

COMPANY'S FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS PT. HMD MANADO

Kiet Tumiwa, Selvie J. Nangoy, Farida I.S. Wakidin, Johana M. Ratag, Novy J. Kasenda, Lusye C. Kumaat
Department Of Accounting, Polytechnic of Manado Country

DOI: 10.31364/SCIRJ/v11.i4.2023.P0423944
<http://dx.doi.org/10.31364/SCIRJ/v11.i4.2023.P0423944>

Abstract- The purpose of this research is to determine the company's financial performance at PT. HMD Manado from 2017 - 2021, measured by profitability, liquidity and solvency ratios. This research used a quantitative method with a descriptive analysis model. The results showed that the financial performance of PT. HMD Manado based on profitability ratio analysis, measured using ROA and ROE, the results are below standard financial performance / unable to generate profits from existing assets and equity. For the liquidity ratio in 2017-2021, it has very good financial performance because from year to year it always increases. This shows that the company can fulfill its obligations in a timely manner. The solvency ratio for 2017-2021 has good financial performance, despite the fluctuations in achievement values. The most important thing can be seen in the percentage results that the liquidity value is greater than the solvency value, this indicates that the company is in a very healthy condition because it can pay off its debts both long term and short term.

Keywords: Profitability Ratio, Liquidity, Solvency, Financial Performance.

I. INTRODUCTION

The health of a company is not only judged by its physical condition, such as the appearance of a building. However, the benchmark for a healthy company is seen from the financial statements at the end of each accounting period as management's accountability report on the management of a company. Financial statements are important information for management in making decisions for the survival of the company. The company as a form of organization in general, in carrying out its business activities must have the goal of getting big profits, this can happen if all the elements contained in a company have been implemented properly and correctly.

Company performance appraisal is very important for the company's sustainability because the results of this assessment encourage companies to work more efficiently and competitively. The company's financial performance is a measure of the financial health of the organization, and shows the performance of the company's executive leadership.

The higher the company's financial performance, the more effective and efficient the company is in using its resources. Financial performance and soundness are important aspects that investors will look at. "Financial Reports are a structured presentation of the financial position and financial performance of an entity" (Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 1, 2022).

Company performance is the result of a management activity in a company, or in other words company performance is the company's ability to achieve the company's goals. Meanwhile, financial performance is a formal attempt to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of a company in generating profits and certain cash positions (Hery, 2015).

In Farah's previous research (2019) with the title "Financial Performance Analysis of PT. Askrindo (Using Ratio Analysis and Risk Based Capital)" with research results divided into two, namely in general and in terms of financial standards. In general or based on the theory put forward, the financial performance of PT. Askrindo Branch Medan can be said to be less good. However, according to financial standards, 2012-2017 can be said to be good because the value of risk-based capital, liquidity ratios and solvency ratios are still above the minimum value/minimum limit, even though there are several years that have not met the established health standards.

Researchers conducted this research because they remembered the Covid-19 pandemic that hit all countries, including Indonesia, which certainly made the Indonesian economy drop dramatically. Researchers took the case at PT. HMD Manado. The researcher found that the company has used the calculation of the RBC (Risk Based Capital) ratio to measure the company's performance, as a basis for calculations on the financial aspect. This research is different from previous research because in this study researchers did not use RBC (Risk Based Capital) because the company had used this calculation.

To measure the level of profit from business losses by comparing it with premium income, companies can use the profitability ratio so that they can find out the company's ability in terms of liabilities, or short-term debt, companies can measure it with the liquidity ratio. Companies can use the solvency ratio to determine the company's ability to pay its long-term obligations, or its obligations and to compare its own funds that have been deposited with the amount of loans from creditors.

