



**ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF OPERATING COSTS AND INVESTMENT
BUDGET ON PROFITABILITY: A CASE STUDY OF PT SRI REJEKI ISMAN
TBK FOR THE PERIOD 2014–2023**

Muhammad Farhandy Putra¹

Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati, Cirebon, Indonesia

muhammad.122020633@ugj.ac.id

Nurhana Dhea Parlina²

Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati, Cirebon, Indonesia

nurhanadp@ugj.ac.id

Benny Dhevyanto³

Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati, Cirebon, Indonesia

dhevyanto.benny@ugj.ac.id

Abstract

The research was conducted in response to the financial challenges faced by the textile sector, especially PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk (Sritex), whose profitability declined significantly as operating expenses continued to increase. The study is grounded in Cost Efficiency Theory and Capital Budgeting Theory to evaluate expenditure efficiency and the appropriateness of investment allocation. An associative quantitative research approach was employed. Data were collected through documentation of secondary data consisting of 40 quarterly financial statements from the company covering the period 2014–2023, officially obtained from the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The statistical test results demonstrate that both operational cost budgets and investment budgets have a positive and significant effect on profitability (ROA), both partially and simultaneously. The findings further indicate that the investment budget is the most dominant predictor influencing the company's financial performance. In conclusion, the synergy between short-term operational cost control and effective capital expenditure management is essential for large-scale manufacturing companies to maintain competitiveness and profitability.

Keywords: Operational Cost Budget, Investment Budget, Profitability, Return on Assets (ROA), Financial Performance



INTRODUCTION

The expansion of industrial sectors and intensified competitive market pressures necessitate that organizations maintain employees who possess the required competencies, demonstrate high productivity, and show dedication toward organizational goals. Under these circumstances, employees are now recognized not simply as production inputs but rather as valuable organizational resources that play a crucial role in determining whether an organization succeeds (Dessler, 2017; Mathis & Jackson, 2016). Job satisfaction levels among employees represents one of the most important measures for evaluating the effectiveness of human resource management. When employees experience elevated levels of job satisfaction, they tend to demonstrate improved work performance and increased organizational loyalty, while simultaneously reducing issues such as work absences and the rate at which employees leave the organization (Robbins & Judge, 2017).

Job satisfaction can be understood as a representation of the favorable outlook employees maintain regarding their employment, which develops through their assessments of multiple dimensions associated with their work, including the work environment, compensation and benefit structures, collegial interactions, and avenues for professional growth and advancement (Locke, 1976). Employees who experience contentment with their positions typically exhibit increased drive to perform well, accept greater accountability for their work, and show improved flexibility when facing shifts in organizational direction (Judge & Klinger, 2008). In contrast, when employees experience dissatisfaction with their jobs, it may result in numerous negative consequences for the organization, such as diminished output and efficiency, escalation of tensions among staff members, and weakened allegiance toward the organization (Mangkunegara, 2017).

Research conducted throughout the human resource management discipline reveals that employee job satisfaction is shaped by a combination of factors originating from both internal and external sources (Sutrisno, 2019). Internal factors consist of elements such as individual drive and ambition, personal psychological requirements, and how workers personally interpret and perceive their work roles and responsibilities. External factors include aspects related to the physical and organizational work setting, organizational rules and regulations, remuneration and incentive arrangements, and the capacity to maintain equilibrium between professional obligations and personal or family time (Robbins & Judge, 2017). Of the numerous factors that influence job satisfaction, empirical evidence suggests that the organizational work environment, employee motivation regarding their work, and the ability to balance career demands with personal life represent the most significant and consistently studied predictors of overall employee job satisfaction (Afandi, 2018).



The work environment refers to both the physical and non-physical conditions in the workplace that can influence employee comfort and enthusiasm for work (Sedarmayanti, 2017). A safe, clean, well-organized work environment supported by harmonious social relationships creates a conducive atmosphere that enables employees to perform optimally (Kasmir, 2016). Such conditions allow employees to work effectively without experiencing excessive pressure. In contrast, an unsupportive work environment may cause physical and psychological fatigue, ultimately leading to lower job satisfaction (Afandi, 2018).

Employee attitudes and workplace behavior are not only shaped by environmental conditions but are also strongly affected by the level of motivation employees possess. Motivation refers to the internal and external forces that encourage individuals to act and achieve specific goals (Hasibuan, 2017). Employees with high levels of motivation tend to exhibit strong work enthusiasm, initiative, and a desire to achieve. Effective motivation enables employees to perceive their work as meaningful and aligned with their personal needs and expectations, thereby contributing to higher job satisfaction (Herzberg et al., 2011).

In the modern era, the concept of work-life balance has received increasing attention in human resource management. Work-life balance refers to an individual's ability to balance work demands with personal, family, and social responsibilities (Greenhaus & Allen, 2011). An imbalance between work and personal life can result in stress, emotional exhaustion, and a decline in employees' quality of life (Robbins & Judge, 2017). Such conditions may reduce job satisfaction and negatively affect employees' mental well-being. Conversely, a healthy balance enables employees to fulfill both professional and personal roles harmoniously, thereby enhancing overall well-being and job satisfaction (Judge & Klinger, 2008).

PT PG Rajawali II Unit PG HGU Jatitujuh & Subang, a company operating in the sugar manufacturing industry, is characterized by work activities that require accuracy, discipline, and high productivity. Intensive production activities, demanding performance targets, and shift work systems have the potential to create work-related pressure for employees. These conditions require the company to effectively manage the work environment, employee motivation, and work-life balance in order to maintain employee job satisfaction (Mangkunegara, 2017).

Based on preliminary observations, several issues related to working conditions, workload, and work-time arrangements remain evident and may affect employee comfort and well-being. Furthermore, differences in individual characteristics result in varying responses to the work environment and job demands. This indicates that job satisfaction is not influenced by a single factor but rather by a combination of interconnected factors (Sutrisno, 2019).



Previous studies have produced mixed findings regarding the effects of the work environment, work motivation, and work-life balance on job satisfaction. Some studies have found that the work environment significantly influences job satisfaction, while others suggest that its impact is relatively weak. These inconsistent findings indicate the existence of a research gap that warrants further investigation, particularly within the context of manufacturing companies in Indonesia (Robbins & Judge, 2017).

