



FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS AND PERFORMANCE OPTIMIZATION AT THE OFFICE OF PT PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA MEDAN IV FOR 2018 - 2022

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ABSTRACT *PT Perkebunan Nusantara IV or commonly abbreviated as PTPN IV, is a subsidiary of PTPN III engaged in the agro-industry of palm oil and tea. The purpose of this study is to assess the optimization of the company's financial performance using the Current Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio, Return On Equity and Total Assets Turn Over. This type of research is descriptive quantitative research using seunder data. The results of the analysis using Current Rsto found that the average value was 119%, but in 2018-2020 it decreased or was in a bad condition, while in 2021-2022 it increased and was in very good condition. The Debt to Equity Ratio in 2018-2022 is very good with an average value of 128%. Return On Equity in an unfavorable condition, namely in 2018-2022 obtained an average value of 21%. Total Assets Turn Over is in excellent condition with an average value of 2.40 times.*

Keywords : *Financial Statement Analysis, Financial Performance*

ABSTRAK PT Perkebunan Nusantara IV atau biasa disingkat PTPN IV merupakan anak perusahaan PTPN III yang bergerak di bidang agroindustri kelapa sawit dan teh. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menilai optimalisasi kinerja keuangan perusahaan dengan menggunakan Current Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio, Return On Equity dan Total Assets Turn Over. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan menggunakan data seunder. Hasil analisis menggunakan Current Rsto diperoleh nilai rata-rata sebesar 119%, namun pada tahun 2018-2020 mengalami penurunan atau dalam kondisi buruk, sedangkan pada tahun 2021-2022 meningkat dan dalam kondisi sangat baik. Debt to Equity Ratio pada tahun 2018-2022 sangat baik dengan nilai rata-rata sebesar 128%. Return On Equity dalam kondisi kurang baik yaitu pada tahun 2018-2022 memperoleh nilai rata-rata sebesar 21%. Total Assets Turn Over dalam kondisi sangat baik dengan nilai rata-rata sebesar 2,40 kali.

Kata Kunci : Analisis Laporan Keuangan, Kinerja Keuangan

INTRODUCTION

In carrying out business activities in the company has several goals that will be achieved both from the owner and management. The main goal of the company is to have an optimal profit on the business it is running. The reason is because every business owner will want their capital back, in addition to the capital that has been invested provides results so that it can increase capital that becomes a new investment for the prosperity of the company and is beneficial for the owner and all employees. Company owners also certainly want a business to run sustainably, not just a few periods.

The owner's expectation, of course, is that the business that is run will grow and have a better career path.

A business that is run in addition to providing benefits for the owner, management, and employees can of course also contribute benefits to the community. The existence of companies engaged in an environment can encourage the creation of new jobs. On the other hand, it can also provide benefits for the government because it can reduce the number of unemployed people and open job opportunities for the surrounding community.

The achievement of this main goal certainly cannot be separated from the performance of company management who are able to make proper and accurate planning. Business owners and management must be able to know and manage any money that enters and goes out for all company operations in a certain period. Owners and management can also monitor every business development that is being run, this company must compile records, books, and reports on all business activities. Records, bookkeeping, and reports made can be compiled in a certain period (Arin, 2022).

The tools that can be used to monitor and find out the condition of the company's financial performance in a certain period can use financial statements. Financial statements are a final product of the stages of recording and summarizing data on the entry and exit of company finances in running a business. Accountants have an important role in regulating the condition of financial statements and are expected to be able to organize business financial transactions to produce financial statements that can be analyzed and interpreted for the benefit of parties in need. Financial performance can be defined as a description of the economic results that can be achieved by the company in a certain period through the company's operational activities to generate optimal profits.

Financial statement analysis is basically the authority of the company's management so that it is expected that the financial statements can provide some information about the company both weaknesses and strengths in certain periods which will then be maintained or reevaluated (Erica, 2018). In analyzing financial statements, of course, it has a basic measure that is usually often used, namely financial ratios. Financial ratios that are generally used in measuring company performance are liquidity ratios, solvency ratios, activity ratios, and profitability ratios (Dewi, 2017).

