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The Influence of the Current Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio on Return of Assets Against ANTM Company

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine how much influence the current ratio and debt to equity ratio have on the return on assets of the ANTM company. Tbk. This study uses financial report data over a period of 5 years from 2017-2021 as a research sample using SPSS25. The method used in this research is asociative descriptive analysis with a quantitative approach. The instrument used in this research is financial report data for a span of 5 years for each variable. Based on the results of data analysis obtained multiple linear regression equations from the results of hypothesis testing obtained that the results showed that the variable current ratio (X1) and debt to equity ratio (X2) had a calculated F value of 102.762 and a sig value of 0.000 with an F table value of 18.153. With the results of F count > F table and sig count < 0.005, it can be concluded that simultaneously the current ratio and debt to equity ratio affect the return on assets (Y). In this study, it was also found that the coefficient of determination had an effect of 67.9%, which means that the influence of the current ratio and Debt to equity ratio on the return on assets is 67.9%, the remaining 32.1% is influenced by other factors not included in this study.

INTRODUCTION

Each company is established for an unlimited period of time or according to the ability of the company concerned to maintain the viability of its activities. To realize this, the company's management should optimize the achievement of profits or profits in order to maintain the company's activities, both short and long term. Companies in carrying out their business activities need working capital to carry out their daily operations such as purchasing raw materials, paying employee salaries, paying electricity and telephone as well as paying obligations or current debts which must be repaid at any time. One of the efforts made by companies to measure business results and company development over time is by preparing financial reports. Financial reports are a very important tool for company managers to obtain information regarding the financial position and results achieved by the company. The financial reports that have been prepared will be very meaningful for the company, especially for interested parties because they can find out the comparison of financial data from previous periods and can be analyzed to make decisions.

Measuring company performance can be done in various ways and the most important is by using financial ratio analysis to find out several aspects that affect the financial position and development of the company. Financial ratios are a valuable tool in understanding and monitoring a company's financial position and performance. They facilitate comparisons because they control for size effects on financial variables. To be significant most of the financial ratios must be comparable to company estimates, historical values of the same company, with a value that is considered as the optimum value for the sector of company activity, or a company's similar ratios. Some ratios by themselves may not be representative, and should be viewed as indicators or combined with other ratios to provide an overview of the company's situation. One ratio that can be used is the profitability ratio. The measurement results based on these ratios are applied to determine the soundness level of a bank, which is categorized as healthy, moderately healthy, less healthy and unhealthy.

According to Riyanto (2010:335) Profitability has an important meaning for companies because it is one of the bases for assessing the condition of a company. The profitability of a company shows the comparison between profits and the assets or capital that produce those profits, in other words profitability is the company's ability to generate profits during a certain period (PA & Marbun, 2016:26). According to (Kasmir, 2017: 201-203) Return on Assets is a ratio that shows the result (return) on the amount of assets used to utilize existing economic resources, in order to create profits (Npoa-sharks, 2009:211).

According to (Hery, 2018:194) Return on equity is a ratio that shows how much equity contributes to creating net profit. In other words, this ratio is used to measure how much net profit will be generated from each rupiah fund embedded in total equity. (Felicia et al., 2019:115).The current ratio is often used by companies and investors to determine the level of the company's ability to fulfill its short-term obligations. This ratio shows the extent to which current assets cover current liabilities. According to (Harahap, 2016:121) the greater the ratio of current assets to current liabilities, the higher the company covers its short-term liabilities. This ratio can be made in the form of a number of times or in the form of a percentage (Gultom et al., 2020: 109). According to (Dermawan Syahrial, 2013:37) if you measure the level of liquidity using the Current Ratio as a measuring tool, then the level of liquidity or Current Ratio of a company can be increased by using certain current debt, efforts to increase current assets and efforts to reduce certain current assets. amount of current debt (PA and Marbun 2016). Current Ratio is one of the liquidity ratios, namely a ratio that aims to measure a company's ability to fulfill its short-term obligations. The higher the CR of a company means the smaller the risk of the company failing to fulfill its short-term obligations. As a result, the risks borne by shareholders will also be smaller. A high CR value for a company will reduce uncertainty for investors, but indicates that there is idle cash which will reduce the company's level of profitability, as a result ROA will also be smaller. Thus, it is assumed that the greater the CR value, the smaller the ROA (Felicia et al., 2019: 187).

