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Financial Performance Analysis at Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari as Work Unit of Non-Tax State Revenue Towards Public Service Agency

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Abstract

This study aims to measure and present the financial performance of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari as a NTSR Satker to a Public Service Agency work unit.A Cash Ratio of 0% gets a score of 0 out of a maximum score of 3. Thus the Cash Ratio gets a score of 0 in the Bad category (C). The current ratio of 511.92% gets a score of 3.6 out of a maximum score of 4.8. Thus the current ratio gets a score of 80 in the Good category (A). Receivables Collection Period 7 days, gets a score of 4.5 out of a maximum score of 4.5, thus getting a score of 100 in the good category (AAA). Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio of 12.66 with a score of 0.6 out of a maximum score of 1.5 with a score of 80 in the Moderate category (B). Return on Fixed Assets of Negative 38.96 gets a score of 0 out of a maximum score of 1.5, So the Return on Fixed Assets is 0 with a Bad category (C). Equity Return is Negative 38.66, getting a score of 0 out of a maximum score of 1.5, So the Equity Return Value is 0 with the Bad category (C). The ratio of NTSR Revenue to Operational Costs of 26.47% gets a score of 0.9 out of a maximum score of 3, so that the Ratio of NTSR Revenue to Operational Expenses ratio gets a score of 30 in the Bad category (CC). Overall the Performance Assessment from Financial Ratio analysis at the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari got a score of 9.6 out of a maximum score of 19,5, so that it got a score of 49 in the moderate category (BB). Referring to No. 129/PMK.05/2020 pasal 7 Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari a healthy financial performance by category MEDIUM (BB), so that it can be considered to become a PSA work unit.

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Key words: Public Service Agency, POliteknik Kesehatan Kendari, Finacial Ratio, Financial Performance.

INTRODUCTION

(Republic of Indonesia Law No. 17 of 2003 Concerning State Finances, 2003) Chapter 29 explains that "Provisions regarding the management of state finances in the context of implementing the APBN and APBD are stipulated in the laws governing the state treasury."(Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2004 Concerning the State Treasury, 2004)Chapter 1 point 23 states that: Public Service Agencies are agencies within the Government that are formed to provide services to the public in the form of supply of goods and/or services that are sold without prioritizing profit and in carrying out their activities based on the principles of efficiency and productivity. Then chapter 69 paragraph 7 states:Further provisions regarding the financial management of Public Service Bodies are regulated in Government regulations, so they are issued(Regulation of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2005 concerning Financial Management of Public Service Agencies, 2005)changed with(Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 74 of 2012 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation No. 23 of 2005 concerning Financial Management of Public Service Agencies, 2012). From this Government Regulation, the Minister of Finance who was given a mandate issued PMK No. 129/PMK.05/2020 concerning guidelines for the management of public service agencies which have been amended with PMK No. 202/PMK.05/2022regarding the management of public service bodies(Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022; Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).Based on the laws and regulations mentioned above, government agencies whose main tasks and functions provide services to the community can apply a flexible financial management pattern by highlighting productivity, efficiency and effectiveness. To realize flexible management, a Public Service Agency Financial Management Pattern (PPK-PSA) was formed which is a new concept for improving services to the community.

The benefits of PSA according to Mulyani (2019) aim to improve services to the community to advance general welfare and educate the nation's life by providing flexibility in financial management based on economic and productivity principles, and implementing sound business practices(Kominfo, 2019). This is by with research(Syahromi & Cheisviyanny, 2016)which shows the results of calculating financial ratios, it can be seen that the performance of Padang State University after the implementation of PK PSA is getting better from year to year even though in terms of ratios it is still not stable while for the level of community satisfaction (students) after the

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implementation of PK PSA at Padang State University, using measurement of Community Satisfaction Index of 70.02. This value is included in the Good category. The same goes for research (Maharani et al., 2013)conducted research at PSA Sebelas Maret University. The results show that the financial and service performance of Sebelas Maret University Surakarta tends to improve and be better.

