Proceedings of
4th International Conference
on Management, Finance and Entrepreneurship
ICMFE-2015

Garuda Plaza Hotel, Medan, Indonesia

April 11-12, 2015

Proceedings

4th International Conference on Management, Finance & Entrepreneurship

Medan, Indonesia

11-12, April 2015

ISSN 2311-6269

Organized by

International Foundation for Research and Development (IFRD)

Preface

Dear Distinguished Delegates and Guests,

The Conference Committee warmly welcomes our distinguished delegates and guests to the 2015 International Conference on Management, Finance and Entrepreneurship (ICMFE-2015) held on April 11-12 in Medan, Indonesia.

ICMFE-2015 is organized by International Foundation for Research and Development (IFRD). The conference is aimed at discussing with all of you the wide range of problems encountered in present and future issues in economies and Societies. ICESS-2015 is organized in collaboration with Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia, Yildirim Beyazit University, Turkey, Shinawatra International University, Thailand, PERTRE ANDERI of IASI, Romania and National Academy of Management, Ukraine where researchers from around the world presented their work. The conference committee is itself quite diverse and truly international, with membership around the world.

Proceeding records the fully refereed papers presented at the conference. Main conference themes and tracks are Management, Finance and Entrepreneurship. Conference aims to bring together researchers, scientists, engineers and practitioners to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas and research results about all aspects of the main conference themes and tracks and discuss the practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted. The main goal of the event is to provide a scientific forum for exchange of new ideas in a number of fields that interact in depth through discussions with their peers from around the world.

Conference has solicited and gathered technical research submission related to all aspects of major conference themes and tracks. All the submitted papers have been peer reviewed by the reviewers drawn from the scientific committee, external reviewers and editorial board depending on the subject matter of the paper. Reviewing and initial selection were undertaken electronically. After the rigorous peer-review process, the submitted papers were selected based on originality, significance, and clarity for the purpose of the conference. Conference program is extremely rich, featuring high-impact presentations. The high quality of the program guaranteed by the presence of an unparalleled number of internationally recognized top experts. Conference will therefore be a unique event, where attendees will be able to appreciate the latest results in their field of expertise, and to acquire additional knowledge in other fields. The program has been strutted to favor interactions among attendees coming from many diverse horizons, scientifically, geographically, from academia and from industry.

We would like to thank the program chairs, organization staff, and members of the program committee for their work. We are grateful to all those who have contributed to the success of ICMFE-2015 especially our partners. We hope that all participants and other interested readers benefit scientifically from the proceedings and find it stimulating in the process. Finally, we would like to wish you success in your technical presentations and social networking.

We hope you have a unique, rewarding and enjoyable time at ICMFE-2015 in Medan.

With our warmest regards,

Conference Committee
April 11-12, 2015
Medan, Indonesia

ICMFE-2015

Conference Committee

Conference Chair

Jumino Suhadi, Ph. D., Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

Conference Co Chair

Dileep Kumar, M., Ph. D., University Utara Malaysia, Malaysia

Conference Convener

Dra. Hj. Hasrita, M.Pd. Ph. D., Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

Members

Sisira R. N. Colombage, Ph. D., Monash University, Victoria, Australia
John C. Walsh, Ph. D., Shinawatra International University, Bangkok, Thailand
Nek Kamal Yeop Yunus, Ph. D., Univerisiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris., Perak, Malaysia
Alexandru Trifu, Ph. D., University, Petre Andrei, Iasi, Romania
Izah Mohd Tahir, Ph. D., University Sultan Zainal Abidin, Terengganu, Malaysia
Rishidaw Balkaran, Ph. D., Durban University of Technology, South Africa
Hamdan Said, Ph. D., Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Johor Bahru Johor, Malaysia
Johan de Jager, Ph. D., Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa
Somnath Sen, Ph. D., University of Birmingham, United Kingdom
Chux Gervase Iwu, Ph. D., Cape Peninsula University of Technology, South Africa
Chandana Prasad Withana, Ph. D., Charles Sturt University, Sydney, Australia
Susantha Herath, Ph. D., St. Cloud State University, USA
Wei-Bin Zhang, Ph. D., Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Japan
Katalin Jackel, Ph. D., Budapest Business School, Budapest, Hungary
R K Uppal, Ph. D., DAV College, Punjab, India
M. Saman Dassanayake, Ph. D., University of Colombo, Colombo, Sri Lanka
Ayhan Kapusuzoglu, Ph. D., Yildirim Beyazit University, Turkey
Ahasanul Haque, Ph. D., International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Malaysia
Boubker Sbihi, Ph. D., I-school ESI, Rabat, Morocco
Pratibha Samson Gaikwad, Ph. D. Shivaji University of Pune, India

International Conference on Managemnt, Finance & Entrepreneurship (ICMFE-2015)

Table of Contents

International Conference on Management, Finance & Entrepreneurship (ICMFE-2015)

PAPERS

Determinant Factors of Cooperative Capital Structure in Financial Perspective

Sugiyanto
Institut of Indonesia Cooperative Management
giyant2000@yahoo.com

Abstract: Research on capital structure is mostly done on the type of profit-oriented and go public companies. The same research topic also needs to be developed in cooperative organization, because there are difference in the member service orientation and the characteristics of the organization. Ability to raise capital also becomes a major problem for cooperative organization. The study was conducted to assess the financial performance as determinant factors affecting capital structure, using regression correlation analysis either partially or simultaneously. The results showed that, not all financial performance that analyzed to be determinant of cooperative capital structure, six financial performances as measured partially, only the sales stability, asset structure, and the company size that become determinant factors that effects the cooperative capital structure, while profitability, liquidity, and business risk are not be determinant factors of cooperative capital structure. But simultaneously all financial performances that analyzed by multiple correlation becomes determinant factors that effects the cooperative capital structure.

Keywords: *Cooperative Organization, Financial Performance Factors and Cooperative Capital Structure*

1. Introduction

A lot of researches in the field of Financial Management with capital structure topic, that applied on profit-oriented and go public companies, but not yet many research is applied in a cooperative organization that operated with special characteristics and member service but not profit oriented. Cooperative business with its members referred to services, which can be used by members and the general public, both as consumers or businesses such as micro, small, and medium enterprises. Members who take advantage of cooperative services (*as user*) and the other side member have to act as an *owner*, both member function that called *dual identity of cooperative member*. As user, a member obliged to use cooperative services, while the owner is obliged to participate for sharing capital, supervise and take decisions through the member meeting forum. The classic problems of cooperative organization related to the ability to raise capital, which should have collected from members, capital resources are coming from outside of members. Cooperative capital resources nationally more than 50% are still sourced from debt, this condition is not in accordance with the principle of *independence* of the cooperative, cooperative was *founded, managed* and *used* by members. Cooperative as a business entity owned by the members and also services to members, capital requirements should be met by the members themselves.

