



Analysis of Liquidity Ratio, Solvency, Activity and Profitability in Assessing Financial Performance at Pt. Indofood Cbp Success Makmur Tbk

¹Riyan Irawan, ²Enjang Suherman, ³Dwi Epty Hidayati
FEB Management, Universitas Buana Perjuangan Karawang

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received Jul 30, 2022

Revised Aug 30, 2022

Accepted Sep 1, 2022

Keywords:

Liquidity,
Solvency,
Activity,
Profitability

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the company's financial performance using financial ratio analysis. The financial ratios used are the ratios of liquidity, solvency, activity and profitability. The data analysis method used is descriptive analysis using quantitative data calculations in the form of financial statements. Based on the results of the overall liquidity ratio, the company's state is in good condition. Based on the solvability ratio in PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk in 2016-2019 was declared in good condition because it was considered capable of meeting its long-term debt. For solvency ratios in PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk in 2020-2021 was declared in a bad state because it could not meet its long-term debt. Based on the ratio of Activity as measured by receivable turn over, Fixed Asset Turn Over, Inventory Turn Over in PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk in 2016-2021 was declared in good condition. However, the ratio measured by total assets turn over is considered less than optimal because in 2020-2021 there has been an increase in total assets. Based on profitability ratio at PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk in 2016-2021 was declared in a bad state. PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk, must be able to manage its assets properly in order to be able to generate maximum profit from sales. PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk, must be able to manage the company's assets and capital to increase sales so that the profits generated exceed the assets and capital owned.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) license.



Corresponding Author:

Enjang Suherman
FEB Management,
Universitas Buana Perjuangan Karawang,
Jl. H. S. Ronggowaluyo, Teluk Jambe, Karawang, Jawa Barat, 41361
Email: enjanguherman@ubpkarawang.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

The company is a form of organization that generally has a goal to be achieved. The purpose of a company is to maximize profit. To achieve a goal the company must develop and progress. With the progress of a company, it will attract investors to invest their capital in the company. Investors will invest their capital in companies that have a profit every year and the level of profit generated by the company is high. To generate maximum profit, the company must be able to perform an analysis of profitability and liquidity ratios in measuring financial performance from period to period.

The financial performance of a company can be seen from the financial statements of a company by analyzing the company's financial statements. Analyzing the financial condition of a company has several ways, but analysis using existing ratios is a very common thing to do in an effort to determine the financial performance of a company. Basically ratio analysis is calculating certain ratios based on a financial report and then interpreting the results of these ratios. Through

financial analysis, companies can assess their performance in terms of profitability (Profitability Ratio), Liquidity (Liquidity Ratio), Solvency, Activity, efficiency, and the effectiveness of the use of funds and costs. By using this ratio, the company can find out the development of the company's financial condition and can take appropriate action on the information that is already available.

The measure that is often used in analyzing the financial performance of a company is the financial ratio. By using financial ratio analysis, the company can find out the current and future development of a company so that it can be seen whether a company's financial performance is healthy or not. According to Mohammad Sofyan's research, company performance can be said as a formal effort carried out by the company to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of company activities that have been carried out in a certain period of time.

Financial statements are reports that show the company's financial condition at this time or in a certain period (Kasmir, 2016). Financial reports need to be prepared to determine whether the company's performance is increasing or even decreasing and in analyzing financial statements financial analysis tools are needed, one of which is to use financial ratios. The financial ratios include liquidity ratios, solvency ratios (leverage), activity ratios and profitability ratios.

Financial Ratio Analysis is one of the most popular and widely used tools. Although the calculation of the Ratio is just a simple arithmetic operation, but the results require interpretation that is not easy. (Hery,S.E:2018:139)

In the research, mohammad sofyan stated that financial performance can be analyzed using ratios, namely: (1) liquidity ratio is a ratio to determine the company's ability to finance operations and meet financial obligations when billed; (2) The activity ratio is a ratio to determine the company's ability to carry out daily company activities or the company's ability to sell, collect receivables and use assets owned; (3) Profitability ratio is a ratio to determine the company's ability to earn profits from various policies and decisions that have been taken; and (4) the solvency ratio is a ratio to measure how far the company's assets are financed by debt (Munawir, 2012). In this study, the ratios used are liquidity ratios, solvency ratios, activity ratios and profitability ratios.

PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk (ICBP) is engaged in the manufacture of noodles and food ingredients, culinary food products, biscuits, snacks, nutrition and specialty foods, packaging, trading, transportation, warehousing and cold storage, management services and research and development. Competitive competition in the field of noodle making and food ingredients causes PT Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk, to continue to strive to maximize its financial performance. This competitive competition has an impact on the sales of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk, so that its financial performance fluctuates from year to year. The company provides financial information through financial statements that are presented in a rational, transparent and easy to understand manner. The following are financial data regarding net income obtained by PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk, for the last six years which can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Net Profit of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk

Year		Net profit
2016	Rp	3.600.351.000.000
2017	Rp	3.796.545.000.000
2018	Rp	4.575.799.000.000
2019	Rp	5.038.789.000.000
2020	Rp	6.586.907.000.000
2021	Rp	6.388.477.000.000

Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange, processed (2022)

Based on the table above, for the last 6 years PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk earned consecutive net profits. During the last 6 years PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk was able to improve its financial performance with an ever-increasing profit of Rp. 3,600,351,000 ; Rp. 3,769,545,000,000 ; Rp. 4,575,799,000 ; Rp. 5,038,789,000,000 ; Rp. 6,568,907,000,000 ; Rp. 6,388,477,000,000.

Table 2. Total Debt of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk

Year	Total Debt
2016	Rp. 10.401.125.000.000
2017	Rp. 11.295.184.000.000
2018	Rp. 11.660.003.000.000
2019	Rp. 12.038.210.000.000
2020	Rp. 53.270.272.000.000
2021	Rp. 63.342.765.000.000

Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange

Based on the table above, for the last 6 years the total debt of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk experienced an increase of Rp. 10,401,125,000,000 ; Rp. 11,295,184,000,000 ; Rp. 11,660,03,000,000 ; Rp. 12,038,210,000,000 ; Rp. 53,270,272,000,000 ; Rp. 63,345,765,000,000. If the company's total debt increases continuously, it can affect the financial performance of a company. As a continuation of the certainty regarding the financial performance of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk. need to do further analysis using financial ratios.

From the background of the problems above, the authors decided to further analyze using financial ratios, the researchers gave the title "Analysis of Liquidity Ratios, Solvency, Activity and Profitability in Assessing Financial Performance at Pt. Indofood Cbp Sukses Makmur Tbk". The objectives to be achieved in this study are to determine the financial performance of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk as measured by the ratio of liquidity, solvency, activity and profitability. Financial Ratio Analysis, according to (Kasmir 2019:104) financial ratios are activities to compare the numbers in the financial statements by dividing one number by another. Comparisons can be made between one component and components in one financial report or between components in financial statements. Then the numbers being compared can be in the form of numbers in one period or several periods.

Forms of Financial Ratio Analysis, To measure the company's financial performance by using financial ratios, it can be done with several financial ratios. Each financial ratio has a specific purpose, use and meaning. Then, each result of the measured ratio is interpreted so that it becomes meaningful for decision making.

The following are forms of financial ratios: Liquidity ratio. the liquidity ratio is a ratio that describes the company's ability to meet its financial obligations in the short term. Solvency ratio this ratio is used to measure the company's ability to meet all of its obligations, both short-term and long-term. Activity ratio, the ratio used to measure the effectiveness of the use of company assets or assets, how far the company's assets are financed by debt or financed by outside parties. Profitability ratio, profitability Ratio is a ratio that describes the company's ability to generate profits by using the capital embedded in it. Growth ratio, the growth ratio is a ratio that describes the company's ability to maintain its economic position in the midst of economic growth and its business sector. Rating ratio valuation ratio, which is a ratio that provides a measure of management's ability to create market value for its business above investment costs.

Financial Ratio Comparator, financial statement analysis will be meaningless if there are no benchmarks. Comparative data for financial ratios absolutely exist so that the calculation of the selected ratio can be carried out. The comparative data needed are: The numbers in each component of the financial statements, such as total current assets, total assets with total debt, or sales level with profit and so on. The numbers that exist in each type of financial statements, for example, total assets on the balance sheet with sales in the financial statements. The year of each financial report is for several periods, for example 2005 compared to 2006 and 2007. The target ratio that has been used and determined by the company as a guideline for achieving goals. Industry standards used for the same industry, such as the level of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) for the banking world, or the percentage of profit on certain sales. Financial ratios of competitors in the nearest similar business, which are used as reference material for assessing financial ratios obtained in addition to existing industry standards.

Financial performance, financial performance is the result of an evaluation of the work that has been completed, the results of the work are compared with the criteria that have been set together. Every job that has been completed needs to be assessed/measured periodically.

Purpose of Financial Performance Assessment/M Measurement, the purpose of assessing the company's financial performance according to Munawir (2014) is as follows: To determine the level of liquidity, namely the company's ability to obtain its financial obligations that must be fulfilled immediately or the company's ability to meet its finances when billed. To determine the level of solvency, namely the company's ability to meet its financial obligations if the company is liquidated, both short-term and long-term financial obligations. To determine the level of profitability or profit, which shows the company's ability to generate profits during a certain period. To determine the level of business stability, namely the company's ability to carry out its business in a stable manner, which is measured by considering the company's ability to pay interest expenses on debts including repaying the principal debt on time and the ability to pay dividends regularly to shareholders without experiencing financial difficulties or crises.

