Analysis of the Effect of *Current Ratio*, *Debt to Equity Ratio*, *Total Asset Turnover* and *Return on Equity* Towards Profit Planning at PT Mina Mulia Perkasa

Noni Ardian

Management, Panca Budi Development University, Medan
noniardian@dosen.pancabudi.ac.id

Abstract. The more effective the profit planning, the greater the company's net profit. High profit planning demonstrates the company's ability to create value for its shareholders. The company's success in developing this value undoubtedly results in increased profits for its stockholders. This return is extremely important since it is used as a measure of the company's performance and as a basis for evaluating the future returns associated with expectations and risks. This study aimed to investigate and analyze the impact of CR on profits planning. To examine and assess the influence of DER on profit planning. To examine and assess TATO's impact on profit planning. To evaluate and analyze the impact of ROE on profit planning in the catering industry. To evaluate and assess the impact of CR, DER, TATO, and ROE on profit planning. This study employs quantitative data analysis, which involves testing and analyzing data by calculating numbers, followed by drawing conclusions from the test using descriptive statistical tests and multiple correlations. However, the data processing for this study is not performed manually, but rather through the use of Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS). According to the study's findings, CR, TATO, DER, and ROE have a considerable influence on profit planning, both partially and simultaneously.

Keywords: CR, TATO, DER, ROE and Profit Planning

1. Introduction

A firm is an organization with a vision, mission, and specific objectives. Generally speaking, the objective of a business is to generate a profit. Planning is required because the size of the anticipated profit is used to measure the success or failure of the company's management in carrying out its responsibilities. Planning is one of the functions of management, and it is one of the most significant components in a company since it directly affects the efficiency and success of a firm in reaching its goals. Obviously, collecting this profit is necessary for the company's activities to continue. The size of a company's profit is significantly influenced by the management's ability and their vision of future possibilities and opportunities. Profit planning is a form of planning carried out by an organization's management that encompasses all future stages of operations in order to achieve the desired profit goals. Profit is the company's primary objective. Profitability is heavily influenced by sales and operating expenses. In order to prepare for profits, the organization must also plan for the costs that will be expended and sales goals.

The objective of sales planning and cost planning is to determine the difference between costs and sales, which represents the company's anticipated revenue [1]. Ratio analysis is one of the strategies for examining profit planning. Ratio analysis is a useful tool for analyzing a company's financial records in order to determine its strengths and flaws. Ratio analysis also provides indications for measuring a company's profitability, liquidity, income/asset utilization, and liabilities. There are three primary forms of information that investors require in order to make investments on the capital market, including information in the form of profit-planning influencing elements: fundamental considerations, technical aspects, and

environmental factors. The financial performance of the organization is one of the main aspects influencing profit planning. Therefore, to assess the financial performance of an enterprise, it is necessary to analyze the cumulative financial and economic impact of decisions and to consider the use of comparative measures. In financial management, analyzing financial ratios is one method for determining the efficiency of an enterprise's financial performance.

In this study, to measure profit planning, a number of indicators are considered to be able to influence it, namely: 1) the *current ratio*; if the *current ratio* value is too high, it has a negative impact on *power earnings* due to *idle cash* or indicates excess working capital required, and this excess will reduce the value of profit planning [2]; 2) *the return on assets* (TATO) is the ability of funds embedded in an entire revolving asset to create revenue in a certain term or the ability of invested capital to generate income [3]; 3) *debt to equity ratio*, where the larger *the debt to equity ratio* (DER) reflects the relatively high risk of the company, thereby increasing the amount of debt also makes equity more at risk, thereby reducing the company's profit [4]; and 4) *return on equity*, where the greater the *return on equity* (ROE) of a company, the better the company's position in terms of asset use. With the attainment of substantial earnings, investors might anticipate dividend income [5].

2. Method

This quantitative study was conducted to determine the impact of financial ratios on PT Mina Mulia Perkasa's profit planning. Quantitative research is the systematic scientific study of parts of a phenomenon and their relationships [6]; nevertheless, according to some definitions, quantitative research is an investigation that seeks to determine the link between two or more variables. This study was conducted at PT Mina Mulia Perkasa in Tasbih Complex 2 Blok IV No. 48, Kec. Medan Selayang - Medan City.

