
FINANCIAL ANALYSIS THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF GREEN GROWTH ECONOMY (GGE) AS A MODERATION VARIABLE AFFECTS THE INCREASE IN GDP / GNP ECONOMIC INCOME IN INDONESIA DURING THE COVID-19 PERIOD TOWARDS THE NEW NORMAL

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Abstract: The study aims to determine whether the company's financial performance through financial ratio analysis and the application of GGE (Green Growth Economy) as a moderation variable affects the increase in GDP / GNP economic income during the Covid-19 period towards the New Normal can be achieved properly. The population in the study was 36 Main Board Companies in the Property and Real-Estate Sub-Sector, a sample of 17 companies with a purpose sampling method. Multiple Correlation Regression Analysis Method with t TEST and F TEST and Classical Assumption Test using SEM Analysis Model (Structure Equation Model) & MRA Test (Moderating Regression Analyze). Based on the Results of the Analysis of Mediation Tests With MRA Regression (Moderating Regression Analyze), Cash Ratio, NPM with a significance value of 0.386 & 0.244 greater than 0.05 Then indirectly through GGE is not able to affect GDP / GNP which means it is rejected. Meanwhile, DER and ROA with a significance value of 0.016 & 0.042 are able to affect GDP / GNP. Likewise, DER & ROE with significance values of 0.002 & 0.007 < 0.05 Then indirectly through GGE is able to affect GDP / GNP. CAR, NPM through GGE with significance values of 0.538, 0.171 > 0.05 Then it is not able to affect GDP/GNP which means it is rejected. While DER & ROA through GGE as a moderation variable with a significance value of 0.029 & 0.016 is indirectly able to affect GDP / GNP. DER, ROE, NPM via GGE as moderation variables with a significance value of 0.038; 0,002; 0.046 < 0.05 Then it can affect GDP/GNP. Sedangkan Cash, DAR, NPM via GGE as moderation variables with significance values 0.196;0.193; 0.535 > 0.05 Then it is not able to affect GNP/GDP which means it is rejected.

Keywords: Financial Analysis of Liquidity; Solvency; Profitability; & Rentability and GGE (Green Growth Economy) Analysis; GNP/GDP Analysis; With Multiple Correlation Regression Analysis; SEM Model & MRA Test Results Analysis (Moderating Regression Analyze).

INTRODUCTION

During the current Covid-19 Pandemic, since March 2019, it has greatly impacted the Indonesian economy, especially felt by the lower middle class of the economy which must be supported by the economy of companies that have TBK. They The Industrial Company Workers were hit hardest by the impact but had to continue to persevere to sustain their lives and the sustainability of their businesses. Culinary Merchants continue to try in various ways and their efforts to continue trading with different methods, including being shown by their efforts to follow the BUSINESS TREND TOWARDS NEW NORMALE which is the trick, namely by planning various forms of business that are still selling well in their business including: participating in marketing through online business, grab, go food, E-Commerce, E-Budgetting and the like.

Under the leadership of Mr. President Joko Widodo, the real estate property and building construction sector is one of the sectors in Indonesia that has great potential as a place to invest. Because in 2019, the infrastructure expenditure budget reached up to Rp 420 trillion. This figure increased by 157% from 2014 which was only 163 trillion. Such a large fund the government has succeeded in carrying out various kinds of infrastructure development for its people. Such as: (1) dams, (2) irrigation, (3) embung, (4) national roads, (5) toll roads, (6) bridges, (7) suspension bridges, (8) drinking water supply systems, (9) sanitation & waste, (10) housing, (11) flats, (12) special houses, and (13) self-help

houses. At this time, the government continues to strive to encourage national economic growth, one of which is through the acceleration of unfinished infrastructure development. The acceleration of infrastructure development is meant to be the progress of the country. Infrastructure plays an important role in increasing economic growth, as higher economic growth is found in areas with sufficient infrastructure availability (www.cnbindonesia.com) in access 24 August 2020).

The results of this analysis also provide an overview as well as can be used to determine the direction and goals of the company. This means that financial statements can be a reference in decision making and matters that are considered important for management. Financial analysis tools commonly used are financial ratios such as: liquidity ratios (Ningsih, 2017) solvency ratio (Salim, 2016), profitability ratio (Nurfinda, 2014), activity ratio (Novitasari, 2020) gross profit analysis and other ratios. (Cashmere, 2019: 5). There are several ratios that are seen as affecting stock returns that are important to consider before making an investment transaction, namely: liquidity ratio, solvency ratio, activity ratio and profitability ratio. According to Prastowo (2015: 73) the company's liquidity describes the company's ability to fulfill its short-term obligations to short-term creditors, namely to measure this ability, usually used working capital ratio figures, namely: curret ratio, acidtest ratio, quick ratio, account receivable turnover. According to Herry (2017: 312) the profitability ratio is a ratio

