FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF CV ARISKA PUTRI PERODE 2018-2021

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Article Info

Abstract

This research was conducted at companies operating in the construction sector of the building sector. The purpose of this research is to determine the effect of Net Profit Margin (NPM) and Total (TATO), partially and simultaneously to Return On Asset (ROA). The research population carried out by researchers was 1 company in the construction sector, the research sample was 48 with a 4 year period. Data analysis used in this research uses the Classical Assumption Test and Multiple Linear Regression Analysis as analytical tools which are processed with IBM SPSS 25 software. The results of research using Multiple Linear Regression are concluded that Net Profit Margin and Total Asset Turnover significant effect on Return on Asset. The results of research using multiple linear regression state that the Net Profit Margin variable has a significant effect on Return on Asset amounting to 7,687 and Total Assets Turnover amounting to 1.101, while the partial test also shows that both have an influence on the company's financial performance with the NPM value having a t value of $23.029 > 2.014$ and a sig value of $0.000 < 0.05$. Meanwhile, TATO has a tcount value of $7.687 > 2.014$ and a sig value of $0.000 < 0.05$. In simultaneous testing, values are obtained Fcount amounting to 312,127. Value of Fcount $312,127 >$ of Ftable 3.20 with a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$ means that simultaneously there is a significant influence on the variables Net Profit Margin (NPM) and Total Assets Turnover (TATO) on the company's financial performance. Overall, this research states that Net Profit Margin (NPM) and Total Assets Turnover (TATO) has a significant effect on CV's Financial Performance. Ariska Putri for the 2018-2021 period and this is of course also in accordance with the company's financial data and previous research theories that have been studied.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Background problem

Technological developments that continue to increase rapidly have resulted in an increasing need for expertise in analyzing financial reports. For this reason, managers are required to select information from a wide network to find out the company's current condition and forecast conditions at time that will come. By analysis Financial reports will help interested parties in selecting and evaluating information and focusing only on that information, so that each company is required to be able to increase its own competitiveness. But on the fact is, almost all companies experience the same problem, namely how to allocate their resources effectively and efficiently to achieve company goals, namely obtaining maximum profits to maintain the company's existence.

Financial reports are a source of information regarding the company's financial position and financial performance. The financial data is analyzed further so that information can be obtained that can support the decisions made. This financial report must describe all relevant financial data and procedures have been established so that financial reports can be compared so that the level of accuracy of the analysis can be achieved held accountable.

Analysis and interpretation finance categorize several techniques and analytical tools that can be used to produce useful information for internal and external parties related to the company. For management, the information obtained functions as a basic consideration in the decision-making process for coordinating and controlling the company. In reality, these analytical tools are often not utilized by companies. Strategic decision making in companies is often carried out by the business founder and the decisions taken are personal, bold and high risk. In the short term, this method of making decisions is quite successful, but in the long term and as the company grows, this method is inadequate. This means that the utilization of financial reports as a source of information for managers in making planning and control decisions has not been implemented optimally even though decision making based on financial performance is a must for every company.

Effectiveness and efficiency In carrying out its operations, a company is determined by the company's ability to obtain profitability and activities within the company. Thus, the use of financial ratio analysis can describe the financial performance that has been achieved. To support business continuity and improvement, companies need to analyze financial reports so that information can be obtained about the financial position of the company concerned.

The information presented must be analyzed and interpreted furthermore so that it has useful value for company management. For management, in carrying out analysis of financial performance, namely in the form of fundamental analysis and integrative which will provide a basic and comprehensive picture of financial position and achievements.

There are several ways to assess the health condition of a company using financial performance analysis, but in this case the author only uses ratio analysis activity and company profitability ratios. The author considers the results of these two ratios to be important for the company, because it concerns the company's survival. Assessment of company performance for management, especially to measure company profitability, is an important factor in determining the level efficiency company. The high profitability of the company is more important than the maximum profit achieved by the company in each accounting period, because with profitability as a measuring tool, we can find out to what extent the company's ability to generate maximum profits compared to the capital used by the company. For this reason, every company leader is required to be able to manage company management well in order to reach the highest level efficiency optimal use of capital.

As is the case in managing asset turnover, where asset turnover is very important to measure the company's ability to manage special management in the financial sector. Because asset management is very important in increasing the company's income through sales. Each component of special assets or working capital is able to provide maximum contribution to generating the level of income the company wants to achieve.

Management has a dual interest in financial work analysis, namely assessing asset turnover and operating profitability, as well as considering how effectively the company's resources are used. Top assessment

efficiency operations are mostly carried out based on analysis of the income statement, while the effectiveness of resource use is usually measured by reviewing both the balance sheet and the income statement.

To ensure that the company's goals can be achieved and to know to what extent effectiveness company operations in achieving goals, company performance is periodically measured.

Table 1. Financial Data on CV. Ariska Putri for the 2018-2021 period

Information	2018	2019	2020	2021
Net Profit Margin **(NPM)**				
Net profit	72.300.000	89.400.000	24.000.000	62.010.919
Income	514.000.000	620.000.000	220.000.000	1.693.818.245
Total Asset Turnover **(THIS)**				
Income	514.000.000	620.000.000	220.000.000	1.693.818.245
Fixed assets	20.000.000	25.000.000	12.500.000	122.000.000
*Return On Asset***(LONG)**				
Net profit	72.300.000	89.400.000	24.000.000	62.010.919
Total asset	72.300.000	89.400.000	37.500.000	213.500.000

