

Analysis Financial Ratio To Asses The General Perfomance (Research In PT.Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna)

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to examine the financial performance PT. Kusumantara Graha Wijayatrisna based on industry standards. The instrument of data collection was documentation. Data used for ratio analyses were cooperative's financial statement for the period of 2017 until 2021. The data analysis method was a financial ratio enterprising solvency ratio, liquidity ratio, ratio of the activity and profitability. The results of the study ratio analysis was based on industry standards also indicated that the company financial performance was quite well. In this study PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna is included in the predicate quite well.

Keywords: Financial Ratio, Financial Perfomance, Financial Statement



INTRODUCTION

A measure often used in financial statement analysis is the ratio. A ratio is a number that indicates the relationship between an element using other relevant elements using financial statements. by using this method & technique we can find out the development of a company's shortcomings. In addition, financial analysis using ratios can also be used to forecast how strategic decisions can suggest the company's financial performance in the future. so that it will be decided whether the company's condition is good or bad later.

The impact of performance measurement must be sustainable in an effort to shape the restoration and improvement of services. The performance of financial management of a company similar to PT Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna is reflected in the financial statements prepared annually.

Analysis and interpretation of lap. keu is a process to help solve problems & at the same time answer problems that arise in a corporate organisation as well as organisations that do not aim to make a profit. Analysis & interpretation of financial statements means a sense that can be used to make a decision including plans - plans for company expansion, capital investment (investment), finding sources of company operations and others - others.

User understanding of financial statements will be a consideration in decision making. For this reason, it is necessary for financial statement analysis to be a tool in simplifying the data presented in the financial statements so that it becomes simpler for those who read and need financial gossip to understand the financial performance of PT Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna When measured using liquidity ratios, activity ratios, solvency ratios, and profitability ratios.

THEORETICAL STUDIES

Lap. Keu is the primary source of issues in order to find out the state of the company, both wealth, debt - debt, capital & activities and the development of its operations, especially for interested parties in the company.

In the book Introduction to Accounting, it is stated that financial statements are the result of the accounting information system, being the main report presented to decision makers outside the company which contains information on the discourse of the company's financial conditions and the discourse on the amount of profit obtained (Son Haji, 2002: 35).

From some of these opinions, we can draw a conclusion that financial statement analysis means a struggle to assess the company's operational activities in a financial statement which is then assessed & from the results of the assessment, an issue will be generated regarding financial conditions and performance in the past period, as well as in the next period.

The methods & techniques used for analysis (senses of analysis) are used to measure the correlation of accounts contained in financial statements, so that changes from the period are known for one company, or compared using other comparative tools, for example compared using financial statements.

Analytical techniques mean to simplify the data as a result of which it is better understood. Initially the analyst collects the expected data, then analyses & interprets. To be able to understand clearly & surely about the company's financial performance, financial ratio analysis can provide a fairly clear understanding because this ratio is designed according to the Financial statement that has been presented in the exclusive period. the results of these ratios convey an understanding to the company's parties regarding the illustration and development of the company's financial performance. Using such an analysis of financial statements can be used to determine the development of the company by comparing the ratio of the company from one period to another as a result of which the company's financial performance can be known.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study using quantitative narrative methods, namely based on calculations to determine the level of liquidity, solvency, activities & profitability and become the basis for decision making. the gossip is in the form of financial statements that are analysed with financial indicators to receive news for the future development of the company.

This study uses secondary data origin, namely. H. cooking data comes from primary data support research. Secondary data is data obtained exclusively that has been processed by the company. the information was obtained from the company's published financial statements, including balance sheets and profit and loss statements. Collection of relevant, accurate & reliable data. The methods used include:

A. Observation

The author makes observations by personally going to the field & taking notes on what is important when dealing with the object of research. Observation aims to observe field conditions or company conditions personally. & whether the conditions in the company already reflect good performance conditions or not.

B. Documentation

The documentation method is a data collection method that collects the necessary information. At the data documentation stage, researchers received a report on the financial status & profit for 2017-2021 to calculate the report analysis & find out the real state of the company.

C. Interview

The interview method is to check directly with the source. The interview itself was conducted by researchers with managers, especially the finance department, to find out what obstacles the company faced in 2017-2021.

RESEARCH RESULTS & DISCUSSION

PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna is a housing/development & construction company. One of the works & property of PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna is "Kusuma Villa Agro", Taman Kusuma, Villa Edelweiss, Pesanggrahan Kusuma Cluster 1 - 3, Kusuma Pine, Kusuma Estate, Bukit Kusuma & Pesanggrahan Kusuma Cluster 4. In accordance with the name of the type & shape of the building that synergies provide a cool & natural atmosphere of lush mountains.

