

ANALYSIS OF THE PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE CREDIT COOPERATIVE (Case Study of Koperasi Swastisari in Kupang)

Fadlurrachman Hakim

Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Muhammadiyah Kupang, email: fadlurrachmanhakim@gmail.com

Abstract

The objective of this research is to know the level of financial health of Koperasi Swastisari Credit 2012-2016 based on the Regulation of State Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of Republic of Indonesia No.06 / PER / DEP.6 / IV / 2016 concerning capital aspect, earning asset quality, management, liquidity, efficiency, independence and growth as well as cooperative identity.

This research is a type of descriptive evaluative research. The subject of this research is Credit Cooperative (Kopdit) Swastisari in which the object of evaluation is financial health Kopdit Swastisari. Data analysis techniques in this study using descriptive analysis. In this research data is collected through documentation and interview method. The results showed that the health

level of the 2012-2016 Swaddle Kopdit was in fairly healthy category with the average score of 78.06 with details: (1) the capital aspect was averaged 12.24 and was in the healthy category; (2) aspect of productive asset quality in the mean score 17,25 and in healthy enough category; (3) management aspect was score 13,07 and was in healthy category; (4) the efficiency aspect was averaged 15.00 and was in the healthy category; (5) liquidity aspect in the average score of 7.25 and is in the less healthy category; (6) aspect of independence and growth average score 6.25 and in the category of healthy enough; (7) the aspect of cooperative identity is averaged score of 7.00 and is in fairly healthy category. (8) the level of health of the Swedy Kopdit for 5 years

(2012-2016) in a row obtained the total score of 70.35; 71.05; 72.45; 72.70; 72.50 and 78.06 are in fairly healthy categories.

Using Trend Analysis least square method taken from the total health ratio of Swasti Sari Kopdit Period (2012-2016) obtained estimates of the results of the health ratio assessment in the coming year (2017-2020), the score obtained is 73.58; 74.17; 74.76 and 75.35 which indicate a good prospect for the next 5 year.

Keywords: *Credit cooperative, identity, cooperative*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat kesehatan keuangan Kredit Koperasi Swastisari Tahun 2012-2016 berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Negara Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil Menengah Republik Indonesia No.06/PER/DEP.6/IV/ 2016 tentang aspek permodalan, kualitas aktiva produktif, pengelolaan, likuiditas, efisiensi, kemandirian dan pertumbuhan serta identitas koperasi.

Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian deskriptif evaluatif. Subyek penelitian ini adalah Koperasi Kredit (Kopdit) Swastisari yang objek evaluasinya adalah kesehatan keuangan Kopdit Swastisari. Teknik analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan analisis deskriptif. Dalam penelitian ini data dikumpulkan melalui metode dokumentasi dan wawancara. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa kesehatan

Tingkat Swaddle Kopdit 2012-2016 berada pada kategori cukup sehat dengan skor rata-rata

78,06 dengan rincian: (1) aspek permodalan rata-rata 12,24 dan berada pada kategori sehat; (2)

aspek kualitas aset produktif dengan skor rerata 17,25 dan dalam kategori cukup sehat; (3) aspek manajemen mendapat skor 13,07 dan termasuk dalam kategori sehat; (4) aspek efisiensi rata-rata pukul 15.00 dan berada pada kategori sehat; (5) aspek likuiditas dengan skor rata-rata 7,25 dan termasuk dalam kategori kurang sehat; (6) aspek kemandirian dan pertumbuhan skor rata-rata 6,25 dan dalam kategori cukup sehat; (7) aspek identitas koperasi dirata-ratakan skor

7.00 dan termasuk dalam kategori cukup sehat. (8) tingkat kesehatan Kopdit Swedia selama 5 tahun

(2012-2016) berturut-turut memperoleh total skor 70,35; 71,05; 72,45; 72,70; 72,50 dan 78,06 dalam kategori cukup sehat.

Dengan menggunakan metode Trend Analysis least square yang diambil dari rasio kesehatan total Kopdit Swasti Sari Periode (2012-2016) diperoleh perkiraan hasil penilaian rasio kesehatan pada tahun mendatang (2017-2020), skor yang diperoleh adalah 73,58; 74,17; 74,76 dan 75,35 yang menunjukkan prospek yang baik untuk 5 tahun ke depan.

