which state that the higher the NPM, the greater the corporate income tax that the company must pay. NPM, which reflects company profitability, has a positive effect on corporate income tax. This can be seen from the increase in net sales or Earnings After Tax (EAT) produced by the company.

In the context of food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, this research shows that although profitability increases, this does not directly affect the amount of corporate income tax that must be paid. Other factors that may play a role in determining the amount of tax that must be paid include tax policy, tax incentives, and company financial management strategies.

Overall, this research provides important insights for companies and policymakers in understanding the relationship between profitability and corporate income tax. Although high profitability can increase a company's ability to pay taxes, the results of this study show that this relationship is not always statistically significant. Therefore, companies must consider various factors in their tax planning and financial strategies.

## **CONCLUSION**

### **Conclusion**

Profitability, as measured by *Net Profit Margin* (NPM), does not affect corporate income tax payable to food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2016-2020 period. An increase or decrease in a company's profitability does not directly cause a significant change in the amount of tax that must be paid. This indicates that other factors outside the company's operational performance (reflected in the NPM) are more dominant in determining the tax burden.

### **Suggestion**

(1) For Research Objects

It is hoped that companies will increase their profitability and minimize operational costs, optimizing the corporate income tax paid to the state.

(2) For Further Researchers

Future researchers are expected to increase the number of variables or use other variables. They can also use more company samples and extend the research period so that they can produce better research results.

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