

Analysis of the financing accounting system at pt. People's Bank of Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Mardinata Manado sub-branch office

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Article history: Received Jan 29, 2023 Revised Feb. 20, 2023 Accepted March 30, 2023</p> <p>Keywords: Analysis working capital credit financing procedures system</p>	<p>This study aims to analyze the effectiveness and suitability of the working capital credit financing accounting system at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, Martadinata Sub-Branch Office and find out whether PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, Martadinata Sub-Branch Office has been carried out in accordance with the inclusion of banking financing accounting standards and procedures for providing applicable financing. This research was conducted at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, Martadinata Manado Sub-Branch Office. The initial step taken by the author is field research in the form of a t-shirt study by visiting the research object, namely PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, Martadinata Manado Sub-Branch Office. Next, the author collects data that will be used in research, namely in the form of primary data obtained by the author from the results of interviews with staff and employees of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, Martadinata Manado Sub-Branch Office and secondary data obtained by the author through books, written reports obtained from companies such as company organizational structure, brief history of the company, and list of credit financing collectibility in 2014 and early 2015 and other literature in accordance with the purpose of writing. From this secondary data, the authors obtain theories that will be analyzed and evaluated with primary data, so that the authors can provide conclusions and suggestions. The data analysis technique used by the author is descriptive method. The findings from this analytical study, it can be concluded that PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero).</p> <p><i>This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license.</i></p>



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1. INTRODUCTION

Today the world of banking, especially commercial banks, is a very important business partner for industrial, trading or other non-financial service companies. Banks obtain some of the funds, most of which come from public deposits in the form of current accounts, deposits, savings and so on which will then be channeled back to people who need them, especially to the business world in the form of financing.

By providing financing to the public, banks have helped expedite the flow of goods and services from producers to consumers. Therefore, the bank is a financial institution that is very important in carrying out the economic and trade activities of a country. Financing is a process that requires good consideration and analysis from the leadership of the bank, to avoid possible losses suffered by the bank as a result of the debtor not fulfilling his obligations according to the agreement.



These considerations and analysis are heavily influenced by the provisions and policies of the bank's head office itself. Basically, before providing financing, a leader is authorized to decide on granting financing, always taking into account several factors for consideration, such as the amount requested, the intended use, the business feasibility of the prospective debtor, the form and value of the collateral provided and several other considerations needed to financing.

PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero), Tbk Martadinata Sub-Branch Office is a business entity that collects funds from the public in the form of savings and distributes them in the form of financing to improve the standard of living of many people. Through financing activities, banks serve financing needs and launch system mechanisms for all economic sectors. PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero), Tbk Martadinata Sub-Branch Office faced a problem, namely the large number of customers who submitted applications turned out to be unfit for financing.

Retail Financing provided by PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero), Tbk Martadinata Sub-Branch Office is Working Capital Credit Financing and Investment Credit Financing which facilitate business operational needs and finance fixed assets in the context of rehabilitation, modernization, expansion or establishment of new projects. This form of financing provides a declining credit ceiling scheme with a maximum period of 3 years and a fixed credit ceiling scheme with a maximum period of 1 year which has interest rates and general requirements that apply according to the credit financing agreement between PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero), Tbk Office Martadinata Sub-Branch with debtors.

As a result of providing financing there is a risk that refers to the potential loss of the bank when the financing takes place. In addition to the return on financing between the creditor and the debtor, this risk also includes the inability of the debtor to hand over the profit portion that should have been obtained by the bank which was agreed at the beginning of the credit financing agreement. Provision of financing must be under proper supervision and have control over the financing risks that occur can be controlled and analyzed with the applicable provisions and procedures so that the implementation and implementation of the provision of financing is implemented more effectively by separating starting from the type of retail financing product and the function of resolving financing problems with functions that decide on financing distribution.

In PSAK statement NO. 2 stated that the company must prepare a statement of cash flows in Provision of credit financing must be analyzed based on the financing supervision system starting from the feasibility of financing the retail financing products used until the stage of its realization. However, realization of financing is not the final stage of the financing system. After the realization of financing, the parties providing financing need to carry out monitoring and supervision of financing which has the objective and monitoring aspects of financing supervision which can be detected as early as possible so that the assumed requirements and targets can be fulfilled as the basis for financing agreements (terms of lending).

Previous research that was conducted by Melinda Sinulingga on PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero), Tbk Medan Putri Hijau Branch is that the analysis of providing financing must be more effective in determining the credit facilities to be provided and must be precise in determining the amount of the credit limit which must be adjusted to the type business, business conditions and business plans of prospective debtors. Then conduct an on-the-spot review of the operations of the debtor company by a team of experts in accordance with their field of study. Parties providing financing must hold special training and development programs or seminars, especially the supervisory and coaching sections for providing credit financing.

