

Analysis of Financial Performance in the Regional Water Supply (PDAM) Of BARRU Regency

Maskur Hasan¹, Anastasia D Ornay²,
^{1,2} STIE Amsir Pare-Pare

Abstract

This research aims to determine the health level of the company's regional drinking water (PDAM) Barru district and to know how much the company's ability to manage existing financial management. By using the formula, the financial performance is based on the decree of Minister of Commerce No. 47 of 1999 on the guidelines of the performance assessment of water Supply Company (PDAM). This study was conducted with data Megambil for 3 consecutive periods, namely in the year 2016-2018. Data obtained from primary data and Skunder data in Barru District water Supply (PDAM) company. The methods used in this research are the methods of the desktop analysis and quantitative analysis. The measurements in this study were reviewed from the results or income of financial performance and financial statements in the District PDAM company. Barru period 2016 2018. From the results of the research based on Kepmenndagri No. 47 year 1999 can be concluded that there are several categories of achievement of financial performance value that is in the category of less and adequate, in the 3 period from the year 2016-2018 in the regional company Drinking water (PDAM) KabupatebBarru.

Keywords: *healthlevels, KinerjaFinancialperformance, Laporan Financial statements*

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I. Introduction

In the development of business competition at this time, either State - owned or private Enterprises are oriented to improve management of Business management in all areas of its organization. Especially in the sistem monitoring and control System for the implementation of the oprational program in one period. Countries such as countries in the world must have a goal to be hendak achieved the purpose of this country is realized in the implementation of the state that is implemented through National Development in all aspects. One Development Policy is the improvement of clean water facilities , although not a top priority but it occupies a very important order in the life of Society. Business in managing clean water requires a reliable and professionalorganization.

The company Minum is one of the public organizations ada in the area. PDAM is tasked with managing water ada Resources in the area to be distributed in the community to meet The needs of clean water . The Government established the PDAM aims to provide Clean water that the structure of its organization is holding to the pemerintahlocalgovernment. PDAM is a business entity that must run two functions at once, namely as social oriented and profit oriented. Social oriented is a good service to the community in the provision of clean water , while profit oriented is the goal to generate profit as funds to operate and as a source of regional acceptance . It is Imperative that it is didalamnya running both functions . To carry out the function above is needed a healthy company condition , both in the sense of the economy and in the Social Sense, healthy in the sense of the economy can be measured Economic Performance is commonly used in assessing the health or performance of the company, while healthy in the Social sense in measure of The purpose of the company in its work with the service to the community. Therefore karena , barru District taps are required to make every effort to improve and penyempurnaan enhance The quality of drinking water Services that have become a necessity for manypeople.

Remember From Years 2016 To Years 2018 PDAM District New Keep Experience Loss, How Performance Taps Especially Aspects Financial In Century Time 3 Years Last, If Happen Increased Or Decline Performance Can Shown With Activities This. Expected With Increasing Performance Is Guarantee Taps To Capable Reduce Loss The. Aspects Financial Is Factors Important Support Optimal Service PDAM on the Community, So Considered Need Doing Analysis The Kenerja Financial To Know Level Success That Have Reached In Century Time 3 Years Last. Performance Taps Is Level Success Taps In One Years Book Certain To Can Measure Performance Taps DistrictBarru Then Need Known Indicators – Indicators Performance As Basic The Performance. Indicators Is Benchmark Measure Level Success From A Aspects. Indicators Performance Taps Distinguished By Aspects Financial, Aspects Operational Dan Aspects Administration,

Indicators From each – each Aspects This, Determined By Ministerial decree In AbroadTheKepmendagri) Number 47 Years 1999. About Guidelines Assessment Performance Company Water area Drink. To Do Assessment Performance Aspects Financial Taps District Barru Need Doing Analysis Ratio Financial Against Report Financial On Every End Years Book. To Reach Value Maximum Dan Weights Performance From Indicators Aspects Financial Can Views Appropriate With The Kepmendagri No. 47 Years 1999 Article 3 Verse 2 Letter A Verse 3 Letter A, and Verse 4 Letter A and B, And Verse 5 Letter A. and To Benchmark Measure Level Success Taps District Barru Can Views On Article 3 Verse (1), The Kepmendagri No. 47 Years 1999. As Materials Reference Dan Materials Comparison In Activities Research Next. Can Add Experience For Author In Evaluate Performance Financial In A Company.

II. The

A. Analysis of Financial Statements

The analysis of financial statements is about the two lists compiled by the accountant at the end of the period for a company. Both lists are Daftra balance sheet/Financial position report and income list/profit or loss (Myer,2010). Financial statements are one of the most important information for users of financial statements in order to make economic decisions. The results of financial financial statement analysis will be able to interpret the various relationships and tendencies that can give consideration to the company's future success. Analysis of financial statements according to Pratowo and Rifka (2010) as follows the analysis of financial statements is a process to dissect financial reports into its components. In-depth study of each of these components will result in a thorough understanding of the financial statement itself.

According to Munawir (2010) The analysis of financial statements is sebagai berikut: The analysis of financial statements is the analysis of financial statements consisting of studying or learning from the relationship and tendencies or trends (trends) to determine the financial position and outcome of operations and the development of the company concerned. Based on the understanding according to some of the experts above, it can be considered that the analysis of financial statements is the process of studying the trend of financial position to determine the consideration of future company developments.

Analysis of financial performance involves assessment of financial situation in the past and future. The goal is to find weaknesses in the company's financial performance that can cause future problems, to find the company's strengths that can provide a clear picture of the existing financial position in the company. According to Martono and Harjito (2006:52) said the financial performance is essentially: "A valuation of the company's financial condition that can provide information both past, present and future".