The solvency ratio is related to external funding, namely the extent to which a company uses funding through debt or financial leverage. Financial leverage can be a double-edged sword. Under normal circumstances, companies get returns from investments funded with borrowed funds greater than the interest paid, so the return on owner's capital will be enlarged or leveraged. During a recession, sales are lower and costs are higher than expected, the rate of return on equity of a leveraged company drops sharply, and losses occur. Meanwhile, companies that are debt free will still make a profit (Npoa-sharks, 2009: 132). According to Brealey, et.all (2008:75), a safe solvency ratio to use is the debt to equity ratio (DER). The relationship between debt and equity is often used to research financing problems (debt ratio) (Keown, et.all, 2008:121). According to (Sartono, 2001: 121) the higher the DER, the greater the risk faced and investors will ask for a higher level of profit. A high ratio also indicates a low proportion of own capital to finance assets (Npoa-sharks 2009).

According to Brigham and Houston, this is supported by the pecking order theory which establishes a sequence of funding decisions where managers will first choose to use retained earnings, then debt, and external equity as a last resort (Felicia et al. 2019).

Table 1. Pre-Research

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
CURRENT RATIO	162.12%	154.18%	144.81%	121.14%	178.72%
DEBT TO EQUITY RATIO	62.32%	68.73%	66.51%	66.65%	58%
RETURN ON ASSET	0.45%	2.62%	0.64%	3.62%	5.65%

Source: processed by researchers

Based on Table 1. above, it can be explained that the current ratio from 2017-2021 experienced fluctuating conditions. The highest current ratio reached a percentage of 178.72% in 2021 and the lowest reached a percentage of 121.14% in 2020. The decreasing current ratio was caused by the large increase in current debt compared to current assets, this was because loans to banks increased from the previous period. The current ratio variable has a negative effect on return on assets. This means that if the current ratio increases it will reduce the value of return on assets, conversely if the current ratio decreases it will increase the value of return on assets (Npoa-sharks, 2009:39). However, the current ratio does not have a big influence on increasing return on assets (FITRIANA, 2019:32).

The DER value in this research indicates that profitability will increase as the debt to equity ratio also increases. The proportion of the tax burden will be smaller if there is a reduction in debt interest on taxable income, thereby increasing the profits obtained. Therefore, DER has a positive effect on profitability. DER will show a higher value if the company uses liabilities as a source of funding. The company will face quite a big risk if the company is unable to pay off its obligations so that the company's operations will be disrupted. In addition, company profits will decrease due to rising interest costs. Therefore, DER does not show a significant influence on ROA (Henna Ardhefani, Rosma Pakpahan, 2021:142). It can be seen that the Debt to Equity Ratio from 2017-2021 also experienced fluctuating conditions. If the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is higher, the company's ability to obtain profitability will be lower, so that an increase in the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) will cause Return on Assets (ROA) to decrease.

Based on the table above, it can be explained that Return on Assets in 2017-2021 experienced fluctuating conditions. In theory, if the Current Ratio increases, ROA will decrease. It turns out that in 2018 and 2019 the current ratio decreased, but the ROA percentage actually decreased. Likewise with the DER theory, if DER increases then the ROA percentage will decrease. From the data above, this statement is not in accordance with the existing theory. In 2017-2021 DER has increased and ROA has also increased.

