

Ratio Analysis of Financial Reports to Measure Organizational Performance At PMI City of Surakarta

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Abstract:

Community organizations, non-profit organizations must be responsible for all operational activities of the organization. This includes financial accountability to the public. Even though the service is the service performed social and humanitarian, but the performance of the organization must be good. Especially financial performance for continuing service to the community. To find out the financial reports and financial performance at PMI Surakarta. This research is a quantitative approach, study with data collection, observation data with in-depth interviews and documentation and field studies at PMI Surakarta City. The financial report data used in this study are the 2019-2022 PMI Surakarta City financial reports. PMI Surakarta City is a non-profit organization that must remain strong to serve the community. one way to maintain the sustainability of the organization by measuring performance. Financial performance is one of them. To measure the financial performance of the authors using ratio analysis of financial statements. The analysis of liquidity ratio, solvability ratio, profitability ratio and activity ratio of financial reports PMI Surakarta in 2019 until 2021 viewed from the liquidity ratio from 2019 to 2021 PMI Surakarta was said to be liquid, because the company was able to cover the current debt and was able to increase its liquidity. Judging the organizations Solvency ratio is not stable. At 2019 to 2020 it decreased and then at 2020 to 2021 it increased. But in 2019 and 2021 the solvency ratio is the same. At 2019 to 2021 PMI Surakarta equity can cover its debt. Meanwhile, the profitability ratio seen from 2019 to 2021 always decreases. This was due to the impact of the covid pandemic and the task of the PMI sector was social humanity which at that time was indeed very important to distribute PMI funds to the community. so there are indeed a lot of costs incurred for the community. While seen from the activity ratio, from the total asset turn over ratio is a good performance. PMI Surakarta activity from 2019 to 2021 has increased the receipt of income is greater than assets. Even though PMI Surakarta is a non-profit organization, it is very important in measuring the financial performance of financial reports. This is to avoid unwanted events due to unfavorable financial conditions. By financial statements, it is expected to improve financial performance. Other sections of related units can also use this analysis report as a performance evaluation per section. If the performance is good, it will be able to provide good service too. In accordance with PMI's vision, to be tough and loved by the community.

Keywords:

Performance, accountancy, liquidity, solvability, financial Report, PMI

JEL: G0, G20, G29

INTRODUCTION

The establishment of organizations, companies, state and private institutions as well as associations-associations are increasingly rife and increasingly popping up around us. Of course, there is a goal to be achieved by forming or establishing these associations. Likewise with the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI), which is a humanitarian organization legally incorporated in Law number 1 of 2018 concerning Red Cross Affairs to carry out Red Cross Affairs activities. PMI's main tasks and functions are: Providing assistance to victims of armed conflicts, riots and others; Providing blood services in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations;

Conduct volunteer training; Carry out education and training related to Red Cross Affairs; Disseminate information related to the activities of the Red Cross Affairs; Assist in handling disasters and/or disasters at home and abroad; Helping the provision of health and social services; and carry out other humanitarian tasks given by the government.

In general, every organization presents its financial reports in 3 (three) forms, namely balance sheet/financial position, income statement and cash flow statement. In Indonesia, as has been determined by the government, the preparation of financial reports must be based on Financial Accounting Standards (SAK) prepared by the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (IAI). In addition, of course, it must comply with tax regulations and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, so that the financial reports prepared can meet the needs of users of financial reports, both internal and external to the organization. One of them is the need to measure organizational performance. In measuring performance, you can use several benchmarks, such as ratios or indexes that will link one data to another. This requires an appropriate analysis in connecting these data,

In measuring organizational performance with financial reports, it is carried out by analyzing financial reports to determine the level of profitability, level of risk and level of soundness of the organization. This financial report analysis can help see and assess the organization's achievements in the past and projections for the future. The types of financial statement analysis vary greatly. This financial report analysis can be adjusted to the parties who have an interest in the financial statement analysis carried out, both internal (organizational management) and external (funders, creditors or investors).

Standards in carrying out financial statement analysis can be in the form of internal standards that have been set by management by more sharply comparing the figures contained in the financial statements, or the figures that exist at this time with the figures of the previous year. You can also compare numbers with external parties, this depends on the needs or goals of analyzing financial statements.

This financial report analysis can also be used as a measure of employee performance appraisal in certain sections, both leaders and executors. This is very important when an organization is going to reposition employees, especially those related to structural or functional positions. This shows that human resource assets will affect organizational performance. According to Sutrisno (2020), performance is a person's success in carrying out tasks, work results that can be achieved by a person or group of people in an organization according to their respective authorities and responsibilities or about how a person can function and behave in accordance with the tasks assigned. has been charged to him as well as the quantity, quality and time used in carrying out the task.

