



Influence Net Profit Margin, Debt to Equity Ratio, Return on Assets and Current Ratio Against Effective Tax Rate (In Sub Sector Companies Coal Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2016-2023)

Melanie^{1*}, Diah Febriyanti²

Universitas Indonesia Membangun

Corresponding Author: melanie@student.inaba.ac.id ^{1*}

diah.febriyanti@inaba.ac.id ²

Article Information:

Received: January 30, 2025, Accepted: February 06, 2025, Published: February 08, 2025

Abstract

Tax is one of the main sources of funding for the Indonesian economy, where taxes are very important in supporting Economic and social development activities that require large funds. Therefore, the government tries to pick up taxes until it reaches the optimal point. Although various tax reform efforts have been made to increase state revenue, challenges still become problems that cause reception tax not yet reach the potential maximum. Research aims to analyze the influence of Net Profit Margin (NPM), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), Return On Assets (ROA), and *Current Ratio* (CR) to *Effective Tax Rate (ETR)* on Sub- Sector Companies Coal Mining listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2016-2024. Method research used is quantitative with an approach descriptive and verifiable with the type of data used, namely secondary data. Data collection techniques are obtained from the Annual Report on sub-sector companies in coal mining listed on the Indonesia stock exchange for the period 2016-2023 through the official Indonesia stock exchange and companies. Samples were taken using purposive sampling, namely election samples based on criteria appropriate to objective research. Based on criteria applied from 21 sub-sector companies in coal mining from 2016-2023, there are 7 Sub - sector companies mining that can made into the sample in research this is for measure the magnitude influence sample to be done a study using assumption test classic analysis multiple linear regression, analysis coefficient Person Correlation (*Product Moment*) and analysis coefficient determination (R^2) and testing hypothesis in the form of Partial Test (t-test) and Simultaneous Test (*F test*). Data processing using the application *Statistical Product and Service Solution* version 30.0. Through the Partial Test (t-test), the results of the research show that the variable Current Ratio is influential and significant to the *Effective Tax Rate*. In addition, through coefficient test results determination (R^2) shows the influence of the variables *Net Profit Margin*, *Debt to Equity Ratio*, *Return on Asset*, and *Current Ratio* to *Effective Tax Rate* by 28.09%.

Keywords: Net Profit Margin, Debt to Equity Ratio, Return on Asset, Current Ratio, Effective

Published by:



Tax Rate.

1. Introduction

According to the Constitution Republic of Indonesia 2007 concerning General Provisions and Tax Procedures, " Taxes is contribution must to the state owed by individuals or a body that is force based on law, with no get reward in a way direct and used for state needs for as big as possible prosperity people".

Voting tax often faces challenges because of the existence of different interests between the government and mandatory tax (Saputri & Kasir, 2024). One of the challenges the government faces in managing taxes is practicing avoiding taxes, which involves efforts that can be detrimental to the country. Aggressiveness Tax refers to efforts to avoid obligation tax. The more effort a company makes to reducing the burden of the of tax, the more level of aggressiveness the taxes they pay to (Kasir & Syarif, 2022).

Study this uses one of the tools measuring aggressiveness tax, the *Effective Tax Rate* (ETR). *Effective Tax Rate* (ETR) is a various rate where an income company charges tax as a consequence of jurisdiction different taxes both domestically and internationally; rates effective counted with method comparing the amount of taxes paid with the amount of income received by the obligor tax on the amount approaching amount the actual tax owed (Rosmawati & Ginting, 2022).

ETR value can identify do you know or not avoidance tax where ETR is low show existence avoidance taxes paid by the company with many kinds of methods like reduce income hit tax company or still guard profit accountancy finance so that own higher ETR value low with Thus ETR can put into operation for arrange avoidance tax (Leksono, et al. 2019).

Mining company's own contribution to the growth of Indonesia's economy has increased over a number of years lastly. Looking at data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the sector mining and quarrying give contribution by 12.22% against growth economy national 2022. this increase from contribution sector the to growth in 2021 which was 8.89% and the contribution to 2020 growth of 6.44% (Subanti et al., 2018). Ministry of Finance take notes realization reception tax from sector mining corrected very in with net by 63.8% in April 2024. Meanwhile, in the period previously recorded grow positive 62.8%. Sri Mulayani to explain sector mining contracted enough in especially because decline Income Tax Annual Body Due decline price commodity 2023 and changes in permit status business must Coal Tax and improvement restitution. More restitution tall show obligation return more taxes big to must tax, while decline payment Corporate Income Tax indicates challenge in performance corporation and compliance tax.

The company has lots of opportunities to avoid tax with factors. The main driving force action is difficulty finance, where aggressiveness tax usually happens to companies that are trying to minimize the burden of taxes that must be paid they pay (Firmansyah & Kasir, 2024). Some factors that influence *Effective Tax Rate* are Net Profit Margin, Debt to Equity Ratio, Return On Assets, and *Current Ratio*. This table shows phenomena that affect the Effective Tax Rates on sub-sector companies in Coal Mining listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.



Table 1. Phenomenon Data on Sub- Sector Companies Coal Mining Period 2022 – 2023

Issuer Code	Year	Net Profit Margin %	Debt to Equity Ratio (Times)	Return On Asset (%)	Current Ratio (Times)	Effective Tax Rate (%)
ADRO	2022	34.94%	0.7	26.26%	2.2	36.75%
	2023	28.46%	0.4	17.71%	2.0	19.15%
PTBA	2022	29.96%	0.6	28.17%	2.3	21.13%
	2023	16.35%	0.8	16.23%	1.5	22.83%
MYOH	2022	9.96%	0.1	8.32%	7.88	24.58%
	2023	13.78%	0.4	7.81%	2.97	18.16%
HRUM	2022	41.99%	0.3	29.70%	2.30	20.47%
	2023	21.14%	0.4	11.98%	1.68	25.60%

Sumber: Data Processed by Researched (2025)

PT. Adaro Energy Indonesia Tbk (ADRO) in 2022-2023 shows level *Net Profit Margin* down by 6.48% from 34.94% to 27.46% and the *Effective Tax Rate* experience decline by 17.6% from 36.75% to 19.15%. This is contradictory with theory expressed by Kartika & Ginting (2024), *Net Profit Margin* is ratio used or measuring profit margin on sale with method compare profit clean after tax with sale where amount profit earned is important factors in value profitability company whether company the capable reach the goals set. And not in accordance with results Khatami's research (2021), which states that *Net Profit Margin* influential to *Effective Tax Rate* where the more big mark profit generated so result in company will do aggressiveness tax.

PT. Bukit Asam Tbk (PTBA), experienced increase *Debt to Equity Ratio* of 0.2 while *Effective Tax Rate* experience increase by 1.7%. This is no in accordance with theory Kasmir (2016), which states that ratio this used for assess debt with equity that can searching for with with method compare between all debts and useful for know amount of funds provided borrower (creditor) with owner company. Debt can create burden the flowers that are needed accounted for by the company and has the potential influence burden tax (Kasir & Syarif, 2022). This is contradictory with results Sri's research (2018) where company cover financing company with take on debt, with consider if debt increases so the costs increase flowers that result in profit clean reduced. Profit clean cause the decline taxes paid by the company so that rates tax its effectiveness become more small.

PT. Samindo Resources Tbk (MYOH) in 2022-2023 experienced decline *Return On Asset* of 9.58% and *Effective Tax Rate* experience decline by 1.24%. This is become phenomenon because no in accordance with theory Ompusunggu & Wage (2021), which states that level return asset is ratio profitability for evaluate presentation profit profit earned company related source power or total assets so that efficiency a company in manage its assets can seen from percentage ratio. However contradictory with results study Sopiani & Syarif (2024) where *Return On Asset* own varying influences to *Effective Tax Rate* but no influential in a way significant.

