

Financial Performance Analysis Using the Du Pont System Method (Study of PT. Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk and PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk 2016-2020 Period)

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the results of the financial performance of companies in the food sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2016 to 2020. study was used to measure financial performance using the results of the Du Pont system analysis: ROE, NPM, TATO, TATE , Capital structure impact, Tax Ratio, PPE/Capital Assets Turn over, WCT, Ebit Margin, GPM, DEP&AMORT, R&D, PTO, ITO, RTO, CTO. This study uses quantitative data and the data used is secondary data with collection techniques using data available on the website. The results of calculations using the du pont system analysis method at PT. Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk shows good financial performance on indicators, TATE, Tax Ratio, EM, GPM, R&D, PTO, and CTO. Poor financial performance on indicators ,ROE, NPM, TATO, CSI, PPE/CAT, WCT, SG&A, DEP&AMORT, ITO, and RTO. Financial performance of PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk with du pont method analysis showed good performance on indicators, ROE, NPM, TATE, Tax Ratio, EM, R&D and CTO. Poor financial performance on indicators, TATO, CSI, PPE/CAT, WCT, GPM, SG&A, DEP&AMORT, PTO, ITO and RTO.

Keywords :

Du pont system analysis, Financial performance

1. Introduction

In the face of increasingly modern and open economic conditions, business activities are accelerating. The financial sector should receive more serious attention as the economy becomes more complicated and uncertain, with increasing intense competition between companies. Due to the large number of competitors, both local and international oriented (multinational companies), companies must be able to clearly display their performance, which must be supported by a mature strategy in all fields, especially financial management.

Financial statements are information that describes the condition of a company, which in turn will become information that describes the performance of a company. (Iram Fahmi, 2017)

The corona pandemic or covid-19 had an impact in early March 2020, Indonesia confirmed the first case of corona virus infection. Not only the health sector has been affected by COVID-19, but sector economic also been affected by COVID-19 which has begun to spread in Indonesia, causing the transportation sector experienced a loss, then for manufacturing companies , food, beverage and other services also experienced the same thing. So by the current situation Indonesia and the whole world are facing the covid-19 virus, the covid-19 virus itself has had a significant impact on economy . One of the consequences is that inflation has decreased due to the corona virus. When inflation decreases, it will automatically affect the company's financial performance, such as the activities of companies engaged in property, tourism, manufacturing, automotive financing and even SMEs. Good performance can help the management of a company in achieving company goals. The higher the company's performance, the higher the value of the company for investors. its performance clearly, which must be supported by a mature strategy in all fields, especially financial management.

The financial performance of a company is how position financial reflects all of its financial activities at a certain time (within a certain period of time). Strong financial performance will make it easier for organizations to identify and implement the best plans for the company, as well as improve previous tactics. The company's strategy will have an impact on the financial statements; the better the strategy, the better the performance of the existing financial statements.

Du Pont System approach is more integrative and uses the composition of financial statements as an element of analysis in assessing the company's financial performance, Du Pont considers the return on investment (ROI) important, so he starts from this figure (Harahap, 2006)

method DuPont about various factors that cause the ups and downs performance a business this uses Du Pont's analysis to analyze the company's performance. Du Pont's analysis provides an overview of how well the company's financial performance is and how well the company's revenue is generated. This analysis is

comprehensive because it not only calculates the profits obtained by the company from its products, but also includes the level of efficiency and measures the level of company profits.

Financial analysis is one method that can be used for du pont systems, this analysis comprehensive that includes the margins of all activities and profit margins and shows how the ratios each other influence determine the financial performance of an asset.

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in replicating the title: Financial performance analysis using the du pont system method (Study of PT. Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk and PT Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk 2016-2020 period).

The formulation of the problem in this research are:

1. How is the financial performance of PT. Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk and PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk from 2016-2020 using the Du Pont system analysis method ?

2. Literature

Research with the title "Du Pont System Analysis in Measuring Financial Performance of Companies at Pt Fast Food Indonesia, Tbk Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange" This study uses du Pont research variables net profit margin (npm), asset turnover (ATO), return on assets (ROA) and return on equity (ROE). The sample in this study is PT fast food Indonesia Tbk. The results showed that net profit margin (NPM), asset turnover (ATO), return on assets (ROA) and return on equity (ROE) decreased so that the company's financial performance decreased and was poor. The equity multiplier has increased. The dominant factors causing a decrease in company performance are the cost of goods sold, selling and distribution expenses, general and administrative expenses, other operating expenses, increased income tax expenses, financial expenses and the existence of a final tax on financial income. The results of this study suggest that companies should maximize the use of assets. , optimize sales and further minimize expenses (Hutasoit et al., 2019).