This research was conducted at PT Perebunana Nusantara IV Medan which is a company engaged in agro-industrial business. PTPN IV seeks plantations and processing of oil palm and tea commodities which include processing areas and crops, seed gardens and maintenance of producing crops, processing commodities into raw materials for various industries, marketing of commodities produced and other supporting activities. PTPN IV has 30 Business Units that manage Oil Palm cultivation and 1 Business Unit that manages Tea cultivation and 1 Palm Plasma Plantation Unit, as well as 1 Workshop Business Unit (PMT Dolok Ilir) spread across 9 regencies, namely Langkat, Deli Serdang, Serdang Bedagai, Simalungun, Asahan, Labuhan Batu, Padang Lawas, Batubara and Mandailing Natal. Based on the background of the above problems, research was conducted with the aim of analyzing the financial performance of PT Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan in 2018-2022 in terms of the ratio of Current Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), Return On Equity (ROE), and Total Assets Turnover (TATO)

LITERATURE REVIEW

Financial Statements

Financial statements are part of the financial reporting process, both inflows and outflows of the use of sources of funds carried out to meet the needs and productivity of a company. Looking at financial statements means looking at the condition of the company's financial performance in terms of managing funds and sources of funds and managing management . The financial statements contain balance sheets, income statements, statements of changes in capital, statements of notes to financial statements. and cash statements.

The definition of financial statements according to the Indonesian Institute of Accountants in Financial Accounting Standards PSAK No. 1 (2017: 09) explains that "Financial Statements are a structured presentation of the financial position and financial performance of an entity". In this case, it is also explained that there are several purposes why companies must prepare financial statements, namely to be able to see an overview of information about the financial position, financial performance, and cash flow of entities that will have benefits for users of financial statements which will later be a reference in making decisions. In addition, financial statements can also provide results that can be accounted for by management for the management of the resources entrusted to them. In order for these objectives to be achieved properly, the financial statements present several components that contain information about the entity which includes assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses, contributions, and cash flows (Hamzah & Sumiati, 2020).

Company Performance

Financial performance can be defined as a description of the economic results that can be achieved by the company in a certain period through the company's operational activities to generate optimal profits. Financial performance is a picture of the finances achieved in the company. The two understandings above about financial performance can be concluded that financial performance is a picture of the company's achievements that can see the company's financial health condition in a certain period. Financial performance can cover various aspects, including the collection of funds and the distribution of company funds whose data is calculated with financial ratios.

Financial performance provides results that can be used as a reference for company considerations in evaluating management performance. Financial performance can explain the extent to which the company can survive by managing existing sources of funds and assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of the financial level in order to achieve the company's goal of obtaining profits. Conversely, financial performance can also see how much the level of loss and not achieving a company's target in managing existing sources of funds. This will certainly be something that can be learned by the management for the coming period (Arin, 2022)

So, from some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that the company's financial performance is a description of the results of many decisions made continuously by management to achieve certain goals effectively and efficiently and to see the ability or achievement achieved in carrying out a certain activity within a certain period of time (Erlina, 2013) .

Financial Statement Analysis

Financial Statement Analysis is the process of decomposing information related to the arrangement of financial statement items into more general and pursued information so that the relationship between each financial statement item can be seen significantly. For users of financial

statements, of course, they will assess and analyze the company's financial position and the extent to which the company's financial performance has been achieved, therefore the preparation of financial statement analysis is important for the company concerned. Basically, financial statement analysis is carried out to see the level of profitability (profit), the level of risk, the level of financial health, and the level of management of company funds. (Arin, 2022).

Financial statement analysis needs to be done carefully using the right analytical methods and techniques to make the right decisions. The financial performance of a company is very beneficial for various parties (stakeholders) such as investors, creditors, analysts, financial consultants, brokers, government, and management itself. There are several definitions of financial statement analysis according to experts as follows: According to Harjito and Martono (2011: 51), financial statement analysis is an analysis of the financial condition of a company involving balance sheets and profit and loss. According to Harahap (2011: 190), financial statement analysis means decomposing financial statement items into smaller units of information and seeing their significant or meaningful relationships with one another both between quantitative and non-quantitative data with the aim of knowing conditions deeper finance which is very important in the process of making the right decisions (Petty, 2022).

Based on the opinions by some of the experts above, it can be concluded that financial statement analysis is to describe financial statement items involving balance sheets and profit and loss to obtain deeper information on the financial condition of a company which is very important in the process of making the right decisions. (Petty, 2022)

Financial Performance Analysis

Financial Ratio Analysis is a movement to think of numbers in the fiscal summary by distributing one number with another, so that correlations can be made between several different places in one financial statement or between places between fiscal sections. as numbers in a certain period (Hariany, 2023). Ratio analysis is an analytical tool that connects mathematically between items in the company's financial statements so that it can interpret a company's financial condition or condition so that it can help in making effective decisions related to company targets. (Ninuk, 2020)

In measuring the company's financial performance (Financial Performance) must be possible by utilizing several strategies to ensure financial ratios to the company's Budget report, where each financial ratio has certain reasons, uses, and implications that can be described with the company. Corporate boards that can be used in deciding and deciding and strategizing companies.

