



Agriprimatech
Vol. 8 No. 1 April 2025

e-ISSN : 2621-6566

Financial Ratio Analysis To Assess Financial Performance At Pt. Perkebunan Nusantara Iv Medan 2018-2022.

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ABSTRACT

The research conducted by the author aims to determine: (1) the financial performance of PT. Nusantara IV Plantation Medan is based on the Liquidity Ratio in terms of the Cash Ratio and current ratio. (2) financial performance of PT. Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan based on profitability ratios in terms of Return On Investment and Return On Equity. (3) financial performance of PT. Plantation Archipelago IV Medan based on the solvency ratio in terms of the Debt Ratio. (4) financial performance of PT. Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan is based on the activity ratio in terms of total asset turnover. This research was conducted at PT. Nusantara IV Plantation Medan. The approach used is a descriptive approach. The data analysis techniques used in this research is descriptive analysis techniques and time series analysis techniques, namely collect data, clarifying data, explanation data and analyzing data. The data used is the PT balance sheet. Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan for the period 2018-2022. The data collection technique used is documentation study, namely study documents related to a data research problem such as company finance data reports obtained directly from the company. The results achieved from this research provide the conclusion that financial performance is based on Cash Ratio, Current Ratio, Return on Investment, Return on Equity, Debt Ratio, and total assets turnover.

Keywords; Financial Ratios, Financial Performance, RoI, RoE

INTRODUCTION

Development economy in Indonesia from year to year of start arouse passion in climate effort, then business development on companies oriented profit (profit) in business activities the more complex. Profit is the result profitable for the effort which is conducted company on a period certain. With this profit can be used company



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e-ISSN : 2621-6566

for additional financing in running his efforts, and The most important is as tools for maintain continuity life company

Profit can only obtained by the existence of performance the good one from the company That myself. For that's an assessment towards the company very important And useful, good for companies, as well as for the parties outside the company concerned towards the company Which concerned. For a company performance can used as measuring instrument in assessing success his efforts, too can be used as a material considerations in decision-making and planning in time which will come. While for the parties outside the company can be used as a material considerations in decision-making economy against the company that concerned.

For know the performance a company can be seen from the aspect finance and aspect non-finance. From aspect non-finance, performance can be known with how to measure level of clarity division of functions and authority in structure its organization, measuring quality level resource Which owned, measure level of trust society towards company and by measuring level of concern company against social environment around him. However performance assessment through aspects non-financial relatively more difficult done, because assessment of each person different-different. So in assessment a performance most companies using aspects finance.

Analysis financial statements need to be done carefully by using methods and analysis techniques right so that the results which are expected truly appropriate too. So that financial statements become more means so understandable and understood by various parties, need analysis was carried out report finance. Share owner party And management, goals main analysis financial statements is so that can find out financial position company at the moment this. With know the position finance, after analysis was carried out financial statements in a way deep, will looks like company can achieve the target planned previously or no. Result report analysis finance too will give information about weaknesses and the power that owned company. With know the weaknesses and strength this, management will be able to to fix or cover up weaknesses said, then the power that owned by the company must be maintained or even improved



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e-ISSN : 2621-6566

Measurement financial performance can use analysis tools in the form of a ratio finance with using ratio finance. According to Kasmir (2012) stated that “for measure performance corporate finance by using financial ratio which can done with financial ratio namely the Ratio Liquidity, Solvency, Activities, and Profitability”.

According to Sutrisno (2012) on basically there is some ratios finances that commonly used namely the ratio liquidity, ratio solvency, ratio profit/ profitability, ratio leverage, ratio activities and ratio assessment. A company if income or the company's profit increased from the year to year, can it is said that the company have performance Which Good. However, income or profit the big one isn't it is a absolute size financial performance company. By Because that, it is necessary and important to be analyzed by using ratio liquidity, ratio solvency and profitability ratio to measure performance company.

According to Dessler (2015), assessment Performance is evaluate performance employees in past, present and in the future in a relative to performance standards.

Financial ratio according to Syafrida Hani (2015) Ratio finance is the tool that used for assess performance and conditions corporate finance financial ratio is a comparison between one or more report account the purpose of which is for measure ability company for manage his business.

RESEARCH METHODS

Approach research that used by writer in this research namely the approach descriptive. According to Sugiono (2010) explains that “Method descriptive is describe data Which has collected as existence without meant to make conclusion Which applicable general or generalization”. That is by doing comparison between theories with data objective that happened, so that give an overview Which complete. Research Place Author's Place conduct research is in PT. Plantation Archipelago IV Medan, which located in Jl. Legjend Suprpto No.2 Medan. Time Research With research time in the month December 2023 to by February 2024.



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Data Types and Sources

1. Type Data

In study This type data Which used is in the form of data quantitative in the form of report finance (Balance Sheet) And Report Profit/ Loss) namely with method learn, observe, and analyze documents which are related with object study.

2. Source Data

In compilation thesis this, source data Which used by researcher is data secondary. Data secondary, is research that obtained by researchers inadvertently directly through intermediary (obtained and noted by the party others) which in the form of evidence, record or report historical that arranged in archive (Document) that published.

Data collection technique

Asfor technique collection data Which used writer in do study This is studies documenta tion,namely learn document Which related with problem a data study like report data finance company Which obtained direct from company.

Data Analysis Techniques

In study This technique analysis data Which used is analysis descriptive and analysis time series namely:

Descriptive analysis

Descriptive analysis is a technique data analysis which is conducted by collect data namely uniting all data required in research then continued by clarifying data namely ensure that the data is data Which actually, then followed by explain data namely explaining about data researched and the latter data analysis namely analyzing about the ratio finances against financial statements is used to see components components which influence financial performance company.



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Time Series Analysis

Time series analysis is special way to analyze dotted line data that collected during time interval certain. In time series analysis, analyst note the point data on the interval that consistent throughout time period certain, not only note the point data in intermittent or random. However, the type this analysis not just an action collect data from time to time to time.