Meanwhile, according to Sutrisno (2006:250) said that financial performance is: "A series of financial activities at a certain period reported in financial statements including profit and balance loss report". Based on the above sense, it can be concluded that financial performance is an assessment of the financial condition of a company that can provide information about the financial position in a company within a certain period.

B. Understanding Financial Statements

Financial statements are an object of analysis of financial statements. Therefore, understanding the background of drafting and presenting financial statements is a very important step before analyzing the financial statements themselves. By using financial Statements analysis tool especially for business owners and management, it can be known various things related to the financial and corporate progress. In the case of financial statements, it is the obligation of every company to make and report the finances of its companies at a certain period. The financial statements will also determine what steps the company is doing now and in the future, by looking at the issues of both weaknesses and strengths

According to Cashmere (2008:7) says that: "The financial statement is a report indicating the company's financial condition at the moment or in a certain period". While according to Supangkat (2006:37) said: "The financial statement is the end result of the recording process, merger, and management of all transactions made by the company with all parties related to its business activities and the important events that occur are the balance sheet, profit loss, and cash flow". Based on the understanding of the financial statements presented earlier, it is inferred that a financial statement is a report indicating the current condition of the company or in a certain period. The current company's condition is the company's financial situation on certain dates and certain periods. In addition, we will know the current company position after analyzing the financial statements. The meaning of this income statement is as James C. Van Horne said, which is a summary of the company's revenues and costs over a certain period ending with profit or loss consisting of the company's income and costs at a certain period, usually for one year or every semester of six months or three months. In practice, the income component reported in the income statement consists of two types, namely:

1. Income or income earned from the company's principal business (main business).
2. Income or income earned from outside the company's principal business.

For expense or cost components also consist of two types:

1. Expenses or fees incurred from the company's principal business (main business).
2. Expenses or costs incurred from outside the company's principal business.

The capital Change report is a report that contains the amount and type of capital owned at this time. This report explains the change of capital and the causes of capital change in the administration. The modal change report is created when there is a change in capital. The statement of cash flows is a report that shows all aspects relating to the company's activities, whether directly or indirectly affecting cash. The cash flow statement was compiled based on the concept of cash during the reporting period. The statement of cash flows from incoming cash (cash in) and cash out flows for a certain period. Reports of records of financial statements are reports that provide information in the case of financial statements that require a specific explanation

Understanding the analysis of financial statements The analysis of the company's financial statements is essentially because it wants to know the level of profitability (profit) and the level of risk or health of a company. Mamduh M. HANAPI (2009:05) Financial analysis is required by various parties to the owner and management, the main objective of the analysis of financial statements is to be able to know the current financial position of the company. The results of the financial Lapin analysis will also provide information about the weaknesses and strengths that the company has. According to (John J. Wild: 3) suggests that: "financial statement analysis is an application of tools and analytical technical for general purpose reporting and related data resulting in valuable estimates and conclusions in the business analysis". According to K. R Subramanyam and John J. Wild (2010:4) said that: "financial statement analysis is an application of analytical tools and techniques for general purpose financial statements and related data to generate estimates and conclusions that are involved in business analysis"

According to DwiPrastowo (2008:56) says that: "Analysis of financial statements is nothing but a process for dissecting financial statements into its elements, studying each of these elements, in order to obtain good understanding and understanding of the financial statements themselves." Based on the analysis of the financial statements presented earlier, it can be concluded that the analysis of financial statements is a process to dissect financial statements into its elements, studying each of these elements, with the aim to obtain good understanding and understanding of the report itself and want to know the level of profitability and level of risk or health of a company. The purpose of analysis of financial statements that have been expressed by some of the above experts, can be concluded the goal is to be a tool in decision making. Decision in the form of a corrective step in the company's weakness. For the company's performance assessment, comparative results are achieved and know the strength of the company .

In general, the analysis method of financial statements can be fictionalized into two namely

1. A method of horizontal analysis (dynamic) is a method of analysis that is developed n by comparing financial statements for a number of years so that it can be known for its development and likelihood
2. The method of vertical (static) analysis is a method of analysis done by analysis of financial statements in a certain period, namely by comparing between one post and another post on the same report of the same in the same year.

C. Types of financial ratios

To measure the performance of corporate finance using financial ratios, it can be done with several financial ratios. Each ratio of the statement has a specific purpose, usability, and meaning. Then each result of the measured ratio is interpreted so that it becomes meaningful to decision making. According to Cashmere (2010:104) It suggests that the financial ratios are: "The financial ratio is the activity of comparing the numbers in the financial statements by dividing one number by another number" according to Mamduh M. Hanapi (2009:76) suggests that the financial ratios are: "The financial ratios are essentially arranged by combining the figures in or between the profit and balance loss reports" Based on the understanding of the financial ratios above, it can be concluded that the financial ratio is the activity of comparing the figures in the profit and balance loss report by dividing a single number with other numbers of forms of Financial ratios in assessing financial performance (cashmere 106-115).

a. Liquidity ratio

The liquidity ratio is a ratio that illustrates the company's ability to meet the short-term obligations (Fred Weston quoted Kasmir 2008:110). In other words, the liquidity ratio is what demonstrates the company's ability to pay a short-term debt (obligation), or a ratio to know the company's ability to finance and fulfill obligations (debts) at the bill. There are two kinds of assessment results on the measurement of this ratio, as follows:

1. If the company is able to fulfill its obligations, it said the company is liquid.
2. Conversely if the company is not able to fulfill its obligations or incapacitated, it is said Illikuid.

