



## Analisis Laporan Keuangan Untuk Menilai Kinerja Keuangan Di PT Sucofindo Medan Periode 2019-2020

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*Abstract* To measure the company's ability to generate profits, it can be seen from profitability ratio or profitability of the enterprise. The profitability of the company is measured by the success of the company and the ability to use its assets productively, namely by comparing the profit in a period with the total assets or amount of capital enterprises, where a high level of labor turnover can increase its profits. This study aims to analyze the internal control applied in the system cash management at PT Sucofindo.

*Keyword* : Financial Reporting, Performance, Finance

**Abstrak** Untuk mengukur kemampuan perusahaan dalam menghasilkan laba dapat dilihat dari rasio profitabilitas atau profitabilitas perusahaan. Profitabilitas perusahaan diukur dari keberhasilan perusahaan dan kemampuan perusahaan dalam menggunakan aset-asetnya secara produktif, yaitu dengan membandingkan keuntungan dalam suatu periode dengan total aset atau jumlah modal perusahaan, dimana tingkat perputaran tenaga kerja yang tinggi dapat meningkatkan pendapatan perusahaan. keuntungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengendalian internal yang diterapkan pada sistem pengelolaan kas di PT Sucofindo.

**Kata Kunci** : Pelaporan Keuangan, Kinerja, Keuangan

### INTRODUCTION

The company's business development can be reflected in the financial statements made by company management. In principle, financial statements are information that can assist managers, creditors and investors in assessing the performance of a company. Valuation Company performance needs to be done to find out the achievements and performance of companies that useful for the benefit of shareholders as well as for company management.

The performance of the company can be assessed through a wide variety of indicators, the main sources the indicator that is used as the basis for assessment is the financial statements of the company concerned. Based on this report, a number of financial ratios can be calculated that are commonly used as a basis assessment of company performance. This company performance appraisal can also be used as a basis for making strategic decisions in improving the company's competitiveness and evaluate the weaknesses of the company.

The main purpose of a business entity is to increase the value of the entity. An increase in the value of an entity must be accompanied by an increase in company performance as well. One aspect that can be seen in the framework of performance appraisal is by increasing sales. And all of these things can be reflected in a report. Reports that describes the financial development of the company from a certain period. Report these are commonly referred to as financial statements.

Financial statements made by the company must be analyzed and interpreted so as to provide useful information for interested parties. In analyzing financial statements, each party has a significant interest varies. Differences in interests will make a difference in analyzing reports finance and the difference in pressures exerted on the analysis, this means that the interpretation or analysis results of a company's financial statements will depend on the position and the interests of each party towards the company concerned.

## **THEORETICAL BASIS**

Fahmi (2019: 21) stated that financial statements are information that describe the condition of a company's financial statements and further the information can be used as an illustration of the company's financial performance. PSAK No. 1 (revision; 2009) states financial statements are a structured presentation of financial position and financial performance of an entity. So, financial information is one of the information that it is very important in assessing the development of the company. Financial statements can be used to assess the achievements of the company in the past, present, and plans on time to come.

Fahmi (2019: 24) stated that financial performance is an analysis carried out to see the history of which a company has implemented by using rules financial implementation properly and correctly. Such as by making a financial statement that has met the standards and compliance in SAK (Financial Accounting Standards, and other. Financial statement analysis is a process of decomposition data. The information contained in the financial statements becomes its own components, examines each component, and studies the relationship between these components and use certain analytical techniques in order to obtain a proper understanding and correct images comprehensive about the information.

### **Previous Research**

NO	Researcher Name	Research Title	Research Result
1	Karisma Sri Rahayu	Report Analysis Finance To Assess Performance of PT Telkom Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. (2022)	From the results of financial ratio analysis of liquidity, solvency, activity ratios and profitability to assess performance finance at PT. Telkom Indonesia Tbk from 2018-2021, it can be concluded that based on liquidity ratio, PT Telkom Indonesia tends to decreased when viewed from the current ratio as well as the occurs at quick ratios and ratios cash. Based on ratio calculation Debt to Assets and Calculation debt to equity ratio, so it can be concluded that the results debt to asset ratio and equity shows a result that bad.