PT Harum Energy Tbk (HRUM) in 2022-2023, experienced decline *Current Ratio* by 0.01 and

Published by:



an increase *Effective Tax Rate* by 47.79%. This is become phenomenon because compared to backwards with theory according to Siswanto (2021) where ratio this used for measure ability company pay off debts quickly with use assets fluent owned where the more tall ratio fluent company, increasingly liquid company said. Standard ratio this generally arrested adequate if its value reach twice, which shows that company capable fulfil obligation term short with good (Surbakti & Febriyanti, 2025). Meanwhile results study Andriani, et al. (2019) where if companies that have liquidity low so will tend no obedient to tax, company will more choose for maintain company cash flow than must pay tax. Company with liquidity low so level aggressiveness the tax will tall even so on the contrary.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Theory Agency Theory)

According to Hoesada (2020) explains that theory agency is a emerging theories when activity business not always managed directly by the owner entity, management disturbed to agent where owner then ask the auditor for a report finance inspect eligibility report finance to owner. Theory agency more and more important in line dubia capital market growth so that agent sued for accountability finance among others described by the Report Realization Budget and Acquisition WTP opinion on Report Finance Audited.

2.2 Taxation

According to Dewi (2023) explains that tax is contribution must in meaning giving mandatory and contribution in form tax to the country in debt where fall the tempo set up in laws applicable to private individuals or body as must tax good in and/ or overseas which is of a nature force based on constitution where must implemented and if no will get sanctions with no get reward in a way direct but will felt later in form prosperity people for to finance development, facilities general and state spending.

2.3 Effective Tax Rate

Effective Tax Rate (ETR) is a various rate where an income company charges tax as a consequence of jurisdiction different taxes both domestically and internationally; rates effectively counted with a method comparing the amount of taxes paid with the amount of income received by the obligor tax on the amount approaching amount the actual tax owed (Rosmawati & Ginting, 2022). According to Pebriani & Kasir (2024), in language Indonesia, if the *Effective Tax Rate* is tall or increased, the company no to do avoidance tax because it can evaluate the situation tax from cash reports. The current report provides a description of how much money the company spends.

According to Rist (2014) *Effective Tax Rate* can counted with formula as following:

$$\text{Effective Tax Rate} = \frac{\text{Tax Expense } i}{\text{Pretax Income } i, t}$$

Where:

- ETR is *Effective Tax Rate* based on reporting accountancy applicable finance;
- Tax Expense* is burden tax corporate income or company i in year t based on report finance company. *Pretax Income* is income before tax for company i or year t based on report finance company.

Proxy *Effective Tax Rate* rated be an indicator of the level of aggressiveness tax if its



value approaching zero. The more low *Effective Tax Rate* owned company, then the more tall aggressiveness tax from company. Low *Effective Tax Rate* show burden tax income more small the amount compared to income before tax.

2.4 Net Profit Margin

According to Wulandari et al. (2019), Net Profit Margin or margin profit clean is the ratio of profitability. To evaluating the percentage of profit net obtained after reduced tax to income earned from sales. Ratio this measure profit clean after tax towards tax where the more tall *Net Profit Margin* the more Good operation a company. For count *Net Profit Margin* using formula as following:

$$\text{Net Profit Margin} = \frac{\text{Laba Bersih Setelah Pajak}}{\text{Penjualan}} \times 100\%$$

Net Profit Margin is size profit with compare between profit after interest and taxes compared to with sales (Syarif & Febriyanti, 2023). Meanwhile for industry average standard ratio *Net Profit Margin* according to (Kasmir, 2016) is 20%.

From the explanation above, the author use formula *Net Profit Margin* because ratio this is indicator important to describe how much efficient company in produce profit clean from his income, which helps management in planning finance, management costs, and withdrawals decision strategic, as well as give description about health finance and power competition companies in the market.

2.5 Debt to Equity Ratio

According to Fitria (2024) explains that *Debt to Equity Ratio* is a " Comparison" amount obligation with total operating capital business, or also known as equity. If the ratio debt company more big from its operational capital, then this is one of them sign solvency company the problematic ". Debt can create burden the flowers that are needed accounted for by the company and has the potential influence burden tax (Kasir & Syarif, 2022). Ratio this also reflects level risk finance company, where the more the higher the DER, the more big potential risk bankruptcy because more dependency high on debt.

The debt to Equity Ratio used to evaluate structure financing with a measure comparison between debt and equity helps identify risk finance, as well as become a reference in making decision financing, good for attracting investors and creditors, as well as evaluating solvency and potential growth company. According to (Kasmir, 2016) can measured with formula :

$$\text{Debt to Equity Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Hutang/Liability}}{\text{Modal/Equity}}$$

Debt to Equity Ratio is: comparison between corporate debts with the capital he has when mark ratio this relatively high (reaching 100% or more from it means company have relatively small capital a little compared to with its total debt where healthy company have a debt level that is not exceeds its own capital so that it is a burden company no too late tall.

2.6 Return On Asset

Return On Assets (ROA) is one of the ratio profitability for help company in measure how much good they use assets owned for produce benefits, evaluate performance managerial, comparing



efficiency with competitors, attract investors, and identify areas that need repaired, so that company can make more decisions good for increase profitability.

According to Hery (2017) *Return On Assets* (ROA) is: A ratio that shows how much big contribution asset in create profit clean. The more high ROA means the more the number is also high profit net resulting from every rupiah of invested funds in total assets. On the contrary, the more low ROA means the more low number too profit net resulting from every rupiah of invested funds in total assets.

According to (Kasmir, 2016) *Return On Assets* (ROA) is : A ratio that shows how much big contribution asset in create profit clean. The more high ROA means the more the number is also high profit net resulting from every rupiah of invested funds in total assets. On the contrary, the more low ROA means the more low number too profit net resulting from every rupiah of invested funds in total assets.

$$\text{Return on Asset} = \frac{\text{Laba Bersih Setelah Pajak}}{\text{Total Asset}} \times 100\%$$

Can concluded that every 0.1 or 1% will shows 1% of total profit clean as level return from use of company assets where the more big mark *Return on Asset*, then will the more large amount of funds that can be returned of the company's total assets become profit. Indicator measurement performance based on criteria *Return on Asset* according to Kasmir (2018), namely "The company is said to good if capable reach *Return on Asset* above industry average namely 30%".

2.7 Current Ratio

Current Ratio measure ability company pay current debt with use assets fluent which owned, in general the more tall ratio fluent company, increasingly liquid company (Siswanto, 2021). The current Ratio has a standard 2:1 or 200%, which means the company's Current Ratio is more than 200% rated liquid, if not enough than 200% rated illiquid (Kasmir, 2018). *Current Ratio* or ratio fluent measures liquidity term short company with considering available assets and liabilities.

According to (Kashmir, 2016) says the *Current Ratio* indicator is as following:

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Asset}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

If the *Current Ratio* is standard 2:1 or 200%, this means the company's Current Ratio is more from 200% rated liquid, if not enough from 200% rated liquidity. Current Ratio or ratio fluent is a method for measuring liquidity term short company with considering available assets and liabilities.

3. Research Method

3.1 Method Study

Methods used in study this is method quantitative with approach descriptive verification. namely with collect historical data and observe with carefully about aspects certain that will related with the problem being studied for obtain the data that will be made into support in compile report research. According to (Sugiyono, 2019) study descriptive is." A research that will be regarding with independent variable value, good only one variable or more (variable independent is a standing variable itself, is not an independent variable because if the



independent variable is always paired with variable dependent)”.

Based on definition from type method the research above, then can concluded that in do study relevant data is needed for reach desired goal can achieved in accordance with desire specific. Purpose from approach study this there is influence relationship and influence one variable to another variable. The variables discussed is *Net Profit Margin*, *Debt to Equity Ratio*, *Return on Assets*, and *Current Ratio* to *Effective Tax Rate on Sub- Sector Companies Coal Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2016-2023*.

