

Financial Performance Analysis AT PT. Siloam Hospitals International Tbk 2018 2022 Period

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Abstract. This study aims to assess the monetary results of PT Siloam Tbk according to Liquidity Ratios, Solvency Ratios and Profitability Ratios. This study takes a descriptive approach to quantitative research. The results of this study indicate that: 1) the liquidity ratio in 2018-2022 has fluctuated with the results of the Current Ratio analysis showing that in 2018 it was 180.26%, in 2019 there was a decrease of 135%, in 2020 it increased by 144%, in 2021 it was 159 %, in 2022 there will be a decrease of 123.36%. Quick Ratio analysis in 2018 was 161%, in 2019 it decreased by 119.16%, in 2020 it was 128.50%, in 2021 it was 145.24%, in 2022 there was a decrease of 114.09%. 2) the solvency ratio with the results of the DAR analysis shows that in 2018 it was 18%, in 2019 there was an increase of 22.66%, in 2020 it was 28.59%, in 2021 it was 30%, in 2022 there was a decrease of 27.04%. And the DER shows that in 2018 it was 22%, in 2019 there was an increase of 29.30%, in 2020 it was 40.03%, in 2021 it was 42.55%, and in 2022 there was a decrease of 37.07%. 3) Profitability ratios with ROA analysis results show that in 2018 it was 2.15%, in 2019 there was a decrease of -1.93%, in 2020 there was an increase of 3.69%, in 2021 it was 10.46%, in 2022 it remained on the previous year's total ROA of 10.18%. And ROE shows that in 2018 it was 0.42%, in 2019 it was -5.56%, in 2020 there was an increase of 2.08%, in 2021 it was 10.72%, in 2022 it was 10.07%. The results of this study can be used by PT. Siloam Hospitals International Tbk in assessing and improving financial performance to the maximum so that the profit generated is also able to manage the invested capital, and can increase net income to obtain even better net profit.

Keywords: Ratios of Liquidity, Ratios of Solvency, Ratios of Profitability, Financial Performance

1 Introduction

The evolution of hospitals is accelerating and increasing, resulting in fierce competition, therefore hospitals must have an advantage. So that the hospital is a business unit and social service in the clinical medical field whose service needs are needed by the community [13].

The World Health Organization (WHO) states that hospitals play a crucial role in healthcare organizations that aim to treat and prevent diseases in the community by offering comprehensive services and acting as training grounds for health workers and centers for medical research.

A hospital is defined as a medical facility that offers complete personal medical services, including inpatient, outpatient, and emergency care, per Law Article No. 44 of 2009. Hospitals are required by hospital accreditation to prioritize the needs of their patients in order to deliver safe, high-quality, non-discriminatory healthcare services in compliance with the hospital service standards outlined in Article 2 paragraph 1. b.

The hospital is a service business unit that offers clinical medical social services, and hospital business management unit has its own uniqueness, because in addition to the hospital business unit also has a social mission. Government hospitals are more appropriately classified as non-business organizations, not profit-oriented but hospitals have consequences on accountability in their financial statements. Hospitals as one of the public service institutions play an important role in improving the degree of public health [4].

The financial report is a report that describes the financial position of the transactions carried out by an entity which is the final result of the accounting process. The purpose of presenting financial statements is to provide information about financial position that is useful for decision making [13]. Financial statements can be defined as records of company information, including all transactions that occur in the business in a certain period, these records are used to describe the performance of hospital companies.

According to (Abdulah & Ibrahim, 2022) who examined the analysis of financial statements at Sukapura Hospital, North Jakarta, the results of his research prove that understanding the numbers contained in the financial statements has provided additional understanding to especially those who manage finance and accounting. So that management produces the right analysis and is useful for improving financial performance.

Hospital performance, especially financial performance, is important because it is used to determine the state and financial development of the hospital, especially the management and financiers. The results of the analysis can be used to see the hospital's financial weaknesses and measure the level of efficiency during the current time period. Weaknesses in the hospital can be corrected immediately, while good results must be maintained in the future[3].

