

ANALYZING FINANCIAL RATIOS TO ASSESS THE COMPANY'S PERFORMANCE AT PT MEDIKALOKA HERMINA TBK BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER COVID

Wiwini Setyaningsih¹⁾ Putri Aryo Ahead of Fitri Khothimah²⁾

Universitas Karya Husada Semarang¹

Institutusi Karya Mulia Bangsa²

E-mail: 2113004@unkaha.ac.id

Abstract:

Analysis of financial statements is an important record for a company, so the analysis of a company's financial statements assesses what results the company has or may achieve in the past, present, and future to obtain information about how the company is performing and what it can achieve (Bungin, 2010). Reports are historical tools that provide information about what has happened, creating information gaps. Analyzing a company's financial statements is helpful in determining the company's financial status and performance (Loho et al., 2021). Of course, one of the functions of financial statements is to fill the information gap by re-analyzing the information in the financial statements to ensure financial health (Khothimah, 2024). This helps decision-makers determine what policies should be implemented in the company. In addition, one way to check the health of a company's financial reporting is to conduct a financial ratio analysis (Loho et al., 2021). **Purpose:** Analyzing financial ratios to assess the company's performance at PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk. Before, during, and after covid using liquidity, solvency, activity, and profitability ratio analysis.

The results of financial ratio analysis can be used as a tool to assess what needs to be done in the future to further maximize or maintain the company's performance after the company's goals are achieved. The results of this metric can also be used to determine the policies that the company owner must adhere to in the event of a change in the membership of the board of directors in the future. Financial ratio analysis is differentiated into liquidity ratio, solvency ratio, activity ratio, and profitability ratio (Widiyanti, 2014).

Keywords: *Analyze the financial ratios of liquidity, solvency, activity, and profitability*

1. Introduction

Analysis of financial statements is an important record for a company, so the analysis of a company's financial statements assesses what results the company has or may have achieved in the past, present, and future to obtain information about how the company is performing and what it can achieve (Bungin, 2010). Reports are historical tools that provide information about what has happened, creating information gaps. Analyzing a company's financial statements is helpful in determining the company's financial status and performance (Loho et al., 2021). Of course, one of the functions of financial statements is to fill the information gap by re-analyzing the information in the financial statements to ensure financial health (Khothimah, 2024).

This helps decision-makers determine what policies should be implemented in the company. In addition, one way to check the health of a company's financial reporting is to conduct a financial ratio analysis (Loho et al., 2021). The results of financial ratio analysis can be used as a tool to assess what needs to be done in the future to further maximize or maintain the company's performance after the company's goals are achieved. The results of this metric can also be used to determine the policies that the company owner must adhere to in the event of a change in the membership of the board of directors in the future. Financial ratio analysis is differentiated into liquidity ratio, solvency ratio, activity ratio, and profitability ratio (Widiyanti, 2014).

The financial performance of a company describes the company's financial position over a period of time, which includes two aspects, including fund providers and fund allocations, and usually measures the factors Liquidity ratio is used to determine the company's ability to meet short-term maturity. The solvency ratio shows how much debt capital (borrowed funds) a company uses. Activity level is a measure of how a company utilizes its available capital. The profitability ratio is a measure of a company's ability to generate profits through the use of capital (Aryo & Khothimah, 2024).

Companies engaged in the hospital service industry have good business prospects because the need for health services is indispensable (Larasati Novia, 2018). Hospital service companies also have the opportunity to generate greater revenue by collaborating with various health insurance companies. The health industry in Indonesia has a BPJS (Social Security Administration) health system that is in high demand along with the increasing number of outpatients, and is expected to increase profit margins for companies. In Indonesia, the need for medical facilities and equipment is increasing to prioritize patient health and improve the quality of medical services. In addition to prioritizing patient health, good and systematic facility management in each department is also very important for the company.

Financial analysis is the basis of financial management and can provide an overview of a company's finances, both current and past, so that it can be used by company managers to make decisions related to future performance improvements. Financial analysis not only allows you to evaluate the financial performance of a company, but also provides an overview of its financial health from important aspects, so that management and investors can find out whether a company is in a healthy condition or not (Muhammad Amri 2018).

PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk announced its financial statements for the first semester ended June 30, 2018 with net revenue of Rp 1.52 trillion, an increase of 18.2% compared to revenue of Rp 1.28 trillion from the same period last year. The company also reported earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization of IDR 314.7 billion with a stable EBITDA margin of 20.8%, an increase of 17.7% compared to EBITDA of IDR 267.3 billion from the same period last year. The Company's achievements in the first half of 2018 show the Company's ability to always grow, despite facing the fasting month which came 10 days earlier this year and the longer Eid al-Fitr holiday in June. During the fasting month of Ramadan, it causes a decrease in the rate of hospital visits in general (herminahospitals.com, 2018).

Hermina recorded net income of IDR 3.63 trillion, as well as profit before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization of IDR 866.6 billion. In addition, profit after tax and non-controlling interests reached Rp 255.4 billion, which represents a growth of more than double from the previous year. In the first quarter of 2020, the Company began to see the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the Company's business activities. Even though it was not an easy situation, the company managed to adapt and generate patient growth, both in the JKN sector and the general sector, especially in the inpatient segment. In the period ended March 31, 2020, the company recorded net income of IDR 983.9 billion, an increase of 9.1% compared to the same period in the previous year, and EBITDA of IDR 246.0 billion, with an increase in EBITDA margin to 25.0%. Net profit reached IDR 99.3 billion, and PATMI reached IDR 71.8 billion, which represents a growth of 27.3%. (www.herminahospitals.com, 2020).

PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk (HEAL) has announced the company's performance for the 2022 financial year ending on December 31, 2022. In that period, Medikaloka Hermina recorded a decline in both revenue and profit. Launching the company's financial statements in the information disclosure of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), Tuesday (11/4/2023), HEAL's revenue last year fell 16.52 percent to IDR 5.87 trillion from IDR 4.9 trillion in 2021. Meanwhile, the cost of revenue in the same period increased to IDR 3.19 trillion from the previous IDR 2.91 trillion. (www.liputan6.com). In the news above, it can be concluded that PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk. experienced a decrease after the covid pandemic subsided, revenue at the time of covid was 18.2%, then revenue at the time of covid was 27.3%, and revenue after covid was 16.52.

The problem in this study is the gap phenomenon regarding the increase and decline in finance at PT Medikaloka Hermina, Tbk in 2021-2022 (after the Covid-19 pandemic). The results of previous research that discussed the variables of liquidity, solvency, activity, and profitability on company performance showed different results. The existence of GAP research in previous studies showed different results. In a study conducted by Hartati, Sara Intan et al (2022), Achmad Azhar Cholil (2020), Sofwatun, Hilma et al (2021), that the analysis of liquidity, solvency, activity, and profitability ratios has no effect on the company's financial performance. Meanwhile, research conducted by Putu Eka Dianita Marvilianti Dewi (2016), Amenah, Lenas (2022), Amri Muhammad (2108), that the analysis of liquidity, solvency, activity, and profitability ratios affects the company's financial performance.

2. Research Method

This study is carried out by means *of literature study*, which is carried out by using literature related to the discussion raised in the writing of this journal. The object of this research is PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk.

The data used in the research is secondary data, data obtained from the company as a research object that has been processed and documented in the company, such as the company's history, organizational structure, and company financial statements. As an analysis material in this study, the data obtained in this study include:

- 1) The company's balance sheet as of 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023.
- 2) The company's income and loss statements in 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023.

In analyzing the data, the author uses the following method:

- 1) Descriptive Method, according to Sugiyono (2011) The descriptive method is by collecting, managing, and interpreting the data obtained so that it can provide a clear picture of the state being studied.
- 2) Ratio Analysis, in conducting this research analysis of the company's financial statements, the author uses the Liquidity Ratio, and Profitability Ratio analysis tools.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

Liquidity Ratio

The liquidity ratio is a ratio that describes the company's ability to pay its short-term obligations/debts, especially debts that have matured (Khasmir, 2019).

a. *Current Ratio*

Current Ratio is used to see the comparison between cash and cash equivalents with short-term liabilities. According to (Fahmi, 2013) the Liquidity Ratio Formula is as follows:

$$\text{Formula} = \text{Current Ratio} = \times 100\% \frac{\text{Aktiva lancar}}{\text{Hutang lancar}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Year 2018} &= 100\% = 1.18127187 = 1.18 \frac{1.228,57}{1.040,04} \times \\ \text{Year 2019} &= 100\% = 1.59389064 = 1.59 \frac{1.664,5}{1.044,3} \times \\ \text{Year 2020} &= 100\% = 1.52220045 = 1.52 \frac{2.252,4}{1.479,7} \times \\ \text{Year 2021} &= 100\% = 1.52476656 = 1.52 \frac{2.465,7}{1.617,1} \times \\ \text{Year 2022} &= 100\% = 1.04719298 = 1.04 \frac{1.790,7}{1.710,0} \times \\ \text{Year 2023} &= 100\% = 1.25586038 = 1.25 \frac{1.950,1}{1.552,8} \times \end{aligned}$$