According to Sudarmanto (2009), performance is a record of the results produced/produced on certain job functions or activities during a certain period of time and a set of behaviors that are relevant to organizational goals. Mahmudi (2005:103), Performance indicators are quantitative and qualitative measures that describe the level of achievement of a target or purpose that has been set. Performance indicators are often equated with performance measures, but actually even though both are the same in terms of performance measurement criteria, there are differences in their meanings and meanings.

From the understanding of performance, financial reports and analysis of these financial statements, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "Financial Report Ratio Analysis for Measuring Organizational Performance at the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) Surakarta City"

LITERATURE REVIEW

Accountancy

Definition of accounting s e cara General , Accounting is a process of recording , summarizing, classifying, processing, and presenting transaction data, as well various related activities with finances, so information the can used by someone who is an expert in their field and become material For take something decision (Wikipedia). Almost all companies implement an accounting system in managing their company's finances. The end result of the accounting process is a financial report. While the accounting system according to Mulyadi

(2001), is organization coordinated forms, records and reports such shape to provide information management 's financial needs To use make it easy management company .Financial statements are one of the tools used to measure company performance. Performance is a description of what is achieved by the company in its operational activities. These achievements cover various aspects, such as financial aspects, marketing aspects, aspects of obtaining funds, and aspects of financial spending. Financial performance describes the company's financial condition in a certain period. From the company's financial reports that have been submitted, various analyzes can be carried out to find out more about the condition of the company. For example, to find out the company's performance by using the data contained in the financial statements, then an analysis is carried out:

- a. Comparison of financial statements
- b. Position trend/tendency analysis
- c. Percentage analysis per component
- d. Analysis of sources and use of working capital
- e. Analysis of sources and uses of cash
- f. Financial report analysis

Accounting record system

According to W Gerald Cole (Baridwan, 2022), System is something framework from mutual procedures arranged relationships in accordance with something comprehensive scheme For carry out something activity or function main company . Accounting records are all the documentation and bookkeeping involved in preparing financial reports or records relevant to financial audits and reviews. Notes finance is documents that provide proof or summarizing transaction business. Collection of notes organized finance with Good is part important from department accounting. At the most detailed level, notes finance can covers invoice and sign thanks.

System accountancy as is the case in technicians save notes finance like receipt, note, receipt, invoice, money issued from account companies, bills, and money used For company operations. Evidence evidence of financial records such as invoices, receipts, payroll employees, purchase payments, expenses, VAT records, returns taxes and documents supporters other is notes accounting. Documents financial documents must be kept within a certain period of time, according to company policy. And each company has different regulations in determining the shelf life of financial documents. While notes finance like Book account general incl journal general and books big general and helper. Notes ledger incl receipt and payment. Notes banking incl bank statements and cards credits, books deposits, butts checks and bank reconciliations. Notes accountancy is source main information and evidence used For prepare, verify and/ or audit report finance. The accounting records also include documentation For prove asset ownership. Notes accountancy function to support making report corporate finance, which consists of:

1. Report profit loss.
2. balance sheet finance.
3. Report cash flow.

Financial statements

According to Kasmir (2019), Report finance is report showing condition finance company at the time This or in something period certain. Regular financial reports used by investors, market analysts, and lenders to evaluate a company's financial health and earnings potential. Management company own not quite enough answer For prepare report finance companies and disclosures related. Independent auditors from outside company Then audit report financial and disclosure. Report finance give description about health finance company, deliver outlook about performance, operation, and flow the cash. Report finances are very important Because give information about revenue, expenses, profitability, and debt company. Accounting theory provides guidance for effective financial accounting and reporting. Accounting theory involves the assumptions and methodologies used in financial reports, which require a review of accounting practices and regulatory frameworks.

Types of Financial Statements

The elements of the financial statements will be assets, liabilities, net assets/equity, income and expenses. Order report normal finances is as following:

1. Report profit loss .
2. Report cash flow .
3. Report change equity.
4. balance sheet finance. This report consists of:
5. Notes on report finance.

Financial reports are one of the tools for analyzing company performance achievements, especially in terms of their financial performance. Objective Analysis Report Finance is For evaluate profitability (capacity income) business. For make comparison in company (intra-firm) and with other companies (inter-company) To know ability business pay interest, dividends, etc For evaluate performance management. Report most important financial for part big user possibility is report profit loss, because disclose ability business For produce profit. For determine ability business For generate cash, and sources and uses of cash it. For determine is something business own ability For pay return debt.