2	Marsel Pongoh	Report Analysis Finance To Assess Financial Performance of PT Bumi Resources Tbk. (2020)	Based on liquidity ratios the overall state of the company is in good shape, though during the period of the year 2017-2019 fluctuates. Based on the solvability ratio, the state of the company in position solvable, due to the company's capital in sufficient circumstances to guarantee the debt given by creditors. By ratio overall profitability The company is in a position good.
3	Dinda Sagita	Report Analysis Finance For Measuring Performance Finance On Vens Beauty Surabaya (2018)	The results showed that Vens financial performance Beauty based on analyze liquidity ratios in a timely manner overall refers to that the company is in good condition and from the solvency ratio of the enterprise breakable or deep good conditions to ensure it debt. But it depends on activity ratio of the company is less efficient even if it increases every year. While from the ratio the profitability of the company is located in a good position.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research carried out is descriptive where this research will describe the phenomenon or characteristics of ongoing data at the time of the study. This is done over a period of time. Data sources used in research namely secondary data, where secondary data is data that the author has obtained already in finished form without prior processing.

The data used is descriptive data, namely by collecting data and done by describing and explaining something related to the research carried out is then described systematically and a conclusion is drawn.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Analysis of the Company's Working Capital Turnover

To measure the level of working capital turnover, it is based on the profit and loss statement, working capital turnover and working capital components it can be calculated as follows:

*Cash Turnover*

**Table 1**

### PT Sucofindo (Persero) Medan Branch Cash turnover in 2019 and 2020

Average Cash (Rp)		Cash Sales (Rp)	
Initial Cash	572,069,161	Sales	17,121,976,461
Final Cash	301,483,377	Receivables	2,569,784,166

Source: Balance Sheet and Profit Loss

Where:

$$a. \text{ Average Cash} = \frac{\text{Initial Cash} + \text{Final Cas}}{2}$$

$$1 + 301,483,377 = \frac{572,069,161}{2}$$

$$= \frac{873,552,580}{2}$$

$$= 436.776.269$$

$$b. \text{ Cash Sales} = \text{Sales} - \text{Receivables}$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 17.121.976.461 - \text{Rp. } 2.569.784.160$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 14.552.192.295$$

$$\text{Cash Turnover (2020)} = \frac{14,552,192,295}{436,776,269}$$

$$= 33,32$$

$$= 33 \text{ times}$$

So, it can be concluded that the cash turnover of PT Sucofindo Medan Branch in the year 2020 was 33 times or 2.75 times every month.

*Receivables Turnover*

The turnover of receivables owned by a company has a close relationship by the amount of credit sales.

$$\text{Receivables Turnover} = \frac{\text{Credit Sales}}{\text{Average Receivables}}$$

**Table 2**

**PT Sucofindo (Persero)**

**Medan Branch**

**Receivable Turnover in 2019 and 2020**

Average Cash (Rp)		Cash Sales (Rp)	
Initial Receivables	2,625,822,573	Sales	14,552,192,295
Final Receivables	2,569,784,166	Receivables	2,569,784,166

Source: Balance Sheet and Profit Loss

Where:

$$\text{Average Receivables} = \frac{\text{Initial Receivables} + \text{Final Receivables}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2.625.822.573 + 2.569.784.166}{2}$$

$$= 2.597.803.369$$

$$\text{Credit Sales} = \text{Sales} - \text{Receivables}$$

$$= 14.552.192.295 - 2.569.784.166$$

$$= 11.982.408.129$$

So, PT Sucofindo's receivables turnover in 2020 is as large as:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Receivables Turnover (2020)} &= \frac{\text{Credit Sales}}{\text{Average Receivables}} \\ &= \frac{11.982.408.120}{2.597.803.369} \\ &= 4,6 \text{ times} \end{aligned}$$

From the calculation of the receivables turnover above, it means that in one year the average fund embedded in receivables rotated 4.6 times. To determine the average age of receivables, you can know by:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average Age of Receivables} &= \frac{365}{\text{Receivables Turnover}} \\ &= \frac{365}{4,6} \\ &= 79 \text{ days} \end{aligned}$$

#### *Inventory Turnover*

Inventory turnover shows how many times inventory of goods rotates during one in a given period, this inventory turnover rate is calculated by dividing the cost of goods sales with average inventory.