Research with the title "Analysis of financial performance with the Dupont method at pt. Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk for the period 2015-2019." This study uses a du pont analysis research variable, return on investment (ROI). The sample of this research is PT. Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk for the period 2015-2019. The results showed that the Return on investment (ROI) of pt. Telekomunikasi Indonesia (Persero) Tbk is not in good condition. This is due to a decrease in net income and an increase in the company's liabilities or expenses (Anisa & Ali, 2021).

Research with the title: "Analysis of the financial performance of pt. Sanshiro hopes to prosper by using the du pont system method". This study uses du pont research variables, analysis of return on equity (ROE), returns on investment (ROI). The sample of this research is PT. Sanshiro hope prosper. The results showed that the financial performance of pt. Sanshiro hopes for prosperity as seen in the fluctuating return on equity (ROE) and the return on investment (ROI) tends to decline during the 2010-2014 period. This fluctuating return on equity (ROE) was caused by several things, including inefficiency in increasing total costs and not being matched by earnings after tax (eat) resulting in fluctuating net profit margins (npm) for five years (Aminiar et al., 2015).

Research with the title "Du Pont System Analysis to Measure Company Financial Performance". This study uses du pont analysis variables, return on equity (ROE) and Return on investment (ROI). The samples of this research are PT Mayora Indah Tbk, PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk. The results showed that the Du Pont, Return On Equity (ROE) system analysis showed that PT Mayora Indah Tbk which produced the highest Return On Equity compared to PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk. and from the calculation of Return On Investment (ROI) and Return On Equity (ROE), PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk and PT Mayora Indah Tbk, fluctuate every year (Shabri Indrawan, Budihardjo, 2019).

Research with the title Du Pont system analysis in measuring financial performance (empirical study at PT. Salim Ivomas Pratama Tbk which is listed on the IDX)". This study uses du pont analysis variables, return on assets (ROA), net profit margin (NPM), total asset turnover (TATO). The sample of this research is PT. salim ivomas pratama Tbk which is listed on the BEI. The results showed that the financial performance of pt. Salim ivomas pratama calculated using the du pont system analysis is not good, with a decreased roa value from 2012, 2013, and 2015. This is due to a decrease in the value of npm and tato because basically the roa value is influenced by tato and npm. This situation is also influenced by the high sales of the total assets generated by the company. (Dharma, 2017)

Research entitled "Analysis of financial performance using du pont system approach". This study uses du pont analysis variables, return on equity (ROE), return on investment (ROI). The sample of this research is in the textile and garment industry companies listed on the Stock Exchange. The results of the study show Roe and Roi

in the textile and garment industry listed on BEI for the 2015-2017 period were not good because only 3 out of 8 companies had very good Roi and Roe results, namely pt. Eratex djaja tbk, pt sri rejeki isman tbk and pt asia pacific investama tbk and that means their financial performance is good. While the other 5 companies always show negative values and the results of Roi and Roe are not good with the lowest one company, namely PT

Panasia Indoe Resources tbk which shows the value of Roi and Roe which tends to decrease from year to year (Male et al., 2019).

Research entitled "Financial performance of pharmaceutical industry in India using dupont analysis". This study uses du pont analysis variables, return on equity (ROE), return on investment (ROI). The sample of this research is the pharmaceutical industry. The results showed that the financial performance of cipla pharmaceutical was high, followed by dr. reddy's la boratories and then ranbaxy pharmaceutical. All three companies are significant at their level. In conclusion, ROE & ROI is the most comprehensive measure of company profitability. It considers the operating and investment decisions made as well as decisions regarding financing and taxes (S. Christina sheela, 2012).

Research entitled "A study of financial performance using dupont analysis in food distribution market." This study uses du pont analysis variables, return on equity (ROE), return on investment (ROI). this study is the food distribution market. The results show Roe & Roi is the most comprehensive measure of a company's profitability. It takes into account operating and investment decisions can be made as well as financing and decisions related to their leverage (Kim, 2016).