Financial Statement Analysis

Financial report analysis is an activity carried out to see the company's financial condition, work performance and company performance in the past to date and its prospects in the future. From this financial report analysis report, it can be used as a basis for decision making by interested parties, both internal and external to the company. Ratio analysis is an analysis by comparing-comparing certain items from the company's financial statements in 2 or more financial reporting periods. The advantages of ratio analysis of these financial statements are as follows:

1. Ratios are numbers that are easier to read and interpret;
2. The ratio can identify the company's position in the industry
3. Ratio is very useful in decision making
4. With ratios, it will be easier to see company trends and make predictions in the future

According Hery (2017) usability analysis ratio finance for three group main user report finance is as following :

1. Manager company, apply ratio For help
2. Analyst credit, incl officer analyzing bank loans ratios For identify ability debtor in pay his debts .
3. Analyst stocks, who are interested in efficiency, risk, and prospects growth companyanalyze, control, and improve performance operation as well as finance company.

Types of Financial Ratios

There are four types of financial ratios that can be used to assess a company's financial performance (Agus Harjito and Martono, 2011), namely:

1. Liquidity ratio
2. Solvability ratio
3. Profitability ratio (profitability ratio)
4. Activity ratio

METHODOLOGY

a quantitative approach , data observation and data collection with in-depth interviews, documentation studies and subsequent field studies done counting analysis ratio report finance at PMI Surakarta City. The type of data used in this research is secondary data. This secondary data is data at PMI Surakarta City in 2019 - 2021. Data collection techniques in This research is an exploration and observation of data sources in PMI Surakarta City. Furthermore, the data is confirmed by the designated technical person in charge. The data analysis technique in this study is from data that already in exploration and after Observation of existing data sources at PMI Surakarta City, and confirmed by the designated technical person in charge. Furthermore, the data is described qualitatively. Next technique is a conclusion.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

Report Finance at PMI Surakarta City is made in a manner periodical, monthly, quarterly, semester and yearly. Report outputs finance PMI Surakarta City is as following:

Table 1
Statement of Financial Position

Information	2019	2020	2021
ASSET			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	13,594,909,660	15,047,956,507	18,266,029,448
Service receivables			
Related parties	51,200,029	-	210,000
Third party	10,507,589,558	3,451,421,099	3,375,199,929
Other receivables			
Related parties	7,780,124,653	7,280,124,653	7,280,124,653
Interest receivables	18,894,795	22,676,503	23,123,497
Prepaid expenses	17,896,174	27,128,015	23,482,460
Supply	1,896,163,429	1,104,610,705	1,922,926,035
Total Current Assets	33,866,778,298	26,933,917,482	30,891,096,022
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Fixed assets, net of depreciation akm as big as	10,206,092,611	11,445,595,756	13,216,570,175
Total Non-Current Assets	10,206,092,611	11,445,595,756	13,216,570,175
TOTAL ASSETS	44,072,870,909	38,379,513,238	44,107,666,197
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS			
SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES			
Debt			
Related parties			248,700
Third party	9,261,332,457	3,870,901,143	4,087,199,933
other debts			3,293,497,874
Prepaid income	7,333,334	-	
Total Short Term Liabilities	9,268,665,791	3,870,901,143	7,380,946,507
LONG TERM LIABILITIES			
Post-employment benefit obligation			1,820,196,715
Total of Long-Term Liabilities	-	-	1,820,196,715
TOTAL LIABILITIES	9,268,665,791	3,870,901,143	9,201,143,222
NET ASSETS			
No restrictions from resource providers			
Accumulated surplus	34,804,205,118	34,508,612,095	34,906,522,974
Other comprehensive profit (loss).	-	-	
With restrictions from resource providers	-	-	
Total Net Assets	34,804,205,118	34,508,612,095	34,906,522,974
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	44,072,870,909	38,379,513,238	44,107,666,196