2. Method

2.1 Research procedure

The procedures in this study are:

- a. Documentation is by viewing and studying documents from the internet (secondary data) and notes about PT. Indofood Cbp Sukses Makmur Tbk such as the balance sheet and income statement of PT. Indofood Cbp Sukses Makmur Tbk
- b. Literature study is a way of obtaining data by reading and recording data contained in reading books related to the research conducted.

2.2 Data collection technique

Data collection techniques used in this study are:

- a. Documentation is by viewing and studying documents from the internet (secondary data) and notes about PT. Indofood Cbp Sukses Makmur Tbk such as the balance sheet and income statement of PT. Indofood Cbp Sukses Makmur Tbk.
- b. Literature study is a way of obtaining data by reading and recording data contained in reading books related to the research conducted.

2.3 Data analysis

Analysis of the data used in this research is descriptive analysis using the calculation of quantitative data in the form of financial statements.

In this study using financial ratios consisting of:

a. Liquidity Ratio

The liquidity ratio is a ratio that describes the company's ability to meet its financial obligations in the short term. The liquidity ratio consists of:

a) Current Ratio,

Current Ratio shows the extent to which current assets can cover current liabilities. The greater the ratio of current assets to current liabilities, the higher the company's ability to cover its short-term obligations. This ratio can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{ASET LANCAR}}{\text{HUTANG LANCAR}}$$

b) Quick Ratio

Quick Ratio is a ratio that shows the company's ability to meet or pay current liabilities or debts (short-term debt) with current assets without taking into account the inventory value. This ratio can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Quick Ratio} = \frac{\text{AKTIVA LANCAR - PERSEDIAAN}}{\text{UTANG LANCAR}}$$

c) Cash Ratio

Cash Ratio is a tool used to measure how much cash is available to pay debts. This ratio can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Cash Ratio} = \frac{\text{KAS DAN SETARA KAS}}{\text{UTANG LANCAR}}$$

b. Solvency / Leverage Ratio

This ratio is used to measure the company's ability to meet all of its obligations, both short-term and long-term. Solvency ratio or leverage ratio consists of:

- a) Debt to asset ratio (Ratio of Debt to Total Assets)

Debt to asset ratio is a debt ratio used to measure the ratio between total debt and total assets. This ratio can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Debt to asset ratio} = \frac{\text{TOTAL UTANG}}{\text{TOTAL AKTIVA}}$$

- b) Debt to equity ratio

Debt to equity ratio is a ratio used to assess money with equity, this ratio is sought by comparing all debt, including current debt with all equity. This ratio can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Debt to equity ratio} = \frac{\text{TOTAL UTANG}}{\text{MODAL}}$$

- c. Activity Ratio

The ratio used to measure the effectiveness of the use of company assets or assets, how far the company's assets are financed by debt or financed by outside parties. Activity Ratio consists of:

- a) Receivable Turn Over (receivable turnover)

Receivable Turn Over is a ratio used to measure how long it takes to collect receivables for one period or how many times the funds invested in these receivables rotate in one period.

This ratio can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Receivable Turn Over} = \frac{\text{PENJUALAN KREDIT}}{\text{PIUTANG}}$$

- b) Fixed Asset Turn Over (fixed asset turnover)

Fixed Asset Turn Over is a ratio used to measure how many times the funds invested in fixed assets rotate in one period. This ratio can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Fixed Asset Turn Over} = \frac{\text{PENJUALAN}}{\text{TOTAL AKTIVA TETAP}}$$

- c) Inventory Turn Over

Inventory Turn Over is a ratio used to measure how many times the funds invested in this inventory rotate in a period. This ratio can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Inventory Turn Over} = \frac{\text{PENJUALAN}}{\text{PERSEDIAAN}}$$

- d) Total Asset Turn Over (Asset Turnover)

Total Asset Turn Over is a ratio used to measure the turnover of all assets owned by the company and measure how much sales are obtained from each rupiah of assets. This ratio can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Total Asset Turn Over} = \frac{\text{PENJUALAN}}{\text{TOTAL AKTIVA}}$$

- d. Profitability Ratio

Profitability Ratio is a ratio that describes the company's ability to generate profits by using the capital embedded in it. Profitability ratios consist of:

- a) Net Profit Margin (Net Profit Margin)

Net Profit Margin is a ratio used to measure net profit after tax and then compared with sales volume. This ratio can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Net Profit Margin} = \frac{\text{LABA SETELAH PAJAK}}{\text{PENJUALAN BERSIH}}$$

- b) Return On Assets (ROA)

This ratio shows the company's ability to generate profits from the assets used. Return on assets (ROA) can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{ROA} = \frac{\text{LABA BERSIH}}{\text{TOTAL AKTIVA}}$$

- c) Return On Equity (ROE)