Source: CV. Ariska Putri Tembilahan 2023

Figure 1. Graph on CV. Ariska Putri for the 2018-2021 period
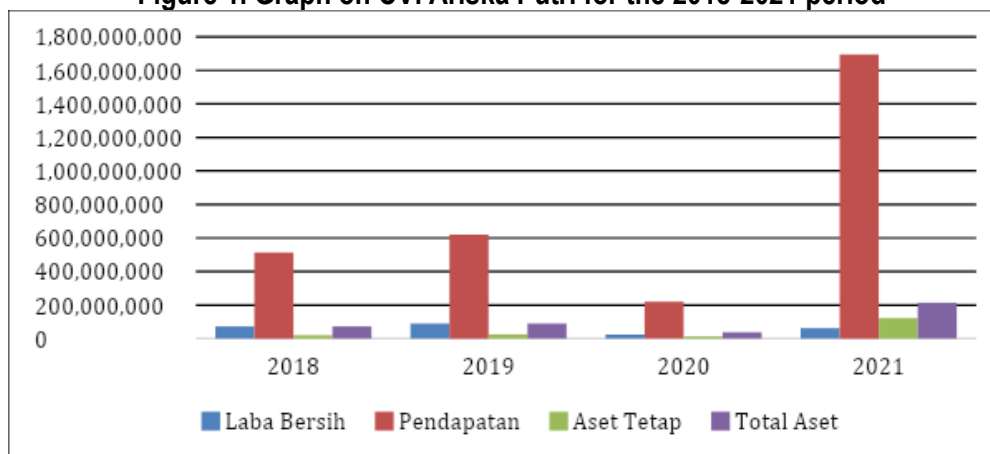
Source: CV. Ariska Putri Tembilahan 2023

From the table above it can be seen that from 2018 to 2019 there was an increase and in 2020 it decreased and in 2021 it increased again. The net loss/profit seen from 2018 to 2021 has increased. In 2018, the profit loss of IDR 72,300,000 increased by IDR 17,100,000 to IDR 89,400,000 in 2019 and in 2020 the net profit loss decreased by IDR 65,400,000 to IDR 24,000,000. In 2021, net profit loss increased by IDR 38,010,919 to IDR 62,101,919. In 2018, total income was IDR 514,000,000, in 2019 there was an increase of IDR 106,000,000 to IDR 620,000,000. In 2020, total income decreased by IDR 400,000,000 to IDR 220,000,000. In 2021, total income increased by IDR 400,000,000. IDR 1,473,881,245 to IDR 1,693,818,245.

In 2018, total fixed assets amounted to IDR 20,000,000, an increase of IDR. 5,000,000 to IDR 25,000,000 In 2020 total fixed assets decreased by IDR 12,500,000 to IDR 12,500,000 In 2021 total fixed assets increased by IDR 109,500,000 to IDR 122,000,000.

In 2018, total assets amounted to IDR 72,300,000, an increase of IDR 17,100,000 to IDR 89,400,000. In 2020 total assets decreased by Rp. 51,900,000 to IDR 37,500,000. In 2021 total assets will increase by IDR 176,000,000 to IDR 213,500,000.

CV. Ariska Putri is a company that operates in the construction sector and is one of the professional construction companies in Indragiri downstream district. Until now, it is still able to maintain company stability or is still in line with the company's vision and mission. The competent level of employees who run the company is one of the factors or large capital. in order to run the wheels of the company so that the company's survival is still maintained. The aim of this is to provide effective performance in financial management to achieve the objectives of studying financial management, namely how to obtain funds, how to use funds and how to manage the assets of a company as a whole. Therefore, company management must be able to understand the best way to manage finances or analyze finances in an organization or company. Because in construction companies financial management really requires adequate skills and requires accuracy in analyzing finances because financial management or how to manage finances is an intimate part of companies engaged in construction. Considering the very importance of financial management or financial management in analyzing the financial performance of an organization or company, it is hoped that this can help the survival or maintain the stability of CV. Ariska Putri.

Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting research with the title **"Financial Performance Analysis at CV. Ariska Putri Tembilahan"**

Formulation of the problem

Based on the background of the problem described above, the problem formulation put forward in this research is

1. How is CV's financial performance Ariska Putri in the 2018-2021 period?
2. Does Net Profit Margin affect CV's financial performance Ariska Putri in the 2018-2021 period?
3. Does Trunover's Total Assets affect CV's financial performance? Ariska Putri in the 2018-2021 period?

Research purposes

Based on the above background, the objectives of this research are as follows:
Based on the background and problem formulation that has been prepared above, the aim of this research is to find out whether Net Profit Margin and Total have an effect on the financial performance of CV. Ariska Putri Tembilahan.

2.   LITERATURE REVIEW
Financial management
a.   Understanding Financial Management

Financial management in a company is a strong foundation for building a company. Finances are also very risky. If it is not managed well, it will become a mess and will of course stop the running of a company. A company needs its own field that takes care of the financial department or it could also be called financial management.

Financial management or financial management is the activity of planning, managing, storing and controlling funds and assets owned by a company. Financial management must be planned carefully so that problems do not arise in the future.

According to experts, KD Wilson (2020:1) explains that the meaning of financial management primarily involves raising funds and utilizing them effectively with the aim of maximizing shareholder wealth.

According to Sutrisno (2017:3), financial management is all company activities related to spending which consists of three businesses, namely:

1.   Businesses obtain company funds at low costs.
2.   Efforts to use this data efficiently.
3.   And the efficiency of allocating funds in business activities.

According to Prawironegoro (2011: 101), financial management is the activity of company owners and management to obtain capital as cheaply as possible and use it effectively, efficiently and as productively as possible to generate profits.

b.   Financial Management Objectives

1. Maintain Cash Flow
   In a company, the inflow and outflow of cash must be continuously monitored to avoid inflated expenses. As a result, it can cause company losses. Cash is usually spent to buy raw materials, pay employees and other expenses.
2. Maximizing Company Finances
   The task of financial management is not only to supervise finances, but also to see budget activities that are not profitable for the company which can be eliminated and replaced with activities that are more profitable for the company.
3. Preparing Capital Structure
   In planning the capital structure, financial managers must be able to balance the budget they have with the funds borrowed by the company.
4. Maximizing Profits
   Proper financial management will be able to maximize profits obtained in the long term.
5. Increase Efficiency
   By budgeting the right funds for all aspects, the efficiency of company funds will continue to increase.
6. Optimizing Company Wealth
   Financial managers must also be able to read the stock market. By providing the maximum possible profit distribution to shareholders, it will certainly improve the company and give shareholders confidence to continue investing in the company.
7. Reducing Operational Risk
   The right decisions made by financial managers will have an effect onrisk uncertain business at any time.
8. Ensuring the Continuity of Company Life
   Financial managers play an important role in the running of a company. The right decision will be able to make a company survive in business competition, but on the other hand, a careless decision will cause a company to go bankrupt.
9. Reducing Capital Costs
   Financial managers must make appropriate capital plans, so that capital use can be minimized in such a way.