Research entitled "Performance Scrutiny of Nepal Electricity Authority using DuPont Analysis". This study uses the variable du pont analysis Nea, Return on equity (Roe) Equity multiplier (Em). The research sample is the Nepal Electricity Authority. The results showed that despite being the sole distributor of electricity in the country, financial performance, measured in ROE, NEA was very poor in the first five years (2010/11 – 2015/16) of the study period. The main source of such poor performance is negative profit margins. In addition, the NEA is also exposed to higher financial risk as measured in terms of the equity multiplier. However, these two measures, ROE and EM have increased in the last two years (2016/17 – 2017/18) of the study period (Risal, 2019).

Research entitled "Analysis on Financial Performance Using Du Pont System Method at PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk Period Year 2015-2019". This study uses research variables du pont analysis Return on investment (Roi), Net profit margin (Npm), Total asset Turnover (Tattoos). The research sample is PT. Indofood suksesfully prosperous tbk. The results of the study show that since 2015-2019 the results of the ROI variable are weak because they are still below the industry average value. Meanwhile, the NPM is categorized as quite good because it is above the industry average. The TATO variable is still categorized as not being able to activate effectiveness because it is still below the average of similar industries (Aminiar et al., 2020).

3. Methods

3.1. Research Approach

This study uses a qualitative approach, a qualitative research approach is a method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to examine the condition of a natural object, (as opposed to an experiment) where the researcher is the key instrument, the data collection technique is done by triangulation (combined), analysis the data are inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize the meaning of generalizations (Sugiyono, 2017).

Research does not use hypotheses like quantitative research in general, so this research uses a qualitative approach with quantitative data.

3.2. Source of data

Data used in this study is secondary data. Secondary data is an indirect data source but is obtained from other primary (Sugiyono, 2017). The data of this study were taken from the financial statements of PT. Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk and PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk published on the IDX website with the website address www.idx.co.id.

3.3. Data collection technique

Collection technique used in this study is a documentation technique by collecting secondary data related to the object of research. The research data was collected using the data available on the website pages associated with PT. Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk and PT. Tiga pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk from 2016-2020.

3.4. Data analysis techniques

In analyzing data, using quantitative methods, namely calculations related to the problem under study. The analytical method used is the Du Pont System.

The analytical tools used in the Du-Pont System are as follows :

1. Return on equity This ratio is used to measure net profit after tax with own capital. This ratio shows the efficiency of the use of own capital (Kasmir, 2019).

$$ROE = \frac{\text{Profit after interest and taxes}}{\text{ekuity}}$$

2. Net Profit Margin (return on sales) shows how much net profit the company earns (Kasmir, 2019)

$$\text{Net profit margin} = \frac{\text{earning after interest and tax}(EAT)}{\text{sales}} 100\%$$

3. Total assets to equity The ratio of assets to capital is the ratio of company assets funded by shareholders. The inverse of this ratio shows the ratio of assets funded by liabilities (Kasmir, 2019).

$$\text{Total assets to equity} = \frac{\text{total assets}}{\text{Total equity}}$$

4. Total assets turn over Is a ratio used to measure the turnover of all assets owned by the company and measure the amount of sales obtained from rupiah assets (Kasmir, 2019).

$$\text{Total assets turn over} = \frac{\text{net profit}}{\text{total assets}}$$

5. Capital Structure Impact Is a ratio used to assess debt to equity. This ratio is sought by comparing all debt ratios, including current debt with all equity (Kasmir, 2019).

$$DER = \frac{\text{debt}}{\text{total ekuity}}$$

6. Tax Ratio is a measure of the performance of tax revenue in a country. However, from various literatures, the tax ratio is not the only indicator used to measure tax performance. However, until now the tax ratio has become a measure that is considered to give a general description of the taxation conditions in a country (Luz Yolanda Toro Suarez et al., 2015).

$$\text{Tax ratio} = \frac{\text{total tax revenue}}{\text{gross domestic product}}$$

7. PPE / Capital assets turnover is the ratio used for the number of times the funds invested in fixed assets rotate in one period (Kasmir, 2019).

$$\text{PPE/Capital assets turnover} = \frac{\text{sales}}{\text{total assets}}$$

8. Working capital turnover is one of the ratios to measure and assess the effectiveness of the company's working capital during a certain period (Kasmir, 2019).

