

# FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS TO MEASURE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF CUM ANUGERAH BEKASI COOPERATIVE 2015-2017

*by* MATDIO SIAHAAN .

---

**Submission date:** 04-Mar-2022 05:41AM (UTC-0600)

**Submission ID:** 1776188286

**File name:** JURNAL\_KOPERASI\_CUM\_ANUGERAH\_BEKASI\_2021\_JMIDS\_rev.docx (59.72K)

**Word count:** 6851

**Character count:** 36985

# FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS TO MEASURE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF CUM ANUGERAH BEKASI COOPERATIVE 2015-2017

**Matdio Siahaan,**

Faculty of Economics & Business, Bhayangkara University, Jakarta Raya ; Jl.  
Perjuangan, Marga Mulya, North Bekasi, West Java. 17121.

Email: matdio.siahaan@dsn.ubharajaya.ac.id

Correspondent :matdio.siahaan@dsn.ubharajaya.ac.id

## ABSTRACT

*The purpose of this study was to determine the financial performance of the Savings and Loans Cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi in 2015-2017 seen from the liquidity ratio, solvency ratio, and profitability ratio. The object of this research is the financial report of the CUM Anugerah Bekasi Savings and Loan Cooperative in 2015-2017. This type of research uses quantitative descriptive research, namely collecting, processing and interpreting the data obtained so that it can provide a clear picture of the situation under study, using financial formulas. The results of the analysis of the Financial statements of the CUM Anugerah Bekasi Savings and Loans cooperative using financial ratio analysis are less good. So it can be concluded that the financial performance of the Savings and Loans Cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi,*

**Key Words:** Financial Ratio, Financial Performance

## INTRODUCTION

The general condition of the Indonesian economy is in a volatile phase. This can be seen in 2015 economic growth was only at 4.79 percent, slowing down compared to 2014 at 5.02 percent. This has more or less affected the economic sector in Indonesia, decreasing the confidence of business people, and the loss of appetite for business expansion. So far, the Indonesian economy has been supported by the existence of cooperatives. No other similar institution is able to match cooperatives, but it is expected to be a counterweight to other economic pillars (Bambang: 2015).

Cooperative institutions are believed by many to be very compatible with the culture and way of life of the Indonesian people. It contains the content of self-help, cooperation for the common good (mutual cooperation), and several other moral essences including the type of Modified Credit Union (MCU) cooperative. The existence of cooperatives is expected to support the Indonesian economy both when the economy is declining and the economy is stable. This is contained in the basic objectives of the Indonesian economy, namely Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution. The foundations in the Bible are also stated in Galatians 6:2; Help bear your burden! Thus you fulfill the law of Christ. So the CUM cooperative is clearly oriented towards advancing together all its members without favoritism.

According to article 1 of Law no. 25 of 1992, a cooperative is a business entity consisting of one person or a cooperative legal entity by basing its activities on the cooperative principle as well as a people's economic movement based on the principle of kinship. One of the analyzes to make good financial planning and control is to do financial ratio analysis. Financial ratios are one of the important forms of accounting information in the process of evaluating company performance so that these financial ratios can reveal the financial condition of a company and the performance that has been achieved by the company for a certain period.

Financial statements are a very important tool for company leaders to obtain information about the company's financial position and the results achieved by the company during a certain period. In addition, the main purpose of financial statements is to determine the position of the

company's financial and operational developments. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to analyze and interpret in order to know the performance of a company, so that the company's planning is achieved (Bambang: 2015).

Cooperative members, cooperative management, prospective members, banks, creditors, and the government are in dire need of financial reports as a decision-making tool so that it is demanded that the financial processing process in cooperatives be carried out professionally and requires a good responsibility system and reliable relevant information. for decision making (task decision), planning (planning), and controlling (controlling).

The main purpose of cooperative efforts is to improve the welfare of members in particular and society in general and in Credit Unions. The management in carrying out the Annual Member Meeting (AMM), the financial statements will be known about the cooperative's financial position and the results that have been achieved, in order to provide reasonable financial information needed by interested parties.

Saving and loan cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi is a cooperative engaged in savings and loan services, where at the end of the accounting period the Savings and Loans Cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi perform calculations on the cooperative's financial statements. In making the calculation of the Cooperative's financial statements CUM Anugerah Bekasi have not carried out an analysis of the financial statements. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting an analysis of the cooperative's financial statements. One way that must be done is by evaluating performance which can be seen from the results of the analysis of financial statements every year, so that from the results of this analysis the management can make decisions that will be taken to improve the performance of cooperatives.

