

**Financial Ratio Analysis To Measure Financial Performance Of Pt. Mekatama Son's
Works In The 2018-2022 Period****Kairul Nisa¹⁾, Abdul Muttalib²⁾ Abdul Salam³⁾**^{1,2,3)} Management Study Program/Faculty of Economics and Business, Muhammadiyah University of Makassar

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nisakairul335@gmail.com¹⁾ abdmuttalib@unismuh.ac.id²⁾ asalamhb@gmail.com³⁾***Abstract***

The aim to be achieved in this research is to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of financial performance measured by the level of efficiency ratios and activity costs and profitability. The sample in this research is the balance sheet and profit and loss report of PT. Putra Mekatama's work in the Gowa area for the 2018-2022 period. This research uses a quantitative approach, which is based on the philosophy of potivism and is used to investigate certain populations or samples. Based on the results of the analysis of efficiency and effectiveness ratios over the last 5 years, it shows that for this type the average operational cost ratio is 6.01%, the average cost of goods sold ratio is 0.86%, the average sales cost ratio per year is 3.51% administrative cost ratio of 6.5%, financial cost ratio of 0.81%, average gross profit margin ratio of 0.14%, and net profit margin ratio (gross profit margin) an average of 0.37%.

Keywords: Financial Ratios, Financial Performance**INTRODUCTION**

Industry in Indonesia is experiencing very rapid growth, therefore giving rise to competition between companies. Increasingly competitive competition requires companies to create innovation and develop new concepts or methods within the company, which will then be used by management in their mathematical calculations in order to be able to survive in competition and increase the company's value in the future. Therefore, financial performance is one of the important things in increasing company value. The effectiveness and efficiency of a company in carrying out its operations is determined by the company's ability to obtain profitability and company activities. 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 in question. Financial reports can be used as a basis for determining or assessing a company's financial position, financial reports are also very necessary to measure business results and business development over time to determine the extent to which the company has achieved its goals, and can be used to assess the company's ability to fulfill its obligations, business capital structure, effectiveness of asset users, as well as other matters related to the company's financial condition (Halsey in Putri and Munfaquiroh, 2020)

When managing financial matters, you should pay attention to the 4 main principles of company spending, namely the profitability ratio (rentability), liquidity ratio, solvency ratio, and activity ratio (operational activities) of the company. Each of these ratios has a different function, such as the liquidity ratio to determine the level of the company's ability to meet its short-term obligations as they mature (Syamsuddin in Putri and Munfaquiroh, 2020). The solvency ratio functions to find out how much the company is financed by debt. The solvency level ratio is usually used by creditors as a reference before providing credit to a company,

because the solvency ratio determines the level of the company's ability to pay its obligations (Syamsuddin in Putri and Munfaquiroh, 2020). The activity ratio is carried out to determine the level of effectiveness in using the assets owned (Riyanto in Putri and Munfaquiroh, 2020). The profitability ratio is usually used by shareholders to determine the income they will receive later (Syamsuddin in Putri and Munfaquiroh, 2020). The results of these four ratios are important for the company, because they involve the company's survival. Assessing company performance for management, especially measuring profitability, is an important factor in determining the company's efficient level. The high profitability of the company is more important because the achievements generated in the future can be used by the company. For this reason, every company leader is required to be able to manage company management well in order to achieve an optimal level of efficiency for users of capital.

The researchers focus on using two ratios, namely the efficiency and cost effectiveness ratio and the profitability ratio where efficiency is an effort to carry out rationalism in each field to achieve the greatest effect while cost effectiveness is the level of achievement of results (output) in accordance with previously determined targets. . The profitability ratio is a ratio used to determine the comparison between profit and the assets that produce that profit. Based on the results of research observations at PT. Karya Putra Mekatama, researchers can conclude that after conducting the first interview PT. Karya Putra Mekatama, which has experienced what is called a company problem related to a decrease in profits or profits obtained by the company itself, therefore, to find out what is causing the decline, researchers need in the future a financial report so that they can find out what is the cause of this problem. . Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research related to financial ratio analysis to measure PT's financial performance. Karya Putra Mekatama for the last five years in order to find out the cause of the decline in profits.