Financial statements
a.   Understanding Financial Reports

According to Fahmi (2013) financial reports are information that describes the condition of a company, which then becomes information that describes the performance of a company.

Financial reports are used as a basic measuring tool in decision making, so that financial reports require certain measurements and these measurements use financial report analysis (Anwar, 2019).

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that financial reports are the basis for determining or assessing a company's financial position, where the results of the analysis can be used by interested parties to make decisions.

b.   Types of Financial Reports

There are several types of financial reports in every company. This is because in business there are many types of transactions carried out so that the company's financial reports have many types according to the types of transactions carried out. The following are the types of financial reports in companies:

1. Income statement

The profit and loss report is used by companies to find out the financial position of the company's profits and losses. The company's financial report, a type of profit and loss report made for the company, is a reference for the condition of the company and the next steps and decisions taken by company leaders.

There are several components that need to be considered when preparing a profit and loss report for a company's financial statements, namely:
   • Income, both operational and non-operational

- Loan burden
- Tax expense
- Company profit and loss
- Operating costs

2. Cash flow statement

The next type of company financial report is a cash flow report which is also referred to as company cash flow. The cash flow report is an important company document which contains reports on the flow of transactions entering and leaving the company. The report consists of transactions within a certain period.

For cash outflow, the source is company expenses such as operational costs and company investments. The cash flow report has three important components that are used to create a company's cash flow report, namely:

- Cash flow from business activities.
- Cash flow from investment activities.
- Cash flow from financing activities.

3. Capital Change Report

The next type of company financial report is a type of capital changes report which is used to report if there are changes in capital in the company that occur in a certain period.

The definition of a capital changes report contains the magnitude of changes in financial capital that occur. So you can have an idea of the company's future plans.

4. Balance Sheet Report

A balance sheet or what can also be called a balance sheet in accounting terms, is a company's financial report that shows the condition, information and financial position of a business in a certain period. The balance sheet report is very important for companies so they can plan future projects.

To prepare a company's financial report of the company's balance sheet type, there are several balance sheet components that need to be prepared, namely the amount of assets in the form of property or assets, liabilities in the form of debt, and equity or company capital. The balance sheet has 3 elements, namely assets, liabilities (*liability*), and equity.

5. Reports for Financial Reports

This report was created to present financial reports with the aim of providing a more detailed and detailed explanation of the financial reports when read. By compiling reports on financial reports, it will certainly make it easier for readers to find out important information in financial reports.

This type of company financial report is not only presented to company officials. But usually it is also made for investors who want to invest in a company and need to examine the company's financial statements as investment projections. So with this report, the process of checking financial reports will be easier.

c.   Understanding Financial Performance

The definition of financial performance according to Muchlis (2000:44) is that financial performance is the financial achievement reflected in the company's financial reports, namely the profit and loss balance sheet and financial performance describing the company's business (operating income). The profitability of a company can be measured by connecting the profits obtained from the company's main activities with the wealth of assets used to generate profits.

In general, it can be said that financial performance is an achievement that can be achieved by a company in the field finances in a period certain aspects that reflect the company's level of welfare. On the other hand, financial performance describes the strength of a company's financial structure and to what extent assets which are available. This is closely related to internal management capabilities manage resources owned by the company effectively and efficiently.

The objectives of measuring company financial performance according to (Saragih. F, 2013) are:

1. To determine the level of profitability, namely the company's ability to generate profits in a certain period. Knowing business stability, namely the company's ability to carry out its business stably and considering the company's ability to pay dividends regularly.

2. To determine the level of liquidity, namely the ability of a company to ful fill financial obligations that must be fulfilled immediately, or the company's ability to ful fill financial obligations.
3. To determine the level of solvency, namely the company's ability to ful fill its profit obligations if the company is liquidated, both short-term and long-term financial obligations.

Financial Ratios

1. Understanding Financial Ratios

Muslich (2003:44) states that financial ratio analysis is the main tool in financial analysis, because this analysis can be used to answer various questions about the company's financial condition.

Jumingan (2006:44) states that ratio analysis is the main tool in analyzing finances, because this analysis can be used to answer various questions about the financial condition of a company.

From the statement above, it can be concluded that financial ratios are a mathematical calculation carried out by comparing certain items in the financial statements that are related and can show the company's financial condition in a certain period.

2. Types of Financial Ratios

Liquidity Ratio

The ratio is used to measure the company's ability to ful fill short-term financial obligations in the form of short-term debt. The liquidity ratio formula includes, namely Current Ratio (Current Ratio), Quick Ratio (Quick Ratio), Cash Ratio (Slow Ratio) and Working Capital to Total Asset Ratio. In general, a good liquidity ratio is one that has a value that exceeds current debt or is > 1. By having a liquidity value > I, it can be judged that the company has the ability to pay short-term financial obligations in the form of short-term debts.

Solvency Ratio

The ratio is used to measure the company's ability to ful fill financial obligations in the form of debts. The solvency ratio formula includes, namely Total Debt to Equity Ratio (THE), Total Debt to Asset Ratio (BUT), Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio, Tangible Assets Debt Coverage, and Times Interest Earned Ratio. In general, a good solvency ratio is one that is smaller than the asset value for DAR and equity for DER. The government sets a limit of 4:1 for the ratio debt to equity ratio in 2016. Meanwhile, in general the ratio debt to asset has a standard of 30%. By having a solvency value below this standard, it can be judged that the company has the ability to pay its financial obligations. in the form of debts.

Activity Ratio

The ratio used to measure a company's ability to manage company assets. Activity ratio formulas include, namely Total Assets Turnover, Receivable Turnover, Average Collection Period, Inventory Turnover, Working Capital Turnover, and Average Days Inventory. The activity ratio is a ratio that measures how effectively a company is in utilizing all the resources available to it. In general, a good activity ratio is if there is a proper balance between sales and various asset elements, for example inventory, fixed assets and other assets. For example, total assets turnover is a ratio that shows the level of efficiency in using the company's overall assets in generating a certain sales volume. All activity ratios involve a comparison between the levels of sales and investment in various types of assets.