b. Leverage ratio

This ratio measures the company's ability to fulfill its long-term obligations. A company that is not Solvabel is a company whose total debt is greater than its total assets. Mamduh M. Faced (2009:81)

1. The advantage of knowing this ratio of cashmere (2011:113) is:
 2. Can assess the ability of the Company's position fulfilling obligations to other parties.
 3. Assessing the company's ability to fulfill fixed obligations.
 4. Know the balance between asset value in particular fixed assets with capital.
 5. To take the decision to use the funding source forward.
- c. **Activity Ratio**
This ratio is the ratio used to measure the efficiency of the company's resources (sales, dosage, billing, and other) or ratio to assess the ability of the company in carrying out daily activities.
- d. **Profability ratio**
This ratio is a ratio for assessing the company's ability to find profit or profit over a certain period. This ratio also provides a measure of the level of management of an evectivity of a company indicated from the sale or investment income. It is said that the company is well-qualified to meet the target profit that has been set by using its assets or capital.

D. PDAM Performance Assessment

Performance assessment in the PDAM differs from the performance assessment of private companies or other government areas. Because for the PDAM itself has calculated measuring instruments in analyzing the success rate of the PDAM's performance is based on SK Mendagri No. 47 year 1999. The PDAM's health level assessment is based on the decree of the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 47 year 1999 on PDAM Performance assessment guidelines. And to conduct a performance assessment of the financial aspects of PDAM need to do analysis of financial ratios on financial statements at the end of each fiscal year. To achieve maximum value and the performance weight of the financial aspect indicators can be seen according to the Kepmendagri No. 47 year 1999 Article 3 paragraph (2) letter A, paragraph (3) letter A, and paragraph (4) letter A and B, and paragraph (5) letter A. And for the benchmark of the success rate of PDAM Barru District can be seen in article 3 paragraph (1), Kepmendagri No. 47 year 1999.

III. Research Method

In obtaining the data needed in supporting this writing is necessary and accurate data because it is the author conducting research in the regional water supply (PDAM) district Barru Province of South Sulawesi for that sample in this research is a financial report that includes a balance sheet and profit and loss statement on the PDAM district of Barru 2016-2018. The data collection methods in this study are intended to obtain data that is relevant and accurate with the issues discussed. The method of analysis is a method of research that aims to make descriptions, depictions or paintings systematically, factual, and accurate about the fact-faakta, traits and relationships between phenomena that are resolved through quantitative calculations. In this analysis, the authors use formulas in analyzing financial performance based on the decree of Minister of Commerce No. 47 year 1999 on the guidelines for the performance assessment of the regional water Supply Company (PDAM).

IV. Discussion

Financial analysis relies heavily on information provided on information provided by the Company's financial statements. To get a clear picture of the development of a company is necessary to know the financial condition of the company by analyzing the financial statements consisting of the balance sheet, Profit Loss report, and other financial reports. In general, the report compiled by the company at the end of the period has a significant value for the company, because it is the standard for quality assessment and business quality that is carried out. The standard provides the determination or principle of judgment that can be a guideline in the implementation of the company's operations, the standard can be a qualifying production or a qualifying budget and the costs incurred per the period. To provide a clear picture of the company's financial position and the results achieved by the local water Company (PDAM), the authors notice the report on the balance sheet and the income loss report for three consecutive years. As previously stated, the financial statements consist of: The income statement is a report indicating the condition of income received and the cost that has been issued so it can be known whether the company is in a state of profit or loss. The authors will report on the profit or loss of Barru Regency Company for the last three years. From 2016 to 2018, the company suffered a loss caused by the magnitude of costs of income. In the year 2017 and year 2018 the report of the regional Water Supply (PDAM) of Barru Regency showed that the losses experienced were experiencing a fairly drastic increase compared with the year 2016 This is due to the increasing burden of business operations that have not offset the increase in the business income. For more details the author will show the company's profit loss report for three consecutive years from 2016 to 2018, can be seen in the following table:

Table 1
Income Statement (loss) of barruDistrict

No	Description	Years		
		2016	2017	2018
I	BUSINESS INCOME			
1	Water Sales	2,031,955,000.00	2,677,576,100.00	2,743,843,650.00
2	Non-Air Income	282,083,000.00	274,097,000.00	191,305,000.00
	Total revenue	2,314,038,000.00	2,951,673,100.00	2,935,148,650.00
ii	OPERATING EXPENSES			
1	Operating expenses	3,264,441,497.00	4,936,344,126.00	4,519,497,021.00
	Total operating expenses	3,264,441,497.00	4,936,344,126.00	4,519,497,021.00
	Profit (loss) before depreciation	(950,403,497.00)	(1,984,671,026.00)	(1,584,348,371.00)
iii	INCOME AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES			
1	Other income	381,241,152.00	9,875,080.00	7,864,729.00
2	Miscellaneous charges	1,324,442.00	1,823,484.00	970,932.00
	Total revenue Miscellaneous	382,565,594.00	11,698,564.00	6,893,797.00
	Income before tax	(567,837,903.00)	(1,972,972,462.00)	(1,577,454,574.00)
iii	Income tax expense (PPH Agency)	-	-	-
	NET INCOME (EXPENSES)	(567,837,903.00)	(1,972,972,462.00)	(1,577,454,574.00)

1. Balance Sheet Report

The balance Sheet report is a report indicating the financial position of a company at a certain period including: assets, liabilities and capital. Assets are a property owned by the company, either at a certain time or a certain period.