RESEARCH METHODS

Types of research

The type of research used is quantitative secondary data research. According to Sangadji and Sopiah in Siraj (2020) "Secondary data is data published or used by an organization that is not the processor." Quantitative data is data in the form of numbers or numbers, namely the company's financial reports which include the company's balance sheet and profit and loss report.

Data Source Type

This research uses a quantitative approach, which is based on the philosophy of positivism and is used to investigate certain populations or samples, according to Sugiyono in Layuk (2021). This research uses secondary data. Secondary data is a type of data collected by researchers indirectly through intermediary media. This usually takes the form of evidence, notes, historical reports, magazines, and articles, both published and unpublished.

Population and Sample

According to Sugiyono in Rahmania (2019) "Population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain attributes and qualities that are chosen by researchers to study and then draw conclusions. The population in this research is the financial statements of PT. Putra Mekatama's work in the Gowa area for the last five years (2018-2022). According to Sugiyono in Rahmania (2019) "The sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population". The sample in this research is the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Report of PT. Putra Mekatama's work in the Gowa area for the 2018-2022 period.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Financial Report Analysis

Financial reports reflect the financial conditions and positions that occur within the company, where with financial reports it is better to know the extent of the financial conditions and positions that occur within the company. Financial ratios are a company financial analysis tool for assessing the performance of a company based on comparisons of financial data contained in financial reports. The efficiency ratio is a measuring tool for assessing the costs incurred by the government to generate regional income. The effectiveness ratio is a ratio used to measure the government's level of success in achieving the budget targets that have been set. Profitability is a measure of a company's ability to create profits or earn profits.

**Table
Percentage of Sales Cost Amount
At PT. The work of Putra Mekatama
Period 2018-2022**

No.	Year	Total operational costs (Rp)	Percentage (%)
1	2018	745,560,400	-
2	2019	697,200,000	93,51%
3	2020	826,030,400	18,47%
4	2021	1.079.505.884	30,68%
5	2022	1.016.240.000	94,13%

Source: PT Karya Putra Mekatama

Based on table 4.1 above, the percentage of total sales costs of PT. Karya Putra Mekatama experiences increases and decreases every year, this can be seen from the number of operational costs. Below, a financial report will be presented, including the balance sheet and profit and loss calculation report for 2018 to 2022 which can be seen in table below

**Table PT. The work of Putra Mekatama Neraca
As of December 31, 2018-2022**

DESCRIP TION	YEAR				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
ACTIVE					
CURRENT ASSET					
Cash and bank	92,219,200	121,670,660	79,931,400	-	-
Receivables	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	-	-	
Preparation	-		-	-	
Income tax	-		-	-	

Total current assets	195,219,200,00	221,670,660.00	79,931,400	-	-
FIXED ASSETS					
Office	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
Office Inventory	404,100,000.00	404,100,000.00	249,521,600.00	249,521,600.00	249,521,600.00
Business equipment	625,000,000.00	625,600,000.00	625,000,000.00	625,000,000.00	625,000,000.00
Amount	1,129,100,000.00	1,129,100,000.00	974,521,600.00	974,521,600.00	974,521,600.00
Accumulated depreciation	(176,500,000.00)	(141,334,500.00)	(156,875,000.00)	(47,205,883,75)	-
Total Fixed Assets	952,600,000.00	987,765,500.00	817,646,600.00	927,315,716,25	974,521,600.00
TOTAL ASSETS	1,147,819,200	1,209,436,160	897,578,000	927,315,716	974,521,600
PASSIVE					
Liquid debt	193,364,000	193,364,000	-	121,901,500	239,270,800
Tax payable	-	-	-		-
Other Debt	-	-	-	107,730,000,00	-
Total amount owed	193,364,000		-	229,631,500.00	239,270,800,00
own money	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000
Current year profit	454,455,200	454,455,200	397,578,000	197,684,216	235,250,800
Total Capital	954,455,200	954,455,200	897,578,000	697,654,216	735,250,800,00
TOTAL PASSIVE	1,147,819,200	1,147,819,200	897,578,000	927,315,716	974,521,600

