

ABSTRAK
ANALISIS LAPORAN KEUANGAN UNTUK MENILAI
TINGKAT KESEHATAN KEUANGAN PRUSAHAAN
Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Tekstil yang Listing di Bursa Efek Jakarta

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat kesehatan keuangan perusahaan dan perkembangan tingkat kesehatan keuangan pada perusahaan tekstil yang *listing* di Bursa efek Jakarta, yaitu: PT. Panasia Indosyntec, Tbk., PT. Eratex Djaja, Ltd, Tbk., PT. Roda Vivatex, Tbk., PT. Argo Pantes, Tbk., PT. Century Textile Industry (CENTEX), Tbk., PT. Panasia Filament Inti, Tbk., PT. Sunson Textile Manufacturer, Tbk., PT. Teijin Indonesia Fiber Corporation (TIFICO), Tbk. dan PT. Textile Manufacturing Company Jaya (TEXMACO), Tbk.

Jenis penelitian yang dilakukan berupa studi empiris pada perusahaan tekstil yang *listing* di Bursa Efek Jakarta. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah dokumentasi. Data yang dibutuhkan meliputi neraca dan laporan laba rugi selama periode tahun 2000-2002. Data diperoleh dari Pojok Bursa Efek Sanata Dharma. Untuk mengetahui tingkat kesehatan keuangan perusahaan, teknik analisis yang dipergunakan untuk menjawab permasalahan adalah dengan rasio keuangan yang meliputi rasio likuiditas, rasio solvabilitas dan rasio rentabilitas. Sedangkan untuk mengetahui perkembangan tingkat kesehatan keuangan perusahaan, penulis menggunakan *time series analysis* dan *cross sectional approach*.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa tingkat likuiditas dan tingkat solvabilitas terbaik dimiliki oleh PT. Roda Vivatex, Tbk. Tingkat rentabilitas ekonomi terbaik dimiliki oleh PT. CENTEX, Tbk. sedangkan tingkat rentabilitas modal sendiri terbaik dimiliki oleh PT. Eratex Djaja, Ltd, Tbk. Ditinjau dengan *time series analysis*, rasio keuangan selama tahun 2000-2002 menunjukkan bahwa perusahaan tekstil mengalami peningkatan dan penurunan. Ditinjau dengan *cross setional approach*, hanya PT. Roda Vivatex, Tbk. yang memiliki tingkat likuiditas dan tingkat solvabilitas di atas rata-rata rasio industri. Sedangkan perusahaan tekstil yang memiliki tingkat rentabilitas ekonomi di atas rata-rata industri adalah PT. Argo Pantes, Tbk., PT. CENTEX, Tbk., PT. Sunson Textile Manufacturer, Tbk. dan PT. TIFICO, Tbk. Perusahaan tekstil yang memiliki tingkat rentabilitas modal sendiri di atas rata-rata industri hanya PT. Eratex Djaja, Ltd, Tbk.

ABSTRACT

FINANCIAL REPORT ANALYSIS TO EVALUATE THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL HEALTH

An Empirical Study of Textile Companies Listed in Jakarta Stock Exchange

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This research aimed at knowing the company's financial health and the development of financial health of textile companies that were listed in Jakarta Stock Exchange namely; PT. Pania Indosyntec, Tbk., PT. Eratex Djaja, Ltd, Tbk., PT. Roda Vivatex, Tbk., PT. Argo Pantes, Tbk., PT. Century Textile Industry (CENTEX), Tbk., PT. Pania Filament Inti, Tbk., PT. Sunson Textile Manufacturer, Tbk., PT. Teijin Indonesia Fiber Corporation (TIFICO), Tbk. and PT. Textile Manufacturing Company Jaya (TEXMACO), Tbk.

This research was an empirical study on textile companies that were listed in Jakarta Stock Exchange. The data collection method performed in this research was documentation. The data needed were the Balance Sheet and Income Statement for the periods of 2000-2002. This data were obtained from "Pojok Bursa Efek" Sanata Dharma. This research used analysis techniques of liquidity ratio, solvency ratio and remunerativeness ratio to measure the company's financial health. Whereas to know the development of company's financial health, it were used time series analysis and cross sectional approach.

The data analysis result showed the best liquidity and solvency level was experienced by PT. Roda Vivatex, Tbk. The best economic remunerativeness was experienced by PT. CENTEX, Tbk., whereas the best owner's equity remunerativeness experienced by PT. Eratex Djaja, Tbk. The time series analysis showed that financial ratio of textile companies during 2000 until 2002 increased and decreased. Based on the cross sectional approach the conclusion was that only PT. Roda Vivatex, Tbk. having higher liquidity and solvency level than the average level of textile industry. The companies that had higher economic remunerativeness than the average level of textile industry were PT. Argo Pantas, Tbk., PT. CENTEX, Tbk., PT. Sunson Textile Manufacturer, Tbk. and PT. TIFICO, Tbk. Whereas the textile company that had higher owner's equity remunerativeness than the average level of textile industry was only PT. Eratex Djaja, Tbk.