1. Total Asset Turnover (asset turnover)

This ratio is used by companies to measure the turnover of all assets owned by the company. According to J.P Sitanggang (in Fauzan, M & Rusdianti, D 2022:111) total asset turnover (Assets Turnover or Total Assets Turnover) is a ratio that measures how all assets owned by the company are operationalized to support company sales. From this understanding it can be said that Total Asset Turnover is part of the activity ratio which measures the level of efficiency and effectiveness of all assets used by the company in increasing sales obtained from each rupiah of assets by comparing sales with total assets.

Total assets turnover (TATO) is a ratio used to measure the turnover of all assets owned by a company and measure how many sales are obtained from each rupiah of assets or in other words it is used to calculate the effectiveness of the use of total assets.

Total asset turnover (Total Asset Turnover) measures the turnover of all assets owned by the company. Total asset turnover (Total Asset Turnover) can be found by dividing sales by total assets.

Total assets turnover formula: Formula:

$$Net\ Profit\ Margin\ (NPM) = \frac{net\ profit}{sale}\ x\ 100\%$$

2. Inventory turnover (ITO)

Inventory turnover is a ratio used to measure the speed of inventory turnover into cash. The faster inventory is sold, the faster the company's investment changes and inventory becomes cash (Ang, 1997). Formula inventory turnover as follows :

$$ITO = \frac{Cost\ Of\ Goods\ Sold}{Average\ Sales}\ x\ 100\%$$

3. Working capital turn over (Working Capital Turnover Ratio)

Working capital turnover is a ratio measuring business activity to the excess of business activity to the excess of current assets over current liabilities and shows the number of sales (in rupiah) that the company can obtain for each rupiah of working capital. (Sawir, 2009).

The formula is as follows:

$$Working\ capital\ turn\ over\ = \frac{Sale}{Net\ Capitalis}\ x\ 100\%$$

4. *Fixed assets turnover* (Fixed Asset Turnover)

This ratio is a comparison between sales and fixed assets. This ratio measures the effectiveness of using funds embedded in fixed assets such as factory and equipment, in order to generate sales, or how many rupiah of net sales are generated for each rupiah spent.invested on fixed assets (Sawir, 2003) The formula is as follows:

$$Fixed\ assets\ turn\ over\ = \frac{Sale}{Fixed\ Asset}\ x\ 100\%$$

5. Receivables Turnover *(*Receivable Turnover)

Receivables turnover is a ratio used to measure how long it takes to collect receivables during one period or how many times the funds invested in these receivables are turned over in one period. Receivable turnover formula (receivable turnover)

$$Account\ Receivable\ turnover\ = \frac{Sale}{Receivable}\ x\ 100\%$$

Profitability Ratio

The ratio is used to measure the company's ability to achieve profit generation. Profitability ratio formulas include namely Gross Profit Margin (Gross Profit Margin), Net Profit Margin (Net Profit Margin), Earning Power of Total Investment (rate of Return on Total Assets/LONG),Rate or Return For The Owners (Rate of Return on net Worth), Operating Income Ratio or Operating Profit Margin, Operating Ratio, and Net Earning Power Ratio (Rate or Return on Investment). In general, a good profitability ratio is one that is greater than the asset value for ROA and equity for ROE. In general the ratio return on asset has a standard of 5% and return on equity by 20%. By having a profitability value above this standard, it can be assessed that the company has the ability to generate company profits based on the assets and equity it owns.

1. *Gross Profit Margin* (GPM)

Gross profit margin is a ratio that measures the efficiency of controlling basic prices or production costs,indicated the company's ability to produce efficiently. Meanwhile the company.*Gross profit margin* calculated

by the formula:

$$Gross\ Profit\ Margin\ (GPM) = \frac{gross\ profit}{sale}\ x\ 100\%$$

2. *Net profit margin* (NPM)

Kasmir (in Fauzan, M & Rusdianti, D 2022:111) Net profit margin is a measure of profit by comparing profit after interest and interest compared to sales. The greater this ratio, the better because it is considered the company's ability to earn profits. This profit after tax is considered net profit. Because of that in a few The literature found that after tax earnings are written as net profit

This ratio measures the higher net profit after tax on sales *net profit margin* the better a company's operations.

Net profit margin calculated by the formula:

$$Net\ Profit\ Margin\ (NPM) = \frac{net\ profit}{sale}\ x\ 100\%$$

3. *Return on equity* (ROE)

Return on equity is a comparison between net profit according to tax and total equity. *Return on equity* is a measurement of the results (*income*) available by company owners for capital invested.

Return on equity calculated by the formula:

$$Return\ On\ Equity = \frac{net\ profit}{equity}\ x\ 100\%$$

4. *Return On Asset* (LONG)

Kasmir (in Fauzan, M & Rusdianti, D 2022:111) Return on Assets is a ratio that shows the return on the number of assets used in the company. Return On Assets (ROA) show the company's ability to generate profits from the assets used.

According to Brigham (2010:148), Return On Asset is a ratio that measures the return on total assets after interest and taxes. According to Hanafi (2016:157), Return On Asset can be interpreted as the result of a series of company policies and the influence of environmental factors. The analysis is focused on the profitability of assets, and thus does not take into account ways to finance those assets. Hanafi (2016:81) too explain benefit Return On Asset is to measure a company's ability to generate net profit based on a certain level of assets.

Return On Asset is a ratio used to measure the ability of company management to generate overall profits. A profit can be declared large if the ROA value itself is high.

Search formula Return On Asset is:

$$Return\ On\ Asset\ (LONG) = \frac{net\ profit}{total\ active}\ x\ 100\%$$

5. Return on investment (ROI)

Return On Investment is a comparison between net profit after tax and total assets. According to Munawir (2010: 89), that return on investment is a form of profitability ratio which is intended to be able to measure the company's ability with the total funds invested in assets used for company operations to generate profits.

$$Return\ On\ Investment\ (ROI) = \frac{net\ profit}{total\ assets}\ x\ 100\%$$

Financial performance
a. Understanding Financial Performance

According to Utari et al. (2016) "financial performance is management achievement which is measured from a financial perspective, namely maximizing company value". Financial performance commonly used by companies includes liquidity analysis, solvency, profitability, activity, growth, and valuation analysis, bankruptcy,

and analysis *DuPont*. Financial performance is an analysis carried out to see the extent to which a company has implemented financial implementation rules properly and correctly. Such as by making a financial report that meets the requirements standard and provisions in SAK (Financial Accounting Standards) or GAAP (*Generally Accepted Accounting Principle*). (Fahmi, 2012).

Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that financial performance is the work performance and success of a company in managing its company as measured from a financial perspective.

b. Financial Performance Assessment

After knowing the measurements, the company can carry out a performance assessment from a financial perspective. Furthermore, the company can make improvements to all company operations, especially in terms of finance, which is often a problem in developing a business.

According to Sunardi (2018), assessing a company's financial performance is very important for a company to know how to allocate its assets effectively and efficiently in order to achieve the company's goal, namely obtaining maximum profits. According to Fahmi (2015), there are 5 (five) stages in analyzing the financial performance of a company in general, namely:

1. Reviewing financial report data.

The review here is carried out with the aim of ensuring that the financial reports that have been prepared comply with the application of generally accepted rules in the world of accounting, so that the results of the financial reports can be accounted for.

2. Doing calculations.

The application of the calculation method here is adjusted to the conditions and problems being carried out so that the results of the calculation will provide a conclusion in accordance with the desired analysis.

3. Make a comparison of the calculation results that have been obtained.

From the calculation results that have been obtained, comparisons are then made with the calculation results from various other companies. According to Fahmi (2017) there are ratio comparisons that can be made, namely:

a) *Times Series Analysis*, a comparison of a company's financial ratios from one period to another. The ratio achieved now is compared to the past ratio, thus the company experiences progress or decline.

b) *Cross Sectional Approach*, comparison of one company with other similar companies at the same time.

From the results of using these two methods, it is hoped that a conclusion can be made stating that the company's position is in very good, good, moderate/normal, not good and very bad condition.

4. Interpreting (*interpretation*) to various problems found.

At this stage the analysis looks at the company's financial performance after carrying out these three stages, then interpretation is carried out to see what problems and obstacles the company is experiencing.

5. Search for and provide solutions to problems (*solution*) to various problems found.

At this final stage, after the various problems encountered are found, a solution is sought to provide input so that what has been an obstacle and obstacle so far can be resolved.

Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that company performance assessment is an analysis of the company's ability to manage and control its resources and describes the achievements achieved by the company from its operational activities.

Thinking Framework

The framework of thinking is a synthesis that reflects the interrelationships between variable researched and is a requirement to solve research problems and formulate research hypotheses in the form of flow charts equipped with qualitative explanations (Sugiyono, 2019; 50). A framework is used to describe the research carried out. The rationale is a description of the relationship between variables related to the problem being studied according to the problem formulation.

The variables in this research include independent variables consisting of Profitability Ratio (X1), Activity Ratio (X2), while the dependent variable is Financial Performance (Y). Linkages between the independent variable and the dependent variable can be depicted in the research paradigm as follows:

Figure 1
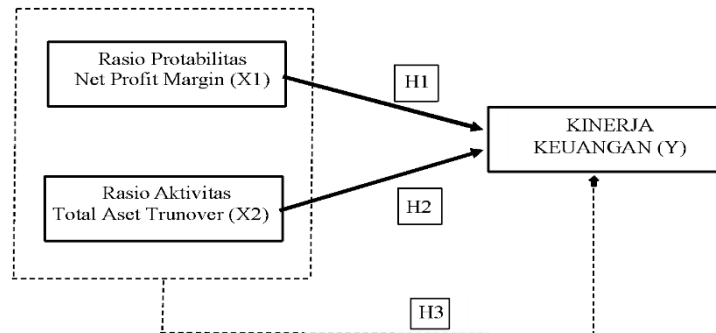
Source:Eviana (2012) "Ratio Analysis Profitability And Activity Ratios as a Basis for Financial Performance Assessment at PT Skyline Jaya"

3.   RESEARCH METHODS

Research design

In this research the author uses a quantitative approach. According to Creswell (2010) in this quantitative approach the research will be pre-determined, statistical data analysis and interpretation of statistical data. Researchers who use a quantitative approach will test a theory by detailing specific hypotheses, then collecting data to support or refute these hypotheses. The approach that will be taken in this research is a quantitative analysis approach based on statistical information. A research approach that answers research problems requires careful measurement of variable variable from the object under study to produce conclusions that can be generalized regardless of the context of time, place and situation.

Emzir (2009) Quantitative research is an approach method that primarily uses post positivism in developing science, such as relating cause and effect, reduction to variables, and hypotheses. This uses research strategies such as: survey and experiments that require statistical data.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the quantitative approach is an approach in research to test hypotheses using accurate statistical data tests. Based on the background and problem formulation that has been mentioned, this research uses a quantitative approach to measure **financial performance of CV. Ariska Putri Tembilahan**.

Population and Sample

a.   Population

According to (Suharsimi, 2013) the population is the entire research subject. The population used in this research is a company operating in the construction sector, namely CV. Ariska Putri.

b.   Sample

According to (Suharsimi, 2013) the sample is a portion or representative of the population studied. According to (Riduwan, 2015) Saturated sampling is sampling technique when the entire population is used as a sample and is also known as a census.

The sample in this research is saturated sampling because it was taken from the entire population, namely the financial reports at CV. Ariska Putri for the 2018-2021 period.

Operational Definition and Variable Measurement

According to Sugiyono (2013: 58) a variable is "an attribute or trait or value of a person, object or activity that has certain variations determined by the researcher to be studied and conclusions drawn".

In study This is in accordance with the title of the research taken, namely Financial Performance Analysis on CV. Ariska Putri So the grouping of variables included in the title is divided into two variables:

1.   Independent Variables (Free Variables)

The independent variable (X) is the independent variable that influences or causes changes or the emergence of the dependent variable. (Sugiyono, 2013: 39).

In this research, the variables used as independent variables or independent variables are:
   • Profitability Ratio (X1)
   • Activity Ratio (X2)

2.   Dependent Variable (Dependent Variable)

The dependent variable (Y) is the dependent variable, namely the variable that is influenced or is the result of the existence of the independent variable (Sugiyono, 2013: 39) The dependent variable used in this research is
      • Financial Performance (Y)

Data collection

The types of data used in this writing are:

1. Qualitative Data is data that is a collection of non-numerical data such as the history of the company's founding and its organizational structure.