Source: PT. The work of Putra Mekatama

TABLE

**PT. MEKATAMA SON'S WORKS
PROFIT AND LOSS CALCULATION REPORT
PER 01 JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2018-2022**

DESCRIP TION	YEAR				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sales results	8,459,640,000	8,520,120,000	8,625,960,000	9,003,690,000	8,822,520,000
Cost of goods sold	7,259,624,400	7,311,525,000	7,402,351,600	7,726,499,900	7,571,029,200
Gross profit	1,200,015,600	1,208,594,800	1,223,608,400	1,277,190,100	1,251,490,800
Operating costs					
Sales costs	258,000,000	280,000,000	270,000,000	318,000,000	402,000,000
Admin/gen eral expenses	487,560,400	417,200,000	556,030,400	761,505,884	614,240,000
Total Operational Costs	745,560,400	697,200,000	826,030,400	1,079,505,884	1,016,240,0
Net Profit Before interest and taxes	454,455,200	511,394,800	397,578,000	197,684,216	235,250,800
Flower	6,782,777	6,874,548	7,087,663	7,304,306	7,041,005
Net Profit Before Tax	447,672,423	504,520,252	390,490,337	190,379,910	228,209,795
Tax	49,990,072	56,253,428	43,733,580	21,745,263	25,887,588
Net Profit After Tax	397,682,351	448,266,824	346,756,757	168,634,647	202,332,207

Source: PT. The work of Putra Mekatama

1. Efficiency and Cost Effectiveness Ratio Analysis

The role of costs in a company is very necessary, because without the costs incurred it is impossible for the company to be able to carry out its effectiveness in accordance with the objectives that have been set. With the importance of the issue of costs in carrying out the company's effectiveness, it is necessary to allocate costs that are in accordance with the plan.

However, the costs incurred by the company do not match the realization, which is why one of the influencing factors needs to be supported by an analysis of efficiency and effectiveness ratios. The purpose of the ratio above is to see whether the allocated costs are as expected.

The efficiency and effectiveness ratio, especially for the company PT Karya Mekatama Putra during 2018 to 2022 can be seen as follows:

a. Operating expense ratio

The operating cost ratio is the comparison between operating costs and operating income. The operational cost ratio for 2018 to 2022 can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Operating expense ratio} = \frac{\text{Operating Costs}}{\text{Net sales proceeds}} \times 100\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2018 &= \frac{745,560,400}{8,459,640,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 8,81\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the size of the company's operational costs relative to the company's net sales in 2018 was 8.81%.

$$\begin{aligned} 2019 &= \frac{697,200,000}{8,520,120,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 8,18\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the amount of the company's operational costs in relation to the company's net sales in 2019 was 8.18%.

$$\begin{aligned} 2020 &= \frac{826,030,400}{8,625,960,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 9,57\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the size of the company's operational costs relative to the company's net sales in 2020 is 9.57%.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Year 2021} &= \frac{1,079,505,884}{9,003,690,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 1,98\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the amount of the company's operational costs relative to the company's net sales in 2021 is 1.98%.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Year 2022} &= \frac{1,016,240,000}{8,822,520,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 1,51\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the company's operational costs relative to the company's net sales in 2022 will be 1.51%.

From the calculation above, the operational cost ratio for the last 5 years shows that in 2018 it was 8.81%, in 2019 it was 8.18%, in 2020 it was 9.57%, in 2021 it was 1.98% and in 2022 it was 1.51%. Where for 2018 it shows that every Rp. 1,- net sales proceeds can pay allocated operational costs of Rp. 0.0881, for 2019 it is IDR. 0.0818 in 2020 amounting to 0.00957 in 2021 amounting to Rp. 0.1198 and in 2022 it will be 0.1151.