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in taking the research title Analysis of Company Financial Performance PT. HMD to determine the company's financial performance in good or bad condition. In accordance with the objectives of financial ratio analysis, namely analyzing financial performance using financial ratio analysis, and analyzing the

company's financial performance by utilizing financial reports. Indicators for assessing the level of soundness, namely: Calculation of Profitability Ratios (Return On Assets, Return On Equity), Calculation of Liquidity Ratios, Calculation of Solvency Ratios.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses quantitative methods. Data sources, namely primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques, namely observation, interviews, documentation and literature study. Observation, researchers made direct observations at PT. HMD Manado, by seeing, counting, measuring, and recording existing events. Interviews, data collection carried out to get as much information as possible directly by asking questions to respondents. In this case the interview was conducted by the researcher with the company PT. HMD Manado. Documentation, this method is used to collect a lot of data and information needed in this research, namely financial reports, accounting policies and notes on financial reports. Literature study, which is done by reading and citing literature that is related to this research. Data Analysis Techniques, analyzing the data in this study, using the following steps:

1. Make financial aspect calculations with ratios that include :
 - a. Calculation of profitability ratios
 - 1) *Return On Asset*(ROA)
 - 2) *Return On Equity*(ROE)
 - b. Calculation of liquidity ratios
 - c. Solvability ratio calculation
2. Make an assessment of the results of the calculation of aspects of financial performance:
 - a. Very good
 - b. Good
 - c. Enough
 - d. Not enough
 - e. Very less

Table 2.1 Score Criteria

| Number. | Criteria | Score |
|---------|------------|----------|
| 1. | Very good | 7,5 – 10 |
| 2. | Good | 6 – 8 |
| 3. | Enough | 4,5 – 6 |
| 4. | Not Enough | 2 – 3 |
| 5. | Very Less | 0 |

Data Source : PT HMD Manado, 2022

III. DISCUSSION

3.1. Financial Report Components of PT. HMD Manado

Table 3.1 The basic components for calculating ROA at PT. HMD Manado Period 2017-2021
(in million rupiah)

| Information (In 3 months) | | Year | | | | |
|--|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Profit (Loss) Before Tax | 1 to 3 | 74.187 | 47.699 | 68.985 | (60.608) | 21.560 |
| | 4 to 6 | 225.885 | 192.379 | 207.615 | (129.417) | (88.540) |
| | 7 to 9 | 222.301 | 114.085 | 99.429 | (316.295) | (183.730) |
| | 10 to 12 | 458.450 | 238.929 | 142.903 | 436.599) | (216.101) |
| Total annualized profit/loss before tax | | 980.823 | 593.092 | 518.905 | (942.973) | (466.811) |
| Total Assets | 1 to 3 | 9.997.665 | 10.887.148 | 11.861.216 | 12.877.144 | 14.542.476 |
| | 4 to 6 | 9.371.754 | 12.954.792 | 12.843.333 | 13.421.711 | 15.595.739 |
| | 7 to 9 | 9.226.912 | 12.757.577 | 11.895.930 | 12.953.677 | 14.400.317 |
| | 10 to 12 | 11.557.010 | 13.278.366 | 12.446.093 | 13.758.872 | 13.776.781 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Annualized Total Assets | 40.153.341 | 49.877.883 | 49.046.572 | 53.011.404 | 58.315.313 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|

Data source : Processed Data, 2022

Table 3.2 The basic components for calculating ROE at PT. HMD Manado Period 2017-2021
(in million rupiah)

| Information (In 3 months) | | Year | | | | |
|--|----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Profit (Loss) After Tax | 1 to 3 | 58.312 | 38.272 | 55.656 | (60.608) | 17.516 |
| | 1 to 6 | 171.925 | 147.271 | 164.285 | (129.471) | (88.540) |
| | 7 to 9 | 169.898 | 91.507 | 87.510 | (316.295) | (183.730) |
| | 10 to 12 | 360.073 | 201.093 | 105.770 | (436.599) | (216.101) |
| Annualized Total Loss/Profit After Tax | | 760.208 | 478.143 | 413.221 | (942.973) | (470.855) |
| Total Equity | 1 to 3 | 2.749.315 | 2.063.023 | 3.218.966 | 3.305.718 | 2.819.633 |
| | 4 to 6 | 2.840.791 | 3.097.446 | 3.300.302 | 3.117.461 | 2.711.785 |
| | 7 to 9 | 2.845.390 | 3.026.531 | 3.242.292 | 2.897.229 | 2.626.011 |
| | 10 to 12 | 3.019.697 | 3.159.921 | 3.258.913 | 2.813.793 | 2.843.991 |
| Annualized Total Equity | | 11.455.193 | 12.346.921 | 13.020.473 | 12.134.201 | 11.004.420 |