Debt is the company's obligation or debt to another party for obtaining loans (credits) and a financial institution (bank). While the capital (equity) is the right that the company has the author will show the balance of the company for three years from the period from 2016 to 2018 in a balanced state, therefore the report of the statement is quite basic to serve as further analysis materials. To get a clear picture, the balance sheet from 2016 to 2018 can be seen in the following table:

Table 2
BarruDistrict balance Sheet report 2016-2018 period

Assets				
No	Description	Years		
		2016	2017	2018
I	Assets			
	Current assets	879,447,447.00	780,702,620.00	818,262,405.00
	Fixed Assets	22,130,548,709.00	20,273,480,014.00	18,671,134,810.00
	Other assets	67,485,765.00	-	-
	TOTAL ASSETS	23,077,481,921.00	21,054,182,634.00	19,489,397,215.00
LIABILITY				
No	Description	Years		
		2016	2017	2018

ii	Obligation			
	Current debt	1,766,147,295.00	1,787,868,455.00	1,857,197,788.00
	Long-term debt	311,630,984.00	311,630,984.00	254,970,806.00
	Miscellaneous debt	1,527,738,000.00		
	Total debt	3,605,516,279.00	2,099,499,439.00	2,112,168,594.00
iii	Equity			
	Capital and Reserves	28,485,133,274.00	28,485,133,275.00	28,485,133,275.00
	Income (loss) withheld	(9,013,167,632.00)	(9,530,450,080.00)	(11,107,904,654.00)
	Total Equity	19,471,965,642.00	18,954,683,195.00	17,377,228,621.00
	NUMBER OF PASIVA	23,077,481,921.00	21,054,182,634.00	19,489,397,215.00

Tablek below describes the results of financial Audit of Barru District PDAM year 2016, 2017 and year 2018

Table 3
Financial Data of Barru PDAM District period 2016-2018

No	Description	Years		
		2016	2017	2018
1	Cash and Bank	358,322,505.00	272,781,449.00	237,605,936.00
2	Trade receivables	468,647,392.00	269,807,609.00	330,188,509.00
3	Miscellaneous receivables	48,552,900.00	129,616,925.00	118,406,050.00
4	Supplies	3,924,650.00	108,496,637.00	132,061,910.00
5	Current assets	879,447,447.00	780,702,620.00	818,262,405.00
6	Fixed Assets	22,130,548,709.00	20,273,480,015.00	18,671,134,810.00
7	Other assets	67,485,765.00	-	-
8	Total assets	23,077,481,921.00	21,054,182,635.00	19,489,397,215.00
9	Current debt	1,766,147,295.00	1,787,868,455.00	1,857,197,788.00
10	Long-term debt	311,630,984.00	311,630,984.00	254,970,806.00
11	Miscellaneous debt	1,527,738,000.00		
12	Water Sales	2,031,955,000.00	2,677,576,100.00	2,743,843,650.00
13	Non-Air Income	282,083,000.00	274,097,000.00	191,305,000.00
14	Other income	381,241,152.00	9,875,080.00	7,864,729.00
15	Total revenue	2,695,279,152.00	2,961,548,180.00	2,943,013,379.00
16	Operating expenses	3,264,441,497.00	4,932,697,159.00	4,519,497,021.00
17	Profit (loss) before depreciation costs	(950,403,497.00)	(1,984,671,026.00)	(1,584,348,371.00)
18	Miscellaneous charges	1,324,442.00	1,823,484.00	970,932.00
19	Net income (loss)	(570,486,787.00)	(1,972,972,463.00)	(1,577,454,574.00)
20	Collectible accounts	2,732,691,150.00	3,059,442,833.00	2,878,066,486
21	Installment of Loan Principal	538,271,700.41	538,271,700.00	594,931,879
22	Flower Maturity	1,106,884,080.92	1,108,035,741.00	1,143,561,280
24	Total Equity	1,971,965,642.00	18,954,683,195.00	17,377,228,620.00

1. Financial Performance analysis

In order to determine the performance of Barru PDAM district from financial aspect, financial performance assessment is needed to be conducted in reference to Kepmendagri No. 47 year 1999 on PDAM performance assessment. The financial audit data in the table above is a reference value that can be used as data in the calculation of financial performance of PDAM Barru District, referring to Kepmendagri No. 47 year 1999, PDAM's financial performance assessment includes 10 (Ten) aspects of performance, as follows:

a. Ratio of profit to productive assets

$$\text{Rasion laba terhadap aktiva produktif} = \frac{\text{Laba sebelum pajak}}{\text{Aktiva produktif}} \times 1000 \dots$$

To know more clearly the ratio of profit to productive assets for three consecutive years, can be seen using the formula above as follows:

Table 4
Ratio of profit to productive assets of Barru District PDAM period 2016-2018

No	Description	Years		
		2016	2017	2018
A	Profit before tax	(570,486,787.00)	(1,972,972,463.00)	(1,577,454,574.00)
B	Earning Assets (1 + 2 + 3)	23,009,996,156.00	21,054,182,635.00	19,489,397,215.00
1	Current assets	879,447,447.00	780,702,620.00	818,262.405
2	Long -term Investments	-	-	-
3	Fixed assets	22,130,548,709.00	20,273,480,015.00	18,671,134,810.00
C	Profit to sales ratio = A/B X 100%	-2.47%	-9.37%	-8.09%
	Ratio	≤ 0%	≤ 0%	≤ 0%
	Performance value	1	1	1
	Bonus = ratio of the year – last year's ratio		-6.89%	1.27%
	Ratio		≤ 0%-3%	≤ 0%-3%
	Bonus value		1	1
	Total Value Performance	1	2	2