used to measure the company's ability to generate profit from normal business activities and also aims to measure the level of management effectiveness in carrying out company operations. Measurement of the profitability ratio can be carried out by comparing between the various components present in the income statement or balance sheet. In this study, liquidity will be measured by Cash Ratio & Current Asset Ratio (CAR), Solvency measured by DAR (Debt To Asset Ratio) & Debt To Equity Ratio (DER), Activity measured by TATO (Total asset turn over). And profitability will be measured by ROE (Return On Equity), NPM (Net Profit Margin). Companies that have few investment opportunities will tend to reduce dividends, but with a high level of assets and investor funds, the company will tend to increase dividends due to the availability of more funds. The larger the level of company size, the greater the possibility of dividend payments. If it is associated with an increase in GDP / GNP, the greater the income earned by a company with a large size, the dividend continues to increase so that the higher shareholder confidence will affect the investors of its shareholders to increase funds to be invested in the company concerned, the management becomes optimistic that the company's prospects are good in the future. Thus, it will increase the income that contributes to the higher GNP/GDP.

From the Background Description of

the Research, the Researcher took the Research Title: "Financial Ratio Analysis through the Application of Green Growth Economy (GGE) Its Effect on Increasing GDP/GNP Economic Income in Indonesia MasaCovid-19 Towards New Normal (Empirical Study on Property & Real Estate Sub-Sector Companies Whose Shares Are Listed on the Main Board of the Indonesia Stock Exchange) 2019 to 2021. From this title, it contains meaning: How to recover the economy by increasing GDP / GNP to towards the Green Growth Economy of Companies - Property and Real Estate Sub-Sector on the IDX whose shares are listed on the Main Stock List (36), Development Stocks (27) And Accelerated Stocks (0) Observation Period 2019 to 2021. This study aims to find out whether the Financial Ratio of Liquidity Cash Ratio, CAR Moderated by GGE (Green Growth Economy) Affects the Increase in GDP / GNP ?, so that it can be used as a reference for improvement and better decision making of managers & management in the future. Research Benefits The results of the analysis are expected to make a positive contribution to the Company and the Wider Community in order to overcome the Impact of COVID-19 Prevention, Especially Improving Income so that the Results can be used as Additions and Payments for Health Costs for Employee Leaders and the user community at least help in the financial sector for purchasing prevention tools COVID-19 Towards a New Normale.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research includes quantitative research type research by conducting Hypothesis Test. The type of data used in this study is secondary data, by looking at the ICMD (Indonesian Market Directory) of

Companies Listed on the IDX (Indonesia Stock Exchange) during the period 2019 to 2021 whose shares are listed on the Main Board, which is contained on the official IDX website, namely www.idx.co.id.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Description of the object of study.

The object of this study uses a sample of Companies Listed on the IDX whose Shares are listed on the Main Board, Development and acceleration of the Property & Real Estate Sub-Sector for the 2019 – 2021 Period. Of all the samples found, not all were sampled in the study. This means that the sample found was 20 companies used in this study only 17 companies, because there were 3 companies that did not fully report Financial Statements with Annual reports. So the sample used is Financial & Company Data which has complete Data on Financial Statements in IDR and has an Annual Report from 2019 to 2021. In total the companies studied there were 17 companies that met all the research requirements related to the variables GDP/GNP, GGE, Liquidity, Solvency, Profitability, Rentability & Activity. Some samples were aborted because they did not meet the established criteria and incomplete data so that the number of data from 2019-2021 was 51 data.

b. Data Analysis.

Results of Mediation Test With MRA (Moderating Regression Analyze) (1)

Effect of Cash Ratio (X1) on GDP (Y) through GGE (Z) as a mediation variable. The mra's regression count t value X1Z of -0.463 is greater than that of -2.010 (-0.463 > -2.010) with a significant value of 0.646 above 0.05. It is concluded indirectly that the Cash Ratio (X1) through GGE (Z) is not capable of affecting GDP (Y) which means it is rejected. (2) Effect of DAR (X2) on GDP (Y) via GGE (Z) as a mediation variable The value of t regression calculation of MRA X2Z of -1.016 is greater than that of t table of -2.010 (-1.016 > -2.010) with a significant value of 0.316 above 0.05. It is inferred indirectly DAR (X2) through GGE (Z) is not capable of affecting GDP (Y) which means it is accepted. (3) Effect of ROE (X3) on GDP (Y) via GGE (Z) as a mediation variable The mra's regression t value of X3Z of -3,391 is smaller than that of -2,010 (-3,391 < -2,010) with a significant value of 0.002 below 0.05. It is concluded that indirectly ROA (X3) through GGE (Z) is able to affect GDP (Y) which means it is accepted. (4) Effect of NPM (X4) on GDP (Y) via GGE (Z) as a mediation variable The value of the MRA X4Z regression calculation t of 1.209 is smaller than that of the table t of 2.010 (1.209 < 2.010) with a significant value of