This ratio is an indicator that indicates the company's ability to meet its short-term financial obligations perfectly in time. The ratios included in this liquidity ratio is:

Current Rasio atau rasio lancar

| Tahun | Aktiva Lancar | Hutang Lancar | Hasil Rasio Lancar | Standar Industri | Kinerja |
|-------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|---------|
| 2017 | 10.898.427.467 | 12.660.832.668 | 0,86 | 2 kali | Ilikuid |
| 2018 | 9.122.027.359 | 11.497.799.516 | 0,79 | 2 kali | Ilikuid |
| 2019 | 16.639.768.346 | 26.878.563.894 | 0,62 | 2 kali | Ilikuid |
| 2020 | 1.218.267.247 | 10.704.012.613 | 0,11 | 2 kali | Ilikuid |
| 2021 | 1.087.577.421 | 12.552.646.943 | 0,09 | 2 kali | Ilikuid |

Calculation of current ratio PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna showed 0.86 times in 2017. in 2018, the ratio fell to 0.79 times, but in 2019 it fell as 0.62 times. in 2020 it decreased to 0.11 times & in 2021 to 0.09 times. This is because the value of current assets and the value of current liabilities decreased in the period 2017-2021. based on the current ratio of PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna for the period 2017-2021 is in an illiquid state based on the total value of current assets & current liabilities, because the value of current assets fluctuates. from 2017 to 2021, the value of current assets was smaller than the value of current liabilities, as a result of which current assets could not pay or guarantee current liabilities. however, given the raw industry PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna on illiquid terms because the average homogeneous current ratio is still below the set standard

Quick Rasio atau Rasio cepat

| Tahun | Aktiva-Persediaan | Hutang Lancar | Hasil Rasio Cepat | Standar Industri | Kriteria |
|-------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------|
| 2017 | 16,262,422,577 | 12,660,832,668 | 1.28 | 1,5 kali | Ilikuid |
| 2018 | 16,767,658,340 | 11,497,799,516 | 1.46 | 1,5 kali | Ilikuid |
| 2019 | 40,244,542,744 | 26,878,563,894 | 1.50 | 1,5 kali | Likuid |
| 2020 | 19,448,152,846 | 10,704,012,613 | 1.82 | 1,5 kali | Likuid |
| 2021 | 21,008,675,794 | 12,552,646,943 | 1.67 | 1,5 kali | Likuid |

Calculation of the quick Ratio. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna shows there are ups and downs between 2017 & 2021. In 2020, PT has a Quick Ratio. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna in 2018 was 1.46 times but in 2020 it was 1.82 times, in 2021 it dropped back to 1.67 times. In 2017-2020, the first increase was 1.28 times, in 2018 it grew to 1.46 times & in 2019 to 1.50 times. & 2020 - 1.82. Quick link PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna for 2017-2021 looking at the combined value of excess inventories & current liabilities, they are in a liquid state because current assets minus inventories are usually greater than the value of current liabilities. This means that the company is quite capable of paying its short-term debt at maturity, or if you look at the industry standard Quick Ratio PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna is already liquid because it exceeds industry standards.

Cash Rasio atau Rasio Kas

| Tahun | Kas & Bank | Hutang Lancar | Hasil | Standar Industri | Kriteria |
|-------|----------------|----------------|-------|------------------|----------|
| 2017 | 3,184,213,392 | 12,660,832,668 | 25% | 50% | Ilikuid |
| 2018 | 3,654,228,800 | 11,497,799,516 | 32% | 50% | Ilikuid |
| 2019 | 13,602,276,517 | 26,878,563,894 | 51% | 50% | Likuid |
| 2020 | 71,130,204 | 10,704,012,613 | 10% | 50% | Ilikuid |
| 2021 | 138,124,859 | 12,552,646,943 | 10% | 50% | Ilikuid |

Calculation of cash ratio PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna pointed out that between 2017 & 2021 there were ups and downs. In 2017 the liquidity ratio amounted to 25%, in 2018 it rose to 32%. In 2019 it rose to 51 percent, in 2020 it fell to 10 percent & in 2021 to 10 percent. This is because the value of cash & value of current liabilities in the period 2017-2021 is different. pt. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna period 2017-2021 Total cash value & current debt value shows that the company is still illiquid because the cash value is smaller than the cash value. the value of short-term debt is the same if the industry standard, although the year 2019 exceeded.