Solvency Ratio

According to Husnan and Pudjiastuti (2004), solvency is a ratio that describes the company's ability to pay its long-term obligations or liabilities if the company is liquidated

b. *Debt to total asset*

Debt to Total Asset Ratio (DAR) is a debt ratio used to measure the ratio between total debt and total assets. In other words, how much of a company's assets are financed by debt or how much the company's debt affects asset management. According to (Kasmir, 2013) the formula for calculating the debt to equity ratio is as follows:

$$\text{Formula} = \text{Debt to total asset} = \frac{\text{Total Hutang}}{\text{Total Aktiva}} \times 100\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Year 2018} &= 100\% = 0.43188907 = 0.43 \frac{1.801,50}{4.171,21} \times \\ \text{Year 2019} &= 100\% = 0.45235548 = 0.45 \frac{2.283,4}{5.047,8} \times \\ \text{Year 2020} &= 100\% = 0.46781427 = 0.46 \frac{2.973,1}{6.355,3} \times \\ \text{Year 2021} &= 100\% = 0.42180538 = 0.42 \frac{3.199,9}{7.586,2} \times \\ \text{Year 2022} &= 100\% = 0.0.38279655 = 0.38 \frac{2.906}{7.591,5} \times \\ \text{Year 2023} &= 100\% = 0.40941984 = 0.40 \frac{3.604}{8.802,7} \times \end{aligned}$$

Activity Rate

According to Khikmawati and Agustina (2015), the activity ratio is a ratio used to measure the company's ability to manage all assets owned by the company so that it can provide cash inflow for the company

c. Total Asset Turn Over

The asset turnover ratio measures *the value of sales by the number of assets it owns*. According to (Khasmir, 2019) then we can see the formula as follows.

$$\text{Formula} = \text{Total asset turn over} = \times 100\% \frac{\text{Penjualan}}{\text{Total Aktiva}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Year 2018} &= 100\% = 0.73312236 = 0.73 \frac{3.058}{4.171,2} \times \\ \text{Year 2019} &= 100\% = 0.57133416 = 0.57 \frac{3.631}{5.047,8} \times \\ \text{Year 2020} &= 100\% = 0.69507185 = 0.69 \frac{4.416}{6.353,3} \times \\ \text{Year 2021} &= 100\% = 0.76718252 = 0.76 \frac{5.820}{7.586,2} \times \\ \text{Year 2022} &= 100\% = 0.645590 = 0.64 \frac{4.901}{7.591,5} \times \\ \text{Year 2023} &= 100\% = 0.65707113 = 0.65 \frac{5.784}{8.802,7} \times \end{aligned}$$

Profitability Ratio

According to Sujaweni (2017) determines that Profitability is "The profitability ratio is the proportion used to measure the company's ability to make profits, its relationship with sales, assets and its own income and capital".

d. Return On Equity (ROE)

ROE measures how efficiently a company uses its equity capital to generate profits. According to Kasmir (2019) *The formula of ROE is:*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Formula} &= (\text{Net profit} = \text{equity} \times \text{percentage of net profit}) \\ &= \text{ROE} = \frac{\text{Laba Bersih}}{\text{Ekuitas}} \times 100\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Year 2018} & (2,369.7 \times 6.2\% = 146.9214) = 100\% = 6.19\% \frac{146,9214}{2.369,7} \times \\ \text{Year 2019} & (2,764.4 \times 9.5\% = 262,618) = 100\% = 9.5\% \frac{262,618}{2.764,4} \times \\ \text{Year 2020} & (3,382.3 \times 14.6\% = 493.8158) = 100\% = 14.6\% \frac{493,8158}{3.382,3} \times \\ \text{Year 2021} & (4,386.3 \times 22.3\% = 978.1449) = 100\% = 22.3\% \frac{978,1449}{4.386,3} \times \\ \text{Year 2022} & (4,685.5 \times 7.7\% = 360.7835) = 100\% = 7.7\% \frac{360,7835}{4.685,5} \times \\ \text{Year 2023} & (5,198.3 \times 9.7\% = 504.2351) = 100\% = 9.7\% \frac{504,2351}{5.198,3} \times \end{aligned}$$

3.2. Discussion

1. Liquidity Ratio

Year 2018 (Before COVID-19):

In 2018, PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk recorded an income ratio of around 1.18. This shows that the company experienced moderate revenue growth compared to the previous year. This year, before the COVID-19 pandemic, businesses and the health sector in general were running steadily, with a focus on medical services that were still in normal condition.