Based on the foregoing discussion, this study is important to conduct in order to obtain empirical evidence regarding the factors influencing employee job satisfaction at PT PG Rajawali II Unit PG HGU Jatitujuh & Subang. Specifically, this research examines the effects of the work environment, work motivation, and work-life balance on employee job satisfaction, both partially and simultaneously.

The findings of this study are expected to contribute theoretically to the development of human resource management literature, particularly regarding the relationship between working conditions, motivation, work-life balance, and job satisfaction (Dessler, 2017). Practically, the results are expected to serve as a valuable reference for company management in formulating human resource policies and strategies aimed at improving employee well-being and performance.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Within the discipline of human resource management, job satisfaction occupies a prominent position as a fundamental organizational variable, given its significant influence on how committed employees are to their organization, the level of productivity they achieve, and their overall capacity to execute job responsibilities efficiently. Job satisfaction can be characterized as the affective or emotional response individuals experience in relation to their employment, along with the degree to which their work role meets their personal expectations and fulfills their professional requirements. According to the scholarly work of Stephen P. Robbins and Timothy A. Judge, job satisfaction should be understood as a favorable and affirmative sentiment regarding one's employment that emerges from a systematic evaluation of the job's attributes and characteristics (Robbins & Judge, 2018). Notably, employees who experience elevated levels of satisfaction with their work typically exhibit heightened dedication and allegiance to their employing organization, engage in work with superior levels of output and efficiency, and demonstrate diminished desires to leave their current employment.

The degree of contentment that employees experience in their work is fundamentally interconnected with the working circumstances and environmental conditions that characterize their occupational activities on a daily basis. These working circumstances encompass not merely the tangible physical dimensions of the



workplace setting, such as infrastructure, equipment, and spatial arrangement, but also the intangible dimensions, encompassing interpersonal communication and rapport, the prevailing organizational culture and atmosphere, and numerous other elements that collectively constitute and influence the overall experience employees encounter throughout their work responsibilities. According to Sedarmayanti's conceptualization, the work environment should be understood as comprising both the concrete physical attributes of the workplace and the relational dynamics between individuals that exert influence over employees throughout the duration of their work engagement (Sedarmayanti, 2011). When the work environment offers adequate support and positive conditions, it can significantly improve how employees feel while working and their operational efficiency; conversely, a work setting that lacks support or contains unfavorable conditions may lead to diminished work output and reduced enthusiasm or drive toward work tasks.

Similarly, Alex S. Nitisemito characterizes the work environment as encompassing the totality of circumstances and elements that surround workers and possess the capacity to influence their job performance, encompassing such variables as illumination levels, ambient temperature within the workspace, available work tools and resources, and the quality of interpersonal connections at work (Nitisemito, 2006). In situations where employees find themselves in a work setting characterized by comfort, adequate support, and favorable conditions, they are considerably more inclined to cultivate and maintain favorable and constructive perspectives regarding their employment. In addition to the work environment, work motivation is another important factor influencing employee job satisfaction. Work motivation can be described as a combination of personal and environmental factors that stimulate employees to carry out their responsibilities and contribute toward organizational objectives.

Motivation functions as a powerful force that impels employees to execute their work duties with dedication, energy, and sustained effort. Drawing upon Abraham Maslow's theoretical framework, human motivation emerges from and is determined by a hierarchical structure of human requirements, encompassing basic physiological necessities, needs related to personal safety and security, desires for social belonging and connection, aspirations for recognition and self-esteem, and ultimately the drive toward realizing one's full potential and capabilities (Maslow, 2017). When employees are provided with opportunities to satisfy and fulfill these fundamental human needs through the context of their employment, they characteristically experience elevated levels of contentment with their jobs and heightened levels of enthusiasm and drive toward their work. A particularly influential theoretical contribution to understanding employee motivation was presented by Frederick Herzberg, who developed the Two-



Factor Theory. This framework proposes a classification system that separates the various elements influencing employee satisfaction into two distinct categories: motivational factors, which actively promote positive feelings and satisfaction in the workplace, and hygiene factors, which serve to prevent dissatisfaction and maintain baseline conditions (Herzberg, 1993).

According to Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory, employee satisfaction is strongly influenced by motivator factors, including achievement, recognition, responsibility, and opportunities for personal and professional development. These factors encourage employees to perform better and experience greater satisfaction in their jobs. On the other hand, hygiene factors such as compensation, workplace conditions, supervisory practices, and organizational policies primarily function to reduce feelings of dissatisfaction rather than directly increase satisfaction. Therefore, organizations that are able to maintain an appropriate balance between motivator and hygiene factors are more likely to foster higher employee motivation and positive attitudes toward work. Within the landscape of contemporary organizational settings, the equilibrium between professional obligations and personal or family responsibilities has emerged as a critical factor that significantly impacts overall employee wellness and satisfaction with their employment. Work-life balance can be defined as an individual's capacity to effectively organize and coordinate their occupational duties alongside their personal relationships and family commitments. According to the theoretical framework developed by Jeffrey H. Greenhaus, Karen M. Collins, and Jason D. Shaw, work-life balance should be understood as reflecting the degree to which individuals feel equally involved in and experience satisfaction across both their professional roles and their family-related roles (Greenhaus, Collins, & Shaw, 2003). In instances where employees are able to successfully maintain harmony and proportionality between these two important life domains, they characteristically report diminished levels of psychological stress and emotional strain, while simultaneously experiencing enhanced levels of satisfaction and fulfillment with their work.

Similarly, T. Alexandra Beauregard and Leslie C. Henry explain that work-life balance involves managing priorities between career demands and personal life activities, including family responsibilities, leisure time, and self-development (Beauregard & Henry, 2009). Companies that facilitate a healthy balance between employees' professional and personal lives tend to experience higher levels of employee satisfaction, stronger organizational commitment, and improved overall performance. By supporting work-life balance initiatives, organizations can create a more motivated workforce and enhance productivity outcomes.