Kata Kunci: Koperasi kredit, , identitas, koperasi

PRELIMINARY

Swastisari Credit Cooperative is one of the financial business economic institutions located in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, developed by its members to improve the welfare of the members' families and the surrounding community. Swastisari Credit Cooperative according to its meaning as cooperatives in Indonesia in general, Credit comes from the word *Crede* which means trust, while Swastisari means the essence / truth of science. So the meaning of Kopdit Swastisari is the truth of knowledge about cooperatives that regulate the education of members, the truth of the applicable administrative system and the truth of technological information. With this truth, the Swasti Sari credit cooperative will be increasingly trusted, believe in the good faith of professional administrative management and believe in an open management system with mutual trust, it is hoped that the cooperative can develop in harmony with improving the welfare of the families of the members in particular and the community. in general.

The Swastisari Cooperative business, among others, helps the credit needs of cooperative members who are in dire need with light conditions, as well as other services, including cooperatives providing facilities and facilities to satisfy the needs of members who are generally weak economies, so that they each each can improve the way of work, the quality of work and the amount of work, so that in an integrated and tearful cooperative, they can contribute greatly to development

Each management of a banking company has its own procedures for handling problematic types of credit, which of course can threaten the cash flow of the company itself, Swastisari Cooperative in providing credit is required to pay close attention to prospective customers according to the 5C principles, namely: (1) Character, (2) Capital, (3) Capacity, (4) Condition Of Economy, (5) Collateral, so as to minimize the risk of bad credit.

The amount of credit disbursed by the Swastisari Cooperative from 2012 to 2016 is as in table 1.1, and the number of bad credit debtors from 2012 to 2016 can be seen that the occurrence of non-performing loans from 2012 amounted to IDR 6,000,157,720 with a total of 1,246 debtors, in 2013 amounted to IDR 15,034,823,211 with a total of 1,977 debtors, in 2014 amounting to IDR 11,487,995,866 with a total of 1,735 debtors, in 2015 IDR 17,079,447,796

with a total of 2,372 debtors and in 2016 amounting to IDR 18,929. 429,350 and the number of debtors as many as 4,206 people. Loans that are substandard, doubtful and bad are non-performing loans which can hinder the growth of the Swastisari Cooperative in terms of channeling funds to the community so that further analysis is needed so that these problems are resolved for the smooth running of cooperative activities.

In order for cooperative business activities to develop properly, it is required to prepare financial reports consisting of a balance sheet and income statement. To find out whether the business carried out by the cooperative has developed, an analysis is carried out on the factors that support the achievement of the business. One of these factors can be seen from the interpretation or analysis of financial reports, which consist of analysis of liquidity ratios, solvency and profitability.

The purpose of this study was to determine the measurement of the performance of the Swastisari cooperative when measured by measuring instruments in accordance with the cooperative health guidelines Number: 06 / PER / DEP.6 / IV / 2016.

To complete this research, the researchers used the following hypothesis:

1. The level of financial health of the Swastisari Cooperative has been in good condition.
2. It is suspected that the prospect of the cooperative's profit performance quality after five years has increased.

RESEARCH METHODS

The data analysis technique used in this research is ratio analysis which is guided by the Regulation of the Minister of Cooperatives No. 06 / PER / DEP.6 / IV / 2016 concerning guidelines for assessing Cooperative Health and using trend analysis.

1. Analysis of Health Level Assessment of Kopdit Swasti Sari

In assessing the Health Level of the Swasti Sari Kopdit, researchers used the Benchmark Reference Assessment (PAP) analysis technique which aims to evaluate the discrepancy model. Benchmark Reference Assessment (PAP) is an assessment approach model that refers to a predetermined goal achievement criteria (TKP). Therefore, the researcher measured the imbalance or gap between the criteria or guidelines and the actual condition that Kopdit Swasti Sari had achieved through the object of observation in the form of financial statements.

In assessing the level of health of the cooperative, the aspects that are assessed are given an assessment weight according to the size of the influence on the health of the cooperative based on a ratio analysis based on the Regulation of the Minister of Cooperatives No. 06 / PER / DEP.6/ IV / 2016.

2. Analysis of Cooperative Performance Development

To determine the performance development of the KSP and USP, trend analysis is used. According to Indriyo and Najmudin (2003: 12), trend analysis is the average change in the long term, if the data shows an upward trend, the trend is a positive trend, if the downtrend is a negative trend. One of the trends used is the Least Square Method trend: The method used for time series analysis is the Free Hand Linear Method, the Semi Average Method, the Moving Average Method) and the Least Square Method. In this case, it will be more devoted to discussing time series analysis with the

least squares method which is divided into two cases, namely the even data case and the odd data case. In general, the linear equation of time series analysis is :

$$Y = (a + b X)$$

Information :

Y = Periodic data (time series).