Year 2019-2021 (During the COVID-19 Pandemic):

During 2019 to 2021, which was the period when the COVID-19 pandemic began to emerge and affect the global economy and the health sector, PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk's revenue experienced a significant surge.

2019: The income ratio reached 1.59, which means there is a significant increase compared to the previous year. This is due to the increased demand for medical and health services ahead of the start of the pandemic, as well as the investment in more complete and modern health facilities.

2020: The earnings ratio decreased slightly to 1.52, although it remained high. 2020 was the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in economic uncertainty and a decline in non-health activities. However, the health sector and hospitals such as Medikaloka Hermina continue to receive high demand for the handling of COVID-19 patients and related diseases.

2021: This year, the fixed income ratio was 1.52, showing stability despite the pandemic. This can be interpreted as PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk has managed to maintain its operations in the midst of pandemic challenges, by adjusting medical services and focusing on handling COVID-19.

Year 2022-2023 (After COVID-19):

After the pandemic period, in 2022 and 2023, PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk recorded a more significant decline in the revenue ratio, although it is still at a fairly stable and positive figure.

2022: The revenue ratio dropped to 1.04, indicating a decrease in revenue compared to the previous year. This may reflect a decrease in demand related to COVID-19, as the pandemic is starting to be controlled, so the number of COVID-19 patients is declining. At the same time, the healthcare sector may again focus on non-COVID healthcare services.

2023: Revenue again experienced a slight increase with a ratio of 1.25. Although not as high as during the pandemic, this figure shows that PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk is starting to recover and adapt to the post-pandemic situation, even in challenging economic conditions.

2. Solvency Ratio

Year 2018 (Before COVID-19):

In 2018, the Debt to Total Asset ratio was 0.43 or 43%. This means that around 43% of the company's total assets are financed by debt, which shows that the company has a fairly balanced financing structure between its own capital and debt. In 2018 before the pandemic, the company was most likely in a relatively stable phase, with a not too high proportion of debt, reflecting pre-pandemic financial stability.

Year 2019-2021 (During the COVID-19 Pandemic):

During the period 2019 to 2021, which was the peak and beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Debt to Total Asset ratio showed some significant changes.

2019: The ratio increased to 0.45 or 45%, indicating a slight increase in the company's reliance on debt financing compared to the previous year. This may be due to the expansion or increased investment in the health sector that occurred before the pandemic, to prepare for larger hospital capacity.

2020: The ratio again increased to 0.46 or 46%, reflecting a further increase in reliance on debt. This year was the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, where many hospitals and healthcare companies faced major challenges, including the need to invest in additional healthcare facilities and resources to handle the surge in COVID-19 cases. This may lead to an increase in debt to fund necessary operations and investments.

2021: The ratio decreased to 0.42 or 42%, indicating a slight decrease in reliance on debt despite the ongoing pandemic. This decline could occur because companies may have managed to better manage their debt or reduce external financing by leveraging revenues earned from the peak period of the pandemic.

Year 2022-2023 (After COVID-19): In the post-pandemic period (2022-2023), the Debt to Total Asset ratio began to decline significantly.

2022: The ratio decreased to 0.38 or 38%, indicating a decrease in the company's dependence on debt financing. This may reflect the company's recovery after the pandemic, with more efficient financial management, and a decrease in the need to fund major expansions or investments as COVID-19-related demand is already waning.

2023: The ratio slightly increased to 0.40 or 40%, indicating that despite a slight increase in debt use, the company still maintains good control over its financing structure. This could indicate that the company is in the process of recovery and may reinvest in expansion or service development after the pandemic, but still within relatively safe limits.

3. Activity Rate

Year 2018 (Before COVID-19):

In 2018, the Total Asset Turnover ratio of PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk was 0.73. This means that every 1 unit of assets owned by the company can generate 0.73 units of sales. This shows that the company was quite efficient in using the assets it owns to generate revenue, before the COVID-19 pandemic. The company is in a relatively stable condition with good asset use efficiency.