Extant scholarly investigations conducted in prior years have similarly underscored the interconnected relationships that exist among the organizational work



setting, employee drive and enthusiasm toward work, the capacity to equilibrate professional and personal obligations, and overall contentment with one's employment. The extensive body of research within the field of organizational behavior consistently reveals that workplace atmospheres characterized by adequate support and encouragement, robust elements that inspire and energize workers, and the ability to maintain proportionality between career demands and personal existence all function as significant contributors to amplified levels of employee satisfaction and enhanced work performance outcomes. To illustrate this phenomenon, investigations conducted within the human resource management discipline provide evidence that workers who encounter experiences of organizational recognition, equitable and just treatment from management and colleagues, and accessibility to pathways for professional growth and career advancement consistently demonstrate heightened degrees of satisfaction regarding their employment and exhibit more pronounced levels of dedication and loyalty toward their organizations (Robbins & Judge, 2018).

Drawing on these theoretical frameworks, employee job satisfaction can be viewed as a multidimensional concept influenced by various factors, particularly the work environment, work motivation, and work-life balance. The interaction among these factors plays an important role in shaping employees' perceptions, attitudes, and overall experiences within the workplace. To enhance employee satisfaction and strengthen organizational performance, companies need to foster a supportive workplace atmosphere, encourage employee motivation, and maintain an appropriate balance between professional responsibilities and personal life

RESEARCH METHOD

A quantitative research approach was employed to investigate how operating expenditures and investment allocations affect the profitability of PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk.. Instead of primary survey data, this study relies on secondary data sourced from the company's quarterly financial statements covering the period from 2014 to 2023. The quantitative approach was selected because the study aimed to objectively measure the relationships among variables through numerical data analyzed using statistical techniques (Sugiyono, 2019).

This investigation utilized a causal associative research methodology, which is designed to explore and identify the cause-and-effect dynamics and relationships existing between predictor variables and outcome variables (Sugiyono, 2019). The study incorporated three predictor variables into its analytical framework: the Organizational Work Environment (X1), Employee Work Motivation (X2), and the Balance Between Professional and Personal Life (X3), while Employee Satisfaction with their Job (Y) functioned as the outcome variable being examined. The empirical



investigation was carried out at PT PG Rajawali II Unit PG HGU Jatitujuh & Subang, a substantial organization within the industrial sector. This particular organization was selected as the site for conducting the research because of its multifaceted operational activities spanning numerous functional areas, as well as the existence of several distinct organizational units, each operating with their own unique operational procedures and encompassing positions with varying job responsibilities and work characteristics. The systematic collection of research data was executed in alignment with the organization's regular operational schedules and was conducted during the designated timeframe established for the completion of the research project.

The research population for this study encompasses the quarterly financial reports produced by PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk throughout a specified period. Rather than implementing a random selection approach, the investigation adopts a purposive sampling methodology to identify and select 40 quarterly financial statements covering the ten-year period from 2014 through 2023, all of which were obtained directly from the official database maintained by the Indonesia Stock Exchange. This sampling approach enables researchers to ensure that each unit within the population has the opportunity for inclusion in the sample while simultaneously maintaining awareness of the relative representation of different subgroups that exist within the overall population structure (Sugiyono, 2019).

The study utilized both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected directly from respondents through questionnaires developed based on the indicators of each research variable. The questionnaire employed a five-point Likert scale consisting of Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree, and Strongly Agree. The Likert scale is a commonly used measurement method for assessing respondents' attitudes, perceptions, and opinions regarding social phenomena (Sugiyono, 2019). Secondary data were obtained from company documents, internal reports, and literature relevant to the research topic.

The acquisition of data for this study was accomplished through the implementation of multiple approaches and techniques, encompassing the administration of written survey instruments to organizational personnel functioning as primary informants, the examination of organizational records and archival materials to procure complementary and supporting information, and the systematic review of scholarly literature to reinforce and substantiate the conceptual and theoretical underpinnings of the investigation (Sugiyono, 2019). The survey instruments were administered in person to the study participants while taking careful measures to safeguard the confidentiality of their responses and to emphasize the voluntary and non-coercive nature of their participation.



Prior to subjecting the collected information to comprehensive statistical and analytical procedures, the measurement instruments employed in the research underwent rigorous evaluation and validation. A test of measurement validity was executed to assess the degree to which each individual question or statement contained within the survey instrument accurately and appropriately measured the theoretical construct or variable it was intended to assess. The evaluation of measurement validity was accomplished through the application of the Corrected Item–Total Correlation analytical technique, employing the established standard that a survey item would be deemed valid and acceptable if the obtained correlation coefficient value (r-value) surpassed the established critical value from the statistical reference table or if the statistical significance level was determined to be below the threshold of 0.05 (Ghozali, 2018). Upon completion of this rigorous testing procedure, all items integrated within the questionnaire utilized throughout the research initiative demonstrated adequate levels of validity and demonstrated their appropriateness and suitability for serving measurement functions.

In addition to validity testing, a reliability test was conducted to assess the consistency of the research instrument. Reliability was measured using Cronbach's Alpha coefficient. An instrument was considered reliable if its Cronbach's Alpha value was equal to or greater than 0.70 (Ghozali, 2018). The results indicated that all variables met the reliability criteria, demonstrating that the questionnaire could be used consistently in data collection.

Data analysis was conducted using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. The analysis process began with descriptive statistical analysis to describe respondent characteristics and the distribution of responses for each research variable. This analysis aimed to provide an overview of respondent conditions and data tendencies (Ghozali, 2018).

Subsequently, classical assumption tests were performed to ensure that the regression model satisfied the required statistical assumptions. These tests included the normality test to determine whether the data were normally distributed, the multicollinearity test to ensure the absence of strong correlations among independent variables, and the heteroscedasticity test to examine the equality of residual variances (Ghozali, 2018). The results indicated that the regression model met all classical assumptions and was therefore appropriate for further analysis.

The next stage involved multiple linear regression analysis, which was used to examine the effects of the Work Environment, Work Motivation, and Work–Life Balance on Employee Job Satisfaction. This regression model enabled the researcher to measure the influence of each independent variable both individually and simultaneously on the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2018).



To test the research hypotheses, t-tests and F-tests were employed. The t-test was used to examine the partial effect of each independent variable on job satisfaction, whereas the F-test was used to determine the simultaneous effect of all independent variables. All hypothesis testing was conducted at a significance level of 5 percent (Ghozali, 2018).

Additionally, the coefficient of determination (R^2) was utilized to measure the extent to which the independent variables explained variations in the dependent variable. The R^2 value provides information regarding the explanatory power of the research model in explaining employee job satisfaction (Ghozali, 2018).