A company's financial performance is a description of its financial state after it has been examined using financial analysis methods to establish if it is in good or bad financial standing. [2] Therefore, financial performance can be measured using financial ratios. Financial ratio findings are utilized to assess management performance over time, if objectives have been met, and whether management resources may be strengthened more successfully. The performance that results can be used to assess what will be required going forward in order to maintain or enhance management performance in line with the goal. (Ina Susianti, 2018)

2 Literature Review and Hypothesis Development

2.1 Signal Theory

According to [19] Financial reports are part of the financial reporting process both inflows and outflows on the use of financial resources carried out to meet the needs and productivity of a company. Looking at the financial statements means seeing the condition of the company's financial performance in terms of managing funds and sources of funds and managing management. The financial statements contain balance sheets, income statements, statements of changes in capital, notes to financial statements and cash reports.

The purpose of financial statements is to provide information about the company's financial situation, business results, and changes in financial situation, and to assist users in making economic decisions [12].

Based on some of the above opinions, it can be concluded that financial statements are one of the important information for companies and other interested parties with data from balance sheets, profit and loss calculations and other information.

2.2 Theory Review

Definition of Financial Statement Analysis. According to [12] Financial statement analysis consists of two parts of the word, namely "Analysis" and financial statements". Analysis is the description of a problem or problem and explains the relationship between the parts in it to further obtain an overall understanding. Meanwhile, an entity's financial condition and performance are presented in an organized manner in its financial statements.

Statement of finances analysis is the final result of an accounting process that provides an overview of a state of the state of a company's finances, operational outcomes, and shifts in those states [16].

Definition of Performance. Performance is a result of an employee's work in carrying out his duties and functions as an employee in accordance with the responsibilities that have been given. Work connected to organizational goals, such as quality, efficiency, and other work effectiveness criteria, results in performance. [17]

Definition of Financial Performance. According to [11] Financial performance is the company's ability to utilize its resources to achieve the company's goals. Financial performance is a process that must be carried out by the company because financial problems are one of the main issues concerning the survival of the company, therefore it is necessary to handle every operational activity to anticipate an excess or shortage of funds which will actually lead to bankruptcy.

Financial performance is an assessment carried out to determine the extent to which the company's condition is using comparisons and applicable rules [20]. The success of a company in achieving and meeting the needs of society can be seen depending on how the company performs in carrying out its responsibilities.

Definition of Financial Ratios. Financial Ratios according to Bank Indonesia Legislation based on Bank Indonesia circular letter No. 6/10/PBI/2004 on the Health Level Assessment System of Commercial Banks. The health level of a bank is determined by various factors that affect the health and performance of a bank through quantitative or qualitative assessments such as capital, asset quality, management, profitability, liquidity, and sensitivity to market risk evaluation aspects. The metric used is to determine the health status and understand the financial condition of the periodic financial reports submitted by the company [16].

According to [7] financial ratios are a company's financial analysis tool to assess the performance of a company based on comparisons contained in financial statement items (balance sheet, profit / loss statement, cash flow statement).

Definition of Financial Ratio Analysis. According to [12] Ratios represent the mathematical relationship between one quantity and another. Analytical tools in the form of ratios can explain the assessment of the good and bad of a company's financial position, especially when comparing this ratio with the comparison ratio used as a benchmark.

1. Types of Financial Ratios

In general, three different sorts of ratios—liquidity, solvency, and profitability—can be used to evaluate the financial success of a business.

1.) Ratio of Liquidity

A measure of a company's capacity to pay short-term debt is called the liquidity ratio [14]. Liquidity ratio categories include:

a. Ratio of Current (Current Ratio)

It is a metric used to measure a company's ability to pay its debts or short-term liabilities that are due immediately if collected in full. In other words, how much liquid assets do you have to cover short-term debt or those that will be due soon [9].

b. Ratio of Quick

Is a ratio that shows the company's ability to fulfill or pay current liabilities or debts (short-term debt) with current assets without taking into account the value of inventory [9].

