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ANALYSIS OF LIQUIDITY RATIOS AT PT. BANK NAGARI

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ABSTRACT

This research was the aim to determine the liquidity ratio at PT.Bank Nagari for the 2018-2022 period. This research is specifically directed towards using quantitative data analysis methods which will provide facts or realities experienced by PT. Bank Nagari by analyzing the development of the annual financial reports published by PT. Bank Nagari for the 2018-2022 period. The results of this research indicate that the bank's Cash Ratio level is in good condition because the CR is above 4,05%. The bank's Quick Ratio level is said to be not good because it is above 50% when viewed from BI criteria. The Bank's Loan to Deposit Ratio level is said to be good and quite good because it is 85%<LDR≤100% which has been determined by BI. The Cash Ratio owned by PT. Bank Nagari from 2018-2022 can be said to be in a healthy condition, but from the Quick Ratio (QR) calculation it is said to be not good for the bank because from the analysis obtained it shows that a lot of funds are idle and this will affect the bank's profits.

Keywords: Liquidity, Cash Ratio, Quick Ratio, Loan to Deposit Ratio

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INTRODUCTION

Banking conditions in Indonesia after the covid-19 pandemic are facing many challenges such as bad credit. This bad credit is caused by customers having difficulty fulfilling their obligations to pay credit, so that bad credit does not occur, banks need to have good management to use it as a decision-making tool in running banking. Healthy banking can be seen by how the bank can manage its finances well so that it produces more profits every year. To see how much profit the bank makes can be seen from the financial reports.

Financial reports are an important tool for obtaining financial information and the results achieved by a company (Andayani, 2016). Financial reports are the results required by interested parties such as investors. Interested parties need to know the company's financial condition to assess the bank's work.

Financial conditions are known from bank financial reports which consist of balance sheets, profit and loss reports, capital changes reports, cah flow reports and notes to financial reports. Financial reports alone cannot provide accurate information before analyzing the financial reports. For this reason, it is necessary to analyze financial reports using financial ratios to identify the company's weaknesses and strengths (Kusuma, dkk., 2023).

Financial ratio are numbers obtained from the results of comparisons between one financial report item and other items that have a relevant and significant relationship (Hery, 2015). Financial ratio that are often used in financial report analysis include : liquidity ratio, solvency ratio, profitability ratio.

The liquidity ratio is ratio used to measure a company's ability to fulfill short-term debt. The solvency ratio is a ratio used to measurea a company's ability fulfill all its obligations, both short and long term. The profitability ratio is this ratio used to measure the level of reward or gain (profit) comparedto sales or assets, measuring how much the company's abilityto earn profits in relation to sales, assets or profits and its own capital (Wiratna,2017).

The liquidity ratio is one of the ratio that measure a company's ability to pay its debts in a timely manner or in the short term (Azhar Cholil, 2021). A bank can be said to be liquid based on its ability to fulfill its obligations on time.

Liquidity ratio can be measured through various ratio, including Cash Ratio (CR), Quick Ratio (QR) dan Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR). Cash Ratio (CR) is used to assess the bank's performance in paying maturing debts, Quick Ratio (QR) is used to assess the bank's ability to transfer customer deposits using liquid assets owned by the bank, and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) is used to measure its ability banks in issuing loans using funds collected from customers and third party funds.

Bank Nagari is the only government-owned bank in West Sumatra which aims to improve the economy of the community, especially in West Sumatra. Bank Nagari needs to pay attention to its liquidity level to meet short-term obligations using its current assets. The following is the financial data needed to determine the development of liquidity at PT. Bank Nagari.

Table 1
Financial Data PT. Bank Nagari
Year 2018-2022 (In Rupiah)

Information	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Liquid Assets	1.138.632.912.482	1.689.867.639.466	1.723.274.054.427	2.802.539.545.853	2.536.278.036.174
a. Cash	484.140.648.767	571.581.097.611	605.393.030.548	576.144.630.917	712.811.928.859
b. Interbank Assets	654.492.263.715	1.118.286.541.855	1.117.881.023.879	2.226.394.914.936	1.823.466.107.315
Immediate Liability	395.912.637.218	323.507.400.656	264.723.306.624	280.158.240.026	357.951.283.369
Credits Given	15.896.871.467.104	17.110.009.321.080	17.573.084.409.938	20. 471.020.549.366	21.827.031.670.926
Thirtd-party funds	16.308.409.867.007	17.567.777.486.366	18.033.379.594.050	20.245.822.773.217	21.021.953.382.702
Capital	2.900.346.936.365	3.149.765.615.122	3.207.855.881.614	3.416.642.969.736	3.682.782.535.791

Source: Annual Financial Report PT. Bank Nagari

Based on table 1 we can see financial data at PT. Bank Nagari from 2018 to 2022, in term of liquid assets in 2018 and 2021, in terms of liquid assets in 2018 and 2021 there was increase but in 2022 it experienced a decrease. Immediate liabilities from 2018 to 2020 decreased and from 2021 to 2022 increased, then in terms of credit provided from 2018 to 2022 there was an increase. In terms of third party funds from 2018 to 2022 there was an increase, then in term of capital from 2018 to 2022 there was an increase.

