

# **RATIO ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF COMPANIES IN 5 COUNTRIES (MEXICO, AMERICA, INDIA, JAPAN AND CHINA)**

**Rosidawaty<sup>1\*</sup>, Andika Mugi Gumilang<sup>2</sup>, Sugiyono<sup>3</sup>, Rina Ambarwati<sup>4</sup>, Siti Nurhoppyah<sup>5</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Akuntansi, Fakultas Ekonomi Bisnis, Universitas Muhammadiyah A.R. Fachruddin

<sup>2</sup>Akuntansi, Fakultas Ekonomi Bisnis, Universitas Muhammadiyah A.R. Fachruddin

<sup>3</sup>Akuntansi, Fakultas Ekonomi Bisnis, Universitas Muhammadiyah A.R. Fachruddin

<sup>4</sup>Akuntansi, Fakultas Ekonomi Bisnis, Universitas Muhammadiyah A.R. Fachruddin

<sup>5</sup>Akuntansi, Fakultas Ekonomi Bisnis, Universitas Muhammadiyah A.R. Fachruddin

Jl. KH Syekh Nawawi No. 13, Tigaraksa, Kab.Tangerang

[rosidawaty@unimar.ac.id](mailto:rosidawaty@unimar.ac.id)<sup>1</sup>, [andikamg@unimar.ac.id](mailto:andikamg@unimar.ac.id)<sup>2</sup>, [sugiyono@unimar.ac.id](mailto:sugiyono@unimar.ac.id)<sup>3</sup>, [rinaambarwati@unimar.ac.id](mailto:rinaambarwati@unimar.ac.id)<sup>4</sup>, [nurhopipahbontot@gmail.com](mailto:nurhopipahbontot@gmail.com)<sup>5</sup>

**Abstract** - As one of the business units in 5 countries engaged in the industry, 5 companies have different businesses but the company I chose is a company that has gone public and has financial reports that are always regularly published by a period to another must be analyzed. which can be used as very basic information useful for internal and external companies. In this case, the company can use the ratio analysis to the financial statements. As for the data collection method used in this study, the method of observation and literature study was used, which refers to the financial data of companies in 5 Linagara, namely Mexico, America, India, Japan and China, and then analyzed by calculating arithmetic ratios to become, which can be interpreted in economic contexts related to company performance. The results of the analysis of financial statements using the measurement of liquidity metrics, debt metrics, activity metrics, profitability metrics, and it can be said that the company's financial condition is quite good and the company has sufficient operational capacity to guarantee and settle debts to creditors, and Another advantage is that the results of the financial ratio analysis can be used as a benchmark for investors when investing their funds in the company.

**Keywords:** company performance, financial ratio analysis.

## **PENDAHULUAN**

(Erica, 2016) Financial reports are prepared by each company to be able to provide useful information for report users, and especially to be used as a basis for consideration in the decision-making process. Financial reports are the final product of a series of processes for recording and summarizing business transaction data, where accountants are expected to be able to organize all accounting data so that they can interpret and analyze the company's financial statements (Hery, 2012). Can be used as a tool to communicate financial reports or company activities to interested parties. Parties

concerned with the financial position and development of the company, namely internal parties such as company management and employees and external parties such as shareholders, creditors, government and society. (Hery, 2012)

The company's financial statements also have a very important function in the capital market, where financial statements are information that can describe the company's performance. In addition, financial statements always report the company's activities in a certain period. The activities carried out are determined in the value of currency, both in rupiah and in currency foreign. (Erika,2016)

Basically, the results of the analysis of financial statements carried out by company management can provide some information about the weaknesses and strengths of the company by looking at the results of the comparison of financial ratios, such as calculating the liquidity ratio to determine the company's ability to meet short-term obligations, the solvency ratio (leverage ratio) to measure the extent to which the company's assets are financed with debt, the activity ratio (activity ratio) to measure the level of efficiency in using company resources, profitability ratio (profitability ratio) to assess the company's ability to achieve profit or profit during a certain period. In general, information regarding the existence of these weaknesses and strengths has described the state and condition of management performance in managing company finances.