$$\text{Working capital assets turnover} = \frac{\text{sales}}{\text{total assets}}$$

9. Ebit Margin is measure financial of a company's profitability and is calculated without interest or taxes.

$$\text{Ebit Margin} = \frac{\text{Operational profit}}{\text{income}}$$

10. Gross profit margin This ratio is the gross profit margin, which shows the relationship between sales and cost of goods sold, measuring a company's ability to control inventory costs (Kasmir, 2019).

$$GPM = \frac{\text{Profit margin on sales}}{\text{sales}}$$

11. Debt Assets Ratio / DEP&AMORT Debt ratio is debt used to measure the ratio between total debt and total assets (Kasmir, 2019).

$$DTA = \frac{\text{total debt}}{\text{total assets}}$$

12. R&D The Expense to Revenue Research & Development (R&D) ratio measures the percentage of sales allocated to R&D spending. This is not as effective when looking at companies in different industries because different industries place different values on R&D. Tech companies and pharmaceutical companies are more likely to have high R&D ratios. (Article Source: https://ycharts.com/glossary/terms/rnd_to_revenue)

$$R\&D = \frac{\text{Research and Development Expense}}{\text{Total Revenue}}$$

13. Payable Turnover Measurement of account payable turnover is intended to find out how many times the company's trade payables rotate in a year. (Article source: <https://eprints.umm.ac.id/20334/3/jiptummpp-gdl-abdulmuin2-36826-3-babii.pdf>)

$$\text{Payable turnover} = \frac{\text{Total supplier purchases}}{\text{Average accounts payable}}$$

14. Inventory Turnover is a ratio used to measure the number of times the funds invested in this inventory rotate in a period (Kasmir, 2019).

$$ITO = \frac{\text{Cost Of Goods Sold}}{\text{inventory}}$$

15. Receivable Turnover Accounts receivable turnover is a ratio used to measure how long it takes to collect receivables during a period or how many times the funds invested in these receivables rotate in one period (Kasmir, 2019).

$$\text{Receivable turnover} = \frac{\text{credit sales}}{\text{avarege receivable}}$$

16. Cash turnover explains the notion of cash turnover that: "Cash turnover describes the company's cash capability in generating income so that it can be seen how many times the cash rotates in a certain period (Bambang Riyanto, 2010).

$$\text{Cash turnover} = \frac{\text{sales}}{\text{cash averege}}$$

4. Result and Discussion

Table 1. The results of the analysis of the du pont system method PT. Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk period 2016-2020

No	Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Avarege Industri	Industri standard
1	Return On Equity	11.99%	11.00%	9.94%	10.89%	11.06%	10.98%	40%
2	Net Profit Margin	7.90%	7.72%	7.44%	8.86%	13.13%	9.01%	20%
3	Total Assets To Equity	2.15	2.14	2.07	2.29	1.94	2.12	1
4	Asset Turnover	0.81	0.80	0.76	0.80	0.50	0.73	2
5	Capital Structure Impact	87.01%	88.08%	93.40%	77.48%	106.14%	90.42%	90%
6	Tax Ratio	207.95%	204.70%	199.66%	207.36%	238.20%	211.57%	15%
7	Ppe/Capital	1.87	1.88	1.93	1.77	2.06	1.90	5 Kali
8	Asset Turnover Working Capital	1.51	1.50	1.07	1.27	1.37	1.34	6 Kali
9	Ebit Margin	11.08%	10.91%	10.15%	11.42%	15.20%	11.75%	10%
10	Gross Margin	70.99%	71.69%	72.46%	70.34%	67.27%	70.55%	30%
11	Sg&A	-5.98%	-5.80%	-6.09%	-6.13%	-6.22%	-6.05%	10% - 25%
12	Dep&Amort	46.53%	46.83%	48.29%	43.66%	51.49%	47.36%	35%
13	R&D	10.08%	9.95%	9.47%	10.22%	7.90%	9.52%	2.5%
14	Payable Turnover	2.34	2.15	2.27	2.17	2.92	2.37	0/90 Hari
15	Inventory Turnover	5.59	5.19	4.57	5.58	4.93	5.17	20 Kali
16	Receivable Turnover	12.81	7.34	8.09	9.03	7.38	8.93	15 Kali
17	Cash Turnover	0.39	0.38	0.56	0.43	0.50	0.45	130 Hari Per Tahun

