Analysis of Financial Performance after and Before Debt Restructuring In Mining Sector on the IDX (Indonesia Stock Exchange)

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Abstract
Debt restructuring is an action that has often been used, especially in one of the largest industries in Indonesia, namely mining, to assist companies in resolving problems from their obligations. The exploration and expansion in mining industries require big capital. Raising capital through debt is one of the ways to raise capital other than listing a company through an Initial Public Offering. On the company's financial performance, debt restructuring is likely to have a beneficial impact. Purposive sampling was used to gather the sample for this study, which included 13 mining companies registered on the IDX that underwent debt restructuring between the years of 2015 and 2018. The research was conducted by comparing the company's financial performance 3 years before and after debt restructuring through the calculation of financial ratio analysis: Current Ratio (CR), Debt Ratio (DR), Return on Assets (ROA), Total Assets Turnover (TATO), Time Interest Earned Ratio (TIER), and Economic Value Added (EVA) through the Paired Sample T-Test, and Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test in IBM SPSS Statistics 25 application to see the difference on every ratio that is tested. This study found a difference in financial performance in the ROA and TIER ratios, while there was no difference in the CR, DR, TATO, and EVA ratios.

Keywords: Debt Restructuring; Financial Performance; Financial Ratio Analysis

A. Introduction

Exploration and processing of mining materials requires several aspects that will cost a lot of money, considering the location and the expensive equipment needed. One of the company's plans. is to conduct an Initial Public Offering (IPO), which is the simplest way to increase the quantity of funds owned to be allocated to operational activities and developing business possibilities. The business will list on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) by launching an IPO. There are 4 sub-sectors with a total of 57 enterprises inside the mining sector itself. In addition to making the company publicly accessible, companies frequently borrow funds from other parties, typically financial institutions, in order to add capital. However, many companies become unable to repay their obligations due to the company's financial situation. Therefore, company management will plan strategic decisions to restructure debt so that companies can fulfill their obligations.

Although bankruptcy filing is not commonplace, debt and credit cases can be resolved through debt restructuring (postponing debt payment requirements). This has happened since the 1998 economic crisis in Indonesia. The legal basis for insolvency and postponement of debts payment responsibilities or known as PKPU is then based on Law Number 37 of 2004 which amends several provisions of the previously used law. According to Article 22 of Law Number 37 of 2004, one of the means of "peace" offered by offering payment of a portion or the entire debt is the deferral of the obligations of paying the debts. Sjahdeini claims that the debt restructure includes 2022 PKPU peace offers. (Amboro, F.Y.P., 2020).

	Year	Central Jakarta District Court's PKPU Case	Surabaya District Court's PKPU Case	Semarang District Court's PKPU Case
1.	**2018**	193	49	-
2.	**2019**	280	76	55
3.	**2020**	440	98	51
4.	***2021**	331	72	30

*August 2021

Fig. 1 Number of PKPU Cases in the District Court (2018 - August 2021)
Source: https://databoks.katadata.co.id, (2021)

Debt restructuring (Silva & Saito, 2018) can be done by involving the court (in court) or without court involvement (out of the court) (Nurpramana et al., 2022). The debt restructuring process through the court must obtain approval from all creditors for the debt restructuring implementation plan submitted by the company or agency concerned, while if the debt restructuring process does not go through the court, it only needs to seek approval from each creditor.

For businesses in the mining-related sector that are registered on the IDX, debt restructuring is not unusual. One of the primary motivators for mining businesses to restructure debt in order to maintain operations is the volatility of the price of processed mining products. The cost of crude oil on a global scale fluctuates constantly. The average price of crude oil fell from US$ 93.17 per barrel in 2014 to US$ 48.72 per barrel in 2015, and it continued to decline in 2016 to an average price of US$ 43.58 per barrel before rising to US$ 64.90 for each barrel in 2018, the highest price in four years since 2015 (lokadata.beritagar). Other processed mining products such as coal also experience price fluctuations every year, which finally in 2016 the price of coal touched the lowest price since 2009 with a price of US$ 53.2 / ton in January 2016, which is also compared to the price of coal in January 2015 much lower 16.67% (industri.kontan, 2016). The fluctuating price of mining goods causes the company to have ups and downs in its sales and will indirectly have an impact on its finances, particularly when it comes to meeting its obligations.