Ratio analysis is an analytical method to determine the relationship of certain items in the balance sheet or income statement individually or a combination of the two reports (Munawir, 2007:37). Ratio analysis is one of the analytical techniques that can provide clues that describe the condition of cooperatives, especially in the financial sector. Financial ratio analysis is an analytical method that is often used because it is the fastest method to determine the financial performance of cooperatives. Financial ratio analysis in its activities includes evaluating financial aspects, including the level of liquidity, solvency and profitability (Bambang: 2015).

Of all these objectives, the most important of financial statement analysis is its aim to reduce the dependence of decision makers on pure guesswork, guesswork and intuition, reduce and narrow the scope of uncertainty that cannot be eliminated in every decision-making process. Financial statement analysis does not mean reducing the need for the use of judgments, but only a reasonable and systematic basis for using these considerations.

The formulation of the problem of this research is how the financial performance of Savings and Loan Cooperatives CUM Anugerah Bekasi seen from the liquidity ratio, solvency ratio, and profitability ratio?. The purpose of this study is to determine the financial performance of the Savings and Loans Cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi the year 2015-2017 was seen from the liquidity ratio, solvency ratio, and profitability ratio.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Cooperative**

According to Adenk Sudarwanto (2013: 19), cooperatives are business entities whose members are cooperative persons or legal entities by basing their activities on the cooperative principle as well as a people's economic movement based on the principle of kinship.

### **Company performance**

Company performance is a description of the position or financial condition of a company, which reflects the value of assets, debt and own capital and reflects the results achieved during a certain period, usually covering a period of one year (Riyanto, 2001: 327). By analyzing the financial statements of a company, the financial situation and development of the company will be known and the financial results that have been achieved in the past and current time will be known (Riyanto, 2001: 328).

According to the Regulation of the State Minister for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14/Per/M.KUKM/XII/2009 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the State Minister for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises Number 20/Per/M.KUKM/XI/2008 concerning Guidelines for Health Assessment of Savings and Loans Cooperatives and Cooperative Savings and Loans Units, cooperative performance is the health condition of cooperatives measured using ratios by assessing aspects of capital, quality of productive assets, management, efficiency, liquidity, independence and growth, as well as aspects of cooperative identity.

### **Financial Ratio**

In conducting the interpretation and analysis of the financial statements of a company, a financial analyst requires a certain measure. The measure that is often used in financial analysis is the ratio. The ratio is actually just a tool expressed in arithmetic terms that can be used to explain the relationship between two kinds of financial data (Riyanto, 2001: 329).

According to Darsono and Ashari (2005: 51-61), the types of financial ratio analysis used to analyze the company's performance are as follows: Liquidity ratio, is a ratio that aims to determine the company's ability to pay short-term obligations. Solvency ratio, is a ratio to determine the company's ability to pay its obligations if the company is liquidated. Profitability ratios and activity ratios.

The ratio used to measure the performance of cooperatives is according to the Regulation of the State Minister for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14/Per/M.KUKM/XII/2009 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the State Minister for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises Number 20/Per/M.KUKM/XI/2008 concerning Guidelines for Health Assessment of Savings and Loans Cooperatives and Savings and Loans Cooperative Units is a measurement ratio by assessing aspects, namely capital aspects, productive asset quality aspects, management aspects, efficiency aspects, liquidity aspects, independence and growth aspects and identity aspects. cooperative

According to Irham Fahmi (2011: 02) performance is the result obtained by an organization, both the organization is profit oriented and non-profit oriented which is produced over a period of time. More explicitly, Amstron and Baron "said that performance is the result of work that has a strong relationship with the organization's strategic goals, customer satisfaction and economic contribution" (Amstrong and Baron, 1998:15). Furthermore, Indra Bastian said that "performance is a description of the level of achievement of the implementation of an activity in realizing the goals, objectives, mission and vision of the organization that is owed in the formulation of a strategic or organizational scheme.

### **Performance Analysis**

According to (Sugiyarso, 2011:101) Analysis is a process of observing each element of the financial statements, and the relationship between these elements in order to obtain a good and precise understanding of the financial statements of a business entity as an evaluation of the field of organization, business management. , capital and finance.

### **Financial Ratio Analysis**

Ratios in financial statement analysis are numbers that indicate another element in the financial statements. The relationship between the elements of financial statements is expressed in a simple mathematical form.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This type of research uses quantitative descriptive research, namely collecting, processing and interpreting the data obtained so that it can provide a clear picture of the situation under study, using financial formulas. This research will be conducted at the Savings and Loans Cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi whose address is Duren Jaya Housing, Jl.Cirebon No.1, Bekasi Timur, RT.012/RW.012, Duren Jaya, Kec. East Bekasi, Bekasi City, West Java 17111. The time of the study was carried out in March 2021. Data collection techniques were Observation, Interview and Documentation.

