

Financial Performance Analysis of Telecommunication Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) Year 2015-2019



Ratnaningsih¹, Rr. Adiati Trihastuti², Cholis Hidayati³

^{1,2,3}Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya

ABSTRACT: This study aims to analyze the financial performance of telecommunications company listed on the Indonesian stock exchange in 2015-2019, by looking at the financial statements using analytical tools, namely liquidity ratio, solvency ratio, activity ratio, and profitability ratio. Study This study uses descriptive and quantitative analysis methods, focusing on on the company's financial performance. Types and sources of data used are secondary data in the form of balance sheets, income statements and other data required from 2015-2019, the data is taken from the report financial statements of telecommunications companies published on the Stock Exchange Indonesia. The company's sampling technique uses the purposive sampling. The analysis used is quantitative analysis which consists of the liquidity ratio (current ratio), solvency ratio (total debt to assets ratio), activity ratio (total asset turn over ratio), profitability ratio (profit margin). Based on the research, the research results obtained are PT XL Axiata have good performance. This is evidenced by a fairly good ratio liquidity, solvency ratios, activity ratios, and profitability ratios even though fluctuates up and down every year. PT Smartfren has excellent performance pretty good. This is evidenced by the solvency ratio, activity ratio, and the ratio of good company profitability every year. PT Indosat has performance which is very good. This is evidenced by a very good liquidity ratio, the ratio of solvency, and the company's profitability ratios each year. PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia has a very good performance. This is evidenced by the improvement in liquidity ratios, solvency ratios, activity ratios, and ratios annual profitability of the company.

KEYWORDS: Liquidity Ratios, Solvency Ratios, Activity Ratios, Profitability Ratios.

PRELIMINARY

PT Telkom Indonesia (Persero) Tbk (Telkom) is a State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN) which operates in the field of information and communication technology (ICT) services and telecommunications networks in Indonesia. Telkom's majority shareholder is dominated by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia by 52.09%, while the remaining 47.91% is controlled by the public. Telkom's shares are traded on the Indonesia Impact Exchange (IDX) using the code "TLKM" and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) with the code "TLK". Competition in the national telecommunications industry is currently marked by the strengthening of three primary trends, namely evolution, platforms, social networks, the development of cellular telephones and the strengthening of the bargaining position of consumers. Based on Law no. 36 of 1999 article 10 paragraph 1 concerning telecommunications, the implementation of telecommunications trade in Indonesia is no longer a monopoly but leads to free competition. The regulation resulted in the telecommunication structure in Indonesia starting to experience very fundamental changes. Trade competition in the telecommunications sector will not exclusively affect the sales of telecommunications companies. (Akhmad, 2015) The main purpose of the financial statements of PT. Telecommunications is providing information about the financial position, performance and changes in the financial position of a company that is useful for all parties affiliated with the company. Financial statements are information describing the condition of a company's financial statements, and furthermore this information can be used as an illustration of the company's financial performance. (Tangkuman, 2015).

Financial performance evaluation is a tool that can be used by management in order to fulfill its obligations to funders and also to achieve the goals set by the company. Therefore, in order for the company to survive and even grow and develop, the company must pay attention to the terms and financial performance of the company. To know exactly how the company's terms and performance are, a perfect analysis is needed. (Teti, 2016)

There are several ways to assess the company's development using financial performance analysis, including liquidity ratios, solvency ratios, activity ratios, and profitability ratios. There are six companies listed on the IDX telecommunications sector, including:

Financial Performance Analysis of Telecommunication Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) Year 2015-2019

No	Kode Saham	Nama Emiten	Tanggal IPO
1	BTEL	Bakri Telecom Tbk	3-2-2006
2	EXCL	XL Axiata Tbk (d/h Ecelcomindo Pratama Tbk)	29-9-2005
3	FREN	Smartfren Telecom (d.h.mobile-8 telecom Tbk)	29-11-2006
4	ISAT	Indosat Tbk (Indonesia Satellite Corporation persero Tbk)	19-10-1994
5	TLKM	Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk	14-11-1995

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

Based on the background that has been stated, the formulation of the problem to be discussed in this study is: "Can the analysis of the ratio of liquidity, solvency, activity, and profitability be used as a tool for measuring the financial performance of telecommunication companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019?"