Based on the description above, the authors compose a thesis related to the analysis of financing accounting systems in banking. Therefore the authors are interested in analyzing the financing accounting system at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero), Tbk Martadinata Sub-Branch Office. It is hoped that the results of this study will provide up-to-date information and can provide satisfactory evidence or findings in the form of results of an analysis of the factors that influence the financing accounting system at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero), Tbk Martadinata Manado Sub-Branch Office which is useful for readers.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the authors used a descriptive qualitative research method. A research method by disclosing problems that exist in the company, processing data, analyzing, researching and interpreting as well as making conclusions and providing recommendations which are then discussed systematically so that the problems that exist in the company can be understood and applied in accordance with applicable regulations by developing concepts and compiling facts that the author encountered, but did not test the hypothesis. Place of research is a place where research will be conducted. In this study the authors took the location at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Martadinata Sub-Branch Office, which is located at Jalan Martadinata No. 61 C – 95127 Manado, North Sulawesi. PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk is one of the state-owned companies (BUMN) and is engaged in banking in the emerging service sector to answer all the needs of society and respond to market challenges. Primary data is the source of data from the object of research, namely Bank BRI KCP Martadinata and still needs to be researched and requires further management. The data is like the results of interviews or individual opinions in the bank credit section that provide information to the author. Secondary data, data obtained indirectly and is the result of processing obtained from various sources such as a brief history of the company, organizational structure, customer financial reports, introductory book on job training at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, especially regarding the credit realization accounting system and the website of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. In analyzing the problem, the writer uses descriptive method. The descriptive method is to describe and analyze the financing accounting system applied by the company so that it provides information for problem solving. The results of this data analysis are then compared with theories regarding the analysis and supervision of the provision of credit financing carried out by PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (persero) Tbk Martadinata Sub-Branch Office is in accordance with generally accepted credit financing supervision and analysis so as to prevent or avoid risks. The descriptive method is to describe and analyze the financing accounting system applied by the company so that it provides information for problem solving. The results of this data analysis are then compared with theories regarding the analysis and supervision of the provision of credit financing carried out by PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (persero) Tbk Martadinata Sub-Branch Office is in accordance with generally accepted credit financing supervision and analysis so as to prevent or avoid risks. The descriptive method is to describe and analyze the financing accounting system applied by the company so that it provides information for problem solving. The results of this data analysis are then compared with theories regarding the analysis and supervision of the provision of credit financing carried out by PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (persero) Tbk Martadinata Sub-Branch Office is in accordance with generally accepted credit financing supervision and analysis so as to prevent or avoid risks. The results of this data analysis are then compared with theories regarding the analysis and supervision of the provision of credit financing carried out by PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (persero) Tbk Martadinata Sub-Branch Office is in accordance with generally accepted credit financing supervision and analysis so as to prevent or avoid risks. The results of this data analysis are then compared with theories regarding the analysis and supervision of the provision of credit financing carried out by PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (persero) Tbk Martadinata Sub-Branch Office is in accordance with generally accepted credit financing supervision and analysis so as to prevent or avoid risks.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Research result

1. Submission of Credit Applications Working capital

Each application for a working capital loan is submitted in writing by filling out the Loan Application Statement (SKPP) form that has been provided along with the necessary data for assessment materials. Requirements for receiving a working capital loan, the customer's business is in accordance with the target market set by PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, The customer's business is not included in the type of business or lending that needs to be avoided in the nature of speculation or has a high risk, does not exceed the Maximum Credit Lending Limit (LLL). The data needed for submitting individual working capital loans.



2. Analysis and Evaluation of Working Capital Loans

If the Account Officer and Management assess that the application for a working capital loan is worthy of further processing, the Account Officer will contact the prospective borrower to determine when an on-the-spot inspection will be carried out at the business location and collateral location. Types of working capital guarantees, material guarantees, immaterial guarantees, can be in the form of personal guarantees or corporate guarantees. Immaterial guarantees contain a very high risk to be used as credit guarantees and can only be accepted as additional collateral. Collateral requirements that are used as collateral for credit. After conducting an on-the-spot inspection, the Account Officer will prepare a credit analysis report, visit data report, and report on the results of a review of land/building/kiosk/vehicle collateral, financial ratio analysis report of prospective borrowers. These reports serve as material for consideration in deciding whether the credit application is appropriate or not to be financed by the decision-making official.