This research was conducted at the Antam company. Tbk, because this company is a large company that has a wide market reach, has large assets and strong capital, so it is hoped that this company can be a reflection of mining companies in Indonesia. Fast Current Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio are expected to increase company profitability. The existence of facts and data regarding financial ratios in a company shows symptoms that are worthy of study. Based on the description explained above, the title for this research was taken, namely **"The Influence of the Current Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio on Return on Assets for the ANTM Company." Tbk".**

LITERATURE REVIEW

Management

Etymologically the word management is taken from ancient French, namely "management", which means the art of organizing and implementing. Management can also be defined as an effort to plan, coordinate, organize and control resources to achieve goals efficiently and effectively.

Management in the Big Indonesian Dictionary is planning, plotting, managing resources to achieve a goal. This means that management is a noun that describes management efforts. According to (Firmansyah, 2018:4) management is the art and science of planning, organizing, compiling, directing and controlling human resources to achieve predetermined goals.

Capital Market

The capital market is a place where the transaction process takes place between sellers and buyers in an effort to obtain funds. The intended seller is a company that needs funds (issuer), therefore the company sells capital market securities. Apart from sellers, there are buyers who are referred to as investors who are buyers of company capital with the aim of making a profit (Dewi G. A. K. R. S. and Vijaya D. P 2018). In the Capital Market Law no. 8 of 1995 are activities related to public offerings and securities trading, public companies related to securities to be issued, as well as institutions and professions related to securities. According to Ikhsan in (Afrizal 2017) the capital market is a meeting place for sellers and buyers of capital. The capital market can also be referred to as an effective medium in the development of a country, this is because in the capital market it can be used as a means of collecting and in the long term what is obtained from investors is then channeled for the development of the country.

Capital market benefits

According to (Agus Sartono 2019) the benefits of the capital market are as follows:

1. For Issuers
   The capital market as an alternative for raising public funds for issuers provides many benefits.
2. For Investors
   A well-developed capital market is another investment tool that investors can take advantage of. For investors, investment through the capital market can be done by purchasing capital market instruments such as shares, bonds or credit securities. Investment through the capital market also has several advantages compared to investment in the banking sector. Through the capital market, investors can choose various types of desired securities.
3. For Supporting Institutions
   The development of the capital market will also encourage the development of supporting institutions to become more professional in providing services in accordance with their respective fields. The success of the capital market cannot be separated from the role of supporting institutions. This benefit from the development of the capital market is the emergence of new supporting institutions so that they are more varied, the liquidity of securities is higher.
4. For the Government
   For the government, the development of the capital market is another alternative as a source of development financing apart from the banking sector and government savings. The more rapid the need for funds, the greater the amount, for this it is necessary to utilize the potential of public funds.

Capital Market Functions

In general, the functions (Samsul, 2018:26) of the capital market are as follows:

1. To Increase Business Capital
   Companies can get funds by selling shares to the capital market. These shares will be purchased by the general public, other companies, institutions or the government.
2. For Equal Income
   Within a certain period of time, the shares that have been purchased will provide dividends or a share of the company's profits to the buyers. For this reason, selling shares using the capital market can be considered as a means of equalizing income.
3. For Means of Creating Manpower
   The existence of a capital market can be a driving force for the emergence and development of other industries whose impact can be to create new jobs.

4. For Means of Increasing State Income
   Each dividend given to shareholders will be taxed by the government. The additional income from this tax will increase income for the state.
5. For State Economic Indicators
   Increased (dense) activity and volume of sales or purchases in the capital market can provide an indication that the company's business activities are running well. Vice versa.