2. Quantitative Data is data that is a collection of data numbers numbers such as balance sheet and profit and loss. The type of data that the author uses in this research is quantitative data.

Data analysis

The data used in writing this proposal are:

1.   Primary Data, namely data obtained by direct interviews with CV leaders and employees. ARISKA PRINCESS Tembilahan.

2.   Secondary Data, namely data obtained from balance sheets and profit and loss reports as well as documents that are closely related to the object being discussed.

4.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
RESULTS
CV. ARISKA PRINCESS

CV. Ariska Putri is a business entity that operates in the construction services sector. This company was founded on June 13 2016 with deed number 02 by Notary Erni Riyanti, SH., MKn Notary in Tembilahan, Indragiri Hilir Regency.

In connection with our determination to support the government in implementing development, we provide various areas of consultancy services, both construction and non-construction.CV. Ariska Putri is a private company that operates in the contractor services sector, sells building materials, and also operates in the manufacturing services sector furniture.

The aims and objectives of this company were founded based on Act The notaries mentioned above include:

1.   Carrying out efforts in the field of development and construction both as a building contractor, contractor and as a service for building houses (real estate), building repairs (retail buildings), planning, implementing and constructing buildings and bridges.

2.   Become a business partner by contributing to each client, exceeding their expectations, through exceptional service with professionalism and complete integrity.

3.   Serving the need for services furniture with high quality in accordance with what consumers expect.

Research result

Financial performance is an analysis used to describe the financial condition of a company in a certain period. In knowing the financial performance of
CV. Ariska Putri can use the spss method.

Table 2. Data *Net Profit Margin* (NPM), Total *Asset Turnover* (TATTOO) and *Return On Asset* (LONG) on CV. Ariska Putri in 2018-2021 (Monthly)

No	NPM	THIS	LONG
1	13,78%	7.60 times	104,74%
2	14,01%	7.97 times	111,68%
3	13,72%	7.41 times	101,66%
4	13,40%	6.25 times	83,75%
5	14,25%	6.47 times	92,24%
6	13,63%	5.91 times	80,50%
7	14,11%	7.38 times	104,11%
8	13,60%	7.00 times	95,17%
9	13,96%	8.72 times	121,76%
10	14,85%	6.92 times	102,74%
11	14,68%	6.53 times	95,87%
12	14,76%	8.28 times	122,25%
13	17,11%	7.53 times	128,82%
14	15,55%	5.91 times	91,85%
15	14,37%	6.62 times	95,13%
16	15,95%	6.47 times	103,26%
17	17,36%	5.49 times	95,26%
18	14,86%	5.94 times	88,32%
19	14,65%	8.49 times	124,34%
20	10,88%	6.51 times	70,81%
21	12,89%	9.23 times	118,99%
22	11,47%	9.33 times	107,09%
23	13,17%	7.07 times	93,08%
24	9,81%	8.03 times	78,74%
25	9,01%	7.87 times	70,95%
26	8,78%	9.90 times	86,85%
27	9,13%	18.24 times	166,57%
28	12,24%	8.19 times	100,18%
29	10,33%	8.61 times	88,95%
30	6,68%	8.01 times	53,49%
31	13,46%	11.55 times	155,46%
32	12,77%	6.53 times	83,30%
33	7,35%	6.74 times	49,54%
34	10,34%	3.98 times	41,16%
35	12,45%	3.18 times	39,62%
36	17,53%	2.74 times	48,01%
37	11,67%	4.20 times	49,05%
38	6,86%	3.99 times	27,38%
39	6,18%	4.95 times	30,63%
40	5,08%	5.60 times	28,46%
41	4,66%	6.70 times	31,22%
42	3,91%	7.48 times	29,22%
43	3,38%	8.95 times	30,25%
44	2,85%	10.30 times	29,33%
45	2,75%	9.88 times	27,14%
46	2,62%	10.25 times	26,81%
47	2,46%	10.44 times	25,69%
48	2,38%	9.55 times	22,71%

Source: (Data processed 2023)

1. **Classic assumption test**
   1. **Normality test**

The data normality test is carried out with the aim of testing whether in the regression model, the dependent variable and independent variables have a normal distribution or not (Ghozali, 2005). Data normality test in this research using the test *Kolmogorov-Smirnov*. Test *Kolmogorov-Smirnov* Use SPSS to find out whether the data is normally distributed or not, looking at the rows *Asymph. Sig* (2-*tailed*).

Research data is said to be normally distributed or meets the normality test if the values *Asymp. Say* (2-*tailed*) residual variable is above 0.05 or 5%. On the other hand, if value *Asymph. Sig* (2- t*ailed*) the residual variable is below 0.05 or 5%, then the data is not normally distributed or does not meet the normality test.

Table 3. Normality Test Data Results
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		48
Normal Parameters A,b	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	,09689268
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,104
	Positive	,090
	Negative	-,104
Test Statistic		,104
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200c,d

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.
Source: Spss Processed Data Version 25.00 For Windows, 2023

From the output results above, in Kolmogorov-Smirnov, it can be seen that the normality test uses the method *Kolmogorov-Smirnov* significant 0.200 > 0.05, so it can be concluded that the regression from this study meets the assumption of normality because the significance value is greater than 0.05.

2. Multicollinearity Test

The aim is to test whether in the regression model a correlation is found between the independent variables. According to Widarjono (2009), a good regression model should have no correlation between independent variables. If there is a high correlation between the independent variables, then the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable will be disrupted.

To detect the presence or absence of multicollinearity in a model, several things can be seen, namely: If the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value is not more than 10 and the tolerance value is not less than 0.1, then the model can be said to be free from multicollinearity.

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Data Results
Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	Say.	Collinearity Statistics Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	-19,815	,069		-11,889	,000		
NPM	7,687	,334	,940	23,029	,000	,897	1,115
THIS	1,101	,006	,677	16,579	,000	,897	1,115

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance (ROA)
Source: Spss Processed Data Version 25.00 For Windows, 2023

Based on the table above, the VIF value of the independent variable has a value smaller than 10 and the tolerance value is greater than 0.10. These results indicate that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity in each regression model.

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The aim is to test whether there is inequality in the regression model *variance residual* one observation to another (Ghozali, 2009). If the residual variance from one observation to another is constant, it is called homoscedasticity, whereas the opposite is called heteroscedasticity. The way to detect the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity is by using the test *Glazes*.