RESEARCH PURPOSES

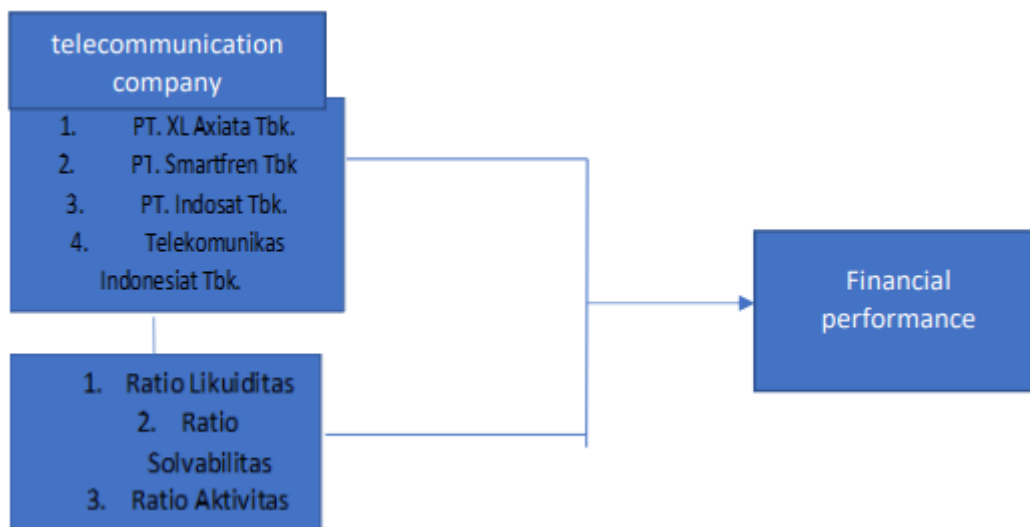
The purpose of this study is to determine whether the analysis of liquidity, solvency, activity, and profitability ratios can be used as a measuring tool for the financial performance of telecommunication companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Financial Report is a summary of a recording process, is a summary of financial transactions that occurred during the relevant financial year. In addition, financial statements can also be used to fulfill other purposes, namely as reports to parties outside the company. In order for the readers of financial statements to get a clear picture, the financial statements prepared must be based on common accounting principles. (Baridwan, 2013).
2. Liquidity Ratio is a ratio that can show the ability of company managers to fulfill obligations or pay short-term debts. That is, how capable the company is to pay its maturing obligations or debts. If the company is able to fulfill its obligations, then the company is considered a liquid company. On the other hand, if the company cannot fulfill its obligations, then the company is considered a liquid company (Bambang Subroto, 2013).
3. Solvency Ratio, ie if a company shows the company's ability to meet its financial obligations both short term and long term if the company is liquidated. A company that is solvable means that the company has sufficient assets or wealth to pay all its debts and vice versa, a company that does not have sufficient wealth to pay its debts is called an insolvable company. (Kasmir, 2017).
4. Activity Ratio is a ratio that measures how effective the company is in utilizing all the resources available to it. All of these activity ratios involve comparisons between the level of sales and investment in various types of assets. Activity ratios assume that there should be a proper balance between sales and various elements of assets such as inventory, fixed assets and other assets. Low assets at a certain level of sales will result in greater excess funds embedded in these assets. The excess funds would be better if invested in other more productive assets. (Kamaluddin, 2012).
5. Profitability ratio is a ratio that aims to determine the company's ability to generate profits during a certain period and also provides an overview of the level of management effectiveness in carrying out its operations. The effectiveness of management here is seen from the profit generated on the company's sales and investment. This ratio is also known as the profitability ratio. (Mulyadi, 2015).
6. The Indonesia Stock Exchange (abbreviated BEI, or Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX)) is an exchange resulting from the merger of the Jakarta Stock Exchange (JSX) with the Surabaya Stock Exchange (BES). For operational effectiveness and transactions, the Government decided to merge the Jakarta Stock Exchange as stock market with the Surabaya Stock Exchange as the bond and derivatives market. The telecommunications sector is a service sub-sector which is the third group of all sectors listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX).

Financial Performance Analysis of Telecommunication Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) Year 2015-2019

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design This type of research uses quantitative research methods, with a case study approach of telecommunication companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) 2015-2019.

LOCATION AND TIME OF RESEARCH

This research was conducted by means of secondary research, namely taking data or information from the internet, through the website www.idx.co.id. The site provides financial data of telecommunication companies that go public until 2019. For the time of the study starting from January 2022 to September 2022.

TYPES AND SOURCES OF DATA

The type of data used in this study is quantitative data, namely data that researchers collect in the form of absolute figures from financial statements, namely income statements and balance sheets of companies in the telecommunications industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2019. The research data used is secondary data, where the data is obtained indirectly from third parties or through documents. The source of this research data was obtained from the internet through the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) www.idx.co.id, in the form of annual reports of companies in the telecommunications industry sector for 2015-2019.

