

ABSTRAK

Pandemi Covid-19 yang terjadi di awal tahun 2020 memberikan dampak baik terhadap profitabilitas perusahaan maupun kinerja pengelolaan *working capital* perusahaan. Industri manufaktur menjadi salah satu industri yang mengalami dampak cukup besar dari terjadinya Covid-19 di Indonesia. Penelitian ini melihat dampak terjadinya Pandemi Covid-19 terhadap kinerja *working capital* perusahaan baik dari sisi piutang melalui *days of sales outstanding (DSO)*, dari sisi persediaan melalui *days of inventory outstanding (DIO)* serta dari sisi utang dan akrual melalui *days of payable outstanding (DPO)*. Penulis menggunakan uji t berpasangan untuk melihat ada atau tidaknya perbedaan antara kinerja *working capital* perusahaan sebelum dengan selama terjadinya pandemi Covid-19. Dari hasil penelitian ini ditemukan bahwa terjadi kenaikan *DSO* yang signifikan pada sub-industri tekstil, rokok dan ban. Selain itu dari perspektif *DIO* terjadi kenaikan signifikan pada sub-industri makanan olahan, tekstil, dan sub-industri pakaian, aksesoris & tas. Untuk *DPO* kenaikan signifikan terjadi pada sub-industri ikan, daging & produk unggas serta sub-industri tekstil.

Kata kunci: *working capital*, Covid-19

ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic that occurred in early 2020 had an impact on both the company's profitability and the company's working capital management performance. The manufacturing industry is one of the industries that has experienced a significant impact from the occurrence of Covid-19 in Indonesia. This study looks at the impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the performance of the company's working capital both in terms of receivables through days of sales outstanding (DSO), from the inventory side through days of inventory outstanding (DIO) and in terms of trade payable and accruals through days of payable outstanding (DPO). The author uses a paired t test to see whether there is a difference between the company's working capital performance before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. From the results of this study, it was found that there was a significant increase in DSO in the textile, tobacco, and tire sub-industry. In addition, from the DIO perspective, there was a significant increase in the processed food, textile, and clothing, accessories & bags sub-industry. For DPO, significant increases occurred in the fish, meat & poultry products sub-industry and the textile sub-industry.

Keywords: working capital, Covid-19