3.2 Withdrawal Technique Sample

Withdrawal technique sample in study this done with sampling technique. According to (Sugiyono, 2019) , "The sampling technique is is technique taking sample ". *Purposive sampling* is a technique for determining sample with consideration certain (Sugiyono, 2019)

From the explanation above, then techniques used in research sample determination this use *purposive sampling*, where the sample is used as material study no taken in a way random but determined by the researcher. The criteria used are: in election sample in study this is as following.

1. Sector Companies Coal Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2016-202.
2. Sector Companies Coal Mining which publishes report finance audits and *Annual Reports* as well published period 2016-2023.
3. Sector Companies Coal Mining is experiencing profit during period 2016-2023.
4. Sector Companies Coal Mining which carries out payment tax in a way consecutive during period 2016-2023.

Sector Companies Coal Mining which carries out payment tax in a way consecutive during period 2016-2023.

Table 2. Criteria Election Sample

NO	SAMPLE SELECTION CRITERIA	NUMBER OF COMPANIES
1	Sector Companies Coal Mining listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2016-2023.	21
2	Sector Companies Coal Mining that is not publish report finance audits and <i>Annual Reports</i> as well published period 2016-2023.	(4)
3	Sector Companies Coal Mining that is not experience profit during period 2016-2023.	(9)
4	Sector Companies Coal Mining that is not do payment tax in a way consecutive during period 2016-2023.	(1)
Number of Sub- Sector Companies Coal Mining is becoming sample per criteria.		7
Amount sample used in research (7 x 8 years)		56

Source : *Data Processed by Researchers (2025)*



Based on the above criteria, then from population of 21 only 7 companies became sample study this is as following :

Table 3. Objects Study

NO	ISSUER CODE	ISSUER NAME
1	ADRO	Adaro Energy Tbk.
2	BSSR	Baramulti Suksessarana Tbk.
3	HRUM	Harum Energy Tbk.
4	ITMG	Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk.
5	MYOH	Samindo Resources Tbk.
6	PTBA	Tambang Batubara Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk.
7	TOBA	Toba Bara Sejahtra Tbk.

Source : *Data Processed by Researchers (2025)*

Framework Thinking

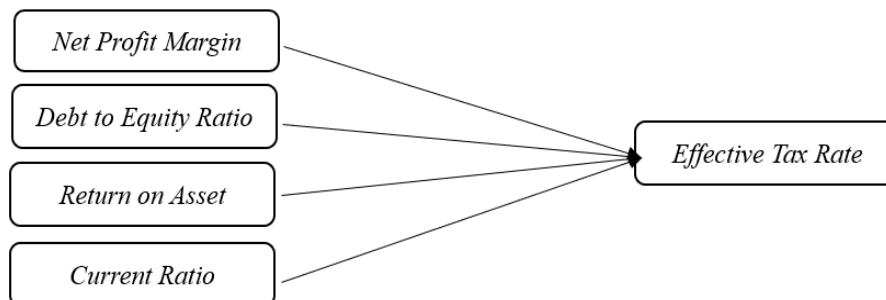


Figure 1. Framework Thinking

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis will done after all the necessary data to solve problems in research. This has been collected in a comprehensive way. According to (Sugiyono, 2019) , " Data analysis techniques related to with calculation for answer formulation problems and testing the hypothesis proposed ”.

According to Sugiyono, (2019) Analyzing data involves grouping data based on variables and types of respondents, tabulating data based on variables from all respondents, presenting data for each variable studied, conducting calculations for answer formulation problems, and calculating the test hypothesis that has been submitted.

After data collection is complete, the next stage is to analyze the data and process it so that it can answer the issue that has been submitted in research. Two data analysis techniques are used: descriptive statistical analysis and verification statistical analysis.

Analysis Statistics Descriptive

According to Sugiyono, (2019) explains that statistics descriptive namely : Research data transformation process in more form easy understood and interpreted, tabulation serve summary, arrangement, arrangement of data in form numeric and graphical in general used by researchers for give information about characteristics variable study at a time support variables studied like calculate mean (average), median, mode, find deviation standard and view the tilt data distribution and so on.



Whereas according to Sugiyono, (2019) descriptive statistics is “The statistics used for analyze data with method describe or describes the data that has been collected as existence without mean to make the applicable conclusion for general or generalization”.

From the definition above, we can concluded that descriptive statistics is a part from statistics that study about method / procedure collection and presentation of data so easy for understood or understood. So that in the research this, statistics descriptive with see mean value, standard deviation, maximum, and minimum for each variable, that is, *Net Profit Margin*, *Debt to Equity Ratio*, *Return On Assets*, and *Current Ratio to Effective Tax Rate* for the period 2016-2023 with formula as following:

Mean Value

According to Sugiyono, (2019) mean is a “Technique of explanation group which is based on on average value of group. ” The arithmetic mean can be formulated as following:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

Information:

- $\bar{x}$ = Average (*mean*)
- $\sum xi$ = Total x value to i until n
- N = Number sample or lots of data

Standard Deviation

According to Sugiyono, (2019) Standard Deviation is “ Standard deviation or intersection standard from the data that has been arranged in the distribution table frequency or grouped data.” Standard deviation or intersection standard can counted with formula as following:

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (xi - \bar{x})^2}{(n - 1)}}$$

Information :

- s = Standard Deviation
- xi = Value of x to i until to n
- $\bar{x}$ = Average (*mean*)
- n = Number Sample

Maximum Value

According to (Robert, 2019) Maximum value is “The highest value available from a data for give top ranking from a data”.

Minimum Value

According to (Robert, 2019) The minimum value is "The lowest value available from a data for give the lowest ranking from a data”.

Analysis Statistics Verification

According to Sugiyono, (2019) study verification is " Research that aims to for know connection between two variable or more through data collection in the field, nature



verification in essence want to test truth from a hypothesis that is implemented through data collection in the field ”.

From the definition above, we can concluded that study verification aiming for test truth a hypothesis with method analyze connection between two variable or more as well as for know influence from all variables studied, through data collection carried out in a way directly in the field.

Analysis statistics verification can be used to prove and seek truth from the hypothesis proposed. In this study, this analysis verification aims to know how much the variable-free Net Profit Margin (X1), Debt to Equity Ratio (X2), Return On Assets (X3), and Current Ratio (X4) influence the variable bound, which is the *Effective Tax Rate* (Y).

4. Findings and Discussions

4.1 Findings

Sample the company that was taken over as many as 7 Sub Sector Companies Coal Mining listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2016-2023, namely: as the following : PT Adaro Energy Tbk (ADRO), PT Baramulti Success Tbk (BSSR), PT Harum Energy Tbk (HRUM), PT Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk (ITMG), PT Samindo Resources Tbk (MYOH), PT Bukit Asam Coal Mining (Persero) Tbk (PTBA), PT Toba Bara Sejahtera Tbk (TOBA)

Tabel 4. Uji Deskriptif

	Descriptive Statistics				
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Effective Tax Rate	56	.06	.48	.2675	.07554
Net Profit Margin	56	.03	.42	.1664	.08890
Debt to Equity Ratio	56	.10	1.65	.5566	.35134
Return On Asset	56	.02	.59	.1616	.11873
Current Ratio	56	.73	10.07	2.7782	1.98763
Valid N (listwise)	56				

