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The Effect of Net Trade Cycle, Firm Size, and Networking Capital on Profitability with Cash Holdings as Intervening Variables in Cement Companies in Indonesia

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Abstract---This study aims to examine a model that hypothesizes that the net trade cycle, company size, and net working capital of cement companies in Indonesia impact achieving a return on assets as a proxy for profitability through the company's cash holdings. The sample consists of 45 cement producers in Indonesia that have produced commercially before 2011 and regularly publish company annual reports. The results of the path analysis confirm that the net trade cycle, firm size, and networking capital do not affect the return on assets as a proxy for profitability. Likewise, statistically, it still shows the same results after being mediated with cash holdings. Moreover, found the effect of cash holdings on ROA. These findings can provide a starting point for further research to find a more appropriate formula to increase profitability, especially for companies in the cement sector in Indonesia, where utilization rates tend to be low, and market conditions are becoming very competitive.

Keywords---cash holdings, cement, company size, net trade cycle, net working capital, return assets

Introduction

The growth of the production capacity of the cement industry in Indonesia has been relatively rapid in the last ten years. The expansion of production capacity carried out by each cement company in Indonesia simultaneously increases the domestic cement production capacity. Each cement company carries out a production process optimization strategy that can increase the installed capacity of its existing plant by up to 20% more. In addition, during this period, cement companies invested in adding production units or building new factories (Kawakibi & Hadiwidjojo, 2019). Investors' interest in constructing a new cement factory may be based on the trend of increasing domestic cement consumption, which is relatively rapid, reaching 13% in 2009. Data from the Ministry of Industry shows that domestic cement consumption growth in 2011 reached 17.7% from the previous year's consumption. In addition, government policies are relatively encouraging and open vast opportunities for investors to invest in the

country. By the mid-2010, Indonesia's cement industry had experienced excess capacity due to the company's investment in expanding production to take advantage of increasing demand. Furthermore, the government ordered cement SOEs to expand production outside Java to support regional development despite excess capacity at the national level (Kim, 2019).

This has encouraged cement companies, both old players and new players, to build new factories in Indonesia. With many new players in the national cement industry, market competition is increasingly competitive. Although several big players still dominate the market share, new players have controlled around 5% of their leading market share after their production capacity was fulfilled in 2014-2015 (Prabowo & Rusdiansyah, 2018). Moreover, after the new factories start commercial, the oversupply phase tends to start. The national installed capacity is greater than the national demand, which led to a price war and factory utilization, which was relatively below 70%. The trend of ROA starting from 2012 is relatively declining. This phenomenon is followed by the cash holding of cement companies showing a downward trend since 2013. On the other hand, the size of cement companies has increased relatively because of investments that add value to assets. Meanwhile, working capital fluctuated. Subiyanto (2020), argues, although the company continues to lead the market on a large scale, the maximum performance achieved in 2013 is difficult to recover (Dongxue et al., 1997; Shiqun et al., 1999).

Research Methods

The population of this study Campbell (2014); Heale & Twycross (2015); Qu & Dumay (2011); Burawoy (2009) is cement companies operating in Indonesia. The research period covers the years 2012 to 2020. The research sample consisted of 5 selected companies that met the following criteria: (1) As a cement producer and operating commercially before 2011; (2) Regularly publish audited financial report data. The sample of this study resulted in forty-five (45) observations. Secondary data is obtained from annual reports that have been audited in the years concerned (Begley & Boyd, 1987; Lepetit & Strobel, 2013). The independent variable of this research is the net trade cycle indicator, company size, and the primary dependent variable is the profitability indicator. Like Niresh et al. (2014), has been carried out, total assets and total sales have been used as indicators of company size, while the ratio of net income and return on assets have been used to measure company profitability in this study.

Table 1
Variable measurements

Variable	Formula
Return on Assets (ROA)	$\frac{\text{Net Earnings}}{\text{Total Assets}}$
Net Trade Cycle (NTC)	$\left(\frac{\text{Piutang}}{\text{Sales} \times 365}\right) + \left(\frac{\text{Inventory}}{\text{COGS} \times 365}\right) - \left(\frac{\text{Utang}}{\text{COGS} \times 365}\right)$
Firm Size (SZ)	$\text{Ln}(\text{Total Assets})$
Net Working Capital	$\frac{(\text{Current Assets} - \text{Cash \& Equivalent}) - \text{Current Liabilities}}{\text{Total Assets}}$
Cash Holdings	$\frac{\text{Cach \& Equivalent}}{(\text{Total Assets} - \text{Cash \& Equivalent})}$

IBM SPSS Statistics software version 25 was used to perform descriptive and correlation analysis.