Return On Equity is a ratio to measure net profit after tax with own capital. This ratio can be calculated using the formula:

$$ROE = \frac{\text{LABA BERSIH SETELAH PAJAK}}{\text{MODAL SENDIRI}}$$

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Liquidity Ratio Analysis of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk

Table 2. Liquidity Ratio (Current Ratio) PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk

Year	Current asset	Current liabilities	CR (%)
2016	Rp 15.571.362.000.000	Rp 3.469.785.000.000	2,41
2017	Rp 16.579.331.000.000	Rp 6.827.588.000.000	2,43
2018	Rp 14.121.568.000.000	Rp 7.235.398.000.000	1,95
2019	Rp 16.624.925.000.000	Rp 6.556.359.000.000	2,54
2020	Rp 20.716.223.000.000	Rp 9.176.164.000.000	2,26
2021	Rp 33.997.637.000.000	Rp 18.896.133.000.000	1,80
	Average		2,23

Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange, Processed (2022)

The liquidity ratio analysis in the first study used the current ratio which can be seen in table 2. Based on table 2 it is explained that the current ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk in 2016 2.41%. This means that every Rp.1 of the company's current debt is guaranteed by 2.41 of the company's current assets. In 2017 the current ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk by 2.43%. This means that every Rp. 1 current liabilities of the company is guaranteed by 2.43 current assets of the company. In 2018 the current ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 1.95% means Rp. 1 current debt of the company is guaranteed by 1.95 current assets of the company. In 2019 the current ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 2.54% means that every Rp. 1 current debt of the company is guaranteed by 2.54 current assets of the company. In 2020 the current ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 2.26 means that every Rp. 1 current liabilities of the company is guaranteed by 2.26 current assets of the company. Furthermore, in 2021 the current ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 1.80 means that every Rp. The company's current liabilities are guaranteed by 1.80 of the company's current assets. Thus it can be seen that in the period 2016-2021 the average current ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 2.23% means that every Rp. 1 current liabilities of the company are guaranteed by 2.23 current assets of the company.

Table 3. Liquidity Ratio (Quick Ratio) PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk

Year	Current asset	Supply	Current liabilities	I-*	QR (%)
2016	Rp 15.571.361.000.000	Rp 3.109.916.000.000	Rp 6.469.785.000.000	12.461.445.000.000	1,93
2017	Rp 16.579.331.000.000	Rp 3.261.635.000.000	Rp 6.827.588.000.000	13.317.696.000.000	1,95
2018	Rp 14.121.568.000.000	Rp 4.001.277.000.000	Rp 7.235.398.000.000	10.120.291.000.000	1,40
2019	Rp 16.624.925.000.000	Rp 3.840.690.000.000	Rp 6.556.359.000.000	12.784.235.000.000	1,95
2020	Rp 20.716.223.000.000	Rp 458.694.000.000	Rp 9.176.164.000.000	20.257.529.000.000	2,21
2021	Rp 33.997.637.000.000	Rp 5.857.217.000.000	Rp 18.896.133.000.000	28.140.420.000.000	1,49
	Average				1,82

Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange, processed (2022)

The second liquidity ratio analysis uses Based on table 3 it is explained that the quick ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk in 2016 amounted to 1.93%, meaning that every Rp.1 of the company's current debt is guaranteed by 1.93 current assets without selling inventory. In 2017 the quick ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk amounted to 1.95%, meaning that every Rp. The company's current liabilities are guaranteed by 1.95 of the company's current assets without selling inventory. In 2018 the quick ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 1.40% means that every Rp. The company's current liabilities are guaranteed by 1.40 of the company's current assets without selling inventory. In 2019 the quick ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk amounted to 1.95%, meaning that every Rp. The company's current liabilities

are guaranteed by 1.95 of the company's current assets without selling inventory. In 2020 the quick ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk amounted to 2.21%, meaning that every Rp. The company's current liabilities are guaranteed by 2.21 current assets without selling inventory. Furthermore, in 2021 the quick ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk amounted to 1.82%, meaning that every Rp. 1 current liabilities are guaranteed by 1.82 current assets of the company without selling inventory. Thus it can be seen that in the period 2016-2021 the average quick ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk amounted to 1.82%, meaning that every Rp. 1 current liabilities are guaranteed by 1.82 current assets without selling inventory.