POPULATION AND SAMPLE

1. Population

The population is an object or subject that has certain quantities and characteristics that are determined by researchers to be studied, and then conclusions are drawn (Sinambela, 2014). In studying populations, researchers focus on one or more characteristics or properties of experimental units in the population. Meanwhile, according to Nazir in (Sinambela, 2014) population is a collection of individuals with predetermined qualities and characteristics. In this study, there are 46 telecommunication companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, namely:

1. PT Asia Sejahtera Mina Tbk. (AGAR),
2. PT Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk. (AISA),
3. PT Bakrie Telecom Tbk. (BTEL),
4. PT Central Proteina Prima Tbk. (CPRO),
6. PT Eterindo Wahanatama Tbk. (ETWA),
7. PT Golden Plantation Tbk. (GOLL),
8. PT Graha Andrasenta Propertindo Tbk. (JGLE),
9. PT Kertas Basuki Rachmat Indonesia Tbk. (KBRI),
10. PT Mitra Pemuda Tbk. (MTRA),
11. PT Pollux Investasi Internasional Tbk. (POLI),

Financial Performance Analysis of Telecommunication Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) Year 2015-2019

12. PT Pollux Properti Indonesia Tbk. (POLL),
13. PT Mas Murni Indonesia Tbk. (MAMI),
14. PT Rimo International Lestari Tbk. (RIMO),
15. PT Northcliff Citranusa Indonesia Tbk. (SKYB),
16. PT Duta Anggada Realty Tbk. (DART),
17. PT Tiphone Mobile Indonesia Tbk. (TELE),
18. PT Trada Alam Minera Tbk. (TRAM),
19. PT First Indo American Leasing Tbk. (FINN),
20. PT Indo Komoditi Korpora Tbk. (INCF),
21. PT Sugih Energy Tbk. (SUGI),
22. PT Tira Austenite Tbk. (TIRA),
23. PT Trikonsel Oke Tbk. (TRIO),
24. PT Global Teleshop Tbk. (GLOB),
25. PT Armidian Karyatama Tbk. (ARMY),
26. PT Ratu Prabu Energi Tbk. (ARTI),
27. PT Air Asia Indonesia Tbk. (CMPP),
28. PT Eksploitasi Energi Indonesia Tbk. (CNKO),
29. PT Cowell Development Tbk. (COWL),
30. PT Evergreen Invesco Tbk. (GREN),
31. PT Garda Tujuh Buana Tbk. (GTBO),
32. PT Hotel Mandarine Regency Tbk. (HOME),
33. PT Indofarma Tbk. (INAF),
34. PT Steadfast Marine Tbk. (KPAL),
35. PT Grand Kartech Tbk. (KRAH),
36. PT Eureka Prima Jakarta Tbk. (LCGP),
37. PT Hanson International Tbk. (MYRX),
38. PT Nipress Tbk. (NIPS),
39. PT Sinergi Megah Internusa Tbk. (NUSA),
40. PT Siwani Makmur Tbk. (SIMA),
41. PT Totalindo Eka Persada Tbk. (TOPS),
42. PT Triwira Insanlestari Tbk. (TRIL),
43. PT. XL Axiata Tbk. (EXCL),
44. PT. Smartfren Tbk. (FREN),
45. PT. Indosat Tbk. (ISAT),
46. Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk. (TLKM).

2. Sample

(Sugiyono, 2012) said the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. Purposive sampling technique is a sampling technique of data sources with certain considerations. The reason for using the purposive sampling technique is because not all samples have criteria that match the phenomenon under study. Therefore, the authors chose the Purposive Sampling technique which stipulates certain considerations or criteria that must be met by the samples used in this study.

The sample companies were selected based on the following criteria:

- a. The company used in this study is a telecommunications company.
- b. The company issues financial statements for the period 2015-2019.

Sample Criteria	Quantity
Telecommunication company listed on BEI	46
The company did not publish the 2015-2019 financial statements	(42)
Jumlah	4

Financial Performance Analysis of Telecommunication Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) Year 2015-2019

From the table above, a research sample of 46 companies was obtained because 42 of them did not issue financial statements for the 2015-2019 period, so they were not included in the criteria for the research sample. The observation period was carried out for 5 years, namely in 2015-2019.

Based on www.idx.co.id the considerations mentioned above, the details of sample selection are obtained as follows:

Table 2 List of Sample Companies

No	Kode Saham	Nama Emiten	Tanggal IPO
1	BTEL	Bakri Telecom Tbk	3-2-2006
2	EXCL	XL Axiata Tbk	29-9-2005
3	FREN	Smartfren Telecom	29-11-2006
4	ISAT	Indosat Tbk	19-10-1994
5	TLKM	Telekomunikasi Indonesia Tbk	14-11-1995

DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUE

The data collection technique used in this study is a documentation technique, namely data from financial statements in the form of income statements and company balance sheets issued by the idx.co.id site. The data collected is in the form of company financial statements related to research variables during the last three year period, namely 2015-2019.