Capital Market Instruments

According to (Agus Harjito and Martono, 2019:392) capital market instruments are in principle securities (securities) which are generally traded through the capital market. According to Minister of Finance Decree No. 1548/KMK.013/1990 dated 4 December 1990, which is meant by securities, namely every letter of acknowledgment of debt, commercial securities, shares, bonds, credit securities, proof of debt, rights, warrants, options or every derivative of securities or every document which has been determined by Bapepam as an effect. The most common instruments traded through stock exchanges are shares and bonds. The following capital market instruments include:

1. Shares are proof of ownership of a share of capital in a company. In general, shares are documents that state ownership of a company. There are several types of shares in practice, which can be distinguished based on how they are transferred and the benefits obtained by shareholders.
2. Bonds
   According to Tandelilin (2017: 40) bonds are securities that contain a promise to provide payments according to a predetermined schedule. Bonds are issued as proof of debt.
3. Options
   According to Harjito and Martono (2019: 395) options are securities whose issuer is not the issuer. There are two terms in options, namely call and put. This call option is a grant of the right to buy. Meanwhile, if you have a put option, you can get the right to sell. An option can also be said to be an agreement that gives the owner the right, the right to buy or sell a certain asset at a certain price and time.
4. Warrants
   Warrants are securities issued by a company regarding the shareholder's right to purchase under predetermined conditions. Warrants can be said to be call options. Because in this case the warrant buyer has the right to buy a certain number of shares from the issuing company. According to (Martalena and Maya Malinda, 2017:17) warrants can be traded 6 months after issuance with a validity period of around 3 to 5 years.

Current Ratio

According to (Kasmir, 2017: 134) the current ratio is a ratio to measure a company's ability to pay short-term obligations or debts that are due soon when billed as a whole. The same thing was stated by Mamduh (2017: 75) who said the current ratio measures a company's ability to meet its short-term debt by using its current assets (assets that will turn into cash within one year or one business cycle).

So it can be said that the current ratio is a ratio that compares the company's short-term debt with its current assets, so that it can determine whether the company is liquid or illiquid.

Current RatioIindicator

According to (Kasmir, 2017:21) Current Ratio (CR) can be formulated as follows:

$$Current\ Ratio = \frac{Current\ Asset}{Current\ Liabilities} x100\% \qquad (1)$$

Debt To Equity Ratio

Kasmir, (2017: 157) says that the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is the ratio used to assess debt to equity. Fahmi, (2017: 158) states that the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is a measure used in analyzing financial statements to show the amount of collateral available to creditors. So it can be said that the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) is a ratio that compares the debt owned by a company with its capital

Debt To Equity Ratio Indicator

Kasmir (2017:157) said the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) indicator is as follows:

$$Debt\ to\ Equity\ Ratio = \frac{Total\ Liability}{Total\ Equity} x100\% \quad (2)$$

Return On Assets

Return on Assets (ROA) is one of the profitability ratios in financial statement analysis, this ratio is most often highlighted, because it is able to show the company's success in generating profits. ROA is able to measure a company's ability to generate profits in the past and then project them into the future. The assets or assets in question are all of the company's assets, obtained from its own capital or from foreign capital that the company has converted into company assets that are used for the company's survival. Kasmir (2018: 201) states Return on Assets is a ratio that shows the return on assets used in a company. ROA is also a measure of management effectiveness in managing its investments.

Based on the understanding of some of the experts above, it can be concluded that Return on Assets (ROA) is one of the ratios that is a measure of company profitability, and shows management efficiency in using all of the company's assets to generate income.

Return On Assets Indicator

Calculation of return on assets According to Kasmir (2018:202) can be done using the following formula:

$$Return\ on\ Asset = \frac{Earning\ After\ Interest\ and\ Tax}{Total\ Assets} x\ 100\% \qquad (3)$$

METHOD

In this study, the writer used an associative descriptive method with experimental, survey and naturalistic research types. The descriptive method is a method that shows and describes the object of research, with the aim of providing a systematic, factual and accurate description of the facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomena of the object under study to then draw conclusions. The population in this study financial reports for 5 years PT. Antm, Tbk. The sampling technique in this research is a saturated sample, where all members of the population are used as samples. Thus, the sample in this study has financial reports for 5 years. In conducting data analysis, accurate data is needed which will later be used in research conducted by the author. The data to be explained is the data from the field survey approach. To analyze descriptive data from each variable using ideal scores, while for associative analysis using classical analysis assumption test methods, multiple regression, multiple correlation analysis and coefficient of determination (Kd) assisted by IBM SPSS 23 software.