Data source : Processed Data, 2022

Table 3.3 The basic components of calculating Liquidity at PT. HMD Manado Period 2017-2021
(in million rupiah)

| Information (In 3 months) | | Year | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Current assets | 1 to 3 | 1.802.202 | 2.646.338 | 3.119.228 | 2.718.996 | 6.090.006 |
| | 4 to 6 | 1.678.167 | 2.841.755 | 2.572.383 | 2.945.234 | 6.220.893 |
| | 7 to 9 | 2.197.552 | 2.910.391 | 2.941.880 | 3.154.799 | 5.510.525 |
| | 10 to 12 | 2.968.465 | 1.963.602 | 2.066.324 | 1.908.427 | 4.754.816 |
| Annualized Total Current Assets | | 8.646.386 | 10.362.086 | 10.699.815 | 10.790.456 | 22.576.240 |
| Current liabilities | 1 to 3 | 2.461.958 | 3.293.390 | 3.318.136 | 3.098.811 | 3.823.848 |
| | 4 to 6 | 2.116.918 | 3.513.256 | 3.718.038 | 3.704.738 | 4.020.408 |
| | 7 to 9 | 2.377.153 | 2.968.952 | 3.134.417 | 2.914.500 | 3.286.799 |
| | 10 to 12 | 3.719.172 | 3.834.606 | 3.440.007 | 3.126.432 | 3.725.497 |
| Annualized Total Current Liabilities | | 11.170.201 | 13.610.204 | 13.610.598 | 12.844.481 | 14.856.552 |

Data source : Processed Data, 2022

Table 3.4 The basic components for calculating Solvability at PT. HMD Manado Period 2017-2021
(in million rupiah)

| Information (In 3 months) | | Year | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Total Assets | 1 to 3 | 9.997.665 | 10.887.148 | 11.861.216 | 12.877.144 | 14.542.476 |
| | 4 to 6 | 9.371.754 | 12.954.792 | 12.843.333 | 13.421.711 | 15.595.739 |
| | 7 to 9 | 9.226.912 | 12.757.577 | 11.895.930 | 12.953.677 | 14.400.317 |
| | 10 to 12 | 11.557.010 | 13.278.366 | 12.446.093 | 13.758.872 | 13.776.781 |
| Annualized Total Assets | | 40.153.341 | 49.877.883 | 49.046.572 | 53.011.404 | 58.315.313 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Total Liabilities | 1 to 3 | 7.248.350 | 7.824.125 | 8.642.250 | 9.571.426 | 11.722.843 |
| | 4 to 6 | 6.530.963 | 9.857.346 | 9.543.031 | 10.304.250 | 12.919.954 |
| | 7 to 9 | 6.381.522 | 9.731.046 | 8.653.638 | 10.056.448 | 11.871.306 |
| | 10 to 12 | 8.537.313 | 10.118.445 | 9.187.180 | 10.945.079 | 10.932.790 |
| Annualized Total Liabilities | | 28.698.148 | 37.530.962 | 36.026.099 | 40.877.203 | 47.446.893 |

Data source : Processed Data, 2022

3.2. Financial Performance Measurement Analysis of PT. HMD Manado

With the problems and formulations that have been stated previously, the data analysis technique used in this study is descriptive analysis and discussed, and described quantitatively. The measuring tools used in this study are as follows:

1. Profitability Ratio

The profitability ratio is a reference for the company's performance to gain profit from the use of its assets.

a. Return On Assets (ROA)

ROA is a profitability ratio, this ratio will measure a company's ability to manage investments. ROA can be calculated by the following formula:

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Profit Before Tax}}{\text{Average Total Assets}} \times 100\%$$

The following is the calculation of ROA with the above formula:

Table 3.5 Calculation of Return On Assets (ROA)

| | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|--|
| 2017 | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 980.823.000.000}{\text{IDR } 40.153.341.000.000 / 4}$ | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 980.823.000.000}{\text{IDR } 10.038.335.250.000} \times 100\%$ |
| | | | = | 0,098 = 10 % |
| 2018 | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 593.092.000.000}{\text{IDR } 49.877.883.000.000 / 4}$ | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 593.092.000.000}{\text{IDR } 12.469.470.750.000} \times 100\%$ |
| | | | = | 0,043 = 4 % |
| 2019 | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 518.905.000.000}{\text{IDR } 49.046.572.000.000 / 4}$ | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 518.905.000.000}{\text{IDR } 12.261.643.000.000} \times 100\%$ |
| | | | = | 0,042 = 4 % |
| 2020 | = | $\frac{-\text{IDR } 942.973.000.000}{\text{IDR } 53.011.404.000.000 / 4}$ | = | $\frac{-\text{IDR } 942.973.000.000}{\text{IDR } 13.252.851.000.000} \times 100\%$ |
| | | | = | -0,07 = -7 % |
| 2021 | = | $\frac{-\text{IDR } 466.811.000.000}{\text{IDR } 53.315.313.000.000 / 4}$ | = | $\frac{-\text{IDR } 942.973.000.000}{\text{IDR } 13.252.851.000.000} \times 100\%$ |
| | | | = | -0,03 = -3 % |

Data source : Processed Data, 2022

Based on the calculation above, it can be seen that ROA in 2017 is 10%. In 2018 it has decreased by 6%, and has a percentage of 4%. However, in 2019 ROA has the same percentage as in 2018, which is 4%. However, in 2020 it experienced a very drastic decline, resulting in a minus point of ROA, namely -7%. Even though in 2021 there will be an increase, it will still be at a minus point of -3%. This shows that the company's ability to generate profits based on its assets can be said to be very good only in 2017.

b. Return On Equity (ROE)

ROE is a profitability ratio, this ratio will measure company performance by comparing profit after tax and equity. ROE can be calculated by the following formula:

$$ROE = \frac{\text{Profit After Tax}}{\text{Average Total Equity}} \times 100\%$$

The following is the calculation of ROE with the formula above:

Table 3.6 Calculation of Return On Equity (ROE)

| | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|----|---|--|--------|
| 2017 | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 760.208.000.000}{\text{IDR } 11.455.193.000.000}$ | /4 | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 760.208.000.000}{\text{IDR } 2.863.798.250.000}$ | x 100% |
| | | | | = | 0,265 = 27 % | |
| 2018 | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 478.143.000.000}{\text{IDR } 12.346.921.000.000}$ | /4 | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 478.143.000.000}{\text{IDR } 3.086.730.250.000}$ | x 100% |
| | | | | = | 0,155 = 15 % | |
| 2019 | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 413.221.000.000}{\text{IDR } 13.020.473.000.000}$ | /4 | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 413.221.000.000}{\text{IDR } 3.255.118.250.000}$ | x 100% |
| | | | | = | 0,127 = 13 % | |
| 2020 | = | $\frac{-\text{IDR } 942.973.000.000}{\text{IDR } 12.134.201.000.000}$ | /4 | = | $\frac{-\text{IDR } 942.973.000.000}{\text{IDR } 3.033.550.250.000}$ | x 100% |
| | | | | = | -0,31 = -31 % | |
| 2021 | = | $\frac{-\text{IDR } 470.855.000.000}{\text{IDR } 11.004.420.000.000}$ | /4 | = | $\frac{-\text{IDR } 942.973.000.000}{\text{IDR } 3.033.550.250.000}$ | x 100% |
| | | | | = | -0,17 = -17 % | |

Data source : Processed Data, 2022

Based on the calculation above, it can be seen that ROE from year to year has always decreased, in 2017 it was 27%. In 2018 it decreased by 13% and had a percentage of 14%. In 2019 it fell 1%. In 2020 it experienced a very large decline and had a ROE value of -31%. In 2021 there will be an increase but it is still at a minus point of -17%. This is because in 2020 the calculation of profit after tax has a negative value, which affects the score.