X = Time variable (year).

a = Trend values in the base year

b = The average trend value growth per year

Meanwhile, to find the value of constant (a) and parameter (b) are:

$$a = (\sum Y / N) \text{ and } b = (\sum XY / \sum X^2)$$

Based on the trend (trend) of certain ratio figures, it can be obtained a description of whether these ratios tend to be increasing, decreasing or constant, thereby detecting problems that are being faced by a company and observing the good and bad management of the company. If the results of the analysis (trend) of cooperative financial ratios that tend to increase from year to year show good financial performance and cooperative management, vice versa if the financial ratios tend to fall from year to year, it shows that the cooperative's financial performance is not good and the cooperative management is not working optimally.

THEORITICAL REVIEW and DISCUSSION

1. Definition of Cooperative

The definition or definition of cooperatives in Indonesia is also described in Law No. 17 of 2012, in which this law explains that "Cooperatives are legal entities established by individuals or cooperative legal entities, with the separation of the members' assets as capital to run a business, which fulfill common aspirations and needs in the economic, social and cultural fields in accordance with the values and principles of cooperatives ”.

A cooperative is an organization formed to run a business, only the organizational method is different from that of a non-cooperative business entity. The difference that was agreed upon was that in cooperatives, the principle of identity was developed where the members were both the owner and the customer, while in non-cooperative business entities the member could be the owner, but he was not the customer. Another difference that is often used is the principle of one man one vote and patronage refunds. One man one vote is defined as voting rights given regardless of the amount of capital invested in the cooperative, while patronage refunds is defined as the distribution of the remaining income of the business based on the services provided by the members to the cooperative. This difference causes any decisions taken in order to increase the efficiency of cooperatives to be different from non-cooperative companies, even though the determinants of efficiency are the same, such as costs, prices, output, wealth and others ¹

2. Balance Sheet

The objective of the cooperative is to develop the welfare of members, in particular and the community. The success in achieving the goals of the cooperative is measured because it can be used as a basis for decision making, both internal and external. Performance appraisals are often based on performance on financial reports.

¹ Hendar and Kusnadi, *Cooperative Economy* (Jakarta: UI Publishing Institute, 2005).

The financial statements of the company are the final results of accounting activities (accounting cycle) that reflect the company's financial condition and results of operations. Information about the company's financial condition and results of operations is very useful for various parties, both those inside (internal) the company and those outside (external) the company. Therefore financial reports can be used as a tool to communicate with parties with an interest in company financial data.²

Broadly speaking, the accounting cycle can be concluded as follows:

- 1) Company transactions with evidence or documents are recorded in a journal and classified and then clarified in the ledger, this stage is also called the recording stage.
- 2) Accounting data is then analyzed then adjusted and summarized and subsequently reported in the form of financial statements (balance sheet, profit / loss statement, retained capital / profit statement and cash flow statement), this stage is called the summarizing stage.

According to Dermawan Sjahrial³, the purpose of financial statements is to provide information regarding the financial position, performance and changes in the financial position of a company that is useful for a large number of users in making economic decisions.

The financial report is a description of the financial condition of a business that is carried out and then analyzed with financial analysis tools, so that it can be seen about the good and bad financial condition of a company that reflects work performance in a certain period. Financial performance appraisal is one of the indicators that can be carried out by management in order to fulfill its obligations to funders and achieve the goals set by the company.

Law No. 25 of 1992 states that financial performance is a form of assessment based on the principles of benefits and efficiency in the use of financial budgets. So that the assessment of financial performance is very important in various kinds of businesses, especially cooperatives. Financial performance appraisals are used by companies so that their operational activities are better, especially in the financial sector⁴

3. Differences between Cooperative Financial Statements and Conventional Financial

a. Statements

Cooperative financial statements according to the statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) No. 27, cooperative financial reports include balance sheets, calculation of business results, aruskas reports, member economic promotion reports, and notes on financial reports. Subagyo⁵ Balance

The balance sheet in the cooperative's financial report is not so much different from the company's financial statement, it also contains the assets, liabilities and equity of the cooperative. However, the assets, liabilities and equity of the cooperative are different from those in the company. In a cooperative, assets are not recognized as belonging to the cooperative, and cannot be sold to cover the cooperative's losses, but all assets or assets are

² Arief Sugiono, Yanuar Nanok Suekarno, and Shyntia Madya Kusumawati, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Small and Medium Scale Businesses* (PT Grasindp, 2009).