According to Mulyani (2023) Public service agencies also support economic growth. The Indonesian economy which is growing solidly in 2022 is also supported by PSA's positive performance. PSA's strategic role focuses on inclusive development through MSME financing and facilitation, policies that favor marginalized and vulnerable communities, building connectivity and infrastructure throughout the country. PSA is an economic catalyst while at the same time providing excellent public services to the community in an inclusive, affordable and sustainable manner, as well as being accountable and anticipatory of uncertainty (UIN, 2023). This is by research(Syarifatullah et al., 2022)Sustainability analysis on the economic dimension shows a fairly sustainable status with an index value of 56.71 with the highest sensitivity value, namely coffee farming income of 10.16. Thus it can be concluded that the PSA's goal of increasing the income of coffee farmers in Cinanggela Village has been fulfilled.

The Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari is a NTSR work unit under the Ministry of Health which starting in 2022 is proposing to be appointed as a work unit that implements the Public Service Agency Financial Management Pattern (PPK-PSA). For this reason, the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari must fulfill substantive requirements, namely providing public services in the field of education. The technical requirements are that the performance of public services is feasible to be managed and its achievement increased through designation as PSA and sound financial performance. As well as administrative requirements, namely the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari work unit must be able to present all administrative documents, one of which is presenting the Main financial reports accompanied by financial performance information as required in PMK 129/PMK.05/2020(Rambe et al., 2023).

This study aims to measure and present the financial performance of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari as a NTSR Satker to a Public Service Agency work unit.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

NTSR Management Working Unit

(Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 58 of 2020 Regarding Management of Non-Tax State Revenue (NTSR), 2020)Non-Tax State Revenues are levies paid by individuals or entities by obtaining direct or indirect benefits from services or utilization of resources and rights obtained by the state, based on laws and regulations,

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which become central government revenue outside of tax revenues and grants and managed in the APBN mechanism. (Sumantri, 2019)explained that NTSR is grouped into four major groups, namely:

1. Revenue from oil and gas and non-oil and gas natural resources (SDA). Revenue from oil and gas natural resources is income derived from the government's net portion of cooperation in the management of the upstream oil and gas sector. Non-oil and gas natural resource revenues are known by several sectoral revenues, namely general mining, forestry, fisheries and geothermal.
2. State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) share of profits is a return to the central government as BUMN shareholders (return on equity) which is calculated based on a certain percentage of net income (pay-out ratio).
3. Public Service Agency (PSA) revenue, obtained from government agency service products provided to the public. The difference is that the income earned through the PSA mechanism can be directly used by the agency concerned. In addition, the types and rates of PSA NTSR are not stipulated through government regulations, but rather by the Minister of Finance Regulation.
4. Other NTSR consists of Functional NTSR and General NTSR managed by Ministries/State Agencies.

PSA and Public Service Agency Financial Management Pattern

(Regulation of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2005 concerning Financial Management of Public Service Agencies, 2005)explained that PSA is an agency within the Government established to provide services to the community in the form of supplying goods and/or services that are sold without prioritizing profit-seeking and in carrying out their activities based on the principles of efficiency and productivity.

The Public Service Agency Financial Management Pattern, hereinafter referred to as PPK-PSA, is a financial management pattern that provides flexibility in the form of discretion to apply sound business practices to improve services to the community to promote the general welfare and educate the nation's life, as stipulated in the Regulation This government, as an exception to the provisions of state financial management in general.

Financial performance

(Fahmi, 2011)Financial performance is an analysis that is carried out to see how far a company has carried out by using the rules of financial implementation properly and correctly. Company performance is a description of the financial condition of a company

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which is analyzed with financial analysis tools so that it can be known about the good and bad financial condition of a company that reflects work performance in a certain period. This is very important so that resources are used optimally in dealing with environmental changes.

Financial performance appraisal is one way that can be done by management to fulfill its obligations to funders and also to achieve the goals set by the company.