Table 1. BALANCE SHEET UD "QWERTY"

No	Information	31/12/11 360 days	Sharingpost %	31/12/12 360 days	Sharingpost %	Trend Period %	31/12/13 360 days	Sharingpost %
1	Cash	3,527	1.16	4,704	1.42	144,43	5.198	1.32
2	Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	-	0	0.00
3	Account receivable	9,237	3.30	12,625	3.80	136.68	21,875	5.55
4	Pers. Goods	105,165	37,60	161,648	48,69	153.71	223,200	56,61
5	Down payment	0	0.00	0	0.00	-	0	0.00
6	Other Current Act	0	0.00	0	0.00	-	0	0.00
7	Jalan Ak Lancar	117,659	42.07	178,977	53,91	152,12	250,277	63,48
8	Land	100,000	35,76	100,000	30,12	100.00	100,000	25,36
9	Building	60,000	21.45	60,000	18.07	100.00	60,000	15,22

Based on the list of balance sheets in table 1. it is known that the company's financial condition is better than the previous period as seen from the increase in sharing of posts and the trend of the period per year, sharing of posts is the percentage share of each balance sheet to total assets or total passive while the trend of the period is a comparison from each post to the previous period. By looking at the tendency of an increase in balance sheet items, it is estimated that for the following year the company's financial condition will be even better with the provision of additional working capital.

Table 2. Profit and Loss Report of UD "QWERTY"

No	Information	31/12/11 360 days	Sharing post %	31/12/12 360 days	Sharing post %	Period trend %	31/12/13 360 days	Sharing post %
1	Clean Pjln	2,845,850	100.00	3,130,435	100.00	110.00	3,800,000	100.00
2	HPSellers	2,561,585	90.00	2,817,391	90.00	110.00	3.240.00	90.00
3	Gross profit	264,585	10.00	313,044	10.00	110.00	360,000	10.00
4	By. Adm&Penj	227,668	8.00	250,435	8.00	110.00	288.00	8.00
5	Operational Profit	56,917	2.00	62,609	2.00	110.00	72,000	2.00
6	B. Bnga Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
7	B. Pnystan	9,000	0.32	9,000	0.29	100.00	9,000	0.25
8	B.other	0	0.00	0	0.00	-	0	0.00
9	Other Options yes	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
10	PendPrev Act	47,917	1.68	53,609	1.71	111.88	63,000	1.75

11	Tax	3,543	1.68	4,291	0.14	121.15	5,700	0.16
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In table 2. above, it can be seen that sales and profits earned by prospective debtor companies increase every year, which indicates that the company's prospects will provide greater profits if additional working capital is provided.

3. Calculation of Working Capital Credit Needs

Based on the results of calculations using the Repayment Capacity (RPC) method, it turns out that the customer's ability per month is Rp. 5,525,000. With such a large capacity to pay, the prospective debtor is given a maximum credit of Rp. 61,405,650.

From the results of these calculations, the approach used is Working Capital Turn Over. This is because prospective debtors apply for working capital loans to finance merchandise inventory in order to increase credit sales and to reduce trade payables from suppliers. Meanwhile, the Repayment Capacity approach is used when a prospective debtor applies for a working capital loan to be financed based on the amount of money he has to pay loan installments to the bank.

4. Working Capital Credit Risk Management Through Insurance

The bank uses insurance services in managing working capital credit risk. The terms, conditions and procedures for insurance coverage are regulated in the cooperation agreement between BRI and each insurance company. Credit risk management includes insurance for goods/assets belonging to the prospective debtor who is obliged to pay a premium to the insurance company after the decision on the credit application is approved. Collateral insurance for potential debtors UD.QWERTY "Building with SHM No. 800 on behalf of Kreyknoor with a sum insured of Rp. 124,000,000."

5. Working Capital Loan Negotiation

The Account Officer conducts negotiations with prospective debtors directly as outlined in the Credit Financing Analysis Memorandum. Negotiations conducted in order to reach an agreement regarding the completeness of the credit amount, structure, type of credit, term, interest rate, provision, collateral binding penalties, collateral insurance, affirmative covenants (conditions that may not be carried out) prospective debtors.

6. Accounting System for Providing Financing PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (PERSERO) Tbk, Martadinata Supporting Branch Office

Pre-Academic Activities

The notification consists of a binding agreement (contract) with obligations that must be fulfilled by the customer. For customers in the pre-contract period, they must open a savings account and pay the pre-contract fee. They must open a savings account and pay pre-realization. How to open an account with Customer Service by creating a CIF (Customer Identification Form). This form of CIF is a unique number, meaning that each customer has a different CIF. And each customer only has one CIF even though they have more than one savings at the same bank. The CIF contains complete customer data. Only after that is given an account number.

Each savings product has a different account number. So if a customer wants to open more than one savings product, they will have more than one account number according to the number of savings opened. Then after having a savings book, the customer pays a pre-realization fee to the Teller.

Post-Academic Activities

After the contract process takes place, the pincapem instructs the Credit Administration section to follow up on post-contract activities. Then this section carries out several activities related to post-contract activities, namely; Register and store contract documents or packages as archives of financing history. Contract documents, namely documents for financing applications and collateral guarantees, both soft and hard copies. As well as taking care of the completeness of the contract and facilities that will be obtained by the customer such as IMB, Insurance and House/Land Collateral Certificates, Entering customer data into a system known as the CFN (Customer Facility Number). Furthermore, each transaction directly enters the system. After receiving the Letter of Disbursement



of Funds (SPD) and List of Realizations (DRR), the Credit Administration Section creates an OL Document (Offering Letter),

Computerized Based Accounting.