Sampel is included in the number and characteristics of the population as a whole [7]. For research purposes, the sample therefore represents a subset of the population in terms of its characteristics. This study employed a sampling technique known as saturated sampling. Saturated sampling is a method of sample determination in which every population is sampled. This sample consists of PT Mina Mulia Perkasa's financial statements for the period 2016-2021.

This study employs a documentation study to acquire data pertaining to PT Mina Mulia Perkasa. This study employs a quantitative analysis based on statistics calculated with the assistance of the Statistical Product and Service Solutions or SPSS management software [8].

In addition to collecting data, including the financial accounts of PT Mina Mulia Perkasa, researchers also conducted direct interviews with the company's owner, with all information acquired serving the study process. The techniques to analyze the data are:

2.1 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics are the most fundamental method for describing the overall condition of the data. These descriptive statistics include a number of statistically descriptive submenus, such as frequency, descriptive, data exploration, cross-tabulation, and ratio analysis employing *Minimum, Maximum, Mean, Median, Mode, Standard Deviation*.

2.2 Examining classical assumptions

Regression models used to test hypotheses must eliminate the possibility of departures from classical assumptions [9]. In this study, traditional assumptions are put to the test, including:

Normality Test. The objective of the normality test is to determine whether or not the regression model, bound variables, and free variables have a normal distribution. A normal or nearly normal data distribution is required for a good regression model. Graph analysis and statistical analysis are two methods that can be utilized for normalcy. In this work, the normalcy test was conducted using graph analysis. Normality can be determined by examining the distribution of data (points) on the diagonal axis of the graph or by examining the residual's histogram. The assumption of normality is met if the data spreads around a diagonal line and follows a diagonal line, or if its histogram graph displays a normal distribution pattern (resembling a bell). If the data deviates significantly from the diagonal line and/or does not follow the direction of the diagonal line, or if the histogram graph does not display a normal distribution pattern, then the regression model does not satisfy the normality assumption.

Test of Multicollinearity. Multicholinearity, i.e., a situation in which a free variable correlates with another free variable or a free variable is a linear function of another free variable, is one of the issues that may develop while utilizing multiple regression equations. The tolerance value or variance inflation factor (VIF) value can demonstrate the existence of multicholinearity. If the variance inflation factor (VIF) is between 4 and 5, the model is free of multicholinearity.

Test of Autocorrelation. If the data is a time series, autocorrelation can be regarded as a correlation between the members of a time-series of observations or a correlation between neighboring locations (if crossed). The Durbin Watson test (D-W stat) with the following conditions can be used to detect violations from this conventional assumption: 1) If DW is less than 2.35, then there is no autocorrelation. 2) If 1.21 DW 1.65 or 2.35 DW 2.79, then it cannot be inferred; 3) if DW 1.21 or DW 2.79, then there is an autocorrelation.

Test for Heteroskedasticity. The heteroskedasticity test tries to determine whether there is an inequality in variance between the residuals of one observation and another in the regression model. A decent regression model does not exhibit heteroskedasticity. Methods for detecting heterochemedasis symptoms include the graph method, park glejser, rank spearman, and barlett. In this study, signs of heteroskedasity were identified by examining a graph between the expected value of the bound variable (ZPRED) and its residual (SRESID).

2.3 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Using multivariate linear regression analysis, this study tries to determine the impact of the link between variable-independent variables and variable-dependent variables. Using multiple linear regression with the formula to test hypotheses in this investigation.

$$Y = a + b1X1 + b2X2 + b3X3 + b4X4 + e$$

Where:
Y = Profit Planning
A = Regression Equation Constant
B1, b2 = Coefficient Regression
X1 = CR
X2 = DER
X3 = TATO
X4 = ROE
E = Error

2.4 Validating Hypotheses

Testing of hypotheses in this study includes:

T test. The t test is conducted to examine the impact of each independent variable on profit planning, notably CR, DER, TATO, and ROE. The following steps must be taken during this examination:
H0: CR, DER, TATO, and ROE have no effect on profit planning.
H1: CR, DER, TATO, and ROE all have an impact on profit planning.
If the sig is more than or equal to 0.05, Ho is approved and H1 is rejected.
If the sig 0.05 indicates that Ho is refused, then H1 is accepted.