### **Population and Sample**

Population is a group of people, events or things that have certain characteristics. While the sample is part of the population elements that are considered to represent the population (Indriantoro and Supomo, 1999: 115). This study did not examine the population and sample because this research is a case study research, which is a research conducted intensively, in detail and in depth on a particular organization, institution or phenomenon (Arikunto, 1997: 120). Case study research covers only a very narrow subject with a more in-depth nature of research.

### **Sampling Technique**

This study did not take samples because it did not examine the population and samples. This research is a case study on one particular subject so it cannot be applied to the population.

### **Data Type**

This study uses documentary data that is used is the financial statements of the Savings and Loans Cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi 2015-2017.

### **Data source.**

Research data sources consist of primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data is a source of research data obtained directly from the original source (not through intermediary media), secondary data is a source of research data obtained and recorded by other parties. (Indriantoro and Supomo, 2002: 146 – 147). The primary data source in this study is from the cooperative management in the form of interviews with the management, while the secondary data source is the financial statements of the Savings and Loans Cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi 2015-2017.

### **Data collection technique**

Data collection techniques carried out in this study are as follows: Literature study, carried out by reading books and literature as a supporter of the theory in this study. Documentation, carried out by collecting archival data regarding Savings and Loan Cooperatives CUM Anugerah Bekasi., Data collection one of them is the interview guide. This interview was conducted to obtain the data needed to fulfill the assessment of the management aspect that has the authority in the cooperative management structure, in this case the general chairman of the savings and loan cooperative management CUM Anugerah Bekasi.

### **Data analysis technique.**

Company performance is a company's financial condition which can be known by analyzing the company's health using financial ratios (Darsono & Ashari, 2005: 51). The tools commonly used are financial ratios. Cooperative performance measurement is carried out using ratios based on the Regulation of the State Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14/Per/M.KUKM/XII/2009 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the State Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises Number 20/ Per/M.KUKM/XI/2008 concerning Guidelines for Health Assessment of Savings and Loans Cooperatives and Savings and Loans Cooperatives Unit, which shows that the performance of cooperatives states that their condition is healthy or not.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on research on the financial performance of cooperatives based on financial ratios, which was carried out at the Savings and Loans Cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi, is as following ;

### 1. Liquidity Ratio

#### Current Ratio (Current Ratio)

The current ratio measures the company's ability to meet its short-term debt by using its current (assets that will turn into cash within one year).

$$\text{Current ratio} = \frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Current ratio 2015} = \frac{692.342.762}{409.909.194} \times 100\% = 168.901\%$$

$$\text{Current ratio 2016} = \frac{736.757.096}{434.461.099} \times 100\% = 169.579\%$$

$$\text{Current ratio 2017} = \frac{931.498.537}{555.851.046} \times 100\% = 167,580\%$$

**Table 1 Calculation of the Current Ratio of Savings and Loans Cooperatives CUM Anugerah Bekasi**

Year	Current asset	Current liabilities	Current ratio	Mark	Evaluation Performance
2015	692,342,762	409,909,194	168.901%	83	Not good
2016	736.757.096	434,461,099	169.579%	83	Not good
2017	931.498.537	555.851.046	167.580 %	83	Not good

Source: data processed from cooperative financial statements CUM Anugerah Bekasi 2015-2017

From the table above, it can be described the state of financial performance based on the financial ratios of Savings and Loan Cooperatives, especially the Current Ratio, as follows:

In 2015 the cooperative produced a Current Ratio of 168.901%, where this ratio can be explained that the current debt is Rp. 1,- guaranteed current assets of 1.68. So, for 2015 based on the Regulation of the State Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 if >200 % then Savings and Loan Cooperatives "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" Included in the criteria that are not good.

In 2016 the Current Ratio rose 0.678% from the previous year, so that in 2016 the Current Ratio became 169.579%, which is where this ratio can be explained that the current debt is Rp. 1.- Guaranteed current assets of 1.69 So for 2016 based on the Regulation of the State Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 where if > 200% then Savings and Loan Cooperatives "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" Included in the criteria that are not good.

In 2017 the Current Ratio decreased by 1.999% from the previous year, so that in 2017 the Current Ratio became 167.580%, which is where this ratio can be explained that the current debt is Rp. 1,-guaranteed current assets of Rp. 1.67 So for 2017 based on the Regulation of the State Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 where if > 200% then Savings and Loan Cooperatives "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" Included in the criteria that are not good.