b. Cost of goods sold ratio

The cost of goods sold ratio is the comparison between the cost of goods sold and net sales proceeds. The cost ratio for cost of goods sold for 2018 to 2022 can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Cost of goods sold ratio} = \frac{\text{HPP costs}}{\text{Net sales proceeds}} \times 100\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2018 &= \frac{7,259,624,400}{8,459,640,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,86\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the cost of the company's cost of goods sold to the company's net sales in 2018 was 0.86%.

$$\begin{aligned} 2019 &= \frac{7,311,525,000}{8,520,120,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,86\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the cost of the company's cost of goods sold to the company's net sales in 2019 was 0.86%.

$$\begin{aligned} 2020 &= \frac{7,402,351,600}{8,625,960,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,86\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the cost of the company's cost of goods sold to the company's net sales in 2020 is 0.86%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Year 2021} &= \frac{7,726,499,900}{9,003,690,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,86\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the cost of the company's cost of goods sold to the company's net sales in 2021 is 0.86%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Year 2022} &= \frac{7,571,029,200}{8,822,520,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,86\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the cost of the company's cost of goods sold to the company's net sales in 2022 is 0.86%

From the calculation above, the cost ratio of cost of goods sold for the last 5 years shows that in 2018 it was 0.86%, in 2019 it was 0.86%, in 2020 it was 0.86%, in 2021 it was 0.86% and in 2022 of 0.86%. Where for 2018 it shows that every Rp. 1,- net sales proceeds can pay allocated operational costs of IDR 0.8581, for 2019 IDR. 0.8581 in 2020 amounting to Rp. 0.8581 in 2021 amounting to Rp. 0.8580, and in 2022 it will be 0.8581.

c. Cost of sales ratio

The cost of sales ratio is the comparison between cost of sales and net sales proceeds. The sales cost ratio for 2018 to 2022 can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cost of sales ratio} &= \frac{\text{sales costs}}{\text{net sales proceeds}} \times 100\% \\ 2018 &= \frac{258,000,000}{8,459,640,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 3,04\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the amount of the company's selling costs to the company's net sales in 2018 was 3.04%

$$\begin{aligned} 2019 &= \frac{280,000,000}{8,520,120,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 3,28\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the amount of the company's selling costs to the company's net sales in 2019 was 3.28%

$$\begin{aligned} 2020 &= \frac{270,000,000}{8,625,960,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 3,13\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the amount of the company's selling costs to the company's net sales in 2020 is 3.13%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Year 2021} &= \frac{318,000,000}{9,003,690,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 3,53\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the company's selling costs relative to the company's net sales in 2021 will be 3.53%.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Year 2022} &= \frac{402,000,000}{8,822,520,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 4,55\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the company's selling costs relative to the company's net sales in 2022 will be 4.55%.

From the calculation above, the sales cost ratio for the last 5 years shows that in 2018 it was 3.04%, in 2019 it was 3.28%, in 2020 it was 3.31%, in 2021 it was 3.53% and in 2022 it was 4.551%. Where for 2018 it shows that every Rp. 1,- net sales proceeds can pay allocated operational costs of IDR 0.0304, for 2019 IDR. 0.0328 in 2020 amounting to Rp. 0.0313 in 2021 amounting to Rp. 0.0353, and in 2022 it will be 0.0455.

d. Administrative expense ratio

The administrative cost ratio is the comparison between administrative costs and net sales results. The administrative cost ratio for 2018 to 2022 can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Administrative expense ratio} = \frac{\text{Administrative costs}}{\text{Net sales proceeds}} \times 100\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2018 &= \frac{487,560,400}{8,459,640,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 5,76\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the amount of company administration costs on the company's net sales in 2018 was 5.76%.

$$\begin{aligned} 2019 &= \frac{417,200,000}{8,520,120,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 4,89\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the amount of company administration costs on the company's net sales in 2019 was 4.89%.

$$\begin{aligned} 2020 &= \frac{556,030,400}{8,625,960,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 6,44\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the amount of company administration costs on the company's net sales in 2020 is 6.44%.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Year 2021} &= \frac{761,505,884}{9,003,690,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 8,45\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the amount of company administration costs on the company's net sales in 2021 is 8.45%.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Year 2022} &= \frac{614,240,000}{8,822,520,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 6,96\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the amount of company administration costs on the company's net sales in 2022 is 6.96%.