2.) Ratio of Solvability

Is a ratio used to measure the extent to which the company's assets are financed with debt. This means how much debt burden the company bears compared to its assets [9]. The types of solvency ratios are:

a. Total debt to asset ratio (ratio of debt to assets)

Used to measure the company's ability to guarantee its debt based on the amount of assets it

has. The higher the debt ratio, the more loan capital is used to generate profits for the company [9].

b. Total Debt to Equity Ratio (the ratio of debt to equity)

Used to measure how far the company is financed by creditors. The higher this ratio means the greater the funds taken from outside and the smaller this ratio means the greater the capital coming from the shareholders themselves [9].

3.) Ratio of Profitability

It is a ratio used to evaluate a business's potential to turn a profit at a specific point in time [9]. The types of profitability ratios are:

a. Return on assets

Return on assets (ROA) is a ratio that shows the results (return) on the total assets used in the company. ROI is also a measure of management's effectiveness in managing its investments. The smaller this ratio the less good, and vice versa. This means that this ratio is used to measure the effectiveness of the company's overall operations [9].

b. Return on Equity

A ratio for calculating net profit after taxes using own capital is the return on equity, also known as earnings on own capital. This ratio demonstrates how well own capital was used. It is preferable if this ratio is higher. This indicates that the owner of the business is becoming more powerful, and vice versa [9].

3 Research Methods

Quantitative research using a descriptive approach methodology is the methodology employed. The elaborative approach is to analyze research results but not to draw broader conclusions. Location This research was conducted at the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) Investment Gallery, University of Muhammadiyah Makassar, which is located at Jl. Sultan Alauddin No. 259 Makassar City. The time of this research was carried out after the proposal examination for 2 (two) months starting April - May 2023. The type of data is Quantitative Data, namely data in the form of numbers obtained from the company's financial reports, namely income statements, balance reports obtained from PT Siloam Hospitals Internasional Tbk. Source of data used by researchers is secondary data. The data source for this research is the financial statements of PT Siloam Hospitals Internasional Tbk. Population is all the results of calculations and measurements, both in quantitative and qualitative methods of the characteristics of certain target groups in a complete and clear manner. The population in this study is all financial statement data of PT Siloam Hospitals Internasional Tbk. The sample used in this study is the financial statements of PT Siloam Internasional Tbk from 2018-2022

Data collection techniques carried out by researchers are library methods and field observations. Library method This is done by collecting reference data obtained by reading

literature, including scientific articles and other library materials related to the research problem as well as field visits by conducting research directly on research objects to obtain financial data through access (<https://www.siloamhospitals.com/about-us>). Regarding the variables that will be examined in this study, operationally the following limitations are given :

1. Ratio of Liquidity

The Liquidity Ratio measures the company's ability to meet all of its short term commitments and debts. The current and quick ratios are included in this ratio.

2. Ratio of Solvency

The Solvency Ratio is a ratio to determine the ability of a company to pay its obligations. This ratio consists of the Debt to Assets Ratio and the Debt to Equity Ratio

3. Ratio of Profitability

Ratio of Profitability is a company's ability to generate profits depending on the efficiency and effectiveness of its operations and available resources. This ratio includes the ratios for return on equity and return on assets. Data analysis method is an important part of a company. The analytical method used is a quantitative method, namely using the ratios in determining the analysis of financial statements are as follows:

1. Liquidity Ratio, is a comparison between current assets and current liabilities

Current Ratio

$$CR = (\text{Current Assets})/(\text{Current Liabilities}) \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

Quick Ratio

$$QC = (\text{Current Assets-inventories})/(\text{Current Payables}) \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

2. Solvability ratio, is to analyze the ratio associated with the repayment of obligations and return on capital.

$$\text{Debt to Assets Ratio} = (\text{Total Debt})/(\text{Total Assets}) \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Debt to Equity Ratio} = (\text{Total Debt})/(\text{Total Capital}) \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

3. Profitability Ratio, is the result that shows how much profit the company generates in a certain period.

Return on Assets

$$\text{ROA} = (\text{Net Profit})/(\text{Total Assets}) \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

Return on Equity

$$\text{ROE} = (\text{Net Profit})/\text{Capital} \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

4 Results and Discussion

4.1 Results

1. Liquiditi Ratio

a. Current ratio

Table 1. Ratio of Liquidity(Current ratio)