Statistical data from Ministry of Cooperatives and SME's indicates that the performance of cooperative capital in 2010 to 2012, there are 188181 units of cooperatives with a membership approximately 3[illegible] million people, only able to finance cooperatives capital approximately 49%, and 51% cooperative capital financed by debt. The proportion of outside cooperative capital compare with its equity, that measured by *debt-to-equity ratio* (DER) is greater than 1 (DER> 1) illustrates the proportion of debt is greater than their equity. Capital structure can help cooperatives in the development of its business and may also be a risk for the cooperative. This condition indicates that the cooperative has been unable to fulfill the value of *self-help* in the development of its business. This conditions is not much different from the conditions cooperative capital in West Java, the DER value <1 in 2012. West Java was chosen as the research object. Cooperative has a structural weakness of financing, which is characterized by variability the amount of capital required (Munkner, in Sutaryo Salim, 2000: 3). Another opinion states that "*the capital function in a cooperative is handicapped, because the amount of benefits available for a member is not dependent on his capital contribution but on his patronage of the cooperative*" (Röpke J. 2002). Cooperative is less attractive to members, prospective members and other investors, who wish to become a member simply because it has excess capital.

Determining the appropriate capital structure is a difficult decision that cooperatives need to consider several factors that can influence the capital structure. Factors affecting to capital structure is the stability of sales, asset structure, operating leverage, growth rates, profitability, tax, control, management attitude, the attitude of lenders and agencies ratings, market conditions, internal conditions and the company's financial flexibility (Brigham and Houston, 2001). Research on the factors affecting capital structure have been carried out, but from several previous studies are inconsistencies in the results, Asih Suko Nugroho (2006), Joni and Lina (2010), Ahmed *et al* (2010); Chen, Shun-Yu (2011) and Pahuja *et al* (2011). Based on the description above, the title of this research is the determinant factors of cooperative capital structure in the financial perspective. This study aimed to assess the financial performance as determinant factors that effects cooperative capital structure in West Java.

2. Literature Review

Cooperative is an economic movement based on the principle of brotherhood that has function and very important role in fostering the economic potential of the people, and to realize the prosperous society. Cooperative is a modern economic organizations demanding conceptual and rational thinking because cooperative exist in a dynamic economic environment and continue to move forward, more and more open, globalized and create increasingly intense competition (Ramudi Ariffin 2003). Cooperative activities based on co-operative values and principles, which are guidelines for cooperative work in making any effort, cooperatives as economic organizations that are not specialized activities to create gain but rather to create the members welfare, in a form of satisfactory service, the principal task of cooperative to support the economic interest of the member. Business decision should be based on the interests of the members, in order to stimulate and increase the effective participation of members. In addition of cooperative values and principles that distinguish with other business entities, some characteristics as criteria of cooperative organizations (Hanel, A 1989):

1) The number of individuals who joint together in a group on the basis of at least one common interest or goal (*Cooperative Group*).
2) Members of the cooperative group individually determined to achieve the goal of improving their economic and social situation, through the efforts (actions) together and help each other (*Organization of cooperative groups*).
3) As an instrument (vehicle) for the purpose of a company that is owned and coached together (*cooperative company*).
4) The Company of cooperative assigned to support the interests of the members of the group, by way of providing or offering goods and services required by the members in their economic activities, namely in the company or each household members (*Member Promotion*).

The capital structure as a balance of the amount of permanent short-term debt, long-term debt, preferred stock and common Stock (Agus Sartono, 2001), the same sense described by Brigham, E. F, *et al* (1999). Obtaining capital structure indicates the source of capital or capital contributions from owners and creditors, financial contribution of members as equity or shares, reserves and other deposits formation, thereby cooperative capital resources can also be obtained from its own capital resources (equity) as well as the source of loan capital (Debt) (Hanel, A 1989). Difference of opinion regarding the theory of capital structure continues until now. Modigliani and Miller argue that leverage (capital structure) is independent of the value of the company, and is known to irrelevance theory. Furthermore, Modigliani and Miller concluded that leverage will increase the value of the company due to debt interest reduces the taxable income (Brigham, E. F, *et al*, 1999). Cooperative capital consists of principal saving, compulsory savings, other deposits which have the same characteristics as compulsory savings, capital investments, capital contributions, reserves and undistributed net income (IAI, 2004). Equity of cooperative has four general criteria are:

1) Derived from the owner and or determine ownership of the company that is in the form of reserves or retained earnings,
2) Capital as a risk taker and income is not fixed,
3) An owner claims when the company is liquidated or dissolved,
4) Embedded in the company in the long term is not limited, or also known as permanent capital.

Capital sources from debt or financial leverage has three important implications (Brigham, E. F. and Houston, 2001: 84):

1) Obtaining funds through debt makes shareholders can retain control of the company with limited investment.
2) Creditors look at the paid-up equity or fund owner to provide a safety margin, so if shareholders only provide a fraction of the total financing, the risk of a small part company is on the creditor.

financial flexibility (Brigham and Houston, 2001). Research on the factors affecting capital structure have been carried out, but from several previous studies are inconsistencies in the results, Asih Suko Nugroho (2006), Joni and Lina (2010), Ahmed *et al* (2010), Chen, Shun-Yu (2011) and Pahuja *et al* (2011). Based on the description above, the title of this research is the determinant factors of cooperative capital structure in the financial perspective. This study aimed to assess the financial performance as determinant factors that effects cooperative capital structure in West Java.

2. Literature Review

Cooperative is an economic movement based on the principle of brotherhood that has function and very important role in fostering the economic potential of the people, and to realize the prosperous society. Cooperative is a modern economic organizations demanding conceptual and rational thinking because cooperative exist in a dynamic economic environment and continue to move forward, more and more open, globalized and create increasingly intense competition (Ramudi Ariffin 2003). Cooperative activities based on co-operative values and principles, which are guidelines for cooperative work in making any effort, cooperatives as economic organizations that are not specialized activities to create gain but rather to create the members welfare, in a form of satisfactory service, the principal task of cooperative to support the economic interest of the member. Business decision should be based on the interests of the members, in order to stimulate and increase the effective participation of members. In addition of cooperative values and principles that distinguish with other business entities, some characteristics as criteria of cooperative organizations (Hanel, A 1989):

1) The number of individuals who joint together in a group on the basis of at least one common interest or goal (*Cooperative Group*).
2) Members of the cooperative group individually determined to achieve the goal of improving their economic and social situation, through the efforts (actions) together and help each other (*Organization of cooperative groups*).
3) As an instrument (vehicle) for the purpose of a company that is owned and coached together (*cooperative company*).
4) The Company of cooperative assigned to support the interests of the members of the group, by way of providing or offering goods and services required by the members in their economic activities, namely in the company or each household members (*Member Promotion*).

The capital structure as a balance of the amount of permanent short-term debt, long-term debt, preferred stock and common stock (Agus Sartono, 2001), the same sense described by Brigham, E. F, *et al* (1999). Obtaining capital structure indicates the source of capital or capital contributions from owners and creditors, financial contribution of members as equity or shares, reserves and other deposits formation, thereby cooperative capital resources can also be obtained from its own capital resources (equity) as well as the source of loan capital (Debt) (Hanel, A 1989). Difference of opinion regarding the theory of capital structure continues until now. Modigliani and Miller argue that leverage (capital structure) is independent of the value of the company, and is known to irrelevance theory. Furthermore, Modigliani and Miller concluded that leverage will increase the value of the company due to debt interest reduces the taxable income (Brigham, E. F, *et al*. 1999). Cooperative capital consists of principal saving, compulsory savings, other deposits which have the same characteristics as compulsory savings, capital investments, capital contributions, reserves and undistributed net income (IAI, 2004). Equity of cooperative has four general criteria are:

1) Derived from the owner and or determine ownership of the company that is in the form of reserves or retained earnings,
2) Capital as a risk taker and income is not fixed,
3) An owner claims when the company is liquidated or dissolved.
4) Embedded in the company in the long term is not limited, or also known as permanent capital

Capital sources from debt or financial leverage has three important implications (Brigham, E. F. and Houston, 2001: 84):

1) Obtaining funds through debt makes shareholders can retain control of the company with limited investment.
2) Creditors look at the paid-up equity or fund owner to provide a safety margin, so if shareholders only provide a fraction of the total financing, the risk of a small part company is on the creditor.

financial flexibility (Brigham and Houston, 2001). Research on the factors affecting capital structure have been carried out, but from several previous studies are inconsistencies in the results, Asih Suko Nugroho (2006), Joni and Lina (2010), Ahmed *et al* (2010), Chen, Shun-Yu (2011) and Pahuja *et al* (2011). Based on the description above, the title of this research is the determinant factors of cooperative capital structure in the financial perspective. This study aimed to assess the financial performance as determinant factors that effects cooperative capital structure in West Java.

2. Literature Review

Cooperative is an economic movement based on the principle of brotherhood that has function and very important role in fostering the economic potential of the people, and to realize the prosperous society. Cooperative is a modern economic organizations demanding conceptual and rational thinking because cooperative exist in a dynamic economic environment and continue to move forward, more and more open, globalized and create increasingly intense competition (Ramudi Ariffin 2003). Cooperative activities based on co-operative values and principles, which are guidelines for cooperative work in making any effort, cooperatives as economic organizations that are not specialized activities to create gain but rather to create the members welfare, in a form of satisfactory service, the principal task of cooperative to support the economic interest of the member. Business decision should be based on the interests of the members, in order to stimulate and increase the effective participation of members. In addition of cooperative values and principles that distinguish with other business entities, some characteristics as criteria of cooperative organizations (Hanel, A 1989):

1) The number of individuals who joint together in a group on the basis of at least one common interest or goal (*Cooperative Group*).
2) Members of the cooperative group individually determined to achieve the goal of improving their economic and social situation, through the efforts (actions) together and help each other (*Organization of cooperative groups*).
3) As an instrument (vehicle) for the purpose of a company that is owned and coached together (*cooperative company*).
4) The Company of cooperative assigned to support the interests of the members of the group, by way of providing or offering goods and services required by the members in their economic activities, namely in the company or each household members (*Member Promotion*).

The capital structure as a balance of the amount of permanent short-term debt, long-term debt, preferred stock and common stock (Agus Sartono, 2001), the same sense described by Brigham, E. F, *et al* (1999). Obtaining capital structure indicates the source of capital or capital contributions from owners and creditors, financial contribution of members as equity or shares, reserves and other deposits formation, thereby cooperative capital resources can also be obtained from its own capital resources (equity) as well as the source of loan capital (Debt) (Hanel, A 1989). Difference of opinion regarding the theory of capital structure continues until now. Modigliani and Miller argue that leverage (capital structure) is independent of the value of the company, and is known to irrelevance theory. Furthermore, Modigliani and Miller concluded that leverage will increase the value of the company due to debt interest reduces the taxable income (Brigham, E. F, *et al*, 1999). Cooperative capital consists of principal saving, compulsory savings, other deposits which have the same characteristics as compulsory savings, capital investments, capital contributions, reserves and undistributed net income (IAI, 2004). Equity of cooperative has four general criteria are:

1) Derived from the owner and or determine ownership of the company that is in the form of reserves or retained earnings,
2) Capital as a risk taker and income is not fixed,
3) An owner claims when the company is liquidated or dissolved,
4) Embedded in the company in the long term is not limited, or also known as permanent capital

Capital sources from debt or financial leverage has three important implications (Brigham, E. F. and Houston, 2001: 84):

1) Obtaining funds through debt makes shareholders can retain control of the company with limited investment.
2) Creditors look at the paid-up equity or fund owner to provide a safety margin, so if shareholders only provide a fraction of the total financing, the risk of a small part company is on the creditor.

3) If the company gain greater returns on investment that is financed with borrowed funds compared with the interest payments on capital returns for the owner will be greater, or leveraged.

Cooperatives are also faced by the decision of selecting capital sources, the use of debt can be justified, if it can provide additional services at a better price. The theory of capital structure has been developed include: Agency theory, signaling theory, Asymmetric Information Theory, and the Pecking Order Theory. *Agency theory*, proposed by Jensen and Meckling (1976) Horne and Wachowicz,(1998), a management as an agent and owner as a principal. Principal hopes the agent will act on his behalf, to be able to function properly, the management should be given incentives and adequate supervision. *Signaling theory*, a signal of management actions taken to give guidance to investors about how management sees the company's prospects, companies with favorable prospects will try to avoid the sale of shares and commercialize any new capital required by other means, including the use of debt that exceeds the normal target capital structure (Brigham and Houston, 2001).

Asymmetric Information Theory, is a situation where managers have different information (better) about the prospects of the company owned by investors, information asymmetry occurs because the management has more information than investors (Suad Husnan, 1996), (Myers and Majluf, 1984), so that outside investors trying to capture signal activity manager to suspect the company's prospects. *Pecking Order Theory*, (1) companies like internal financing (retained earnings), (2) if funding from outside (external financing) is required, the company will publish the safest securities in advance, which began with the publication bonds or debt, followed by securities that characterized the options (such as convertible bonds), (3) finally if it is still inadequate, the new shares issued. In accordance with the theory, there is not a target of debt to equity ratio, because there are two types of capital itself, namely internal and external. Own capital from the company preferably own capital that comes from outside the company. Companies prefer to use funding from internal capital, the funds derived from cash flow, retained earnings and depreciation (Myers, 1996). The order of the use of funding sources with reference to the pecking order theory is: internal funds, debt and equity. In this study, the capital structure is a combination of various sources of funding, with the main categories of debt and equity, which used the cooperative to fund the investments of its assets with the formula:

$$\text{Debt to Asset Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Asset}} \times 100\% \quad \text{.......... 1)}$$

Many factors that predicted by experts as a determinant factors of the capital structure. The determinants of the capital structure right now is a difficult decision for cooperatives organization, that need to consider several factors which can influence the capital structure. The capital structure is defined as the ability to raise funds and partially offset by an increase in organizational performance. This is to maintain business continuity, trust members and stakeholders. Risk factors of business, tax position, financial flexibility and conservatism or aggressiveness of management are factors that determine capital structure decisions; especially in the target capital structure (Brigham and Houston 2001). Research conducted on the determinants of capital structure shows that the variables of growth of assets, fixed asset ratio, R & D Expenditure significant effect on the capital structure (Ghosh *et al*, 2000), (Ahmed *et al* 2010). Further research, it turns agency cost and ownership structure significantly influence the capital structure (Moh'd *et. al*, 1998). Empirical research shows that the determinants of capital structure are: Return on assets (ROA) or economic profitability Chang and Rhee (1990). Company with a good reputation can gain greater debt because lenders believe that reputation will continue to be maintained, there is a positive relationship between reputation and debt (Wiwattanakantang, 1996). Determinant factors are affecting capital structure in this study, limited by factors relating to the financial performance of cooperatives, such as: (1) Sales stability, companies with relatively stable sales may be safer to obtain more loans and fixed using a higher burden in the form of interest on loans compared with companies whose sales are unstable (Brigham and Houston, 2001), (Ahmed *et al* 2010). Sales stability, company with sales relatively stable means having a stable cash flow as well, it can use more debt than companies with sales of unstable (Agus Sartono, 2001). Sales stability, measured by growth in sales or service, according to the formula:

$$\text{Sales Growth} = \frac{Pj_t - Pj_{t-1}}{Pj_{t-1}} \quad \text{.......... 2)}$$

P_{jt} = sale at the end period

3) If the company gain greater returns on investment that is financed with borrowed funds compared with the interest payments on capital returns for the owner will be greater, or leveraged.

Cooperatives are also faced by the decision of selecting capital sources, the use of debt can be justified, if it can provide additional services at a better price. The theory of capital structure has been developed include: Agency theory, signaling theory, Asymmetric Information Theory, and the Pecking Order Theory. *Agency theory*, proposed by Jensen and Meckling (1976) Horne and Wachowicz,(1998), a management as an agent and owner as a principal. Principal hopes the agent will act on his behalf, to be able to function properly, the management should be given incentives and adequate supervision. *Signaling theory*, a signal of management actions taken to give guidance to investors about how management sees the company's prospects, companies with favorable prospects will try to avoid the sale of shares and commercialize any new capital required by other means, including the use of debt that exceeds the normal target capital structure (Brigham and Houston, 2001).

Asymmetric Information Theory, is a situation where managers have different information (better) about the prospects of the company owned by investors, information asymmetry occurs because the management has more information than investors (Suad Husnan, 1996), (Myers and Majluf, 1984), so that outside investors trying to capture signal activity manager to suspect the company's prospects. *Pecking Order Theory*, (1) companies like internal financing (retained earnings), (2) if funding from outside (external financing) is required, the company will publish the safest securities in advance, which began with the publication bonds or debt, followed by securities that characterized the options (such as convertible bonds), (3) finally if it is still inadequate, the new shares issued. In accordance with the theory, there is not a target of debt to equity ratio, because there are two types of capital itself, namely internal and external. Own capital from the company preferably own capital that comes from outside the company. Companies prefer to use funding from internal capital, the funds derived from cash flow, retained earnings and depreciation (Myers, 1996). The order of the use of funding sources with reference to the pecking order theory is: internal funds, debt and equity. In this study, the capital structure is a combination of various sources of funding, with the main categories of debt and equity, which used the cooperative to fund the investments of its assets with the formula:

$$\textit{Debt to Asset Ratio} = \frac{\textit{Total Debt}}{\textit{Total Asset}} \times 100\% \quad \text{.......... 1)}$$

Many factors that predicted by experts as a determinant factors of the capital structure. The determinants of the capital structure right now is a difficult decision for cooperatives organization, that need to consider several factors which can influence the capital structure. The capital structure is defined as the ability to raise funds and partially offset by an increase in organizational performance. This is to maintain business continuity, trust members and stakeholders. Risk factors of business, tax position, financial flexibility and conservatism or aggressiveness of management are factors that determine capital structure decisions; especially in the target capital structure (Brigham and Houston 2001). Research conducted on the determinants of capital structure shows that the variables of growth of assets, fixed asset ratio, R & D Expenditure significant effect on the capital structure (Ghosh *et al*, 2000), (Ahmed *et al* 2010). Further research, it turns agency cost and ownership structure significantly influence the capital structure (Moh'd *et. al*, 1998). Empirical research shows that the determinants of capital structure are: Return on assets (ROA) or economic profitability Chang and Rhee (1990). Company with a good reputation can get greater debt because lenders believe that reputation will continue to be maintained, there is a positive relationship between reputation and debt (Wiwattanakantang, 1996). Determinant factors are affecting capital structure in this study, limited by factors relating to the financial performance of cooperatives, such as: (1) Sales stability, companies with relatively stable sales may be safer to obtain more loans and fixed using a higher burden in the form of interest on loans compared with companies whose sales are unstable (Brigham and Houston, 2001), (Ahmed *et al* 2010). Sales stability, company with sales relatively stable means having a stable cash flow as well, it can use more debt than companies with sales of unstable (Agus Sartono, 2001). Sales stability, measured by growth in sales or service, according to the formula:

$$\textit{Sales Growth} = \frac{Pj_t - Pj_{t-1}}{Pj_{t-1}} \quad \text{.......... 2)}$$

P_{jt} = sale at the end period

P_{it-1} = sale at last period

(2) *Profitability*, measures the ability to generate profit from the level of sales, assets or certain capital, thus profitability can be described by profit margin, return on assets and return on equity. Return on Assets used in this study, to measure a company's ability to generate profits based on the level of certain assets (Mamduh Hanafi, 2005), the net profit of cooperative organization assumed to be equal to the cooperative surplus. Several researches indicate that The ability of company create profit, there is no relationship with capital structure (Joni and Lina, 2010) (Rafique, 2011). But the other research indicate that there is significant relationship between profitability with capital structure (Saleem *et al.* 2013). Profitability is defined as earnings before interest and tax to total assets:

$$\text{Return On Asset} = \frac{EBIT}{\text{Total Asset}} \quad \text{.......... 3)}$$

(3) *Asset Structure* is the overall assets owned by cooperatives or listed on the balance sheet, which includes current assets and non-current assets. Companies that have a corresponding proportion of assets to guarantee loans tend to use debt. Multipurpose asset that can be used by many companies is a good guarantee. Asset structure describes some amount of assets that can be pledged as collateral value of assets. Companies that have the guarantee of debt will be easier to get debt than companies that do not have a guarantee (Brigham *et al.* 1999). Capital structure affected by asset structure (Frank and Goyal, 2007) The asset structure is measured by comparing the non-current assets with overall assets owned by the cooperative in a certain period.

$$\text{Asset Structure} = \frac{\text{Non Current Asset}}{\text{Total Asset}} \quad \text{.......... 4)}$$

(4) *Liquidity* is measured by the current ratio and current liabilities, high liquidity means the company has the ability to pay short term debt, so that tends to lower the total debt, which eventually capital structure will be smaller. The Liquidity ratios measure the relationship between a firm's liquid or current assets and its current liabilities (Cornet *et al*, 2012). Liquidity is measured:

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}} \quad \text{.......... 5)}$$

(5) *Business risk* is the risk of the company is currently not able to cover operational costs and influenced by the stability of income and expenses. Companies with high business risk tend to avoid using debt financing. The world recognize investment business risks as part of the risk premium, which is defined as the uncertainty of the revenue stream due to the nature of the business itself as products, customers, and how to produce the product. Business risk is the uncertainty faced by the company in business. Business risk is calculated as the standard deviation of return can be shaped margin, return on equity and the other for several years. Measured by the formula:

Risk = standard deviation of cooperative returns..........6)

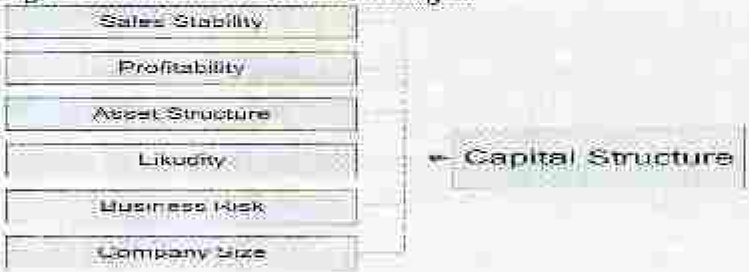
(6) *The Company size*, describe the size of a company, measured by total sales or total assets. Some researchers use asset or sales growth is positive reflecting the greater size of the company, thus multiplying also funding alternatives that can be selected in increasing profits. In this study the size of the company is measured by the amount of asset growth of cooperatives as compared to previous cooperative assets.

$$\text{Asset Growth} = \frac{Pa_{it} - Pa_{it-1}}{Pa_{it-1}} \quad \text{.......... 7)}$$

Pa_{it} = *Cooperative Assets at the end period*
Pa_{it-1} = *Cooperative Assets last period*

Based on the literature review, research framework can be described as follows:

Figure 2.1: Model of Research Paradigma



Brigham can Houston (2001), Ghosh *et al.* (2000), Wiwattanakantang, Y. (1999), Frank and Goyal (2007), Ahmed *et al* (2010), and Joni and Lina (2010)

Based on the research framework above, the hypothesis can be formulated as follows: "the financial performance as determinant factors that effect to cooperatives capital structure". Partially, withdrawn hypotheses: (1) There is the effect of sales stability to cooperative capital structure, (2) There is the effect of profitability to cooperative capital structure, (3) There is the influence of asset structure to cooperative capital structure, (4) There is effect of liquidity on the cooperatives capital structure, (5) There is effect of business risk to the cooperatives capital structure, and (6) There is the effect of firm size to cooperatives capital structure.

3. Methodology

This type of research is descriptive quantitative research. The survey method and limit the sample are used. The sample size of 56 units of cooperatives in West Java, the sampling technique is used by two-stage cluster sampling. Methods of analysis to explain the strength and direction of the influence of the independent/explanatory variables on the dependent variable are using multiple regression models. Use of this analytical model, should avoid the possibility of deviation by the classic assumptions. In this study, the classical assumptions that are considered most important are (Gujarati, 1995): (1) It has a normal distribution, (2) Nothing happens Multicolinearity between independent variables, (3) does not occur Heteroskidastity or variant disturbance variables constant (Homoskedastisitas), and (4) does not occur autocorrelation between residuals of each independent variable. Technique of data analysis is using SPSS. The relationship between the dependent variable (Y) with the independent variable (X) is described in the multiple regression models:

$Y = f\,(X1, X2, \ldots, Xn)$ .... 8)

Multiple regression equation becomes:

$Y = a + b1\,X1 + b2\,X2 + \ldots + bn\,Xn$ .... 9)

Notes: Y as a dependent variabel, a value of Y when X = 0
X1, X2,..., Xn as a independen variabel 1,2, and-n
b *slope* of variabel X1,X2,,,Xn.

Regression Equation:

$Y = a + b1\,X1 + b2\,X2 + b3\,X3 + b4\,X4 + b5\,X5 + b6\,X6 + b7\,X7$ .... 10)

Notes:

Y = Debt to Asset ratio
b1 ... bn = coefficient of regression
X1 = Sales Stability
X2 = Profitability
X3 = Asset Structure

X4 = tingkat Likuiditas
X5 = Risiko bisnis
X6 = Ukuran perusahaan Koperasi

Hypothesis test is conducted by the significance test of independent variables (Xi) to the dependent variable (Y) either partially or simultaneously with the statistical test t (t - test) and F test.

4. Result and Discussion

This study has tested a variety of classical assumptions required and considered important in the multiple regression analysis, the results are the data/residual is normal distribution/normal data, does not occur Multicolinearity among the independent variables, does not occur Heteroskidastity or variant disturbance variables constant (Homoskedastisitas), and not occur autocorrelation between residuals of each independent variable. The results of the partial correlation analysis, the correlation coefficient (r) and the determinant coefficient (r2) to describe the influence of financial performance as determinant factors of the cooperatives capital structure can be explained in the following table:

Table 4.1: Correlation coefficient, coefficient Determinant and Significance Effect

No	Affecting Variables	Correlation Coefficient	Determinant Coefficient	Significance
1	Sales stability to capital structure	0.489	23,9%	Significance
2	Profitability to capital structure	0.016	0%	Not significance
3	Asset Structure to capital structure	0.685	46,9%	Significance
4	Liquidity to capital structure	-0.066	0,4%	Not significance
5	Business risk to capital structure	-0.015	0%	Not significance
6	Company size to capital structure	0.502	25,2%	Significance

Sources: Analysis result

Based on the analysis results, it can be explained on the analysis of the effect of each independent variable in the form of a cooperative financial performance as a determinant factors on the capital structure: (1) The magnitude of the correlation coefficient of influence sales stability to the cooperatives capital structure of r = 0.489 with determinant coefficient of r2 = 23.90% with a significance test result of 0.000, because the probability of 0.000 less than 0.05, it can be stated that the stability of sales affect on the capital structure is significantly. This means that the ability of cooperatives to raise capital sourced from loan capital is influenced or determined by the sales stability. (2) The effect of profitability to the cooperatives capital structure with a correlation coefficient of r = 0.016 or determinant coefficient of r2 = 0.00%. Results of tests of significance of 0.902, greater than 0.05, it can be stated that profitability does not affect on the capital structure. So the hypothesis that there is an influence on the profitability of capital structure is not proven. (3) The effect of the structure of assets to cooperatives capital structure, with r = 0.685 or determinant coefficient of r2 = 46.90%. Results of tests of significance of 0.000, less than 0.05, it can be concluded that the structure of asset significant effect on capital structure. (4) The effect of liquidity to the capital structure can be explained that the magnitude of the correlation coefficient of r = - 0.066 or determinant coefficient of r2 = 0.40%. Test results are not significance for a significance level of 0.618 is greater than 0.05, then the liquidity does not affect the capital structure. (5) The influence of the business risk to capital structure cooperative with correlation coefficient of r = -0.015 or the determinant coefficient of r2 = 0%. Significance test results can be seen that the significance level of 0.910 is greater than 0.05, then the business risks do not affect to the capital structure. And (6) effect of the size to the cooperative companies on capital structure with a correlation coefficient of (r) = 0.502 or the determinant coefficient of (r2) = 25.20%. Result of significance test of 0.000 is smaller than 0.05, then the firm size effect on the capital structure. Simultaneously, the influence of the stability of sales, profitability, asset structure, liquidity, business risk and the size of the cooperative enterprise to the cooperative capital structure can be explained from multiple correlation analysis in the following table:

Tabel 4.2: Model Summary Multiple Regression

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
dimension0 1	.708a	.502	.445	8.36641

a. Predictors: (Constant), Sales stability, Profitability, Asset structure , Liquidity, Business risk and company size

Based on the analysis in Table 4.2, it can be explained that the determinant factor Stability sales, profitability, asset structure, liquidity, business risk and the size of the cooperative companies together have a very strong influence, with a correlation coefficient of 0.708, coefficient determinant of 50.20 %. Tests of significance can be seen that the significance level of 0.000, less than 0.05, it can be stated to six of determinant factors of financial performance effect on the capital structure significantly. The results of multiple regression equation used to predict how much the variable capital structure change when there is a change in the variable stability of sales, profitability, asset structure, liquidity, business risk, and the size of the company. Results calculated by regression analysis are presented in the following table:

Tabel 4.3: Calculation Coefficients Regression

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-.770	1.466		-.525	.602
	Sales Stability	.019	.024	.096	.769	.445
	Profitability	-.002	.112	-.002	-.016	.987
	Asset Structure	.100	.027	.518	3.699	.001
	Likuidity	-.002	.005	-.072	-.409	.684
	Business Risk	.019	.303	.071	.392	.697
	Size of Company	.093	.058	.192	1.603	.115

a. Dependent Variable: Capital structure

Linear regression equation is:

$$Y = -0.770 + 0,019X1 - 0,002X2 + 0,100X3 - 0,002X4 + 0,019X5 - 0,093X6$$

Based on the significance test, it can be seen that with a significance level of 0.000, less than 0.05, it can be concluded that the stability of sales, profitability, asset structure, liquidity, business risk and the size of the companies affect to the cooperative capital structure. Constants significance testing can be done by comparing the value t tabel with t count price, for a 5% error level test of the parties with df = n-2, the obtained t table of 1,997. If -1.997 < t < 1.997 mean that there is a significant influence between the stability of sales, profitability, asset structure, liquidity, business risk, and the size of the cooperative enterprise to the cooperative capital structure. Based on the result of statistical analysis on partial correlation shows that not all financial performance to be determinant factors to the cooperative capital structure of the six financial performance measure that determinant factors of the capital structure are only sales stability, asset structure, and size of cooperative company. Profitability, liquidity, and business risk are not a determinant factor to cooperatives capital structure. Stability sales, asset structure, and the size of the cooperative enterprise become the determinant of cooperatives capital structure can be described as follows: (a) The ability of co-operatives in maintaining the stability of sales or services will be determinant in the decision of acquisition of loan funding sources. This illustrates that if service activity can be improved by cooperative, the cooperative should find additional sources of financing, the easiest is sourced from a loan, rather than from other sources such as members of the deposit, if the deposit must be upgraded members have to wait for a decision member meeting, or rely on sources of surplus arrested, usually cooperative surplus also very small amount. (b) The structure of assets have a significant effect on the capital structure, structure of assets pledged as collateral for loans cooperatives, the greater the ratio, asset structure shows that the cooperative increasingly the ability to provide collateral for loans obtained in other words the more solvable. (c) The size of the cooperative enterprise effect on capital structure, it can be explained that the cooperotive has bigger size of cooperative companies, cooperative has greater the opportunity for obtaining fund from the loan. Or in other words, the greater the cooperative is the easier to access capital sources, especially from the loan.

Variable profitability, liquidity, and business risk is not a determinant factor of cooperative capital structure, that can be explained: (a) There is no effect of profitability on the cooperatives capital structure, it means the ability of cooperatives to raise capital sourced from capital loans are not influenced or determined by the profitability of the cooperative, this condition illustrates that the decision to increase the financial resources derived from the loan, does not consider the level of profitability, since most of the profitability of small cooperatives and cooperative goal is not to make a profit. (b) The results of this analysis showed that the level of liquidity is not a significant effect on capital structure, because the source of the loans are obtained by cooperatives mostly of the credit program, which is channeled through cooperatives or for the cooperative itself, such as *Kredit Usaha Rakyat*, loans disbursed by *Lembaga Pengelolaan Dana Bergulir*, a soft loan from the partnership program (*Program Kemitraan*) and so on, in which direction the distribution in order to empower cooperatives and SMEs, and not pay attention to the ability of liquidity. And (c) the business risk variable has no effect on the capital structure, because that lender to ignore the risks facing cooperative, because as described here in above risk is measured as the deviation of the expected return with the return that happen. Return obtained year after year cooperative relatively stable thus indicating the occurrence of low volatility. It can be seen in ROE obtained from cooperative sample during the last three years of growth averaged only 0.21% per year. Based on the multiple correlation analysis showed that of the six of financial performance can be a determinant factors of cooperative capital structure, it indicates that together all six of financial performance can be determinant factors on the cooperative capital structure, these results are basically consistent with previous studies.

5. Conclusion And Recommendation

The conclusion from this study include: (1) In partial analysis are not all of financial performance as determinant factors of the cooperative capital structure, of the six financial performance is measured only financial performance as measured by the stability of sales, asset structure, and the size of the cooperative enterprise be a determinant factors of the cooperative capital structure. Profitability, liquidity, and business risk are not a determinant factors of cooperative capital structure. And (2) Based on the multiple correlation analysis showed that all of six variables of financial performance as measured by the stability of sales, profitability, asset structure, liquidity, business risk, and the size of the cooperative enterprise, as determinant factor that affect to the cooperatives capital structure.

Recommendation: Recommendations to be done to improve cooperative capital: (1) Cooperatives should always strive to improve the financial performance of cooperatives, particularly financial performance becomes a determinant factors of cooperatives capital structure, it is necessary to increase the confidence of capital owners, thus simplifying access to financing sources. (2) Establish a cooperative effort with other similar networks, the secondary cooperatives, cooperative secondary role to provide services that cannot be met by each cooperative as it is considered too expensive when performed by each cooperative. And (3) For further research suggested can complement this research, through the development of research variables that have been used, not limited to financial performance, but also can be developed with variables related to the specific characteristics of cooperative organizations, such as: participation of members, internal processing cooperatives, member satisfaction levels, government policy in the development of cooperatives, and other macro-economic factors.

References

Ahmed, Naveed, Zulfqar Ahmed, and Ishfaq Ahmed. 2010. Determinants of Capital Structure: A Case of Life Insurance Sector of Pakistan. *European Journal of Economics, Finance, and Administrative Sciences*, ISSN 1450-2275 issue 24.

Asih Suko Nugroho. 2006. *Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Struktur Modal Perusahaan Properti yang Go Public di Bursa Efek Jakarta untuk Periode Tahun 1994-2004*, Semarang: Universitas Diponegoro.

Chang, Rosita P., and Rhee. 1990. The Impact of Personal Taxes on Corporate Dividend Policy and Capital Structure Decisions" *Financial Management*, Summer pp 21 – 31.

Chen, Shun-Yu., and Li-Ju Chen. 2011. Capital Structure Determinants: An Empirical Study in Taiwan. *African Journal of Business Management*. Vol. 5 (27) pp. 10974-10983, ISSN 1993-8233

Frank, Murray Z., and Vidhan K. Goyal. 2007. Capital Structure: Which Factors are Reliably Important? *Journal Economic Literature*.

Variable profitability, liquidity, and business risk is not a determinant factor of cooperative capital structure, that can be explained: (a) There is no effect of profitability on the cooperatives capital structure, it means the ability of cooperatives to raise capital sourced from capital loans are not influenced or determined by the profitability of the cooperative, this condition illustrates that the decision to increase the financial resources derived from the loan, does not consider the level of profitability, since most of the profitability of small cooperatives and cooperative goal is not to make a profit. (b) The results of this analysis showed that the level of liquidity is not a significant effect on capital structure, because the source of the loans are obtained by cooperatives mostly of the credit program, which is channeled through cooperatives or for the cooperative itself, such as *Kredit Usaha Rakyat*, loans disbursed by *Lembaga Pengelolaan Dana Bergulir*, a soft loan from the partnership program (*Program Kemitraan*) and so on, in which direction the distribution in order to empower cooperatives and SMEs, and not pay attention to the ability of liquidity. And (c) the business risk variable has no effect on the capital structure, because that lender to ignore the risks facing cooperative, because as described here in above risk is measured as the deviation of the expected return with the return that happen. Return obtained year after year cooperative relatively stable thus indicating the occurrence of low volatility. It can be seen in ROE obtained from cooperative sample during the last three years of growth averaged only 0.21% per year. Based on the multiple correlation analysis showed that of the six of financial performance can be a determinant factors of cooperative capital structure, it indicates that together all six of financial performance can be determinant factors on the cooperative capital structure, these results are basically consistent with previous studies.

5. Conclusion And Recommendation

The conclusion from this study include: (1) In partial analysis are not all of financial performance as determinant factors of the cooperative capital structure, of the six financial performance is measured only financial performance as measured by the stability of sales asset structure, and the size of the cooperative enterprise be a determinant factors of the cooperative capital structure. Profitability, liquidity, and business risk are not a determinant factors of cooperative capital structure. And (2) Based on the multiple correlation analysis showed that all of six variables of financial performance as measured by the stability of sales, profitability, asset structure, liquidity, business risk, and the size of the cooperative enterprise, as determinant factor that affect to the cooperatives capital structure.

Recommendation: Recommendations to be done to improve cooperative capital: (1) Cooperatives should always strive to improve the financial performance of cooperatives, particularly financial performance becomes a determinant factors of cooperatives capital structure, it is necessary to increase the confidence of capital owners, thus simplifying access to financing sources. (2) Establish a cooperative effort with other similar networks, the secondary cooperatives, cooperative secondary role to provide services that cannot be met by each cooperative as it is considered too expensive when performed by each cooperative. And (3) For further research suggested can complement this research, through the development of research variables that have been used, not limited to financial performance, but also can be developed with variables related to the specific characteristics of cooperative organizations, such as: participation of members, internal processing cooperatives, member satisfaction levels, government policy in the development of cooperatives, and other macro-economic factors.

References

Ahmed, Naveed, Zulfiqar Ahmed, and Ishfaq Ahmed. 2010. Determinants of Capital Structure: A Case of Life Insurance Sector of Pakistan. *European Journal of Economics, Finance, and Administrative Sciences*, ISSN 1450-2275 issue 24.

Asih Suko Nugroho. 2006. *Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Struktur Modal Perusahaan Properti yang Go Public di Bursa Efek Jakarta untuk Periode Tahun 1994-2004*. Semarang: Universitas Diponegoro

Chang, Rosita P., and Rhee. 1990. The Impact of Personal Taxes on Corporate Dividend Policy and Capital Structure Decisions" *Financial Management*, Summer pp 21 – 31.

Chen, Shun-Yu., and Lu-Ju Chen. 2011. Capital Structure Determinants: An Empirical Study in Taiwan. *African Journal of Business Management*. Vol. 5 (27) pp. 10974-10983, ISSN 1993-8233

Frank, Murray Z., and Vidhan K. Goyal. 2007. Capital Structure: Which Factors are Reliably Important? *Journal Economic Literature*.

Ghosh, Arvin, F Cai & Li. 2000. The Determinants of Capital Structure, *American Business Review*, 18, 2 p. 129.

Jensen & Meckling, 1976, Theory of The Firm: Managerial Behavior, Agency Cost and Ownership Structure, *Journal of Financial Economic* 3, 305-316.

Joni dan Lina. 2010. Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Struktur Modal. Dalam *Jurnal Bisnis dan Akuntansi* 12(2): h:81-96.

Moh'd, Mahmoud A, Perry, Larry G, and Rimbey, James N. 1998. The Impact of Ownership Structure on Corporate Debt Policy: a Time series cross-sectional Analysis. *The Financial Review*, 33, p. 85 - 98.

Myers, SC. 1996. "The Capital Structure Puzzle". *Journal of Finance*, 39: 575 -592.

Myers, SC.and Majluf. 1984. "Corporate Financing and Investment Decisions when Firms Have Information that investor Do Not Have". *Journal of Financial Economics*, 39, 1984, pp 187 - 221

Pahuja, Anurag., and Anus Sahi. 2011. Factors Affecting Capital Structure Decision: Empirical Evidence From Selected Indian Firms. *International Journal of Marketing, Financial Service, & Management Research*. Vol. 1 (3). ISSN 2277 3622.

Rafique, Mahira. 2011. Effect of Profitability & Financial Leverage on Capital Structure: A Case Of Pakistan's Automobile Industry. *Economics and Finance Review*, Vol.1 (14) pp. 50-58. ISSN 20470401.

Saleem, Faiza., Bisma Rafique, Qaiser Mehmood, Muhammad Irfan, Rabia Saleem, Sidra Tariq, and Ghazala Akram. 2013. The Determinants of Capital Structure of Oil and Gas Firms Listed on Karachi stock Exchange In Pakistan. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research In Business*. Vol. 4 (9) pp. 225-235.

Wiwattanakantang, Y. 1999. An Empirical Study on the Determinants of the Capital Structure of the Thai Firms. *Pacific Basin Finance Journal*, 7, 371 – 403.

Book References

Agus Sartono, 2001. *Manajemen Keuangan*, Edisi 3. Universitas Gajah Mada, Yogyakarta.

Brigham E F, Gapenski L, Daves P.. 1999. *Intermediate Financial Management*, Sixth Edition. The Dryden Press-Tokyo.

Brigham E F, & Houston. 2001. *Manajemen Keuangan*, Edisi 8. Erlangga, Jakarta.

Cernett, Adair & Nofsinger. 2012. *Finance: Applications & Theory*. McGraw-Hill Irwin.

Gujarati, Damodar N. 1995. "*Basic Econometrics*". Singapore: Mc Graw Hill, Inc.

Hanel, Alfred. 1989. *Organisasi Koperasi, Pokok-pokok Pikiran mengenai Organisasi Koperasi dan Kebijakan Pengembangan di Negara-negara Berkembang*. Universitas Padjadjaran-Bandung.

Horne, JV dan Wachowics Jr. 1998. *Prinsip-Prinsip Manajemen Keuangan*. Salemba Empat. Jakarta

Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia (IAI). 2004. *Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Pedoman PSAK No.27*. Penerbit Salemba Empat.

Mamduh M Hanafi. 2005. *Manajemen Keuangan*. BPFE UGM Yogyakarta.

Ramudi Ariffin. 2003. *Ekonomi Koperasi*. Ikopin, Bandung.

Ropke Jochen. 2002. *Entrepreneurship Training for Cooperative Leader and Official*. Training Material Jatinangor-Bandung.

Suad Husnan dan Enny Pudjiastuti. 1996. *Manajemen Keuangan, Cetakan Kedua*. UPP-AMP YKPN Yogyakarta.

Sutaryo Salim. 2000. *Permodalan Koperasi: Masalah, Tantangan dan Peluang Menghadapi Era Persaingan Global*, pada Lokakarya Penguatan Koperasi melalui Pembaruan UU Koperasi dan Kebijakan Pelatihan Perkoperasian, Jatinangor-Bandung.

www.depkop.go.id. 2013. *Statistik Perkoperasian*. Koperasi Indonesia Periode 2005 -2012.