In order to keep a business running smoothly, the government's role is crucial. Due to Government Regulation number 1 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Mineral and Coal Mining Business Activities. and Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation number 1 of 2014 concerning Increasing Mineral Added Value Through Domestic Mineral Processing & Refining Activities, this occurred to a number of companies in the metal and mineral sub-sector and resulted in some processed mineral products not being recognized as sales. For example, PT Central Omega Resources which in 2015 and 2016 had Rp. 0 sales.

The above causes several companies in the mining sector to have to restructure debt, especially in the 2015 - 2018 period when there were fluctuations in the price of mining products and the issuance of policies from the government regarding processed mineral products. Of the 57 mining sector companies, there were 14 companies that restructured their debt in the 2015 - 2018 period. The success or failure of the decision to restructure debt can be assessed through the company's financial reports because debt restructuring is frequently done to enhance the company's financial fettle. Financial performance can be assessed by calculating financial ratio analysis. Wijaya, C. S. & Rasyid, R., (2022) state that through financial ratio analysis detailed financial performance information can be obtained such as in terms of sales, costs, and production. Financial ratios, ranging from Liquidity Ratios, Profitability Ratios (Rentability), Activity Ratios, Solvency Ratios (Leverage), Growth Ratios to Valuation Ratios.

This research on the effects of liability restructuring on a company's financial performance will be undertaken using a sample of mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange that restructured debt between 2015 and 2018. The study will be based on the circumstances and phenomena mentioned above.The goal of the study was to ascertain whether debt restructuring has an effect on the company's financial performance. This was done by comparing the company's financial performance before and after restructuring debt to see if there was any change.

Agency Theory
This theory explains the contractual relationship between agent and principal. Jensen & Meckling, 1976) stated this theory is a contract in which the owners (principals) hire other people (agents) to carry out tasks on their behalf. This usually entails giving the agent some decision-making authority. Whatever is done by the management must be accountable to the principals (Yuniningsih, Y., 2017).

The decision to restructure debt is initiated by the manager (agent) to seek approval from the principals, in this case shareholders and creditors, because this is done in the interests of the owners (principals). When shareholders and creditors have given approval to the debt restructuring plan proposed by the agent, it means that principals have taken into account that the implementation of debt restructuring will benefit principals (Rudiana & Lintang, 2018).

Corporate Governance

Corporate governance was initiated by the Cadbury Committee (1992), which is defined as a system that controls and directs a company (Mähönen, J., 2019). The application of this theory is based on agency theory, in order to avoid agents (company management) determining decisions for personal interests above the interests of investors which will affect the amount of investment obtained by the company. The existence of corporate governance is intended so that investors / shareholders as principals can have more confidence in the company (agent) in managing wealth and can minimize the occurrence of certain events that have the potential to bring losses to the company (Anwar, M., 2021).

Signalling Theory

Due to the information asymmetry that led to the development of the signal theory, Spencer (1973), in his study "Job Market Signaling," asserts that the owner of the information must provide the recipient of the information with pertinent information hence that it can be used to support decision-making. Signaler and receiver are the two persons involved in this idea. The information provided from the company is very important because it has a role in the investment decisions of third parties who are not related to the company (Damayanti, S., & Pertiwi, T. K., 2021).

Debt restructuring is a company action in which management becomes a signaler who conveys information about debt restructuring to investors or potential investors who are receivers. Information on the decision to carry out debt restructuring is a signal that can provoke a reaction (feedback) from the receiver. After the implementation of debt restructuring, improving financial performance can be a reference that debt restructuring is a good signal. Firm value can be measured through the share price offered in the capital market (Yuningsih, Y., Pertiwi, T., & Purwanto, E., 2019).