The increase every year is different, indicating that the increase in current assets and current liabilities is also different. The increase in current ratio occurred because current assets experienced a large increase while debt also increased.

The large or small increase in the value of current assets can cause the value of the current

ratio to be large or small. The increase in current assets was due to the large number of members' receivables. This indicates that the members' receivables contributed greatly to the payment of short-term debts of the cooperative. This member's receivable is a cooperative bill to cooperative members, the bill arises because the cooperative provides money loans to its members.

From the analysis of the data above, it can be concluded that the Current Ratio of Savings and Loans Cooperatives "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" In 2015–2017, the criteria were not good because the average ratio was 168.68%. This can be strengthened by the Regulation of the State Minister for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 where if > 200% then the Savings and Loans Cooperative "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" fit into the criteria very well.

## 2. Solvency Ratio

The solvency ratio shows the company's ability to meet financial obligations if the company is liquidated, both short-term and long-term liabilities. There are several kinds of solvency ratios, namely:

### a. Ratio of Debt to Assets

This ratio compares the total amount of debt with the total assets owned by the cooperative. From this ratio it can be seen how much of the assets are used to guarantee debt, using the following formula:

$$\text{Ratio between debt and assets} = \frac{\text{Total debt}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Ratio between debt and assets 2015} = \frac{286,136,068}{696,045,262} \times 100\% = 41,10\%$$

$$\text{Ratio between debt and assets 2016} = \frac{302,295,998}{736,757,097} \times 100\% = 41,03\%$$

$$\text{Ratio between debt and assets 2017} = \frac{375,647,491}{931,498,537} \times 100\% = 40,32\%$$

**Table 2. Total between debt and assets of cooperatives CUM Anugerah Bekasi**

Year	Total debt	Total assets	Ratio between debt with assets	Mark	Performance assessment
2015	286,136,068	696,045,262	41.10%	51	Not good
2016	302.295.998	736,757,097	41.03%	51	Not good
2017	375,647,491	931,498,537	40.32%	50	Not good

Source: data processed from cooperative financial statements CUM Anugerah Bekasi 2015-2017

From the table above, it can be described the state of financial performance based on the financial ratios of Savings and Loan Cooperatives, especially the ratio between debt and assets, is as follows:

a. In 2015 the cooperative produced a total debt-to-equity ratio of 41.10%, where this ratio can be explained that every Rp.1, of guaranteed debt is Rp. 2.43 from assets. This ratio shows the extent to which debt can be covered by assets, the larger the ratio the safer (Harahap, 2002:304). So, for 2015 based on the Regulation of the State Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 where if <80% then Savings and Loan Cooperatives "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" Included in the criteria that are not good.

b. In 2016 the ratio between debt and assets increased by 0.07% from the previous year, so that in 2016 the ratio between debt and current assets became 41.03%, which this ratio can be explained that every Rp. 1,-guaranteed debt of Rp 2.43 of assets. This ratio shows the extent to which debt can be covered by assets. So, for 2016 based on the Regulation of the State Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic

of Indonesia, number 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 where if <80% then the Savings and Loan Cooperatives "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" Included in the criteria that are not good.

- c. Tahun 2017 the ratio between debt and assets decreased by 0.71% so that in 2017 the cooperative produced a ratio between debt and assets of 40.32%, where this ratio can be explained that every Rp. 1,- debt guaranteed by Rp. 2.48 of assets . So, for 2017 based on the Regulation of the State Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 where if <80% then Savings and Loan Cooperatives "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" Included in the criteria that are not good.

The different declines each year indicate a different decrease in total debt and total assets. This decrease in total debt with assets occurs because the ratio of the increase between total debt and total assets, namely total assets is greater than total debt. This shows that the total assets that exist are able to pay the debt guarantee of the cooperative.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the ratio between debt and assets of the Savings and Loans Cooperative "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" in 2015 – 2017 was in a poor criteria because the average ratio was 40.81. This can be strengthened by the Regulation of the Minister of State for Perasi and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 where if > 200% then Savings and Loan Cooperatives "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" Included in the criteria that are not good"

- b. Ratio between debt and equity

This ratio provides an overview of the part of own capital that is used as collateral for the entire debt, this ratio is calculated by the formula:

$$\text{Ratio between debt and equity} = \frac{\text{Total Debt} \times 100\%}{\text{Total Own Capital}}$$

$$\text{Ratio between debt and equity 2015} = \frac{547,888,871}{99,192,493} \times 100\% = 5.52\%$$

$$\text{Ratio between debt and equity 2016} = \frac{568,622,374}{117,801,326} \times 100\% = 4.82\%$$

$$\text{Ratio between debt and equity 2017} = \frac{235,211,857}{140,435,635} \times 100\% = 1.67\%$$

**Table 3. Calculation of the Ratio between Debt and Cooperative's Own Capital CUM Anugerah Bekasi**

Year	Amount debt	Owner's equity	Ratio between debt and equity	Mark	Performance appraisal
2015	547,888,871	99,192,493	5.52%	0	Not good
2016	568,622,374	117,801,326	4.82%	0	Not good
2017	235,211,857	140,435,635	1.67%	0	Not good

Source: data processed from cooperative financial statements CUM Anugerah Bekasi 2015-2017.