1. Multiple Regression Analysis

   The analytical method used is a multiple linear regression model whose equation can be written as follows:

   $$Y = a + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 \ldots\ldots + \beta_n X_n \qquad (4)$$

   Y = Return Of Assets
   X_1 = Current Ratio
   X_2 = Debt To Equity
   $\beta_1 \ldots \beta_2$= Regression Coefficient

a = Constant

2. Multiple Correlation Analysis

Multiple correlation analysis is used to determine the strength of the relationship between the two independent variables on the dependent variable simultaneously (together).

$$Ryx_1x_2 = \sqrt{\frac{r^2yx_1 + r^2yx_2 - 2r_{yx_1}r_{yx_2}r_{x_1x_2}}{1 - r^2x_1x_2}} \quad (5)$$

Ryx_1x_2 = Correlation between variables X1 and X2 together with variable Y.
r_{yx_1} = Correlation between X1 and Y
r_{yx_2} = Correlation between X2 and Y
$r_{x_1x_2}$ = Correlation between X1 and X2

3. Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination test is carried out to measure how far the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable in a model. The coefficient of determination has a value between 0 and 1. If the R2 value is close to 1, it means that the independent variable can explain the behavior of the independent variable towards the dependent variable. Conversely, getting closer to 0 indicates that the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable is very limited. The determined value will be indicated by the value of "R-Square".

4. Hypothesis testing both t test and F test.

In testing the truth of the hypothesis must be proven through the data that has been collected. To prove the hypothesis can do hypothesis testing, namely with the following:
This test was carried out to test whether there was a significant influence of the independent variables (X) individually on the dependent variable (Y), then the test was carried out using the t statistical test. The level determines the t table as the boundary of the acceptance area and the rejection area of the hypothesis area. The significant level used is 0.05 or 5% because it is considered sufficient to represent the relationship between the variables studied and is a significant level commonly used in research with the following conditions:
1) The hypothesis is rejected, if t count < from t table
2) The hypothesis is accepted, if t count > from t table
This test is carried out to find out whether all the independent variables (X) together can influence the dependent variable (Y), so this test is carried out using the f statistical test.

The method used to compare the calculated f value with the f table is with the following conditions:
Ho: β = 0, meaning there is no significant influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable simultaneously.
Ha: β > 0, meaning there is a significant influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable simultaneously.

The confidence level used is 90% or a significant rate of 5% (λ = 0.05) with the following criteria:
1) If calculated f > f table and probability (significant value) < 5% significance level (λ = 0.05) then Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, meaning that there are independent variables that together have a significant influence on the dependent variable.
2) If calculated f < f table and probability (significance value) > 5% significance level (λ = 0.05) then Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected, meaning that the independent variables together do not have a significant influence on the dependent variable. Where the f table is determined by finding the degrees of freedom, namely:

$$df1 = k - \text{dan } df\,2 = N - k \quad (6)$$

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The following is a table of Current Ratio at ANTAM company. Tbk for the period 2017 – 2021, with the following data

Table 2 Development of Current Ratio in ANTM Company. Tbk Period 2017-2021

VARIABEL	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
CURRENT RATIO	162.12%	154.18%	144.81%	121.14%	178.72%

Source: Indonesian Stock Exchange (BEI)

From the data in Table 2, the ANTM company's Current Ratio value. Tbk for the 2017-2021 period is suitable because it has a fairly high ratio value and is able to meet short-term obligations. The company's ability to fulfill short-term obligations can be seen in the ANTM company's current ratio or Current Ratio. Tbk experienced a fairly high decrease in the value of the Current Ratio in 2020. Researchers indicate that if we look at the financial statements, the decrease was caused by a reduction in cash used to pay off current debts and purchase raw material supplies.
The following is a table, Debt To Equity Ratio at ANTAM company. Tbk for the period 2017 – 2021, with the following data:

Table 3 Development of Debt to Equity Ratio in ANTM Company. Tbk Period 2017-2021

VARIABEL	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
DEBT TO EQUITY RATIO	62.32%	68.73%	66.51%	66.65%	58%

Source: Indonesian Stock Exchange (BEI)

In table 3 above, the DER value of the ANTM company. Tbk for the 2017-2021 period has a pretty good percentage value below 100%, this shows the company's ability to manage financial ratios and the company's financial condition is in a healthy category. The lowest DER value occurs in 2021, researchers indicate that if you look at the company's financial statements from secondary data obtained from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), they do not rely too much on loans from other parties for company operations and rely more on existing sources of funds.

The following is the Return on Assets table for ANTAM. Tbk for the period 2017 – 2021, with the following data:

Table 4 Development of Return On Assets in ANTM Company. Tbk Period 2017-2021

VARIABEL	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
RETURN ON ASSET	0.45%	2.62%	0.64%	3.62%	5.65%

Source: Indonesian Stock Exchange (BEI)

In table 4, the percentage of ROA value for the ANTM company. Tbk during the period 2-17-2021 has not met the standard good and ideal ROA value of around 5% or more. If the higher the percentage value of ROA, the more optimal and efficient the company's performance will be in utilizing assets to achieve net profit. The ANTM company has a good percentage value. Tbk occurred in 2021 at 5.65%, researchers indicate from the results of financial reports obtained from secondary data on the Indonesian Stock Exchange for the ANTM company. Tbk, companies can optimize assets and generate high profits from the sale of assets owned.
The following shows the results of the estimation of the regression equation model which shows the effect of the Current Ratio and Debt To Equity Ratio on Return Of Assets. Based on the results of calculations using the SPSS version 23.0 program, the following results are obtained:

Table 5 Multiple Regression Analysis Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.115	.918		.125	.901
	Current Ratio	.315	.052	.597	6.072	.000
	Debt to equity	.213	.080	.263	2.676	.009

a. Dependent Variable: Return Of Asset

Based on table 5 of the SPSS output above, the regression equation is obtained as follows : Judging from the sign of the regression coefficient (parameter) in the multiple linear regression equation above, the regression coefficient variable has a positive sign, meaning the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable is in the same direction, while one with a negative sign means the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable is in the opposite direction. The positive sign on the regression coefficient means that if the independent variable increases, the dependent variable will also increase.

$$Y = 0.115 + 0.315\ (X1) + 0.213\ (X2) + \ldots$$

Information:

1. The constant value is 0.115, meaning that if the Current Ratio and Debt To Equity Ratio values do not exist, the Return of Assets value is 0.115 points.
2. The Current Ratio regression coefficient is 0.315, this number is positive, meaning that every time there is an increase in the Current Ratio of 0.315, the Return of Assets will increase by 0.315 points.
3. The Debt To Equity Ratio regression coefficient is 0.213, this figure is positive, meaning that every time there is an increase in the Debt To Equity Ratio of 0.213, the Return Of Assets will increase by 0.213 points.

Multiple correlation analysis is used to determine the strength of the relationship between the two independent variables Current Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio on the dependent variable Return of Assets simultaneously (together). Based on the results of calculations using the SPSS version 23.00 program as follows:

Table 6 Multiple Correlations Analysis Test Results

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.824[a]	.679	.673	1.86953	.679	102.762	2	5	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Debt to equity, Current Ratio

Based on Table 6, the multiple correlation test has been done, it is known that the significant value is 0.000 <0.05. So it can be concluded that the variable Current Ratio and Debt To Equity Ratio (Variable X) has a significant relationship to the variable Return Of Assets (Variable Y). The form of the relationship between variable X and variable Y has a positive relationship seen from the R value of 0.824. The purpose of a positive relationship is that the higher the X Variable (Current Ratio and Debt To Equity Ratio), the higher the Y Variable (Return Of Assets) and vice versa the lower the X Variable (Current Ratio and Debt To Equity Ratio), the lower the Variable Y (Return Of Assets). The level of relationship between Current Ratio and Debt To Equity Ratio to (Return Of Assets) simultaneously has a perfect relationship seen from the R value of 0.824