Table 2. The results of the analysis of the du pont system method PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk period 2016-2020

No	Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Avarege industri	Standart Industri
1	Return On Equity	16.87%	156.35%	3.58%	68.45%	145.48%	78.14%	40%
2	Net Profit Margin	10.99%	268.34%	7.80%	75.13%	93.89%	91.23%	20%
3	Total Assets To Equity	1.85	0.37	0.34	0.53	1.70	0.96	1
4	Asset Turnover	0.71	0.98	0.87	0.81	0.64	0.80	2
5	Capital Structure Impact	117.02%	159.20%	152.64%	212.73%	142.87%	156.89%	90%
6	Tax Ratio	401.35%	21851.42%	325.55%	494.05%	613.01%	4737.07%	15%
7	Ppe/Capital Asset Turnover	2.17	0.59	0.53	1.13	2.43	1.37	5 kali
8	Working Capital Turnover	2.38	0.21	0.15	0.41	0.81	0.79	6 kali
9	Ebit Margin	13.73%	267.12%	5.40%	90.34%	78.58%	91.03%	10%
10	Gross Margin	25.72%	28.61%	29.04%	29.62%	24.79%	27.56%	30%
11	Sg&A	-10.20%	-28.94%	-24.97%	-35.66%	-37.41%	-27.44%	10% - 25%
12	Dep&Amort	53.92%	268.92%	289.99%	188.70%	58.83%	172.07%	35%
13	R&D	13.85%	257.31%	0.51%	79.56%	105.99%	91.44%	2.5%
14	Payable Turnover	6.50	13.19	0.03	5.28	6.41	6.28	0/90 hari
15	Inventory Turnover	2.35	15.15	16.63	13.78	9.94	11.57	20 kali
16	Receivable Turnover	33.99	1.91	3.79	7.27	-5.24	8.34	15 kali
17	Cash Turnover	2.43	38.54	2.63	20.61	53.12	23.46	130 hari per tahun

1.1. Results and discussion of the Analysis du pont system

Discussion Results PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk and PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk Using the Du Pont System Analysis in the Year (2016-2020).

1. Return on equity Based on the du pont system analysis at PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk for 5 years, namely in 2016-2020 the company's condition was not yet capable because with an average of 10.98% this was due to the declining rate of return on assets and return on equity which was still below industrial average of PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk condition of the company is able to generate Return On Equity with an average of 78.14% because it is above the industry average, this shows that there is an efficient use of the company's capital.
2. Net Profit Margin of PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk Based on the analysis results show the value of NPM or net profit margin with an average of 9.01% and the company has not been able to control production costs, HPP efficiently because the net profit after tax generated is small, still below 20%. PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk shows a stable NPM value with an average of 91.23% times.
3. Total Assets to Equity PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk Based on the analysis results show the value of Total Assets to Equity has increased with an average of 2.12 which means the debt owned by the company continues to grow. PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk shows a fairly good total assets to equity with an average of 0.96 times.
4. Total Assets Turn over of PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk Based on the analysis results show the value of Total Assets Turn Over the company's condition is unstable because it is still below the industry average with an average of 0.73 and the level of effectiveness in utilizing assets to generate income. PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk showed an unstable Total Assets Turn Over with an average of 0.80 times because it was still below the industry average.
5. Capital structure impact/ Debt to equity ratio PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk Based on the analysis results show the CSI value with an average of 90.42% provided by shareholders that the company is financed by debt as much as 90.42% if the industry average 80% of the company is not good because it is above average. PT Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk Based on the results of the analysis shows the CSI value is not good with an average of 156.89%.
6. Tax Ratio PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk Based on the analysis results show the value of the Tax ratio with an average of 211.57% times below the company has the ability to pay good taxes to the government. PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk Based on the results of the analysis shows the value of the Tax ratio with an average of 4737.07% times below the company has a good ability to pay taxes to the government.