From the table above, it can be described the state of financial performance based on the financial ratios of Savings and Loans Cooperatives, especially the ratio between total debt and capital, as follows:

In 2015 the cooperative produced a ratio between debt and equity of 5.52% which is where this ratio can be explained that each debt is Rp. 1,- guaranteed with own capital of IDR 0.18. This ratio describes the extent to which the owner's capital can cover debts to outsiders, the higher this ratio the better. In this study the cooperative's own capital is lower than the total debt.

This is related to the thesis from Saputro, (2005:24) where if this ratio shows a low number, the smaller the amount of own capital used to guarantee the payment of the company's debts. So, in 2016 based on the Regulation of the State Minister of Cooperatives



and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 where if > 200% then Savings and Loan Cooperatives "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" fits into the bad criteria.

In 2016 the ratio between debt and equity decreased by 0.70% from the year previously, so that in 2016 the ratio between debt and equity was 4.82%, where this ratio can be explained that each debt is Rp. 1,- guaranteed with own capital of Rp.4. This ratio describes the extent to which the owner's capital can cover debts to outsiders, the higher this ratio the better. The table above shows that the own capital decreased while the total debt increased, this made the cooperative's own capital still unable to cover the existing debts. So, in 2017 based on the Regulation of the State Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 where if > 200% then the Savings and Loan Cooperatives "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" fits into the bad criteria.

In 2017 the ratio of debt to equity decreased by 3.15% from the previous year, so that in 2017 the total debt ratio became 1.67%, where this ratio can be explained that each debt is Rp. 1,- guaranteed with own capital of Rp.1. This ratio describes the extent to which the owner's capital cannot cover debts to outsiders, the higher this ratio the better. The table above shows that the own capital decreased while the total debt increased, this made the cooperative's own capital still unable to cover the existing debts. So, in 2017 based on the Regulation of the State Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 where if > 200% then Savings and Loan Cooperatives "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" fits into the bad criteria.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the ratio between debt and own capital of the Savings and Loans Cooperative "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" in 2015 – 2017 is in a bad criteria because the average ratio is 4,003. This can be strengthened by the Regulation of the Minister of State for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 where if > 200% then Savings and Loan Cooperatives "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" fits into the bad criteria.

### 3. Profitability Ratio

This ratio measures the company's ability to generate profits (profitability) at a certain level of asset sales and capital. There are several ways to calculate profitability, namely:

#### 3.1. Return on Assets(ROA)

Ratio this measure ability company produce profit clean based on certain level of investment. This ratio can be calculated by the formula:

$$\text{Return On Assets} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Total Asset}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Return On Assets 2015} = \frac{51,541,226}{696,045,262} \times 100\% = 7.40 \%$$

$$\text{Return On Assets 2016} = \frac{32,512,322}{736,757,097} \times 100\% = 4.41\%$$

$$\text{Return On Assets 2017} = \frac{33,639,507}{931,498,537} \times 100\% = 3.61 \%$$

**Table 4. Calculation of the Ratio of Return On Assets**

Year	Net profit	Total Asset	Return On Assets	Mar k	Performance assessment
2015	51,541,226	696,045,262	7.40 %	100	Well
2016	32,512,322	736,757,097	4.41 %	63	Not good
2017	33,639,507	931,498,537	3.61 %	51	Not good

Source: data processed from the financial statements of the Cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi 2015-2017

From the table above, it can be described the state of financial performance based on the financial ratios of Savings and Loan Cooperatives, especially Return On assets, are as follows:

- a. Tahun 2015 cooperative generate Return On assets of 7.40% which means every Rp. 1,- the asset generates a profit of IDR 0.07. This ratio shows the company's ability to generate profits from the assets used. The higher this ratio, the more effective the use of total assets in generating profits (Saputro, 2005:24). So, in 2015 based on the Regulation of the State Minister for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 where if 7%-<10% then the Savings and Loan Cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi fit into the good criteria.
- b. In 2016 Return On assets decreased by 2.99% from the previous year, so that in 2016 the Return On Investment was 4.41%, which means every Rp. 1,- the asset generates a profit of IDR 0.04. This ratio shows the company's ability to generate profits from the assets used. The higher this ratio, the more effective the use of total assets in generating profits. So, in 2016 based on the Regulation of the State Minister for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 where if 7% < 10% then the Savings and Loan Cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi fall into the poor criteria.
- c. In 2017 the Return On assets decreased by 0.80% from the previous year, so that in 2016 the Return On Investment was 3.61%, which means every Rp. 1,- the asset generates a profit of IDR 0.03. This ratio shows the company's ability to generate profits from the assets used. The higher this ratio, the more effective the use of total assets in generating profits. Thus, in 2017 based on the Regulation of the State Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 where if 7% - < 10% then Savings and Loan Cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi fit into the good criteria.

The increase in residual operating income was due to an increase in nominal income and a decrease in expenses, while total assets also increased due to an increase in current assets and fixed assets. So, in 2017 based on the Regulation of the State Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 where if 7-<10% then Savings and Loan Cooperatives "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" Included in the criteria is not good.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the return on assets of the Savings and Loans Cooperative "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" in 2015 – 2017 is in good criteria because the average ratio is 5.14%. This can be strengthened by the Regulation of the State Minister for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 where if 7 < 10% then Savings and Loan Cooperatives "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" Included in the criteria is not good.

### 3.2. Return On Equity (ROE)

This ratio determines the rate of return on equity. ROE is a measure of the amount of profit a company generated in the last year compared to its equity value. This ratio can be calculated by the formula:

$$\text{Return On Equity} = \frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Owner's equity}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Return On Equity 2015} = \frac{51,541,226}{99,192,493} \times 100\% = 51.96\%$$

$$\text{Return On Equity 2016} = \frac{32,512,322}{117,801,326} \times 100\% = 27.59\%$$

$$\text{Return On Equity 2017} = \frac{33,639,507}{140,435,635} \times 100\% = 23.95\%$$

**Table 5. Calculation of Ratio Return On Equity**

Year	Net profit	Owner's equity	Return On Equity	Mark	Performance assessment
2015	51,541,226	99,192,493	51.96%	100	Very good
2016	32,512,322	117,801,326	27.59%	100	Very good
2017	33,639,507	140,435,635	23.95%	100	Very good

Source: data processed from cooperative financial statements CUM Anugerah Bekasi 2015-2017

From the table above, it can be described the state of financial performance based on the financial ratios of Savings and Loan Cooperatives, especially Return On Equity are as follows:

- a. In 2015 the cooperative produced a Return On Equity of 51.96%, which means every Rp. 1,- the capital generates a profit of IDR 0.51. This ratio shows the ability of cooperatives with their own capital working in them to generate profits. So, in 2016 based on the Regulation of the State Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06 /Per/ M.KUKM /V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 where if >21% then Savings and Loan Cooperatives "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" fit into the criteria very well. This is also reinforced by the theory of Kasmir, 2017:204 where the higher this ratio, the better. This means that the position of the owner of the company is getting stronger, and vice versa.
- b. Tahun 2016 Return On equity down as big as 24.37% dari year beforemnya, so that in 2016 the Return On Equity was 27.59%, which means every Rp. 1,- the capital generates a profit of IDR 0.27. This ratio shows the ability of cooperatives with their own capital working in them to generate profits. The decrease in the remaining operating income was due to a decrease in nominal income and an increase in expenditure, while own capital also decreased due to a decrease in the remaining operating results contained in own capital. Although the remaining operating income and own capital decreased, the results of the calculation of Return On Equity in 2016 were based on the Regulation of the State Minister for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06 /Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 where if > 21% then the Savings and Loan Cooperative "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" fit into the criteria very well.
- c. Tahun 2017 Return On Equity down as big as 3.64% dari year beforemnya, so that in 2017 the Return On Equity was 23.95%, which means every Rp. 1,- capital generates a profit of Rp. 0.23. This ratio shows the ability of cooperatives with their own capital working in them to generate profits. The decrease in Remaining Operating Income was due to a decrease in nominal income and an increase in the expenditure of Interest on Member Deposits while the own capital also decreased due to a decrease in the remaining operating results contained in own capital. Although the remaining operating income and own capital decreased, the results of the calculation of Return On Equity in 2017 were based on the Regulation of the State Minister for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06 /Per/M .KUKM/V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 where if 21% then the Savings and Loans Cooperative "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" fit into the criteria very well.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the Return On Equity of Savings and Loan Cooperatives "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" in 2015 – 2017 was in very good criteria because the average rthe asion as big as 34.50 %. Hal iThis can be strengthened by the Regulation of the State Minister for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 dated May 1, 2006 where if > 21% then Savings and Loan Cooperatives "CUM Anugerah Bekasi" fit into the criteria very well.