DATA ANALYSIS METHOD

This research uses descriptive analysis techniques using financial ratio analysis, namely Liquidity Ratios, Solvency Ratios, Activity Ratios, Profitability Ratios.

Measurement of the company's financial ratios has a good performance

Ratio	Persentase perusahaan dikatakan baik
Liquiditas	100%-200% atau 2:1
Solvabilitas	0 - 100% atau 1:1
Aktivitas	0 – 100%
Provitabilitas	0 – 100%

From the table above, it can be used to measure how effective financial performance is in managing the company by using analysis of liquidity, solvency, activity, and profitability ratios based on predetermined ratio standards.

DEFINITION AND MEASUREMENT OF VARIABLES

The variables that will be used in this research are financial ratios, namely Liquidity, Solvency, Activity, and Profitability.

1. Liquidity Ratio

This research will use the type of liquidity ratio Current Ratio, which is a ratio to measure the company's ability to pay short-term financial obligations using current assets

2. Solvency Ratio

Solvency shows the company's ability to meet its financial obligations, both short-term and long-term if the company is liquidated.

3. Activity Ratio

This study will use the type of Total Assets Turn Over Solvency ratio, which is a ratio to measure the total asset turnover rate to sales.

4. Profitability Ratio

In this study, the type of profitability ratio Net Profit Margin will be used, namely the ratio to measure the company's ability to earn net profit from sales.

RESEARCH RESULT

Financial Performance Analysis of Telecommunication Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) Year 2015-2019

1. Financial Performance Analysis of PT. XL Axiata, Tbk

Table 1. Percentage of Financial Ratios of PT. XL Axiata, Tbk

Ratio Keuangan	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Likuiditas	6.45%	6.48%	2.03%	5.70%	5.40%
Solvabilitas	0.76%	0.61%	0.62%	0.68%	0.69%
Aktivitas	0.46%	0.63%	0.41%	0.40%	0.40%
Provitabilitas	1.24%	1.76%	1.64%	1.44%	0.28%

a. Liquidity Ratio

Based on the data that has been processed, the company's liquidity ratio of PT. XL Axiata, Tbk fluctuates from year to year, in 2015 the company's current ratio was 6.45% with total current assets of 10,151 billion and total current liabilities of 1,575 billion, then increased in 2016 to 6.48% with total current assets of 6,807 billion and total current liabilities of 1,051 billion. This means that the company is able to pay its current debts or liabilities even though its current assets have decreased. In 2017 the liquidity ratio increased by 2.03% with current assets of 7,180 billion and total current liabilities of 3,544 billion. This means that the company is able to manage its obligations properly again. In 2018 it decreased by 5.70% which was caused by a decrease in current assets of 7,059 billion and current liabilities of 1,239 billion, in 2019 it was 5.40% with asset value of 7,145 billion and current liabilities of 1,323 billion. This means that the company is able to pay its obligations well even though the asset value has decreased from year to year, thus the performance of the PT. XL Axiata company can be measured using the liquidity ratio because the company is able to pay its short-term obligations.

b. Solvency Ratio

Based on the data that has been processed, the solvency ratio of the company PT. XL Axiata, Tbk has fluctuated from year to year. In 2015 the company's debt ratio was 0.76% with total assets of 58,844 billion and total debt of 44,752 billion, then decreased in 2016 to 0.61% with total assets of 54,896 billion and total debt of 33,687 billion. In 2017 the solvency ratio increased by 0.62% with asset value of 56,321 billion and total debt of 34,690 billion. This means that the company is able to manage its obligations properly again. In 2018 it increased to 0.68% with an asset value of 57,613 billion and debt of 39,271 billion, in 2019 it was 0.69% with an asset value of 62,725 billion and a debt of 43,603 billion. This means that the company is able to pay its obligations well with the asset value increasing from year to year, thus the performance of the company PT. XL Axiata can be measured using the solvency ratio.

c. Activity Ratio

Based on the data that has been processed, the company's activity ratio of PT. XL Axiata, Tbk has fluctuated from year to year. In 2015 the company's Assets Turn Over Ratio was 0.46% with sales of 20,476 billion and asset value of 44,752 billion, then increased in 2016 to 0.63% with total sales of 21,341 billion with a value of 33,687 billion, in 2017 decreased at 0.41%, with sales value of 22.876 billion and asset value of 56,321 billion. in 2018 and 2019 decreased and was at 0.40%, in 2018 with total sales of 22,939 billion and asset value of 57,613 billion and in 2019 sales value of 25,133 billion and asset value of 62,725 billion. This means that the company is able to manage the company's management properly because the use of assets can generate maximum net profit. And the company is able to collect receivables faster and generate maximum profit.