³ Dermawan Sjahrial, *Introduction to Financial Management* (Jakarta: Mitra Wacana Media, 2007).

⁴ *Undang Undang Nomor 25 Tahun 2007 Tentang Penanaman Modal* (Jakarta: Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia, 2007).

⁵ Ahmad Subagyo, *Management of Savings and Loans Cooperative* (Jakarta: Mitra Wacana Media, 2014). 5

recognized as joint assets of the members. The obligation to operate is also not in the form of a loan from creditors, but rather a deposit from a member of the cooperative that is not characterized as equity. This deposit is recognized as a short-term or long-term liability according to the maturity date and also in accordance with the nominal value. Meanwhile, equity in a cooperative is principal savings, mandatory savings and other deposits from members of the cooperative which are recognized as equity.

In a company, assets or assets are everything that the company owns, while liabilities (liabilities & equity) can be said to be everything that the company does to acquire or finance these assets. In the balance sheet, current assets are presented separately from non-current assets and current liabilities are separate from non-current liabilities, except for certain specifically regulated industries. Current assets are presented in terms of liquidity, while liabilities are presented in order of maturity.

b. Calculation Of Results Of Operations & Income Statement

The calculation of business results in a cooperative has a little resemblance to the Profit/Loss Statement in a conventional company, which is both calculating the results of the business in the form of profit or loss. In the calculation of business results, there is a record of business results with cooperative members and profit / loss with non-members. Profit and Loss Statement is a summary of the company's business activities for a certain period that reports the net operating results or losses arising from business activities and other activities.

c. Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement of a cooperative with a cash flow statement in a company has a similarity in that there is information about changes in cash which includes the opening balance, sources of cash receipts, cash disbursements, and cash ending balances for a certain period.

d. Reports On Changes In Equity / Capital

Change in equity / capital report is a type of financial report that presents changes in capital that occur at the end of the company's period, changes can also occur due to prives. The purpose of the report on changes in capital is to provide information about the company's capital balance accurately to interested parties, in addition to describing the increase or decrease in net assets or assets during the period concerned based on certain measurement principles adopted.

e. Member Economic Promotion Report

The economic benefits obtained by members from the distribution of the remaining operating income at the end of the financial year can be recorded at the estimated amount of the remaining operating income to be distributed among members. The member economic promotion report is a report that shows the economic benefits obtained by cooperative members during a certain year.

f. Notes to Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements provide disclosures which include:

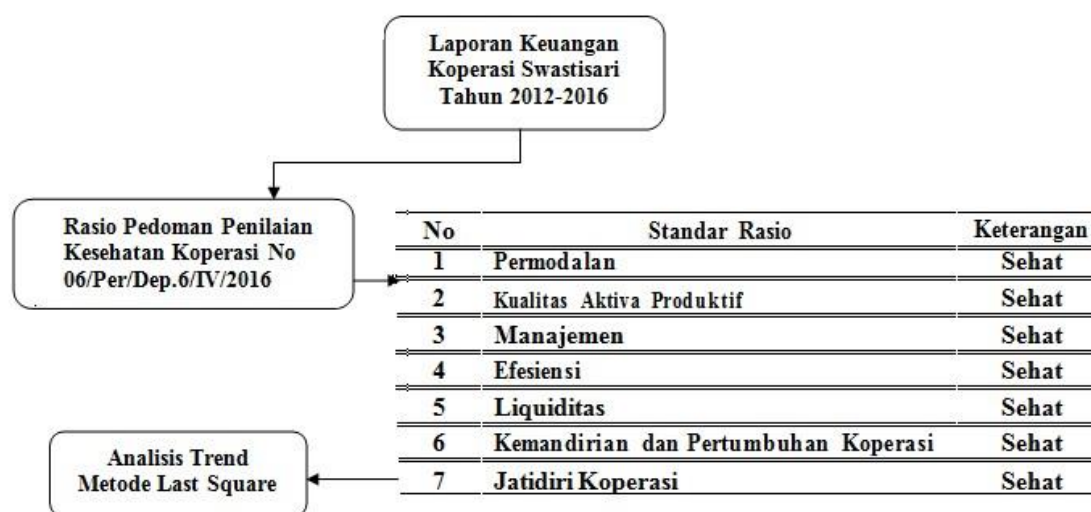
- 1) Accounting treatment regarding the recognition of income and expenses in connection with cooperative transactions with members and non-members, accounting policies regarding fixed assets, valuation of inventories, accounts receivable, and so on, the basis for pricing services to members and non-members.