2. Liquidity Ratio

This ratio will produce a percentage of the company's ability to meet its short-term obligations in a timely manner, by dividing the company's total current assets and total current liabilities. Liquidity can be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Liquidity} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}} \times 100\%$$

The following is the calculation of Liquidity with the formula above:

Table 3.7 Liquidity Calculation

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|--------|---|-------|---|------|
| 2017 | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 16.957.642.000.000}{\text{IDR } 11.170.201.000.000}$ | x 100% | = | 1,518 | = | 152% |
| 2018 | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 21.667.303.000.000}{\text{IDR } 13.610.204.000.000}$ | x 100% | = | 1,592 | = | 159% |
| 2019 | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 21.743.766.000.000}{\text{IDR } 13.610.598.000.000}$ | x 100% | = | 1,598 | = | 160% |
| 2020 | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 21.433.326.000.000}{\text{IDR } 12.844.481.000.000}$ | x 100% | = | 1,669 | = | 167% |
| 2021 | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 22.576.240.000.000}{\text{IDR } 14.856.552.000.000}$ | x 100% | = | 1,520 | = | 152% |

Data source : Processed Data, 2022

Based on the calculation above, it can be seen that the percentage of liquidity has increased from year to year, in 2017 it was 152%. In 2018 there was an increase of 7% with a percentage value of 159%. In 2019 there was another increase of 1% with a percentage value of 160%. In 2020 there was another increase of 7% with a liquidity percentage value of 167%. However, in 2021 it has decreased with a percentage value of 152%. This indicates that the company has the ability to pay its short-term debt, and it can also be said that the company has a very good liquidity ratio.

3. Solvability Ratio

This ratio is used to measure the extent to which a company's ability to pay all of its obligations, both short-term liabilities and long-term liabilities. Solvability can be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Solvability} = \frac{\text{Total Assets}}{\text{Total Liabilities}} \times 100\%$$

The following is the calculation of Solvency with the formula above:

Table 3.8 Calculation of Solvability

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|--------|---|-------|---|------|
| 2017 | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 40.153.341.000.000}{\text{IDR } 28.698.148.000.000}$ | x 100% | = | 1,399 | = | 140% |
| 2018 | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 49.877.883.000.000}{\text{IDR } 37.530.962.000.000}$ | x 100% | = | 1,329 | = | 133% |
| 2019 | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 49.046.572.000.000}{\text{IDR } 36.026.099.000.000}$ | x 100% | = | 1,361 | = | 136% |
| 2020 | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 53.011.404.000.000}{\text{IDR } 40.877.203.000.000}$ | x 100% | = | 1,297 | = | 130% |
| 2021 | = | $\frac{\text{IDR } 58.315.313.000.000}{\text{IDR } 47.446.893.000.000}$ | x 100% | = | 1,229 | = | 123% |

Data source : Processed Data, 2022

Based on the calculation above, the solvency ratio can be said to be good. It can be seen that the solvency value in 2017 was 140%. In 2018 it decreased by 7% with a percentage value of 133%. In 2019 there was an increase of 3% with a percentage value of 136%. Then in 2020 it decreased by 6% with a percentage value of 130%. In 2021 there will also be a decrease of 7% with a percentage value of 123%. This indicates that the company's ability to pay short-term debt and long-term debt fluctuates. But even so, the company can still be said to be good in its abilities.