Purpose of Financial Performance Assessment

The purpose of evaluating company performance according to (Munawir, 2014) are as follows:

1. To determine the level of liquidity, namely the company's ability to obtain financial obligations that must be fulfilled immediately or the company's ability to meet its finances when billed.
2. To determine the level of solvency, namely the company's ability to meet its financial obligations if the company is liquidated both short-term and long term financial obligations.
3. To determine the level of profitability or profitability, which shows the company's ability to generate profits during a certain period.
4. To determine the level of business stability, namely the company's ability to carry out its business in a stable manner, which is measured by considering the company's ability to pay interest on its debts including repaying the principal of its debts on time and the ability to pay dividends regularly to shareholders without experiencing obstacles or financial crisis.

Types of Ratio Analysis

(Husnan & Pudjiastuti, 2015)In general, the various financial ratios assessed can be grouped into:

1. Profitability Ratio: measures the company's ability to earn profits.
2. Asset Management Ratio: measures how effectively a company manages its assets.
3. Debt management ratio: measures the company's use of funds originating from loans.
4. Liquidity Ratio: measures the company's ability to meet its financial obligations that must be fulfilled immediately.
5. Market Value Ratio: measures how the market (the investors) value the company.

This study uses a quantitative descriptive research approach. A quantitative approach is used to measure indicators in the target-based assessment aspect. In this

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case, measuring the achievement of these targets is based on the output that can be measured and sourced from financial reports or other quantitative data. The object of this research is the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari, namely all parties involved in the implementation of financial management and all documents used in the financial management process of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari. To obtain the data/information needed for this study, the authors collected data through : Data collection based on documents and financial reports of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari from 2021 and organizational structure (secondary data) as well as interviews with management and staff related to the problem principal (primary data). Data was collected from April to May 2023.

The analytical method that will be used by the authors in this study is a quantitative analysis method, namely by using the Financial Aspect Performance analysis tool (Regulation of the Director General of Treasury Number PER-32/PB/2014 Concerning Guidelines for Assessment of PSA Performance in the Field of Education Services, 2014).

Financial Ratios using the following indicators:

1. Cash Ratio Formula :

$$CR = \frac{Cash\ and\ cash\ equivalent}{Short\ term\ obligations} x\ 100\%$$

2. Current Ratio Formula:

$$CnR = \frac{Current\ asset}{Short\ term\ obigations} x\ 100\%$$

3. Receivable Collection Period Formula:

$$RCP = \frac{Account\ receivables}{Operating\ revenue} x365\ hari$$

4. Fixed Asset Turnover Formula :

$$FAT\ = \frac{Operasional\ Revenue}{Fixed\ Asset} x\ 100\%$$

5. Return on Fixed Assets Formula :

$$RFA = \frac{Surplus\ or\ defisit\ before\ pos\ Profit\ or\ Loss}{Fixed\ Asset} x\ 100\%$$

6. Return on Equity Formula :

$$ROE\ = \frac{Surplus\ or\ defisit\ before\ pos\ Profit\ \ or\ Loss}{Equity} x\ 100\%$$

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7. Ratio of PSA Revenue to Operational Expenses Formula :

$$PR = \frac{PSA\ Revenue}{operating\ cost} x\ 100\%$$

RESEARCH AND RESULTS

Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2021.

The following are types of government-based financial reports(Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 222/PMK.05/2016 concerning Amendments to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 177/PMK.05/2015 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation and Submission of Financial Statements of State Ministries/Institutions, 2015)including:

1. Budget Realization Report of Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari for 2021 Fiscal Year (audited)

Table 1. Budget Realization Report for the Period Ending December 31, 2021, and 2020

DESCRIPTION	FY 2021		%	FY 2020
	BUDGET	REALIZATION		REALIZATION
INCOME AND GRANT				
Tax Revenue	-	-	-	-
Non-tax revenue	9,704,000,000	8,322,739,635	85,77	9,553,475,103
TOTAL INCOME	**9,704,000,000**	**8,322,739,635**	**85,77**	**9,553,475,103**
SHOPPING				
Employee Shopping	18,401,930,000	18,221,607,030	99.02	17,802,558,260
Goods Shopping	15,566,574,000	13,218,173,360	84,91	12,058,069,303
Capital Expenditures	2,893,719,000	2,189,967,046	75,68	627,289,406
Shopping for Social Assistance	-	-	-	-
AMOUNT OF SHOPPING	**36,862,223,000**	**33,629,747,436**	**91.23**	**30,487,916,969**