- 2) Disclosure of other information such as the main activities or services of cooperatives to members, both those listed in the articles of association and by-laws and in practice, or that have been achieved by cooperatives, cooperative ties in resource development and promoting member economic enterprises, cooperative education and training and so on.

4. Framework

Thinking framework helps researchers describe systematically the main problems in research. Figure 2.4.1 is the frame of mind in this study.

Gambar 2.4.1 Kerangka Berpikir



Based on the picture of the frame of mind, it can be seen that financial reports are one of the important aspects that are considered by both internal and external parties. So that the financial statements can be assessed the financial performance of a company. Performance assessment is one of the ways that management can do in order to fulfill its obligations to funders and also to achieve the goals set by the company.

This study uses several analyzes to determine the financial performance of the SwastiSari Credit Cooperative, including using ratio analysis based on the decision of the Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises No. 06 / PER / DEP.6 / IV / 2016⁶ in the form of the ratio of own capital to total capital, the ratio of fixed assets. to total assets, liquidity ratio (cash ratio), asset profitability, own capital profitability and operational independence of services. Furthermore, trend analysis is carried out, namely the development trend of cooperative finance based on financial ratios. From this analysis, it can be seen how the development of the financial performance of the Swastisari Credit Union over the last few years.

RESULT

1. Analysis of Health Level Assessment of Kopdit Swasti Sari

In assessing the Health Level of the Swasti Sari Kopdit, researchers used the Benchmark Reference Assessment (PAP) analysis technique which aims to evaluate the discrepancy model. Benchmark Reference Assessment (PAP) is an assessment approach

⁶ Decree of the Minister of Cooperatives and PPK No. 06 / PER / DEP.6 / IV / 2016.

model that refers to a predetermined goal achievement criteria (TKP). Therefore, the researcher measured the imbalance or gap between the criteria or guidelines and the actual condition that Kopdit Swasti Sari had achieved through the object of observation in the form of financial statements. In assessing the level of health of the cooperative, the aspects that are assessed are given an assessment weight according to the size of the influence on the health of the cooperative based on a ratio analysis based on the Regulation of the Minister of Cooperatives No. 06 / PER / DEP.6 / IV / 2016.

2. Analysis of Cooperative Performance Development

To determine the performance development of the KSP and USP, trend analysis is used. According to Indriyo and Najmudin ⁷, trend analysis is the average change in the long term, if the data shows an upward trend, the trend is a positive trend, if the downtrend is a negative trend. One of the trends used is the Least Square Method trend: The method used for time series analysis is the Free Hand Linear Method, the Semi Average Method, the Moving Average Method) and the Least Square Method. In this case, it will be more devoted to discussing time series analysis with the least squares method which is divided into two cases, namely the even data case and the odd data case. In general, the linear equation of time series analysis is :

$$Y = (a + b X)$$

Information :

Y = Periodic data (time series).

X = Time variable (year).

a = Trend values in the base year

b = The average trend value growth per year

Meanwhile, to find the value of constant (a) and parameter (b) are:

$$a = (\sum Y / N) \text{ and } b = (\sum XY / \sum X^2)$$

Based on the trend (trend) of certain ratio figures, it can be obtained a description of whether these ratios tend to be increasing, decreasing or constant, thereby detecting problems that are being faced by a company and observing the good and bad management of the company. If the results of the analysis (trend) of cooperative financial ratios that tend to increase from year to year show good financial performance and cooperative management, vice versa if the financial ratios tend to fall from year to year, it shows that the cooperative's financial performance is not good and the cooperative management is not working optimally.

3. Research Result

a. Cooperative Health Ratio Analysis

The data analysis used in this study was guided by the Regulation of the Minister of Cooperatives No. 06 / PER / DEP.6 / IV / 2016 concerning Guidelines for Assessing the Health Level of Cooperatives and Cooperative Savings and Loans Units, which were then assessed for the level of inequality or gaps. Where, the assessment includes aspects of capital, earning asset quality, liquidity and independence and growth. In addition to assessing the health level of Kopdit Swasti Sari.

⁷ Gitosudarmo and others, *Company Budget* (Yogyakarta, 2003).