Debt Restructuring

Debt restructuring is a restructuring that can be carried out by a company in order to improve its financial condition by rearranging its debts by proposing terms and conditions that have been agreed upon by both parties (Yulazri, 2017). The agreement in changing the terms and conditions must be agreed upon by both the creditor and the company, because both parties want to get an agreement that is mutually beneficial to each other. Changes in terms and conditions will give the business (debtor) a chance to settle its debts and the creditor a chance to collect payments due under the debtor's obligation.

When a debt contract is replaced with a new one, the amount of stipulated interest or principal payments is reduced, the maturity date is extended, or the debt is converted into common shares or securities that can be converted into shares. (Rudiana & Lintang, 2018).

Financial Performance

According to Rosalina, W. E., & Nur, D. I., (2021) financial performance is an analysis carried out in assessing whether a company has carried out activities in line with the provisions of financial implementation. Financial performance is often used to measure the success or failure of an institution or company in managing all matters concerning the activities of the company. Financial performance, according to A.S, Debriana & Yuningsih, Y., (2020) ,is a description of the business's health or lack thereof that is derived from successfully and efficiently calculating company resources. The financial statements that the company has released for a specific time period can be used to evaluate financial performance. Through financial ratio calculations can be utilized as data to evaluate a company is financially success.

Financial Ratio Analysis

According to (Hery, 2018: 138) financial ratio analysis is a ratio calculation that considers financial statements as a benchmark and point of reference when evaluating the performance and situation of the company's finances (I. P. Sari & Estiasih, 2022). Wijaya, C. S., & Rasyid, R., (2022) state that through financial ratio analysis detailed financial performance information can be obtained such as in terms of sales, costs, and production. Financial ratios are the results that arise from the calculation of comparisons from one aspect of the financial statements with other aspects in the financial statements that are interconnected and related. There are several types of financial ratios, ranging from Liquidity Ratios, Profitability Ratios (Rentability), Activity Ratios, Solvency Ratios (Leverage), Growth Ratios, to Valuation Ratios.

The Current Ratio (Liquidity), Debt Ratio, Time Interest Earned Ratio, Return on Asset (Profitability), and Total Asset Turnover (Activity) ratios are utilized in this study to compare financial performance before and after debt restructuring.

Economic Value Added Method

The term "economic added value" was first used in 1991 by Stern Steward Management Service, which claims that the Economic Added Value (EVA) method is ideal for evaluating a company's performance as well as the foundation for generating company value, which is a benchmark performance indicator that can be taken into account by both creditors and shareholders (Irawan, F. & Manurung, N. Y., 2020). EVA is a measurement whose calculation results are based on value (Value Based) which is expressed in currency, for example Rupiah. The value of EVA, according to Surtikanti and Saleh, D. S., (2018), is a reference in the success of a company's management. EVA estimates that demonstrate management's success in producing company value will increase in tandem with the company's share price (Sihaloho, J.D.L.R., et al., 2017).

The results of calculating company performance with EVA can be categorized into 3 different groups with different meanings and meanings, as follows (Sihaloho, J.D.L.R., et al., 2017): EVA value above 0; when the measurement yields positive results, it can be stated that the company's management is successful in creating economic value added, with profits that match the expectations of creditors and investors. EVA value equates to 0; when the measurement yields a result of 0 "zero" / break-even, it can be argued that the firm's management has neither advanced nor regressed in terms of adding economic value to the company, EVA value less than 0; when the measurement yields negative results, it can be argued that the management of a company/business is not successful in creating value added in economic side for the business resulting in profits that fall short of creditors' and investors' expectations. The Economic Added Value approach is also used in this study to assess a company's financial performance.