Processing bank transactions with computerization, namely the entire process of recording activities ranging from diaries to ledgers and balance sheets and other financial reports is carried out and carried out by one unit, namely the computer. With a computerized system, financial reports will be obtained accurately and in accordance with the needs of management. The programs used by the company are the BSD and Brinets application programs, which are internet systems. In this system there is data on BRI customers in all regions. To use this system, each employee has a password that cannot be known by anyone except the employee and the leadership. The system is carried out in order to maintain the confidentiality of customer data so that unwanted things do not occur. The following is a chart of manual and computerized bank accounting processes.

Discussion result

1. Analysis and Evaluation of Organizational Structure

A good organizational structure requires strict and permanent separation of functional responsibilities according to the nature, type, method, operation and size of the company in order to make it easier to evaluate the achievements of subordinates. An important factor of concern in compiling an organizational structure is the division of labor followed by clear and balanced lines of responsibility and authority for each job, so that each leader knows the field of work and responsibility and can carry it out as fully as possible and there is a unity of command in their respective parts, and there is no overlap in the functions of each part.

Judging from the organizational structure of PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, Martadinata Sub-Branch Office, there is a separation between cash receipts and disbursements functions and accounting recording functions, operational functions and storage functions. For credit transactions, cash receipts and disbursements are handled by the cash department or tellers, the storage and recording functions are handled by the credit administration section and the process of granting credit (credit operations) is handled together with the Account Officer. With this separation of duties, it will make it easier to carry out analysis and supervision, hold accountability and evaluate subordinates to existing parts of the company and minimize opportunities for mistakes, fraud and collusion to occur.

According to the author's observations while conducting research on PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, Martadinata Sub-Branch Office, that in practice it turned out that the delegation of authority from superiors to subordinates was quite good. This can be seen from the final decision on granting credit financing, which is determined by the leadership, which must be based on an objective and thorough analysis by the credit initiating official to assess whether or not the credit financing is realized. Things that still need to be perfected are a more assertive division of labor accompanied by a delegation of authority that is balanced with the responsibilities received by a section or subordinate,

2. Analysis and Evaluation of Working Capital Credit Financing Procedures

Each stage of the process of providing working capital loan financing at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, Martadinata Sub-Branch Office is always carried out as it should by applying the principle of prudence (prudential banking practices). This is because credit is one of the bank's business activities which contains risks and can harm the bank and can result in the interests of the public depositing funds and other users of banking services. The principle of prudence in extending credit is also reflected in qualitative and quantitative analysis, including conducting on-the-spot reviews of the business and financial feasibility of prospective debtors.

Qualitative analysis was carried out on the applicant's character, background and quality of management. In addition, an assessment of the quality and stability of the business is also carried out by taking into account the market position, competition and business prospects. Qualitative analysis is used to analyze the feasibility of capital and the capacity of the company to be financed and the collateral provided by the debtor to support working capital loan applications. To sharpen the analysis of the two methods are usually combined.

4. CONCLUSION

Analysis of the financing accounting system at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, Martadinata Manado Sub-Branch Office, is in good accordance with banking policies that apply the 5 C principles and prudential banking practices in providing credit financing in terms of repayment capacity, interest rate for each type credit, maximum limits for granting credit, guarantees that have a marketability value then managed to the policy level in an effort to save the risks that occur and resolve non-performing loans. The company's organizational structure already illustrates the separation of tasks and functions as well as clear and firm responsibilities involved with credit financing activities and supported by a good internal control system. Each section has a function or task that is stated and described in the job description. At PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, Martadinata Manado Sub-Branch Office, each provision of credit financing must be based on a written application letter signed by the customer or the creditor concerned. The request is stated in the credit financing application form according to the standards at BRI. ADK handles the registration of credit applications at BRI. At this stage the credit requirements document in the form of a customer or creditor financial report is made by the bank in an estimation based on the results of interviews between the bank and the customer which will later be used as a reference for the customer's business prospects. The role of collateral has also been considered as one of the requirements in granting credit financing. The guarantee must have sufficient value to cover the risk that the loan cannot be returned, so that the credit remains safe. Information collection which includes field activities by the Account Officer to determine the correctness of the data submitted by the credit applicant is carried out by the initiating official. This series of procedures supports the BRI BSD and BRInets systems to be supervised by Pincapem. However, the collection of customer information tends to emphasize collateral used by customers to obtain credit financing rather than business prospects financed by credit. Analysis and procedures for providing credit financing at PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk,

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