The ratio of profit to productive assets provides an overview of the company's capabilities in the production of its production to generate profits. The higher the ratio of profit to productive assets acquired by the company, the more efficient the company is in utilizing its productive assets. Years 2016 to 2018 PDAM Barru District The ratio of profit to productive assets shows the minus value, in the year 2016 the ratio gained-2.47%, year 2017 decreased the ratio to-9.37% this is due to the increase in losses amounting to Rp. 1.402.485.676, 00 from the previous year and in 2018 increased the ratio to-8.09% year, this is because of the loss rate of Rp. 395.517.889, 00 from the previous year. This indicates that the management of Barru PDAM district. Have attempted to use a productive asset held to minimize the losses incurred. Overall the average value of profit to productive assets is only-6.64% with an indicator of the performance value of 1. It shows every Rp. 1,-earning assets is a loss of Rp. 6.64 on PDAM District Barru.

The value Bonus will be given to the performance indicator on the ratio of profit to productive assets in case of increasing profit ratio of earning assets this year compared to last year. In 2018 the increase in profit to productive assets amounted to 1.27% (-8.09%--9.37%) From 2017, the year 2017 increased by-6.89% (-9.37%-2.47) There was an increase in the ratio of profit to productive assets in the year 2018. The increase in profit to productive assets amounted to 1.27% of this in the scoring range of the entry performance of ≤ 0%-3% so that only received bonus value of 1.

$$\text{Rasion laba terhadap Penjualan} = \frac{\text{Laba sebelum pajak}}{\text{Aktiva produktif}} \times 1000 \dots$$

To be aware of the percentage of profit ratio to the sales obtained by the regional Water Company (PDAM) of Barru Regency in three years Terakhr that year 2016 until the year 2018 then can be known using the formula above:

Table 5
Ratio Of profit to sales ofbarru PDAM District
Period 2016-2018

No	Description	Years		
		2016	2017	2018
A	Profit before tax	(570,486,787.00)	(1,972,972,463.00)	(1,577,454,574.00)
B	Sales	2,314,038,000.00	2,951,673,100.00	2,935,148,650.00

C	Profit to sales ratio			
	= A/B X 100%	-24.65%	-66.84%	-53.74%
	Ratio	≤ 0%	≤ 0%	≤ 0%
	Performance value	1	1	1
	Bonus = ratio of the year – last year's ratio		-42.19	13.10%
	Ratio		≤ 0%-3%	> 6%-14%
	Bonus value		1	3
	Total Value Performance	1	2	4

The ratio of profit to sales indicates how much (losses) before the tax from the sale. The higher the ratio of the higher the company gained profit from its sales. The ratio of profit to sales shows minus value, because during the year 2016-2018 PDAM Barru District with sales continued to suffer losses. It can be seen in the results of year ratio 2016 ratio-24.65%, the year 2017 is the amount of-66.84% or decreased ratio value of-42,194% compared to the previous year due to increased loss rate of Rp. 1.402.485.676, 00 from the previous year that accompanied by the increase in the sales result Rp. 637.635.100.00. In 2018 the yield ratio is 53.74% and got a bonus rate ratio of 13.10% (-53.74%--66.84%) With performance value 3. This was due to declining losses in the year 2016 of Rp. 395.517.889, 00 from 2017. The years 2016 and 2017 received no bonus value as there was no increase in the ratio of profit to productive assets compared to the previous year. With an average ratio of-48.41% from 2016 to 2018, this means that every Rp. 1.-Sales resulted in a loss of Rp. 48,41 on the PDAM of Barru district. The low profit-to-sale ratio resulted from the high losses incurred from the imbalances between revenues gained with the ability to cover relatively high operational costs.

$$\text{Rasion laba terhadap Utang lancar} = \frac{\text{Laba sebelum pajak}}{\text{Aktiva produktif}} \dots$$

To be able to know the capability of the company's drinking water area (PDAM) Barru district in paying off its current debt for three consecutive periods from the period from 2016 to 2018, it can be known using the formula :

Table 6
Current Ratio of assets to current debts ofbarruDistrict
Periode 2016-2018

No	Description	Years		
		2016	2017	2018
A	Current assets	879,447,447.00	780,702,620.00	818,262,405.00
B	Current debt	1,766,147,295.00	1,787,868,455.00	1,857,197,788.00
C	The ratio of current assets to current debt = (A/B)	0.49	0.43	0.44
	Ratio	≤ 1.00; or > 3.00	≤ 1.00; or > 3.00	≤ 1.00; or > 3.00
	Performance value	1	1	1

The ratio of current assets to current or often current ratios is intended to determine the extent to which the company's current assets are used to fulfill its short-term obligations, from the table above, Barru PDAM District in 2016-2018 consecutive years has a current ratio of assets to current debt of 0.49%, 0.43% and 0.44%. Overall the average ratio during the year 2016 to 2018 is 0.45 this shows that every Rp. 100,-current debt is guaranteed Rp. 45,-current assets owned on the Taun. In the past three years PDAM Barru has a performance value of current asset ratio to the current debt in the assessment range ≤ 1.00; or > 3.00 so that the indicator value of the current asset ratio to the current debt in the year 2016-2018 is 1. In other words, Barru PDAM is unable to pay most of its debt.

$$\text{Rasio Utang Jangka Panjang terhadap ekuitas} = \frac{\text{Utang Jangka Panjang}}{\text{Ekuitas}} \dots$$

To determine the ability of the regional water Supply (PDAM) KabuptenBarru to pay off the long-term debt based on the level of equity for three specific periods can use the formula above as follows:

Table 7
Ratio of long term debt to equity PDAM ofbarruDistrict
Period 2016-2018

No	Description	Years		
		2016	2017	2018
A	Long-term debt	311,630,984.00	311,630,984.00	254,970,806.00
B	Equity	1,971,965,642.00	18,954,683,195.00	17,377,228,620.00
C	A long-term debt to equity ratio = (A/B)	0.15	0.01	0.01
	Ratio	≤ 0.50	≤ 0.50	≤ 0.50
	Performance value	5	5	5

The long-term debt to equity ratio further illustrates the financing capability of the company's equity in the fulfillment of its long-term debt based on the table above the ratio of longer-term debt to equity, over the last three years from 2016 to 2018 there has been a decrease in the ratio of long-term debt to equity continuously, i.e. 0.15 in 2016, 0.01 year 2017 , and 0.01 in 2018. But with the decline does not mean minus for PDAM, because at this ratio Barru PDAM district has a value of 5 or can be attributed perfectly. With an average ratio of 0.05 which means every Rp. 1,-long term debt is able to be covered Rp. 5,-the equity that the company has at the time. So it is said that the funding source for the company's asset financing financed by the grants and its own capital and the use of capital and grants continued to decline until the year 2018.

$$\text{Rasio Total Aktiva terhadap utang} = \frac{\text{Utang Aktiva}}{\text{Total Uang}} \dots$$

To know more clearly the ability of the company regional Drinking water (PDAM) Barru district in settling its debt based on all company assets for three consecutive years from 2016 to 2018, can be seen using the following formula:

Table 8
Ratio of Total assets to total debt of Barru District
Period 2016-2018

No	Description	Years		
		2016	2017	2018
A	Total assets	23,077,481,921.00	21,054,182,635.00	19,489,397,215.00
B	Total debt	3,605,516,278.00	2,099,499,439.00	2,112,168,594.00
C	Total ratio of assets to total debt = (A/B)	6.40	10.02	9.22
	Ratio	> 2.0	> 2.0	> 2.0
	Performance value	5	5	5

The total ratio of assets to total debt further illustrates the financing capability of all assets owned by the company in fulfilling its total debts. Based on the table on the total ratio of assets to total debt, the 2016 year ratio reached 6.40 and the year 2017 reached 10.02 and in 2018 the ratio of 9.22 with an average ratio of 8.54 with a performance value of 5 in the last 3 years this period shows that every Rp. 1,-total debt owned is guaranteed Rp. 8,54,-all the wealth that was held by the BarruBarru's district PDAM has begun to optimize all use of the company's assets to gain maximum profit, which directly impacts the declining company's debt to help reduce lending to the government.

$$\text{Rasio biaya operasi terhadap pendapatan operasi} = \frac{\text{Biaya Operasiktiva}}{\text{Pendapatan Operasi}} \dots$$

To measure the income level of regional water company Barru, based on the operating costs incurred for three consecutive years from year 2016 until 2018 used the formula above as follows:

Table 9
Ratio of Operating costs to operating income of PDAM
Barru county period 2016-2018

No	Description	Years		
		2016	2017	2018
A	Operating costs	3,265,765,939.00	4,934,520,643.00	4,520,467,953.00
B	Operating income	2,314,038,000.00	2,951,673,100.00	2,935,148,650.00
C	Rationocost of operating income = (A/B)	1.41	1.67	1.54
	Ratio	> 1.00	> 1.00	> 1.00
	Performance value	1	1	1

The ratio of operating costs to operating income illustrates the level of operating costs financed from operating revenues. The smaller the ratio of operating costs to operating income, indicating that the company will be more likely to benefit. In the table above shows the ratio of 1.41 in 2016, in the year 2017 and 2018 and in the year 2018 the ratio gained 1.54. With the average dive ratio of the last 3 years is 1.54, it shows that every operating income is Rp. 1,-there is Rp. 1.54,-operating cost. With the amount of operational costs higher than the operating income, then in 2016-2018 PDAM Barru District still continue to suffer losses.

$$\text{Rasio Laba Operasi terhadap pokok dan jatuh tempo} = \frac{\text{Laba Operasi sebelum Penyusutan}}{\text{ANgsurang pokok + Bunga Jatuh Temo}} \dots$$

To know more clearly the level of ability of Barru District PDAM to generate operating profit by looking at depreciation costs as well as principal and interest instalments due for three consecutive periods then can be seen using the formula above as follows:

Table 10
Operating profit ratio before the cost of depreciation of principal and interest instalments due to due tobarruDistrict PDAM period 2016-2018

No	Description	Years		
		2016	2017	2018
A	Operating profit before the cost of Intrustan	(950,403,497.00)	(1,984,671,026.00)	(1,584,348,371.00)
B	Principal and interest instalments due	1,645,155,781.33	1,646,307,441.00	1,738,493,159.40
C	Operating profit before the cost of Intration against the principal instalment and interest due = (A/B)	-0.58	-1.21	-0.91
	Ratio	≤ 1.0	≤ 1.0	≤ 1.0
	Performance value	1	1	1

This ratio is to improve the level of profit before depreciation as collateral for fulfillment of company's

obligations that must be fulfilled immediately. The higher the ratio indicates that the operating profit before the company's generated depreciation costs can fulfill the obligation in the form of principal instalments and due interest, and vice versa. The ratio of operating profit before the cost of depreciation to the principal instalment and the maturity rate indicates a low ratio because during the year 2016-2018 PDAM Barru district still suffered losses. With the loss of the operation of Barru PDAM District in 2016-2018 was not able to meet the principal instalment and the falling interest which is getting longer is increasing. It is noted that the ratio in the year 2016 is-0.58, the year 2017 ratio is by ADALH-1.21 and the ratio of the year 2018 is-0.91. Overall the average value of operation cost of operating income ratio of-0.9 which means that every Rp. 100,-the principal installment and interest maturity is Rp. 90,-at the PDAM district Barru This condition shows in the last three years that from 2016 until the year 2018 PDAM Barru District has a ratio indicator value is 1.