Table 4. Liquidity Ratio (cash Ratio) PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk

Year	Kas	Current liabilities	Cash Ratio (%)
2016 Rp	8.371.980.000.000	Rp 6.469.785.000.000	1,29
2017 Rp	8.769.690.000.000	Rp 6.827.588.000.000	1,28
2018 Rp	4.726.822.000.000	Rp 7.235.398.000.000	0,65
2019 Rp	8.359.164.000.000	Rp 6.556.359.000.000	1,27
2020 Rp	9.535.418.000.000	Rp 9.176.164.000.000	1,04
2021 Rp	20.377.977.000.000	Rp 18.896.133.000.000	2,04
Average			1,26

Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange, processed (2022)

The liquidity ratio analysis in the third study uses the cash ratio which can be seen in table 4. Based on table 4 it is explained that the cash ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk in 1.29% means that every Rp. 1 current debt guaranteed by 1.29 company cash. In 2017 the cash ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 1.28% means that every Rp. 1 current debt of the company is guaranteed by 1.28 company cash. In 2018 the cash ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 0.65% means that every Rp. 1 company's current liabilities are guaranteed by 0.65 company cash. In 2019 the cash ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 1.27% means that every Rp. 1 current debt of the company is guaranteed by 1.27 company cash. In 2020 the cash ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 1.04% means that every Rp. 1 current debt of the company is guaranteed by 1.04 company cash. Furthermore, in 2021 the cash ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 2.04% means that every Rp. 1 current debt guaranteed by 2.04 company cash. Thus it can be seen that in the period 2016-2021 the average cash ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk by 1.26% means that every Rp. 1 current debt guaranteed by 1.26 company cash.

3.2 Solvency Ratio Analysis PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk

Table 5. Solvency Ratio (debt to asset ratio) of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk

Year	Total Debt	Total assets	DAR (%)
2016 Rp	10.401.125.000.000	Rp 28.909.480.000.001	0,36
2017 Rp	11.295.184.000.000	Rp 31.619.514.000.000	0,36
2018 Rp	11.660.003.000.000	Rp 34.367.153.000.000	0,34
2019 Rp	12.038.210.000.000	Rp 38.709.314.000.000	0,31
2020 Rp	53.270.272.000.000	Rp 103.588.325.000.000	0,51
2021 Rp	63.342.765.000.000	Rp 118.066.628.000.000	0,54
Average			0,41

Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange, processed (2022)

The solvency ratio analysis in the first study used the debt to asset ratio which can be seen in table 5. Based on table 5 it is explained that the debt to asset ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk in 2016 amounted to 0.36% art per Rp. 1 the company's total assets can guarantee 0.36 of the company's total debt. In 2017 the debt to asset ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk by 0.36%, meaning that every Rp. The company's total assets can guarantee 0.36 of the company's total debt. In 2018 the debt to asset ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk by 0.34%, meaning that every Rp. 1 the company's total assets can guarantee 0.34 total company debt. In 2019 the debt to asset ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk by 0.31%, meaning

that every Rp. 1 the company's total assets can guarantee 0.31 of the company's total debt. In 2020 the debt to asset ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk by 0.51%, meaning that every Rp. 1 company's total assets can guarantee 0,52 total company debt. Furthermore, in 2021 the debt to asset ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 0.54% means that each of the company's total assets can guarantee the company's total debt. Thus it can be seen that in the period 2016-2021 the average debt to asset ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk amounted to 0.41%, meaning that every Rp. 1 company's total assets can guarantee 0.41 total company debt.

Table 6. Solvency Ratio (debt to equity ratio) of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk

Year	Total Debt	Capital	DER (%)
2016	Rp 10.401.125.000.000	Rp 17.563.958.000.000	0,59
2017	Rp 11.295.184.000.000	Rp 19.563.668.000.000	0,58
2018	Rp 11.660.003.000.000	Rp 21.618.923.000.000	0,54
2019	Rp 12.038.210.000.000	Rp 25.300.838.000.000	0,48
2020	Rp 53.270.272.000.000	Rp 29.430.291.000.000	1,81
2021	Rp 63.342.765.000.000	Rp 33.881.903.000.000	1,87
Average			0,98

Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange, processed (2022)

The solvency ratio analysis in the second study uses the debt to equity ratio which can be seen in table 6. Based on table 6 it is explained that the debt to asset ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk in 2016 was 0.59%, meaning that every Rp. 1 company's capital can guarantee 0.59 total company debt. In 2017 the debt to equity ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk is 0.58%, meaning that every Rp. 1 company's capital can guarantee the company's total debt. In 2018 the debt to equity ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk by 0.54% means that every Rp. 1 company's capital can guarantee 0.54 total company debt. In 2019 the debt to equity ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 0.48% means that every Rp. 1 company's capital can guarantee 0.48 total company debt. In 2020 the debt to equity ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk amounted to 1.81%, meaning that every Rp.1 of the company's capital can guarantee 1.81 of the company's total debt. Furthermore, in 2021 the debt to equity ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk amounted to 1.87%, meaning that every Rp. 1 company's capital can guarantee 1.87 total company debt. Thus it can be seen that in the period 2016-2021 the average debt to equity ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 0.98% means that every Rp. 1 company's capital can guarantee 0.98 total company debt.