Table 4.1 Summary of Performance Appraisal of the Swasti Sari Kopdit for the 2012-2016 period

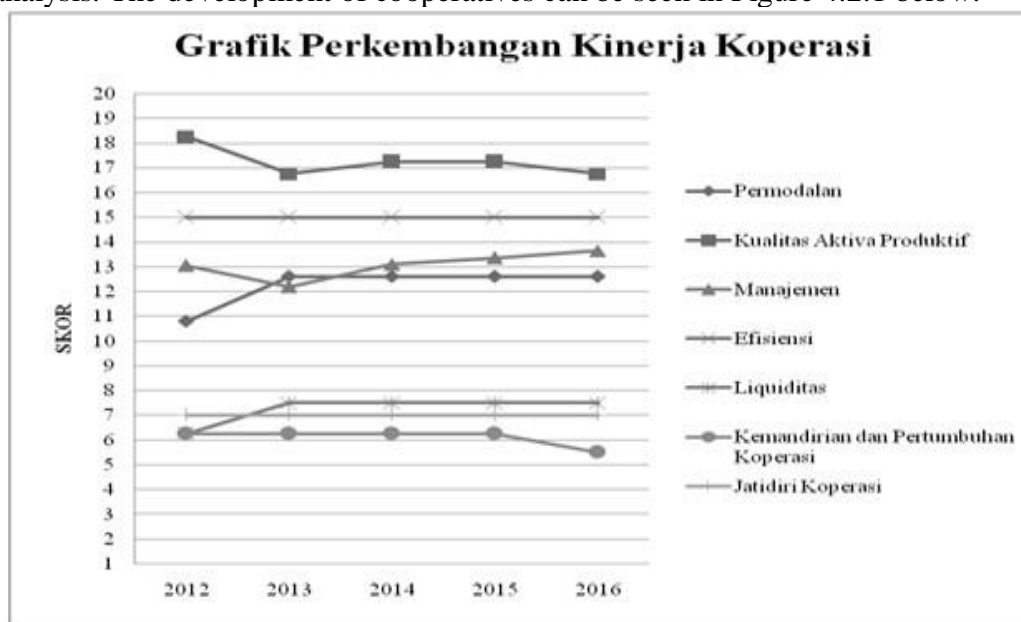
Aspect	Year					Average	Score	Category
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
1 Capital								
a. Own Capital Ratio Against Total Asset	3,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	5,40		
b. Ratio of Own Capital to Granted Loans which is at risk	4,80	3,60	3,60	3,60	3,60	3,84		
c. Capital Adequacy Ratio Alone	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00		
	10,80	12,60	12,60	12,60	12,60	12,24	>11,30	Healthy
2 Earning Asset Quality								
a. Ratio of Loan Volume to Members Loan Volume Granted	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00		
b. Ratio of Non Performing Loans Risk to Loans Given	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00		
c. Risk Reserve Ratio against Non Performing Loans	3,00	1,50	2,00	2,00	1,50	2,00		
No								
3 Management								
a. General Management	2,75	2,00	2,50	2,25	2,75	2,45		
b. Institutional	2,50	3,00	2,50	3,00	2,50	2,70		
c. Capital Management	3,00	2,40	3,00	3,00	3,00	2,88		
d. Asset Management	2,40	2,40	2,70	2,70	3,00	2,64		
e. Liquidity Management	2,40	2,40	2,40	2,40	2,40	2,40		
	13,05	12,20	13,10	13,35	13,65	13,07	>11,45	Healthy
4 Efficiency								
a. Ratio of member operating expenses to participation gross	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00		
b. Operating expense ratio against dirty SHU	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00		
c. Service efficiency ratio	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00		
	15,00	15,00	15,00	15,00	15,00	15,00	> 7,40	Healthy
5 Liquidity								
a. Cash Ratio	2,50	2,50	2,50	2,50	2,50	2,50		
b. Loan Ratio Awarded against Funds	3,75	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	4,75		

Received

	6,25	7,50	7,50	7,50	7,50	7,25	7,25<x<9,50	Unwell
6 Independence and Growth								
a. Asset Rentability	0,75	0,75	0,75	0,75	0,75	0,75		
b. Own Capital Profitability	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50		
c. Operational Independence Service	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00		
	6,25	6,25	6,25	6,25	6,25	6,25	5,60<x<7,30	Fairly Healthy
7 Jatidiri Cooperative								
a. Gross Participation Ratio	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00		
b. Economic Promotion Ratio Member (PEA)	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00		
	7,00	7,00	7,00	7,00	7,00	7,00	5,70<x<7,35	Fairly Healthy
Final Score	70,35	71,05	72,45	72,70	72,50	78,06		
Health Level Predicate Cooperative	Enough	Enough	Enough	Enough	Enough	Enough		
	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy	Healthy		

b. Analysis of the Development Trend of the Swasti Sari Kopdit

The development of Kopdit Swasti Sari's performance was analyzed using trend analysis. The development of cooperatives can be seen in Figure 4.2.1 below.