During the research process, ethical considerations were carefully observed. Each respondent was informed about the purpose of the study before completing the questionnaire. Respondents' identities were kept confidential, and all collected data were used solely for academic purposes. This research was conducted in accordance with the ethical standards applicable within higher education research environments (Sugiyono, 2019).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk

This study employed a quantitative approach using secondary data to analyze the effects of operational cost budgeting and investment budgeting on the profitability of PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk (Sritex). The company was selected as the research object because PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk is one of the largest textile companies in Indonesia and plays a significant role in the national manufacturing industry. In recent years, the company has experienced substantial fluctuations in financial performance due to changes in global economic conditions, competition within the textile industry, the COVID-19 pandemic, and financial restructuring pressures.

The research data were obtained from the quarterly financial statements of PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk published through the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2014–2023. A total of 40 observations were collected from quarterly financial reports over the ten-year study period. The variables analyzed consisted of Operational Cost Budget (X1), Investment Budget (X2), and Profitability (Y), which was measured using Return on Assets (ROA).

The operational cost budget represents all company expenditures related to operational activities, including production, marketing, distribution, and administrative expenses. Meanwhile, the investment budget is represented by capital



expenditures used for the acquisition of fixed assets, production capacity expansion, machinery modernization, and investments in production technology. Profitability was measured using ROA because this ratio effectively reflects the company's ability to generate profits from its total assets.

Overall, the research data indicate considerable fluctuations in operational costs, investment expenditures, and profitability throughout the study period. These fluctuations were influenced by conditions in the global textile industry, exchange rate movements, rising raw material costs, and economic pressures during the COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk provides a relevant context for examining the relationship between operational cost management strategies, investment decisions, and corporate profitability.

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistical analysis was conducted to provide a general overview of the characteristics of the research data. Descriptive statistics were used to examine the minimum value, maximum value, mean, and standard deviation of each research variable. This analysis provides an initial understanding of the distribution and variability of the data before proceeding to further statistical testing and hypothesis analysis.

Table 1.
Descriptive Statistics Results

Variable	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
X1 (Operational Costs)	40	0.01	0.25	0.0686	0.06575
X2 (Investment Budget)	40	0.00	0.14	0.0536	0.04127
Y (Profitability/ROA)	40	0.00	0.03	0.0141	0.00734
Valid N (listwise)	40				

Source: Processed SPSS Data, 2026.

Based on the descriptive statistics results, the Operational Costs variable (X1) has a minimum value of 0.01 and a maximum value of 0.25. The mean value of 0.0686 indicates that, on average, the company allocated approximately 6.86% of its total sales to support operational activities. The standard deviation of 0.06575 suggests a high level of fluctuation in operational costs throughout the study period.



The substantial variation in operational costs reflects the dynamic conditions of the textile industry. During the period 2014–2019, the company was still in a growth and expansion phase, resulting in a significant increase in operational activities. However, during 2020–2023, the company faced economic pressures caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to higher operating expenses and a decline in operational efficiency.

The Investment Budget variable (X_2) has a minimum value of 0.00 and a maximum value of 0.14, with a mean value of 0.0536. This indicates that, on average, the company allocated approximately 5.36% of its sales to fixed asset investments and production capacity development. The standard deviation of 0.04127 suggests that the company's investment policies experienced considerable changes during the study period.

During the early years of the study, the company pursued an aggressive expansion strategy through machinery acquisitions and the development of production facilities. However, as the company entered a period of financial distress, investment activities declined due to cash flow constraints and increasing debt pressures.

Meanwhile, the Profitability (ROA) variable has a minimum value of 0.00 and a maximum value of 0.03, with an average value of 0.0141 or 1.41%. This average indicates that the company's profitability remained relatively low throughout the study period. The standard deviation of 0.00734 indicates variations in profitability influenced by changing economic conditions and the company's operational performance.

Overall, the descriptive statistics indicate that all research variables exhibit sufficient variation to be included in regression analysis. These variations also reflect the actual conditions experienced by the company, which underwent significant changes throughout the observation period.

Classical Assumption Test Results

Prior to executing the regression analysis, it is mandatory to verify the classical assumptions to guarantee that the estimations are objective and reliable.

a. Normality Test

The normality test was conducted to determine whether the residuals in the regression model were normally distributed. This study employed the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test and the Shapiro–Wilk test to assess the normality of the residuals.



Table 2.
Normality Test Results

Variable	Kolmogorov–Smirnov Sig.	Shapiro–Wilk Sig.	Description
Unstandardized Residual	0.098	0.159	Normally Distributed

Source: Research Data.

The test results indicate that the Kolmogorov–Smirnov significance value is 0.098 and the Shapiro–Wilk significance value is 0.159. Both values exceed the significance threshold of 0.05, indicating that the regression residuals are normally distributed.

The test outcomes confirm that the data distribution aligns with the required standards, thus validating the model for further statistical evaluation. Since this assumption is fulfilled, the regression estimates can be used for hypothesis testing in a valid manner and are free from distributional bias.

b. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test was conducted to determine whether a high linear relationship exists among the independent variables.

Table 3.
Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	Tolerance	VIF	Description
X1 (Operational Costs)	0.771	1.297	No multicollinearity
X2 (Investment Budget)	0.771	1.297	No multicollinearity

The statistical evaluation reveals that each independent variable yields a tolerance level above 0.10, paired with a Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) of less than 10. Consequently, the proposed statistical model is confirmed to be free from any multicollinearity issues. The absence of multicollinearity indicates that each independent variable is able to explain the dependent variable independently without excessive correlation among the predictor variable.

c. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test was conducted using the Glejser method to determine whether there is any inequality of residual variance in the regression model.



Table 4.
Heteroscedasticity Test Results (Glejser Test)

Variable	Sig.	Description
X1 (Operational Costs)	0.589	No heteroscedasticity
X2 (Investment Budget)	0.781	No heteroscedasticity

The test results indicate that all independent variables have significance values greater than 0.05; therefore, the regression model does not exhibit heteroscedasticity.

The fulfillment of the homoscedasticity assumption indicates that the variance of the residuals remains constant across all levels of the independent variables. This suggests that the regression model produces efficient and unbiased estimates.

d. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test was conducted using the Durbin–Watson method to determine whether there is any correlation among residuals across observation periods.