Source: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

1. Analysis results descriptive *The Effective Tax Rate* in the table above shows that mark minimum *Effective Tax Rate* happened at PT Harum Energy Tbk by 0.06 in 2020 and the value maximum happened at PT Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk of 0.48 in 2020. The average (*mean*) *Effective Tax Rate* from Sub Sector Companies Coal Mining is 0.2675 and the standard deviation *Effective Tax Rate* of 0.07554. According to Rist (2014) proxy *Effective Tax Rate* is assessed become indicator level avoidance tax if its value approaching zero. The more low *Effective Tax Rate* owned company, then the more tall aggressiveness tax from company. Low *Effective Tax Rate* show burden tax income more small the amount compared to income before tax. So *the Effective Tax Rate* in Coal Mining Companies has the average value is 0.2675 (26.75%) this show that company the pay around 26.75% of his income in form tax, meaning company the sample studied including into the company do aggressiveness tax where burden tax income more small the amount compared to income before tax in meaning the occurrence avoidance taxes made by management company.
2. Analysis results descriptive variable *Net Profit Margin* in the table above shows that the minimum value of Net Profit Margin occurred at PT Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk by



0.03 in 2020 and the value the maximum that occurred at PT Harum Energy Tbk of 0.42 in 2022. The average for Sub- Sector Companies Coal Mining is 0.1664 and the standard deviation of 0.08890. This indicates good result because of standard deviation is reflection of the average deviation from the mean data. According to expert field statistics, Karl Pearson stated that Standard deviation can describe how much big data variation, where if mark standard the deviation more small from mean value, meaning mean value can used as representation from the entire data. So that data distribution shows normal and abnormal results cause bias. However, if mark deviation more big from mean value means the mean value is bad representation from overall data.

3. The results of the descriptive analysis in the table above, regarding the *Debt to Equity Ratio* variable in the table above show that the minimum value of the *Debt to Equity Ratio* occurred at PT Harum Energy Tbk of 0.10 in 2020, the maximum value of the *Debt to Equity Ratio* occurred at PT Toba Bara Sejahtera Tbk of 1.65 in 2020. The average (*mean*) of the *Debt to Equity Ratio* in Coal Mining Sub-Sector Companies in 2016-2023 was 0.5566 with a standard deviation of the *Debt to Equity Ratio* of 0.35134. Kasmir (2019) stated that the industry average for *Debt to Equity Ratio* is 80%. In the table, the average *Debt to Equity Ratio* is 0.5566 or 55.66% <80%, which means that the sample companies studied tend to have a moderate level of dependence on debt and are relatively lower than the industry average. This shows that these companies rely more on equity than debt in financing their activities, which can reduce the financial risk associated with larger debt obligations.
4. Analysis results descriptive in the table above, regarding variable *Return On Asset* in the table on show that the minimum value of Return On Asset occurred at PT Adaro Energy Tbk by 0.02 in 2020 and PT Toba Bara Sejahtera by 0.02 in 2023, the value Maximum Return On Asset occurred at PT Baramulti Success means Tbk of 0.59 in 2022. The average (mean) of Return on Assets in Sub- Sector Companies Coal Mining in 2016-2023 amounted to 0.1616 with standard Return On Asset deviation of 0.11873. According to Kasmir (2018), namely "The company is said to good if capable achieve Return on Asset above industry average namely 30%". From the results analysis in the table above, obtained average value of Return On Asset of companies in Sub Sector Coal Mining amounted to 0.1616 (16.16%), which shows that companies in the sector this own level profitability that is not good. according to Kasmir (2018), namely "The company is said to good if capable achieve Return on Asset above industry average namely 30%".
5. The results of the descriptive analysis of the *Current Ratio* variable in the table above show that the maximum value of the Current Ratio occurred at PT Harum Energy Tbk of 10.07 in 2020, the minimum value of the Current Ratio occurred at PT Toba Bara Sejahtera of 0.73 in 2020. The average (mean) of the Current Ratio in the Coal Mining Sub-Sector Companies in 2016-2023 was 2.7782 with a standard deviation of Return On Asset of 1.98763. The Current Ratio or current ratio is a way to measure a company's short-term liquidity by considering available assets and liabilities. The Current Ratio has a standard of 2: 1 or 200% which means that the company's current ratio of more than 200% is considered liquid, if less than 200% is considered illiquid (Kasmir, 2018). The mean value of the Current Ratio in the Coal Mining Sub-Sector Companies is 2.7782 (277.82%), which shows that companies in this sector tend to have good enough liquidity to meet their short-term obligations, because it is above the standard ratio of 2:1 (200%).

Uji Normalitas

Tabel 5. Uji Normalitas

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test			Unstandardized Residual
N			56
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean		.0000000
	Std. Deviation		.18111042
	Absolute		.116
Most Extreme Differences	Positive		.101
	Negative		-.116
Test Statistic			.116
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) ^c			.057
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed) ^d	Sig.		.057
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	.051
		Upper Bound	.063

a. Test distribution is Normal.

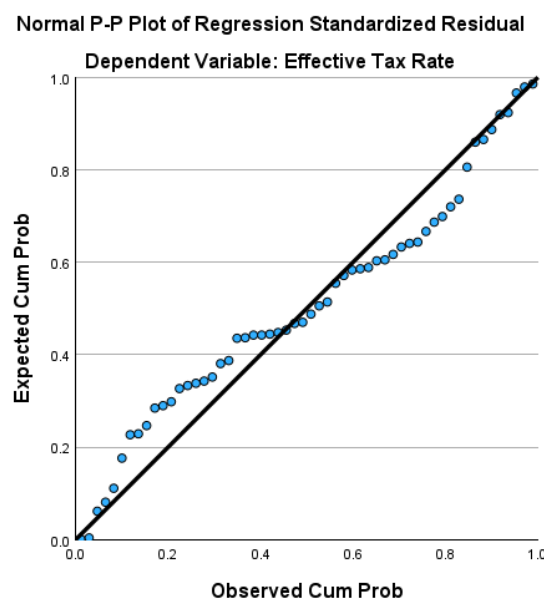
b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. Lilliefors' method based on 10000 Monte Carlo samples with starting seed 139908985.

Sources: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

For ensure that the regression model used has distributed normally, author test normality with approach normal graph PP of regression standardized residual. Basis for taking Test Graphics Decision *Probability Plot Residual* is if *Probability Plot Residual* is located around the horizontal line, then the error of the regression model simple the can it is said normally distributed, but if *Probability Plot Residual* is located Far from the horizontal line, then the error of the regression model simple the can it is said distributed abnormal.





Gambar 3. Grafik Normal P-P Regression of Standardized Residual

Sumber: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

Result of testing *Kolmogorov-Smirnov* known mark significant obtained more from 0.05 or $0.57 > 0.05$ then can concluded that variable the normally distributed. In addition that, the result distribution point on the graph *PP Norm of Regression Standardized Residual* show distribution dot, is at around the horizontal line. So that can concluded that the data has normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test Results

Multicollinearity Test for test whether in the regression model found existence correlation between independent variables. How to detect there is whether or not Multicollinearity that is with method notice Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) numbers and tolerance. Common *cut off values* used for show existence multicollinearity is tolerance value < 0.1 is the same with VIF value < 10 .

If the model contains problem serious multicollinearity, one of the method simple as can be done is with remove one independent variables that have strong linear relationship. Here this results testing multicollinearity.

Tabel 6. Uji Multikolinieritas

Model	Coefficients ^a				Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	Unstandardized		Standardized	t		Tolerance	VIF
	Coefficients		Coefficients				
	B	Std. Error	Beta				
1 (Constant)	.407	.038		10.851	<.001		
Net Profit Margin	-.245	.124	-.289	-1.970	.054	.611	1.637
Debt to Equity Ratio	-.044	.032	-.206	-1.384	.172	.593	1.686
Return On Asset	-.147	.096	-.231	-1.536	.131	.577	1.734
Current Ratio	-.018	.006	-.477	-3.110	.003	.556	1.797

a. Dependent Variable: Effective Tax Rate

a. Dependent Variable: Effective Tax Rate

Sources: Data Processed by Researchers (2025)

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that no there is problem

Multicollinearity where:

1. On the variables *Net Profit Margin* (X1), the value *Variance Inflation Factor* is 1,637, smaller than 10, and tolerance is 0.611.
2. For the variable *Debt to Equity Ratio* (X2), the *Variance Inflation Factor* value is 1,686, smaller than 10, and the tolerance is 0.593.
3. On the variables *Return On Asset* (X3), value *Variance Inflation Factor* by 1,734 smaller of 10 and *Tolerance* 0.577.
4. On the variables *Current Ratio* (X4), value *Variance Inflation Factor* by 1,797 smaller than 10 and *Tolerance* 0.556.