Year	Current Assets (Rp)	Current Liabilities (Rp)	CR (%)
2018	1,766,444	979,930	180,26
2019	1,845,177	1,370,337	135
2020	2,421,691	1,681,474	144
2021	3,545,223	2,232,850	159
2022	2,686,552	2,177,686	123

- 2018
 $\text{Current ratio} = \frac{1.766.444}{979.930} \times 100\% = 180,26\%$
- 2019
 $\text{Current ratio} = \frac{1.845.177}{1.370.337} \times 100\% = 135\%$
- 2020
 $\text{Current ratio} = \frac{2.421.691}{1.681.474} \times 100\% = 144\%$
- 2021
 $\text{Current ratio} = \frac{3.545.223}{2.232.850} \times 100\% = 159\%$
- 2022
 $\text{Current ratio} = \frac{2.686.552}{2.177.686} \times 100\% = 123\%$

According on Table 4.1 as evidenced by that the liquidity ratio (Current ratio) from 2018-2022 at the company PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk. In 2018 it has the highest liquidity ratio, namely 180.26%. The lowest liquidity score for PT Siloam Internasional Tbk in 2022 has a ratio of 123%. As for the acquisition of liquidity ratios (Current Ratio) in the companies PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk, there are fluctuating ratio numbers.

b. Quick Ratio

Table 2. Liquidity Ratio (Quick ratio)

Year	Current asset (Rp)	Inventory (Rp)	Current Liabilities (Rp)	QR (%)
2018	1,766,444	189,368	979,930	178
2019	1,845,177	212,220	1,370,337	180
2020	2,421,691	260,918	1,681,474	240
2021	3,545,223	302,083	2,232,850	350
2022	2,686,552	201,881	2,177,686	260

According on Table 4.2, as evidenced by the liquidity ratio (Quick ratio) from 2018-2022 at the company PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk. In 2021 it has the highest liquidity ratio, which is 350%. The lowest liquidity score was obtained for PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk in 2018, which had a ratio of 178%. As for the acquisition of the liquidity ratio (Quick ratio) in the companies PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk, there are fluctuating ratio numbers.

2. Solvability Ratio

a. Debt to Asset Ratio

Table 3. Solvency Ratio (Debt to Asset ratio)

Year	Total Debt (Rp)	Total Assets (Rp)	DAR (%)
2018	1,378,267	7,694,942	18
2019	1,754,101	7,741,782	22.66
2020	2,409,411	8,427,782	29
2021	2,780,383	9,304,325	30
2022	2,614,083	9,665,602	27

- 2018

$$\text{Debt to Asset Ratio} = \frac{1,378,267}{7,694,942} \times 100\% = 18\%$$

- 2019

$$\text{Debt to Asset Ratio} = \frac{1,754,101}{7,741,782} \times 100\% = 22,66\%$$

- 2020

$$\text{Debt to Asset Ratio} = \frac{2,409,411}{8,427,782} \times 100\% = 29\%$$

- 2021

$$\text{Debt to Asset Ratio} = \frac{2,780,383}{9,304,325} \times 100\% = 30\%$$

- 2022

$$\text{Debt to Asset Ratio} = \frac{2,614,083}{9,665,602} \times 100\% = 27\%$$

According on Table 4.3 as evidenced by the Solvability ratio (Debt to Asset ratio) from 2018-2022 at the company PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk. In 2021 it has the highest solvency ratio, which is 30%. The lowest solvency score for the company PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk in 2018 has a ratio of 18%. As for the acquisition of the Solvency ratio (Debt to Asset ratio) in the companies PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk, there is a fluctuating ratio.

b. Debt to Equity Ratio

Table 4. Profitability Ratio (Debt to Equity ratio)

Year	Total Debt (Rp)	Total Equity (Rp)	DER (%)
2018	1,378,267	6,316,675	22
2019	1,754,101	5,987,681	29.30
2020	2,409,411	6,018,371	40.03
2021	2,780,383	6,532,942	42.55
2022	2,614,083	7,051,519	37.07

- 2018

$$\text{Debt to Equity Ratio} = \frac{1,378,267}{6,316,675} \times 100\% = 22\%$$