From the calculation above, the administrative cost ratio for the last 5 years shows that in 2018 it was 5.76%, in 2019 it was 4.89%, in 2020 it was 6.44%, in 2021 it was 8.45% and in 2022 it was 6.96%. Where for 2018 it shows that every Rp. 1,- net sales proceeds can pay

allocated operational costs of IDR 0.0576, for 2019 IDR. 0.0489 in 2020 amounting to Rp. 0.0644 in 2021 amounting to Rp. 0.0845, and in 2022 it was 0.0696.

e. Financial cost ratio

The financial cost ratio is a comparison between financial costs and net sales results. The financial cost ratio for 2018 to 2022 can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Financial Cost Ratio} = \frac{\text{Finance Costs}}{\text{Net sales results}} \times 100\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2018 &= \frac{6,782,777}{8,459,640,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,80\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the amount of the company's financial costs on the company's net sales in 2018 was 0.80%.

$$\begin{aligned} 2019 &= \frac{6,874,548}{8,520,120,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,81\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the amount of the company's financial costs on the company's net sales in 2019 was 0.81%.

$$\begin{aligned} 2020 &= \frac{7,087,663}{8,625,960,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,82\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the amount of the company's financial costs on the company's net sales in 2020 is 0.82%.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Year 2021} &= \frac{7,304,306}{9,003,690,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,81\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the amount of the company's financial costs on the company's net sales in 2021 is 0.81%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Year 2022} &= \frac{7,041,005}{8,822,520,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,80\% \end{aligned}$$

This means that the company's financial costs for the company's net sales in 2022 will be 0.80%.

From the calculation above, the financial cost ratio for the last 5 years shows that in 2018 it was 0.80%, in 2019 it was 0.81%, in 2020 it was 0.82%, in 2021 it was 0.81% and in 2022 it was 0.80%. Where for 2018 it shows that every Rp. 1,- net sales proceeds can pay allocated operational costs of IDR 0.00080, for 2019 IDR. 0.000806 in 2020 amounting to Rp. 0.00082 in 2021 amounting to Rp. 0.00081 and in 2022 it will be 0.000798.

2. Profitability Ratio Data Analyst

a. *Gross Profit Margin* (Gross Profit Margin)

Gross profit margin (Gross Profit Margin) is the ratio of net sales minus cost of goods sold to net sales. Following are the results of the Ratio *Gross Profit Margin* (Gross Profit Margin):

$$\text{Gross Profit Margin} = \frac{\text{net sales} - \text{cost of goods sold}}{\text{net sales}} \times 100\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2018 &= \frac{8,459,640,000 - 7,259,624,400}{8,459,640,000} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,14\% \end{aligned}$$

Means that, the magnitude *Gross Profit Margin* (Gross Profit Margin) of the company against the company's net sales in 2018 was 0.14%.

$$2019 = \frac{8,520,120,000 - 7,311,525,000}{8,520,120,000} \times 100\% \\ = 0,14\%$$

Means that, the magnitude *Gross Profit Margin* (Gross Profit Margin) of the company against the company's net sales in 2019 was 0.14%.

$$2020 = \frac{8,625,960,000 - 7,402,351,600}{8,625,960,000} \times 100\% \\ = 0,14\%$$

Means that, the magnitude *Gross Profit Margin* (Gross Profit Margin) of the company against the company's net sales in 2020 was 0.14%

$$\text{Year 2021} = \frac{9,003,690,000 - 7,726,499,900}{9,003,690,000} \times 100\% \\ = 0,14 \%$$

Means that, the magnitude *Gross Profit Margin* (Gross Profit Margin) of the company against the company's net sales in 2021 is 0.14%

$$\text{Year 2022} = \frac{8,822,520,000 - 7,571,029,200}{8,822,520,000} \times 100\% \\ = 0,14\%$$

Means that, the magnitude *Gross Profit Margin* (Gross Profit Margin) of the company against the company's net sales in 2022 is 0.14%

b. *Net Profit Margin* (Net Profit Margin)