Which differentiate data time series with data others are the analysis can show how variable changes along time. In other words, time is a variable important because show how data adjustment along the point data and results finally. This provide resources additional information and a series of dependencies between data.

As for research stage is as following:

Describe Ratio Analysis Finance

Analyze financial ratio where with 4 ratios used reviewed from each ratio. Where the ratio that used is ratio Liquidity, Solvency, Profitability and Activities.

Each by using financial statements (Balance Sheet) And Profit/ Loss) in time period 5 years, from 2018 to with the year 2022.

Describe Financial performance

Analyze financial ratio by using ratio Liquidity, Solvency, Profitability and Activities can done for assess performance finance company. With compare and count every ratio with using the formula and various components that is in financial statements the company will known how performance report finance companies, in particular PT. PLANTATION ARCHIPELAGO IV MEDAN 2018-2022.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research result

Results this research is a result overview which is obtained from the research results in which consists of variable research. Data which is obtained is a report finance in balance sheet form And profit and loss . Data that has been collected to be material the research will then be analyzed in accordance with the types of analysis that is used. So that can be



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known financial performance PT. Nusantara Plantation IV Field for the year 2018-2022. In accordance with problems and formulation the problem that has been put forward then analysis techniques data that used in this research namely analysis descriptive. Analysis descriptive is analysis with describe the condition company.

Descriptive Data.

Table 1. Balance Sheet and Profit/Loss Quotation Data in the financial report of PT. Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan.

Year	Total Debt (Rp)	Total Assets (Rp)	Equity (Rp)
2018	9,292,872,749,013	17.084.365.170.640	7,791,492,421,627
2019	10,834,307,748,175	17,941,799,354,311	7,107,491,606,136
2020	11,321,511,103,118	18,499,471,121,472	7,177,960,018,355
2021	11,284,761,180,818	21,189,385,028,896	9,904,623,848,078
2022	11,210,563,347,524	23.001.225.962.188	11,790,662,614,664
Total	53,944,016,128,648	97.716.246.637.507	43,772,230,508,860
Year	Cash and Cash Equivalents (Rp)	Sale (Rp)	Gross profit (Rp)
2018	299,567,095,518	5,224,597,530,217	2,199,867,377,867
2019	298,934,840,147	4,753,412,187,519	1,712,985,539,595
2020	676,769,637,514	6,349,127,199,887	2,761,686,356,449
2021	1,640,318,348,852	9,328,796,441,409	4,896,223,225,806
2022	1,622,105,796,147	10,478,408,954,176	4,975,605,340,987



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Total	4,537,695,718,178	36.134.342.313.208	16,546,367,840,704
Year	Profit After Tax And Interest (Rp)	Capital Employed	
2018	495,762,477,441	17,606,705,650,075	
2019	117.401.223.818	17,897,679,178,713	
2020	553,542,510,470	18,467,124,778,653	
2021	2,117,664,453,343	21.166.998.368.912	
2022	2,174,787,786,809	22,979,807,757,026	
Year	5,459,158,451,881	98.118.315.733.379	

Source: Secondary Data Annual Report Ptpn 4 Medan

Data analysis

Results study And discussion is about results Which obtained in study Which consists of variable research. In this research also included report data corporate finance Which researched. Data which is obtained is data finance PT. Plantation Archipelago IV in the form of balance sheet and profit and loss

In study this, analyze results and data collection which is conducted by the author obtained through the report that made PT. Plantation Archipelago IV with the intention of to see financial performance company with using ratio analysis which is measured with indicators Ratio Liquidity, Ratio Profitability, Solvency Ratio and Ratio Activity.

In accordance with the problem that has put forward, then data analysis techniques what is obtained is descriptive that refers to condition overview finance company. Here next will be described analysis Financial ratios to assess Financial performance PT. Plantation Archipelago IV which is obtained from the year 2018-2022.



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Liquidity Ratio

Ratio This used For know ability PT. Plantation Archipelago IV Medan According to Fahmi (2017) the ratio liquidity Is a Company fulfill obligations Short term in general place time.

Ratio Analysis Cash *Ratio*)

Ratio cash *ratio*) is a comparison between cash and bank with debt smooth then times 100% Ratio cash used to measure asset capability which will realized in fulfill long term obligations short property company.

Calculation Cash Ratio PT. Plantation Archipelago IV Medan year 2018-2022 there are on attachment. Results calculation is available as following:

$$\text{Rasio kas} = \frac{\text{kas}}{\text{Hutang Lancar}} 100\%$$

Table 2. Results of Cash Ratio Research at PT. Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan

Year	Cash and cash equivalents (Rp)	Current liabilities (Rp)	Cash Ratio	Standard Industry	Ups and down
2018	299,567,095,518	1,980,365,386,633	15%	35	-
2019	298,934,840,147	2,507,331,327,752	12%	35	3%
2020	676,769,637,514	3,009,759,904,685	22%	35	-10%
2021	1,640,318,348,852	2,928,814,248,532	56 %	35	-32%
2022	1,622,105,798,147	3,419,977,040,797	47 %	35	9%
Total	4,537,695,720,178	13,846,247,908,399	153%		

Source: Processed Primary Data (2024)

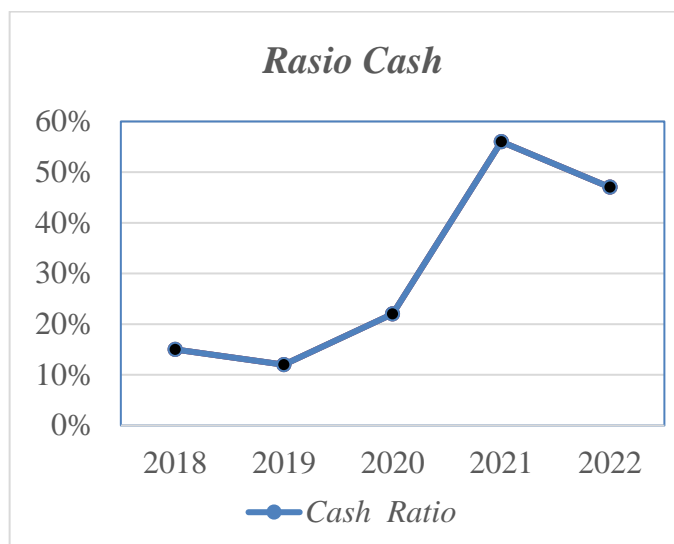


Figure 1. Results of Cash Ratio Growth Graph Research at PTPN IV Medan

From table and the time series graph of the calculation above can be described the situation financial ratio on performance finance based on Cash Ratio as follows