Test F. The F test was conducted to determine the effect of free variables on non-free variables. The F test consists of the following stages:
H0: CR, DER, TATO, and ROE have no effect on profit planning.
H1: CR, DER, TATO, and ROE have an impact on Profit planning.
If Fsig is greater than or equal to 0.05, Ho is approved and H1 is rejected.
If Fsig 0.05, the Ho hypothesis is rejected. Also, H1 Acceptable.

The coefficient of determination (R2). The coefficient of determination is identified in order to determine how well the model can describe bound variables. If the coefficient of determination (R2) is increasing or approaching 1, it can be stated that the ability of the free variable (X) against the bound variable is great

(Y). This indicates that the model utilized to explain the influence of the free variable on the bound variable is more robust. If the coefficient of determination (R2) is decreasing or going closer to zero, then the capacity of the free variable (X) to predict the bound variable (Y) is decreasing.

3. Results

3.1 Data Analysis
1) *Current Ratio* (CR)
This ratio compares the company's current assets to its current liabilities. *Current Ratio* is the ratio of current assets to current liabilities.

$$CR = \frac{ASet\ lancar}{hutang\ lancar}$$

Table 1. Data on *Current Ratio* (CR).

Year	Current Assets	Current Debt	CR
	1	3	1/3
2016	1.748.051.270	858.891.270	2,04
2017	3.539.966.990	1.514.205.720	2,34
2018	4.227.835.453	410.158.463	10,31
2019	5.047.726.477	542.181.024	9,31
2020	6.029.610.532	704.174.055	8,56
2021	6.149.610.532	824.174.055	7,46

Source: Author's Processed Data, 2022

2) *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER)
The *Debt to Equity Ratio* is a ratio used to evaluate the relationship between debt and equity. To calculate this ratio, a comparison is made between all debts, including current debt, and all equity.

$$DER = \frac{Total\ Hutang}{Total\ Modal}$$

Table 2. Data on *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER).

Year	Total Debt	Total Capital	DER
	4	5	4/3
2016	858.891.270	2.858.891.270	0,87
2017	2.373.096.990	4.373.096.990	0,89
2018	2.783.255.453	4.783.255.453	0,98
2019	3.325.436.477	5.325.436.477	0,88
2020	4.029.610.532	6.029.610.532	0.96
2021	4.149.610.532	6.149.610.532	0.96

Source: Author's Processed Data Source, 2022

3) *Total Asset Turnover* (TATO)
The asset turnover ratio evaluates the efficiency with which funds contained in fixed assets such as tool factories are used to create sales, or how many net sales rupiahs are generated for each rupiah invested in assets.

Table 3. Data on *Total Assets Turnover* (TATO).

Year	Total Assets	Sales	TATTOO
	2	7	7/2
2016	2.858.891.270	8.517.187.584	2,98
2017	4.373.096.990	7.097.656.320	1,62
2018	4.783.255.453	5.914.713.600	1,24
2019	5.325.436.477	4.928.928.000	0,93
2020	6.029.610.532	4.575.448.000	0,76
2021	6.149.610.532	4.725.448.000	0,77

Source: Author's Processed Data, 2022

4) *Return on Equity* (ROE)

It is a type of profitability ratio that measures a company's potential to generate a profit using its existing total capital and excluding capital costs (costs used to fund assets) from the study.

$$ROE = \frac{Laba\ bersih}{Total\ Modal} x100$$

Table 4. *Return on Equity* Ratio (ROE).

Year	Net Profit	Total Capital	ROE
	7	5	7/5*100
2016	5.965.680.854	2.858.891.270	694,58
2017	3.780.684.040	4.373.096.990	159,31
2018	2.149.862.314	4.783.255.453	77,24
2019	642.698.801	5.325.436.477	19,33
2020	-195.750.108	6.029.610.532	-4,86
2021	749.889.988	6.149.610.532	18,07

Source: Author's Processed Data, 2022

3.2 Descriptive Statistics

Table 5. Descriptive Statistical Test Results.