Activity Ratio

| Tahun | Penjualan | Persediaan | Hasil | Standar Industri | Kriteria |
|-------|----------------|---------------|-------|------------------|-------------|
| 2017 | 41,027,958,520 | 7,714,216,092 | 5.32 | 20 kali | Kurang baik |
| 2018 | 14,034,606,240 | 5,467,800,577 | 2.57 | 20 kali | Kurang baik |
| 2019 | 27,125,200,000 | 3,037,493,849 | 8.93 | 20 kali | Kurang baik |
| 2020 | 5,816,914,000 | 1,218,267,247 | 4.77 | 20 kali | Kurang baik |
| 2021 | 2,362,069,000 | 949,454,784 | 2.49 | 20 kali | Kurang baik |

The calculation of inventory turnover of PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna revealed that the relationship fluctuated between 2017 & 2021. In 2017, the inventory turnover ratio of PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna was 5.32 times, in 2018 it

decreased to 2.57 times. In 2019 it rose to 8.93 times, in 2020 it fell to 4.77 times & 2021 it fell 2.49 times. This is because the value of inventory & sales of different companies. Inventory level of PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna for the period 2017-2021 industry standards indicate that management cannot control the stock used for operational activities.

Fixed Asset Turn Over atau Perputaran Aktiva Tetap

| Tahun | Penjualan | Aktiva Tetap | Hasil | Standar Industri | Kriteria |
|-------|----------------|----------------|-------|------------------|-------------|
| 2017 | 41,027,958,520 | 12,072,207,482 | 3.40 | 5 kali | Kurang baik |
| 2018 | 14,034,606,240 | 11,750,489,163 | 1.19 | 5 kali | Kurang baik |
| 2019 | 27,125,200,000 | 750,422,808 | 36.15 | 5 kali | Baik |
| 2020 | 5,816,914,000 | 2,478,546,192 | 2.35 | 5 kali | Kurang baik |
| 2021 | 2,362,069,000 | 2,275,458,063 | 1.04 | 5 kali | Kurang baik |

Results of analysis calculation of total turnover of fixed assets of PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna shared that in 2017-2021 the ratio fluctuated. In 2017 the company's fixed asset turnover ratio is three,40 times. in 2018 it fell as 1.19 times. In 2019 it rose to 36.15 times, in 2020 it fell to two,35 times in 2021 and 1.04 times. This was because the value of permanent assets increased and decreased every year and the company's sales experienced ups and downs. Fixed investment turnover ratio PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna for 2017 to 2021 from an industry standard perspective said that the company was less efficient because every year there was a decline except 2021 which showed an increase. therefore, the ups and downs can suggest rupiah sales obtained from each rupiah invested in fixed assets.

Rasio Solvabilitas (Rasio Leverage)

This ratio describes the financial risk that will be received by the company due to the use of debt elements in the company's odal structure. In addition, this ratio is an indicator that describes the company's ability to meet its financial obligations, both short-term and long-term.

Debt to Capital Rasio

| Tahun | Total hutang | Total Aktiva | Hasil | Standar Industri | Kriteria |
|-------|----------------|----------------|--------|------------------|----------|
| 2017 | 12,660,832,668 | 23,976,638,669 | 52.80% | 35% | Solvabel |
| 2018 | 11,497,799,516 | 22,235,458,917 | 51.71% | 35% | Solvabel |
| 2019 | 26,878,563,894 | 43,282,036,593 | 62.10% | 35% | Solvabel |
| 2020 | 10,704,012,613 | 20,666,420,093 | 51.79% | 35% | Solvabel |
| 2021 | 12,552,646,943 | 21,958,130,578 | 57.17% | 35% | Solvabel |

The result will be the calculation of total debt to capital ratio PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna shared that in 2017 to 2021 there was an increase and decrease. In 2017, the total debt to capital ratio of PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna showed 52.80%, but in 2018 it fell as 51.71%. In 2019 it increased to 62.10%, then in 2020 it fell back to 51.79%, and in 2021 it rose to 57.17%. This was due to the value of total assets and total debt decreased and increased every year. Total debt to capital ratio PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna for the period 2017 to 2021 can be seen from the value of total assets and total debt and observed from the industrial standard of PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna 2017-2021 explained that solvabel because it exceeds the standard set is pen&aan using debt despite increasing and decreasing, still exceeding the standard, it is said to be solvable.