Source: PMI Surakarta City

Table 2
Comprehensive Income Report

Information	2019	2020	2021
Without Limitations From Resource Providers			
Income			
Operational income			
Blood transfusion unit	37,344,080,394	40,076,950,346	53,732,315,392
Headquarters units	2,237,470,449	3,555,866,613	3,413,752,060
hemodialysis unit	4,894,490,752	7,169,788,955	3,347,429,000
Other income			
Blood transfusion unit	1,273,382,067	1,484,352,475	1,560,202,486
Headquarters units	73,045,936	224,586,282	389,575,287
hemodialysis unit	-	30,096,966	40,997,823
	45,822,469,598	52,541,641,637	62,484,272,048
BURDEN			
Direct load			
Blood transfusion unit	21,012,323,285	26,054,449,393	31,956,521,728
Headquarters units	2,671,256,496	3,084,060,944	5,367,496,044
hemodialysis unit	4,320,871,576	2,790,209,393	1,951,549,518
Administrative and general expenses			
Blood transfusion unit	13,093,373,275	14,010,907,425	18,817,896,300
Headquarters units	2,354,547,642	3,287,581,860	3,298,452,528
hemodialysis unit	-	2,272,127,827	2,024,102,058
Load Amount	43,452,372,274	51,499,336,842	63,416,018,176
(Deficit) Surplus	2,370,097,324	1,042,304,795	- 931,746,128
With Restrictions From The Resource Providers			
Income			
Headquarters units	-	-	-
Burden			
Headquarters units	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit)	-	-	-
OTHER COMPHENSIVE INCOME	-	-	-
TOTAL COMPHENSIVE INCOME BEFORE TAX			
Current Tax Estimation		Nothing	Nothing
TOTAL COMPHENSIVE INCOME BEFORE TAX	2,370,097,324	1,042,304,795	- 931,746,128

Source: PMI Surakarta City

Ratio Analysis Of Financial Statements

From the financial report data that has been documented at PMI Surakarta City from 2019 to 2021, four ratio analyzes have been carried out. The four analyzes carried out to determine the performance of this organization are,

Liquidity Ratio

The liquidity ratio is the ratio that describes the ability of PMI Surakarta City to meet its short-term obligations. This ratio is indicated by the size of the current assets. Current assets are assets that are easy to convert into cash, such as cash, marketable securities, receivables and inventories. With PMI Surakarta City financial report data, namely financial position reports and income and expense reports, the PMI Surakarta City liquidity ratio is as follows:

1. Current Ratio

Table 3
Current Ratio

Year	Assets Fluent	Current Debt	% ratio
2019	33,866,778,298	9,268,665,791	3.65
2020	26,933,917,482	3,870,901,143	6.96
2021	30,891,096,022	7,380,946,507	4.19

The calculation shows that the current ratio from 2019 to 2020 has increased from 3.65% to 6.96%. However, it decreased again in 2021 to 4.19%. But compared to 2019 it is still increasing. From this analysis it can be said that this organization is liquid, where PMI Surakarta City has larger means of payment or current assets to meet its current liabilities.

2. Quick Ratio

Table 4
Quick Ratio

Year	Assets Fluent	Supply	By Dibr In advance	Current Debt	% ratio
2019	33,866,778,298	1,896,163,429	17,896,174	9,268,665,791	3.45
2020	26,933,917,482	1,104,610,705	27,128,015	3,870,901,143	6.67
2021	30,891,096,022	1,922,926,035	23,482,460	7,380,946,507	3.92

The ratio calculation shows that the quick ratio from 2019 to 2021 was unstable at 3.45% in 2019, and in 2020 it rose to 6.67% and fell again in 2021 to 3.92%. From this, it can be concluded that PMI Surakarta City is the most liquid in 2020. From the current ratio and fast ratio, it can be concluded that the two ratios have different numbers. However, the rise and fall of the ratio from 2019 to 2021 is almost the same, from 2019 to 2020 there has been an increase and from 2020 to 2021 there has been a decrease, but the number of declines in the two ratios when compared to 2019 has continued to increase. Thus in 2021 PMI Surakarta City can cover all of its debts and is more liquid than in 2019. However, of the three financial report periods, the most liquid is in 2020.

Solvability Ratio

1. Debt to Total Assets

Table 5
Debt to Total Assets

Year	Total Debt	Total Assets	% ratio
2019	9,268,665,791	44,072,870,909	21%
2020	3,870,901,143	38,379,513,238	10%
2021	9,201,143,222	44,107,666,197	21%

From the results calculation show that PMI Surakarta City from 2019 to with 2021 happened no stable assets and debts. Where is the percentage of debt from in 2019 by 0.21% decreased in 2020 it was 0.10%, and in 2020 it rose to 0.21%. More small the resulting ratio will the more well, so Can said PMI Surakarta City is capable cover debt caused by excess assets big.