3.3 Activity Ratio Analysis of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk

Table 7. Activity Ratio (receivable turn over) of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk

Tahun	Penjualan Kredit	Piutang	RTO (%)
2016	Rp 34.375.236.000.000	Rp 3.893.925.000.000	8,83
2017	Rp 35.606.593.000.000	Rp 4.126.439.000.000	8,63
2018	Rp 38.413.407.000.000	Rp 4.271.356.000.000	8,99
2019	Rp 42.296.703.000.000	Rp 4.057.556.000.000	10,42
2020	Rp 46.641.048.000.000	Rp 5.374.164.000.000	8,68
2021	Rp 56.803.733.000.000	Rp 6.834.281.000.000	8,31
Rata-rata			8,98

Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange, processed (2022)

Solvency ratio analysis in the first study used receivable turn over which can be seen in table 7. Based on table 7 it is explained that receivable turn over of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk in 2016 amounted to 8.83%, meaning that every Rp.1 of the company's receivables can collect 8.83 of the company's credit sales. In 2017 the receivable turn over of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 8.63% means that every Rp. 1 company receivables can collect 8.63 of the company's credit sales. In 2018 the receivable turn over of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 8.99% means that every Rp. One company receivable can collect 8.99 of the company's credit

sales. In 2019 the receivable turn over of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 10.42% means that it can collect 10.42 of the company's credit sales. In 2020 receivable turn over of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk amounted to 8.86% meaning that every Rp. 1 company receivables can collect 8.86 of the company's credit sales. Furthermore, in 2021 the receivable turn over of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk amounted to 8.31%, meaning that every Rp. 1 company receivables can collect 8.31 of the company's credit sales. Thus it can be seen that in the period 2016-2021 the average receivable turn over of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 8.98% means that every Rp. 1 company receivables can collect 8.98 company credit sales

Table 8. Activity Ratio (Fixed Asset Turn Over) of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk

Year	Sale	Total Fixed Assets	FATO (%)
2016	Rp 34.375.236.000.000	Rp 13.330.586.000.000	2,58
2017	Rp 35.606.593.000.000	Rp 15.040.183.000.000	2,37
2018	Rp 38.413.407.000.000	Rp 20.245.585.000.000	1,90
2019	Rp 42.296.703.000.000	Rp 22.084.389.000.000	1,92
2020	Rp 46.641.048.000.000	Rp 82.872.102.000.000	0,56
2021	Rp 56.803.733.000.000	Rp 84.068.991.000.000	0,68
Average			1,67

Source: .Indonesian Stock Exchange, processed (2022)

The solvency ratio analysis in the second study uses Fixed Asset Turn Over which can be seen in table 8. Based on table 8 it is explained that the Fixed Asset Turn Over of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk in 2016 was 2.58%, meaning that every Rp. 1 total fixed assets can generate 2.58 sales. In 2017 Fixed Asset Turn Over PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk amounted to 2.37%, meaning that every Rp. 1 total fixed assets can generate 2.37 sales. In 2018 Fixed Asset Turn Over PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 1.90 means that every Rp. 1 total fixed assets can generate 1.90 sales. In 2019 Fixed Asset Turn Over PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk amounted to 1.92%, meaning that every Rp.1 of total fixed assets can generate 1.92 sales. In 2020 Fixed Asset Turn Over PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk by 0.56%, meaning that every Rp. 1 total fixed assets can generate 0.56 sales. Furthermore, in 2021 Fixed Asset Turn Over PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 0.68% means that every Rp. 1 total fixed assets can generate 0.68 sales. Thus it can be seen that in the period 2016-2021 the average Fixed Asset Turn Over of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 1.67% means that each total fixed assets can generate 1.67 sales.

Table 9. Activity Ratio (Inventory Turn Over) of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk

Year	SALE	SUPPLY	ITO (%)
2016	Rp. 34.375.236.000.000	Rp 3.109.916.000.000	11,05
2017	Rp 35.606.593.000.000	Rp.3.261.635.000.000	10,92
2018	Rp 38.413.407.000.000	Rp.4.001.277.000.000	9,60
2019	Rp 42.296.703.000.000	Rp. 3.840.690.000.000	11,01
2020	Rp 46.641.048.000.000	Rp. 4.586.940.000.000	10,17
2021	Rp 56.803.733.000.000	Rp. 5.857.217.000.000	9,70
Average			10,41

The solvency ratio analysis in the second study used Inventory Turn Over which can be seen in table 9. Based on table 9 it is explained that the Inventory Turn Over of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk in 2016 was 11.05%, meaning that each Rp. 1 inventory can generate 11.05 sales. In 2017 Inventory Turn Over PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk amounted to 10.92%, meaning that every Rp. 1 inventory can generate 10.92 sales. In 2018 Inventory Turn Over PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 9.60% means that every Rp. 1 inventory can generate 9.60 sales. In 2019 Inventory Turn Over PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk is 11.01%, meaning that every Rp. 1 inventory can generate 11.01 sales. In 2020 Inventory Turn Over PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 10.17% means that every Rp. 1 inventory can generate 10.17 sales. Furthermore, in 2021 Inventory Turn Over PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 9.70% means

that every Rp. 1 inventory can generate 9.70 sales. Thus it can be seen that in the period 2016-2021 the average Inventory Turn Over of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk amounted to 10.41%, meaning that every Rp. 1 inventory can generate 10.41 sales.