d. Profitability Ratio

Based on the data that has been processed, the profitability ratio of the company PT. XL Axiata, Tbk has fluctuated from year to year. In 2015 the company's Net Profit Margin value was 1.24% with sales of 20,476 billion and generating a profit of 25,388 billion, in 2016 there was an increase of 1.76% with total sales of 21,341 billion resulting in a profit of 37,552 billion, and decreased in 2017 amounted to 1.64% with a sales value of 22,876 billion resulting in a profit of 37,524 billion, in 2018 it decreased again to 1.44% with a sales value of 22,939 billion resulting in a profit of 32,969 billion and in 2019 it decreased to 0.28% with sales of 25,133 billion and a profit of 7,126 billion. This means that the company in managing profit after tax is not too good, however, in making sales it is able to generate sales from year to year increasing.

Financial Performance Analysis of Telecommunication Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) Year 2015-2019

2. Financial Performance Analysis of PT. Smartfreen, Tbk

Table 2 Percentage of Financial Ratios of PT. Smartfreen, Tbk

Financial Ratios	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Likuiditas	0.53%	0.45%	0.40%	0.33%	0.29
Solvabilitas	0.73%	0.68%	0.57%	0.51%	0.54
Aktivitas	0.15%	0.16%	0.19%	0.21%	0.25
Provitabilitas	0.51%	0.54%	0.65%	0.64%	0.32

Source: Secondary Data, www.idx.co.id Processed (2020)

a. Liquidity Ratio

Based on the data that has been processed, the company's liquidity ratio of PT. Smartfreen, Tbk has increased from year to year, the increase in this ratio is because the current assets owned by the company continue to increase, while the company's short-term debt continues to decline. In 2015 the company's current ratio was 0.53% with total current assets of 2.207 billion and total current liabilities of 4.159 million, then increased in 2016 to 0.45% with total current assets of 2.319 billion and total current liabilities of 5.124 trillion. This means that the company is able to pay its current debts or liabilities even though its current assets have decreased. In 2017 the liquidity ratio was 0.40% with a current asset value of 2,570 billion and a total current debt of 6,411 million. This means that the company is able to manage its obligations properly again. In 2018 a decrease of 0.33% which was caused by a decrease in current assets with a value of 1.988 billion and current liabilities of 6,113 million, in 2019 it was 0.29% with an asset value of 1,775 billion and current liabilities of 6,120 million. This means that the company is able to pay its obligations well even though the asset value has decreased from year to year, thus the performance of the company PT. Smartfren can be measured using the liquidity ratio because the company is able to pay its short-term obligations.

b. Solvency Ratio

Based on the data that has been processed, the solvency ratio of the company PT. Smartfreen, Tbk has decreased from year to year. In 2015 the company's debt ratio was 0.71% with total assets of 20,705 billion and total debt of 13,857 billion, then decreased in 2016 to 0.68% with total assets of 22,807 billion and total debt of 16,938 billion. In 2017 the solvency ratio was 0.57% with asset value of 24,144 billion and total debt of 14,870 billion. This means that the company is able to manage its obligations properly again. In 2018 it decreased to 0.51% with an asset value of 25,214 billion and a debt of 12,766 billion, in 2019 it was 0.54% with an asset value of 27,651 billion and a debt of 14,915 billion. This means that the company is able to pay its obligations well with the value of assets from year to year has increased, thus the performance of the company PT. Smartfren can be measured using solvency ratios.

c. Activity Ratio

Based on the data that has been processed, the company's Activity Ratio PT. Smartfreen, Tbk continues to increase from year to year. In 2015 the company's Assets Turn Over Ratio was 0.16% with sales of 3,025 billion and asset value of 20,705 billion, then increased in 2016 to 0.16% with total sales of 3,637 billion with a value of 22,807 billion, in 2017 it decreased was at 0.19%, with sales value of 4.669 billion and asset value of 24.144 billion. in 2018 of 0.21% with total sales of 5,490 billion and asset value of 25,214 billion and in 2019 0.25% of sales value of 6,988 billion and asset value of 27,651 billion. This means that the company is able to manage the company's management properly because the use of assets can generate maximum net profit. And the company is able to collect receivables faster and generate maximum profit.

d. Profitability Ratio

Based on the data that has been processed, the profitability ratio of the company PT. Smartfreen, Tbk has increased from year to year. This means that this company has a better performance capability and is able to generate maximum profit. In 2015 the company's Net Profit Margin value was 0.51% with sales of 3,025 billion and generated a profit of 1,559 billion, in 2016 there was an increase of 0.54% with total sales of 3,637 billion resulting in a profit of 1,979 billion, and in 2017 it was 0.65% with a value of sales of 4.669 billion generated a profit of 3,025 billion, in 2018 it decreased again to 0.64% with a sales value of 5,490 billion resulting in a profit of 3,534 billion and in 2019 it decreased to 0.32% with sales of 6,988 billion and generated a profit of 2,198 billion. This means that the company in managing profit after tax is not too good, however, in making sales it is able to generate sales from year to year increasing.