Ratio analysis is one of the most widely used financial analysis tools, this ratio calculation uses simple arithmetic calculations that can be interpreted, because each ratio calculation will be more useful if compared with the results of the previous year's ratio calculation.

## **METODOLOGI**

This study is to explain how the company's financial condition in 5 countries in 2019 and 2020. This research is designed using 2 (two) methods in collecting data, namely: observation method and literature study method related to the company's financial data to then carry out an analysis process with financial ratio analysis procedures with arithmetic calculations that can be interpreted into economic relationships related to the performance of the five companies in the five countries.

## **HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN**

### **1. Ratio Analysis ALFA, Mexican Company**

## ANALISA RASIO

K E T E R A N G A N		2021	2020	2019
Current Ratio	Current Assets	1,5	1,5	1,3
	Current Liabilities			
Current Assets - Inventory				
Quick Ratio / Acid Test Ratio = $\frac{\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventory}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$		0,96	1,00	0,77
Debt to Equity Ratio	Total Debt	3,91	3,80	2,58
	Total Equity			
Debt to Assets Ratio	Total Debt	0,80	0,79	0,72
	Total Assets			

**Explanation:**

- The current ratio value in 2019 is 1.3, this indicates that 1.3 times more current assets are needed to cover current debt. In 2020 the current ratio value is 1.5, which means that 1.5 times more current assets are needed to cover current debt. In 2021 the current ratio value is 1.5, this indicates that 1.5 times more current assets are needed to cover current debt.
- The quick ratio value in 2019 is 0.77, this indicates that 2 times more current assets are needed to guarantee current debt. In 2020 the quick ratio value is 1.00, this indicates that 2 times more current assets are needed to guarantee current debt. In 2021 the quick ratio is 0.96, this indicates that 0.96 times more current assets are needed to guarantee current debt.
- The DER value in 2019 amounted to 2.58, this shows that total debt is 2.58 times more than total equity. In 2020 it is 3.80, this shows that total debt is 3.80 times more than total equity. In 2021 it is 3.91, this shows that total debt is 3.91 times more than total equity.
- The DAR value in 2019 is 0.72 or 72%, this shows that 72% of total assets are debt from creditors. In 2020 it is 0.79 or 79%, this shows that 79% of total assets are debt from creditors. In 2021 it is 0.80 or 80%, this shows that the total assets are 80% of the total assets. among them are debts from creditors

## 2. Ratio Analysis FORD MOTOR COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES, American Company

### ANALISA RASIO

K E T E R A N G A N		2021	2020	2019
Current Assets				
Current Ratio	= $\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	1,20	1,20	1,16
Current Liabilities				
Current Assets - Inventory				
Quick Ratio / Acid Test Ratio	= $\frac{\text{Current Assets - Inventory}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	1,07	1,09	1,05
Current Liabilities				
Total Debt				
Debt to Equity Ratio	= $\frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Equity}}$	4,29	7,67	6,78
Total Equity				
Total Debt				
Debt to Assets Ratio	= $\frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Assets}}$	0,81	0,88	0,87
Total Assets				

### Explanation:

- The current ratio value in 2019 is 1.16, this indicates that 1.16 times more current assets are needed to cover current debt. In 2020, the current ratio value is 1.20, namely that current assets are 1.20 times more needed to cover current debt. in 2021 the current ratio value is 1.20, this indicates that current assets are 1.20 times more needed to cover current debt. Shows that 1.20 times more current assets are needed to cover current debt.
- The quick ratio value in 2019 is 1.05, this indicates that 2 times more current assets are needed to guarantee current debt. In 2020 the quick ratio value is 1.09, this indicates that 2 times more current assets are needed to guarantee current debt. in 2021 the quick ratio is 1.07, this indicates that 1.07 times more current assets are needed to guarantee current debt.
- The DER value in 2019 is 6.78, this shows that the total debt is 6.78 times more than the total equity. In 2020 it was 7.67, this shows that total debt was 7.67 times more than total equity. In 2021 it is 4.29, this shows that total debt is 4.29 times more than total equity.
- The DAR value in 2019 is 0.87 or 87%, this shows that 87% of total assets are debt from creditors. In 2020 it is 0.88 or 88%, this show that 88% of total assets include debt from creditors. In 2021 it is 0.81 or 81%, this shows that 81% of the total assets are debt from creditors.