Empirical Study

Many prior scholars have conducted research on the differences in financial performance prior to and following liabilities restructuring. Such as research conducted by Rudiana & Lintang, (2018) in determining the impact that restructuring of obligations had on the business's financial performance by contrasting the financial ratio with the organizations's financial results in the year prior to and following the debt restructuring Current ratio, Price Earnings Ratio, and Operating Margin Ratio. Riani, R. & Nugraha, A., (2020) conductedd research by comparing financial report prior to and after debt restructuring using the financial ratios Net Profit Margin, Current Ratio, and Time Interest Earned Ratio. Nadia, et al., (2022) conducted study on examining changes in financial reports prior to and following debt restructuring using the, financial ratios ROA, CR, and DER. F. I. Sari, (2017) performed studies on differences in financial reports prior to and the following the restructuring of debt using financial ratios such as Fixed Change Coverage, Time Interest Earned, Debt Service Coverage, Working Capital Ratio, Retained Earnings to Total Assets, Return on Assets, Debt to Asset Ratio, and Total Asset Turnover. Adrianus, Y., & Johan, S., (2018) did study on enterprises that restructured debt through controlling entities, comparing accounting report performance prior to and the following debt restructuring using the Economic Value Added calculation technique.
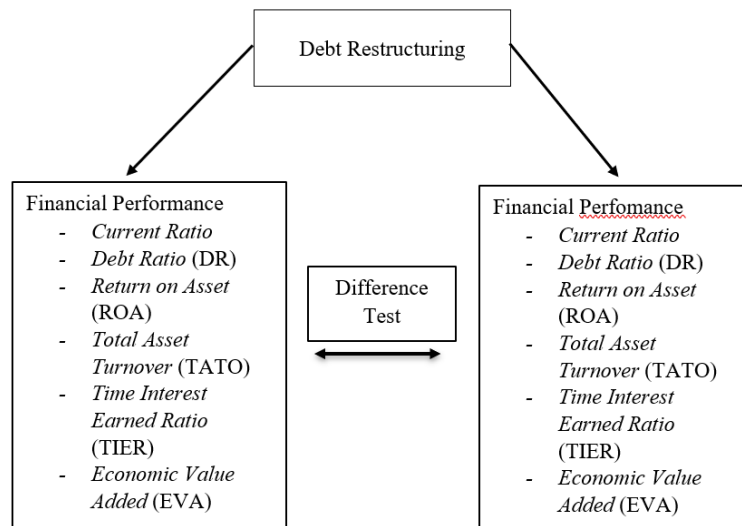
Conceptual Framework

Fig. 2 Conceptual Framework

Then the hypothesis is obtained, as follows:

H1: Is there a difference in Current Ratio before and after Debt Restructuring in mining sector companies?

H2: Is there a difference in Debt Ratio before and after Debt Restructuring in mining sector companies?

H3: Is there a difference in Return on Asset before and after Debt Restructuring in mining sector companies?

H4: Is there a difference in Total Asset Turnover before and after Debt Restructuring in mining sector companies?

H5: Is there a difference in Time Interest Earned Ratio before and after Debt Restructuring in mining sector companies?

H6: Is there a difference in Economic Value Added before and after Debt Restructuring in mining sector companies?

C. Method
Type of Study
This is a comparative study that measures financial performance three years before and three years after debt restructuring in mining industry business registered on the IDX from 2015 to 2018.

Source and Type of Data
The information gathered is secondary data derived from the company's annual and financial reports from 2012 to 2021, which were obtained through documents and directly from the company's website.

Population, Retrieval Method and Research Sample
This study's population consisted of 57 mining industry companies registered on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). 13 companies were taken as samples from the existing population using purposive sampling method.

Variable Operational Definition
According to Ulfa, R., (2021) the operational interpretation of variables refers to the variables' constraints and measurement rules.

Independent Variable

The independent factor in this study is the debt restructuring measure.