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
CR	6	2.04	10.31	6.6700	3.59447
TATTOO	6	0.76	2.98	1.3833	0.84807
DER	6	0.30	0.67	0.5633	0.13866
ROE	6	-4.86	694.58	160.6117	268.22909
Profit	6	-195750108.00	5965680854.00	2182177648.1667	2321514460.43278
Valid N (listwise)	6				

Source: SPSS version 25 (Author Processed Data, 2022)

From the descriptive statistical analysis test findings presented in Table 5: The minimal value of profit planning is -195750108.00, hence the minimum value of profit planning in this study is -195750108. The highest value of profit planning is 5965680854, hence the minimum value of profit planning in this study is also 5965680854. The mean value of profit planning is 2182177648.1, hence the mean value of profit planning in this study is 2182177648. The standard deviation for profit planning is 2321514460.4, hence

the standard deviation limit for profit planning in this study is 2321514460.4.

CR has a minimum value of 2.04, hence its minimum value in this study is also 2.04. The maximum CR value is 10.31, hence the minimum CR value in this study is also 10.31. The average value of CR is 6,6700, hence the average value of CR in this study is also 6,6700. The standard deviation of CR is 3,594, hence the standard deviation of CR in this study is also 3,594.

TATO has a minimum value of 0.76, hence the company's lowest tattoo value estimate from this study is 0.76. TATO has a maximum value of 2.98, so the company's maximum TATO value acquired from this study is also 2.98. The mean value of TATO is 1.3833, so the average value of TATO obtained by the company in this study is also 1.3833. TATO has a standard deviation of 0.84807, hence the company's maximum value limit for TATO based on this study is 0.84807

The minimum DER value is 0.30, hence the lowest DER value in this study is also 0.30. The greatest DER value is 0.67, hence the minimum DER value in this study is also 0.67. The average value of DER is 0.5633, hence the average value of DER in this study is 0.5633. The standard deviation of DER is 0.13866, hence the standard deviation limit for DER in this study is 0.13866.

ROE has a minimum value of -4.86, hence the minimum value of ROE in this study is also -4.86. ROE has a maximum value of 694.58, hence the minimum value of ROE in this study is also 694.58. The average ROE value is 160.61, hence the average ROE value in this study is 160.61. The standard deviation of ROE is 268.22, hence the standard deviation limit of ROE values in this study is also 268.22.

### 3.3   Examining Klasik's Assumptions

1)   Normality Test

Table 6. Normality Test Results.
Kolmogorov-Smirnov

		CR	TATTOO	DER	ROE	Profit
N		6	6	6	6	6
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	1.2540	0.7000	0.9120	14.0380	7650.0000
	Std. Deviation	0.09127	0.03000	0.04658	1.34347	988.21177
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0.196	0,300	0.282	0.163	0,320
	Positive	0.161	0,300	0.282	0.162	0,255
	Negative	-0.196	-0.169	-0.184	-0.163	-0.320
Statistical Test		0.196	0,300	0.282	0.163	0,320
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		0.200[c,d]	0.161[c]	0.200[c,d]	0.200[c,d]	0.105[c]

Test distribution is Normal
Source: SPSS version 25 (Author Processed Data, 2022)

Based on Table 6, this study's normality test was conducted using Tabel *Kolmogorov-Smirnov*; if Asym. The T's sig is greater than 0. 05, the data are considered regularly distributed. According to the results of the data processing, the study's data are normally distributed. A data set is considered to be normally distributed if it has a kolmogorov Asym test value. Significantly larger than 0.05.

Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual
Dependent Variable: Y
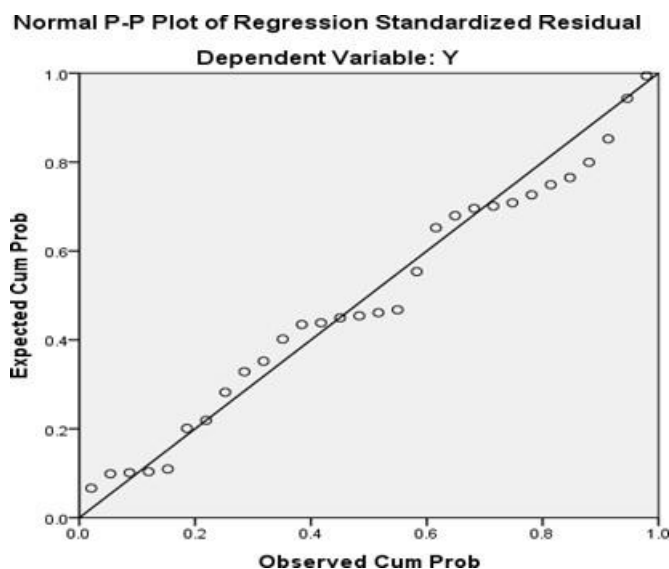
Fig. 1. Test of PP PLOT Normality.
Source: SPSS version 25 (Author Processed Data, 2022)

If the data deviates significantly from the diagonal line and/or does not follow the direction of the diagonal line, or if the histogram does not exhibit a normal distribution pattern, then the regression model does not satisfy the normalitas assumption. According to the results of the data processing, the study's data are normally distributed. On a P-Plot graph, data is considered to be regularly distributed when the points follow a diagonal line.

2) Test of Multicollinearity

Table 7. Results of Multicholinearity Tests.

Type	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)		
X1	0.408	2.451
X2	0.538	1.860
X3	0.649	1.540
X4	0.403	2.482

Source: SPSS version 25 (Author Processed Data, 2022)

After SPSS processing, Table 7 reveals that the tolerance value of each variable is less than the VIF value 10. This demonstrates that the VIF value of each variable is devoid of multicholinearity.

3) Test of Autocorrelation

Table 8. Test for Autocorrelation Results.

Type	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	0.973ᵃ	0.947	0.936	796.97312	1,874

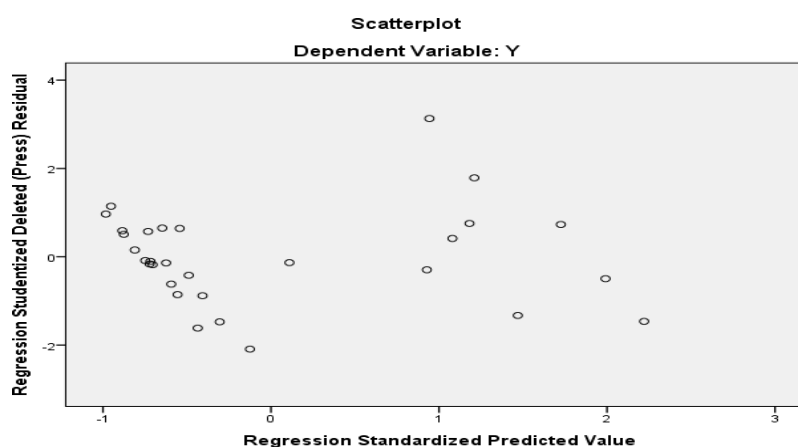Source: SPSS version 25 (Author Processed Data, 2022)

According to Table 8, the statistical value of D-W is 1,874. This number meets the following requirements outlined by [10]:

Whenever 1.65 DW 2.35, there is no autocorrelation.
If 1.21 DW 1.65 or 2.35 DW 2.79, then the conclusion cannot be made.
If DW is less than 1.21 or greater than 2.79, then there is an autocorrelation.

4) Test for Heteroskedasticity

Fig. 2. Test of PP PLOT Normality.
Source: SPSS version 25 (Author Processed Data, 2022)

The scatter image of the plot reveals that the point spreads upwards and below the 0 axis on the Y axis, indicating that heteroskedasity was not present in the data of this study.

3.4 Analysis of Multiple Linear Regression

Table 9. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Tests.

Type	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1538.024	1058.054		1.454	0.159
X1	869.012	242.864	0.263	3.578	0.000
X2	871.722	792.319	0.071	3.100	0.000
X3	251.878	267.765	0.055	2.941	0.000
X4	86.342	23.365	0.274	3.695	0.000

Source: SPSS version 25 (Author Processed Data, 2022)

Based on the results of Table 9, the multiple linear regression model equations are as follows:

PL = 1538.024 + 869.012X1 + 871.722X2 + 251.878 X3+86.342X4+e
1) 1538,024 shows that the profit planning value is 1538,024 if the Profit Planning variable is equal to zero (0).
2) The value of 869,012 implies that the AK value will grow by 869,012 if the CR variable is increased by 100.
3) The value of 871,722 implies that the profit planning value will grow by 871,722 if the TATO variable is increased by 100.
4) The value of 251,878 implies that the profit planning value will grow by 251,878 if the DER variable is increased by 100.
5) The value of 86,342 implies that the profit planning value will grow by 86,342 if the ROE variable is increased by 100.