7. PPE/ Capital Assets turnover of PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk Based on the analysis results show an unstable value with an average of 1.90 times and it is stated that the company has not been able to because it is below the industry average of PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk showed an unstable CAT value with an average of 1.37 times.
8. Working Capital Turnover of PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk Based on the results of the analysis, the WCT value is unstable with an average of 1.34 times, it is stated that low working capital turnover means that the company is having excess working capital because it is below the industry average of PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk shows an unstable WCT value with an average of 0.79 times.
9. Ebit Margin PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk Based on the results of the analysis shows the value of Ebit Margin with an average of 11.75%, it can be stated that the income generated before tax has increased which can be said to be good. PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk shows a stable Ebit margin value with an average of 91.03% times.
10. Gross Profit Margin of PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk Based on the analysis results show the value of GPM or gross profit margin is stable with an average of 70.55% and the company is able to control production costs and HPP efficiently because it produces a gross profit margin that is above average (30%). PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk shows an unstable GPM value because it is below the average of 27.56%
11. SG&A PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk Based on the analysis results show the value of SG&A with an average of -6.05% the condition of the company experienced unstable increases and was not in accordance with the income earned by PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk showed an unstable SG&A value with an average of -27.44% times.
12. DEP&Amort/ Debt to assets ratio PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk Based on the results of the analysis showed an unfavorable value with an average of 47.36% times, it was stated that the company's assets were funded by debt at 47.36% when compared to the industry average standard, the condition of the company was financed by debt exceeds the industry average. PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk shows an unstable DTA value with an average of 172.07% times because the company's condition is financed with debt exceeding the industry average.
13. R&D PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk Based on the results of the analysis showed the value of R&D with an average of 2.37 times the company's condition experienced a steady increase PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk shows a stable R&D value with an average of 91.44 times.
14. Payable Turn over PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk Based on the analysis results show a stable PTO value with an average of 2.37 and having PTO means the company pays suppliers more slowly. PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk showed an unstable PTO value with an average of 6.28 times.
15. Inventory Turn over PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk Based on the results of the analysis shows the ITO value is Fluctuating with an average of 5.17 this shows the company's ability to manage inventory to sales is not effective because it is below the industry average. PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk shows a fluctuating ITO value with an average of 11.57 times.
16. Receivable Ratio of PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk Based on the analysis results show the RTO value is unstable with an average of 8.93 times and the company has not been able to collect receivables in 1 year there are 5 times the receivables are collectible. PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk shows an unstable RTO value with an average of 8.34 times because it is still below the industry average.
17. Cash Turnover PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk Based on the results of the analysis shows the CTO value with an average of 0.45 times it can be stated that cash turnover has increased well. PT. Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk showed a stable CTO value with an average of 23.46 times.

5. Conclusion

From all du pont system analysis as a whole of the financial performance of PT. Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk from 2016 to 2020 and PT Tiga Pilar Prosperous Food Tbk from 2016 to 2020 are generally stated as follows:

1. The financial performance of PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk in 2016-2020 using the du pont method showed good performance on TATE, Tax Ratio, EM, GPM, R&D, PTO, and CTO. Poor financial performance on performance indicators ROE, NPM, TATO, CSI, PPE/CAT, WCT, SG&A, DEP&AMORT, ITO, and RTO.
2. The financial performance of PT Tiga Pilar Prosperous Food Tbk in 2016-2020 using the du pont method showed good performance on ROE, NPM, TATE, Tax Ratio, EM, R&D and CTO. Poor financial performance on the performance indicators of TATO, CSI, PPE/CAT, WCT, GPM, SG&A, DEP&AMORT, PTO, ITO and RTO.
3. The company's financial performance using the du pont method as a whole found that PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk and PT Tiga Pilar Sejahtera Food Tbk with good indicators were the TATE, Tax Ratio, EM, GPM, R&D, PTO, CTO, ROE, and NPM indicators.

5.1. Sugestion

Based on the results of the analysis of the du pont system method, the researcher gives advice to the company that is the object of research, namely PT. Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk and PT. The three Pillars of Prosperity Food Tbk for 5 years from 2016 to 2020 are as follows:

1. PT. Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk should improve the indicators of ROE, NPM, TATO, CSI, PPE/CAT, WCT, SG&A, DEP&AMORT, ITO, and RTO, because they have values below the industry average.
2. Company PT. The Three Pillars of Sejahtera Food should improve the indicators of TATO, CSI, PPE/CAT, WCT, GPM, SG&A, DEP&AMORT, PTO, ITO and RTO, because they have scores below the industry average.
3. Research can use the du pont method to analyze the financial performance of other sector companies.

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