The calculation results mark Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) shows that independent variables have results less than 10. Besides that, the result calculation mark tolerance shows that all independent variables have results more than 0.10, so it can be concluded that no, there is a

Published by:



problem with Multicollinearity between independent variables in the regression model.

Heteroscedasticity Test Results

The Heteroscedasticity Test aims to test whether, in the regression model inequality variance from residual one observation to another observation. If there are any pattern certain, such as the existing points to form pattern certain regular (wavy, wide) Then narrow), then indicates has happen Heteroscedasticity. If not, There is a clear pattern, as well as a dot, spread above and below number 0 on the y-axis, then there is no happen Heteroscedasticity.

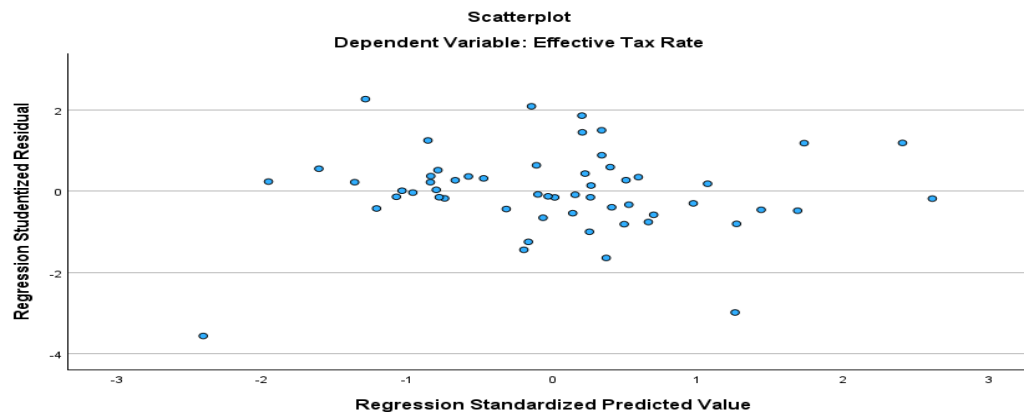


Figure 4. Graph of Heteroscedasticity Results Scatterployp

The picture above shows that dots spread randomly, not to form patterns. And dots spread well above or below zero on the y-axis. This is so that a conclusion can be drawn about Heteroscedasticity in regression models, so that the regression model is worthy of use for analysis next.

Autocorrelation Test Results

Autocorrelation Test for test whether in the regression model there is correlation between error disturbance in period t with error disturbance in period $t-1$ (previous). If it occurs autocorrelation so equality the become no good or no worthy predicted. Auto correlation means existence correlation between member other observations differ time. A good regression model is free regression from autocorrelation for detect existence autocorrelation in a regression model, can done through testing to mark *Durbin-Watson* testing *Durbin-Watson* in table 4. As following:

Table 7. Criteria *Durbin-Watson*

VALUE HYPOTHESIS	DECISION	IF
No there is auto correlation positive	Reject	$0 < dw < dl$
No there is auto correlation positive	<i>No Decision</i>	$dl \leq dw \leq du$
No There is correlation negative	Reject	$4 - dl < dw < 4$
No There is correlation negative	<i>No Decision</i>	$4 - du \leq dw \leq 4 - dl$
No There is autocorrelation positive or negative	No Rejected	$du < dw < 4 - du$

Source : Ghozali (2018)

Table 8. Autocorrelation Results

Published by:



Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.530 ^a	.281	.224	.18808	1.236

a. Predictors: (Constant), Current Ratio, Return On Asset, Net Profit Margin, Debt to Equity Ratio

b. Dependent Variable: Effective Tax Rate

Sumber: *Data Processed by Researchers (2025)*

Based on table 8. above obtained mark *Durbin-Watson* is 1.236. This value then compared to with *dl* and *du* values in the table *Durbin-Watson*. For $\alpha = 0.05$, $k = 4$, and $n = 56$, we obtain $dl = 1.4659$ $du = 1.7246$ because $0 < dw < dl$. Based on criteria that the value of 1.236 is between 0 and the *dl* obtained from table namely 1.4201, then can concluded no there is autocorrelation. Based on all over results testing that has been done, then can concluded that the data in testing This no obtained violation assumption regression.

Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Analysis this used for know influence a number of independent variable (X) against variable dependent (Y). Regression model multiple that will formed is as following :

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + e$$

Information :

- Y = Variable Dependent, *Effective Tax Rate*
- α = Value of Y when $X = 0$ (value constant)
- β_1 = Coefficient Regression, *Net Profit Margin*
- X_1 = Variable Independent, *Net Profit Margin*
- β_2 = Coefficient Regression, *Debt to Equity Ratio*
- X_2 = Variable Independent, *Debt to Equity Ratio*
- β_3 = Coefficient Regression, *Return On Asset*
- X_3 = Variable Independent, *Return On Asset*
- β_4 = Coefficient Regression, *Current Ratio*
- X_4 = Variable Independent, *Current Ratio*
- e = Error or Residual

From table 6. The Multicollinearity Test above, can known mark constants and coefficients regression so that formed company multiple linear regression as following :

$$Y = 0,407 - 0,245 - 0.044 - 0.147 - 0.018$$

The equation above can be interpreted as follows:

- $\alpha = 0.407$ means if variable *Net Profit Margin* (X_1), *Debt to Equity Ratio* (X_2), *Return On Assets* (X_3) and *Current Ratio* (X_4) are worth zero (0), then mark *Effective Tax Rate* (Y) is obtained as 0.407.
- $\beta_1 = - 0.245$ means that every additional unit of the *Net Profit Margin* variable (X_1) and the variable other constant, then will lower mark variable *Effective Tax Rate* (Y) is -0.245. Conversely every decline one variable *Net Profit Margin* (X_1) and variables constant, then will increase variable *Effective Tax Rate* (Y) is -0.245.



$\beta_2 = -0.044$ means that every additional unit of the *Debt to Equity Ratio* (X2) variable and the variable other constant, then will lower mark variable *Effective Tax Rate* (Y) is -0.044. Conversely every decline one variable *Debt to Equity Ratio* (X2) and variables constant, then will increase variable *Effective Tax Rate* (Y) is -0.044.

$\beta_3 = -0.147$ means that every additional unit of the *Return On Asset* (X3) variable and the variable other constant, then will lower mark variable *Effective Tax Rate* (Y) is -0.147. Conversely every decline one variable *Return On Assets* (X3) and variables constant, then will increase variable *Effective Tax Rate* (Y) is -0.147.

$\beta_4 = -0.018$ means that for every additional unit of the *Current Ratio* variable (X4) and the variable other constant, then will lower mark variable *Effective Tax Rate* (Y) is -0.044. Conversely every decline one variable *Current Ratio* (X4) and variables constant, then will increase variable *Effective Tax Rate* (Y) is -0.044.

Coefficient Test Results Correlation *Pearson* (*Product Moment*)

Correlation *Product Moment* intended for test what between two variable there is significant relationship and if there is relationship, how direction relationship and how much big / strong relationship those.