Debt to Equity Rasio

| Tahun | Total hutang | Modal | Hasil | Standar Industri | Kriteria |
|-------|----------------|----------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| 2017 | 12,660,832,668 | 11,315,806,001 | 111.89 % | 80% | Solvabel |
| 2018 | 11,497,799,516 | 10,737,659,401 | 107.08 % | 80% | Solvabel |
| 2019 | 26,878,563,894 | 16,403,472,699 | 163.86 % | 80% | Solvabel |
| 2020 | 10,704,012,613 | 9,962,407,479 | 107.44 % | 80% | Solvabel |
| 2021 | 12,552,646,943 | 9,405,483,634 | 133.46 % | 80% | Solvabel |

The total debt to equity ratio. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna shared that in 2017-2021 there was an increase & decrease. Year 2017 total debt to equity ratio PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna was 111.89%, but in 2018 it dropped to 107.08%. In 2019 it rose by 163.86%, in 2020 it fell as 107.44% and in 2021 it rose again by 133.46%. Total debt to equity ratio PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna period 2017 to 2021 observed the origin of the total value of debt and equity and industry standards provide that the financial condition is solvable because the total debt is smaller than the Capital owned by the company. Therefore, own capital cannot be a guarantee to pay debts and is still called not good because it is above the industry average.

Rasio Profitabilitas

This ratio is an indicator that gives how much the company is able to make a profit both in relation to sales, assets and profits for its own capital.

| Tahun | Untung Kotor | Penjualan | Hasil | Standar Industri | Kriteria |
|-------|---------------|----------------|---------|------------------|----------------|
| 2017 | 7,753,290,338 | 41,027,958,520 | 18.90 % | 30% | Kurang efektif |
| 2018 | 6,134,619,110 | 14,034,606,240 | 43.71 % | 30% | Efektif |
| 2019 | 4,512,107,746 | 27,125,200,000 | 16.63 % | 30% | Kurang efektif |
| 2020 | 2,849,422,909 | 5,816,914,000 | 48.99 % | 30% | Efektif |
| 2021 | 1,687,788,019 | 2,362,069,000 | 71.45 % | 30% | Efektif |

Calculation of gross profit margin PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna pointed out that in 2017 to 2021 the ratio fluctuated. Year 2017 gross profit margin PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna is 18.90%, then in 2018 it rose to 43.71%. In 2019 it fell to 16.63%, but in 2020 it rose to 48.99%. In 2021, it increased to 71.45%. This is because the value of gross profit and the value of the company fluctuates. Gross profit margin ratio PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna period 2017 to 2021 based on industry standards indicates that the company is said to be efficient in controlling cost of goods or production costs because it exceeds industry standards.

Net Profit Margin

| Tahun | Untung Bersih | Penjualan | Hasil | Standar Industri | Kriteria |
|-------|---------------|----------------|--------|------------------|----------------|
| 2017 | 1,143,831,533 | 41,027,958,520 | 27,9% | 20% | Efektif |
| 2018 | 251,609,674 | 14,034,606,240 | 17,9% | 20% | Kurang Efektif |
| 2019 | 8,584,198,749 | 27,125,200,000 | 31,65% | 20% | Efektif |
| 2020 | 37,933,272 | 5,816,914,000 | 65% | 20% | Efektif |
| 2021 | 1,731,830 | 2,362,069,000 | 7% | 20% | Kurang Efektif |

Net profit margin calculation results PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna pointed out that in 2017 to 2021 the ratio increased and decreased. Year 2017 net profit margin of PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna is 27.9%, in 2018 it decreased as 17.9% & in 2019 it was higher to 31.65%, but in 2020 it was higher to 65%, but in 2021 it decreased to 7%. This is because the hygienic profit value fluctuates and the sales value decreases every year, even though the sales value in 2019 increases. Net profit margin PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna period 2017-2021 seen from industry standards indicates that the company is relatively capable of generating operating profits efficiently because the percentage of NPM is above industry standards, except in 2021 Net Profit Margin decreased which was below industry standards.

Return On Investment (ROI)

| Tahun | Untung Bersih | Total Aktiva | Hasil | Standar Industri | Kriteria |
|-------|---------------|----------------|----------|------------------|----------------|
| 2017 | 1,143,831,533 | 23,976,638,669 | 4.77 % | 40% | Kurang Efektif |
| 2018 | 251,609,674 | 22,235,458,917 | 1.13 % | 40% | Kurang Efektif |
| 2019 | 8,584,198,749 | 43,282,036,593 | 19.83 % | 40% | Kurang Efektif |
| 2020 | 37,933,272 | 20,666,420,093 | 0.18 % | 40% | Kurang Efektif |
| 2021 | 1,731,830 | 21,958,130,578 | 0.0079 % | 40% | Kurang Efektif |

Calculation of return on investment PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna described that in 2017 to 2021 the ratio fluctuated. The ability of capital invested in an asset to make a profit or hygienic Profit after taxes represents a loss. in 2017 it was