- 2019

$$\text{Debt to Equity Ratio} = \frac{1,754,101}{5,987,681} \times 100\% = 29,30\%$$

- 2020

$$\text{Debt to Equity Ratio} = \frac{2,409,411}{6,018,371} \times 100\% = 40,03\%$$

- 2021

$$\text{Debt to Equity Ratio} = \frac{2,780,383}{6,532,942} \times 100\% = 42,55\%$$

- 2022

$$\text{Debt to Equity Ratio} = \frac{2,614,083}{7,051,519} \times 100\% = 37,57\%$$

Based on Table 4.4, as evidenced by the Solvency ratio (Debt to Equity ratio) from 2018-2022 at the company PT Siloam

Internasional, Tbk. In 2021 it has the highest solvency ratio, namely 42.55%. The lowest solvency score for the company PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk in 2018 has a ratio of 22%. As for the acquisition of the Solvency ratio (Debt to Equity ratio) in the companies PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk, there are fluctuating ratio numbers.

3. Profitability Ratios

a. Return On Assets

Table 5. Profitability Ratio (Return on Assets)

Year	Net Profit Before Tax (Rp)	Total Assets (Rp)	ROA (%)
2018	166,156	7,694,942	2,15
2019	-149,536	7,741,782	-1.93
2020	310,650	8,427,782	3.69
2021	972,865	9,304,325	10.46
2022	984,307	9,665,602	10.18

- 2018

$$\text{Return On Asset} = \frac{166,156}{7,694,942} \times 100\% = 2,15\%$$

- 2019

$$\text{Return On Asset} = \frac{-149,536}{7,741,782} \times 100\% = -1,93\%$$

- 2020

$$\text{Return On Asset} = \frac{310,650}{8,427,782} \times 100\% = 3,69\%$$

- 2021

$$\text{Return On Asset} = \frac{972,865}{9,304,325} \times 100\% = 10,46\%$$

Based on Table 4. It is recognized that the Profitability ratio (Return on Assets) from 2018-2022 at the company PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk. In 2021 it has the highest profitability ratio, which is 10.46%. Meanwhile, the lowest profitability score was obtained for the company PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk, which was -1.93% in 2019. As for the acquisition of Profitability ratios (Return on Assets) in PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk companies, there are fluctuating ratio numbers.

b. Return On Equity

Table 6. Profitability Ratio (Return on Equity)

Year	Net Profit (Rp)	Total Equity (Rp)	ROE (%)
2018	26,393	6,316,675	0.42
2019	-332,998	5,987,681	-5.56
2020	125,250	6,018,371	2.08
2021	700,184	6,532,942	10.72
2022	710,381	7,051,519	10.07

- 2018

$$\text{Return On Equity} = \frac{-26,393}{6,316,675} \times 100\% = 0,42\%$$

- 2019

$$\text{Return On Equity} = \frac{-332,998}{5,987,681} \times 100\% = -5,56\%$$

- 2020

$$\text{Return On Equity} = \frac{125,250}{6,018,371} \times 100\% = 2,08\%$$

- 2021

$$\text{Return On Equity} = \frac{700,184}{6,532,942} \times 100\% = 10,72\%$$

Based on Table 4.6 It is recognized that the Profitability ratio (Return on Equity) from 2018-2022 at the company PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk. In 2021 it has the highest Profitability ratio, which is 10.72%. The lowest Profitability score was obtained for the company PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk in 2019, which had a ratio of -5.56%. As for the acquisition of Profitability ratios (Return on Equity) in PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk companies, there are fluctuating ratio numbers.

4.2 Discussion

1. Liquidity Ratio

In this study, the authors used 2 tests on the liquidity ratio, namely as follows:

a. Ratio of Current

Ratio of Current is a ratio to assess a business's capacity to use its present assets to meet its short-term financial demands. The results of measuring the liquidity ratio based on the current ratio show that the liquidity conditions of PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk during 2018-2022 have fluctuated (there has been an increase and decrease in the current ratio) every year. This is based on the amount of the percentage resulting from the current ratio analysis used. These results indicate that PT Siloam's ability to pay off its current liabilities with its current assets during the 5-year period has fluctuated up and down.