Weston revealed that the types of Financial Ratio Checks are as follows:

- Liquidity Ratio
- Solvency Ratio
- Activity Ratio
- Profitability Ratio
- Growth Ratio
- Assessment Ratio.

James states that the types of financial ratios are as follows:

- Liquidity Ratio
- Effect of Ratio
- Inclusion Ratio

- Action Ratio
- Benefit Ratio (Productivity Ratio). (Hariany, 2023)

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used in this study is descriptive quantitative research with the use of secondary data, namely data that has been collected by data collection institutions and published to the data user community. The secondary data source in this study comes from PT Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan in the form of financial statements for the period 2018 to 2022. The ratio analysis formula used in this study is as follows:

Current Ratio (Rasio Lancar)

(Siti, 2023) Current Ratio is a comparison between the amount of current assets and current debt used to measure the company's ability to meet short-term obligations or current debt that will soon mature. Current Ratio Formula:

Debt To Equity Ratio (DER)

(Siti, 2023) DER is a ratio used to measure total debt and capital. This ratio is used to determine the amount of money borrowed from the owner of the company by the borrower (creditor) or the amount of own capital used as debt collateral. DER formula:

Return On Equity (ROE)

(Siti, 2023) ROE is a company's ability to use its own capital effectively by measuring net profit after tax with its own capital. ROE Formula

Total Assets Turn Over (TATO)

(Siti, 2023) TATO is a ratio used to determine the amount of revenue generated by each rupiah asset and the turnover of all assets owned by the company. TATO Formula :

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Financial Condition and Calculation of PT Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan Ratio for the 2018-2022 Period

The results of this financial ratio are used to assess management performance in a period whether it reaches the targets that have been set.

1. Current Ratio

This ratio is used in measuring the ability when billed in full, the corporation will pay all short-term commitments or debts that will soon mature. PT Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan has an increased and decreased liquidity ratio. In 2018-2020 tends to be hypothetical and has a liquidity ratio below one or 100% and it can be said that the company's liquidity is not good. Then in the 2021-2022 period, there is an increase or increase in liquidity above one or 100% so that it can be said that the company is in good condition or liquid.

2. Debt To Equity Ratio (DER)

This ratio is the debt to equity assessment ratio. For the ratio used in determining how many rupiah of own capital is used as debt collateral. The solvency ratio of PT Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan is quite high. If the industry average ratio is 80%, while the average is 128%, this can be said to be very good. But it should be noted that the value of the ratio in 2018

and 2021 is getting higher, meaning that the debt owned by the company is higher than its own capital.

3. Return On Equity Ratio (ROE)

A company's return on equity shows how much it uses its ability to generate a return on equity through its financial resources. The profitability ratio owned through Return On Equity shows that the company tends to experience ups and downs even though the company's ability to generate profits is still very low, but the results of achieving financial performance in 2021 have experienced a significant increase. The average ROE in this calculation is 21% and when compared to the industry average standard of 40%, the company is below the industry average standard so that the company is in a bad condition, so the company should be able to maximize the return on capital turnover to obtain laba so that the company is in a strong position to maintain its profits.

4. Total Asset Turn Over (TATO)

This ratio is to calculate the amount of sales generated from each rupiah of assets and is a ratio used to calculate the turnover of all company assets. The activity ratio appointed by TATO at PT Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan shows a very good financial performance of 2.40 times, this is because the company is able to optimize its assets effectively to generate sales.

KCONCLUSION

Based on the Liquidity Ratio, CR shows that in 2018-2022 the average value was 119%, this shows that the company has enough ability to pay off its short-term obligations within 1 year. Based on the Solvency Ratio seen from DER shows the results that in 2018-2022 the average value was 128%, above the industry standard so it is categorized as good, this shows that the company's operational activities are funded by funds from outside the company (debt). Based on the Profitability Ratio seen from ROE shows the results that in 2018-2022 the average value was 21%, which is below industry standards so it is categorized as not good, this shows that the company has not used its full permanent asset capacity properly. Based on the Activity Ratio seen from TATO shows the results that in 2018-2022 the average value of 2.40 times, is above the industry standard so it is categorized as very good, this shows the company is capable to optimize the management of its assets to the maximum.

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