Tabel 5.
Autocorrelation Test Results

Model	Durbin–Watson	Description
Multiple Linear Regression	1.634	No autocorrelation

The Durbin–Watson value of 1.634 falls within the range of 1.5–2.5; therefore, it can be concluded that the regression model does not exhibit autocorrelation.

The absence of autocorrelation indicates that the residuals in one period are not influenced by residuals in previous periods. Thus, the regression model is appropriate for further analysis.

Based on the results of the normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation tests, it can be concluded that all classical assumption tests have been satisfied. Therefore, the regression model meets the BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimator) criteria and is suitable for hypothesis testing.

Partial Hypothesis Test (t-Test)

The t-test was used to determine the partial effect of each independent variable on profitability.



Table 6.
t-Test Results

Variable	Coefficient (B)	t-statistic	Sig.	Description
Constant	0.007	33.336	0.000	
X1 (Operational Costs)	0.019	12.526	0.000	Significant effect
X2 (Investment Budget)	0.101	40.881	0.000	Significant effect

Source: SPSS Output, 2026

The regression equation obtained is:

$$Y = 0,007 + 0,019X1 + 0,101X2$$

Effect of Operational Costs (X1) on Profitability (Y)

According to the t-test outcomes, operating expenses (X1) significantly and positively influence the financial profitability (Y) of PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk between 2014 and 2023. This is evidenced by a t-statistic of 12.526 and a p-value of 0.000, which falls below the 0.05 threshold; therefore, H_1 is accepted at a 95% confidence level. The t-value of 12.526, which is far above the critical t-table value, further confirms the statistical significance of this relationship. The coefficient $\beta_1 = 0.019$ indicates that every one-unit increase in the operational cost-to-sales ratio increases profitability (ROA) by 0.019 units, *ceteris paribus*.

This positive relationship suggests that higher operational costs reflect greater production intensity and operational scale, which generate proportional revenue increases, thereby improving profitability in accordance with Cost Efficiency Theory. This finding aligns with the characteristics of the capital-intensive textile industry, where higher operational costs do not necessarily indicate inefficiency but rather reflect larger production scale and optimal capacity utilization. PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk, as one of Indonesia's largest integrated textile manufacturers, demonstrates fluctuating cost patterns with an average of 6.86% and a standard deviation of 0.06575, reflecting volatility in raw material prices, energy costs, and other operational expenses during the 2014–2023 period. The standardized Beta coefficient of 0.339 indicates that, in the multiple regression model, a one standard deviation increase in operational costs leads to a 0.339 standard deviation increase in profitability, indicating a significant contribution, although smaller than the investment budget variable.

Effect of Investment Budget (X2) on Profitability (Y)

The partial regression analysis shows that Investment Budget (X2) has a positive and significant effect on Profitability (Y) of PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk during the 2014–



2023 period, with a significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$ and a t-statistic of 40.881; therefore, H_1 is accepted. The coefficient $\beta_2 = 0.101$ indicates that every one-unit increase in the investment-to-sales ratio increases ROA by 0.101 units, *ceteris paribus*. The t-statistic value of 40.881, which is substantially higher than that of operational costs (12.526), indicates that investment budget has a much stronger and more dominant effect on profitability.

The standardized Beta coefficient of 1.106—exceeding 1—indicates that investment budget has an effect greater than one standard deviation increase in profitability for each one standard deviation increase in investment. This finding is consistent with Capital Budgeting Theory, which states that investment in productive assets enhances production capacity and operational efficiency. The strength of this relationship suggests that the performance of PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk is more dependent on production technology, machinery modernization, and superior production capacity than on short-term cost efficiency strategies alone. Firms that fail to maintain strong investment policies risk losing competitiveness in the global market, despite efforts to improve operational efficiency.

Simultaneous Hypothesis Test (F-Test)

To evaluate the combined impact of operational expenses and capital investments on Sritex's financial returns between 2014 and 2023, an F-test was utilized. This assessment is essential to determine if the formulated framework adequately captures the interaction between these independent factors and the company's overall profitability. In this study, the decision-making process is based on a comparison of the significance value with a 5% significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$). If the significance value is less than 0.05, the regression model is considered statistically significant, and the hypothesis is accepted.

Table 7.
F-Test Results (ANOVA)

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	0.001	2	0.000	867.658	0.000
Residual	0.000	37	0.000		
Total	0.001	39			

Source: Processed SPSS Data (2026).

Based on the ANOVA test results presented in Table 4.7, the F-statistic value is 867.658 with a significance level of 0.000. Since the significance value is lower than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$), H_3 is accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Operational Cost



Budget and Investment Budget simultaneously have a significant effect on the profitability of PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk.

The very high F-statistic value indicates that the regression model has a strong level of fit in explaining the variation in the company's profitability. This suggests that the combination of operational cost management and investment decisions is a key determinant of the company's ability to generate profit during the study period.

This finding is consistent with Cost Efficiency Theory and Capital Budgeting Theory, which emphasize that corporate profitability is not only determined by operational cost efficiency but also by the company's ability to allocate investments productively. In the context of PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk, investments in productive assets such as production machinery modernization, factory capacity expansion, and manufacturing technology development have been proven to significantly contribute to improving profitability.

In addition, effective operational cost management also contributes to production efficiency and the optimization of company resources. The combination of these two strategies creates a synergy that strengthens the company's competitiveness, particularly in facing pressures in the global textile industry and the economic slowdown during the 2020–2023 period.

These findings indicate that companies implementing an integrated financial strategy tend to achieve better profitability performance compared to those focusing on only one financial aspect. Therefore, management should consider balancing operational cost efficiency and long-term investment sustainability as part of a comprehensive strategy to enhance profitability.

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The coefficient of determination (R^2) is used to measure the extent to which the independent variables explain the variation in the dependent variable. In this study, R^2 is used to determine how far Operational Cost Budget and Investment Budget are able to explain changes in the profitability of PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk.

Table 8.
Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	0.990	0.979	0.978	0.00056	1.634

Based on the analysis presented in Table 4.8, the correlation coefficient (R) is 0.990. This value indicates that the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable is extremely strong. In other words, the Operational Cost Budget and Investment Budget have a very strong association with the company's profitability.

Putra et al.



The coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.979 indicates that 97.9% of the variation in the profitability of PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk can be explained jointly by the Operational Cost Budget and Investment Budget variables. Meanwhile, the remaining 2.1% is influenced by other factors outside the model, such as macroeconomic conditions, inflation, exchange rates, global raw material prices, government policies, and competitive conditions in the textile industry.

The Adjusted R Square value of 0.978 shows that after adjusting for the number of independent variables and the sample size, the regression model still has a very high explanatory power. The very small difference between R^2 and Adjusted R^2 indicates that the model does not suffer from overfitting and remains stable for analytical purposes.

In addition, the Standard Error of the Estimate value of 0.00056 indicates a very low level of prediction error. This suggests that the regression model is highly accurate in predicting the company's profitability.

The high coefficient of determination further strengthens the finding that operational cost management and investment strategy are dominant factors in determining the profitability of PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk. In the textile manufacturing industry, which is capital-intensive in nature, the company's ability to maintain operational efficiency while sustaining productive investment is a key determinant of long-term profitability.

Interpretation of Results and Discussion

H1: The Effect of Operational Cost Budget on Profitability

The results confirm that the Operational Cost Budget has a significant effect on the profitability of PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk, supporting H1 with a t-statistic value of 12.526 (Sig. = 0.000) and a coefficient $\beta = 0.019$. This finding is consistent with Cost Efficiency Theory, which states that operational costs reflect the intensity of a company's productive activities. It is also supported by the characteristics of the capital-intensive textile industry, where an increase in operational costs does not necessarily indicate inefficiency, but rather reflects larger production scale and optimal capacity utilization.

The operational cost budget functions as an external indicator within the framework of operational performance, which triggers internal efficiency processes, where collective cost management shapes dimensions of profitability such as operating margin, productivity, and economies of scale.

Beyond validating previous studies, this research shows that operational cost budgeting does not act as an isolated determinant of profitability but interacts with industrial context and economic conditions to strengthen financial performance. The positive coefficient of 0.019 can be explained through the economies of scale mechanism, where increased production volume—reflected in higher operational costs—generates



lower unit costs and proportionally higher revenue.

PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk must not only optimize operational cost management individually but also ensure strategic integration with investment decisions to maximize profitability formation. These findings reaffirm the role of operational costs as a key driver of profitability while emphasizing the need for an integrated strategy to enhance its effectiveness in the Indonesian textile industry context.

H2: The Effect of Investment Budget on Profitability

The Investment Budget emerges as the most dominant and significant predictor of profitability, confirming H2 with a t-statistic value of 40.881 (Sig. = 0.000) and a coefficient $\beta = 0.101$. This finding is consistent with Capital Budgeting Theory, which states that investment in productive assets increases production capacity and operational efficiency, and with empirical studies showing a positive relationship between capital expenditure and firm financial performance.

This study emphasizes that investment budgeting is not merely a factor affecting production capacity but actively enhances operational efficiency and long-term competitiveness. As a strategic instrument, investment strengthens these capabilities into sustainable profitability through improvements in productivity and technological modernization.

The t-statistic of investment (40.881), which is far higher than operational costs (12.526), indicates that investment has a significantly stronger and more dominant influence on profitability. As an integrated textile manufacturer with more than 350,000 spindles and garment production capacity reaching 70 million pieces per year, PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk demonstrates that investment commitment has a substantial direct impact on profitability.

Firms that fail to establish strong investment policies risk losing competitiveness in the global market, regardless of operational efficiency efforts. Investment dimensions—such as machinery modernization, production capacity expansion, and automation technology development—collectively generate efficiency improvements that lead to positive returns and sustainable profitability.

H3: The Simultaneous Effect of Operational Costs and Investment on Profitability

The results show that Operational Cost Budget and Investment Budget simultaneously have a significant effect on profitability, supporting H3 with an F-statistic value of 867.658 (Sig. = 0.000). This finding aligns with the integration of Cost Efficiency Theory and Capital Budgeting Theory, which suggests that holistic financial management produces superior performance, as well as empirical evidence showing that integrated financial strategies enhance profitability through operational and investment synergies.



The multiple regression model $Y = 0.007 + 0.019X_1 + 0.101X_2$ produces an R^2 value of 97.9%, indicating a very high explanatory power. The Adjusted R^2 of 97.8% confirms that the model remains stable after adjustment and does not suffer from overfitting.

A comparison of coefficients in the regression model shows that the Investment Budget ($\beta_2 = 0.101$; Beta = 1.106) contributes significantly more than Operational Costs ($\beta_1 = 0.019$; Beta = 0.339), confirming that strategic investment decisions play a more dominant role in determining long-term profitability.

These findings explain why a financial strategy focusing on only one dimension—either cost efficiency or investment alone—results in suboptimal performance. The results have important implications for financial managers at PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk to integrate both dimensions within a comprehensive financial planning framework to maximize profitability, particularly in the post-crisis recovery context.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study regarding the effect of Operational Cost Budget and Investment Budget on the profitability of PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk for the period 2014–2023, it can be concluded that both variables have a positive and significant effect on company profitability, both partially and simultaneously. The Operational Cost Budget has been proven to enhance profitability when it is allocated effectively to support production intensity, operational efficiency, and the optimization of the company's capacity. This indicates that an increase in operational costs in capital-intensive manufacturing industries does not necessarily reflect inefficiency, but may instead serve as an indicator of increased productive activity that contributes to profit growth.

On the other hand, the Investment Budget emerges as the most dominant variable influencing company profitability. Investment in productive assets, machinery modernization, production capacity expansion, and technological improvement has been shown to make a substantial contribution to improving efficiency and enhancing the company's long-term competitiveness. These findings confirm that the success of PT Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk is not only determined by its ability to control operational costs, but also by its consistency in implementing strategic investments oriented toward sustainable growth.

Simultaneously, the management of operational costs and investment budgeting is able to explain a large portion of the variation in company profitability, as reflected in the coefficient of determination (R^2) value of 97.9%. This result indicates that an integrated financial strategy combining operational efficiency and investment policy is



a key factor in determining corporate profitability performance. This study also strengthens the integration of Cost Efficiency Theory and Capital Budgeting Theory within the context of a capital-intensive textile industry. In addition to contributing empirically to the development of financial management and accounting literature, this research demonstrates that corporate success is not only measured by the ability to reduce costs, but also by the ability to manage investments effectively and sustainably. In light of these findings, it is highly recommended that organizations implement comprehensive financial strategies. Harmonizing immediate operational requirements with extended capital investment plans is crucial for sustaining stable profit margins and market competitiveness within the international textile sector..