## DISCUSSION

**Table 6. Financial Ratio Analysis of Savings and Loans Cooperatives CUM Anugerah Bekasi 2015-2017**

No	Component	Ratio Analysis (%)		
		2017	2016	2015
1	Liquidity a.Current Ratio	167.58	169.57	168.90

2	Solvency			
	a. Ratio Between Debt and Assets b. Ratio Between Debt and Equity	40.32 1.67	41.03 4.82	41.10 5.52
3	Profitability			
	a. Return On Assets (ROA) b. Return On Equity (ROE)	3.61 23.95	4.41 27.59	7.40 51.96

Source: data processed from cooperative financial statements CUM Anugerah Bekasi 2015-2017

The results of the analysis can be used as a reference as the basis for the development of the ratio from 2015-2017.

### 1. Liquidity Ratio

The liquidity ratio shows the ability of a cooperative to meet financial obligations that must be fulfilled immediately or the ability of a cooperative to meet financial obligations when billed. Cooperatives that can fulfill their obligations when they are billed are called liquid, while those that cannot fulfill their obligations on time are called illiquid.

#### a. Current Ratio

Saving and loan cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi in a period of 3 years, namely from 2015-2017 has a current ratio of 168.90%, 169.57% and 167.58% where the three ratio figures show very good criteria, this is due to the ability of cooperatives to pay off short-term debt.

### 2. Solvency Ratio

The solvency ratio shows the cooperative's ability to meet short-term and long-term obligations. A cooperative is called solvable if the cooperative has sufficient assets or wealth to pay all its debts. Meanwhile, cooperatives that do not have sufficient assets or wealth to pay all of their debts are called insolvent.

#### a. Ratio between debt and assets

Saving and loan cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi in a period of 3 years, namely from 2015-2017, the ratio between debt and assets is 41.10%, 41.03% and 40.32%, respectively, where the three figures show unfavorable criteria. This is because the assets of the cooperative are not able to contribute more to the total debt owned by the cooperative. The results of the analysis indicate that the financial performance of the Savings and Loans cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi does not have sufficient wealth to pay its debts.

#### b. Ratio between debt and equity

Saving and loan cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi in a period of 3 years, namely from 2015-2017 has a ratio between debt and assets of 5.52%, 4.82% and 1.67%, respectively, where the three figures show poor criteria. This is because assets cooperatives are not able to contribute more to the total debt owned by cooperatives. The results of the analysis indicate that the financial performance of the Savings and Loans cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi does not have sufficient wealth to pay its debts.

### 3. Profitability Ratio

Profitability ratios are measured based on the level of success of cooperatives and the ability of cooperatives to use their assets productively. Thus the profitability or cooperatives can be known by comparing the net profit earned in one period with the total assets or capital of the cooperative.

#### a. Return On Assets (ROA)

Saving and loan cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi in a period of 3 years, namely from 2015-2017, the ratio between debt and assets is 8.20%, 8.81% and 9.15%, respectively, where the three figures indicate good performance appraisal criteria. This is because cooperatives are able to increase the use of their assets more productively so that they are able to generate maximum net profit, in other words cooperatives show good profitability.

#### b. Return On Equity (ROE)

Analysis of Return On Equity (ROE) in Savings and Loan cooperatives CUM Anugerah Bekasi in 2015-2017 resulted in a ratio of 51.96%, 27.59% and 23.95%, respectively, where the three figures show very good criteria. The results of the analysis indicate that

the capital owned by the cooperative is very rentable in generating maximum net profit.

**Table 7. Recapitulation of Financial Ratio Analysis Results of Savings and Loan Cooperatives CUM Anugerah Bekasi 2015-2017**

No	Component ratio	2017		2016		2015	
		Mark	Performance	Mark	Performance	Mark	Performance
1	Current ratio	83	Well	83	Well	83	Well
2	Ratio between debt and assets	50	Not good	51	Not good	51	Not good
3	Ratio between debt and equity	0	Not good	0	Not good	0	Not good
4	Return On Assets (ROA)	51	Not good	63	Not good	100	Well
5	Return On Equity (ROE)	100	Very good	100	Very good	100	Very good
	Amount	284		297		334	
	Performance results	56.8	Not good	59.4	Not good	66.8	Pretty good

*Source: data processed from cooperative financial statements CUM Anugerah Bekasi 2015-2017*

From the table the data that has been processed shows that the financial performance of the Savings and Loans Cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi in 2015-2017 was in the poor category in accordance with the Guidelines for Assessment of Achievement Based on the Regulation of the State Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises Number: 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006.