Year 2019-2021 (During the COVID-19 Pandemic):

During 2019 to 2021, which was the period when the COVID-19 pandemic began to affect the global economy, PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk's Total Asset Turnover ratio underwent several changes:

2019: The ratio decreased to 0.57, indicating a decrease in the company's efficiency in using its assets to generate sales compared to 2018. This decline was due to an increase in the amount of assets the company has to prepare for larger hospital capacity ahead of the pandemic, while sales have not reached optimal figures. In other words, although the company may invest more in the asset, the sale has not been fully realized according to the addition of the asset.

2020: The ratio increased slightly to 0.69, indicating a recovery in efficiency after a decline in 2019. This reflects the very high demand for medical services due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which drove more sales even though the company has more assets. Companies may focus on leveraging existing medical assets and facilities to handle a surge in COVID-19 patients.

2021: The ratio increased significantly to 0.76, indicating better efficiency in using assets to generate sales. This year, despite the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk managed to manage its assets and facilities more optimally, increasing sales through medical services and more developed facilities, including handling COVID-19 patients and recovering other health services.

Year 2022-2023 (After COVID-19):

After the pandemic, in 2022 and 2023, PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk experienced a slight decrease in asset use efficiency despite still generating stable sales:

2022: The ratio decreased to 0.64, indicating a decrease in asset use efficiency. This is possible because in 2022, even though the pandemic is starting to get under control, companies may face challenges in maintaining the same high demand for healthcare services as during the pandemic, and the assets they have may be larger than necessary for existing sales levels.

2023: The ratio slightly improved to 0.65, indicating a slight recovery in asset use efficiency. While there has been a slight recovery, the insignificant decline in this ratio suggests that while sales remain stable, companies may still be adapting to the post-pandemic and looking for ways to leverage assets more efficiently, in the absence of a major surge in demand as during the pandemic.

4. Profitability Ratio

Year 2018 (Before COVID-19):

In 2018, PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk's ROE was 6.19%. This shows that the company generates a profit of around 6.19% of its equity. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the company was in a relatively stable condition, with a fairly good profit compared to equity. This reflects moderate profitability and efficient management in the pre-pandemic era.

Year 2019-2021 (During the COVID-19 Pandemic):

During 2019 to 2021, which was the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the company's profitability experienced a significant increase:

2019: ROE ratio increased to 9.5%. This year, although the pandemic has not fully occurred, the company has begun to show significant profit growth, perhaps due to expansion or increased demand for healthcare services. This shows that the company is able to improve profitability better despite the increase in equity.

2020: ROE ratio reached 14.6%, showing a sharp increase. The year 2020 was the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, which drove high demand for medical services. Although many other sectors were affected by the pandemic, the health sector actually experienced a surge in demand. PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk managed to take advantage of this situation to increase profits significantly, resulting in higher profits from available equity.

2021: ROE ratio reached 22.3%, which is a very high number. This reflects that the company has managed to utilize its assets and capital very effectively. This year, despite the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the demand for COVID-19 medical services and care remains high, which has contributed to a huge increase in profits.

Year 2022-2023 (After COVID-19):

After the COVID-19 pandemic ended, PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk recorded a slight decrease in the ROE ratio in 2022 and 2023, although it still showed solid profitability.

2022: ROE ratio decreased to 7.7%, which is lower compared to previous years. This decline may be due to reduced demand related to COVID-19 as the pandemic has been brought under control.

2023: The ROE ratio increased again to 9.7%, indicating that the company is starting to recover and adjust to post-pandemic market conditions. This year, even though there is no longer a surge in demand for COVID-19-related services, the company has been able to maintain its profitability and still manage resources effectively to generate profits.

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of revenue, debt to total assets, activity ratio, and profitability ratio of PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk from 2018 to 2023, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Current Ratio

According to Khasmir (2019), the current ratio is a measure used in measuring a company's ability to repay its short-term debts. The industry standard value for the current ratio is 200%. The company's current ratio experienced a significant decrease in 2022, from 1.52 (in 2021) to 1.04 (in 2022), which indicates a decrease in the company's ability to meet its current obligations. However, in 2023, the current ratio increased again to 1.26, although still lower than in 2021 and 2020.

Overall, the company's current ratio is below the industry standard value of 200% (or current ratio of 2.0), which means that the company is not fully optimal in maintaining its short-term liquidity.

In 2018, before the COVID-19 pandemic, the company recorded stable revenue performance.

During the 2019-2021 period (during the pandemic), PT Medikaloka Hermina Tbk experienced a significant surge in revenue. This was due to the increased demand for medical services and hospitals due to the COVID-19 pandemic, where the company managed to take advantage of the situation to increase revenue. In 2022-2023 (post-pandemic), despite a slight decline in COVID-19-related demand, the company managed to maintain stable revenue and re-adapt to new market conditions.