Source: Author processed, 2017.

In the picture above, it can be seen from the capital aspect, it can be seen that the curve moves up and down. The score obtained in 2012 was 10.80, in 2013-2016 there was an increase of 12.60 but this increase tended to be stagnant. In the aspect of earning asset quality,

it can be seen that the graph tends to fluctuate. In 2012 amounted to 18.25 and 2013 decreased by 16.75. Furthermore, in 2014 and 2015 it has increased to 17.25. However, in 2016 it decreased by 16.75. In the management aspect, it appears that the graph shows a positive value or tends to go up. This happened because in 2012 the score obtained was 13.05 although in 2013 it decreased by 12.20 but in 2014 to 2016 it had increased by 13.65. In the aspect of efficiency, it can be seen that the graph is constant. This happened because in 2012 to 2016 the score obtained was 15.00. On the liquidity aspect, it can be seen that the graph movement tends to be up and stable. This happened because in 2012 the score obtained was 6.25 in 2013 to 2016, the score increased by 7.50. In the aspect of independence and growth, it can be seen that the graph has a constant and decreasing value. This can be seen from 2012 to 2015 the score obtained was 6.25, but in 2016 it decreased by 5.50. Furthermore, for the aspect of cooperative identity, it can be seen that the graph shows a constant value. This happened because in 2012 to 2016 the score obtained was 7.00. Furthermore, for the development of cooperative performance as a whole can be seen in Figure 4.2.2 below.



Source: Author processed, 2017.

In the picture above, you can see that the graph movement tends to increase. It can be seen in 2012 the score obtained was 70.35 with the predicate of a fairly healthy cooperative. The score has decreased from 2013 to 2016 to 72.50, but this increase has not affected the cooperative's health status. Even though the value has increased from 2013 to 2016, in this case the cooperative health predicate that is obtained remains in a fairly healthy condition.

Based on trend analysis using the Least Square method, in general, it can be known or predict the health of cooperatives for the next few years. Although it is not certain, we can know at least the future prospects of the Swasti Sari Cooperative if there are no obstacles ahead. So it is known that the linear line equation from the time series analysis above using the formulas $Y = (a + bX)$ and $a = (\Sigma Y / N)$ and $b = (\Sigma XY / \Sigma X^2)$ is in the table as follows;

Table 4.2 Least Square Method Trend Analysis

Year	Y	X	XY	X ²
2012	70,35	-2	-140,7	4
2013	71,05	-1	-71,05	1
2014	72,45	0	0	0
2015	72,7	1	72,7	1
2016	72,5	2	145	4
Amount	359,05		5,95	10

Source: Author Processed Data, 2017.

a = (359,05 / 5) = 71,81 dan b = (5,95/10) = 0,59

After knowing the linear equation $Y = 71.81 + 0.59 X$ using this data, the level of Health of the Swasti Sari Cooperative is formulated in 2020 (for 2020 $x = 6$) $Y = 71.81 + 3.54$. $Y = 75.35$ which means that in 2020 the level of health of the cooperative is 75.35. If ordered from 2017 to 2020 the following results are obtained:

Table 4.3 Cooperative Health Analysis (2017-2020)

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Health Score	73,58	74,17	74,76	75,35
Health Predicate	Fairly Healthy	Fairly Healthy	Fairly Healthy	Fairly Healthy

Source: Author Processed Data, 2017.

Information : Y = Periodic data (time series)

X = Time variable (year)

a = Trend values in the base year

b = The average trend value growth per yea

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The performance of Kopdit Swasti Sari for the period 2012 - 2016 is as follows:
 - a. In terms of capital, the quality of capital of the Swasti Sari Kopdit for the 2012-2016 period has an average score of 12.24 from a maximum score of 15, and is in the fairly healthy category.
 - c. In terms of the quality of productive assets, the quality of productive assets of Kopdit Swasti Sari for the period 2012 - 2016 obtained an average score of 17.25 from a maximum score of 25, and is in the fairly healthy category.
 - d. In terms of management, the quality of management of Kopdit Swasti Sari for the period 2012 - 2016 obtained an average score of 13.07 from a maximum score of 15, and is in the healthy category.
 - e. In terms of efficiency, the quality of efficiency of Kopdit Swasti Sari for the period 2012 - 2016 obtained an average score of 15 from a maximum score of 10, and is in the healthy category.