Dependent Variable

The variable that is dependent in this study is financial performance before and after debt restructuring, which will be quantified using financial ratios. The following 6 financial ratios will be used as dependent variables in this study:

Current Ratio,

This current ratio statistic is an account to determine the organization's capacity in attaining current obligations, by utilizing all current assets, without exception (Yuniningsih, 2018: 53). Here is the Current Ratio calculation formula (Yuniningsih, 2018: 53):

$$Current\ Ratio = \frac{Current\ Assets}{Current\ Debts}$$

Debt Ratio,

This ratio is also known as Debt to Asset Ratio or Total Debt to Total Asset since it compares total debt, which includes both long-term and current liabilities, to the total assets of the organization. Here is the formula for calculating Total Asset Turnover (Yuniningsih, 2018 : 51):

$$Debt\ Ratio = \frac{Total\ Debts}{Total\ Assets} \times 100\%$$

Return on Assets,

This ratio can be used to determine how effective a corporation is at processing and utilizing its assets in order to make profits later on (Fitri, C. G., & Wikartika, I., 2022). Here is the formula for calculating Return on Asset:

$$ROA = \frac{Net\ Profit}{Total\ Asset} \times 100\%$$

Total Asset Turnover,

This ratio is used to calculate asset turnover; the bigger the computation, the more efficient the company is in using its assets (Yuniningsih, 2018: 49). Here is the formula for calculating Total Asset Turnover (Yuniningsih, 2018: 49):

$$TATO = \frac{Sales}{Total\ Assets}$$

Time Interest Earned Ratio,

This ratio, also knownn as the Interest Coverage Ratio, measures a business's capacity to cover the interest on its liabilities (Abdel Megeid & Abd-Elmageed, 2021). Here is how to calculate Time Interest Earned Ratio (Yuniningsih, 2018: 51):

$$TIER = \frac{EBIT}{Beban\ Bunga}$$

Economic Value-Added (EVA),

Economic Value-Added can be done with the following calculation sequence (Fiyanto, etal., 2022):

$$EVA = NOPAT - Capital\ Charge$$

Data Analysis Technique

This study uses the IBM SPPS Statistics 25 application to conduct all data analysis tests needed in this study.

Normality Test

In conducting research, it is very important to know whether the data to be studied is normally distributed or not. According to Razali, N.M., and Wah, Y.B., (2011), the normality test with the Shapiro-Wilk Test is performed with a sample size of fewer than 50 to evaluate if the data distribution is normal or not (Setianingsih, S. & Nelmiawati, 2020). In this study there were 13 samples, so the normality test with Saphiro Wilk was used because the sample n < 50.

When the significant value is more than 0.05, the data shows to be regularly/normally distributed.

Hypothesis Test

The Paired Sample T-Test Parametric Test was employed in this study to test two related samples in the presence of normally distributed data (Sarstedt & Mooi, 2019: 160) When there is data that is not normally distributed, the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test can be an alternative (Sarstedt & Mooi, 2019: 160), because when one of the conditions in testing the Paired Sample T-Test must be met, another alternative, the non-parametric test Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, must be utilized (Setianingsih, S. & Nelmiawati, 2020).

This test uses the significance of Sig. (2-tailed) 0.05 for the Paired Sample T-Test Parametric Test and Asymp Sig. (2-tailed) 0.05 for the non-parametricc test Wilcoxon Signed Rank, Test to determine whether there is a difference, before and after debt restructuring.

D. Result
Normality Test

Shapiro-Wilk Normality Test			
	α	Sig	Description
CR before DR	0,05	0,000	Not Normally Distributed
CR after DR	0,05	0,000	Not Normally Distributed
DR before DR	0,05	0,181	Normally Distributed
DR after DR	0,05	0,649	Normally Distributed
ROA before DR	0,05	0,119	Normally Distributed
ROA after DR	0,05	0,001	Not Normally Distributed
TATO before DR	0,05	0,078	Normally Distributed
TATO after DR	0,05	0,261	Normally Distributed
TIER before DR	0,05	0,000	Not Normally Distributed
TIER after DR	0,05	0,000	Not Normally Distributed
EVA before DR	0,05	0,011	Not Normally Distributed
EVA after DR	0,05	0,056	Normally Distributed

Fig. 3 Saphiro-Wilk Normality Test
Source : Data Processed (SPSS), 2023

From Figure 3 above, it can be seen that the comparison data before and after debt restructuring that can be tested with the Paired Sample T-Test is the Debt Ratio and Total Asset Turnover variables before and after debt restructuring because both variables, both before and after, are normally distributed. However, the variables Current Ratio, Return on Assets, Time Interest Earned Ratio, and Economic Value Added will be tested with the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test because they do not meet the normality requirements for Paired Sample T-Test testing.