According to Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises Number KEP-100/MBU/2002 Standard industry for Cash Ratio is as following:

Table 3. Cash Ratio Assessment List

<i>Cash Ratio = x</i> (%)	Score
$X \leq 35$	5
$25 \leq X < 35$	4
$15 \leq X < 25$	3
$10 \leq X < 10$	2
$5 \leq X < 10$	1
$0 \leq X < 5$	0

Source: Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises Number KEP-100/MBU/2002



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For example, the standard industry for Cash Ratio is as big as 0.35:1 or 35% where to Rp.1 debt smooth can guaranteed by cash and cash equivalent of Rp.0.35. Standard this is already said to be good for companies to meet current liabilities with cash company (Regulation) Minister BUMN). On 2018 Cash *Ratio* reach 0.15:1 or 15% which means every Rp1 debt smooth guaranteed by Rp 0.15 from current asset which was taken from the nominal cash and equivalent cash. cash *Ratio* more small of standard industry, Meaning bad company in fulfilling current liabilities with cash owned. Cash for the year 2018 is 299,567,095,518 and current liabilities of Rp.1,980,365,386,633.

On 2019 Cash *Ratio* reach 12% of which means to experience 3% decrease from 2018. That means Rp1 debt smooth guaranteed by Rp0.12 cash And bank. Cash *Ratio* more small of standard industry, meaning bad company in fulfilling current liabilities with cash Which owned. Cash for the year 2019 is 298,934,840,147 and debt fluent Rp. 2,507,331,327,752.

In 2020 Cash *Ratio* reach 22%, 10% increase from the year 2019. Cash 2020 amounted to Rp. 676,769,637,514 and debt smooth amounting to Rp. 3,009,759,904,685. Cash *Ratio* on This year not yet guaranteed Rp1 debt smooth with Rp 0.22 cash company. Cash *Ratio* more small of standard industry, meaning capable company fulfill obligations smoothly with cash that owned company.

On 2021 Cash *Ratio* reach 56%, 32% increase from the year 2020. Cash in 2021 owned amounted to Rp 1,640,318,348,852 and debt smooth amounting to Rp. 2,928,814,248,532. Cash *Ratio* on This year can guarantee Rp1 debt smooth with Rp0.56 cash company. Cash *Ratio* more big from standard industry, meaning capable company fulfill obligations smoothly with cash that owned company.

On 2022 Cash *Ratio* owned to achieve 47% of which means to experience 9% decrease from year 2021. means Rp1 debt smooth guaranteed by Rp 0.47 cash And bank. Cash *Ratio* more big from standard industry, meaning capable company pay the debt smoothly with cash that owned. To 2022 nominal cash amount Rp.1,622,105,798,147. with debt smooth Rp 3,419,977,040,797.

Based on explanation above, can said Cash *Ratio* PT Nusantara Plantation IV field 2018-2022 no well, because Cash Ratio from the year 2018-2022 saw ups and downs



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from standard industry. Things This shows that the company not yet able fulfill obligations smooth with cash that owned.

Ratio Analysis Smooth (Carrent) *Ratio*)

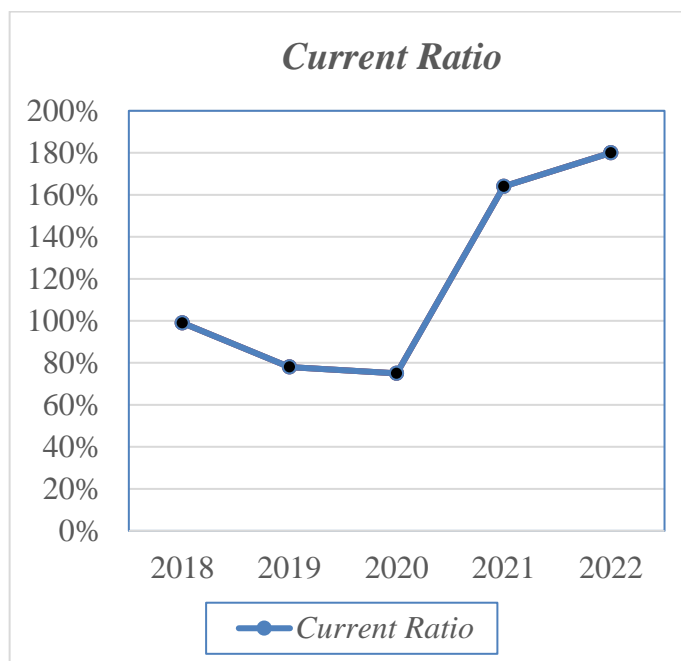
Ratio smooth counting by share assets smooth with debt smooth. Calculation of Carrent Ratio from the report PT finance Nusantara Plantation IV Field In the year of 2018-2022 there are on the sheet calculation results Current Ratio seen as following.

$$\text{Carrent Ratio} = \frac{\text{Aktiva Lancar}}{\text{Hutang lancar}} \times 100 \%$$

Table 4. Results of Current Ratio Research at PT. Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan

Year	Current asset	Current Liabilities	Current Ratio	Industry Standards	Ups and down
2018	1,962,711,244,171	1,980,365,386,633	99%	125	-
2019	1,964,564,657,549	2,507,331,327,752	78%	125	21%
2020	2,268,379,067,331	3,009,759,904,685	75%	125	3 %
2021	4,804,051,959,759	2,928,841,248,532	164 %	125	-89%
2022	6.149.481.205.243	3,419,977,040,797	180%	125	-16%
Total	17.149.188.134.053	13,846,274,908,399	597%		

Source: Processed Primary Data (2024)



Picture 1 Research Results of Current Ratio Growth Graph at PTPN IV Medan

From table And the calculation above can be described state of ratio finance PT. plantation Archipelago IV Field based Current Ratio as following:

According to Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises No. KEP-100/MBU/2002 Current Standard *Ratio*is as following:

Table 5. Current Ratio Assessment List

<i>Current Ratio = x (%)</i>	Score
$125 \leq x$	5
$110 \leq x < 125$	4
$100 \leq x < 110$	3
$95 \leq x < 100$	2
$90 \leq x < 95$	1
$x < 90$	0



Source: Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises Number KEP-100/MBU/2002

Standard it is said not good yet for companies to guarantee security level long term creditors short or company capability to pay debts which are already fall tempo.

Year 2018 Current *Ratioreach* 99 %. From this ratio can be said that debt smooth as much as Rp1 guaranteed current asset of Rp 0.99. Year 2019 Current *Ratioreach* 79%. If compared with 2018, Current *Ratio* experience decrease by 21%. From this ratio it can be said that on 2019 debt smooth as much as Rp1 guaranteed current asset of Rp0.79. Year 2020 Car Rental Ratio reach 75%. if compared with 2019, Carrent Ratio experienced a decrease of 3%. From this ratio it can be said that on 2020 debt smooth as much as Rp1 guaranteed current asset of Rp0.75%. Year 2021 Current *Ratioreach* 164%, meaning every debt is current of Rp1 guaranteed by current asset as big as Rp1.64. If compared to the year 2020 to 2021 experienced an increase of 89%. In 2022, Carrent Ratio reached 180%, meaning every debt is current of Rp1 guaranteed by current asset of 1.80. When compared from 2021 to 2022, there was an increase an increase of 16%.

From data results can be known performance finance on 2018-2022 for Current Ratio No well, because from the year 2018 to with the year 2022 results Current Earnings *Ratiomore* lower than standard industry. Can it is said that company shortage capital for pay debt.

Profitability Ratio

Kasmir (2019) stated the ratio Profitability is ratio for assess ability company in seeking profit or profit in a period certain. Ratio this too provide a measure of the level of effectiveness management of a company which is addressed from the profit that produced from sales or income investment.

Return On Investment (ROI)

Return On Investments(ROI) is one of ratio form profitability that aims to measure ability a company with the whole the funds that invested in assets used for operation company and produce profit (Kasmir 2019). ROI is a ratio which shows how



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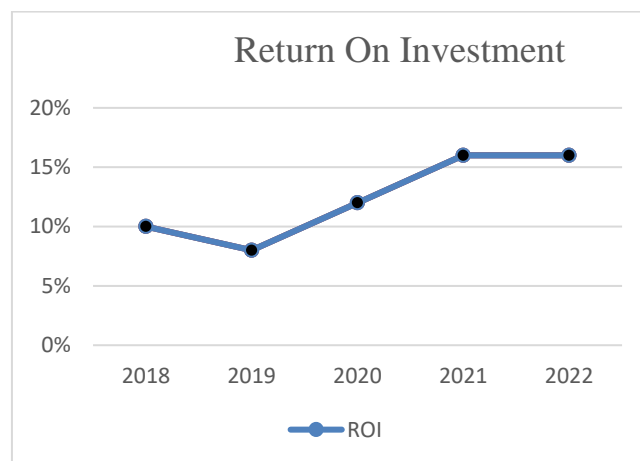
much net profit the one that can obtained from a company. ROI is a measure of efficiency use of capital in company. Capital can be defined as total assets or total investment. Share company on general problem capital efficiency is more important of problem profit, because the profit that height no become the only one the size that the company have been able to work efficiently. Factors which can affect the low level ROI value is profit clean including ratio NPM, turnover assets and activity ratio others.

$$ROI = \frac{EBIT + PENYUSUTAN}{CAPITAL EMPLOYED} \times 100 \%$$

Table 6. Results of ROI Research at PT. Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan

Year	Ebit + Shrinkage	Capital Employed	ROI	Industry Standards	Ups and down
2018	1,848,142,704,093	17,606,705,650,075	10%	11	-
2019	1,544,087,613,209	17,897,679,178,713	8%	9	2
2020	2,391,777,113,776	18,467,124,778,653	12%	15	-4
2021	3,454,095,290,674	21.166.998.368.912	16%	15	-4
2022	3,788,310,572,508	22,979,807,757,026	16%	15	-
Total	13,026,413,294,260	98.118.315.733.379	62%		

Source: Processed Primary Data (2024)



Picture 2 Research Results of RoI Growth Graph at PTPN IV Medan

From table and the above calculation can described the situation financial ratio on performance finance based on Return On *investments* following: According to Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises Number KEP-100/MBU/2002. Standard industry for Return On *Investmentis* as following:

Table 7. ROI Assessment List

<i>ROI (%)</i>	Score	Information
$15 < ROI$	15	Very well
$13 < ROI \leq 18$	13.5	Very well
$11 < ROI \leq 15$	12	Good
$9 < ROI \leq 13$	10.5	Good
$7.9 < ROI \leq 12$	9	Good
$6.6 < ROI \leq 10.5$	7.5	Enough
$5.3 < ROI \leq 9$	6	Enough
$4 < ROI \leq 7$	5	Enough
$2.5 < ROI \leq 5$	4	Not enough
$1 < ROI \leq 3$	3	Not enough
$0 < ROI \leq 1$	2	Not enough
$ROI < 0$	1	Not enough

Source: Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises Number KEP-100/MBU/2002