### 3. Ratio Analysis HCL TECHNOLOGI INDIA, India Company

#### ANALISA RASIO

K E T E R A N G A N		2021	2020	2019
Current Ratio	$= \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	2,8	1,7	2,9
Quick Ratio / Acid Test Ratio	$= \frac{\text{Current Assets - Inventory}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	2,76	1,70	2,93
Debt to Equity Ratio	$= \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Equity}}$	0,27	0,43	0,23
Debt to Assets Ratio	$= \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Assets}}$	0,21	0,30	0,19

#### Translation:

- The current ratio value in 2019 is 2.9, this indicates that 2.9 times more current assets are needed to cover current debt. In 2020 the current ratio value is 1.7, which means that 1.7 times more current assets are needed to cover current debt. in 2021 the current ratio value is 2.8, this indicates that 2.8 times more current assets are needed to cover current debt.
- The quick ratio value in 2019 is 2.93, this indicates that 2 times more current assets are needed to guarantee current debt. In 2020 the quick ratio value is 1.70, this indicates that 2 times more current assets are needed to guarantee current debt. in 2021 the quick ratio is 2.76, this indicates that 2.76 times more current assets are needed to guarantee current debt.
- The DER value in 2019 is 0.23, this shows that the total debt is 0.23 times more than the total equity. In 2020 it was 0.43, this shows that total debt was 0.43 times more than total equity. In 2021 it is 0.27, this shows that total debt is 0.27 times more than total equity.
- The DAR value in 2019 is 0.19 or 19%, this shows that 19% of total assets are debt from creditors. In 2020 it amounted to 0.30 or 30%, this is shows that 30% of total assets are debt from creditors. In 2021 it is 0.21 or 21%, this shows that 21% of total assets include debt from creditors.

#### 4. Ratio Analysis SHARP CORPORATION, Japan Company

##### ANALISA RASIO

K E T E R A N G A N		2021	2020	2019
Current Ratio	$= \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	1,34	1,25	1,40
Quick Ratio / Acid Test Ratio	$= \frac{\text{Current Assets - Inventory}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	1,05	0,91	1,10
Debt to Equity Ratio	$= \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Equity}}$	4,29	5,69	4,01
Debt to Assets Ratio	$= \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Assets}}$	0,81	0,85	0,80

##### Explanation:

- The current ratio value in 2019 is 1.40, this indicates that current assets are 1.40 times more than current assets. required to cover current debt. In 2020 the current ratio value is 1.25, which means that in 2021 the current ratio value is 1.34, this shows that 1.34 times more current assets are needed to cover current debt.
- The quick ratio value in 2019 is 1.10, this indicates that 2 times more current assets are needed to guarantee current debt. In 2020 the quick ratio value is 0.91, this indicates that 2 times more current assets are needed to guarantee current debt. in 2021 the quick ratio is 1.05, this indicates that 1.05 times more current assets are needed to guarantee current debt.
- The DER value in 2019 was 4.01, this shows that total debt was 4.01 times more than total equity. In 2020 it was 5.69, this shows that total debt was 5.69 times more than total equity. In 2021 it is 4.29, this shows that total debt is 4.29 times more than total equity.
- The DAR value in 2019 is 0.80 or 80%, this shows that 80% of the total assets are debt from creditors. In 2020 it is 0.85 or 88%, this shows that 85% of total assets are debt from creditors. In 2021 it is 0.81 or 81%, this shows that the total assets are 81%. among them are debts from creditors.