Tabel 9. Hasil Uji Koefisien Korelasi *Pearson* (*Product Moment*)

Correlations						
		Net Profit Margin	Debt to Equity Ratio	Return On Asset	Current Ratio	Effective Tax Rate
Net Profit Margin	Pearson Correlation	1	-.160	.590**	.104	-.442**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.238	<.001	.446	<.001
	N	56	56	56	56	56
Debt to Equity Ratio	Pearson Correlation	-.160	1	-.088	-.609**	.151
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.238		.521	<.001	.265
	N	56	56	56	56	56
Return On Asset	Pearson Correlation	.590**	-.088	1	-.160	-.307*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.521		.239	.021
	N	56	56	56	56	56
Current Ratio	Pearson Correlation	.104	-.609**	-.160	1	-.345**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.446	<.001	.239		.009
	N	56	56	56	56	56
Effective Tax Rate	Pearson Correlation	-.442**	.151	-.307*	-.345**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	.265	.021	.009	
	N	56	56	56	56	56

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Sumber: Data Processed by Researchers (2024)

Based on results the above calculation can known that :

1. The size correlation between *Net Profit Margin* (X1) against *Effective Tax Rate* (Y) is of -0.442. This is show that there is very low negative correlation between *Net Profit Margin* (X1) against *Effective Tax Rate* (Y).



2. The size correlation between *Debt to Equity Ratio* (X2) against *Effective Tax Rate* (Y) is of 0.151. This is show that there is correlation very low positive between *Debt to Equity Ratio* (X2) against *Effective Tax Rate* (Y).
3. The size correlation between *Return On Asset* (X3) against *Effective Tax Rate* (Y) is of -0.345. This is show that there is very low negative correlation between *Return On Asset* (X3) against *Effective Tax Rate* (Y).
4. The size correlation between *Return On Asset* (X3) against *Effective Tax Rate* (Y) is of -0.307. This is show that there is very low negative correlation between *Return On Asset* (X3) against *Effective Tax Rate* (Y).

Coefficient Test Results Determination (R^2)

Analysis Coefficient Determination used for predict how much big contribution influence independent variable against variable dependent. Coefficient determination basically measure how much far model capabilities in to explain variation variable bound.

From table 8. Autocorrelation Results above, can known mark constants and coefficients regression so that formed company multiple linear regression as following :

Based on the test results above can known that :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{KD} &= R^2 \times 100\% \\ &= (0,530)^2 \times 100\% \\ &= 28.09\% \end{aligned}$$

Thus, obtained mark coefficient determination of 28.09 %, which indicates that *Net Profit Margin* (X1), *Debt to Equity Ratio* (X2), *Return On Assets* (X3), and *Current Ratio* (X4) give connection simultaneous by 28.09% against *Effective Tax Rate* (Y). This is show that still there is 71.91 % is influenced by other factors that can increase *Effective Tax Rate on Sub- Sector Companies Coal Mining* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2016-2023 apart from variable *Net Profit Margin*, *Debt to Equity Ratio*, *Return On Assets*, and *Current Ratio*.

Test Results Hypothesis

Hypothesis Testing used for know truth from suspicion temporary and is answer temporary as well as proof from research. Then from That is, a Partial Test (*T Test*) and a Simultaneous Test (*F Test*) were carried out.

Partial Test Results (*t-Test*)

T test partially performs testing to coefficient regression. This is done to know the level of significance of the role in a partial way between independent variable and variable dependent with the assumption of other independent variables that are considered constant. Test results Partial is as follows:

Based on Table 6. The multicollinearity test above, can obtained results t-test analysis as follows:

1. Testing Variables *Net Profit Margin* (X1)
 H_0 = *Net Profit Margin* no influential significant to *Effective Tax Rate*.
 H_1 = *Net Profit Margin* has an effect significant to *Effective Tax Rate*.
 Criteria used is as following :
 If $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$ then H_0 accepted



If $t_{hitung} \geq t_{tabel}$ then H_1 rejected

The level of significance (α) is 5% and the degree of freedom (db) = 51 ($n - k - 1$) is obtained mark $t_{tabel} = 2.00758$.

It is known Sig. value for influence *Net Profit Margin* (X1) against *Effective Tax Rate* (Y) is of $0.054 > 0.05$ and the value $t_{hitung} - 1.970 < t_{tabel} = 2.00758$, so it can be concluded that H_0 it is not rejected and H_1 rejected which means *Net Profit Margin* No influential significant to *Effective Tax Rate*.

2. Testing Variables *Debt to Equity Ratio* (X2)

H_0 = *Debt to Equity Ratio* no influential significant to *Effective Tax Rate*.

H_2 = *Debt to Equity Ratio* influential significant to *Effective Tax Rate*.

Criteria used is as following :

If $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$ then H_0 accepted

If $t_{hitung} \geq t_{tabel}$ then H_2 rejected

The level of significance (α) is 5% and the degree of freedom (db) = 51 ($n - k - 1$) is obtained mark $t_{tabel} = 2.00758$.

It is known Sig. value for influence *Debt to Equity Ratio* (X2) against *Effective Tax Rate* (Y) is of $0.172 > 0.05$ and the value $t_{hitung} - 1.384 < t_{tabel} = 2.00758$, so it can be concluded that H_0 it is not rejected and H_2 rejected which means *the Debt to Equity Ratio* no influential significant to *Effective Tax Rate*.

3. Testing Variables *Return On Assets* (X3)

H_0 = *Return On Asset* no influential significant to *Effective Tax Rate*.

H_3 = *Return On Asset* influential significant to *Effective Tax Rate*.

Criteria used is as following :

If $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$ then H_0 accepted

If $t_{hitung} \geq t_{tabel}$ then H_3 rejected

The level of significance (α) is 5% and the degree of freedom (db) = 51 ($n - k - 1$) is obtained mark $t_{tabel} = 2.00758$.

It is known Sig. value for influence *Return On Asset* (X3) against *Effective Tax Rate* (Y) is of $0.131 > 0.05$ and the value $t_{hitung} - 1.536 < t_{tabel} = 2.00758$, so it can be concluded that H_0 it is not rejected and H_3 rejected which means *Return On Asset* no influential significant to *Effective Tax Rate*.

4. Testing Variables *Current Ratio* (X4)

H_0 = *Current Ratio* no influential significant to *Effective Tax Rate*.

H_3 = *Current Ratio* influential significant to *Effective Tax Rate*.

Criteria used is as following :

If $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$ then H_0 accepted

If $t_{hitung} \geq t_{tabel}$ then H_3 rejected

The level of significance (α) is 5% and the degree of freedom (db) = 51 ($n - k - 1$) is obtained mark $t_{tabel} = 2.00758$.

It is known Sig. value for influence *Current Ratio* (X4) against *Effective Tax Rate* (Y) is of $0.003 < 0.05$ and the value $t_{hitung} - 3.110 > t_{tabel} = 2.00758$, so can concluded that H_0 rejected and H_3 accepted which means *Current Ratio* influential significant to *Current Ratio*.



Simultaneous Test Results (F Test)

In simultaneous testing will tested influence all independent variables together to independent variables. Here F test hypothesis in study this:

H_0 = There is no significant influence of *net profit margin*, *debt to equity ratio*, *return on assets*, or *current ratio* on *effective tax rate* in a simultaneous way.

H_5 = Net Profit Margin, Debt to Equity Ratio, Return on Assets, and Current Ratio significantly influence the Effective Tax Rate simultaneously.

