

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS DAMPAK PENERAPAN LAPORAN KEUANGAN MENURUT PSAK NO. 28 TERHADAP HASIL EVALUASI PERUSAHAAN STUDI KASUS PADA PT. TUGU. PRATAMA INDONESIA, 1996

FRANSISKUS ASISI SUHARDONO
UNIVERSITAS SANATA DHARMA
YOGYAKARTA
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Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apakah perusahaan sudah memenuhi perlakuan akuntansi menurut PSAK No. 28 dan apakah kinerja keuangan perusahaan lebih baik daripada kinerja perusahaan-perusahaan sejenis (pesaing). Data yang diperlukan adalah laporan keuangan perusahaan tahun 1996 dan lima laporan keuangan perusahaan asuransi sejenis anggota Dewan Asuransi Indonesia yaitu : PT. Asuransi Dayin Mitra, PT. Asuransi Andika Raharja, PT. Asuransi Astra Buana, PT. Asuransi Ekspor Indonesia dan PT. Asuransi Central Asia.

Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah wawancara dan dokumentasi. Permasalahan pertama dianalisis dengan cara : langkah pertama adalah mengelompokkan rekening-rekening antara milik perusahaan dengan PSAK No. 28. Langkah kedua adalah melakukan analisis terhadap perbedaan rekening berdasarkan teori yang ada. Permasalahan kedua dianalisis dengan cara: langkah pertama adalah menghitung rasio profitabilitas dan solvabilitas, rasio likuiditas, stabilitas premi, dan rasio cadangan teknis berdasarkan laporan keuangan perusahaan dan menurut laporan keuangan perusahaan asuransi pembanding. Langkah kedua menghitung rata-rata profitabilitas dan solvabilitas, ratio likuiditas, rasio stabilitas premi, dan *technical reserve ratio*. Langkah ketiga menginterpretasikan hasil perhitungan rasio profitabilitas dan rentabilitas, likuiditas, stabilitas premi, dan *technical reserve ratio*.

Dari hasil analisis diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa PT. Tugu Pratama Indonesia sudah menerapkan PSAK No. 28 dalam menyajikan laporan keuangannya. Namun dari hasil temuan, ditemukan ketidakkonsistenan perusahaan dalam menyajikan rekening yang ada dengan prinsip umum laporan keuangan. Sedangkan dari hasil perhitungan tingkat profitabilitas dan rentabilitas perusahaan PT. Tugu Pratama Indonesia masing-masing diperoleh hasil 3,335 (*solvency ratio*); 3,104 (*underwriting ratio*); 0,498 (*loss ratio*); 2,602 (*commission expense ratio*) 0,296 (*investment yield ratio*). Sedangkan rata-rata rasio lima perusahaan pembanding masing-masing adalah

2,282; 0,538; 0,544; 0,173 dan 0,572. Rasio likuiditas terdiri dari *liability to liquid asset ratio* dan *investment to technical reserve ratio* PT. Tugu Pratama Indonesia adalah 0,385 dan 8,565. Sedangkan lima perusahaan pembanding adalah 0,261 dan 4,641. Hasil perhitungan stabilitas premi yang terdiri dari *net premium growth* dan *own retention ratio* PT. Tugu Pratama Indonesia adalah -0,011 dan 0,057. Sedangkan lima perusahaan pembanding 0,453 dan 0,609. *Technical reserve ratio* PT. Tugu Pratama Indonesia memberikan hasil 1,259. Sedangkang rasio rata-rata lima perusahaan pembanding adalah 1,836. Dengan demikian PSAK No. 28 sudah diterapkan oleh PT Tugu Pratama Indonesia, namun perlu evaluasi terhadap beberapa rekening yang disajikan tidak sesuai dengan prinsip yang berlaku umum dalam pelaporan keuangan. Kinerja keuangan perusahaan lebih baik untuk *solvency ratio*, *underwriting ratio*, *investment to technical reserve ratio* dan *own retention ratio* dibandingkan perusahaan pembanding.

ABSTRACT

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE APPLICATION OF PSAK NO.28 ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO THE EVALUATION OF A COMPANIES RESULT
CASE STUDY AT PT TUGU PRATAMA INDONESIA, 1996**

**FRANSISKUS ASISI SUHARDONO
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
1998**

The objectives of this research are to inquire whether the company has observed the accounting rules as in PSAK No.28 and whether the financial performance of the company is better than that of its competitors. The required data are derived from the financial statement of the company in 1996 and the financial-statement of five similar insurance companies under the Indonesia Insurance Board, i.e : PT. Asuransi Dayin Mitra, PT. Asuransi Andika Raharja, PT. Asuransi Astra Buana, PT. Asuransi Ekspor Indonesia and PT. Asuransi Central Asia.

For data collecting, this research used the techniques of interview and documentation. The first problem is analyzed by grouping the accounts of the companies by applying PSAK No.28. and then analysing the accounts according to current theory. The second problem is analyzed by calculating the profitability and solvability ratio, liquidity, and technical reserve ratio based on the financial statement of the company and on that of the compared insurance companies, and then comparing the averages of profitability and solvability ratio, liquidity ratio, premium stability ratio and technical reserve ratio. Finally by interpreting the results of profitability and renta bility ratio, liquidity ratio, premium stability ratio and technical reserve ratio.

From the analysis, it is deducted that PT Tugu Pratama Indonesia has applied PSAK No.28 in arranging its financial statement. From the result of the investigation, however, an inconsistency was found between the arrangement of the accounts

general principles of financial statements. The profitability and rentability rate of PT. Tugu Pratama Indonesia were 3.335 (solvency ratio); 3.104 (underwriting ratio); 0.498 (loss ratio); 2.602 (commission expense ratio); 0.296 (investment yield ratio). While the average ratio of the five compared companies were : 0.282;0.538;0.544;0.173; and 0.572. The liquidity ratio's which consists of liability to liquid aset ratio and investment to technical reserve ratio of PT Tugu Pratama Indonesia was 0.385 and 8.565. While those of the five compared companies were 0.261 and 4.641. The premium stability, which consist of net premium growth and own retention ratio of PT Tugu Pratama Indonesia resulted in -0.011 and 0.057. While those of the five compared companies were 0.453 and 0.609. The technical reserve ratio of PT Tugu Pratama Indonesia was 1.259; while the average ratio of the five compared companies was 1.836. It is concluded that the PSAK No.28 has been applied PT Tugu Pratama Indonesia. However, of the accounts are not in accordance with the general principle on the arrangement of financial statements. The company's financial performance for its solvency ratio, underwriting ratio, investment to technical reserve ratio and own retention ratio is better than that of the compared companies.