

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH SIKLUS KONVERSI KAS TERHADAP PROFITABILITAS PT. PLN (PERSERO) AREA JAYAPURA PERIODE 2014 – 2020

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Berkurang atau bertambahnya modal sangat ditentukan oleh aktivitas perusahaan, apakah mendapatkan untung atau mendapatkan rugi. Modal kerja dalam suatu perusahaan tentu perlu penganggaran agar pengeluaran perusahaan tidak melewati batas modal yang dimiliki oleh perusahaan itu sendiri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji dan mengamati seberapa besar pengaruh CCC (*Cash Conversion Cycle*) atau metode siklus konversi kas terhadap ROE (*Return On Equity*) sebagai indikator profitabilitas pada PT. PLN (Persero) Area Jayapura periode 2014 – 2020. Teknik analisis yang digunakan adalah regresi linear berganda. Berdasarkan hasil uji hipotesis ditemukan bahwa DSO (*Days of Sales Outstanding*), DIO (*Days of Inventory Outstanding*), dan DPO (*Days of Payable Outstanding*) secara simultan (Bersama-sama) tidak memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap profitabilitas khususnya rasio ROE (*Return On Equity*), DSO (*Days of Sales Outstanding*) tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap ROE (*Return On Equity*), DIO (*Days of Inventory Outstanding*) tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap ROE (*Return On Equity*), dan DPO (*Days of Payable Outstanding*) tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap ROE (*Return On Equity*).

Kata Kunci : siklus konversi kas, profitabilitas

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF CASH CONVERSION CYCLE ON PROFITABILITY OF PT. PLN (PERSERO) JAYAPURA AREA 2014-2020

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Reduced or increased capital is largely determined by the activities of the company, whether to get profit or get a loss. Working capital in company certainly needs budgeting so that the company's expenditure does not exceed the capital limit owned by the company itself. This study aims to examine and observe the influence CCC (Cash Conversion Cycle) method on ROE (Return On Equity) as an indicator of profitability in PT. PLN (Persero) Jayapura area for the period 2014 – 2020. The analysis technique used is multiple linear regression. Based on the results of hypothesis testing it was found that DSO (Days of Sales Outstanding), DIO (Days of Inventory Outstanding), and DPO (Days of Payable Outstanding) with simultaneously (together) had no significant effect on profitability especially ROE (Return On Equity) ratio, DSO (Days of Sales Outstanding) had no significant effect on ROE (Return On Equity), DIO (Days of Inventory Outstanding) had no significant effect on ROE (Return On Equity), dan DPO (Days of Payable Outstanding) had no significant effect on ROE (Return On Equity).

Keywords : Cash Conversion Cycle, Profitability