$$\text{Rasio aktiva produkti terhadap penjualan air} = \frac{\text{Aktiva Produkti}}{\text{Penjualan Air}} \dots$$

To know more clearly the ability of Barru district PDAM to earn profit based on productive asset level to the company's sales for three consecutive period from 2016 until 2018 period, it can be seen as follows:

Table 11
EARNING ASSETS RATIO ON WATER SALES OF BARRU DISTRICT PDAM PERIOD 2016-2018

No	Description	Years		
		2016	2017	2018
A	Earning assets	23,009,996,156.00	21,054,182,635.00	19,489,397,215.00
B	Water Sales	2,031,955,000.00	2,677,576,100.00	2,743,843,650.00
C	Productive assets ratio against water sales = (A/B)	11.32	7.86	7.10
	Ratio	> 8.0	> 8.0	> 8.0
	Performance value	1	1	1

The ratio of productive assets to water sales illustrates how companies can manage their production assets to generate sales. The greater the ratio shows that the company with its productive assets has not been able to produce water sales, nor vice versa. The ratio of productive assets to water sales, the ratio of 2016 showed 11.32, subsequently in the year 2017 until 2018 had decreased to 7.86 and 7.10 with an average ratio of 8.76. It can be interpreted that from 2016 until the year 2018, every Rp. 1,-the result of water sales is a contribution from Rp. 8.76,-earning assets held in the year. This illustrates that the PDAM of Barru district has not been able to manage its production assets to produce larger water sales.

$$\text{Jangka waktu penagihan piutang} = \frac{\text{Piutang Usaha}}{\text{Jumlah Penjualan Perhari}} \dots$$

To know more clearly the ability of Barru District PDAM to charge its standard for three consecutive periods from 2016 until 2018 period, it can be seen as follows:

Table 12
TIME PERIOD OF PDAM'S RECEIVABLES
BARRU COUNTY PERIOD 2016-2018

No	Description	Years		
		2016	2017	2018
A	Trade receivables	468,647,392.00	269,807,609.00	330,188,509.00
B	Water Sales/360	5,644,319.44	7,437,711.39	7,621,787.92
C	Receivables Billing period ratio = (A/B)	83.03	36.28	43.32
	Ratio	> 60 – 90	≤ 60	≤ 60

Performance value	4	5	5
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Jangkawaktupenagihan utang menunjukkan kemampuan perusahaan dalam upaya penagihan piutangnya. Semakin cepat jangkawaktupenagihan piutang nyasemakin cepat pula perusahaan untuk mendapatkan kas. Kas yang diterima perusahaan dapat digunakan untuk berbagai keperluan dalam rangka operasional perusahaan.

Jangkawaktupenagihan piutang PDAM Kabupaten Barru pada tahun 2016 adalah 83,03. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa piutang yang terjadi dapat ditagih dalam waktu 83,03 hari. Pada tabel di atas diketahui bahwa jangkawaktupenagihan semakin cepat tertagih, dari 36,28 hari pada tahun 2017 dan 43,32 hari pada tahun 2018. Rata-rata rasio selama 3 tahun terakhir adalah 54,21 ini artinya piutang yang terjadi dapat ditagih dalam waktu 54,21 hari per tahun. Karena besaran atas indikator kinerja jangkawaktupenagihan piutang tersebut berada pada range penilaian ≤60 maka nilai indikator rasio tersebut pada tahun 2016-2018 adalah 5.

$$\text{Efektivitas penagihan} = \frac{\text{Rekening Tertagih}}{\text{Penjualan Air}} \times 100\% \dots$$

To know more clearly the ability of Barru District PDAM to charge the account for three consecutive periods from 2016 until 2018 period, it can be seen as follows:

Table 13
CORPORATE BILLING EFFECTIVENESS DRINKING WATER AREA
BARRU COUNTY PERIOD 2016-2018

No	Description	Years		
		2016	2017	2018
A	Collectible accounts	2,732,691,150.00	3,059,442,833.00	2,878,066,486
B	Water Sales	2,031,955,000.00	2,677,576,100.00	2,743,843,650.00
C	Receivables Billing Effectiveness Ratio A/B X 100	134%	114%	104%
	Ratio	> 90%	> 90%	> 90%
	Performance value	5	5	5

Based on the table above shows in 2016 the effectiveness of billing continued to multiply the decline from 2016 by 134%, year 2017 to 114%, and in the year 2018 104%. With the mean of the last 3-year billing effectiveness in the past three years is 117%, this is the last 3 years a collectible account annually is 117%. The ratio of receivables billing effectiveness in 2016 to the year 2018 is at a performance indicator ratio value of 5 or can be categorized perfectly. Judging by the level of billing effectiveness that has been achieved by the PDAM within the last 3 years, certainly influenced the regulation of fines when paying late payment of water accounts and accompanied by the termination of water flow connection by the PDAM when the payment of water accounts delinquent to 3 months, positively impact the fulfillment of obligations of customers for the orderly administration of the water account payment.

For the assessment of the company's health level refers to the decree of the interior Minister of Indonesia No. 47 year 1999 about the guidelines on the performance assessment of water supply area.

