OPTIMIZING DEBT AND CASH MANAGEMENT AS SHORT-TERM BUSINESS RISK CONTROLLER

Wulandari
wulandarianigeulis@yahoo.com

Abstract
Free cash flow is the remaining cash that has been distributed to investors and used for other investments. Free cash flow is cash flow available for distribution to investors after investing in additional fixed assets in order to maintain the company's growth. Companies that have high free cash flow have the greatest chance of earnings management. Financial ratios are measured by Return on Assets which is a comparison of profits and assets owned by the company. Companies that have good cash flow will also produce good quality earnings. In addition, there is also a measuring tool for earnings quality, namely leverage. Leverage is used to describe a company's ability to use assets and sources of funds. A higher debt position indicates the amount of money the other party has to make a profit. The higher the debt compared to assets, the higher the leverage value. There are two types of leverage, namely the level of debt and the level of paying debts on time. The level of debt repayment describes the company's ability to pay its obligations during the debt period and can be measured by the coverage ratio. Debt to equity ratio measures the relative proportion of total liabilities to equity shares used to pay for company assets.
Keywords: Cash, Current assets, Debt on time, Maturity, Assets

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