2. Balance Sheet of Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari 2021 (Audited)

Table 2. Balance Sheet for the Period Ended to December 31, 2021 and 2020

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DESCRIPTION	2021	2020
ASSET		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash in the Spending Treasurer	-	-
Cash in the Treasury of Admissions	-	-
Other Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	15,000,000
Current Part Treasury Claims / Claims for Change R	12,000,000	-
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts - Current Portion of Claims	(60,000)	-
Supply	536,222,164	177,905,773
Unregistered Inventories	-	-
Total Current Assets	**548.162.164**	**192,905,773**
LONG TERM RECEIVABLES		
Receivables Claims Claims for Treasury / Claims for Compensation	71,608,256	83,608,256
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts - Long Term Debt	(358,041)	(418,041)
Total Long Term Receivables	**71,250,215**	**83,190,215**
FIXED ASSETS		
Land	35,864,597,000	35,864,597,000
Unregistered Land	-	-
Equipment and Machinery	40,942,416,135	38,766,855,289
Equipment and Machines Not yet Registered	-	-
Buildings and Buildings	25,794,028,000	25,794,028,000
Buildings and Buildings Not Yet Registered	-	-
Roads, Irrigation and Networks	1,795,297,100	1,795,297,100
Roads, Irrigation and Networks Not yet Registered	-	-
Other Fixed Assets	1,674,264,800	1,674,264,800
Unregistered Fixed Assets	-	-
Construction In Progress	269,420,000	269,420,000
Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets	(40,292,422,073)	(37,470,993,046)
Total Fixed Assets	**66,047,600,962**	**66,693,469,143**
OTHER ASSETS		
Intangible Assets	194,500,000	194,500,000
Other Assets	3,534,627,553	3,686,498,553
Other Assets That Have Not Been Registered	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization of Other Assets	(3,728,789,549)	(3,816,119,518)

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Total Other Assets	**338,004**	**64,879,035**
TOTAL ASSETS	**66,667,351,345**	**67,034,444,166**
OBLIGATION		
SHORT TERM LIABILITIES		
Debt to Third Parties	71,795,661	49,435,891
Prepaid income	35,284,666	9,203,333
Total Short Term Liabilities	**107,080,327**	**58,639,224**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**107,080,327**	**58,639,224**
EQUITY		
Equity	66,560,271,018	66,975,804,942
TOTAL EQUITY	**66,560,271,018**	**66,975,804,942**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**66,667,351,345**	**67,034,444,166**

3. Operating Report of Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari 2021 (Audited)

Table 3. Operating Report for the Period Ended to December 31, 2021 and 2020

Description	2021	2020
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES		
INCOME		
Tax Revenue	-	-
Non-Tax State Income	8,196,988,052	9,540,393,583
Total Income	**8,196,988,052**	**9,540,393,583**
BURDEN		
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Employee Expenses	18,221,607,030	17,802,558,260
Inventory Expenses	264,980,595	399,825,306
Goods and Services Expenses	10,184,446,202	9,511,651,286
Maintenance Expenses	716,775,364	714,113,414
Business Travel Expenses	1,731,014,578	1,594,205,304
Load of Goods to be Handed over to the Community	-	-
Social Assistance Burden	-	-
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	2,836,457,831	2,848,897,551
Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	-	-
Load Amount	**33,955,281,600**	**32,871,251,121**
Surplus (Deficit) from Operational Activities	**(25,758,293,548)**	**(23,330,857,538)**