Table 5. Heteroscedasticity Test Data Results

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	Say.
1	(Constant)	,131	,046		2,835	,007
	NPM	-,341	,225	-,233	-1,516	,137
	THIS	-,003	,004	-,122	-,796	,430

a. Dependent Variable: abs_RES
Source: Spss Processed Data Version 25.00 For Windows, 2023

Based on the output above, the significance value (sig). for the variable NPM(X1) is 0.137. Meanwhile, the significance value (sig). for the variable TATO(X2) is 0.430. Because the significance value of the two variables above is greater than the value of 0.05, it is in accordance with the basis for decision making in the test*Glazes*, it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the regression model.

4. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test aims to find out whether in the linear regression model there is a relationship between error in period t and period t-1 (previous). If correlation occurs, it is called an autocorrelation problem (Ghozali, 2005). This problem often arises with data that is based on periodic periods such as monthly or yearly. The multiple linear regression analysis model must also be free from autocorrelation. A good regression model is a regression that is free from autocorrelation. To find out whether there is autocorrelation, it is necessary to test it first using d statistics *Durbin-Watson* (D-W).
The hypotheses to be tested in this research are:
Ho: no autocorrelation (r=0)
Ha: there is autocorrelation (r 0)

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test Data Results

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,966a	,933	,930	,09902	1,979

a. Predictors: (Constant), TATO, NPM
b. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance (ROA)
Source: Spss Processed Data Version 25.00 For Windows, 2023

Based on the calculation results as in the table above, the value is known *Durbin-Watson* (D-W) is 1,979base decision making is:
1. D < DL or D > 4-DL, then it can be said that there is autocorrelation.
2. DU < D < 4- DU, then it can be said that there is no autocorrelation.
3. DL < D < DU or 4-DL < D < 4-DU, then it is said not to produce a definite conclusion.

DU and DL values from the table *Durbin-Watson*(D-W) above, this study uses a sample size of 48 (n = 48) and the number of independent variables is 2 (k = 2), so the DL table value is 1,450 (4 – DL = 2,550) and the DU table as big as 1.623 (4 – DU = 2.377). This means DU < D < 4- DU or 1.623 < 1.979 < 2.377 so it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation in the model.

2.Hypothesis test
1. Multiple Linear Regression Test

Multiple Linear Regression is a statistical model that describes the relationship between two or more variables in an equation model. Multiple linear regression models can be an indication for predicting future

conditions. In this study, multiple linear regression analysis was used to test the influence of NPM and TATO on financial performance.

Table 7. Multiple Linear Regression Test Data Results

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Say.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-19,815	,069		-11,889	,000		
	NPM	7,687	,334	,940	23,029	,000	,897	1,115
	THIS	1,101	,006	,677	16,579	,000	,897	1,115

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance (ROA)
Source: Spss Processed Data Version 25.00 For Windows, 2023

Based on the multiple regression test table above, the following multiple regression equation is obtained:
Company Financial Performance (ROA) = (-19,815) + 7,687+ 1,101

From the equation above it is known:
1. The constant is (-19.815), meaning it shows if the variable *Net Profit Margin* (NPM), and Total *Assets Turnover* (TATO) does not exist or has a value of 0 as a constant, so the company value is (-19.815).
2. Variable regression coefficient *Net Profit Margin* (NPM) (X1), if it increases by 1, the company's financial performance value will increase by 7.687 assuming that other variables remain constant. A positive coefficient means that there is a positive relationship between the Net Profit Margin (NPM) variable and the company's financial performance.
3. Total variable regression coefficient *Assets Turnover* (TATO) (X2), amounting to 1.101. This means that if Total *Assets Turnover* (TATO) experiences an increase of 1, then the company value will increase by 1.101 assuming that other variables remain constant. The coefficient is positive, meaning there is a positive relationship between the Total variables *Assets Turnover* (TATO) on the company's financial performance.

2. Partial Test (t Statistical Test)

Testing of the regression results was carried out using the t statistical test. This t test aims to determine whether there is a partial influence of NPM and TATO on Financial Performance.

Table 8. Partial Test Data Results (T Test)

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Say.
		B	Std. Error	. Beta		
1	(Constant)	-19,815	0,069		-11,889	0
	NPM	7,687	0,334	0,94	23,029	0
	THIS	1,101	0,006	0,677	16,579	0

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance (ROA)
Source: Spss Processed Data Version 25.00 For Windows, 2023

1. Variable testing *Net Profit Margin* (NPM)
   Based on the output above, the t count is 23.029. And for a t table with degrees of freedom (df) n-k-1 or 48-2-1 with a test of 0.025, the t table is 2.014. NPM has a tcount value of 23.029 > 2.014 and a sig value of 0.000 < 0.05. These results show that NPM has a significant effect on the company's financial performance (ROA), therefore, Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means that X1(NPM) partially has a significant effect on the company's financial performance.
2. Total Variable Testing *Assets Turnover* (THIS)
   Based on the output above, a tcount of 7.687 is obtained and for a t table with degrees of freedom (df) n-k-1 or 48-2-1 with a test of 0.025, a t table of 2.014 is obtained. TATO has a tcount value of 7.687 > 2.014 and a sig value of 0.000 < 0.05. These results indicate that TATO has a significant effect on the company's financial performance (ROA), therefore, Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means that X2(TATO) partially has a significant effect on the company's financial performance.

3. Simultaneous Significance Test (F Statistical Test)

The F statistical test is intended to test whether simultaneously the independent variables X1 and X2 (NPM and TATO) have an influence on the dependent variable Y (Financial Performance).

Table 9. Results of Simultaneous Significance Test Data (F Test)

ANOVAa

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Say.
1	Regression	6,121	2	3,061	312,127	,000b
	Residual	,441	45	,010		
	Total	6,562	47			

a. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance (ROA)

b. Predictors: (Constant), TATO, NPM

Source: Spss Processed Data Version 25.00 For Windows, 2023

From the calculation results, F Calculation is 312.127. The value of F Calculation is 312.127 > from F Table 3.20 with a significant value of 0.000 < 0.05, so Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, meaning that simultaneously there is a significant influence on the variable *Net Profit Margin* (NPM) and Total *Assets Turnover* (TATO) on the company's financial performance (ROA).