0.234 above 0.05. It is concluded indirectly that NPM (X4) through GGE (Z) is not capable of influencing GDP (Y) which means it is rejected. Effect of Cash

Ratio, DAR, ROA, NPM on GDP/GNP with GEE as a moderation variable. Results of mediation test with MRA regression.

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	7.284	3.626		2.009	.051
	Cash Ratio	.020	.025	1.625	.808	.424
	DAR	.113	.077	2.469	1.470	.149
	ROA	1.005	.446	5.400	2.253	.030
	NPM	-.003	.026	-.306	-.122	.903
	GGE	.156	.192	.206	.813	.421
	X1Z	-.001	.001	-1.514	-.750	.458
	X2Z	-.004	.004	-1.863	-1.086	.284
	X3Z	-.049	.024	-5.097	-2.082	.044
	X4Z	.000	.001	.408	.162	.872

a. Dependent Variable: GDP

(Source: Primary data processed, 2022)

- (1) Effect of Cash Ratio (X1) to GDP (Y) through GGE (Z) as a mediation variable. The mra's regression count t value X1Z of -0.750 is greater than that of the table t of -2.010 (-0.750 > -2.010) with a significant value of 0.458 above 0.05. It is concluded indirectly that the Cash Ratio (X1) through GGE (Z) is not capable of affecting GDP (Y) which means it is rejected. (2) Effect of DAR (X2) on GDP (Y) via GGE (Z) as a mediation variable. The mra's regression calculation t value X2Z of -1.086 is greater than that of the table t of -2.010 (-1.086 > -2.010) with a significant value of 0.284 above 0.05. It is inferred indirectly DAR (X2) via GGE (Z) is not capable of influencing GDP (Y) which means it is rejected. (2) Effect of ROA (X3) on GDP (Y) via GGE (Z) as a mediation

variable The value of t regression calculation of MRA X3Z of -2.082 is smaller than that of t table of -2.010 (-2.082 < -2.010) with a significant value of 0.044 below 0.05. It is concluded that indirectly ROA (X3) through GGE (Z) is able to affect GDP (Y) which means it is accepted. (3) Effect of NPM (X4) on GDP (Y) via GGE (Z) as a mediation variable The value of t regression calculation of MRA X4Z of 0.162 is smaller than that of t table of 2.010 (0.162 < 2.010) with a significant value of 0.872 above 0.05. It is concluded indirectly that NPM (X4) through GGE (Z) is not capable of influencing GDP (Y) which means it is rejected.

Effect of CAR, DAR, ROE, NPM On GDP/GNP With GGE As a moderation variable. MRA Regression Mediation Test Results

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	7.214	3.104		2.324	.025
	CAR	.002	.004	1.244	.572	.570
	DER	.058	.023	5.185	2.480	.017
	ROA	1.191	.460	6.861	2.592	.013
	NPM	-.037	.027	-3.879	-1.394	.171
	GGE	.199	.164	.280	1.210	.233
	X1Z	.000	.000	-1.345	-.621	.538
	X2Z	-.003	.001	-4.785	-2.260	.029
	X3Z	-.061	.024	-6.756	-2.510	.016
	X4Z	.002	.001	3.907	1.394	.171

a. Dependent Variable: GNP

(Source: Primary data processed, 2022)

(1) Effect of CAR (X1) on GNP (Y) via GGE (Z) as a mediation variable

The mra's X1Z regression count t value of -0.621 is greater than that of -2.010 (-0.621 > -2.010) with a significant value of 0.538 above 0.05. It is inferred indirectly that CAR (X1) through GGE (Z) is not capable of affecting GNP (Y) which means it is rejected.