Results and Discussion

Path analysis was conducted to explore the effect of *the net trade cycle, firm size, and networking capital on return on assets* through *cash holdings*. Without mediation, the direct effect between NTC and ROA showed an insignificant negative relationship of 0.35 ($p > 0.05$) with (95% confidence interval -0.126 ~ 0.46). Then H_1 must be rejected. This result agrees with Nijam (2016); Yilmaz & Acar (2019) who found an insignificant effect between NTC and ROA. Jakpar et al. (2017) also found that NTC hurt ROA in 164 manufacturing companies in Malaysia. The direct effect between SZ and ROA showed an insignificant negative relationship of 0.62 ($P > 0.05$) with (95% confidence interval -2.47 ~ 1.49), then H_2 should be accepted. Similar to the research results by Tawfeeq et al. (2018) in 65 selected companies in Jordan, a significant adverse effect was found between SZ and ROA. Meanwhile, the direct effect between NWC and ROA showed an insignificant positive relationship of 0.159 ($p > 0.05$) with (95% confidence interval -9.03 ~ 53.33). Then H_3 should be rejected (Han & Qiu, 2007; Opler et al., 1999).

Similarly to the direct effect between the NTC and CH shows the relationship positively insignificant 0.283 ($p > 0.05$) with (95% confidence interval -0.003 ~ 0.011), then H_4 must be rejected. Agreeing with Bayyurt & Nizaeva

(2016), their research in Turkey found an insignificant relationship between NTC and CH. The direct effect between SZ and CH showed an insignificant negative relationship 0.06 ($p > 0.05$) with (95% confidence interval $-0.301 \sim 0.006$). Then H_5 should be rejected. Likewise, the research results from Christian & Fauziah (2017), in several non-financial companies in Indonesia found that SZ hurt CH. At the same time, the direct effect between NWC and CH shows a positive and insignificant relationship of 0.49 ($p > 0.05$) with (95% confidence interval $-1.67 \sim 3.44$, so H_6 must be accepted. These results agree with Ali et al. (2016), research on 30 textile companies in Pakistan. Similarly, the results of the analysis between CH and ROA show a significant positive relationship of 0.028 ($p > 0.005$) with (95% confident interval $0.47 \sim 7.68$), so H_7 can be accepted.

Table 2
Analysis between CH and ROA

Influence	Path Coefficient	Prob.	Description	
NTC \rightarrow ROA	-0.04	0.350	Negative	Not significant
SZ \rightarrow ROA	-0.49	0.620	Negative	Not significant
NWC \rightarrow ROA	22.15	0.159	Positive	Not significant
NTC \rightarrow CH	0.004	0.283	Positive	Not significant
SZ \rightarrow CH	-0.147	0.060	Negative	Not significant
NWC \rightarrow CH	0.884	0.490	Positive	Not significant
CH \rightarrow ROA	4.074	0.028	Positive	Significant

The mediating effect was further investigated using 5000 bootstrap samples with 95% confidence intervals, and the results showed that *cash holdings* did not significantly mediate the relationship between NTC, SZ, NWC, and ROA. The indirect effect of NTC on ROA through CH is 0.0167 and is not significant at a 5% p-value (bootstrapping interval between $-0.0022 \sim 0.0775$). Then H_8 must be rejected (Raffo, 2008; Hommes, 1995). The indirect effect of SZ on ROA through CH is -0.6086 and not significant at a 5% p-value (bootstrapping interval between $-1.0746 \sim 0.8047$), so H_9 is acceptable. Moreover, the indirect effect of NWC on ROA through CH is 3.3933 and not significant at a 5% p-value (bootstrapping interval between $-1.1620 \sim 24.6656$). Then H_{10} can be accepted.

Table 3
Indirect effect of NWC on ROA through CH

Influence	Path Coefficient	Prob.	Description	
NTC \rightarrow CH \rightarrow ROA	0.0167	1.10	Positive	Not significant
SZ \rightarrow CH \rightarrow ROA	-0.6086	-0.137	Negative	Not significant
NWC \rightarrow CH \rightarrow ROA	3.3933	0.606	Positive	Not significant

Conclusion

Empirical evidence based on SPSS shows that the *Net Trade Cycle* has a direct negative and insignificant effect on ROA. Meanwhile, *Firm Size* and *Net Working Capital* have a positive and significant impact on ROA. For the indirect effect, the results of the 5000 bootstrap sample also provide empirical evidence that the *Net Trade Cycle* and *Net Working Capital* have an insignificant positive effect on ROA through *Cash Holdings*. Meanwhile, Firm size has no significant adverse effect on ROA through *cash holdings* (Suryanata et al., 2018; Putra et al., 2020). The study concludes that the level of *cash holdings* cannot mediate the effect of the *net trade cycle*, firm size, and *networking capital* on cement-producing companies' profitability in Indonesia. Likewise, without the mediation of *cash holdings*, the relationship between *net trade cycle*, firm size, and *networking capital* have no significant effect on ROA as a proxy for profitability. Therefore, this study helps us understand how far the effect of fluctuations in *net working capital* and *net trade cycle* and the trend of growth in company size on the ROA level of cement producing companies in Indonesia (Baños-Caballero et al., 2014; Aktas et al., 2015).

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