3.5 Validating Hypotheses
1) T test

Table 10. Test Results t.

| Type | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1538.024	1058.054		1.454	0.159
X1	869.012	242.864	0.263	3.578	0.000
X2	871.722	792.319	0.071	3.100	0.000
X3	251.878	267.765	0.055	2.941	0.000
X4	86.342	23.365	0.274	3.695	0.000

Source: SPSS version 25 (Author Processed Data, 2022)

This study received a CR significance value of 0.000 based on the t sig test (Sig 0.000 0.05) and tcounted > ttable (3.578 > 2.048), thereby rejecting the null hypothesis H0. Therefore, CR has a positive and substantial effect on profit planning.

NDER significance based on the t test was attained by 0.000 (Sig 0.000 0.05) tcount > ttable (3,100 > 2.04) withn, hence rejecting the null hypothesis H0. Therefore, DER has a positive and substantial impact on profit planning.

The Nilai significance of TATO based on the t-test resulted in 0.000 (Sig 0.000 0.05) tcount > ttable (2,941 > 2.04), hence H0 was rejected. The conclusion is therefore that TATO has a favorable and considerable effect on profit planning.

The theoroe significance value based on the t test was 0.000 (Sig 0.000 0.05) tcount > ttable (3,695 > 2.04), hence the null hypothesis H0 was rejected. Therefore, the conclusion is that ROE has a major impact on profit planning.

2) Test F

Table 11. F Test Results.

Anova

Type	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	271902299.537	6	54380459.907	85.616	0,000b
Residual	15243987.835	0	635166.160		
Total	287146287.367	6			

Dependent Variable: Y
Predictors: (Constant), X5, X1, X3, X2, X4
Source: SPSS version 25 (Author Processed Data, 2022)

On the basis of Table 11, a significant value of 0.000 is achieved (Sig. 0.000 0.05) and Fcounts > Fof the table (85,616 > 1.69), so H1 is acceptable. In conclusion, CR, TATO, DER, and ROE have a major impact on profit planning.

3) Coefficient of Determination (R2)

Table 12. Resulting Coefficient of Determination (R2).

Type	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	0.973[a]	0.947	0.936	796.97312	1,874

Source: SPSS version 25 (Author Processed Data, 2022)

Table 12 reveals that 0.947 indicates that the variables CR, TATO, DER, and ROE equal 94. The remaining 7% of k influences profit planning variables, while the remaining 5.3% is influenced by factors or variables outside the scope of this study. Because researchers chose non-random samples (e.g., intentional or unintentional sampling), the individual being studied is referred to as the subject or participant, not the sample. In this instance, we can utilize R2 because it is not intended to generalize to the entire population.

4. Discussion

4.1 The Impact of CR on Laba Scheduling

The significance value of the *Current Ratio* (CR) based on the t sig test was 0.000 (Sig 0.00 0.05) and $t_{counted} > t_{table}$ (3,578 > 2.048), hence the null hypothesis H0 was rejected. The conclusion is that CR has a considerable and partial effect on profit planning. *Current Ratio* (CR) has a positive effect on profit planning, indicating that if the *current ratio* (CR) value in a given period grows, it will result in an increase in the value of profit planning, hence enticing investors to invest in the company. The *current ratio* (CR) number that is excessively high has a positive effect on earnings due to idle cash or demonstrates the requirement for adequate working capital; enough working capital will raise the value of profit planning. [4].

The greater the (CR), the greater the capital structure's utilization of profits for profit planning. The larger *Current Ratio* (CR) reflects the company's relatively high profits as a result of improving profit planning. Variable *Current Ratio* (CR), significantly influence on profit planning.