Based on the findings, several recommendations can be proposed. It is recommended that Sritex's executives avoid relying entirely on cutting expenses to navigate economic challenges. Instead, they must ensure that operational funds are utilized efficiently to boost overall output. Furthermore, sustaining capital injections into modern machinery and expanding manufacturing capabilities is vital to securing a strong Return on Investment (ROI) in the future.

For investors and creditors, the findings of this study may serve as a consideration in assessing the company's prospects, particularly by evaluating investment expenditure patterns and the effectiveness of operational cost management as indicators of financial sustainability. Company valuation should not be based solely on short-term profit levels, but also on the firm's commitment to maintaining operational efficiency and strategic investment to support future business growth.

Meanwhile, for future researchers, this study is expected to serve as a reference for further research on corporate profitability, particularly within the textile and garment manufacturing subsector. Future studies are encouraged to expand the research object by using panel data from several similar companies and adding other variables such as inflation, interest rates, exchange rates, leverage, or other macroeconomic conditions so that the research model becomes more comprehensive and better reflects the real conditions of the industry.

REFERENCES

- Abbas, Q., Mehmood, A., Ahmad, R., & Mirza, A. (2023). *Investigating the Impact of Capital Expenditures on Firms' Profitability of Textile Sector of Pakistan*. 11(02), 1004–1012.
- Al, A., Kumar, B., Islam, H., Rana, M., Saha, S., Kumar, A., & Karim, R. (2025). Enhancing banking performance through regulatory technology : Analyzing cost reduction , sustainability , and profitability in Bangladesh ' s banking sector.



- Sustainable Futures*, 10(July 2024), 101234. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.101234> Anak, D. A. N. E. (2023). *PT PAN BROTHERS Tbk PT PAN BROTHERS Tbk*.
- Andriani, W., Suryani, A. W., Malang, U. N., Review, L., & Analysis, C. (2022). *COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF ACCOUNTING STUDENTS AND ACCOUNTANTS : TWO*. 119–135.
- Aryawan, I., & Indriani, A. (2020). *Working capital management and profitability : evidence from Indonesian manufacturing companies*. 3(1), 36–46.
- Asmara, A. (2014). *Tekstil Dan Produk Tekstil Indonesia*. 2007, 110–118.
- Aydo, M., & Ergun, K. (2022). *Borsa _ Istanbul Review Impact of ESG performance on fi rm value and pro fi tability*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bir.2022.11.006>
- Baby, A., Mia, A., & Pitchay, A. A. (2024). A systematic review of financial performance in the manufacturing industry. *Future Business Journal*, 10(1), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s43093-024-00353-1>
- Bona-s, C., Salokangas, H., & Sorsa, K. (2024). *applied sciences Exploring Cost Stickiness in the Textile Industry : A Comparative Analysis between the Nordic Countries and Spain through Panel Data Analysis*.
- Brantyopati, A., & Birowo, B. (2021). Master of Energy Engineering Energy Efficiency Analysis of the Textile Industry in Indonesia Escola Tècnica Superior d' Enginyeria Industrial de Barcelona. *Polytechnic University of Catalonia*.
- Cantarero, S., Marques, H., Puig, F., & Deb, A. (2023). *Location , profitability , and international trade liberalization in European*. 129(November 2021). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2023.106563>
- Chien, F. (2022). *Journal of Innovation*. *Journal of Innovation & Knowledge*, 7(4), 100270. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2022.100270>
- Dan, M., Berbasis, P., & Sinta, D. (2024). 1 , 2 1 2. 20(2), 160–169.
- Darmansyah, A. P., & Auliyanti, M. S. (2025). *Mengungkap Penyebab Kepailitan PT . Sri Rejeki Isman Tbk (Sritex) : Faktor Internal , Eksternal , Manajemen Keuangan dan Proses Hukum*.
- Dharmawaty Djaharuddin. (2023). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Sub Sektor Makanan dan Minuman yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Insan Cita Bongaya Research Journal*, 2(3), 178–186.



<https://doi.org/10.70178/icbrj.v2i3.72>

Etikan, I., Musa, S. A., & Alkassim, R. S. (2016). *Comparison of Convenience Sampling and Purposive Sampling*. 5(1), 1–4. <https://doi.org/10.11648/j.ajtas.20160501.11>

Farhan, M. (2025). Vol. 04 No. 01. July-September 2025 *Advance Social Science Archive Journal*. 04(01), 805–816.

Fern, D. (2024). *Journal of Innovation* s. 9.

Financiera, G. D. E., Alfalla-luque, R., Alfalla-luque, R., & Luj, D. E. (2025). *Supply chain agility and performance : evidence from a meta-analysis analysis*. 43(10), 1587–1633. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOPM-05-2022-0316>

Hair, J., & Alamer, A. (2022). *Research Methods in Applied Linguistics Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) in second language and education research : Guidelines using an applied example*. 1(July), 1–16.

Handayani, S. R., & Rahayu, S. M. (2025). *Stock return and financial performance as moderation variable in influence of good corporate governance towards corporate value*. 4(1), 18–34. <https://doi.org/10.1108/AJAR-07-2018-0021>

Handoyo, S., Suharman, H., Ghani, E. K., & Soedarsono, S. (2023). competition intensity and its implication on open innovation. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 9(2), 100039. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2023.100039>

Hecht, M., Zitzmann, S., & Hecht, M. (2021). Sample Size Recommendations for Continuous- Time Models : Compensating Shorter Time Series with Larger Numbers of Persons and Vice Versa Sample Size Recommendations for Continuous-Time Models : Compensating Shorter Time Series with Larger Numbers of Persons and Vice Versa. *Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal*, 28(2), 229–236. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10705511.2020.1779069>

Herliansyah, Y. (2019). *THE EFFECT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE , COMPANY GROWTH AND COMPANY SIZE ON FIRM VALUE THROUGH FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MODERATED BY CAPITAL STRUCTURE*. 17(1), 236–244.

<https://doi.org/10.22495/cocv17i1siart6>

Herman, R., Nistor, C., & Jula, N. M. (2023). *The Influence of the Increase in Energy Prices on the Profitability of Companies in the European Union*.