The coefficient of determination test is carried out to measure how far the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable in a model

Table 7 Coefficient of Determination Test Results Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.824[a]	.679	.673	1.86953

a. Predictors: (Constant), Debt to equity, Current Ratio

The results of the SPSS based on the analysis as shown at Table 7 above, the coefficient of determination get an r squared value of 0.679 or 67.9%, while for the rest it is 32.1%. These results indicate that the Current Ratio and Debt To Equity Ratio contribute to influencing the ANTM Company's Return Of Assets. Tbk amounted to 67.9% and the remaining 32.1% was influenced by other factors not observed in the study. To see the magnitude of the influence of each independent and dependent variable, calculations are carried out using the Beta X Zero Order formula. Beta is a standardized regression coefficient, while zero order is the partial correlation of each independent variable to the dependent variable. It can be seen in table 8 below:

Table 8 The magnitude of the influence of variables X1 and X2 on Y

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Correlations		
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Zero-order	Partial	Part
1	(Constant)	.115	.918		.125	.901			
	Current Ratio	.315	.052	.597	6.072	.000	.810	.525	.349
	Debt to equity	.213	.080	.263	2.676	.009	.747	.262	.154

a. Dependent Variable: Return Of Asset

Based on the results of the SPSS calculation output in Table 8 above, it can be seen and calculated the magnitude of the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable as follows:

1. The magnitude of the effect of the Current Ratio on Return On Assets is
   = 0.597 x 0.810 x 100% = 48.3%
2. The magnitude of the effect of the Debt To Equity Ratio on Return On Assets is
   = 0.263 x 0.747 x 100% = 19.6%

Based on the results of the beta x zero order calculation, it can be seen that the Current Ratio has a more dominant role or contribution than the Debt To Equity Ratio in increasing Return On Assets.

This assumption autocorrelation test aims to determine whether in a linear regression model there is a correlation between the confounding errors in period t and the interfering errors in the t-1 (previous) period. If there is a correlation, then it is called an autocorrelation problem. To detect autocorrelation, a statistical test can be carried out through the Durbin-Watson test (DW test). This has a fundamental problem, namely not knowing exactly about the statistical distribution itself. This problem occurs because the residuals are not independent from one observation to another. In this

autocorrelation test, the Durbin-Watson test is used as a measuring tool to see whether autocorrelation occurs or not. The basis for the Durbin-Watson test for decision making is as follows:

Table 9 Autocorrelation Test Results
Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.824[a]	.679	.673	1.86953	1.746

a. Predictors: (Constant), Debt to equity, Current Ratio
b. Dependent Variable: Return Of Asset

From the SPSS output above it is known that

1. Statistical test
   DW = 1.7461
   dl = 0.6102
   (4-dl) = 3.3898
   The DW value lies between du and (4-du)
2. Decision
   The results of the calculation as shown at Table 9 above, it shows that the DW value is 1.7461 which is smaller than the calculated value (4–dl) of 3.3898, meaning that there is no autocorrelation in the regression model used in this study.

This t test shows the real level test results of how far the influence of the independent variable partially has on the dependent variable, with subscripts obtained from the results of a probability of 5%, df = 5-2 = 3, then the t table result is 2.35336, based on the results of data processing , then obtained $thitung$, as follows:

Table 10 t Test Results (Partial)
Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.115	.918		.125	.901
	Current Ratio	.315	.052	.597	6.072	.000
	Debt to equity	.213	.080	.263	2.676	.009

a. Dependent Variable: Return Of Asset

The results of the t test as shown at Table 10, the Current Ratio variable show a significance value of 0.009 <0.05 and the calculated t is 6.072, which means it is greater than the t table value (2.5336), so at an error level of 5% it can be concluded that the Hypothesis is accepted, meaning that partially the Current variable Ratio has a significant effect on Return Of Assets

The results of the t test for the Debt To Equity Ratio variable show a significance value of 0.000 < 0.05 and the calculated t is 2.676, which means it is greater than the t table value (2.5336), so at an error level of 5% it can be concluded that the Hypothesis is accepted, meaning that it is partial the Debt To Equity Ratio variable has a significant effect on the Return Of Assets.