If $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$ then H_0 rejected

If $F_{hitung} \leq F_{tabel}$ then H_5 accepted

Test Results Hypothesis in a way simultaneous is as follows:

Table 10. Simultaneous Test Results (F Test)

ANOVA ^a					
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
1	Regression	.704	4	.176	4.976
	Residual	1.804	51	.035	
	Total	2.508	55		

a. Dependent Variable: Effective Tax Rate

b. Predictors: (Constant), Current Ratio, Return On Asset, Net Profit Margin, Debt to Equity Ratio

Based on the data in table 10. above known mark significance for influence Net Profit Margin (X1), Debt to Equity Ratio (X2), Return On Assets (X3), and Current Ratio (X4) simultaneous to Effective Tax Rate (Y) is of 4,976 with a p-value (Sig.) 0.002 with $\alpha = 5\%$ and degrees freedom $V1 = 51$ ($n - k - 1$) and $V2 = 4$, then can obtained $F_{tabel} = 2.55$. Because the value $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$ ($4.976 > 2.55$) is H_0 rejected and H_5 accepted, meaning variable influence Net Profit Margin (X1), Debt to Equity Ratio (X2), Return On Assets (X3), and Current Ratio (X4) have an effect in a way simultaneous to Effective Tax Rate (Y).

4.2 Discussions

Study this aims to analyze factors that influence Effective Tax Rate, which consists of Net Profit Margin, Debt to Equity Ratio, Return on Asset, and Current Ratio in sub-sector companies Coal Mining listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2016 – 2023. Analysis tools used is analysis descriptive for know thesis mark independent from variables with carefully. While analysis verification for know how much strong influence variable free that is Net Profit Margin (X1), Debt to Equity Ratio (X2), Return On Assets (X3), and Current Ratio (X4) to Effective Tax Rate (Y). Based on results research that has been done on point previously so following discussion that can be writer describe.

Discussion of Research Results Analysis Statistics Descriptive

Following is results study analysis statistics descriptive for answer formulation problems raised:

Effective Tax Rate is the ratio of tax income paid by the company to income before tax from the acquisition income the company said. *Effective Tax Rate* this describes how much part of income must be paid by the company in the form of tax income and is often used to evaluate

Published by:



the level of burden taxes borne by the company, as well as to see whether the company is using avoidance strategies tax or planning aggressive taxation. Based on results research that has been done about variable *Effective Tax Rate* shows that minimum *Effective Tax Rate* happened at PT Harum Energy Tbk by 0.06 in 2020 and the value maximum happened at PT Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk of 0.48 in 2020. The average (*mean*) *Effective Tax Rate* of Sub-Sector Companies Coal Mining is 0.2675 and the standard deviation of 0.07554. Based on results research above, the average *Effective Tax Rate* of 0.2675 (26.75%) indicates that part big company in sample study show level avoidance sufficient tax high, because higher *Effective Tax Rate* low indicates that burden tax income paid more small compared to with income before tax. According to Rist (2014) proxy *Effective Tax Rate* rated become indicator level avoidance tax if its value approaching zero. The more low *Effective Tax Rate* owned company, then the more tall aggressiveness tax from company. Low *Effective Tax Rate* show burden tax income more small the amount compared to income before tax. In other words, this indicates existence practice avoidance taxes by companies, where management company using strategies to reduce obligation taxes that must be paid.

Net Profit Margin is one of the ratio profitability that measures how far a company produce profit after all costs, including taxes and interest, minus from its income. *Net Profit Margin* counted with share profit clean company with total company revenue, and the results show percentage from each unit of income converted become profit clean. Based on results research that has been done the minimum value of *Net Profit Margin* occurred at PT Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk by 0.03 in 2020 and the value the maximum that occurred at PT Harum Energy Tbk of 0.42 in 2022. The average (*mean*) of *Net Profit Margin in Sub Sector Companies Coal Mining* is 0.1664 and the standard deviation of 0.08890. This is indicates good result because of standard deviation is reflection of the average deviation from the *mean* data. Standard deviation can describe how much big data variation where if mark standard the deviation more small from *mean*, means mark *mean* can used as representation from overall data. With an average *Net Profit Margin* by 16.64%, companies in the sector this no too rely on high profit margins, but still enough efficient in produce profit clean. Visible variability through standard deviation also provides description that there is very efficient company in produce profit. Although there is variation, this data show that sector this relatively stable in matter profitability, with part big company own sufficient *Net Profit Margin* same and not experience very large fluctuations.

Debt to Equity Ratio is ratio used for measure level use of corporate debt in to finance his assets compared to with funds originating from from holder shares (*equity*). *Debt to Equity Ratio* counted with method divide the total debt of the company with total equity company so that will give description about how much big company depend on debt in structure financing them. Based on results research that has been done the minimum value of *Debt to Equity Ratio* occurred at PT Harum Energy Tbk by 0.10 in 2020, the value maximum *Debt to Equity Ratio* occurred at PT Toba Bara Sejahtera Tbk of 1.65 in 2020. The average (mean) of *Debt to Equity Ratio in Sub Sector Companies Coal Mining* in 2016-2023 amounted to 0.5566 with standard deviation *Debt to Equity Ratio* of 0.35134. Kasmir (2019) stated that the industry average for *Debt to Equity Ratio* is by 80%. In the table above average *Debt to Equity Ratio* of 0.5566 < 80% which means company the sample studied tend own level dependence to moderate and relative debt more low compared to the industry average. This is show that companies this more depend on equity than debt in to finance activity they, who can reduce risk finance related more debt obligations big.



Return On Asset is ratio finances used for measure ability company in produce profit clean relatively to total assets owned. *Return On Asset* show how much efficient company in use his assets for produce benefits and provide description about how much good company manage the assets he owns for produce profit. Based on results research that has been done show that minimum value of *Return On Asset* happened at PT Adaro Energy Tbk by 0.02 in 2020 and PT Toba Bara Sejahtra by 0.02 in 2023, the value maximum *Return On Asset* happened at PT Baramulti Success means Tbk of 0.59 in 2022. The average (*mean*) of *Return On Assets in Sub Sector Companies Coal Mining* in 2016-2023 amounted to 0.1616 with standard deviation *Return On Asset* of 0.11873. According to Cashmere (2018) standard industry *Return On Asset* company it is said good if capable reach above industry average value namely 30%. Based on the table above, the average value (*mean*) for *Sub- Sector Companies Coal Mining* of 0.1616 < 30% can interpreted that the sample being studied including in category companies that do not healthy because no can produce high profits. However, even though the average *Return On Asset* companies in *Sub Sector Coal Mining* amounted to 0.1616 (16.16%), which shows that companies in the sector this own level moderate profitability. Although mark *Return On Asset* this more low compared to figure 30%, thing this no direct show that company the no healthy. 16.16% is relative numbers good for sector mining which often faces challenge in matter costs and higher profit margins small compared to sector other. Then for conclude health company, need also look at other factors such as efficiency operational, structure costs, and market conditions in the sector the.

Current Ratio that is ratio finances used for measure ability company in fulfil obligation term in short (liability smoothly) with asset current owned. Ratio this give description about liquidity company, or how much fast company can change his assets to cash for pay debts that are due in time close. Based on results research that has been done *Current Ratio* minimum value happened at PT Harum Energy Tbk of 10.07 in 2020, the value maximum *Current Ratio* occurred at PT Toba Bara Sejahtra of 0.73 in 2020. The average (mean) of *Current Ratio* in *Sub Sector Companies Coal Mining* in 2016-2023 amounted to 2.7782 with standard deviation *Return On Asset* of 1.98763. According to (Kasmir, 2018) *Current Ratio* or ratio fluent is method for measure liquidity term short company with considering the available assets and liabilities. *Current Ratio* have standard 2:1 or 200% which means *Current Ratio* company more from 200% rated liquid, if not enough from 200% rated liquidity. The mean value of the *Current Ratio in Sub- Sector Companies Coal Mining* is 2.7782, which shows that companies in the sector this tend own sufficient liquidity good, because be on top standard ratio 2:1 (200%). Companies in the sector coal mining has excellent liquidity for fulfil obligation term short they.