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Like can be seen in the year of 2018 earnings Return On *Investment* is by 10% then down on 2019 reached 8% and This shows that the inability management for get ROI and in 2020 Roi increased by 12%, but this value is still below the BUMN standard, but in 2021 Return on *Investment* experience an increase of 16. And on 2022 Return On *Investment* is 16%. From the results of the calculation can be explained that management unable get return On *Investment* with good. Return On Investment For PT. Plantation Archipelago IV Field on 2018-2020 far away lower from industrial sendar which has set. Roi the low can it is said that company use assets Which owned by him with No Good all investments which is conducted unable bring its benefits tall

Ratio used for effectiveness from the whole company operations Return calculation On *Investment* of the company's overall operations. Return On *Investment* from 2018-2022 shows that investment return rate which is obtained low. Low this ratio due to low profit margin because of the low asset turnover company.

b) Return On Equity (ROE)

According to Fahmi (2016) stated that Return On *Equity* this is “ratio that measures to what extent a company using source the power that owned for able to provide profit on equity. And Kasmir (2018) stated that "Return On Equity is a ratio that measures profit Clean After tax with owner's equity.

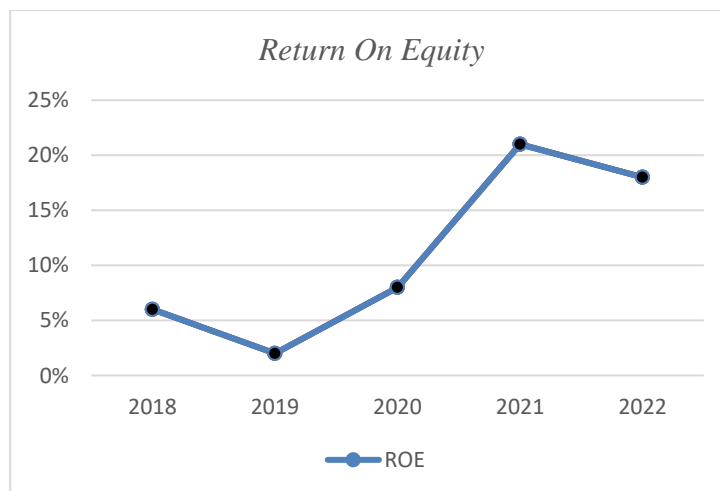
Return On *Equity* (ROE) is the ratio that shows how much big contribution of quality in create profit clean. With say other, ratio this is used to measure amount of profit clean that will be produced from each rupiah funds embedded in total equity. The more high yield return on equity means the higher it is also the amount net profit that produced from every rupiah the funds that embedded in equity. If a company is able to increase profitability, it is expected that dividends will increase.

$$ROE = \frac{\text{Laba Bersih setelah pajak}}{\text{Ekuitas}} \times 100\%$$

Table 8. Results of ROE Research at PT. Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan

Year	Net Profit After Tax (Rp)	Equity (Rp)	ROE	Industry standards	Ups and down
2018	495,762,477,441	7,791,492,421,627	6%	8.5	-
2019	117.401.223.818	7,107,491,606,136	2%	4	4%
2020	553,542,510,470	7,117,960,018,355	8%	12	-6%
2021	2,117,664,453,343	9,904,623,848,078	21%	20	13%
2022	2,174,787,786,809	11,790,662,614,664	18%	20	3%
Total	5,459,158,451,881	43,712,230,508,860	56%		

Source: Processed Primary Data (2024)



Picture3. Research Results of Return on Equity Growth Graph at PT. Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan

From table and the above calculation can described the situation financial ratio on performance finance based on Return On *Equity* as following:

According to Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises Number KEP-100/MBU/2002.
Standard industry for Return On *Equity* is as following

Table 9. ROE Assessment List

<i>ROE (%)</i>	<i>Score</i>
$15 < ROE$	20
$13 < ROE \leq 15$	18
$11 < ROE \leq 13$	16
$9 < ROE \leq 11$	14
$7.9 < ROE \leq 9$	12
$6.6 < ROE \leq 7.9$	10
$5.3 < ROE \leq 6.6$	8.5
$4 < ROE \leq 5.3$	7
$2.5 < ROE \leq 4$	5.5
$1 < ROE \leq 2.5$	4
$0 < ROE \leq 1$	2
$ROE < 0$	0

Source: Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises Number KEP-100/MBU/2002

Like can be seen in the year of 2018 Return *On Equity* is as big as 6% later in the year of 2019 down to 2%, meaning equity acquisition results in the company make a profit down by 4%. However in the year of 2020 ROE company increases reaching 8% ha means company able to obtain rate of return equity back, but followed by year 2021

and 2022 achievements ROE back decreased drastically. this shows the ability company in get level return on the equity is still not there well, besides that is ROE acquisition the company still located in above standard industry. Along with ROE ups and downs show ability management for get ROE along with go on- down.

The more low ROE then the more bad the result, because shows that capital position company owner No strong, meaning profitability of capital myself to be No good. Company which puts more pressure on security in the system spending tends to get ROE the low compared to companies which use credit in finance activity- its activities, but will actually add debt to creditors. Value ROE can enhanced with how to increase volume sales-sales company.

Solvency Ratio

a) Debt Ratio (Debt To Asset Ratio)

Debt to Asset Ratio(DAR) is the ratio used for measure leverage, where leverage is source of funds by a company which has fixed costs (burden Still) means source of funds which originates from from loan because it has interest expense as fixed load with the intention of in order to improve potential profit holder shares. According to Merthalova, RA, & Ngatno (2018) *Debt To Equity Ratio*(DER) is the ratio that used for measuring company performance ratio debt to equity (DER) is the ratio that measure as far as how big is it debt can covered by capital Alone.