- f. Judging from the level of liquidity, the quality of liquidity of Kopdit Swasti Sari for the period 2012 - 2016 obtained an average score of 7.25 from a maximum score of 15, and is in the unhealthy category.
- g. Judging from the aspects of independence and growth, the quality of independence and growth of the Swasti Sari Kopdit for the period 2012 - 2016 obtained an average score of 6.10 from a maximum score of 10, and is in the unhealthy category.
- g. Viewed from the aspect of identity, the quality of the identity of Kopdit Swasti Sari for the period 2012 - 2016 obtained an average score of 7.00 from a maximum score of 10, and is in the unhealthy category.

Judging from these seven aspects, Kopdit Swasti Sari's performance obtained an average score of 78.06 and was awarded the title of a fairly healthy cooperative.

2. Trend Analysis on the Performance Development of Swasti Sari Kopdit for the 2017 – 2020 Period

The results of the assessment of the performance of Kopdit Swasti Sari in 2017, the score obtained was 73.58 with the title of a fairly healthy cooperative. The score has increased in 2018 by 74.17 in 2019 by 74.76, and in 2020 by 75.35, but this increase can occur if the management of the Swasti Sari Cooperative is getting better or the value above can increase or decrease depending on future conditions. Thus it can be said that the performance of Kopdit Swasti Sari according to trend analysts using the Least Square method from 2017 - 2020 has increased.

Suggestions

Based on the conclusions that have been obtained from the results of the performance appraisal analysis and the development of Kopdit Swasti Sari's performance, the suggestions that can be submitted are as follows:

- a. In terms of the performance of the cooperative, based on the quality of the capital aspect of the Swasti Sari Kopdit which is in a fairly healthy condition, the management of the Swasti Sari Cooperative who is recommended by the party increases the quality of the sending capital and the acquisition of weighted capital and weighted assets. Own capital can be increased in a way that attracts more people to join the cooperative. In terms of productive asset quality, Kopdit Swasti Sari is in the fairly healthy category, so Kopdit Sari should always allocate risk reserves and minimize problematic risks in order to improve the rating of existing assets. The risk of non-performing loans can be reduced by the use of prudential principles in providing loans, especially loans. It is better if cooperatives always allocate risk reserve funds in order to cover loan losses (loan problems). Reservation of the quality of liquidity owned by Kopdit, Swasti Sari is in the unhealthy category, preferably one that reduces its liquidity by reducing the amount of cash in loans to customers and increasing current form obligations by increasing savings or savings.
- b. The performance of Kopdit Swasti Sari in its development for 5 years is in the criteria of being quite healthy. This is due to the aspects of capital, earning asset quality and not optimal liquidity. In order to achieve healthy criteria, the manager is expected to balance the capital itself with loan capital, so as to achieve a ratio of own capital to total capital.

- c. In terms of financial ratios, in the future, to maintain the Liquidity Ratio owned by the company, it is hoped that it will be able to increase the value of its current assets so as not to sell part of the current asset account for sale in order to pay off its current liabilities. Future Solvency Ratio. The company is expected to be able to pay its debts so that the debt owned is small and the risk of company failure and the company's financial risk in returning credibility is small. To improve profitability ratios in the future, it is hoped that the company will be able to reduce costs to a minimum so that the company is able to generate the maximum possible profit. Activity ratios in the future, the company is expected to be able to increase the ratio from year to year in order to create company efficiency in generating assets in sales.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Decree of the Minister of Cooperatives and PPK No. 06 / PER / DEP.6 / IV / 2016*
- Gitosudarmo, Indriyo, Najmudi, and Mohamad, *Company Budget* (Yogyakarta, 2003)
- Hendar, and Kusnadi, *Cooperative Economy* (Jakarta: UI Publishing Institute, 2005)
- Sjahrial, Dermawan, *Introduction to Financial Management* (Jakarta: Mitra Wacana Media, 2007)
- Subagyo, Ahmad, *Management of Savings and Loans Cooperative* (Jakarta: Mitra Wacana Media, 2014)
- Sugiono, Arief, Yanuar Nanok Suekarno, and Shyntia Madya Kusumawati, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Small and Medium Scale Businesses* (PT Grasindp, 2009)
- Undang Undang Nomor 25 Tahun 2007 Tentang Penanaman Modal* (Jakarta: Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia, 2007)