Paired Sample T-Test

Paired Sample T-Test Hypothesis Tets				
Hypothesis	Variable	t-value	df	Sig (2 tailed)
H_2	DR	0,442	12	0,666
H_4	TATO	-0,054	12	0,958

Fig. 4 *Paired Sample T-Test* Hypothesis Test
Source : Data Processed (SPSS), 2023

This testing was performed, and the results are shown in Figure 4 above. According to the test findings in the Sig (2 tailed) column, both the Debt Ratio and Total Asset Turnover ratios have a significant value > 0.05 in the Sig (2 tailed) value, with a significant value of Sig (2 tailed) on the Debt Ratio of 0.666 and on Total Asset Turnover of 0.958. Based on the considerable value of Sig (2 tailed), it is possible to deduce that there is no difference in Debt Ratio and Total Asset Turnover after and before debt restructuring. As a result, the second and fourth hypotheses are ruled out.

Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test

Hypothesis	Variable	Z-value	Asymp Sig. (2 tailed)
H₁	CR	-0,280	0,780
H₃	ROA	-2,341	0,019
H₅	TIER	-2,132	0,033
H₆	EVA	-0,734	0,463

Fig. 5 *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test* Hypothesis Test
Source : Data Processed (SPSS), 2023

The results are shown in the table in Figure 5. According to the test results in the Asymp Sig (2 tailed) column, both the Return on Assets and the Time Interest Earned Ratio ratios have a significant, valuee of 0.05, in the Asymp Sig (2, tailed) value, with a significant value of Asymp Sig (2 tailed) on Return on Assets of 0.019 and on Time Interest Earned Ratio of 0.033. Thee considerable value of Asymp Sig (2 tailed) obtained suggests that there are changes in Return on Assets and Time Interest Earned Ratio after and before debt restructuring. The third and fifth assumptions have been accepted.

The results are shown in the table in Figure 5 above. Based on the test results in the Asymp Sig (2, tailed) column, it can be seen that both the Current Ratio and EVA ratios have a significant value> 0.05 on the Asymp Sig (2, tailed) value, with a significant value of Asymp Sig (2 tailed) on the Current Ratio of 0.780 and on the Economic Value Added of 0.463. Based on the considerable value of Asymp Sig (2 tailed), it may be inferred that there is no difference in Current Ratio and Economic Value Added after and before debt restructuring. As a result, the first and sixth hypotheses are denied.

E. Discussion
Current Ratio Prior to and After Debt Restructuring
The hypothesis Test results on sample companies show no difference in Current Ratio before and after the restructuring of debt in mining industry businesses listed on the IDX, with time range of 3 years prior to and after liability restructuring in the time span of debt restructuring implementation in 2015 - 2018, with a significance value of 0.780. It is possible to conclude that the hypothesis is rejected.

A Current Ratio assessment of financial report is a measure of whether the organizations's current liabilities can be fulfilled with current assets owned by the organization. According to the data, the Current Ratio before and after debt restructuring does differ, but only until it differs significantly. The difference also demonstrates a drop in the Current Ratio following debt restructuring. Given that the Current Ratio counts a firm's ability to satisfy its current liabilities using current assets, the calculation of this ratio is strongly reliant on the number of short-term liabilities and current assets owned by the company. Debt restructuring, on the other hand, is a corporate action that focuses on amending the agreement of the debt owned so that the company can continue to increase debt following debt restructuring. The fall in the Current Ratio in the study data might be produced by the company converting its long-term liabilities to current obligations, increasing the amount of current debt, or by the addition of additional current debt after the restructuring of debts.