## 5. Ratio Analysis SINOPEC Corp, Cina Company

### ANALISA RASIO

K E T E R A N G A N		2021	2020	2019
Current Ratio	$= \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	0,7	0,6	0,7
Quick Ratio / Acid Test Ratio	$= \frac{\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventory}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	0,51	0,53	0,34
Debt to Equity Ratio	$= \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Equity}}$	1,18	1,05	1,33
Debt to Assets Ratio	$= \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Assets}}$	0,54	0,51	0,52

### Explanation:

- The current ratio value in 2019 is 0.7, this indicates that 0.7 times more current assets are needed to cover current debt. In 2020 the current ratio value is 0.6, which means that 0.6 times more current assets are needed to cover current debt. in 2021 the current ratio value is 0.7, this indicates that 0.7 times more current assets are needed to cover current debt.
- The quick ratio value in 2019 is 0.34, this indicates that 2 times more current assets are needed to guarantee current debt. In 2020 the quick ratio value is 0.53, this indicates that 2 times more current assets are needed to guarantee current debt. in 2021 the quick ratio is 0.51, this indicates that 0.51 times more current assets are needed to guarantee current debt.
- The DER value in 2019 was 1.33, this shows that the total debt was 1.33 times more than the total equity. In 2020 it is 1.05, this shows that total debt is 1.05 times more than total equity. In 2021 it was 1.18, this shows that total debt was 1.18 times more than total equity.
- The DAR value in 2019 is 0.52 or 52%, this shows that 52% of total assets are debt from creditors. In 2020 it is 0.51 or 51%, this shows that 51% of total assets include debt from creditors. In 2021 it is 0.54 or 54%, this shows that 54% of total assets include debt from creditors.

## **KESIMPULAN**

Analysis of Differences in the Format of Financial Statements in Each Country's Companies. After understanding some of the accounting systems that apply in several developed countries as described above, it can be concluded that there are similarities and differences between them. This is due to historical factors and the needs and conditions in which accounting grows and develops. In addition, systems and functions have an important role, some of the reasons for the importance of financial statements above, financial statements are also arguably very helpful for companies in assessing the company's financial condition in a certain period that has been applied in the rules of each country above. Based on the results of the calculation of the *Liquidity Ratio*, *Solvency Ratio (Leverage Ratio)*, *Activity Ratio*, *Profitability Ratio*, it can be said that the financial condition of each company is quite good and the benefits of the company have enough ability to take an action in guaranteeing and paying its debts to creditors, and for other benefits from the results of this financial ratio analysis can be used as a benchmark for investors in investing their funds because the company is still in a fairly good condition.

## **UCAPAN TERIMA KASIH**

All the parties who contributed to the research carried out are written in this section

## **DAFTAR RUJUKAN**

Erica, Analisa."Analisa Rasio Laporan Keuangan Untuk Menilai Kinerja Perusahaan PT Astra AgroLestari Tbk." Jurnal Moneter (ISSN 2550-0139) Vol. III No. 2 (Oktober 2016), Hal.136-142

Hery, (2012), Analisis Laporan Keuangan, Jakarta, Bumi Aksara.

Kasmir, (2011), Analisis Laporan Keuangan, Jakarta, Raja Grafindo Persada. Munawir, (2014),

Analisis Laporan Keuangan, Yogyakarta, Liberty Yohyakarta.

<https://rahmamumpuni.wordpress.com/2016/03/26/sistem-akuntansi-keuangan-negara-amerika-jepang- cina-india-meksiko/>

[file:///C:/Users/Windows%2010/Downloads/183-EBook-568-1-10-20210914%20\(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/Windows%2010/Downloads/183-EBook-568-1-10-20210914%20(1).pdf)

[file:///C:/Users/Windows%2010/Downloads/toaz.info-sistem-laporan-keuangan-negara-meksiko-fixdocx- pr\\_564a380](file:///C:/Users/Windows%2010/Downloads/toaz.info-sistem-laporan-keuangan-negara-meksiko-fixdocx- pr_564a380)

<https://maulidaulfa.wordpress.com/2016/03/30/sistem-akuntansi-keuangan-negara-di-amerika-meksiko- jepang-cina-dan-india/ 1b0e14e39522b4bb9d542d4f6.pdf>

<https://rahayusimanungkalit.blogspot.com/2014/04/keuangan-perusahaan-meksiko-dan.html>

<https://slideplayer.info/slide/13427358/>

<https://www.journals.segce.com>