Financial Performance Analysis of Telecommunication Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) Year 2015-2019

3. Financial Performance Analysis of PT. Indosat, Tbk

Table.3 Percentage of Financial Ratios of PT. Indosat, Tbk

Ratio Keuangan	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Likuiditas	4,83%	4,23%	5,85%	3,76%	5,62%
Solvabilitas	0,76%	0,72%	0,71%	0,77%	0,78%
Aktivitas	0,48%	0,57%	0,59%	0,44%	0,42%
Provitabilitas	0,04%	0,04%	0,04%	0,08%	0,06%

a. Liquidity Ratio

Based on the data that has been processed, the company's liquidity ratio of PT. Indosat, Tbk has increased from year to year, so the company has a better ability to pay its current liabilities. In 2015 the company's current ratio was 4.83% with total current assets of 9,919 billion and total current liabilities of 2,053 million, then in 2016 it became 4.23% with total current assets of 8,074 billion and total current liabilities of 1,909 billion. This means that the company is able to pay its current debts or liabilities even though its current assets have decreased. In 2017 the liquidity ratio was 5.95% with a current asset value of 9,479 billion and a total current debt of 1,620. This means that the company is able to manage its obligations properly again. In 2018 it decreased by 3.76% which was caused by a decrease in current assets with a value of 7,907 billion and current liabilities of 2,104 billion, in 2019 it was 5.62% with an asset value of 12,445 billion and current liabilities of 2,213 billion. This means that the company is able to pay its obligations well even though the asset value has decreased from year to year, thus the performance of the company PT.Indosat can be measured using the liquidity ratio because the company is able to pay its short-term obligations.

b. Solvency Ratio

Based on the data that has been processed, the solvency ratio of the company PT. Indosat, Tbk has decreased from year to year. This means that the company is able to pay off its debts or obligations properly and is able to generate maximum profits. Because the lower this ratio, the better for the company when it is liquid. In 2015 the company's debt ratio was 0.76% with total assets of 55,388 billion and total debt of 42,124 billion, then decreased in 2016 to 0.72% with total assets of 50,838 billion and total debt of 36,661 billion. In 2017 the solvency ratio was 0.71% with asset value of 50,661 billion and total debt of 35,846 billion. This means that the company is able to manage its obligations properly again. In 2018 it increased to 0.77% with an asset value of 53,140 billion and debt of 41,003 billion, in 2019 it was 0.78% with an asset value of 62,813 billion and debt of 49,106 billion. This means that the company is able to pay its obligations well with the value of assets from year to year has increased, thus the performance of the company

c. Activity Ratio

Based on the data that has been processed, the company's Activity Ratio PT. Indosat, Tbk has continued to increase from year to year. This means that the financial performance of PT. Smartfreen, Tbk is in very good condition, so it can be said that the company is able to show how far the company's management can collect sufficient sales of the company's assets used. In 2015 the value of the company's Assets Turn Over Ratio was 0.48% with sales of 26,769 billion and asset value of 55,388 billion, then increased in 2016 to 0.57% with total sales of 29,185 billion with a value of 50,838 billion, in 2017 it decreased was at 0.59%, with sales value of 29,926 billion and asset value of 50,661 billion. in 2018 of 0.44% with total sales of 23,140 billion and asset value of 53,140 billion and in 2019 0.42% of sales value of 26,118 billion and asset value of 62,813 billion. This means that the company is able to manage the company's management properly because the use of assets can generate maximum net profit. And the company is able to collect receivables faster and generate maximum profit.PT. Indosat can be measured using solvency ratio.

d. Profitability Ratio

Based on the data that has been processed, the profitability ratio of the company PT. Indosat, Tbk has increased from year to year. This means that this company has better performance capabilities and is able to generate maximum profits. In 2015, 2016 and 2017 the company's Net Profit Margin value was 0.04% with sales in 2015 of 26,769 billion and generating a profit of 1.165 billion, sales in 2016 of 29,185 billion and generating a profit of 1,276 billion, sales in 2017 of 29,962 billion and generating profit of 1,198 billion, in 2018 it increased again to 0.08% with sales of 23,140 billion resulting in a profit of 1,861 billion and in 2019 it decreased to 0.06% with sales of 26,118 billion and generating a profit

Financial Performance Analysis of Telecommunication Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) Year 2015-2019

of 1,609 billion. This means that the company in managing profit after tax is not too good, however, in making sales it is able to generate sales from year to year increasing.