4. Coefficient of Determination (*Adjusted R2*)

This test aims to measure the model's ability to explain the dependent variables. Coefficient of determination (*Adjusted R2*) shows the proportion explained by the independent variable in the model to the dependent variable, the remainder is explained by other variables not included in the model.

Table 10. Results of Determination Coefficient Test Data (*Adjusted R2*)

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,966a	,933	,930	,09902	1,979

a. Predictors: (Constant), TATO, NPM

b. Dependent Variable: Financial Performance (ROA)

Source: Spss Processed Data Version 25.00 For Windows, 2023

Based on the output, the R Square figure is 0.933 or 93.3%. This shows that the percentage contribution influences the independent variable (*Net Profit Margin* (NPM) and Total *Asset Turnover* (TATO)) on the dependent (company financial performance (ROA)) of 93.3% or the variation of the independent variable used is only able to explain 93.3% of the dependent variable while the remaining 6.7% is influenced by other independent variables which not included in this study.

DISCUSSION

1. The Influence of Net Profit Margin (NPM) on Company Financial Performance (ROA)

Net Profit Margin has a positive and significant effect on *Return On Assets* because it has a positive regression coefficient value of 7.687 and a sig value of 0.000 < 0.05. These results indicate that NPM has a significant effect on the company's financial performance (ROA). The results of this research mean that it supports the hypothesis which states: NPM has a positive effect on ROA *(Return On Asset). Net Profit Margin* (NPM) is a measure of how much net profit can be obtained from sales. Increasing Net Profit Margin means the company's performance is getting better. Good company performance will make the company's shares much sought after and attractive to investors.

2. Total Influence *Assets Turnover* (TATO) on Company Financial Performance (ROA)

Total assets turnover has a positive and significant effect on *Return On Assets* because it has a positive regression coefficient value of 1.101 and a sig value of 0.000 < 0.05. These results indicate that TATO has a significant effect on the company's financial performance (ROA). The results of this study support the hypothesis which states: Total *Assets Turnover* positive effect on ROA *(Return On Asset).* The results of this study show that the higher the total *asset turnover* company, then the company's financial performance will also get better. This is

because total *asset turnover* A high level indicates the company can utilize its assets to increase sales which has an impact on increasing profits. Total value *asset turnover* A high level indicates a fast rate of asset turnover, where the assets owned by the company are proportional to the ability to sell effectively, which has an impact on the company's ability to generate profits.

3. **Influence *Net Profit Margin* (NPM) and Total *Assets Turnover* (TATO) on Company Financial Performance (ROA)**

The results of the F test show that the significant values of the NPM and TATO variables simultaneously (together) have a positive and significant effect on financial performance. Based on these results it can be concluded that the value F Count amounting to 860,503. Value of F Count 860,503 >from F Table 3.20 with a significant value of 0.000 < 0.05 Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, meaning there is a significant influence on the variable *Net Profit Margin* (NPM) and *Total Assets Turnover* (TATO) on the company's financial performance (ROA). *Net Profit Margin* is a ratio that measures net profit after tax to sales, the higher the net profit margin, the better a company's operations. Meanwhile Total *assets turnover* (TATO) is a ratio used to measure the turnover of all assets owned by a company and measure how many sales are obtained from each rupiah of assets or in other words it is used to calculate the effectiveness of the use of total assets.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on research and analysis carried out by the author incompany which operates specifically in the construction sector, namely a planning consultant named CV. Ariska Putri Tembilahan can draw the following conclusions:

1. From the research results, the multiple linear regression equation is obtained, namely:
   $$Y = + (-19.815) + 7.687 (X1) + 1.101 (X2)$$
2. The coefficient of determination test R (R Square) is 0.933 or 93.3%. This shows that percentage influence of independent variables (*Net Profit Margin* (NPM) and Total *Asset Turnover* (TATO)) on the dependent (company financial performance (ROA)) amounting to 93.3% or the variation of the independent variable used was only able to explain 93.3% of the dependent variable while the remaining amount was 6.7%influenced by other independent variables not included in this study.
3. Partial Test obtained mark :
   Variable testing *Net Profit Margin* (NPM) Based on the output above, it is obtained t count amounting to 23,029. And tot table with degrees of freedom (df) n-k-1 or 48-2-1 with a test of 0.025 then we gett table amounting to 2.014. NPM has a tcount value of 23.029 > 2.014 and a sig value of 0.000 < 0.05. These results indicate that NPM has a significant effect on the company's financial performance (ROA), therefore, Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means X1 (NPM) Partially **Influential** significant to the company's financial performance. Total Variable Testing *Assets Turnover* (THIS) Based on the output above, tcount is 7.687 and fort table with degrees of freedom (df) n-k-1 or 48-2-1 with a test of 0.025 then we gett table amounting to 2.014. TATO has a tcount value of 7.687 > 2.014 and a sig value of 0.000 < 0.05. These results indicate that TATO influential significant to the company's financial performance (ROA), therefore, Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means that X2 (TATO) partially has a significant effect on the company's financial performance.
4. Simultaneous Test values obtained F Count amounting to 312,127. Value of F Count 312,127 >from F Table 3.28 with a significant value of 0.000 < 0.05, then Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, meaning that simultaneously there is a significant influence on the variable *Net Profit Margin* (NPM) and Total *Assets Turnover* (TATO) on the company's financial performance (ROA).

6. SUGGESTION

Based on Influence Net Profit Margin (NPM) and Total Assets Turnover (TATO) Regarding Company Financial Performance (ROA), the author provides several constructive suggestions, including the following:

1. For companies, especially for manager Companies and investors need to improve their financial performance to make it more stable and should be more careful in assessing company financial reports, especially

information regarding the company's financial performance which can be used to see the company's strengths and weaknesses.

2. Future researchers are expected to expand the number of variables studied, because it does not rule out the possibility that research that includes more variables will be able to produce better conclusions.

3. Suggestions for CVs. ARISKA PUTRI In order for financial performance (ROA) to increase operational costs and operational income, the company must emphasize more or reduce its operational costs relative to its operational income. By increasing the efficiency of financial management by minimizing the high operational expenses incurred and increasing operational income so that the company can increase profits.

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