2. Debt to Total Assets Ratio:

According to Khasmir (2019), the *Debt to Assets Ratio (DAR)* is a measure of the debt ratio as a means of measuring the company's total debt compared to total assets. The industry standard value for this ratio is 35%. If you want a low ratio value, the value of the prepared assets must be high. The company's security will be guaranteed if the company only has a small debt. If the ratio value is high, the company will bear a great risk related to the repayment of its debts.

2018 to 2020: in this period, the company's DAR increased gradually from 43.19% in 2018 to 46.78% in 2020. This increase indicates that the company relies more on debt in financing its assets, which indicates an increase in risks related to debt repayment. This could be due to financing policies that rely more on debt to fund the company's operations or expansion.

2021: This year, DAR decreased to 42.18%, which shows that the company is starting to reduce its dependence on debt in financing its assets. This decline could indicate the company's steps to reduce debt risk or increase its own capital in its financial structure.

2022: 2022 showed a significant decline in DAR to 38.28%, which indicates that the company relies more on its own assets compared to debt. This can be interpreted as a company's efforts to reduce dependence on debt and increase financial stability.

2023: In 2023, DAR increased again to 40.94%, which shows that the company is again using more debt in financing its assets. Although it is still below the highest DAR value in 2020, this figure shows a slight increase in the debt risk that companies must manage.

The company showed an increase in debt ratio during the pandemic, reflecting the company's need to borrow to fund expansion and COVID-19-related operations. After the pandemic ended, the debt-to-asset ratio tended to decline, which indicates that the company managed to manage its debt structure more carefully post-pandemic.

3. Activity Ratio (*Total Asset Turnover*):

According to Kasmir (2019), the industry standard value for the Total Asset Turnover (TAT) ratio usually ranges from 0.5 to 2 times or 50% to 200%. This ratio measures how effectively a company uses all of its assets to generate sales.

2018: The TAT ratio was 0.73, which indicates that the company generates revenue of 73% of its total assets. This is relatively good, but there is still room for increased efficiency in asset use.

2019: The TAT ratio decreased to 0.57, indicating a decrease in efficiency in generating income from the company's assets. This decline could indicate an increase in the number of assets that is not offset by a comparable increase in revenue.

2020: The TAT ratio increased slightly to 0.69, indicating an improvement in asset use efficiency. The company is more effective in generating revenue even though the number of assets is increasing.

2021: The TAT ratio reached 0.76, which is the highest ratio during this period. This shows that the company has succeeded in optimizing its assets to generate greater revenue compared to previous years.

2022: The TAT ratio fell again to 0.64, indicating a decrease in efficiency in generating income from assets. This decline can be caused by a variety of factors, such as an increase in assets that is not followed by a balanced increase in income.

2023: The TAT ratio increased slightly again to **0.66**, but still did not reach the highest level recorded in 2021. Despite improvements, the company's efficiency in using assets to generate revenue is still not optimal.

In 2018, the company showed good efficiency in the use of assets to generate revenue.

During the pandemic (2019-2021), asset use efficiency declined slightly in 2019, but increased again in 2020-2021, thanks to a surge in demand for COVID-19-related medical services.

Post-pandemic (2022-2023), although efficiency has decreased slightly, the company is still able to utilize its assets quite effectively to generate revenue.

4. Profitability Ratio (ROE):

According to Khasmir (2019) states that return *on equity* is a measure of a company as a means to show the use of capital to get net profit. This ratio describes the level of effectiveness in the use of capital. The industry standard value for this ratio is 40%. If the ratio value is high, the performance can be said to be better. In other words, the situation of business owners becomes stronger and vice versa.

2018 to 2021: During this period, the company's ROE experienced a significant increase. From 6.19% in 2018, this ratio increased gradually to reach 22.3% in 2021. This increase shows that the company is increasingly efficient in generating profits from the capital owned. Although it is still far from the industry standard of 40%, this increase shows the company's improved performance.

2022: In 2022, ROE declined sharply to 7.7%. This decline could be a signal that the company is facing difficulties in managing its capital or net profit. This decline is caused by a decrease in revenue, an increase in costs, or other factors that affect the company's profitability.

2023: ROE increased again to 9.7%. While still lower than in 2021 and far from the industry standard of 40%, this increase shows that the company is starting to get back on a positive track, even though it has not yet reached optimal levels of efficiency.

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