Table 14
SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF PDAM PERFORMANCE
BARRU COUNTY PERIOD 2016-2018

No	Aspect Assessment	Ratio			Indicator value		
		2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
1	Profit to productive assets ratio	-2.47%	-9.37%	-8.09%	1	1	1
	Increased profit to productive assets ratio		-6.89%	1.29%		1	1

2	Profit to sales ratio	-24.65%	-66.84%	-53.74%	1	1	1
	Increased profit to sales ratio		-42.19%	13.10%		1	3
3	Current ratio of net assets to debt	0.49	0.43	0.44	1	1	1
4	Long term debt to equity ratio	0.15	0.01	0.01	5	5	5
5	Total assets ratio to Total debt	6.4	10.02	9.22	5	5	5
6	Operating cost ratio of operations to income	1.41	1.67	1.54	1	1	1
7	Operating cost ratio before depreciation costs against principal instalments	-0.58	-1.21	-0.91	1	1	1
8	Earning assets ratio to water sales	11.32	7.86	7.1	1	1	1
9	Receivables Billing Period	83.03	36.28	48.32	4	5	5
10	Billing effectiveness	134%	114%	104%	5	5	5
Financial performance Indicator Value					25	28	30

From the table above the calculation of the financial aspect of PDAM Barru District performance to be declared the maximum value or not with the valuation of financial aspect indicators:

$$\text{Kinerja Keuangan} = \frac{\text{Jumlah nilai yang di peroleh}}{\text{Nilai maksimum}} \times 45$$

From the table above, it is shown that the amount of value obtained for the year 2016 25 points, year 2017 as much as 28 points, year 2018 as many as 30 points. Then to calculate the performance value of financial aspects for each year of the book, the authors adjust the performance value of financial aspects that have been obtained on each year of the book, in accordance with the standards of the success rate of PDAM according to the Decree No. 47 year 1999 Article 3 paragraph (1), the classification of PDAM performance) by using the following calculation:

$$\frac{\text{Nilai Kinerja Aspek Keuangan}}{\text{Bobot}} \times 100$$

Table 15
ASSESSMENT OF THE SUCCESS RATE OF BARRU DISTRICT
PERIOD 2016-2018

Years	Maximum Value	Weights	Financial aspect Performance Value	Performance value $\frac{\text{Performance Value}}{\text{Weights}} \times 100$	Category of of
2016	60	45	18.75	41.66	Less
2017			21	46.66	Enough
2018			22.5	50	Enough
Average			20.75	46.10	Enough

PDAM PERFORMANCE CLASSIFICATION

Performance value	Category
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> 75	Excellent Good Enough Less Not good
> 60 – 75	
> 45 – 60	
> 30 – 45	
≤ 30	

1. Performance **Assessment**

Aspect	45
Weight	10
The value of	60

2. Calculation

$$\text{Kinerja Keuangan} = \frac{\text{Jumlah nilai yang di peroleh}}{\text{Nilai maksimum}} \times \text{Bobot}$$

Keterangan:

- a. The aspect is, based on finance, operations and administration or part of financial performance.
- b. The weight is, the value specified is based on financial performance.
- c. The value is, the calculation result obtained from the performance assessment.

Categorized SIMPLY, because the results obtained from the company's financial performance are still carried the standard > 45 – 60 so categorized simply. The indicator of the financial aspect of the loss is 1, it is because of the district PDAM. Barru in 2016-2018 suffered a loss. In the financial ratios that include profit, namely the ratio of profit to productive assets, profit-to-sales ratio, and the ratio of LAPA operations before the cost of depreciation of principal instalments and maturity interest are always the lowest value. **In** the table above, you can know That THE PDAM of Barru district in 2016 has a financial aspect performance value of 41.66 with less category, in the year 2017 has a financial aspect performance value of 46.66 with sufficient category, in the year 2018 has a financial aspect performance value of 50 with sufficient catagori, with the average financial aspect performance of THE PDAM of Barru District in 2016 up to 2018 amounting to 46.10 with sufficient catagories.

V. Conclusions And Suggestions

Based on Kepmendagri No. 47 year 1999 Article 3 paragraph (1), about the success rate of PDAM, Barru PDAM District in 2016 has a financial aspect performance value of 41.66 with a less category, in the year 2017 has the performance value of financial aspects 46.66 with sufficient catagori, in the year 2018 have a financial aspect performance value 50. With sufficient catagories, and with an average financial aspect performance value of the PDAM district Barru the last three years is 46.10 with enough categories. At the profitability level of the company's water area drinking Barru district is very poorly seen from year to year the company continues to suffer losses. In 2016 suffered a loss of Rp. 567.837.903 in 2017 amounting to Rp. 1.972.972.462 and in 2018 amounted to Rp. 1.577.454.574, this is due to the high cost incurred from the income generated. While the ratio of current assets to current debt was obtained in 2016, amounting to 0.49 years 2017 of 0.43 and the year 2018 of 0.44, with a value of 1 financial performance ratio, this indicates that capability. And the company in paying off its loan debt is neither poor nor liquid. However, the total ratio of assets to total debt acquired by the company from 2016 to 6.40 in 2017 of 10.2 and in 2018 for 9.22, with a value of 5 financial performance ratio, indicates that the company's ability to pay off all debts is good, because every debt that the company has Solvabel. The performance criteria of Barru District PDAM in 2016-2018 is still in sufficient criteria and has not been able to enter better performance criteria. This is because of the six of ten indicators of financial aspect has the lowest indicator value of 1, it is because the PDAM of Barru District from 2016 to 2018 continues to suffer losses so that in the financial ratio that includes the element of profit, namely the ratio of profit to productive assets, profit-to

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