Table 10. Activity Ratio (total assets turn over) of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk

Year	SALE	TOTAL ASSETS	TATO (%)
2016	Rp 34.375.236.000.000	Rp 28.901.948.000.000	1,19
2017	Rp 35.606.593.000.000	Rp 31.619.514.000.000	1,13
2018	Rp 38.413.407.000.000	Rp 34.367.153.000.000	1,12
2019	Rp 42.296.703.000.000	Rp 38.709.314.000.000	1,09
2020	Rp 46.641.048.000.000	Rp 103.588.325.000.000	0,45
2021	Rp 56.803.733.000.000	Rp 118.006.662.800.000	0,48
Average			0,91

Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange, processed (2022)

The solvency ratio analysis in the second study uses the total assets turn over which can be seen in table 10. Based on table 10 it is explained that the Inventory Turn Over of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk in 2016 was 1.19%, meaning that every Rp. 1 total assets can generate 1.19 sales. In 2017 Inventory Turn Over PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 1.13% means that every Rp. 1 total assets can generate 1.13 sales. In 2018 Inventory Turn Over PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk in 2016 was 1.12%, meaning that every Rp. 1 total assets can generate 1.12 sales. In 2019 Inventory Turn Over PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 1.09% means that each total asset can generate 1.09 sales. In 2020 Inventory Turn Over PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 0.45% means that every Rp. 1 total assets can generate 0.45 sales. Furthermore, in 2021 Inventory Turn Over PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk is 0.48, which means that every Rp. 1 total assets can generate 0.48 sales. Thus it can be seen that in the period 2016-2021 the average total assets turn over of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk amounted to 0.91%, meaning that every Rp. 1 total assets can generate 0.91 sales.

3.4 Profitability Ratio Analysis PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk

Table 11. Profitability Ratio (return on assets) of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk

Tahun	Lab Bersih	Total Aktiva	ROA (%)
2016	Rp 3.600.351.000.000	Rp 28.901.948.000.000	0,12
2017	Rp 3.796.545.000.000	Rp 31.619.514.000.000	0,12
2018	Rp 4.575.799.000.000	Rp 34.367.153.000.000	0,13
2019	Rp 5.038.789.000.000	Rp 38.709.314.000.000	0,13
2020	Rp 6.586.907.000.000	Rp 103.588.325.000.000	0,06
2021	Rp 6.388.477.000.000	Rp 118.066.628.000.000	0,05
Rata-rata			0,10

Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange, processed (2022)

In table 11 the calculation of return on assets of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Mamkur Tbk, increased from 2016-2019, which was 0.12%; 0.12% ; 0.13% ; 0.13% this is because the profit generated from 2016 – 2019 continues to increase, namely Rp. 3,600,351,000,000 ; Rp. 3,796,545,000,000 ; 4,575,799,000,000 ; Rp. 5,038,789,000,000 with a not too significant increase in the company's total assets, which is Rp. 28,901,948,000,000 ; Rp. 31,619,514,000,000 ; Rp. 34,367,153,000,000 ; Rp. 38,709,314,000,000. while in 2020-2021 the return on assets of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Mamkur Tbk, experienced a significant decline, namely 0.06%; 0.05% this happened because of the increase in total assets of Rp. 103,588,325,000,000 ; Rp. 118,066,628,000,000 and not managed effectively by PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk, so that the resulting profit decreased by Rp. 6,586,907,000,000 ; Rp. 6,388,477,000,000. So it can be seen in the period 2016-2021 the average return on assets of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 0.10 means that each company's total assets are managed to generate a profit of 0.10.