4.77% but in 2018 there was a decrease of 1.13%. in 2019 it was higher by 19.83% & in 2020 there was a decrease of 0.18%, and in 2021 by 0.0079%. This is due to the increase in the productivity of the company and the A & ya increase derived from the A&ya invested is supported using the A & ya gross profit of the company which is still not efficient. This is because the number of percentages is still below or less the origin of the standard homogeneous average set

Return On Equity (ROE)

| Tahun | Untung bersih | Modal | Hasil | Standar Industri | Kriteria |
|-------|---------------|-------------|---------|------------------|----------------|
| 2017 | 1,143,831,533 | 500,000,000 | 228.8 % | 40% | Efektif |
| 2018 | 251,609,674 | 500,000,000 | 50.3 % | 40% | Efektif |
| 2019 | 8,584,198,749 | 150,000,000 | 5,72% | 40% | Kurang Efektif |
| 2020 | 37,933,272 | 500,000,000 | 7.6 % | 40% | Kurang Efektif |
| 2021 | 1,731,830 | 500,000,000 | 0.3 % | 40% | Kurang Efektif |

Return on equity of PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna showed that in 2017 to 2021 the ratio fluctuated. In 2017 ROE PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna was 228.8%, while that of 2018 was down as 50.3%. In 2019 it fell to five.72%, but in 2020 it fell back to 7.6%. In 2021 it fell to 0.3 %. This is because the value of net profit has fluctuated and the company's equity value tends to be stable every year. ROE PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna period 2017 to 2021 in terms of industry standards provides that the income (income) available to company owners (shareholders) for the capital they invest in the company is still not efficient caused by the amount of percentage is still below or less than the average standard origin that is set.

Recapitulation Of Financial Statement Analysis Results

To obtain the average financial performance results of PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna during the period 2017-2021 based on industry standards, the following table shows the number of values obtained for each ratio for 5 years:

| No. | Jenis Rasio | Rata-rata rasio periode 2017-2021 | Standar Industri | Kriteria | Kinerja |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Rasio Likuiditas | | | | | |
| 1 | Rasio Lancar | 0.494 | 2 kali | Ilikuid | Kurang Baik |
| 2 | Rasio Cepat | 1.546 | 1,5 kali | Likuid | Baik |
| 3 | Rasio Kas | 25.6 | 50% | Ilikuid | Kurang Baik |
| Rasio Aktivitas | | | | | |
| 1 | Inventory Turnover | 4.816 | 20 kali | Kurang Baik | Kurang Baik |
| 2 | Fixed Asset Turnover | 8.826 | 5 kali | Baik | Baik |

| Rasio Solvabilitas | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----|----------------|-------------|
| 1 | Debt to Capital Rasio | 55.114 | 35% | Solvable | Baik |
| 2 | Debt to Equity Rasio | 124.746 | 80% | Solvable | Baik |
| Rasio Profitabilitas | | | | | |
| 1 | Gross Profit Margin | 39.936 | 30% | Efektif | Baik |
| 2 | Net Profit Margin | 29.89 | 20% | Efektif | Baik |
| 3 | ROI | 5.184 | 40% | Kurang Efektif | Kurang Baik |
| 4 | ROE | 58.544 | 40% | Efektif | Baik |

CONCLUSION

In accordance with the research that has been done by researchers to see the performance of the company using financial statement analysis which consists of liquidity ratios, solvency ratios, activity ratios, and profitability ratios in PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna bahu Industri during 2017 to 2021, it can be concluded that the performance of PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna from 2017 to 2021 has experienced fluctuating changes.

PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna as a whole experienced a fairly good condition in financial performance because all ratio calculations have not met the industry standards set. Long term debt to equity ratio in good condition & receivables turnover works well due to working capital invested in low receivables that can categorize effectively, & permanent asset turnover uses its assets effectively to increase income. The ability to make a profit is in poor condition because it is below the standard ratio even though the available earning ability of the capital they invest in the company is still not efficient.

Based on the recapitulation of the results of the analysis of financial ratios that have been discussed earlier the author, it appears that the financial performance of PT. Kusumantara Graha Jayatrisna experienced a fairly good condition because it has a good average ratio to meet industry standards.

Advice

According to the conclusion that the author has described, the author conveys 2 suggestions as consideration for interested parties. The suggestions mentioned are as follows:

1. Management should pay more attention to the company's financial performance that is not satisfactory, so that it can improve the performance of companies that have not met the standards that have been affected even though there are some performance that is said to be able to meet the company's financial performance.
2. Companies are required to always raise their financial performance. Good financial performance can attract investors to invest or invest in the company.

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