At PT Siloam Tbk, the results of the liquidity analysis on the Current Ratio show that in 2018 it was 180.26%, in 2019 there was a decrease in the current ratio by 135%, in 2020 there was an increase in the current ratio by 144%, in 2021 there was again an increase in the current ratio by 159%, then in 2022 there will be a decrease in the current ratio by 123% again.

b. Ratio of Quick

A more accurate measure of a company's capacity to settle its short-term debt is the quick ratio. This ratio, commonly known as the quick ratio, illustrates a company's capacity to pay down its short-term debt with its current assets without accounting for inventory value. In other words, by deducting the inventory value from the total amount of current assets, it is ignored. This is carried out due to the perception that inventory takes a while to be cashed. The results of measuring the liquidity ratio based on the quick ratio show that the liquidity

conditions of PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk during 2018-2022 have fluctuated (there has been an increase and decrease in the number of quick ratios) every year. This is based on the amount of the percentage generated from the quick ratio analysis used. These results indicate that the company's ability to pay off its current liabilities with more liquid current assets without inventories during the 5 year period experienced fluctuating in which during the 4 periods it increased and 1 period decreased.

At PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk the results of the liquidity analysis on the quick ratio show that in 2018 it was 178%, in 2019 there was a decrease in the number of quick ratios by 180%, in 2020 there was an increase in the number of quick ratios by 240%, in 2021 it will happen again an increase in the number of quick ratios by 350%, then in 2022 there will be a decrease from the previous year with a number of quick ratios of 260%.

2. Ratio of Solvability

In this research, the authors used 2 tests on the solvency ratio as follows:

a. Debt to Asset Ratio

DAR A comparison of total debt and total assets is shown by this ratio. Thus, this ratio illustrates the degree to which assets can pay off debt. The ratio known as the debt ratio displays the percentage of all owned assets to liabilities. This indicates that the more debt the company owns, even while the percentage of total assets remains constant, the higher the debt ratio number. The financial ratio, or loan repayment failure ratio, of the business increases with the overall amount of debt. On the other hand, if the debt ratio is decreasing, the company's debt will likewise be decreasing, which lowers the financial risk associated with the company repaying the loan. The results of measuring the solvency ratio based on the DAR show that the condition of the company PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk during 2018-2022 has fluctuated (there has been an increase and decrease in the amount of DAR) every year. This is based on the amount of the percentage generated from the DAR analysis used. These results indicate that the company's ability to assess the extent to which debt can be covered by assets during the 5- year period has fluctuated in which during the 4 periods it has increased and 1 period has decreased.

At PT Siloam Tbk, the results of the analysis of the solvency ratio on DAR show that in 2018 it was 18%, in 2019 there was an increase in the amount of DAR by 22.66%, in 2020 there was an increase in the amount of DAR by 29%, in 2021 there was another increase the amount of DAR is 30%, then in 2022 there will be a decrease from the previous year with a quick ratio of 27%.

b. Debt to Equity Ratio

The ratio of total debt to total equity is known as the debt to equity ratio. This means that the lower the resulting ratio, the better because it means the ability to pay off existing debt with their own capital is quite good. The results of measuring the solvency ratio based on DER show that the condition of the company PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk during 2018-2022 has fluctuated (there has been an increase and decrease in the number of DERs) every year. This is based on the amount of the percentage generated from the DER analysis used. These

results indicate that the company's ability to finance its total debt with its own capital during the 5 year period experienced fluctuating in which during the 4 periods it increased and 1 period decreased.

At PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk the results of the analysis of the solvency ratio on DER show that in 2018 it was 22%, in 2019 there was an increase in the number of DER by 29.30%, in 2020 there was an increase in the number of DER by 40.03%, in 2021 there was another increase in the number of DER by 42.55%, then in 2022 there will be a decrease from the previous year with the number of DER of 37.07%.

3. Profitability Ratios

In this study, the authors used 2 tests on profitability ratios, namely as follows:

a. Return On Assets

ROA is the ratio between net profit and total assets in assessing the ability of a company to earn profits through assets. This means that the greater the value of ROA, the better the company's performance because the rate of return on investment is greater.