(2) Effect of DER (X2) on GNP (Y) via GGE (Z) as a mediation variable

The mra's X2Z regression count t value of -2.260 is smaller than that of -2.010 (-2.260 < -2.010) with a significant value of 0.029 below 0.05. It is inferred indirectly that DER (X2) through GGE (Z) is capable of influencing GNP (Y) which means it is accepted. (3) Effect of ROA (X3) on GNP (Y) via GGE (Z) as a mediation variable. The

mra's X3Z regression count t value of -2.510 is smaller than that of -2.010 (-2.510 < -2.010) with a significant value of 0.016 below 0.05. It is concluded that indirectly ROA (X3) through GGE (Z) is able to influence GNP (Y) which means it is accepted. (4) Effect of NPM (X4) on GNP (Y) via GGE (Z) as a mediation variable The mra's regression count value of X4Z of 1.394 is smaller than that of the table t of 2.010 (1.394 < 2.010) with a significant value of 0.171 above 0.05. It is inferred indirectly that NPM (X4) through GGE (Z) is not capable of influencing GNP (Y) which means it is rejected. **Effect of CAR, DAR, ROA, NPM On GDP. With GGE as a moderation variable.** Results of mediation tests with MRA regression.

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	8.071	3.863		2.089	.043
	CAR	.002	.003	.973	.498	.621
	DAR	.105	.080	2.284	1.307	.199
	ROA	1.117	.446	6.003	2.505	.016
	NPM	-.008	.027	-.809	-.311	.757
	GGE	.124	.206	.164	.605	.549
	X1Z	-9.073E-5	.000	-.989	-.508	.614
	X2Z	-.004	.004	-1.723	-.963	.341
	X3Z	-.055	.023	-5.714	-2.344	.024
	X4Z	.001	.001	.916	.349	.729

a. Dependent Variable: GDP

(Source: Primary data processed, 2022)

- (1) Effect of CAR (X1) on GDP (Y) via GGE (Z) as a mediation variable

The mra's regression count t value X1Z of -0.508 is greater than that of table t of -2.010 (-0.508 > -2.010) with a significant value of 0.614 above 0.05. It is inferred indirectly that CAR (X1) through GGE (Z) is not capable of affecting GDP (Y) which means it is rejected. (2) Effect of DAR (X2) on GDP (Y) via GGE (Z) as a mediation variable. The mra's regression calculation t value X2Z of -0.963 is greater than that of table t of -2.010 (-0.963 > -2.010) with a significant value of 0.341 above 0.05. It is inferred indirectly DAR (X2) via GGE (Z) is not capable of influencing GDP (Y) which means it is rejected. (3) Effect of ROA (X3) on GDP (Y) via GGE (Z) as a mediation variable. The mra's X3Z regression count t value of -2.344 is smaller than that of -2.010 (-2.344 < -2.010) with a significant value of 0.024 below 0.05. It is concluded that indirectly ROA (X3) through GGE (Z) is able to affect GDP (Y) which means it is accepted. (4) Effect of NPM (X4) on GDP (Y) via GGE (Z) as a mediation variable The mra's mra X4Z regression value of 0.349

is smaller than that of the table t of 2.010 (0.349 > 2.010) with a significant value of 0.729 above 0.05. It is concluded indirectly that NPM (X4) through GGE (Z) is not capable of influencing GDP (Y) which means it is rejected. Test Results With Variable Y2 namely GNP (Gross National Product). Effect of Cash Ratio (X1), DER (X2), ROA (X3), NPM (X4) on GNP (Y) via GGE (Z) as mediation variables. The results of the mediation test with MRA regression: (1) Effect of Cash Ratio (X1) on GNP (Y) via GGE (Z) as a mediation variable The value of t calculate MRA regression X1Z of -0.877 is greater than that of t table of -2.010 (-0.877 > -2.010) with a significant value of 0.386 above 0.05. It is concluded indirectly that the Cash Ratio (X1) through GGE (Z) is not capable of affecting GNP (Y) which means it is rejected. (2) Effect of DER (X2) on GNP (Y) via GGE (Z) as a mediation variable The value of t regression calculation of MRA X2Z of -2.525 is smaller than that of t table of -2.010 (-2.525 < -2.010) with a significant value of 0.016 below 0.05. It is inferred indirectly that DER (X2) through GGE (Z) is capable of influencing GNP (Y) which

means it is accepted. (3) Effect of ROA (X3) on GNP (Y) via GGE (Z) as a mediation variable The value of t regression calculation of MRA X3Z of -2.097 is smaller than that of t table of -2.010 (-2.097 < -2.010) with a significant value of 0.042 below 0.05. It is concluded that indirectly ROA (X3) through GGE (Z) is able to influence GNP (Y) which means it is

accepted. (4) Effect of NPM (X4) on GNP (Y) via GGE (Z) as a mediation variable The value of t regression calculation of MRA X4Z of 1.183 is smaller than that of t table of 2.010 (1.183 < 2.010) with a significant value of 0.244 above 0.05. It is inferred indirectly that NPM (X4) through GGE (Z) is not capable of influencing GNP (Y) which means it is rejected.

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