Conclusion

Analysis descriptive to expose significant variation in performance finance sub sector company coal mining. Variable *Effective Tax Rate* (ETR) has an average value of 26.75%, which reflects a level of avoidance of sufficient tax high in some companies. *Net Profit Margin* (NPM) shows stability profitability, with an average of 16.64%. The average *debt-equity ratio* (DER) is at 55.66%, indicating a position less than ideal financial situation. *Return On Asset* (ROA) recorded an average of 16.16%, which indicates potential less than optimal finances, while *Current Ratio* (CR) has an average of 277.82%, indicating sufficient liquidity Good.

And there is a significant variation in the performance of finance sub-sector company coal mining in the period 2016-2023. The average value of every variable like *Net Profit Margin* (NPM), *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER), *Return On Assets* (ROA), and *Current Ratio* (CR), show the range that describes the characteristics of a management finance company. Normality test



with using the Smirnov test to obtain value $0.20 > 0.05$, which indicates that the data is normally distributed. The results of the analysis regression show that all variable independent own tolerance value > 0.10 , so regression free from multicollinearity. Heteroscedasticity test show that the data is free from problem heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation test results indicates that the model does not affected by autocorrelation.

The t-test results found that variable *Net Profit Margin* (NPM), *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER), and *Return On Assets* (ROA) do not influential significant to *Effective Tax Rate* (ETR). However, the variable *Current Ratio* (CR) is proven influential significant against ETR. The F test shows that in a way simultaneous, variable *Net Profit Margin*, *Debt to Equity Ratio*, *Return On Assets*, and *Current Ratio* influential to *Effective Tax Rate* with F value calculated 4.976, more big from the F table 2.55, so H5 is accepted. The findings of the R test found The R Square value is 28.09%, which indicates that influence variables the to *Effective Tax Rate* is by 28.09%, while the remaining 71.91% is influenced by other factors that are not investigated in study this.

Reference

- Andriani, NR et al. (2019). The Influence of *Return On Assets* (ROA), *Current Ratio* (CR), *Debt to Asset Ratio* (DAR) and *Capital Intensity* (CIR) on Aggressiveness Tax. *Journal Accounting*, 14(2), 46-59.
- Dewi, DR (2023). *Fundamental Tax Series: Provisions General and Tax Procedures (KUP) Understanding Comprehensive Based on Regulation Legislation Latest and Equipped with Example*. Sumedang : CV. Mega Press Nusantara.
- Fitria, A. (2024). *Textbook of Analysis Report Finance*. Purbalingga : CV. Malik Rizki Amanah.
- Firmansyah, AI, & Kasir. (2024). The Influence *Current Ratio*, *Capital Intensity Ratio*, and *Debt to Asset Ratio* Against *Effective Tax Rate* on Sub Sector Companies Pharmaceuticals Listed on the IDX in 2016-2023. *JEMSI (Journal of Economics, Management, and Accounting)*. *JEMSI (Journal of Economics, Management, and Accounting)*, 10 (4). 2574-2581. <https://doi.org/10.35870/jemsi.v10i4.2780>
- Ghozali, I. (2018). *Application Multivariate Analysis with IBM SPSS 25 Program*. Diponegoro University Publishing Agency : Semarang
- Hery. (2017). *Theory Accounting: Approaches Concept and Analysis*. Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia.
- Hoesada, J. (2020). *Theory Agency*. Jakarta: Maya KSAP Magazine.
- Kartika, S., & Ginting, W. (2024). The Influence of Electronic Tax Reporting, Tax Service Quality, and Taxpayer Awareness on Individual Taxpayer Compliance at the Majalaya Bandung Pratama Tax Office. *Co-Value Journal of Cooperative Economics and Entrepreneurship*, 14 (8), 1220–1238. <https://doi.org/10.59188/covalue.v14i8.4126>
- Kasir, Syarif, D. (2022). The Influence Leverage and Capital Intensity against Aggressiveness Tax on Chemical Sub- Sectors listed on the IDX. *Journal MEA Scientific (Management, Economics) and Accounting)*. 6(3), 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.31955/mea.v6i3.2594>
- Kasmir. (2016). *Analysis Report Finance*. Depok: PT. RajaGrafindo The land.
- Kasmir. (2018). *Analysis Report Finance*. Depok: PT. Raja Grafindo The land.



- Khatami, B, A. et al. (2021). Influence *Net Profit Margin, Current Ratio, and Capital Intensity Ratio To Tax Avoidance*. *Journal Scientific Pancasila Accounting*. 1(1), 63-76.
- Leksono, AW et al. (2019). The Influence of Company Size and Profitability To Aggressiveness Taxes on Manufacturing Companies Listed on the IDX Period 2013-2017. *Journal of Applied Business and Economics*, 5(4), 301-314.
- Ompusunggu, H. et al. (2021). *Management Finance*. Batam: Batam Publisher.
- Pebriani, R. & Kasir. (2024). *The influence of sales growth, fixed asset intensity, inventory intensity, and firm size on the cash Effective Tax Rate*. *Indonesia Auditing Research Journal*, 13 (2) (2024), pp. 82-95. <https://journals.iarn.or.id/index.php/ARJ/article/view/280>
- Rist, M., & Pizzica, A. J. (2014). *Financial Ratios for Executives*. California: Apres
- Robert. 2019. *Studi Kasus Desain & Metode*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Rosmawati, D., & Ginting, W. (2022). The Influence *Effective Tax Rate, Bonus Mechanism, Debt to Equity Ratio, and Exchange Rate on Transfer Pricing Decisions*. *Acman : Accounting and Management Journal*, 2(1), 51–65. <https://doi.org/10.55208/aj.v2i1.32>
- Saputri, CD, & Kasir. (2024). The Influence *Return on Assets, Debt to Equity Ratio and Capital Intensity Ratio on Tax Avoidance*. *JEMSI (Journal Economics, Management, and Accounting)*, 10 (4). 2684-2693. <https://doi.org/10.35870/jemsi.v10i4.2888>
- Sarwoasih, S. et al. (2018). Analysis Influence Profitability Liquidity and Company Growth Against Debt Policy and Its Impact Regarding Tax Rates Effective. *Journal Semarang University Scientific Journal*, 11(1), 1-18.
- Siswanto, E. (2021). *Management Textbook Basic Finance*. Malang: Publisher of State University of Malang.
- Sopiani, WN, & Syarif, D. (2024). The Influence Intensity Inventory, *Debt to Equity Ratio, Company Size, and Return On Assets against Effective Tax Rate in Manufacturing Companies sector Agriculture listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2016-2023 period*. *JEMSI (Journal Economics, Management, and Accounting)*. *JEMSI (Journal Economics, Management, and Accounting)*, 10(4). 2721-2731. <https://doi.org/10.35870/jemsi.v10i4.2897>
- Sugiyono, (2017). *Method Study Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D*. Bandung: CV. Alfabeta.
- Sugiyono. (2019). *Methods Study Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D*. Bandung: CV. Alfabeta.
- Surbakti, ISB & Febrianty, D. (2025). The Influence *Current Ratio, Return On Assets, Debt to Assets Ratio and Firm Size to Price to Book Value in Consumer Cyclical Companies in the Apparel and Luxury Goods Subsector Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2015-2023*. *Journal Economics, Management and Accounting*. 11(1), 291-301. <https://doi.org/10.35870/jemsi.v11i1.3617>
- Syarif, D. & Febriyanti, D. (2023) The Influence of NPM, ROA and EPS on Stock Prices of Manufacturing Companies Listed on the IDX (Case Study in the Sub- Sector Goods Consumption Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2013-2020), *JEMSI (Journal Economics, Management, and Accounting)*, 9(4), 1446-1454. <https://doi.org/10.35870/jemsi.v9i4.1357>



Wulandari, PY et al. (2019) The Influence of *Net Profit Margin*, Total Assets Turnover, and Equity Multiplier against Return On Equity in Food and Beverage Companies Listed on the IDX for the Period 2008-2010. *Journal Scientific ASSET*, 14(2), 145-151.

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