Based on the background description above, the author is interested in taking on the final assignment entitled "Liquidity Ratio Analysis at PT. Bank Nagari".

RESEARCH METHODS

In this research activity, the following data collection and analysis methods were used:

1. **Method of collecting**

   Field Study (field research) direct research on the object in question by examining the results of the data obtained. This research can help the author to complete the necessary information, by interviewing related parties.

   Study at the Library namely research carried out by looking at and reading previous research references in the library.

2. Data analysis method

In analyzing the data, the author uses quantitave data analysis. Quantitave data is information data in the form numerical symbols or numbers, therefore through this method the author tries to present facts or reality by analyzing the development of financial reports on liquidity ratio at PT. Bank Nagari.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Financial ratio are indexes that connect two accounting numbers and are obtained by dividing one number by another number (Kasmir, 2016). So, it can be said that financial reports to reveal the relationship between the conditions of the financial statements.

The liquidity ratio is the company's ability to pay its obligations which must be fulfilled immediately (Sutrisno, 2017). This ratio is useful for knowing how much liquid assets can be converted into cash to pay unexpected bills. Liquidity ratio can be measured by several ratio including the following :

1. Cash Ratio (CR)

   Cash Ratio is the minimum liquidity that must be maintained by banks in repaying short-term bank loans. According to Indonesia banking regulations, liquid assets consist of cash and checking accounts kept at Bank Indonesia. The cash ratio health assessment criteria are based on BI circular no. 13/24/DPNP (2011) include the following :

Table 2
CR Assessment Criteria Matrix

Information	Criteria
Good	CR >= 4,05%
Pretty good	>=3,30% CR <4,05%
Not good	>=2,55% CR < 3,30%
Very not good	CR<2,55%

Source: www.bi.go.id

Based on the data obtained, CR PT. Bank Nagari from 2018-2022 can be seen from the following table :

Table 3
Calculation CR PT. Bank Nagari Year 2018-2022
(In Rupiah)

Component	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Liquid Assets					
a. Cash	484.140.648.767	571.581.097.611	605.393.030.548	576.144.630.917	712.811.928.859
b. Interbank Assets	654.492.263.715	1.118.286.541.855	1.117.881.023.879	2.226.394.914.936	1.823.466.107.315
Amount	1.138.632.912.482	1.689.867.639.466	1.723.274.054.427	2.802.539.545.853	2.536.278.036.174
Current liabilities					
a. Immediate liability	395.912.637.218	323.507.400.656	264.723.306.624	280.158.240.026	357.951.283.369
b. DPK	16.308.409.867.007	17.567.777.486.366	18.033.379.594.050	20.245.822.773.217	21.021.953.382.702
Amount	16.704.322.504.225	17.891.284.887.022	18.298.102.900.674	20.525.981.013.243	21.379.904.666.071

Source : Annual Financial Report of PT. Bank Nagari

With the formula :

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

Liquid Assets= Cash + Interbank assets
Current liabilities = Immediate liability + DPK

a. Calculation CR 2018

$$CR = \frac{1.138.632.912.482}{16.704.322.504.225} \times 100\% = 6{,}82\%$$

This means that the bank is able to fulfill its obligations by using liquid assets owned by the bank with a CR of 6,82%. This shows that in 2018 the bank's cash ratio can be said to be good because it is greater than 4,05%.

b. Calculation CR 2019

$$CR = \frac{1.689.867.639.466}{17.891.284.887.022} \times 100\% = 9{,}45\%$$

This means that the bank is able to fulfill its obligations by using liquid assets owned by the bank with a CR of 9,45%. This shows that in 2019 the bank's cash ratio can be said to be good because it is greater than 4,05%.

c. Calculation CR 2020

$$CR = \frac{1.723.274.054.427}{18.298.102.900.674} \times 100\% = 9{,}42\%$$

This means that the bank is able to fulfill its obligations by using liquid assets owned by the bank with a CR of 9,42%. This shows that in 2020 the bank's cash ratio can be said to be good because it is greater than 4,05%.

d. . Calculation CR 2021

$$CR = \frac{2.802.539.545.853}{20.525.981.013.243} \times 100\% = 13{,}65\%$$

This means that the bank is able to fulfill its obligations by using liquid assets owned by the bank with a CR of 13,65%. This shows that in 2021 the bank's cash ratio can be said to be good because it is greater than 4,05%.

e. Calculation CR 2022

$$CR = \frac{2.536.278.036.174}{21.379.904.666.071} \times 100\% = 11{,}86\%$$

This means that the bank is able to fulfill its obligations by using liquid assets owned by the bank with a CR of 11,86%. This shows that in 2022 the bank's cash ratio can be said to be good because it is greater than 4,05%.