**Table 3**  
**PT Sucofindo (Persero)**  
**Medan Branch**  
**Inventory Turnover in 2019 and 2020**

Average Inventory (Rp)		Cash Turnover (Rp)	
Initial Inventory	754,871,224	Sales	17,121,976,461
Final Inventory	631,593,981	Average Inventory	693,232,603

Source: Balance Sheet and Profit Loss

Where:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average Inventory} &= \frac{\text{Initial Inventory} + \text{Final Inventory}}{2} \\ &= \frac{754.871.224 + 631.593.981}{2} \\ &= 693.232.603 \end{aligned}$$

So, PT Sucofindo's Inventory Turnover in 2020 is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Inventory Turnover (2020)} &= \frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{Average Inventory}} \\ &= \frac{17.121.976.461}{693.232.603} \end{aligned}$$

= 24,70 times

Inventory turnover ratio of PT. Sucofindo is 24.70 times, when the turnover ratio the industry average inventory is 9 times, meaning that for one year the inventory has changed 24.70 times.

*Working Capital Turnover*

**Table 4**  
**PT Sucofindo (Persero)**  
**Medan Branch**

**Working Capital Turnover in 2019 and 2020**

Working Capital Turnover (2019) (Rp)		Working Capital Turnover (2020) (Rp)	
Sales	15.654.327.541	Sales	17.121.976.461
Current Assets	4.580.047.327	Current Assets	4.581.291.882
Current Debt	572.808.225	Current Debt	1.104.918.123

Source: Balance Sheet and Profit Loss

Where:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a. Working Capital Turnover (2019)} &= \frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{Current Assets} - \text{Current Debt}} \\
 &= \frac{15.654.327.541}{4.580.047.327 - 572.808.225} \\
 &= 3,0 \text{ times}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b. Working Capital Turnover (2020)} &= \frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{Currents Assets} - \text{Curren Debt}} \\
 &= \frac{17.121.976.461}{4.581.291.822 - 1.104.918.123} \\
 &= 4,93 \text{ times}
 \end{aligned}$$

From the results of the calculation above, the turnover of working capital in 2010 was greater than on working capital turnover in 2019. This means that there is an increase in working capital turnover. Thing we can see this in 2019 the turnover of working capital which is only 3 times. In 2020 increased to 4.93 times the turnover of assets and profit margin can be calculated by the formula:

$$\text{Asset Turnover} = \frac{\text{Sales Proceeds}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

$$\text{Profil Margin} = \frac{\text{Operating Profit}}{\text{Sales Proceeds}} \times 100\%$$

To use the above formula, the numbers can be taken from the report profit and loss and balance sheet in the preceding tables. So that the turnover of assets and profit margin the years 2019 and 2020 can be calculated as follows:

## a. Asset Turnover

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Asset Turnover (2019)} &= \frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{Total Assets}} \\ &= \frac{15.654.327.541}{17.184.674.060} \\ &= 0.91 \text{ times}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Assets Turnover(2020)} &= \frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{Total Assets}} \\ &= \frac{17.121.976.461}{16.624.574.773} \\ &= 1.03 \text{ times}\end{aligned}$$

## b. Profit Margin

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Profit Margin (2019)} &= \frac{3.083.080.439}{15.654.327.541} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,19 \text{ or } 19,69\%\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Profit Margin (2020)} &= \frac{3.866.069.211}{15.654.327.541} \times 100\% \\ &= 0.23 \text{ or } 22,58\%\end{aligned}$$

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the description of the results of the research and comparison of the balance sheet and income statement above, the author can draw some conclusions as follows: Working capital turnover in 2019 which was only 3 times, in 2020 increased by 1.93 to 4.93 times. This is because the sources are greater than its use thus has a positive net effect on working capital.

From the results of profit margin analysis, it is known that there was an increase of 2.89% from 2019 which was only 19.69% to 22.58% in 2020. This is due to the increase total sales/revenue in 2020, accompanied by cost control quite optimal.

**SUGGESTION**

PT Sucofindo should be able to maintain and even improve a good Regional Financial Management System, by upholding integrity and ethical values, commitment to competence, conducive leadership, establishing an organizational structure that suits needs, delegating, authority and appropriate responsibilities, drafting and the implementation of sound policies regarding the development of human resources, embodiment of the role of an effective internal supervisory apparatus.

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