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NON OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES		
Surplus (Deficit) Sales of Non-Current Assets	(57,586,327)	-
Surplus (Deficit) Settlement of Long-Term Liabilities	-	-
Surplus (Deficit) from Other Non-Operating Activities	85,264,050	30,229,508
Surplus (Deficit) from Non-Operating Activities	**27,677,723**	**30,229,508**
Surplus (Deficit) Before Extraordinary Items	**(25,730,615,825)**	**(23,300,628,030)**
Excellent Post		
NTSR revenue	-	-
Business Travel Expenses	-	-
Inventory Expenses	-	-
SURPLUS/DEFICIT - LO	**(25,730,615,825)**	**(23,300,628,030)**

4. Statement of Changes in Equity of Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari 2021 (Audited)

Table 4. Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

DESCRIPTION	2021	2020
INITIAL EQUITY	**66,975,804,942**	**69,981,893,742**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT-LO	**(25,730,615,825)**	**(23,300,628,030)**
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS OF CHANGE FUNDAMENTAL POLICIES/ERRORS	**-**	**-**
CORRECTIONS ADD/REDUCT EQUITY	**8,074,100**	**(743,402,636)**
Asset Value Adjustment	-	-
Inventory Value Correction	-	-
Correction of Reclassification	-	-
Asset Revaluation Difference	-	-
Correction of Non-Revaluation Fixed Assets	8,074,100	(743,402,636)
Miscellaneous Corrections	-	-
Amount	**8,074,100**	**(743,402,636)**
INTERENTITY TRANSACTIONS	25,307,007,801	21,037,941,866
INCREASE/DECREASE EQUITY	(415,533,924)	(3,006,088,800)
FINAL EQUITY	**66,560,271,018**	**66,975,804,942**

Recapitulation of financial ratio analysis at Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari.

Table 5. Recapitulation of financial ratio analysis at Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari.

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No	Financial Ratios	year 2021	performance appraisal Per 32/PB/2014			Mark	assessment category	Letter grades
			Range	score	Max Score		Performance	
1	Cash Ratio (%)	0	RK≤ 120	0	3	0	Bad	C
2	Current Ratio (%)	511.92	480 <RL ≤ 600	3,6	4,5	80	Good	A
3	Accounts Receivable Collection Period (Days)	7	PPP<20	4,5	4,5	100	Good	AAA
4	Fixed Asset Turnover (%)	12.60	10 < PAT ≤ 15	0.6	1.5	40	Moderate	B
5	Return on Fixed Assets (%)	-38.96	ROFA ≤ 0	0	1.5	0	Bad	C
6	return on equity Return on Equity) (%)	-38.66	ROE ≤ 0	0	1.5	0	Bad	C
7	Ratio of NTSR revenue to Operational Expenses %)	26,47	22.5 < PB ≤ 30	0.9	3	30	Bad	CC
ASSESSMENT OF CUMULATIVE FINANCIAL RATIOS PERFORMANCE				9,6	19.5	49	Moderate	BB

Based on PER 32/PB/2014 Performance appraisal results are grouped into the following categories :

Table 6. Categories of Performance Appraisal Result

No	Category	Total Score (TS)
1	**GOOD**	
	AAA	TS > 95
	A A	80 < TS ≤ 95
	A	65 < TS ≤ 80
2	**MODERATE**	
	BBB	50 < TS ≤ 65
	BB	40 < TS ≤ 50
	B	30 < TS ≤ 40
3	**BAD**	
	CC	15 < TS ≤ 30
	C	0 < ST ≤ 15

Cash Ratio.

The percentage of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari Cash ratio is 0% with a score of 0 out of a maximum score of 3. Thus Cash gets a value of 0 in the Bad category (C). A

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current ratio is a measuring tool that compares cash or cash equivalents with short-term liabilities to see the ability of Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari to pay off short-term obligations. From the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari balance sheet for the 2021 fiscal year, it is known that the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari cash amount is Rp.0 and the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari short-term liability is Rp. 107,080,327.(Director General of Treasury Regulation No.Per-9/PB/2021).