2. Quick Ratio

Quick Ratio (Current Ratio) is a quick test that shows the company's ability to pay short-tem liabilities with current assets without taking into account the inventory value. The assessment matrix according to BI is based on BI circular no. 13/24/DPNP (2011), namely as follows :

Table 4
QR Assessment Criteria Matrix

Information	Criteria
Very good	< 10%
Good	10% < 15%
Pretty good	15% < 25%
Not good	25% < 50%
Not good	> 50 %

Source: www.bi.go.id

Based on the data obtained, QR PT. Bank Nagari from 2018-2022 can be seen from the following table :

Table 5
Calculation QR PT. Bank Nagari Year 2018-2022
(In Rupiah)

Component	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Liquid Assets Cash	484.140.648.767	571.581.097.611	605.393.030.548	576.144.630.917	712.811.928.859
Current liabilities Immediate liability	395.912.637.218	323.507.400.656	264.723.306.624	280.158.240.026	357.951.283.369

Source : Annual Financial Report of PT. Bank Nagari

With the formula:

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

Liquid Assets = Cash
Current liabilities = Immediate liability

a. Calculation QR 2018

$$QR = \frac{484.140.648.767}{395.912.637.218} \times 100\% = 122{,}28\%$$

Based on the calculation above, the QR result is 122,28%. This means that the bank is able to pay its obligations using the liquid assets owned by the bank. However, this is not good because QR above 50%.

b. Calculation QR 2019

$$QR = \frac{571.581.097.611}{323.507.400.656} \times 100\% = 176,68\%$$

Based on the calculation above, the QR result is 176,68%. This means that the bank is able to pay its obligations using the liquid assets owned by the bank. However, this is not good because QR above 50%.

c. Calculation QR 2020

$$QR = \frac{605.393.030.548}{264.723.306.624} \times 100\% = 228,69\%$$

Based on the calculation above, the QR result is 228,69%. This means that the bank is able to pay its obligations using the liquid assets owned by the bank. However, this is not good because QR above 50%.

d. Perhitungan QR 2021

$$QR = \frac{576.144.630.917}{280.158.240.026} \times 100\% = 205,65\%$$

Based on the calculation above, the QR result is 205,65%. This means that the bank is able to pay its obligations using the liquid assets owned by the bank. However, this is not good because QR above 50%.

e. Perhitungan QR 2022

$$QR = \frac{712.811.928.859}{357.951.283.369} \times 100\% = 199,14\%$$

Based on the calculation above, the QR result is 199,14%. This means that the bank is able to pay its obligations using the liquid assets owned by the bank. However, this is not good because QR above 50%.

3. Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)

LDR is used to assess a bank's ability to fulfill short-term obligations to third parties through disbursed credit (afriyeni, 2017). LDR is the ratio between the total amount of credit provided and the funds received by the bank. The assessment matrix according to BI is based on BI circular no. 13/24/DPNP (2011), namely as follows :

Table 6
LDR Assessment Criteria Matrix

Information	Criteria
Very good	LDR < 75%
Good	75% < LDR <85%
Pretty good	85% < LDR 100%
Not good	100% < LDR 120%
Not good	LDR > 120 %

Source: www.bi.go.id

Based on the data obtained, LDR PT. Bank Nagari from 2018-2022 can be seen from the following table :

Table 7
Calculation LDR PT. Bank Nagari Year 2018-2022
(In Rupiah)

Component	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Credit given	15.896.871.467.104	17.110.009.321.080	17.573.084.409.938	20.471.020.549.366	21.827.031.670.926
a. DPK	16.308.409.867.007	17.567.777.486.366	18.033.379.594.050	20.245.822.773.217	21.021.953.382.702
b. Capital	2.900.346.936.365	3.149.765.615.122	3. 207.855.881.614	3.416.642.969.736	3.682.782.535.791
Amount	19.208.756.803.372	20.717.543.101.488	21.241.235.475.664	23.662.465.742.953	24.704.735.918.493

Source : Annual Financial Report of PT. Bank Nagari

With the formula: :

$$LDR = \frac{\text{Total Loans}}{\text{Total Deposit}} \times 100\%$$

Total Loans = Credit given
Total deposit = DPK + Capital

a. Calculation LDR 2018

$$LDR = \frac{15.896.871.467.104}{19.208.756.803.372} \times 100\% = 82,76\%$$

This means that the bank is able to repay withdrawals made by customers using credit provided by the bank with 82,76% of the fundss received by the bank. This shows that in 2018 the bank is said to be in good condition because it is within the ≤85% limit set by BI.