Net Profit Margin (*Net Profit*), is the profit from sales after calculating all costs and income taxes. Following from *Net Profit Margin* (Gross Profit Margin):

$$\text{Net Profit Margin} = \frac{\text{Net Profit After Tax}}{\text{net sales}} \times 100\%$$

$$2018 = \frac{397,682,351}{8,459,640,000} \times 100\% \\ = 0,47\%$$

Means that, the magnitude *Net profit margin* (Net Profit Margin) of the company against the company's net sales in 2018 was 0.47%.

$$2019 = \frac{448,266,824}{8,520,120,000} \times 100\% \\ = 0,53\%$$

Means that, the magnitude *Net profit margin* (Net Profit Margin) of the company against the company's net sales in 2019 was 0.53%

$$2020 = \frac{346,756,757}{8,625,960,000} \times 100\% \\ = 0,42\%$$

Means that, the magnitude *Net profit margin* (Net Profit Margin) of the company against the company's net sales in 2020 was 0.42%

$$\text{Year 2021} = \frac{168,634,647}{9,003,690,000} \times 100\% \\ = 0,19\%$$

Means that, the magnitude *Net profit margin* (Net Profit Margin) of the company against the company's net sales in 2021 is 0.19%

$$\text{Year 2022} = \frac{202,332,207}{8,882,520,000} \times 100\% \\ = 0,23\%$$

Means that, the magnitude *Net profit margin* The company's (Net Profit Margin) on the company's net sales in 2022 is 0.23%.

From the calculation above, *then Net Profit Margin* (Net Profit Margin) for the last 5 years, shows that in 2018 it was 0.47%, in 2019 it was 0.53%, in 2020 it was 0.42%, in 2021 it was 0.19% and in 2022 it was 0.23 %. Where for 2018 it shows that every Rp. 1,- net sales proceeds can pay allocated operational costs of IDR 0.0470, for 2019 IDR. 0.0526 in 2020 amounting to Rp. 0.04019 in 2021 amounting to Rp. 0.0187 and in 2022 it will be 0.0229.

**TABLE
CALCULATION RESULTS OF EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS RATIO AND
PROFITABILITY RATIO FOR 2018 TO 2022**

NO	Ratio Type	Year					Rate- rate
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
1	Operating Expense Ratio	8,81	8,18	9,57	1,98	1,51	6,01
2	Cost of Goods Sold Ratio	0,86	0,86	0,86	0,86	0,86	0,86
3	Cost of Sales Ratio	3,04	3,28	3,13	3,53	4,55	3,51
4	Administrative Expense Ratio	5,76	4,89	6,44	8,45	6,96	6,5
5	Financial Cost Ratio	0,80	0,81	0,82	0,81	0,80	0,81
6	Gross Profit Margin	0,14	0,14	0,14	0,14	0,14	0,14
7	Net Profit Margin	0,47	0,53	0,42	0,19	0,23	0,37

Source: 2024 Data Processed Results

Based on the results of the analysis of efficiency and effectiveness ratios over the last 5 years, it shows that for this type the average operational cost ratio is 6.01%, the average cost of goods sold ratio is 0.86%, the average sales cost ratio per year is 3.51% administrative cost ratio of 6.5%, financial cost ratio of 0.81%, ratio of *gross profit margin* (gross profit margin) on average is 0.14%, and the ratio *net profit margin* (gross profit margin) on average is 0.37%.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research for assessing financial performance using financial ratio analysis, namely analysis of efficiency and effectiveness ratios and profitability ratios at the company PT. Putra Mekatama's work is a sample of the research, so the conclusions in this research are:

1. Financial performance of PT. Karya Putra Mekatama based on the results of calculations of efficiency and effectiveness ratios experienced increases and decreases. Despite

- experiencing increases and decreases, the company's cost of goods sold was able to be maintained.
2. Financial performance of PT. Putra Mekatama's work, based on profitability ratio calculations, has also experienced increases and decreases but is still considered quite good and is expected to help companies evaluate financial performance.

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