This f test is to test the real level of influence of the independent variables simultaneously on the dependent variable. It is known that Ftable is obtained from the results of 5%, df1=2 and df = 5-2-1= 2, amounting to 18,513, based on the results of data processing, then F$hitung$, is as follows:

Table 11 Simultaneous Test Results (Test f)
ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	718.333	2	359.166	102.762	.000[b]
	Residual	339.027	3	3.495		
	Total	1057.360	5			

a. Dependent Variable: Return Of Asset
b. Predictors: (Constant), Debt to equity, Current Ratio

Based on Table 11 above, the Fcount results are 102.762 with a significance (pvalue) of 0.000, or the results of Fcount>Ftable (102.762 > 18.513) and a significance (pvalue) of 0.000 <0.05, then Ho is accepted so that it can be stated that simultaneously Current Ratio and Debt To Equity Ratio have a significant effect on the Return Of Assets.

DISCUSSION

The financial performance of ANTM Tbk, as evidenced by its Current Ratio (CR), Debt to Equity Ratio (DER), and Return on Assets (ROA), reflects a dynamic landscape marked by notable fluctuations over time. Starting with the CR, which experienced considerable variability, hitting a minimum of 121.14% in 2020, the company faced challenges stemming from a significant increase in current debt compared to current assets. This surge was primarily driven by heightened loans to banks, particularly due to increased bond debt obligations in 2020 compared to previous periods. Similarly, the DER exhibited fluctuation, reaching its lowest point in 2021 at 58%. A lower DER signifies a reduced risk profile for the company, underlining its preference for utilizing its own capital over external financing. This strategic approach bolsters the company's ability to meet its obligations without unduly disrupting its operations. Furthermore, the ROA demonstrated variability, with the lowest value recorded in 2017 at 0.45%. This downturn was attributed to suboptimal asset utilization and minimal sales results, leading to diminished profitability and, consequently, lower returns to shareholders. The inverse relationship between ROA and CR highlights the impact of high CR values on profitability ratios, ultimately influencing shareholder returns.

In essence, this study shows the complex interplay between financial ratios and their implications for ANTM Tbk's performance and shareholder value. While the company faces challenges posed by fluctuating ratios, strategic management of debt, asset utilization, and operational efficiency could pave the way for sustained growth and enhanced shareholder returns in the future.

CONCLUSION

The Current Ratio still has quite high fluctuations in the Current Ratio value of the ANTM company. Tbk, the minimum value that occurred in 2020 was 121.14%, one of the reasons for the decrease or the low value of the Current Ratio was due to the large increase in current debt compared to current assets, this was due to loans to banks increasing from the previous period, one of the factors This is because the bond debt that must be remitted due a year is higher in 2020 compared to previous years. The Debt to Equity Ratio is still fluctuating in the DER value in the ANTM company. Tbk

minimum value will occur in 2021 at 58%. If the DER value is lower, the risk borne by the company will be lower because the company has the ability to pay off obligations so that it will not disrupt the company's operations. The company prioritizes using its own capital compared to loans. Return of Assets still fluctuates in the ROA value in the ANTM company. Tbk minimum value occurred in 2017 at 0.45% because the company did not use its assets optimally and minimal sales results were one of the causes of the minimal ROA value in 2017. If the ROA value is smaller then the distribution of profits to shareholders will be even greater. low, one of the causes of the low ROA value is caused by an increase or high CR value compared to the company's current assets, as a result the profitability ratio decreases and the return of profits to shareholders is low.

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