This is different from the PSA work unit, the PSA work unit can directly use funds obtained from the community without having to deposit them first into the State Treasury. The Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari Cash Ratio will increase if the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari has become a PSA work unit. Another benefit of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari becoming a PSA in terms of cash management is by having cash available without having to go through the fund disbursement mechanism at the KPPN, then service to students will be faster for example buying student practice materials at the laboratory tools, can be purchased directly, so that if students the practice does not require longer scheduling because the materials needed for the practice can already be procured because funds are available in cash. Likewise with educational services in terms of paying administrative fees for student practice at the hospital. Purchasing teaching and learning process facilities such as LCD etc. will be faster.

Current Ratio.

The current ratio percentage of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari is 511.92% with a score of 3.6 out of a maximum score of 4.8. Thus the current ratio gets a value of 80 with the Good category (A). A current ratio is a measuring tool that compares current assets with short-term liabilities to see the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari's ability to pay off short-term liabilities. From the balance sheet of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari for the 2021 fiscal year, it is known that the total current assets of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari are Rp.548,162,164 and the total short-term liabilities of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari are Rp. 107,080,327.

Accounts Receivable Collection Period.

The collection period for accounts receivable at the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari is less than 7 days. The POliteknik Kesehatan Kendari receivable collection period gets a score of 4.5 out of a maximum score of 4.5. Thus PPP gets a score of 100 in the good category (AAA). The core business of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari is to carry out Vocational Education in the Health sector, so business receivables come from payment of Education costs, in this case, tuition fees, graduation fees, payment of entrance examinations etc. There is no accounts receivable account on the Politeknik Kesehatan

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Kendari balance, indicating that all the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari accounts have been paid. The Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari also implements a policy not to include students who have not paid their tuition fees in the teaching and learning process, thereby reducing the potential for receivables to occur.

Fixed Asset Turnover.

From the realization report and balance sheet for 2021, the total fixed assets of Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari are Rp. 66,047,600,962, - and the total income is Rp. 8,322,739,635, - then the Fixed Asset Turnover Projection ratio for 2022 is : 12.60%. PAT Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari got a score of 0.6 out of a maximum score of 1.5. Thus it gets a score of 8 in the Moderate category (B). The asset turnover ratio for 2021 is still low because the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari has not yet become a PSA work unit, so the potential for state revenue has not been optimized because collecting income from fixed assets must go through a lengthy mechanism and the rates must obtain approval from the Minister of Finance. It would be different if the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari became a PSA work unit, where to collect income from fixed assets the rate can be determined by the PSA leadership by taking into account several considerations such as market prices, HPP costs and others. Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari's income only comes from single student tuition fees (UKT), selection of new student admissions, other academic admissions and non-academic admissions. The income from assets in the form of renting the hall building is of very little value, while the potential revenue from assets at the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari cannot be collected because it does not yet have tariff rules that must be set by the Minister of Finance, even though the potential income for the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari when becoming a PSA work unit is quite large including rent for the use of Laboratory Equipment, CBT rental fees, matriculation fees, cracker competency tests, ethical review fees etc cannot be collected. Fixed asset turnover can be used to find out how effectively the use of fixed assets affects income, if it reaches the same level of income as the fixed assets used or less, it means it is more effective.

Return on Fixed Assets.

ROA is obtained from the ratio between the surplus (deficit) and fixed assets in the 2021 Fiscal Year period. From the 2021 balance sheet and operational report (LO), it is known that the surplus/deficit-LO value of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari for the 2021 Fiscal Year (Rp. 25,730,615,825) and the total fixed assets of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari are Rp. 66,047,600,962. The ROA value at the Kendari Ministry of Health Polytechnic was Negative 38.96. thus ROA gets a score of 0 out of a maximum score of 1.5. So the ROA value is 0 with the Bad category (C). produces a negative number, this

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shows that the operational expenses of the Kendari Ministry of Health Poltekkes are still backed up by pure rupiah (RM). In the sense that the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari in its operational implementation is still very dependent on government financial assistance in pure Rupiah. Revenue from NTSR Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari is still very less. Even though the fixed assets owned by the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari are quite large, this has the potential to increase income, such as renting halls, renting buses, renting laboratory equipment, etc. However, due to the status of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari, it experienced limitations in gaining income due to rules and regulations that had to be fulfilled by the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari as a work unit of NTSR.