Table 3.9 Indicators and weight of PT. HMD Manado

| Financial aspect | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| Number | Indicator | Score |
| 1. | Profitability | |
| | a. <i>Return On Asset</i> (ROA) | 7,5 |
| | b. <i>Return On Equity</i> (ROE) | 7,5 |
| 2. | Liquidity | 10 |
| 3. | RBC/Solvability | 10 |

Data source : PT HMD Manado

1) Profitability Ratio Analysis PT. HMD Manado

a) Return On Assets (ROA) analysis

Table 3.10 List of ROA Assessment Scores

| Aspects of Financial Assessment | | Criteria |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| ROA (%) | Score | |
| $\text{ROA} \geq 10$ | 7,5 | Very Good |
| $10 > \text{ROA} \geq 8$ | 6 | Good |
| $8 > \text{ROA} \geq 6$ | 4,5 | Enough |
| $6 > \text{ROA} \geq 0$ | 2 | Less |
| $\text{ROA} < 0$ | 0 | Very Less |

Data source : Processed Data, 2022

Tabel 3.11 Data Analisis Return On Asset (ROA) Pada PT.HMD Manado

| Tahun | Nilai ROA | Skor | Kriteria |
|-------|-----------|------|-----------|
| 2017 | 10% | 7,5 | Very Good |
| 2018 | 4% | 2 | Less |
| 2019 | 4% | 2 | Less |
| 2020 | -7% | 0 | Very Less |
| 2021 | -3% | 0 | Very Less |

Data source : Processed Data, 2022

Berdasarkan data di atas dapat dilihat bahwa nilai ROA PT. HMD Manado selama 5 tahun terakhir, tahun 2017 mendapatkan skor tertinggi 7,5 serta memperoleh kriteria sangat baik. Ditahun 2018-2019 ROA mendapatkan skor 2 dimana skor ROA tersebut termasuk dalam kriteria kurang dalam standar BUMN. Kemudian ditahun 2020-2021 nilai ROA mendapatkan nilai minus sehingga skor ROA mendapatkan skor 0. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa kinerja perusahaan dalam menghasilkan keuntungan berdasarkan standar PT HMD Manado untuk 3 tahun terakhir termasuk dalam kriteria kurang untuk tahun 2018-2019, dan untuk tahun 2020-2021 dengan kriteria sangat kurang.

b) Analysis of Return On Equity (ROE)

Table 4.12 List of ROE Assessment Scores

| Aspects of Financial Assessment | | Criteria |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| ROE (%) | Score | |
| $ROE \geq x + 4$ | 7,5 | Very Good |
| $x + 4 > ROE \geq x + 3$ | 6 | Cood |
| $x + 3 > ROE \geq x + 2$ | 4,5 | Enough |
| $x + 2 > ROE \geq 0$ | 2 | Less |
| $ROE < 0$ | 0 | Very Less |

Data source : Processed Data, 2022

Tabel 4.13 Data Analisis Return On Equity (ROE) Pada PT. HMD Manado

| Year | Value ROE | Score | Criteria |
|------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| 2017 | 27% | 7,5 | Very Goog |
| 2018 | 14% | 7,5 | Very Good |
| 2019 | 13% | 7,5 | Very Good |
| 2020 | -31% | 0 | Very Less |
| 2021 | -17% | 0 | Very Less |

Data source : Processed Data, 2022

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the ROE value of PT. HMD Manado, for the last 5 years in 2017-2019, ROE got a score of 7.5 with very good criteria. However, in 2020 the ROE value gets a minus value resulting in a score of 0, this is due to the ineffective management of company equity because in 2020-2021 Indonesia is being hit by co-19. But even so, the company's performance in the last 3 years, namely 2017-2019, has shown very good performance.