2. Debt to Equity Ratio

Table 6
Debt to Equity Ratio

Year	Total Debt	Total Capital	% ratio
2019	9,268,665,791	34,804,205,118	0.27
2020	3,870,901,143	34,508,612,095	0.11
2021	9,201,143,222	34,906,522,974	0.26

From counting in above shows that the DER from 2019 to 2021 is not stable. In 2019 it was 0.27 % whereas in 2020 it fell to 0.11 % and rose again in 2021 to 0.26 %. With Thus, in 2020 the capital of PMI Surakarta City will be more Good compared return year 2021 decrease because of more capital small compared to debt. From the second ratio solvency on can concluded that second ratio the experience no stable from 2019 to 2020 declined , then from 2020 to 2021 increase. Thus in 2020 PMI Surakarta City can cover the highest debt than in 2019 and 2021, because the more small the resulting ratio so the more ok .

Profitability Ratio

This profitability ratio is the ratio used to measure a company's ability to earn a profit or profit from revenue related to sales. This ratio can be measured by:

1. Net Profit Margin (NPM)

Table 7
Net Profit Margins

Year	EAT	Sale	% ratio
2019	2,370,097,324	45,822,469,598	5.17%
2020	1,042,304,795	52,541,641,637	1.98%
2021	(931,746,128)	62,484,272,048	-1.49%

From the calculation above shows that profit dirty every sale from year to year experience decline . In 2019 it was 5.17% in 2020 it fell to 1.98 % then in 2020 decreased Again to -1.49%. Decline the Already seen from decline profit gross in 2019 and 2020 attributable increase sales that don't balanced with profit dirty. So that after reduced cost , profit net gain the more reduced .

2. Return on Assets (ROA)

Table 8
Return on Assets (ROA)

Year	EAT	Total Assets	% ratio
2019	2,370,097,324	44,072,870,909	5.37%
2020	1,042,304,795	38,379,513,238	2.71%
2021	- 931,746,128	44,107,666,197	-2.11%

From the calculation above shows that returns on the money invested to in assets from year to year experience decline . Seen from in 2019 by 5.37 % in 2020 to 2.71 % then in 2021 decreased Again to -2.11%. The more the higher the ROA, the more Good Because company produce more returns high. And in 2019 it has the highest ROA among two year on it.

3. Return on Equity (ROE)

Table 9
Return on Equity

Year	EAT	Total Capital	% ratio
2019	2,370,097,324	34,804,205,118	6.80%
2020	1,042,304,795	34,508,612,095	3.02%
2021	- 931,746,128	34,906,522,974	-2.66 %

From the calculation above shows that profit clean of the total equity held from year to year experience decline . From the resulting ratio in in 2019 it was 6.80% then in 2020 it decreased to 3.02% then in 2021 it will decrease Again to 2.66%. The more tall ROE value , the more optimal in capitalize on total equity For reach profit clean. From the third ratio profitability on can concluded that third ratio the experience decline from year to year ie NPM points out acquisition profit dirty from every income experience decline. In 2019 it was 5.17% in 2020 it fell to 1.98 % then in 2020 decreased Again to -1.49%. Decline the Already seen from decline profit gross in 2019 and 2020 attributable increase sales that don't balanced with profit dirty . So that after reduced cost, profit net gain the more reduced . Ratio *Return Assets* experience possible reduction seen from in 2019 by 5.37 % in 2020 to 2.71 % then in 2021 decreased Again to -2.11%. The more the higher the ROA, the more Good Because company produce more returns high. And in 2019 it has the highest ROA among two year on it. Whereas ratio *Return on Equity* generated in in 2019 it was 6.80% then in 2020 it decreased to 3.02% then in 2021 it will decrease Again to 2.66%. The more tall ROE value , the more optimal in capitalize on total equity For reach profit clean .

Activity ratio

The activity ratio is the ratio used to measure the effectiveness of a company's management in managing its assets. This ratio can be measured by:

1. Receivable Turnover

Table 10
Receivable Turnover

Year	Sale clean	average receivables	% ratio
2019	2,370,097,324	15,515,824,704	15.27%
2020	1,042,304,795	12,233,300,108	8.52%
2021	- 931,746,128	5,138,981,064	-18.13%

The calculation above shows that the percentage generated in 2019 to 2021 has experienced decline. In 2019 it was 15.27 % then in 2020 it became 8.52 % until 2021 it experienced decline to -18.13%. The more tall percentage generated, the more short time needed For earn cash from income credit.