Return on Equity.

ROE is obtained from the ratio between the surplus (deficit) and total equity in the 2021 Fiscal Year period. From the 2021 balance sheet and operational report (LO), it is known that the surplus/deficit-LO value of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari for the 2021 Fiscal Year (Rp. 25,730,615,825) and the total equity of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari is Rp. 66,650,271,018. The ROE value at the Kendari Ministry of Health Polytechnic was Negative 38.66. thus ROE gets a score of 0 out of a maximum score of 1.5. So the ROE value is 0 with the Bad category (C). produces a negative number, this shows that the operational expenses of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari are still supported by pure rupiah (RM). In the sense that the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari in its operational implementation is still very dependent on government financial assistance in pure Rupiah. Revenue from NTSR Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari is still very less. Even though the equity owned by the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari is quite large, this has the potential to generate income, but due to the status of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari, it experiences limitations in gaining income due to rules and regulations that must be fulfilled by the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari as a work unit of NTSR.

Ratio of NTSR to operational costs.

PB is the ratio between revenue and operations to operating costs excluding subsidy spending. Operating income is the main income, namely income derived from main activities originating from education services and infrastructure facilities. Operating costs are costs incurred in carrying out business turnover activities, mainly including personnel expenditures, inventory expenditures, goods and services expenditures, maintenance expenditures and other expenditures. From the 2021 Fiscal Year budget realization report, it is known that operating income is Rp. 8,322,739,635, - and operational spending for the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari of Rp. 31,439,780,390. then the PB ratio for 2021 Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari is 26.47%. Thus PB gets a score

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of 0.9 out of a maximum score of 3. So the PB ratio gets a value of 30 with the Bad category (CC). The 2021 PB ratio for the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari shows that the financial performance of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari is still very low because it is still a NTSR work unit. The income value of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari only comes from single student tuition fees (UKT), selection of new student admissions, other academic admissions and non-academic admissions which have not yet been developed. Because it collided with NTSR financial management rules, if the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari had become a work unit of PSA, the PB ratio could be increased because there are still many sources of income at the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari but cannot be collected because the leadership of the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari cannot make their their rates. different If the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari becomes a PSA, then the leadership is given the authority to determine the rates (excluding the Single Tuition fee) of potential businesses to be developed. The PB ratio is also an indicator that an institution in carrying out its operations is still very dependent on funds from the government or not, the greater the PB ratio, the higher the level of independence of an institution and the greater its participation in lightening the burden on the APBN.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, The receivables collection period ratio in the GOOD category (AAA) is the highest score and needs to be maintained, because if the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari is approved to become a PSA work unit, the potential for receivables will be even greater and the potential for the length of the collection period will be even greater. The Current ratio gets GOOD category (A). fixed asset turnover ratio is in the MEDIUM category (B). The ratio of NTSR Revenue to Operational Expenses is in the BAD category (CC). This is a challenge to increase revenue and/or make operational costs more efficient. Cash Ratio gets BAD category (C), this is because according to the rules the NTSR cannot keep its income and must be deposited into the state treasury, this will be paid if it has become PSA. The Return on Fixed Assets ratio and the Equity Return ratio both received the BAD category (C). Overall, the performance evaluation from the financial ratio analysis at the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari scored 9.6 out of a maximum score of 19.5. So that Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari gets a score of 49 in the category medium (BB).

If guided by the Regulation of the Minister of FinanceNo129/PMK.05/2020 Pasal 7, the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari can be considered as a PSA work unit because it has healthy financial performance in the MEDIUM category (BB), so if the Politeknik Kesehatan Kendari later becomes a PSA work unit, financial performance can be further improved so that it becomes a MEDIUM category (BBB) and even increasing even more.

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