2) Analysis of the Liquidity Ratio of PT. HMD Manado

Table 3.14 List of Liquidity Assessment Scores

| Aspects of Financial Assessment | | Criteria |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Liquidity (%) | Score | |
| $x \geq 150$ | 10 | Very Good |
| $150 > x \geq 130$ | 8 | Good |
| $130 > x \geq 120$ | 6 | Enough |
| $120 > x \geq 100$ | 3 | Less |

| | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|
| $x < 100$ | 0 | Very Less |
|-----------|---|-----------|

Data source : Processed Data, 2022

Table 3.15 Liquidity Ratio Analysis Data at PT. HMD Manado

| Year | Liquidity Value | Score | Criteria |
|------|-----------------|-------|-----------|
| 2017 | 152% | 10 | Very Good |
| 2018 | 159% | 10 | Very Good |
| 2019 | 160% | 10 | Very Good |
| 2020 | 167% | 10 | Very Good |
| 2021 | 152% | 10 | Very Good |

Data source : Processed Data, 2022

Based on the data above it can be seen that the Liquidity value of PT. HMD Manado for the last 5 years has received the highest score with very good criteria. This shows that the company is able to fulfill all its obligations, which means it can be stated that the company is in good health.

3) Solvability Ratio Analysis PT. HMD Manado

Table 4.16 List of Solvability Assessment Scores

| Aspects of Financial Assessment | | Criteria |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| RBC/Solvability (%) | Score | |
| $x \geq 150$ | 10 | Very Good |
| $150 > x \geq 130$ | 8 | Good |
| $130 > x \geq 120$ | 6 | Enough |
| $120 > x \geq 100$ | 3 | Less |
| $x < 100$ | 0 | Very Less |

Data source : Processed Data, 2022

Table 3.17 Solvability Ratio Analysis Data at PT. HMD Manado

| Year | Solvability Value | Score | Criteria |
|------|-------------------|-------|----------|
| 2017 | 140% | 8 | Good |
| 2018 | 133% | 8 | Good |
| 2019 | 136% | 8 | Good |
| 2020 | 130% | 8 | Good |
| 2021 | 123% | 6 | Enough |

Data source : Processed Data, 2022

Based on the data above it can be seen that the Solvability value of PT. HMD Manado for the last 5 years got a score of 8 with good criteria. This shows that the company's performance is in good condition so that it is able to pay all of its obligations.

IV. CONCLUSION

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan pembahasan yang telah diuraikan pada bab sebelumnya, maka dapat diambil kesimpulan sebagai berikut :

1. Based on the analysis of profitability ratios at PT. HMD Manado is measured using ROA and ROE from the calculation results in the previous chapter with ROA values of 10%, 4%, 4%, -7%, -3%, and ROE 27%, 14%, 13%, -31%, - 17% indicates that the company's financial performance has not been able to generate profit from existing assets and equity because the higher the return on assets and equity, the higher the amount of profit that will be generated.
2. The liquidity ratio in 2017-2021 has very good financial performance because from year to year it always increases. This shows that the company is capable of fulfilling its obligations in a timely manner.

3. The solvency ratio for 2017-2021 has good financial performance despite the fluctuations in achievement values. The most important thing we can see in the percentage results is that the liquidity value is greater than the solvency value, this indicates that the company is in a very healthy condition because it can pay off its debts both long term and short term.

REFERENCES

- Fahmi, I. 2012. *Financial Performance Analysis*. Bandung : Alfabeta.
- Hery. 2015. *Report Analysis: Financial Ratio Approach*. Yogyakarta : *Center for Academic Publishing*.
- Hery. 2018. *Financial Statement Analysis : Integrated and Comprehensive Edition*. Jakarta : PT. Grasindo.
- Hidayat, W. W. 2018. *Fundamentals of Financial Statement Analysis (1st Edition)*. Sidoarjo : Uwais Inspirasi Indonesia.
- Kasmir. 2012. *Financial Statement Analysis*. Jakarta : Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Munawir, S. 2012. *Financial Information Analysis*. Yogyakarta : Liberty.
- Rahayu. 2020. *Financial Performance of the Company*. Jakarta : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Prof. Moestopo (Beragama).
- Salim, A. 2012. *Insurance and Risk Management*. Jakarta : PT RajaGrafindo Persada.
- Ulum, I. 2017. *Intellectual Capital* (Cetakan 3). Malang : UMM Press.
- Wardiyah, M. L. 2017. *Analysis of Financial Statements (Print 1)*. Bandung : CV Pustaka Setia.