b. Calculation LDR 2019

$$LDR = \frac{17.110.009.321.080}{20.717.543.101.488} \times 100\% = 82,59\%$$

This means that the bank is able to repay withdrawals made by customers using credit provided by the bank with 82,59% of the fundss received by the bank. This shows that in 2019 the bank is said to be in good condition because it is within the ≤85% limit set by BI.

c. Calculation LDR 2020

$$LDR = \frac{19.117.903.592.361}{21.241.235.475.664} \times 100\% = 90,00\%$$

This means that the bank is able to repay withdrawals made by customers using credit provided by the bank with 90,00% of the fundss received by the bank. This shows that in 2020 the bank is said to be in quite good condition because it is within the 85% < LDR ≤ 100% limit set by BI.

d. Calculation LDR 2021

$$LDR = \frac{20.471.020.549.366}{23.662.465.742.953} \times 100\% = 86,51\%$$

This means that the bank is able to repay withdrawals made by customers using credit provided by the bank with 86,51% of the fundss received by the bank. This shows that in 2021 the bank is said to be in quite good condition because it is within the 85% < LDR ≤ 100% limit set by BI.

e. Calculation LDR 2022

$$LDR = \frac{21.827.031.670.926}{24.704.735.918.493} \times 100\% = 88,35\%$$

This means that the bank is able to repay withdrawals made by customers using credit provided by the bank with 88,35% of the fundss received by the bank. This shows that in 2022 the bank is said to be in quite good condition because it is within the 85% < LDR ≤ 100% limit set by BI.

DISCUSSION

Table 8
Perbandingan Rasio Likuiditas PT. Bank Nagari
Periode 2018-2022

Tahun	CR	QR	LDR
2018	6,82%	122,28%	82,76%
2019	9,45%	176,68%	82,59%
2020	9,42%	228,69%	90,00%
2021	13,65%	205,65%	86,51%
2022	11,86%	199,14%	88,35%

Based on the analysis above, the cash ratio obtained by PT. Bank Nagari in 2018 at 6,82%, in 2019 at 9,45%5, in 2020 at 9,42%, in 2021 at 13,65%, in 2022 at 11.86%. This shows that Bank Nagari can be categorized as healthy because it meets the standards set by BI regarding the cash ratio, namely >4,05%. This means that the bank is able to pay all its obligations to third parties using liquid assets owned by the bank.

Quick Ratio (QR) results obtained by PT. Bank Nagari from 2018 to 2022, that the bank is able to pay its short-term obligations with current assets,namely the cash owned by the bank. However, this is not good for the banks because QR is only above 50%. This can be proven by calculating the QR in 2018 at 122,28%, in 2019 at 176,68%, in 2020 at 228,69%, in 2021 at 205,65% and in 2022 at 199,14%. It can be seen from the perspective of fund management, banks have too many current assets, which results in idle funds and is not good for the bank because it can suffer losses. This can happen because idle funda do not generate income for the bank, while banks are requiredto pay their obligations to customers who have funds. Therefore, banks can profide assets according to needs and the rest can be channeled through providing credit to customers.

Overall Loans to Deposit Ratio (LDR) can be concluded that PT. Bank Nagari is able to fulfill fund withdrawals made by customers using data from credit disbursed by the bank. This is proven by the LDR calculation in 2018 at 82,76%, in 2019 at 82,59%, in 2020 of 90,00%, in 2021 of 86,51% and in 2022 of 88,35%. So we can see that from 2018 to 2019 the bank was ≤85% which has been determined by BI, meaning that the level of bank liquidity is good and from 2020 to 2022 the bank was at 85% < LDR ≤ 100% which has been determined by BI, meaning that the bank's liquidity llevel is quite good.

CONCLUTION

Based on the results of the analysis carried out in the previous chapter regarding the liquidity at PT. Bank Nagari during the 2018-2022 period used cash ratio (CR), quick ratio (QR) and loan to deposit ratio (LDR) analysis, so conclusions can be drawn including the following: Cash Ratio (CR) owned by PT. Bank Nagari from 2018 to 2022 can be said to be good or healthy because its average cash ratio is greater than 4,05%. This shows that the bank is able to pay third party obligations using the liquid assets it has and this is very good for the bank. Quick Ratio (QR) owned by PT. Bank Nagari from 2018 to 2022 it can be said that the bank is able to pay its short-term obligations using liquid assets owned by the bank, but this is said to be not good for the bank because from the analysis obtained it is said that a lot of funds are sitting around or idle so that it will affect profits or the bank's profit. Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) at PT. Bank Nagari from 2018 to 2019 was said to be good and from 2020 to 2022 it was said to be quite good, because the bank is able to fulfill fund withdrawals from customers using credit provided by the bank.

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