4. Financial Performance Analysis of PT. Telekomunikasi Indonesia, Tbk

Table 4 Percentage of Indonesian Telecommunications Financial Ratios, Tbk

Ratio	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Keuangan					
Likuiditas	1.35%	1.20%	1.05%	0.94%	0.71%
Solvabilitas	0.43%	0.44%	0.44%	0.43%	0.47%
Aktivitas	0.62%	0.65%	0.65%	0.63%	0.61%
Provitabilitas	0.23%	0.23%	0.24%	0.24%	0.19%

a. Liquidity Ratio

Based on the data that has been processed, the company's liquidity ratio of PT. Telekomunikasi Indonesia, Tbk, has increased from year to year, so the company has a better ability to pay its current liabilities. In 2015 the company's current ratio was 1.35% with total current assets of 47,912 billion and total current liabilities of 35,413 billion, then in 2016 it became 1.20% with total current assets of 47,701 billion and total current liabilities of 39,762 billion. This means that the company is able to pay its current liabilities or debts even though its current assets have decreased. In 2017 the liquidity ratio was 1.05% with current assets of 47,561 billion and total current liabilities of 46,261 billion. This means that the company is able to manage its obligations properly again. In 2018 it decreased by 0.94% which was caused by a decrease in current assets with a value of 43,268 billion and current liabilities of 46,261 billion, in 2019 it was 0.71% with an asset value of 41,722 billion and current liabilities of 58,369 billion. This means that the company is able to pay its obligations well even though the asset value has decreased from year to year, thus the performance of the PT. Telekomunikasi company can be measured using the liquidity ratio because the company is able to pay its long-term obligations. This means that the company is able to manage its obligations properly. In 2018 it increased to 0.43% with an asset value of 206,196 billion and a debt of 88,893 billion, in 2019 it was 0.47% with an asset value of 221,208 billion and a debt of 103,958 billion. This means that the company is able to pay its obligations well with the value of assets from year to year has increased, thus the performance of the company PT. Telecommunications can be measured using solvency ratios.

b. Activity Ratio

Based on the data that has been processed, the company's Activity Ratio PT. Telekomunikasi Indonesia, Tbk has continued to decline from year to year. This means that the financial performance of PT. Smartfreen, Tbk is not in good condition, so it can be said that the company has not been able to show how far the company's management can collect sufficient sales of the company's assets used. In 2015 the value of the company's Assets Turn Over Ratio was 0.62% with sales of 102,470 billion and asset value of 166,173 billion, then increased in 2016 to 0.65% with total sales of 116,333 billion with a value of 179,611 billion, in 2017 it decreased was at 0.65%, with sales value of 128,256 billion and asset value of 198,484 billion. in 2018 it was 0.63% with total sales of 130,784 billion and asset value of 206,196 billion and in 2019 it was 0.61% of the value of short sales.

c. Solvency Ratio

Based on the data that has been processed, the solvency ratio of the company PT. Telekomunikasi Indonesia, Tbk has decreased from year to year. This means that the company is able to pay off its debts or obligations properly and is able to generate maximum profits. Because the lower this ratio, the better for the company when it is liquid. In 2015 the company's debt ratio was 0.43% with total assets of 166,173 billion and total debt of 72,067 billion, then increased in 2016 to 0.44% with total assets of 179,611 billion and total debt of 74,067 billion. In 2017 the solvency ratio was 0.44% with asset value of 198,484 billion and total debt of 86,354 billion. This means that the company is able to manage its obligations properly again. In 2018 it increased to 0.43% with an asset value of 206,196 billion and a debt of 88,893 billion, in 2019 it was 0.47% with an asset value of 221,208 billion and a debt of 103,958 billion. This means that the company is able to pay its obligations well with the value of assets from year to year has increased, thus the performance of the company PT. Telecommunications can be measured using solvency ratios.

d. Activity Ratio

Based on the data that has been processed, the company's Activity Ratio PT. Telekomunikasi Indonesia, Tbk has continued to decline from year to year. This means that the financial performance of PT. Smartfreen, Tbk is not in good condition, so it can be said that the company has not been able to show how far the company's management can collect sufficient sales of the