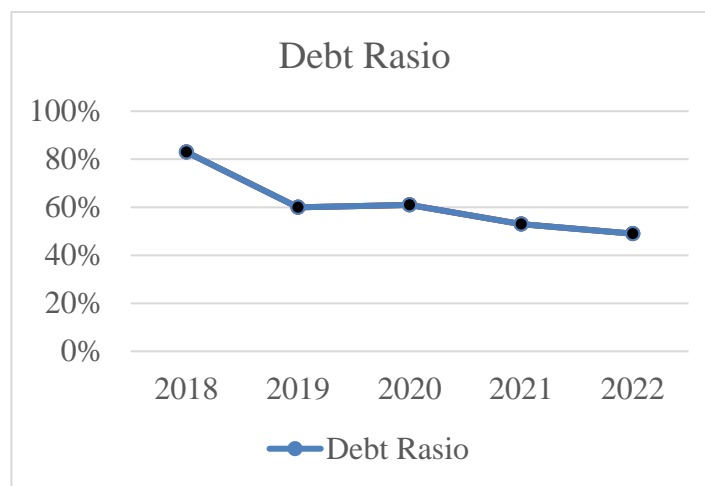
$$Debt\ Ratio = \frac{Total\ Hutang}{Total\ Aktiva} \times 100\ \%$$

Table 10. Results of DEBT RATIO Research at PT. Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan

Year	Total Debt (Rp)	Total Assets (Rp)	Debt Ratio	Industry standards	Ups and down
2018	9,292,872,749,013	11,210,563,347,524	83%	7	-
2019	10,834,307,748,175	17,941,799,354,311	60%	8.5	23%

2020	11,321,511,103,118	18,499,471,121,473	61%	8	-1%
2021	11,284,761,180,818	21,189,385,028,896	53%	8.5	8%
2022	11,210,563,347,524	23.001.225.962.188	49%	9	4%
Total	53,944,016,128,648	91,842,444,814,392	306%		

Source: Processed Primary Data (2024))



Picture4Research Results of Debt Ratio Growth Graph at PT. Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan.

From table and calculation in above can described the situation financial ratio on performance Debt Based Finance *Ratios* as following:

According to Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises Number KEP-100/MBU/2002 Industry standards for Debt *Ratios* as following.

Table 11. DEBT RATIO Assessment List

<i>Debt Ratio</i> = X (%)	Score
$X < 0$	0
$0 \leq X < 10$	4
$10 \leq X < 20$	6

$20 \leq X < 30$	7.25
$30 \leq X < 40$	10
$40 \leq X < 50$	9
$50 \leq X < 60$	8.5
$60 \leq X < 70$	8
$70 \leq X < 80$	7.5
$80 \leq X < 90$	7
$90 \leq X < 100$	6.5

Source: Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises Number KEP-100/MBU/2002

Year 2018 *Debt Ratio* reach 83%. From this ratio it can be said that every Rp100 funding company, Rp83 financed with debt and Rp17 is provided by the holder shares. Then asset financing more companies big with using debt remembering the standard for *Debt Ratio* is as big as 7 to say company in condition good. Total debt to in 2018 amounted to Rp. 9,292,872,749,013 and total assets in 2018 amounted to 11,210,563,347,524.

Year 2019 *Debt Ratio* the ratio figure experienced a decline of 60%, meaning for each Rp100 funding company Rp 60 with Rp 40 debt provided by the holder shares. Although *Debt Achievement Ratio* decrease from the year 2018, but asset financing company with fixed debt still more big, considering standard standard that set at 35% agar financial performance company can it is said safe. For total debt in in 2018 amounted to Rp. 10,834,307,748,175. and for total assets of Rp. 17,941,799,354,311.

Year 2020 *Debt Ratio* the ratio number increases reached 61% of the things it means financing company company assets with debt amounting to RP 61 in every use Rp100 fund and Rp39 is provided by the holder shares. For total debt amounting to



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Rp. 11,321,511,103,188. and its total assets amounting to Rp. 18,499,471,121,473. increased standard industry for Debt Ratio is as big as 35%, however Debt achievement *Ratio* in 2020 above standard industry, thing this means the use of debt in finance assets his company big.

Year 2021 *Debt Ratio* decrease reached 53%, meaning for each Rp100 funding Rp53 company financed with debt and Rp47 is provided by the holder shares. Although Debt achievement *Ratio* decrease from the year 2020, but asset financing company with fixed debt still more big, considering the standard that set at 35% agar financial performance company can it is said safe. For total debt in 2021 amounting to Rp. 11,284,761,180,818. and for its assets amounting to Rp. 21,189,385,028,896.

Year 2022 *Debt Ratio* decrease reach 49%, meaning for each Rp100 funding company Rp49 paid for with debt and Rp51 provided by the holder shares. Although Debt achievement *Ratio* decrease from the year 2021, but asset financing company with fixed debt still more big, considering the standard that set at 35% agar financial performance company can it is said safe. For total debt in the year 2022 amounting to Rp. 11,210,563,347,524. and for total assets amounting to Rp. 23,001,225,962,188.

Activity Ratio

Turnover Total Asset/Total Asset Turn Over(TATTOO)

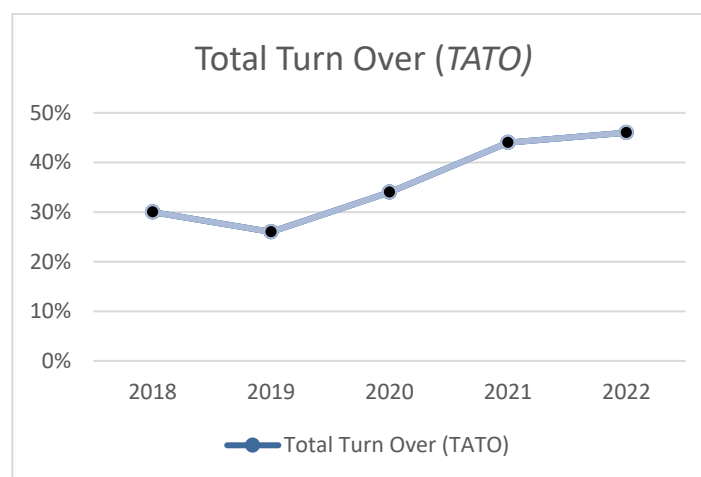
$$TATO = \frac{\text{Total Pundapatan}}{\text{Capital Employed}} \times 100\%$$