4.2 The Implications of DER for Laba Planning

From the findings of this investigation, the significant value of DER based on the t test was determined to be 0.000 (Sig 0.000 0.05) $t_{count} > t_{table}$ (3,100 > 2.04), thereby rejecting the null hypothesis H0. Theconclusion is that there is a partial and major influence of DER on profit planning. A high level of *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER) indicates that the composition of total debt (short-term debt and long-term debt) is greater when compared to total own capital, thus causing profit planning to decrease, and vice versa if the value of DER indicates that the capital composition is greater than the debt will affect the improvement of profit planning [11].

The variable DER, considerably affect on profit planning. This will have an effect on the company's external obligations (creditors). The utilization of funds from outside sources can have two effects: 1) a positive impact by strengthening management discipline in fund management, and 2) a negative impact by increasing agency costs and information asymmetry issues.

4.3 The Effect of TATO on Planning Laba

Based on the results of this study, the significance value of TATO was 0.000 (Sig 0.000 0.05), $t_{count} > t_{table}$ (2,941 > 2.04), and H0 was therefore rejected. The conclusion is that TATO has a significant and partial effect on profit planning. The higher the *Total Asset Turnover*, the greater the profit, and consequently, the more extensive the profit planning [12]. Conversely, the lower the *Total Asset Turnover* of a corporation, the lesser the ability of the organization to be able to create a profit so that profit planning lowers.

Total Asset Turnover has an impact on profit planning. Companies whose capital consists mostly of fixed assets will prioritize the fulfillment of their capital from permanent capital, i.e., their own capital, while debt will serve as a supplement. This can be attributed to the existence of a horizontal conservative financial structure rule, which specifies that the quantity of one's own capital must be sufficient to cover fixed capital and other permanent assets.

4.4 Effect of *Return on Equity* on Laba Planning

Based on the findings of this investigation, the roe significance value derived from the t test was 0.000 (Sig 0.000 0.05), $t_{count} > t_{table}$ (3,695 > 2.04), and so H0 was rejected. The result is that ROE has a considerable and partial effect on profit planning. A rising ROE indicates that the company's performance is improving and that shareholders will receive rising dividends, thereby enhancing profit planning [13].

ROE variables have a substantial impact on profit planning. The increased dividends that shareholders will receive have a positive effect on the company since they encourage investors and/or potential investors to invest in the company. With this attraction, it has an impact on potential investors and / or investors to possess more and more firm shares. If demand for the company's shares increases, the company's capital market profit projections tend to climb. The increase in profit planning causes an increase in the share price.

4.5 The Influence of CR, TATO, DER, and ROE on Profit Strategy

The F test yielded a significant value of 0.000 (Sig. 0.000 0.05), and $F_{counted} > F_{of the table}$ (85,616 > 1.69), hence H1 was accepted. Conclusion: CR, TATO, DER, and ROE have a simultaneous and significant impact on profit planning. *Current Ratio*, according to [4] is a comparison between excess cash or other current assets and current debt, i.e., debt that must be paid immediately (not more than one year). A *current ratio* (CR) value that is excessively high has a negative effect on *power earnings* due to *idle cash* or indicates a need for excess working capital; this excess reduces the profit planning value [4].

Researchers frequently employ a *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER) in addition to the *Current Ratio* (CR). The *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER) is one of the leverage ratios that measures the ability of a company's entire assets to secure its whole debt. The greater *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER) indicates that the capital structure of the business makes greater use of debt than equity. The larger *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER) reflects the company's relatively high risk, as a result of which increasing the amount of debt also puts more equity at risk, thereby decreasing the company's profitability [4]. The greater a company's ROE, the more advantageous its asset utilization. With the realization of substantial earnings, investors can anticipate dividend gains [5].

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of the conducted research, the following conclusions can be drawn: The influence of CR on Profit Planning at PT Mina Mulia Perkasa is substantial. TATO has a big influence on Profit Planning on PT Mina Mulia Perkasa. DER has a big impact on PT Mina Mulia Perkasa's Profit Planning. ROE has a substantial impact on PT Mina Mulia Perkasa's Profit Planning. Profit Planning at PT Mina Mulia Perkasa is substantially affected by CR, TATO, DER, and ROE.

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