Table 12. Profitability Ratio (return on equity) of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk

Year	Net profit	Owner's equity	ROE (%)
2016	Rp 3.600.351.000.000	Rp 17.563.958.000.000	0,20
2017	Rp 3.796.545.000.000	Rp 19.563.668.000.000	0,19
2018	Rp 4.575.799.000.000	Rp 21.618.923.000.000	0,21
2019	Rp 5.038.789.000.000	Rp 25.300.838.000.000	0,20
2020	Rp 6.586.907.000.000	Rp 29.430.291.000.000	0,22
2021	Rp 6.388.477.000.000	Rp 33.881.903.000.000	0,19
Average			0,20

Source: Indonesia Stock Exchange, processed (2022)

In table 12 the calculation of return on equity of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Mamkur Tbk in 2016 was 0.20%. In 2017 the return on equity of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Mamkur Tbk decreased by 0.19% this is due to the increase in the company's capital. In 2018 the return on equity of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Mamkur Tbk increased by 0.21% this was due to a fairly high increase in the company's capital from the previous year. Likewise, the increase was followed by an increase in the company's net profit. In 2019 the return on equity of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Mamkur Tbk decreased by 0.20% this is due to the increase in the company's capital. In 2020 the return on equity of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Mamkur Tbk increased by 0.22% this was due to a fairly high increase in the company's capital from the previous year. Likewise, the increase was followed by an increase in the company's net profit. Furthermore, in 2021 the return on equity of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Mamkur Tbk decreased by 0.19% this is due to the increase in the company's capital. So it can be seen that in the period 2016-2021 the average return on equity of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk of 0.20% means that each company's capital is managed to generate a profit of 0.20.

3.5 Discussion

a. Liquidity Ratio

Liquidity ratio at PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk shows that the company is in good condition. However, the ratio decreased due to an increase in current liabilities with large nominal debts. The increase in debt was due to an increase in non-financial debt.

b. Rasio Solvabilitas

The solvency ratio of PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk can show that the company is in a bad condition. The company is in bad condition because the debt to asset ratio and debt to equity ratio are always increasing every year. This concludes that the assets and capital owned by the company are still financed by debt.

c. Activity Ratio

Activity ratio at PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk on the calculation of fixed asset turn over and total asset turnover for the last six years shows that the company is in a bad condition because the value of these two ratios has decreased every year. The decrease in the value of this activity ratio shows that the company is less effective and efficient in managing all its assets.

d. Profitability Ratio

Profitability ratio at PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk on the calculation of return on assets shows that the company is not in good condition. Because total assets have a high value compared to net income. This increase was due to an increase in total assets which increased quite high from the previous year and the company was not able to generate maximum profit. The calculation of return on equity shows that the company is not in good condition. Because total capital has a high value compared to net income. This increase was due to an increase in total equity which increased quite high from the previous year and the company was not able to generate maximum profit.

4. Conclusion (S)

Liquidity Ratio at PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk in 2016-2021 is declared in good condition because it is considered able to meet its short-term debt. The solvency ratio at PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk for the year 2016-2021 was declared in a bad condition.

However, total assets and capital are higher than the company's debt. Activity ratio at PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk in 2016-2021 was declared unfavorable. Because companies are less effective and efficient in managing all their assets. Profitability Ratios at PT. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur Tbk in 2016-2021 was declared in a bad condition.

References

- Achmad, W., & Yulianah, Y. (2022). Corporate Social Responsibility of the Hospitality Industry in Realizing Sustainable Tourism Development. *Enrichment: Journal of Management*, 12(2), 1610-1616.
- Achmad, W., & Yulianah, Y. (2022). *Metode Penelitian Sosial*. Cv. Rey Media Grafika.
- Hery. (2018). *Analisis Kinerja Manajemen*. PT. Grasindo.
- Kasmir. (2016). *Analisis Laporan Keuangan*. Rajawali Pers.
- Kasmir. (2019). *Analisis Laporan Keuangan*. RajaGrafindo Persada.
- Meutia Dewi. (2017). Analisis Rasio Keuangan untuk Mengukur Kinerja Keuangan PT Smartfren Telecom, Tbk. *Jurnal Penelitian Ekonomi Akuntansi (JENSI)*, VOL. 1, 14.
- Mohammda Sofyan. (2019). Rasio Keuangan Untuk Menilai Kinerja Keuangan. *Akademika*, Vol. 17, 8.
- Munafaqiroh, B. G. P. & S. (2020). No Title. *Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial*, 17(1), 13.
- Munawir. (2014). *Analisis Laporan Keuangan*. Liberty.
- Munawir. (2012). *Analisis Laporan Keuangan*. UPP-AMP YKPN.
- Ilhami, R., & Achmad, W. (2022). Entrepreneurship and MSMEs during the COVID-19 Health Emergency in Indonesia. *ijd-demos*, 4(2).
- V. Wiratna Sujarweni. (2020). *Analisis Laporan keuangan*. Pustaka Baru Press.
- Wahyuning, Y. I., & Tyas. (2020). Analisis Rasio Keuangan Untuk Menilai Kinerja Keuangan Pada Elzatta Probolinggo. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, Vol. 8 No., 12.
- Yessy Arsita. (2021). Analisis Rasio Keuangan Untuk Mengukur Kinerja Keuangan PT. Sentul City, Tbk. *Manajemen Pendidikan Dan Ilmu Sosial*, 2(1), 16.
- <https://www.idx.co.id/perusahaan-tercatat/laporan-keuangan-dan-tahunan/>