2. Total Assets Turnover

Table 11
Total Assets Turnover

Year	Income	Total Assets	% ratio
2019	45,822,469,598	44,072,870,909	1.04
2020	52,541,641,637	38,379,513,238	1.37
2021	62,484,272,048	44,107,666,197	1.42

From the calculation above shows that assets experience significant increase from income year to year. Can seen increasing income increased and the ratio in 2019 was 1.04 % . experience an increase in 2020 of 1.37% so that in 2021 it will be 1.42%. this happen Because ability assets For obtain income the more tall so tall the resulting ratio will the more ok. From the second ratio Activities on experience difference from year to year that is ratio *receivable turnover* percentage generated in 2019 to 2021 experience decline. In 2019 it was 15.27 % then in 2020 it became 8.52 % until 2021 it experienced decline to -18.13%. The more tall percentage generated , the more short time needed For earn cash from income credit . Whereas ratio *Total asset turnover* show assets experience significant increase from income year to year. Can seen increasing income increased and the ratio in 2019 was 1.04 % . experience an increase in 2020 of 1.37% so that in 2021 it will be 1.42%. this happen Because ability assets For obtain income the more high , then tall the resulting ratio will said the more ok .

CONCLUSION

In the process of making report finance at PMI Surakarta City already walk with good and refers with ISAK 35 applicable regulations for organization non-profit and compliant with PMI which is organization non profit. From the results calculation and after analyzing the financial statements, with use ratio liquidity, ratio solvency, ratio profitability and ratios activity from Report PMI Surakarta finance in 2019 to with in 2021, then can concluded that:

1. On ratio liquidity, either ratio fluent nor ratio fast from 2019 to with 2021 experiencing increase and decrease. Ratio fluent year experience increase of 3.6 % up to figure 6.9%. However 2020 to 2021 experienced decline from 6.9% to 4.1%. this show that PMI Surakarta City has assets smooth enough For pay debts that are the burden of PMI Surakarta City. And the most liquid seen from ratio fluent is in 2020, which is indicated number ratio smoothly by 6.9%. Whereas in ratio fast, almost The same with ratio smoothly. From 2019 to with 2021 experienced increment and then decreased. In 2019 it was 3.4%, then in 2020 it increased by 6.6% and decreased in 2021 by 3.9%. Although condition ratio current and ratio fast ride and then decreased, however in a manner general current debt from PMI Surakarta City got closed with assets fluently owned, and can concluded that PMI condition in Surakarta City circumstances healthy.
2. On ratio Solvability, from counting ratio debt to assets 2019 to with in 2021, in 2019 by 21 % in 2020 decreased to 10% and increasing again in 2021 to 21 %. Whereas ratio debt on own capital in 2019 by 27% later 2020 decreased to 11% and increasing again in 2021 to be by 26%. Although 2020 had decrease to 11% or can interpreted that the company's debt is 11 compared to 100, and increased back to in 2021 it will be 26% or 26 compared to 100. Condition best seen solvency between 2019 to with in 2021 then 2020 conditions most solvable company , because level the smallest debt compared to the capital owned.
3. Ratio profitability that has do on report finance PMI Surakarta City from 2019 to 2021 experienced decline. Counting profit dirty company compared to with income in 2019 5.17% decreased in 2020 to 1.98 % and experienced decline again in 2021 to be by -1.5%. this Because cost the more increase and income in stable number. Whereas from ROA ratio in 2019 5.37% in 2020 decreased to 2.71% and decreased again in 2021 to -2.11 %. this Because 2021 experienced loss activity Because cost activity at PMI Surakarta City increased whereas income No changed even experience decline. Meanwhile For ROE ratio also experienced a downward trend from 2019 to in 2021, that is of 6.8% decreased to 3.02% and up in 2021 decreased Again to 2.66%. Decline This because there were a lot of PMI Surakarta during the Covid-19 pandemic do restrictions profit and maximizing services service public based humanity and society. This affect the rest activities in PMI Surakarta City.
4. On ratio activity, ratio rotation receivables 2019 to with 2021 experienced reduction in a manner Keep going continuously, from 15.27%, in 2020 it fell to 8.52% and in 2021 to -18.13% due reason service public humanity and society. On ratio rotation assets in 2019 1.04%, in 2020 experienced increase to 1.37% and in 2021 it will rise again to 1.42%. Ability assets in a manner general influential positive Because the more increase income. Whereas mark assets Alone experience decline in 2020 and increase again in 2021. However if compared to with 2019, assets and income in a manner general value increase. And seen from ratio activity from assets and turnover receivables value more well, because from 2019 to 2021 always experience increase.

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