Year	Total income	Capital Employed	Total Asset Turnover Ratio	BUMN Standard s	Ups and down
2018	5,224,597,530,217	17,606,705,650,075	30%	>120	-
2019	4. 753,412,187,519	17,897,679,178,713	26%	>120	4%
2020	6,349,127,199,657	18,467,124,778,653	34%	>120	-8%

2021	9,328,796,441,409	21.166.998.368.912	44%	>120	-10%
2022	10.478408,954.176	22,979,807,757,026	46%	>120	-3%
Total	36,134,342,312,978	98.118.315.733.379	180%		

Table 12. Results of TATO Research at PT. Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan

Source: processed primary data (2024)



Picture 5 Research Results of TATO Growth Graph at PT. Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan

From the table above can be known that the situation financial ratio on performance finance based on TATTOO as following:

According to Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises Number KEP-100/MBU/2002 industry standard for Total Turnover *Over(TATTOO)* is as following

Table 13. TATO Assessment List

TATTOO	Improvement = x (%)	Score
$120 < x$	$20 < x$	4
$105 < x \leq 120$	$15 < x \leq 20$	3.5
$90 < x \leq 105$	$10 < x \leq 15$	3

$75 < x \leq 90$	$5 < x \leq 10$	3.5
$60 < x \leq 75$	$0 < x \leq 5$	3
$40 < x \leq 60$	$x \leq 0$	1.5
$20 < x \leq 40$	$x \leq 0$	1
$X \leq 20$	$x \leq 0$	0.5

Source: Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises Number KEP-100/MBU/2002

As we can see for 2018 to with the year 2022 Ratio TATO experienced decline. And under BUMN standards which is as big as 120%. For 2018 ratio TATTOO as big as 30% with total income of Rp5,224,597,530,217 and Capital Employed Rp.17,606,705,650,075. Meanwhile, in 2019 there was a 26% decrease with total revenue of 4,753,412,187,519 and Capital Employed of Rp.17,897,679,178,713. In 2020, TATO's percentage increased by 34% with an income of Rp. 6,349,127,199,567. and Capita Employed Rp. 18,467,124,778,653. In 2021, it increased by 44% with an income of Rp. 9,328,796,441,409. and Capita Employed Rp.21.166.998.368.912 and in 2022 the TATO percentage increased by IDR 46% with total revenue of IDR 10,478,408,945,176 and Capita Employed IDR.22,979,807,757,026 this percentage is higher.

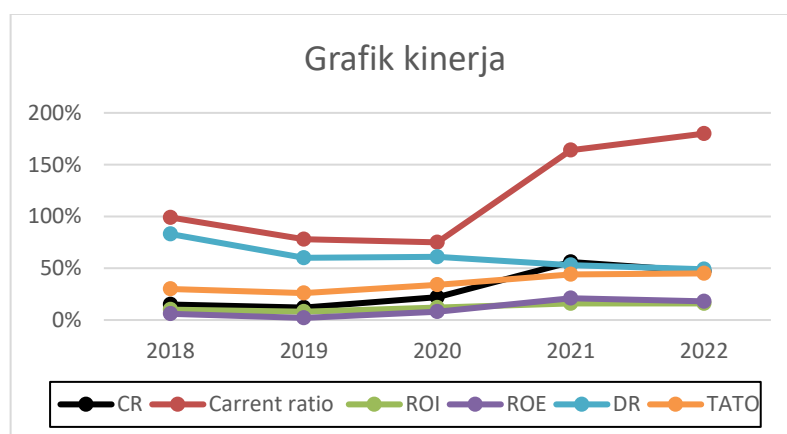
DISCUSSION

Performance corporate finance overall measured based on six indicators which has calculated. From each indicator assessment used to measure financial performance company BUMN, as follows is performance finance PT. Plantation Nusantara IV Medan before suspended KEP-100/MBU/2002.

Table 14. Research Results of Financial Performance Growth of PT. Perkebunan Nusantara Medan

Year	Liquidity Ratio		Profitability Ratio		Solvency Ratio	Activity Ratio
	CR	CR	ROI	ROE	DR	TATTOO
2018	15%	99%	10%	6%	83%	30%
2019	12%	78%	8%	2%	60%	26%
2020	22%	75%	12%	8%	61%	34%
2021	56%	164%	16%	21%	53%	44%
2022	47%	180%	16%	18%	49%	45%
Total	152%	596%	62%	55%	306%	179%

Source: Processed Primary Data (2024)



Picture6 Research Results of the Graph of Six Performance Indicators of PT. Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan



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Information:

CR: Cash Ratio

CR: Current Ratio

ROI: Return *On Investment*

ROE: Return *On Equity*

DR: Debt *Ratio*

TATTOO: Total *Asset Turn Over*

The table above shows the growth to six indicators before being changed in units the score that has been set on KEP-100/MBU/2002. In general six indicators on can provide overview overall performance corporate finance in the year of 2018-2022

Liquidity Risk Analysis

Current Ratio

Based on financial statements company if reviewed from Current Ratio on the results research shows that Current Ratio it is said to be not good, because in 2018 to with the year 2022 experienced fluctuations every year. Where Current Ratio experience decline, indicating that company on Plantation Company Archipelago IV Performance field his finances are not yet said to be stable and maximum and manage asset turnover to cover current debt every company industry. According to Kasmir (2015) “standard general average industry for Current Ratio minimum 200% (2:1) or 2 times. It means Current Ratio said no good because under average standard industry. For it's a company must be able to fix and fix and pay attention its assets with good so that can cover current debt to be able to meet the requirements with the intention of company.