Financial Performance Analysis of Telecommunication Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) Year 2015-2019

company's assets used. In 2015 the value of the company's Assets Turn Over Ratio was 0.62% with sales of 102,470 billion and asset value of 166,173 billion, then increased in 2016 to 0.65% with total sales of 116,333 billion with a value of 179,611 billion, in 2017 it decreased was at 0.65%, with sales value of 128,256 billion and asset value of 198,484 billion. in 2018 it was 0.63% with total sales of 130,784 billion and asset value of 206,196 billion and in 2019 it was 0.61% of sales value of 135,567 billion and asset value of 221,208 billion. This means that the company is able to manage the company's management properly because the use of assets can generate maximum net profit. And the company is able to collect receivables faster and generate maximum profit.

e. Profitability Ratio

Based on the data that has been processed, the profitability ratio of the company PT. Telekomunikasi Indonesia, Tbk has increased from year to year. This means that this company has a better performance capability and is able to generate maximum profit. In 2015 the company's Net Profit Margin value was 0.23% with sales of 102,470 billion and generated a profit of 23,948 billion, in 2016 it was 0.23% with a sales value of 116,333 billion and generated a profit of 27,073 billion, in 2017 it was 0.24% with a sales value. amounted to 128,256 billion and generated a profit of 30,369 billion, in 2018 it increased again to 0.24% with a sales value of 130,784 billion resulting in a profit of 31,921 billion and in 2019 it decreased to 0.19% with sales of 135,567 billion and a profit of 25,400 billion. This means that the company in managing profit after tax is not too good, however, in making sales it is able to generate sales from year to year increasing.

CONCLUSION

Based on data analysis and discussion of research results, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- a. PT XL Axiata has a good performance. This is evidenced by the fairly good liquidity ratios, solvency ratios, activity ratios, and profitability ratios even though they fluctuate up and down every year.
- b. PT Smartfren has a pretty good performance. This is evidenced by the solvency ratios, activity ratios, and good company profitability ratios every year.
- c. PT Indosat has a very good performance. This is evidenced by the excellent liquidity ratios, solvency ratios, and the company's profitability ratios every year.
- d. PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia has a very good performance. This is evidenced by the improving liquidity ratios, solvency ratios, activity ratios, and company profitability ratios every year.

SUGGESTION

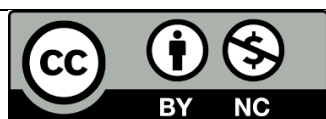
- a. For companies with low levels of liquidity such as PT. XL Axiata Tbk, the company must try to increase sales volume to the maximum to strengthen the position of current assets used and manage own capital more efficiently.
- b. Companies with low activity levels must continue to try to increase sales by using assets efficiently, so that the same number of assets can increase sales volume if the asset turnover is increased or enlarged.
- c. Along with the development of the world of technology, telecommunications companies can modernize the technology used, because consumers will choose the latest technology. thus, companies that do not modernize their technology will be left behind.
- d. The company owner should always maintain and evaluate the company's performance by using financial ratios in order to maintain the satisfaction of the interested parties, especially the shareholders and creditors. in the future.
- e. Investors and potential investors who want to make investment decisions should need to do a better analysis by looking at the company's capabilities from various perspectives.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1) Ainun, Djoehar Moch. 2019. Financial Performance Analysis of Telecommunication Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2009-2013. Edunomika – Vol.04.No.01
- 2) Akhmad Syarifuddin, 2015, Analysis of Factors Affecting Financial Performance of Telecommunication Companies That Go Public on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, Journal of Management and Accounting, Vol 12 No.1.
- 3) Brigham, Eugene. 2013. Fundamentals of Financial Management. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
- 4) Fahmi, Irham. 2011. Analysis of Accounting Reports. Bandung: ALFABETA.
- 5) Fahmi, Irham. 2012.. Financial Performance Analysis. Bandung: Alfabeta Harahap, Sofyan Syafri. 2011. Critical Analysis of Financial Statements. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Perkasa.
- 6) Harahap.2015. Critical Analysis of Financial Statements. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- 7) Hery. 2015. Financial Statement Analysis. Edisi 1. Yogyakarta: Center For Academic Publishing Services.

Financial Performance Analysis of Telecommunication Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) Year 2015-2019

- 8) I Made Sudana. 2011. Corporate Financial Management Teori Dan Praktik. Jakarta: Erlangga
- 9) Sunyoto, Bambang Subroto. 2013. Hak Dan Kewajiban Bagi Pekerja Dan Pengusaha, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Yustisia.
- 10) Tangkuman, Tatengkeng. 2015. Praktis Menyusun Laporan Keuangan. Depok: Viscota Publishing
- 11) Vendy Ari Kurniawan, 2017, Analysis of Financial Performance in Telecommunication Companies Listed in BEI. Jurnal Akuntansi, Vol.3 No.5.
- 12) Zaki Baridwan, 2013. Intermediate Accounting .STIE, Edisi Keempat, Yogyakarta.



There is an Open Access article, distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits remixing, adapting and building upon the work for non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited.