

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF COOPERATIVE HEALTH LEVEL
 USING THE CAMEL METHOD**

Ni Made Vita INDRIYANI¹, I Wayan Gde Yogiswara Darma PUTRA²

^{1,2}Faculty of Economics and Business, Warmadewa University

Corresponding author: Ni Made Vita Indriyani

Email: made.vita@yahoo.com

Volume: 5
 Number: 5
 Page: 1410 - 1420

Article History:

Received: 2024-07-26

Revised: 2024-08-10

Accepted: 2024-09-16

Abstract:

Cooperatives are a means for the community to carry out savings and loans or transaction processes to meet needs. Cooperative health assessment is an assessment to measure the level of health of cooperatives that carry out savings and loan business activities, both conventional and Sharia. The implementation of health level assessments for cooperatives must be carried out at least once a year in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Cooperatives and SMEs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 06/Per/Dep.6/IV/2016, concerning guidelines for assessing the health of savings and loan cooperatives and cooperative savings and loan units. The CAMEL analysis method aims to assess or measure the level of health of banking companies based on financial ratios that emphasize five aspects, namely capital, asset quality, management, income, and liquidity. CAMEL analysis is the aspect that most influences the financial condition of banks and cooperatives. Therefore, CAMEL analysis is a reference in assessing the stability of cooperatives.

Keywords: Financial Ratios, Cooperatives, CAMEL

INTRODUCTION

Cooperative health assessment is an assessment to measure the health level of cooperatives that carry out savings and loan business activities, both conventional and Sharia. The implementation of health level assessments for cooperatives must be carried out at least once a year in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Cooperatives and SMEs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 06/Per/Dep.6/IV/2016, concerning guidelines for assessing the health of savings and loan cooperatives and cooperative savings and loan units. Cooperative health level assessments need to be carried out to measure the performance of the KSP/USP Cooperatives that are being fostered so that with healthy conditions, they can provide more control over local revenue (PAD) and members and public trust (discount. naipro).

The CAMEL analysis method aims to assess or measure the health level of banking companies based on financial ratios that emphasize five aspects: capital, asset quality, management, income, and liquidity. CAMEL analysis is the aspect that most influences a bank's financial condition. Therefore, CAMEL analysis is a reference in assessing banking stability and corporate operations by banking supervisors. The CAMEL figure describes the relationship between accounts in the financial statements and shows the bank's financial condition. A healthy bank can provide good banking services to the community. The table below will present data on the number of cooperatives in Denpasar City from 2018 to 2022 (diskopukm. provbali).

Table 1. Data on the Development of the Number of Cooperatives in Denpasar City

Year	Cooperative (Unit)		
	Amount	Active	Not Active
2018	1.064	1.057	7
2019	1.082	897	185
2020	1.091	907	184



This open-access article is distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY-NC) 4.0 license

2021	1.144	503	641
2022	1.153	1.018	135

Sumber: <https://diskopukm.baliprov.go.id>, 2023

The table above shows the development of the number of cooperatives in Denpasar City from 2018 to 2022. From 2018 to 2019, there was an increase in the total number of cooperatives and inactive cooperatives, but in 2019 there was a decrease in the number of active cooperatives. Then, in 2020, there was an increase in the total number of cooperatives, followed by an increase in the number of active cooperatives and a decrease in the number of inactive cooperatives. Then, in 2021 and 2022, there was an increase in the total number of cooperatives. However, in 2021, there was a decrease in the number of active cooperatives followed by an increase in the number of inactive cooperatives, while in 2022, there was an increase in the number of active cooperatives followed by a decrease in the number of inactive cooperatives.

Issues related to member compliance and savings and loan governance in cooperatives, such as loan repayment control, management principles in managing cooperatives, and assessments in cooperatives, can be issues in assessing cooperative health. Cooperatives that do not comply with good management principles and do not have good control over loan repayment may have difficulty gaining access to cheaper sources of funding and financing. Therefore, the assessment of cooperative health is carried out using an assessment weight according to the magnitude of the influence on the health of the Cooperative. The assessment of cooperative health is carried out at least once a year and is an obligation that must be carried out. (Suroto, 2023).

This study was conducted in the South Denpasar District cooperative to evaluate its performance conditions based on existing ratios. This assessment aims to determine the health level of cooperatives in the South Denpasar District. By maintaining the health of the cooperative, public trust in using cooperative services in the South Denpasar District is expected to be maintained.

Based on the background presented, the problem in this study is "How is the Comparison of the Health Level of Cooperatives in South Denpasar District Using the CAMEL Method?"

Definition of Cooperative. According to one of its initiators, Bung Hatta, a cooperative is a joint effort to improve or enhance life or economic standards based on mutual assistance. According to the 2023 Regulation of the Minister of Cooperatives and SMEs No. 8, a Cooperative is a business entity whose members are individuals or cooperative legal entities, basing its activities on cooperative principles and a people's economic movement based on the principle of family.

Types of Cooperatives. In running their businesses there are various types of cooperatives in Indonesia. Based on the regulation of Law No. 17 of 2012 Article 83 concerning cooperatives (BPK, 2012), there are four types of cooperatives, namely:

1. Consumer Cooperatives. Consumer cooperatives carry out service business activities by providing goods members and non-members need.
2. Producer Cooperatives. A producer cooperative is a type of cooperative whose members are producers. This Cooperative procures production facilities and markets its members' products to members or non-members.
3. Service Cooperatives. A service cooperative is a type of Cooperative that provides non-savings and loan services to members and non-members.
4. Savings and Loan Cooperatives. A savings and loan cooperative is a type of Cooperative that runs a savings and loan business as the only business that serves members.

Understanding Cooperative Health Level Assessment. Cooperative Health Assessment is an assessment to measure the health level of Cooperatives that carry out savings and loan business activities, both conventional and Sharia. Cooperative health assessment is the result of a quantitative



assessment of different aspects that affect the health status of the Cooperative. Based on the Regulation of the Deputy for Supervision of the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia Number 06/Per/Dep.6/IV/2016, in the regulation, the cooperative health assessment is assessed from 7 aspects, namely capital aspects, quality of productive assets, management, efficiency, liquidity, independence and growth, and cooperative identity. Cooperative health assessment is important to maintain member trust in the Cooperative because they know that their Cooperative's performance achievements are increasing.

Cooperative Health Level Assessment using the CAMEL Method

The CAMEL method combines Capital, Asset quality, Management, Earnings, and Liquidity. This CAMEL analysis refers to the assessment provisions stipulated in the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs No. 15 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for Cooperative Health Examination Working Papers. The Cooperative's health level is assessed to assess the level of financial performance, business continuity and continuity of cooperative operations, health and actions that occur in cooperative activities, and whether they are effective and efficient. The assessment of the health level itself is based on the provisions for calculating different ratios and components that Bank Indonesia has set. The ratio was obtained from the results of the assessment of these factors and components. It is then given a credit value of 0 to 100. The credit value obtained from the quantification results determines the predicate of cooperative health, which includes healthy, fairly healthy, less healthy and unhealthy.

METHODS

The assessment of the Cooperative's health level can be measured or seen from aspects related to the variables studied, including:

Capital. In this study, capital can be measured using two ratios, namely equity to total assets and capital adequacy. Capital assessment can be calculated using the following formula:

- a. Equity to Total Assets = $(\text{Own Capital}) / (\text{Total Assets}) \times 100\%$
- b. Capital Adequacy = $(\text{Weighted Capital}) / \text{ATMR} \times 100$

Asset. In this study, assets can be measured by three ratios: loans to members to total receivables, non-performing loans to total receivables, and risk reserves to non-performing loans.

- a. Loan to Members to Total Receivables Ratio. Formula: $(\text{Loan to Members}) / (\text{Total Receivables}) \times 100\%$
- b. Non-Performing Loan to Total Receivables Ratio. Formula: $(\text{Non-Performing Loan}) / (\text{Total Receivables}) \times 100\%$
- c. Risk Reserve Ratio to Total Receivables. Formula: $(\text{Risk Reserve}) / (\text{Problem Loans}) \times 100\%$

Management Consists of:

- a. General Management. The list of questions in general management is as follows:
 - 1) Does the KSP/USP Cooperative have a clear vision, mission and objectives?
 - 2) Does the KSP/USP Cooperative have a long-term and short-term work plan that is used as a reference for the KSP/USP Cooperative in running its business?
 - 3) Does the KSP/USP Cooperative measure and evaluate the work plan?
- b. Institutional Management. The list of questions in general management is as follows:
 - 1) Does the KSP/USP Cooperative have an organizational structure?
 - 2) Does the KSP/USP Cooperative have clear job descriptions for each employee?
 - 3) Is the KSP/USP Cooperative proven to have Standard Operating Procedures (SOM) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)?
 - 4) Does the KSP/USP Cooperative have a good security system for all important documents?
- c. Capital Management. The list of questions in general management is as follows:



- 1) Is the growth rate of own capital the same or greater than that of assets?
 - 2) The growth rate of own capital from members is at least 10% compared to the previous year.
 - 3) The Cooperative's savings and time deposits increased by at least 10% from the previous year.
 - 4) Is investment in fixed assets from inventory and funding for office expansion financed with own capital?
- d. Asset Management. The list of questions in general management is as follows:
- 1) Financing with a current collectibility of at least 90% of the loans provided?
 - 2) Is every loan provided supported by collateral with a value equal to or greater than the loan provided, except for loans for members up to 1 million rupiah?
 - 3) Can last year's bad loans be collected at least one-third?
 - 4) In providing KSP/USP loans, does the Cooperative make decisions based on prudence?
- e. Liquidity Management. The list of questions in general management is as follows:
- 1) Have a written policy regarding liquidity control?
 - 2) Have loan facilities that will be received from other institutions to maintain its liquidity?
 - 3) Have effective administrative guidelines to monitor maturing obligations?
 - 4) Have an adequate management information system for liquidity monitoring?

Earnings (Rentability). Return On Assets (ROA) compares the current fiscal year's profit and the average assets. Return On Assets (ROA) is used to assess the health level of cooperatives and determine how effective the Cooperative is in generating profits from using its assets. The use of ROA can help in assessing the Cooperative's ability to generate profits from the use of its assets. It can help make decisions related to healthy business development and good financial management. Formula: $ROA = (\text{SHU After Tax (EAT)}) / (\text{Total assets}) \times 100\%$.

Return On Equity (ROE) is a measure of financial performance that indicates how efficient the Cooperative is in generating profits from capital invested by members or shareholders of the Cooperative. ROE is used to assess the health level of cooperatives because it provides an overview of the Cooperative's efficiency in generating profits from capital invested by members or shareholders. Using ROE, we can evaluate how well the cooperative manages the capital to generate profits for its members or shareholders. Formula: $ROE = (\text{SHU After Tax (EAT)}) / (\text{Total Equity}) \times 100\%$.

Operating Cost Ratio (BOPO) is the comparison between operating costs for the current fiscal year and operating income for the current fiscal year. The Operating Cost Ratio (BO) in assessing the health level of a cooperative is to determine how effective the Cooperative is in managing its operating costs. BO assessment can help assess the Cooperative's ability to manage its operating costs and bear the risk of loss within the limits that the existing capital can anticipate. Formula: $BOPO = (\text{Operating Costs for the current fiscal year}) / (\text{Operating income for the current fiscal year}) \times 100\%$.

Liquidity. Cash Ratio (CR) is cash divided by total current liabilities. The cash ratio is used to assess the health level of cooperatives and determine the Cooperative's ability to pay its current debts using its liquidity tools. The use of cash ratio in assessing cooperatives' health level can help assess the Cooperative's ability to manage its liquidity. Formula: $CR = \text{Cash} / (\text{Current liabilities}) \times 100$.

Ratio Loan to Debt Ratio (LDR) compares loans given to funds received. Ratio Loan to Debt Ratio (LDR) is used in assessing the health level of cooperatives to determine how much the cooperative uses third-party funds to provide loans; the use of LDR in assessing the health level of



cooperatives can help in assessing the Cooperative's ability to manage credit risk. Formula: $LDR = \frac{\text{Loans given}}{\text{Funds received}} \times 100\%$.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Cooperative health assessment is an assessment to measure the health level of cooperatives that carry out savings and loan business activities, both conventional and Sharia. The implementation of the health level assessment of cooperatives must be carried out at least once a year in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Cooperatives and the Coordinating Ministry for Cooperatives and SMEs No. 15 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for Cooperative Health Examination Working Papers. The health level of cooperatives is assessed based on several aspects, including capital, quality of productive assets, management, efficiency, liquidity, independence, growth, and cooperative identity.

In this study, the analysis method used is the CAMEL analysis method. This method helps assess the health of cooperatives based on aspects of capital, asset quality, management, earnings, and liquidity. The assessment results can be used to determine policies and corrective measures needed to improve the health of cooperatives. Several studies have used the CAMEL method to assess the health level of cooperatives, including savings and loan cooperatives and sharia financing.

The CAMEL method is used to assess financial institutions' health level, while the health level of cooperatives involves broader aspects. However, between the two methods, there are similarities in several aspects and differences in the scope of assessment aspects. The differences between the CAMEL method and the aspects of cooperative health assessment are as follows:

1. The CAMEL method includes aspects of Capital, Asset Quality, Management, Earnings, and Liquidity.
2. Aspects of Cooperative Health Assessment include capital, quality of productive assets, management, efficiency, liquidity, independence and growth, and cooperative identity.

Thus, the main difference lies in the scope of assessment aspects, where the assessment of cooperative health includes additional aspects such as independence, growth, and cooperative identity. At the same time, the CAMEL method is specifically used for financial institutions and has a more limited focus. The similarities between the CAMEL method and aspects of cooperative health assessment are as follows:

1. The CAMEL method and aspects of cooperative health assessment are relatively easy to understand and apply, so they can be used by various parties involved in cooperative health assessments.
2. The CAMEL method and aspects of cooperative health assessment can be used to compare cooperative health internally and externally and to monitor changes in cooperative health over time.

Capital Aspect Analysis. Analysis of the capital aspect measures the capital capacity owned by a cooperative to carry out business activities, which can be in the form of funding assets owned by the cooperative or covering the risk of loans. The following is a table of values from 16 cooperatives in South Denpasar District.

Table 2. Capital Aspect Value Table

No.	Cooperative Name	Capital	
		2021	2022
1	Artha Bhaskara Mandiri Savings and Loan Cooperative	3,00	3,00
2	Pande Arta Sedana Multi-Business Cooperative	4,00	4,00



3	Sewaka Dana Transportation Consumer Cooperative	8,00	3,00
4	Artha Jaya Winangun Savings and Loan Cooperative	3,00	3,00
5	Seri Sedana Cooperative	2,00	3,00
6	Coblong Pamor Mandare Consumer Cooperative	2,00	3,00
7	Karya Artha Guna Savings and Loan Cooperative	4,00	4,00
8	Pedungan Village Unit Cooperative	2,00	4,00
9	Karya Makmur Employee Cooperative	2,00	2,00
10	Sari Dana Savings and Loan Cooperative	3,00	3,00
11	Pemogan Village Multipurpose Cooperative	4,00	4,00
12	Central Hutama Mandiri Consumer Cooperative	5,00	3,00
13	Arta Sedana Mekar Multipurpose Cooperative	7,00	7,00
14	Dana Bali Sejahtera Multipurpose Cooperative	4,00	4,00
15	Werdi Dana Rahayu Multipurpose Cooperative	4,00	4,00
16	Damai Sejahtera Cooperative	2,00	2,00
Average		3,69	3,50

The table shows the capital aspect value of 16 cooperatives in South Denpasar District that have undergone a cooperative health assessment for two years. Based on the table, during the two years in the capital aspect of the 16 cooperatives, several cooperatives experienced an increase in value, a decrease in value and cooperatives whose value did not change. Of the 16 cooperatives, several received the highest value, namely 2 for 2021 and 2022, while the lowest value obtained from the 16 cooperatives was 8 in 2021 and 7 in 2022.

Analysis of Asset Quality Aspects (Quality of Productive Assets). The analysis of the asset quality aspect (productive asset quality) measures the quality of assets owned by a cooperative. Productive assets are often also called earning assets or assets that produce because the placement of these funds is to achieve the expected level of income. Productive assets are cooperative assets that generate income for the cooperative concerned.

Table 3. Score Table for Determining Asset Quality Aspect Predicates (Productive Asset Quality)

No.	Cooperative Name	Predicate Determination Score		Acquisition of Predicate	
		2021	2022	2021	2022
1	Artha Bhaskara Mandiri Savings and Loan Cooperative	50,00	50,00	DPK	DPK
2	Pande Arta Sedana Multi-Business Cooperative	58,33	41,67	DP	DPK
3	Sewaka Dana Transportation Consumer Cooperative	58,33	58,33	DP	DP
4	Artha Jaya Winangun Savings and Loan Cooperative	50,00	58,33	DPK	DP
5	Seri Sedana Cooperative	41,67	41,67	DPK	DPK
6	Coblong Pamor Mandare Consumer Cooperative	50,00	50,00	DPK	DPK
7	Karya Artha Guna Savings and Loan Cooperative	41,67	50,00	DPK	DPK
8	Pedungan Village Unit Cooperative	50,00	50,00	DPK	DPK
9	Karya Makmur Employee Cooperative	41,67	33,33	DPK	DPK
10	Sari Dana Savings and Loan Cooperative	50,00	41,67	DPK	DPK
11	Pemogan Village Multipurpose Cooperative	50,00	58,33	DPK	DP
12	Central Hutama Mandiri Consumer Cooperative	75,00	75,00	CS	CS
13	Arta Sedana Mekar Multipurpose Cooperative	50,00	50,00	DPK	DPK
14	Dana Bali Sejahtera Multipurpose Cooperative	50,00	50,00	DPK	DPK
15	Werdi Dana Rahayu Multipurpose Cooperative	58,33	58,33	DP	DP
16	Damai Sejahtera Cooperative	50,00	58,33	DPK	DP
Average		51,56	51,56	DP	DP

The table shows that four cooperatives experienced an increase in predicate, including the Artha Jaya Winangun Savings and Loans Cooperative, the Karya Artha Guna Savings and Loans Cooperative, the Pemogan Village Multipurpose Cooperative and the Damai Sejahtera Cooperative. The table also shows the results that three cooperatives experienced a decrease in predicate acquisition in the asset quality aspect, including the Pande Arta Sedana Multipurpose Cooperative, the Karya Makmur Employee Cooperative and the Sari Dana Savings and Loans Cooperative.

Management Aspect Analysis. In this management analysis, the management carried out by the cooperative will be assessed. The management assessment focuses on five components, including (1) general management, (2) institutional management, (3) capital management, (4) asset management and (5) liquidity management.

Table 4. Management Aspect Predicate Determination Score Table

No.	Cooperative Name	Predicate Determination Score		Acquisition of Predicate	
		2021	2022	2021	2022
1	Artha Bhaskara Mandiri Savings and Loan Cooperative	95,00	95,00	S	S
2	Pande Arta Sedana Multi-Business Cooperative	90,00	90,00	S	S
3	Sewaka Dana Transportation Consumer Cooperative	100,00	100,00	S	S
4	Artha Jaya Winangun Savings and Loan Cooperative	95,00	95,00	S	S
5	Seri Sedana Cooperative	90,00	90,00	S	S
6	Coblong Pamor Mandare Consumer Cooperative	100,00	100,00	S	S
7	Karya Artha Guna Savings and Loan Cooperative	95,00	95,00	S	S
8	Pedungan Village Unit Cooperative	100,00	100,00	S	S
9	Karya Makmur Employee Cooperative	95,00	95,00	S	S
10	Sari Dana Savings and Loan Cooperative	90,00	90,00	S	S
11	Pemogan Village Multipurpose Cooperative	100,00	100,00	S	S
12	Central Hutama Mandiri Consumer Cooperative	100,00	100,00	S	S
13	Arta Sedana Mekar Multipurpose Cooperative	100,00	100,00	S	S
14	Dana Bali Sejahtera Multipurpose Cooperative	100,00	100,00	S	S
15	Werdi Dana Rahayu Multipurpose Cooperative	100,00	100,00	S	S
16	Damai Sejahtera Cooperative	100,00	100,00	S	S
Average		96,88	96,88	S	S

The table shows how the predicate was determined from the management aspect score obtained by 16 cooperatives in the South Denpasar sub-district. Based on the table above, all cooperatives obtained a healthy predicate on the management aspect score.

Earnings Aspect Analysis (Profitability). Rentability is the company's ability to profit from all available capabilities and resources, such as sales activities, cash, capital, the number of employees, the number of branches, and so on. In this study, rentability can be measured through return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE) and operating cost ratio (BOPO).

Table 5. Table of Scores for Determining the Predicate for the Earnings Aspect (Profitability)

No.	Cooperative Name	Predicate Determination Score		Acquisition of Predicate	
		2021	2022	2021	2022
1	Artha Bhaskara Mandiri Savings and Loan Cooperative	50,00	50,00	DPK	DPK
2	Pande Arta Sedana Multi-Business Cooperative	50,00	50,00	DPK	DPK
3	Sewaka Dana Transportation Consumer Cooperative	58,33	66,67	DP	CS



This open-access article is distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY-NC) 4.0 license

4	Artha Jaya Winangun Savings and Loan Cooperative	83,33	91,67	S	S
5	Seri Sedana Cooperative	75,00	75,00	CS	CS
6	Coblong Pamor Mandare Consumer Cooperative	50,00	66,67	DPK	CS
7	Karya Artha Guna Savings and Loan Cooperative	50,00	50,00	DPK	DPK
8	Pedungan Village Unit Cooperative	58,33	58,33	DP	DP
9	Karya Makmur Employee Cooperative	75,00	75,00	CS	CS
10	Sari Dana Savings and Loan Cooperative	25,00	33,33	DPK	DPK
11	Pemogan Village Multipurpose Cooperative	50,00	50,00	DPK	DPK
12	Central Hutama Mandiri Consumer Cooperative	25,00	41,67	DPK	DPK
13	Arta Sedana Mekar Multipurpose Cooperative	33,33	33,33	DPK	DPK
14	Dana Bali Sejahtera Multipurpose Cooperative	83,33	75,00	S	CS
15	Werdi Dana Rahayu Multipurpose Cooperative	75,00	75,00	CS	CS
16	Damai Sejahtera Cooperative	58,33	50,00	DP	DPK
Average		96,88	56,25	58,85	DP

The table shows that there are five cooperatives that experienced an increase in the predicate, including the Sewaka Dana Transportation Consumer Cooperative, Artha Jaya Winangun Savings and Loans Cooperative, Coblong Pamor Mandare Consumer Cooperative, Sari Dana Savings and Loans Cooperative and Central Hutama Mandiri Consumer Cooperative. Table 4.4 also shows that 2 cooperatives experienced a decrease in predicate acquisition in the profitability aspect, including the Dana Bali Sejahtera Multipurpose Cooperative and the Damai Sejahtera Cooperative.

Liquidity Aspect Analysis. The liquidity aspect or liquidity ratio measures how much a company is able to meet or pay off its current liabilities. The greater the value of the liquidity ratio, the better the ability of a company to meet its current liabilities. The liquidity ratio also applies to cooperatives, where the liquidity aspect is the ability of the cooperative to meet its current liabilities.

Table 6. Liquidity Aspect Predicate Determination Score Table

No.	Cooperative Name	Predicate Determination Score		Acquisition of Predicate	
		2021	2022	2021	2022
1	Artha Bhaskara Mandiri Savings and Loan Cooperative	91,67	83,33	S	S
2	Pande Arta Sedana Multi-Business Cooperative	66,67	66,67	CS	CS
3	Sewaka Dana Transportation Consumer Cooperative	75,00	91,67	CS	S
4	Artha Jaya Winangun Savings and Loan Cooperative	83,33	83,33	S	S
5	Seri Sedana Cooperative	83,33	83,33	S	S
6	Coblong Pamor Mandare Consumer Cooperative	58,33	66,67	DP	CS
7	Karya Artha Guna Savings and Loan Cooperative	58,33	50,00	DP	DPK
8	Pedungan Village Unit Cooperative	66,67	66,67	CS	CS
9	Karya Makmur Employee Cooperative	75,00	75,00	CS	CS
10	Sari Dana Savings and Loan Cooperative	75,00	66,67	CS	CS
11	Pemogan Village Multipurpose Cooperative	50,00	66,67	DPK	CS
12	Central Hutama Mandiri Consumer Cooperative	75,00	66,67	CS	CS
13	Arta Sedana Mekar Multipurpose Cooperative	83,33	75,00	S	CS
14	Dana Bali Sejahtera Multipurpose Cooperative	75,00	75,00	CS	CS
15	Werdi Dana Rahayu Multipurpose Cooperative	66,67	75,00	CS	CS
16	Damai Sejahtera Cooperative	83,33	83,33	S	S
Average		96,88	72,92	73,44	CS

The table shows that three cooperatives experienced an increase in the predicate, including the Sewaka Dana Transportation Consumer Cooperative, the Coblomg Pamor Mandare Consumer Cooperative and the Pemogan Village Multipurpose Cooperative. The table also shows the results that five cooperatives experienced a decrease in predicate acquisition in the liquidity aspect, including the Artha Bhaskara Mandiri Savings and Loans Cooperative, the Karya Artha Guna Savings and Loans Cooperative, the Sari Dana Savings and Loans Cooperative, the Central Hutama Mandiri Consumer Cooperative and the Arta Sedana Mekar Multipurpose Cooperative.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis conducted by the researcher, this study obtained several conclusions as follows:

1. The analysis results on the capital aspect show that the condition of cooperatives in South Denpasar District is in a healthy predicate in 2021 with an average score of 3.69 and a predicate determination score of 80.99. In 2022, the average score obtained was 3.50, and a predicate determination score of 81.25, so it obtained a healthy predicate. In terms of capital in both years, the condition of cooperatives in South Denpasar District was healthy.
2. The analysis results on the asset quality aspect (productive asset quality) show that the condition of cooperatives in South Denpasar District is in a predicate under supervision in 2021 with an average score of 8.81 and a predicate determination score of 51.56. Meanwhile, in 2022, the average score obtained was 8.81, and the predicate determination score was 51.56, thus obtaining the predicate under supervision. Regarding the quality of productive assets in both years, the condition of cooperatives in South Denpasar District was under supervision.
3. The analysis results on the management aspect show that the condition of cooperatives in South Denpasar District was in a healthy predicate in 2021 with an average score of 5.63 and a predicate determination score of 96.88. Meanwhile, in 2022, the average score obtained was 5.63 and a predicate determination score of 96.88, thus obtaining the predicate healthy. In terms of management in both years, cooperatives in South Denpasar District were in a healthy condition.
4. The analysis results on the earnings aspect (rentability) show that the condition of cooperatives in South Denpasar District is in the predicate under supervision in 2021 with an average score of 8.25 and a predicate determination score of 56.25. In 2022, the predicate is obtained under supervision with an average score of 7.94 and a predicate determination score of 58.85. In terms of rentability in both years, the cooperatives in South Denpasar District are under supervision.
5. The analysis results on the liquidity aspect (liquidity) show that the condition of cooperatives in South Denpasar District is quite healthy in 2021, with an average score of 6.25 and a predicate determination score of 72.92. In 2022, with an average score of 6.19 and a predicate determination score of 73.44, it obtained the predicate of quite healthy. In terms of liquidity in both years, cooperatives in South Denpasar District were in a fairly healthy condition.
6. The analysis of all aspects of the cooperative health assessment shows that the condition of cooperatives in South Denpasar District was fairly healthy in 2021, with an average score of 71.72. In 2022, the average score obtained was 72.40, thus obtaining a fairly healthy predicate. In all aspects of the assessment of cooperative health in both years, cooperatives in South Denpasar District were in a fairly healthy condition.

REFERENCES

- Agustini, K., Bagiada, I., & Aryaningsih, N. N. (2022). *Analisis Tingkat Kesehatan Lembaga Perkreditan Desa (LPD) Dengan Metode CAMEL Pada LPD Desa Adat Batuyang Gianyar* (Doctoral dissertation, Politeknik Negeri Bali).
- Ananda, F. (2020). Management Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business, Muhammadiyah University of Purwokerto 2020. 1-35.
- Bpk, P. (2012). Law No. 17 of 2012 Concerning Cooperatives. 66(4), 37-39. <https://Peraturan.Bpk.Go.Id/Details/39094/Uu-No-17-Tahun-2012>
- Cahyani, N. P. P. (2020). Analisis Kondisi Kesehatan Keuangan Dengan Metode Camel Pada Lembaga Perkreditan Desa (LPD) Desa Adat Susut Kelod Bangli. *Analisis Kondisi Kesehatan Keuangan Dengan Metode Camel Pada Lembaga Perkreditan Desa (LPD) Desa Adat Susut Kelod Bangli*.
- Cooperative Service, U. P. B. (2022). Presentation of Awards to Outstanding Cooperatives at the Bali Provincial Level in 2022.
- Diskopukm.Provbali. (N.D.). Cooperative Performance Data. Bali Provincial Cooperative and SME Service. <https://Diskopukm.Baliprov.Go.Id/Data-Dan-Informasi/Data-Koperasi/>
- Fadillah, A. N., Satriawan, I., & Fithri, E. J. (2023). Analisis Tingkat Kesehatan Koperasi Simpan Pinjam Pada Pusat Koperasi Kartika Sriwijaya. *Student Research Journal*, 1(5), 100-113.
- Isnaini, U. N., Elvianita, D., Martanti, M., & Fahmi, F. (2017). Analisis Penilaian Kesehatan Dengan Metode Camel Pada Koperasi An Nisa'kota Blitar.
- I Putu, A. W. (2018). Analisis Tingkat Kesehatan Keuangan Pada Koperasi Serba Usaha Pengosekan Kaja Ubud Gianyar Tahun 2016-2018 Dengan Menggunakan Metode CAMEL (Capital Asset Management Earning Liquidity).
- Krisdayana, G. J. (2017). Financial Performance Analysis of Village Credit Institutions (LPD) in Abianbase Traditional Village, Gianyar, in 2013-2016 Using the CAMEL Method. 1-25.
- Permatasari, N. K. I., & Agustina, M. D. P. (2021). Analisis Tingkat Kesehatan LPD Metode Capital, Assets, Management, Earning dan Liquidity LPD Desa Baluk Negara Periode 2016-2018. *WidyaAmrita: Jurnal Manajemen, Kewirausahaan dan Pariwisata*, 1(1), 265-274.
- Sari, N. M. D. P., Ardina, C., & Hudiananingsih, P. D. (2023). *Analisis Tingkat Kesehatan Lembaga Perkreditan Desa (LPD) di Kecamatan Kerambitan Tabanan Tahun 2019-2022* (Doctoral dissertation, Politeknik Negeri Bali).
- Pramana, I. G. M. A. Y., Antara, M., & Rantau, I. K. (2020). Tingkat Kesehatan pada Koperasi Unit Desa Mambal, Kecamatan Abiansemal, Kabupaten Badung. *Jurnal Agribisnis dan Agrowisata* ISSN, 2685, 3809.
- Rhismawati, N. L. (2022, July). Mayor of Denpasar Receives the Best Cooperative Activist Award. Antara News.
- Rahmawati, R., & Tan, E. (2023). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Dan Kesehatan Pada Koperasi Simpan Pinjam Xyz Syariah Cabang Pasar Baru Bekasi (Metode Camel). *Jurnal Bina Akuntansi*, 10(2), 635-50.
- Sari, D. M. O. I., Bagiada, I. M., & Sumartana, I. M. (2022). Analisis Tingkat Kesehatan Lembaga Perkreditan Desa (LPD) Berdasarkan Metode Camel Plus Pada LPD Desa Adat Kedonganan. *Jurnal Akuntansi Manajemen Madani*, 8(1).
- Sari, F. P. (2021). *Analisis Tingkat Kesehatan Keuangan Koperasi Simpan Pinjam pada Koperasi Wanita Bunga Teratai di Desa Sidorejo Tahun 2015-2019* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas PGRI Adi Buana Surabaya).

- Sobarna, N. (2020). Analisis Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Koperasi Simpan Pinjam Dan Pembiayaan Syariah Al Uswah Indonesia Kota Banjar. *Coopetition: Scientific Journal of Management*, 11(3), 179-188.
- Sugiyono, T. (2018). Metode Penelitian Evaluasi (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan Kombinasi). *Bandung: Alfabeta*.
- Suroto. (2023). The phenomenon of cooperatives failing to pay cannot be separated from the absence of guarantees for cooperative members from LPS. The PPSK Law only provides guarantees for commercial banking and insurance corporations. Discriminatory treatment weakens KSP.
- Syofyan, A., & ERVINA, E. (2017). Analisis Tingkat Kesehatan Koperasi Jasa Keuangan Syariah Baitul Maal Wat Tamwil Dengan Metode CAMEL. *Maqdis: Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi Islam*, 2(2), 129-140.