Based on financial statements company if reviewed from Current Ratio on the results research shows that Current Ratio it is said to be not good, because in 2018 to with the year 2022 experienced fluctuations every year. Where Current Ratio experience decline, indicating that company on Plantation Company Archipelago IV Performance field his finances are not yet said to be stable and maximum and



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e-ISSN : 2621-6566

manage asset turnover to cover current debt every company industry. According to Kasmir (2015) “standard general average industry for Current Ratio minimum 200% (2:1) or 2 times. It means Current Ratio said no good because under average standard industry. For it's a company must be able to fix and fix and pay attention its assets with good so that can cover current debt to be able to meet the requirements with the intention of company.

Cash Ratio

Based on financial statements company if reviewed from Cash Ratio on the results research shows that Cash Ratio said to be Not Good, because in 2018 to 2022 it experienced Fluctuation Every year. Where Cash Ratio experience decline, indicating that company on Plantation Company Nusantara IV Medan Performance the finances are not yet said to be stable and manage cash for cover debt smooth company every industry. General standards average industry for Cash Ratio 35% and up with 50%, then the condition of the company is better good from company other. However, the condition cash ratio that is too much high too not good because there is the funds that unemployed or not yet used in a way optimal.

turnaround assets for cover debt smooth company every industry. According to Kasmir (2015) “standard general average industry for Current Ratio minimum 200% (2:1) or 2 times. It means Current Ratio said no good because under average standard industry. For it's a company must be able to fix and fix and pay attention its assets with good so that can cover current debt to be able to meet the requirements with the intention of company. On the other hand, if cash ratio under average industry, condition not good reviewed from cash ratio karenz for paying obligations still takes time For sell.

Profitability Ratio Analysis

Return on Investment(ROI)

Based on financial statements company reviewed from *Return on investment* from 2018-2020 stated that the company was lower than the standard, but in 2021-2022 the Return on Investment increased and reached the BUMN standard. According to Kasmir (2012) high



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ROI show that the company uses assets that owned by well, all investment that done able to bring benefits Which high. It means management no able to obtain ROI with well, so show that company in using assets that he has with no Good also, all investment that done not able to bring the benefits that high. low this ratio due to low profit margin due to the low company assets

Return On Equity (ROE)

Based on the company's financial report reviewed from the *Return On Equity* more companies lower than standard industry. ROE according to Dr. Kasmir (2017) ratio this shows efficiency use of capital alone. The more the higher this ratio, the good. Shows that capital position company owner will be more and more strong, meaning return on capital become more and more good. That meaning the company's ability to obtaining a rate of return on equity is still not good. ROE the low show that capital position company owner No strong, meaning profitability of capital alone not Good.

Causes of *Return Decrease On Equity* in the year of 2018 to with 2022 experiencing fluctuations that more dominant to decline. Where this decline happened because less than optimal the sales that done by the company does not able to manage capital to be able to improve profit company.

Solvency Ratio Analysis

Debt Ratio

Based on financial statements company reviewed from *Debt Ratio* research result show *Debt Ratio* company be on top standard industry. According to Cashmere (2019) when the ratio is high meaning debt financing the more many, then getting harder also the company for get extra loan. It means asset financing company with using debt bigger compared to financing company assets by holder shares, with other words asset financing more companies big with using funds from creditors than funds provided by the holder shares. With the condition that like this the company will hard to get additional loan because it is feared the company does not able to cover his debts with assets Which owned. If the company intends add debt, company need to increase the equity first. Can seen on 2019



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total corporate debt increased compared to 2018, thing this is because company adds its equity in 2019.

Activity Ratio Analysis

Total Asset Turnover

Based on financial statements company reviewed from total asset turnover on research result shows that the company's total asset turn over (TATO) is below standard set by BUMN No: KEP-MBU/2002, upon decline that happened on the ratio total turnover assets due to decreasing income which is accepted by company. If the assets can be more fast turning and achieve profit, so that shows more and more efficient use total assets in producing sales. That the amount assets that same can increase volume what sales if total *assets turnover* improved and enlarged (Syamsudin, Lukman 2011)

CONCLUSION

Based on analysis results which has performed on performance report finance PT. Plantation Nusantara IV year 2018-2022 Medan can concluded that:

Based on ratio analysis liquidity PT. Plantation Archipelago IV The field that measured by using Cash Ratio and Current Ratio which can explained namely for Cash Ratio in the year of 2018-2020 cash ratio is said to be not good because the Cash Ratio experience decline, indicating that company on Plantation Company Archipelago IV Performance Field the finances are not yet said to be stable and manage cash for cover debt smooth company every industry, but in 2021-2022 the Cash Ratio experienced an increase in performance corporate finance which is very good because the value that achieved above BUMN standards while Current *Ratioon* year 2018-2020 Rurrent *Ratios* said to be not good because Current ratio experiencing a decline in but on 2021-2022 current year ratio experienced performance increase corporate finance that Very good that reaches above standard State-owned Enterprises.

Based on ratio analysis Profitability PT. Plantation Archipelago IV The field that measured by Return On *Investment* And Return On *Equity* Which can be explained namely Return on investment from 2018-2020 states that the company is lower



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than the standard but in 2021-2022 Return on Investment has increased and reached the BUMN standard. While Return On Equity in 2018-2020 Return On Equity can be said not good because of the value which is obtained not reaching BUMN Standards However, in 2021-2022, Return on equity experienced an increase in performance corporate finance the good one because of the value achieved according to standards State-owned Enterprises.

Based on the Solvency Ratio Analysis of PT Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan, which is measured by the Debt Ratio in 2018-2022, the company's performance is very good because the value achieved is above the BUMN standard.

Based on the analysis of the Activity ratio of PT. Perkebunan Nusantara IV Medan which is measured using the Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) in 2018-2022, the company's performance is not good because it does not reach the company's standards, the decline in the total asset turnover ratio is due to the decline in income received by the company. If assets can turn over faster and achieve profit, it shows the more efficient use of overall assets in generating sales.

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