The lack of variations in Current Ratio after and before debt restructuring is consistent with findings by Rudiana & Lintang, (2018) whose results showed no significant difference in Current Ratio after and before debt restructuring, and Nadia et al., (2022) whose research results also showed no difference in Current Ratio before and after debt restructuring.

Debt Ratio Prior to and After Debt Restructuring
The hypothesis Test results on sample companies show no difference in Debt Ratio before and after debt restructuring in mining-related businesses listed on the IDX, with a range time of 3 years prior to and the following debt restructuring in the time span of debt restructuring application in 2015 - 2018, with a significance value of 0.666. It is possible to conclude that the hypothesis is rejected.

The Debt Ratio is a financial performance measure that focuses on the quantity of corporate debt and how the total assets owned by the company, can pay off the debt. This ratio is expressed as a proportion of the company's total assets. The data obtained showed that the Debt Ratio decreased, but this did not provide statistical significance when tested using hypothesis testing. The drop in the existing Debt Ratio may be attributed to the corporation having paid off some of its obligations, both long and short term. The company's debt restructuring program is correct, although it has not had a substantial impact on financial performance, particularly the Debt Ratio. This can happen if the company continues to incur fresh debt and the debt restructuring is not intended to concentrate on addressing all of the company's debts.

The absence of differences in the Debt Ratio after and before debt restructuring is in line with research conducted by Tiyut, (2021) whose results did not show a significant difference in the Debt Ratio after and before debt restructuring.

Return on Asset Prior to and After Debt Restructuring

The hypothesis Test results on the sample companies show that there is a difference in Return on Asset before and after debt restructuring in samples companies, in a period of three years before and three years after debt restructuring in the time period of debt restructuring implementation from 2015 to 2018, with a significance value of 0.019. It is possible to conclude that the hypothesis is acceptable.

Return on Asset is a financial ratio calculation that determines how much net profit is generated by the company's assets. Return on Asset is increasing in the data reviewed. This rise demonstrates substantial outcomes as a result of the hypothesis testing that was performed. This demonstrates that the firm's management was successful in implementing debt restructuring as a means for the company to better manage its finances, allowing the company to allocate funds to assets owned by the firm, in order to generate larger profits. It can be stated that the firm's assets are not only used to pay off debt, but also to allocate funds for the management of company assets that might assist the company produce profits.

The difference in Return on Asset after and before debt restructuring is consistent with findings by Nurpramana et al., (2022) whose results show a significant difference in Return on Asset after and before debt restructuring, and Nadia et al., (2022) whose research results also show a difference in Return on Asset before and after debt restructuring.

Total Asset Turnover Prior to and After Debt Restructuring

The hypothesis Test results on sample companies show no difference in Total Asset Turnover prior to and following debt restructuring in mining sector companies listed on the IDX, with a range time of 3 years prior to and after restructuring liabilities in the period range of debt restructuring implementation in 2015 - 2018, with a significance value of 0.958. It is possible to conclude that the hypothesis is refuted.

Total Asset Turnover is a financial performance metric that assesses a company's effectiveness in managing its assets in order to generate revenues. Debt restructuring is supposed to assist businesses in managing the allocation of firm funds for operational operations such as sales. The Total Asset Turnover ratio is not significant based on the data received and, processed as evidenced from the hypothesis testing that was performed. The rise in the Total Asset Turnover ratio implies that the organization is becoming more efficient in managing its assets. The debt restructuring carried out by the corporation did help the company a little to boost the efficiency of the company in managing its assets in making sales, but it was not efficient enough to show a substantial difference. This tiny rise can be attributed to numerous companies in the sample being incapable to make sales due to government rules affecting the company's production and sales policies, causing the company to be unable to record sales figures into its financial reports.

The absence of differences in Total Asset Turnover after and before debt restructuring is in line with research conducted by Tiyut, (2021) whose results did not show a significant difference in Total Asset Turnover after and before debt restructuring.