## CONCLUSION

1. Savings and Loan Cooperative Liquidity CUM Anugerah Bekasi very good or liquid. Short-term obligations can be met on time.
2. The solvency level of the Savings and Loans Cooperative CUM Anugerah Bekasi unfavorable or insolvable.
3. Savings and Loan Cooperative Ability CUM Anugerah Bekasi in generating less profit (profitability), this is due to an increase in bad loans from the previous year.

## REFERENCES

- Adenk Sudarwanto.(2013). Cooperative Accounting, a practical approach to preparing financial statements. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Armstrong, M. and Baron, A. (1998). Performance Management-The New Realities. London: Institute of Personnel and Development.
- Bambang Tri Atmodjo, (2015). Financial Ratio Analysis to Assess Financial Performance at KPRI Bina Sejahtera Secretariat of Semarang Regency. Thesis. Semarang: Semarang State University.
- Sugiyarso, G. (2011). Cooperative Accounting. Yogyakarta: CAPS.
- Mamduh, Hanafi and Abdul Halim, 2016. Financial Statement Analysis, Yogyakarta
- Uma Sekaran. 2017. Business Research Methodology, Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
- Dheo Rimbano and Siti Masitoh, 2016. Analysis of Financial Statements to Assess Financial Performance in terms of Financial Ratios at the Indonesian Tofu and Tempe Producers Cooperative (Prinkopti) Mura Lubuk Linggau City 2010-2014. Administrative Journal. Vol. 2. No. 2 – December 2016. ISSN: 2442-3343.
- Herman Paleni, 2016. Financial Performance Analysis (Case Study of the “Rias” P1 Mardiharjo Savings and Loan Cooperative) Musi Rawas Regency. Scientific Journal of Business Orations. Vol. 16 – November 2016. ISSN: 2085-1375.
- Indonesian Institute of Accountants. 2010. Financial Accounting Standards No. 50. Jakarta: Accountants Association Indonesia.
- Irma Mbae, 2013. Analysis of Financial Performance in the Main Coastal Savings and Loans Cooperative. EKOMEN Journal. Vol. 13. No. 4 - September 2013. ISSN: 1693-9131.
- James, Stice, and Skousen. 2005. Intermediate Accounting. Jakarta: Four Salemba.
- Mamduh, Hanafi and Abdul Halim, 2016. Analysis of Financial Statements, Yogyakarta.
- Decree of the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Number: KEP-100/MBU/2002
- Law No. 17 of 2012 concerning Cooperatives.

- Law No.17 of 2012 Article 6 concerning Sources of Capital for Cooperatives.
- Uma Sekaran. 2017. *Business Research Methodology*, Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
- Decree of the Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia No.06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 Guidelines for Cooperative Financial Performance Assessment *Achievements/Awards*.
- Regulation of the State Minister for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 14/Per/M.KUKM/XII/2009
- Kieso, Donald E.; Weygant, Jerry J. & Warfield, Terry D. 2010. *Intermediate Accounting*. (IFRS ed.).New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons Inc. Publishing.
- Yudianto Perdana Putra, 2015. *Analysis of Financial Statements Based on Liquidity Ratios, Solvency, and Profitability to Assess Financial Performance at the Manunggal Cooperative, Kadiri University*.
- KOMPILEK Journal. Vol. 7. No. 1 – June 2015. ISSN: 2088-6268.
- Yuhanis Ladewi, SE, M.Si and Welly, SE 2007. *Introduction to Accounting An Understanding*. ISBN: 978-979-988-137-3.
- Suharsimi Arikunto. 2006. *Research Procedures A Practical Approach*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Sugiyono. 2016. *Educational Research Methods*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. 1997. *Research Procedures A Practical Approach*. PT Rineka Cipta : Jakarta.
- Darsono and Ashari. 2004. *Practical Guidelines for Understanding Financial Statements*. Andi : Yogyakarta.
- Indriantoro, Nur and Bambang Supomo. 1999. *Business Research Methodology for Accounting And Management*. BPFE : Yogyakarta.
- Riyanto, Bambang. 2001. *Fundamentals of Corporate Spending*. Fourth Edition. BPFE : Yogyakarta.

# FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS TO MEASURE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF CUM ANUGERAH BEKASI COOPERATIVE 2015-2017

---

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

---

0%

SIMILARITY INDEX

0%

INTERNET SOURCES

0%

PUBLICATIONS

0%

STUDENT PAPERS

---

## PRIMARY SOURCES

---

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches < 40%

Exclude bibliography Off