The results of measuring the profitability ratio based on ROA show that the condition of the company PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk during 2018-2022 has fluctuated (there has been an increase and decrease in the amount of ROA) every year. This is based on the amount of the percentage generated from the ROA analysis used.

These results indicate that PT Siloam Tbk's ability to obtain net profit from the management of its assets during the 5-year period has fluctuated, in which during the 4 periods it has increased and in the 1st period it has decreased.

At PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk, the results of the solvency ratio analysis at DER show that in 2018 it was 2.15%, in 2019 there was a decrease in ROA by -1.93%, in 2020 there was an increase in ROA by 3.69%. , in 2021 there will be another increase in the amount of ROA by 10.46%, then in 2022 there will be a decrease in the amount of ROA by 10.18%.

b. Return on Equity

ROE is a comparison between net profit and total equity in assessing the ability of a company to obtain high profits or profits. The greater the return on equity (ROE) reflects the company's ability to generate high profits for PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk.

The results of measuring the profitability ratio based on ROE show that the condition of the company PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk during 2018-2022 fluctuated (there was an increase and decrease in the amount of ROE) every year. This is based on the amount of the percentage generated from the ROE analysis used.

These results indicate that the ability of PT Siloam Internasional, Tbk in obtaining profit or net income from the capital they owned during the 5 year period fluctuated up and down. At PT Siloam Tbk, the results of the profitability ratio analysis on ROE show that in 2018 it was

0.42%, in 2019 it was -5.56%, in 2020 there was an increase in ROE by 2.08%, in 2021 there was again an increase in the number of ROE by 10.72%, then in 2022 there will be an increase in the amount of ROE by 10.07%.

5 Conclusion

In this study, these are the inferences that can be made:

1. In the liquidity ratio, it shows that PT Siloam's liquidity conditions during 2018-2022 fluctuated (there were increases and decreases) every year as evidenced by the results of the liquidity analysis on the Current Ratio showing that in 2018 it was 180.26%, in 2019 there was a decrease in the current ratio by 135%, in 2020 there was an increase in the current ratio by 144%, in 2021 there was another increase in the current ratio by 159%, then in 2022 there was a decrease in the current ratio by 123% and the Quick Ratio showed in 2018 it was 178%, in 2019 there was a decrease in the number of quick ratios by 180%, in 2020 there was an increase in the number of quick ratios by 240%, in 2021 there was another increase in the number of quick ratios by 350%, then in 2022 there was a decrease from the previous year with a total quick ratio of 260%.
2. The Solvability ratio shows that the condition of the company PT siloam during 2018-2022 fluctuated (there were increases and decreases) every year as evidenced by the results of the Solvability analysis on the Total Debt to Total Asset Ratio showing that in 2018 it was 18%, in 2019 there was an increase in the amount of DAR by 22.66%, in 2020 there will be an increase in the amount of DAR by 29%, in 2021 there will be another increase in the amount of DAR by 30%, then in 2022 there will be a decrease from the previous year with a quick ratio of 27%. And the Debt to Equity Ratio shows that in 2018 it was 22%, in 2019 there was an increase in the number of DER by 29.30%, in 2020 there was an increase in the number of DER by 40.03%, in 2021 there was another increase in the number of DER by 42.55%, then in 2022 there will be a decrease from the previous year with a DER of 37.07%.
3. The Profitability ratio shows that the condition of the company PT siloam during 2018-2022 has fluctuated (there has been an increase and decrease) every year as evidenced by the results of the Profitability analysis on Return On Assets showing that in 2018 it was 2.15%, in 2019 there was a decrease in the amount of ROA by - 1.93%, in 2020 there was an increase in the amount of ROA by 3.69%, in 2021 there was another increase in the amount of ROA by 10.46%, then in 2022 it remained at the amount of ROA in the previous year of 10.18%. And Return on Equity shows that in 2018 it was 0.42%, in 2019 it was -5.56%, in 2020 there was an increase in the amount of ROE by 2.08%, in 2021 there was another increase in the amount of ROE by 10.72%, then in 2022 there will be a decrease in the total ROE of 10.07%.

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