Time Interest Earned Ratio Prior to and After Debt Restructuring

The hypothesis Test results on sample companies show a difference in Time Interest Earned Ratio before and after debt restructuring in mining sector companies listed on the IDX, with a range time of 3 years before and the following debt restructuring in the time span of debt restructuring implementation in 2015 - 2018, with a significance value of 0.033. It is possible to conclude that the hypothesis is acceptable.

The Time Interest received Ratio is a financial ratio calculation that assesses a firm's ability to make interest payments on its debt using the income received by the company. The results of computations and hypothesis testing based on the data received reveal that the Time Interest Earned Ratio after debt restructuring has increased, resulting in a significant difference between before and after debt restructuring. Debt restructuring has several plans, one of which is a significant reduction in interest from the company's commitments. This demonstrates that the company's management was successful in establishing the best debt restructuring plan for the company. This study demonstrates that debt restructuring, namely reducing the amount of interest obligations, can improve the company's financial performance, particularly in the Time Interest Earned Ratio. This is demonstrated by various sample corporations that have successfully paid off several commitments, hence reducing the total interest expense of the company's liabilities.

The showing of differences in the Time Interest Earned Ratio after and before debt restructuring is align with the study conducted by F. I. Sari, (2017) and Gupta, V., (2017) whose results show a difference in the Time Interest Earned Ratio after and before debt restructuring.

Economic Value Added Prior to and After Debt Restructuring

The hypothesis Test results on sample companies show that there is no difference in Economic Value Added before and after debt restructuring in samples companies, in period of three years before and three years after debt restructuring in the time period of debt restructuring implementation from 2015 to 2018, with a significance value of 0.463. It is possible to conclude that the hypothesis is rejected.

The Economic Value-Added method of assessing financial performance is a measurement of management's success in increasing the company's valuation through the calculation of profit after tax minus the Capital Charge (CC), in which the CC value calculates the average cost of capital while also taking total debt into account. The data obtained shows that there is an increase in Economic Value Added after debt restructuring. This indicates that the company managed to generate a rate of return that exceeded the level of capital. This gives a positive signal to investors and creditors, as the company can manage its debt and cost of capital to generate a good rate of return. However, in the sample data in this study, the differences that exist do not cause significant differences between before and after debt restructuring. This can be attributed to some corporations whose Economic Value Added stays negative even after debt restructuring. The addition of new debt, even after debt restructuring, might be one of the factors influencing the findings of the calculation of Economic Value Added.

These absence of differences in Economic Value-Added, after and before debt restructuring is align with research conducted by Adrianus, Y., & Johan, S., (2018) whose results did not show any significant difference in Economic Value Added after and before debt restructuring.

F. Conclusion

Based on the findings, of the previous chapter's analysis, and debate, it is possible to conclude:

There is no variation in Current Ratio before and after debt restructuring in mining sector companies listed on the IDX since sample companies transform their long-term debt to current debt, increasing the quantity of short-term, debt. There is no difference in Debt Ratio before and after debt restructuring in mining sector businesses listed on the IDX because the company still chose to increase new debt when it restructures debt. There is a difference in Return on Assets in mining sector businesses listed on the IDX before and after debt restructuring because after the company restructured its debt, the company managed to allocate its money into assets owned by the company in order to generate higher profits. There is no difference with Total Asset Turnover prior to, and after debt restructuring in mining sector companies registered on the IDX because several sample companies are unable to include sales in their financial statements due to government policies affecting the company's production and sales policies. The Time Interest Earned Ratio in mining sector organizations listed on the IDX differs prior to, and after debt restructuring because the financial statements of the sample companies show that with debt restructuring, the organizations are able to meet their interest expenses from the obligations the company has. There is no difference in Economic Value Added before and after debt restructuring in mining sector business listed on the IDX because EVA is calculated using the total liabilities owned by the company, whereas some companies, even after debt restructuring, continue to incur new debt, which has a significant impact on EVA calculation.

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