Homar, M., Rabai, S., Oliveira, R. C., & Garcia, S. (2022). *Estimation of costs in the textile*



- industry : A case study Estimativas de custos na indústria têxtil : Um estudo de caso Estimación de costos en la industria textil : Un caso de estudio.* 2022, 1–12.
- Info, A. (2024). *The Influence of Production Costs and Operational Costs on Profitability in Manufacturing Companies.* 13(1), 36–44.
- Istan, M. (2021). *The effects of production and operational costs , capital structure and company growth on the profitability : Evidence from manufacturing industry The effects of production and operational costs , capital structure and company growth on the profitability : Evidence from manufacturing industry.* January. <https://doi.org/10.5267/j.ac.2021.4.025>
- Kunc, M. (2023). *Uncovering dynamic complexity in annual reports : a methodological approach using resource mapping.* 39(4), 299–335. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sdr.1741>
- Kurnianingsih, D., & Fadjar, A. (2025). *Jurnal Pendidikan Akuntansi dan Keuangan The Influence of Production Cost and Working Capital on Profitability with Firm Size as a Moderating Variable.* 13(January), 45–55.
- Kurniawati, S., & Lestari, N. (2024). *DOES ECONOMIC OPENNESS IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY IN.* 13(3), 294–310.
- Lengkong, A. G., Mangantar, M., & Arie, F. V. (2023). *A . G . Lengkong ., M . Mangantar ., F . V . Arie THE INFLUENCE OF SERVICE QUALITY AND CONSUMER TRUST TOWARDS CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON SHOPEE IN MANADO PENGARUH KUALITAS PELAYANAN DAN KEPERCAYAAN KONSUMEN TERHADAP Jurnal EMBA Vol . 11 No . 2 April 2023 , Hal . 1-10.* 11(2), 1–10.
- Mack, C., Koschnick, C., Brown, M., & Ritschel, J. D. (2025). *A panel data regression model for defense merger and acquisition activity.* 8(2), 122–142. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JDAL-03-2024-0005>
- Magno, F., & Ringle, C. M. (2025). *A brief review of partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) use in quality management studies.* 36(5), 1242–1251. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TQM-06-2022-0197>
- Mansikkam, S. (2023). *Journal of Business Venturing Insights Firm growth and profitability : The role of age and size in shifts between growth – profitability configurations.* 19(January). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbvi.2023.e00372>
- Melnychuk, Y., Tkachuk, I., Chvertko, L., Slatvinskyi, M., Vinnytska, O., & Korniienko, T. (2020). *Assessment of financial and investment activity of textile enterprises.* 71(3), 235–240. <https://doi.org/10.35530/IT.071.03.1687>



- Nana, F., & Otoo, K. (2025). *Assessing the influence of financial management practices on organizational performance of small- and medium-scale enterprises*. 21(2), 162–188. <https://doi.org/10.1108/XJM-09-2023-0192>
openpdf. (n.d.).
- Personal, M., Archive, R., & Sisira, A. (2022). *Munich Personal RePEc Archive Researching with Secondary Data : A brief overview of possibilities and limitations from the viewpoint of social research*. 112639.
- Radiši, M. (n.d.). *Capital Investments and Manufacturing Firms ' Performance : Panel-Data Analysis*. 1–18.
- Raharjo, P. G., Hakim, D. B., Manurung, A. H., Nur, T., & Maulana, A. (2014). *Bulletin of Monetary Economics and Banking DETERMINANT OF CAPITAL RATIO : A PANEL DATA ANALYSIS ON STATE-OWNED BANKS IN INDONESIA DETERMINANT OF CAPITAL RATIO : A PANEL DATA*. 16(4).
- Research Methods for Business Students Research Methods for Business Students* (Issue March 2023). (2024).
- Rounaghi, M. M., Jarrar, H., & Dana, L. P. (2021). *Implementation of strategic cost management in manufacturing companies : overcoming costs stickiness and increasing corporate sustainability*. *Future Business Journal*, 7(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s43093-021-00079-4>
- Shamim, M. H., Silmee, S. M., & Sikder, M. (2022). *Optimization and cost-benefit analysis of a grid-connected solar photovoltaic system*. 10(February), 434–457. <https://doi.org/10.3934/energy.2022022>
- Sinaga, Y. D., & Hermawan, A. A. (2023). *INCREASING THE COMPANY ' S PROFITABILITY AND COST EFFICIENCY THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITY- BASED MANAGEMENT , VALUE CHAIN , AND PESTEL*. 6(2), 287–309.
- Structural, I. (2025). *Editorial : Performing a structural equation modeling (SEM) in innovation science studies*. 16(6), 1005–1011. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJIS-12-2024-289>
- Suriawinata, I. S., Budiyan, E. T., Mais, G., Anhar, M., Tinggi, S., & Ekonomi, I. (2023). *TURNOVER, CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FIRM VALUE: 13(3), 674–695*. <https://doi.org/10.22219/jrak.v13i3.25161>
- Tbk, C. (2025). *The Effect of Operational Costs and Production Costs on Profitability at PT. Ultrajaya Milk Industry & Trading*. 3, 1–10.
- THE INFLUENCE OF THE USE OF INFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL*. (2024). 2024(1), 1–7.
- Thi, H., Nguyen, T., Thi, H., Nguyen, T., & Nguyen, C. Van. (2025). *Heliyon Analysis of factors affecting the adoption of IFRS in an emerging economy*. *Heliyon*, 9(6), e17331. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e17331>



- Widodo, A., Nazir, A., & Sunarsi, D. (2020). *TIN : Terapan Informatika Nusantara Pengaruh Biaya Operasional Terhadap Profitabilitas Pada PT Tropical di Jakarta TIN : Terapan Informatika Nusantara*. 1(3), 113–117.
- Willim, A. P. (2025). *Analysis of the effect of assets structure , earning volatility and financial flexibility on capital structure in consumer goods industry sector companies on the Indonesia stock exchange*. 22(1), 25–36. <https://doi.org/10.1108/LBSJMR-11-2022-0069>
- Yuliana, S., Fatmala, E., Adiansyah, N. P., Haryadi, D., & Wahyudi, W. (2024). *Operating costs and profitability to company value*. 11(4), 928–934.