Analysis of The Causes of PT. Bank Rabobank International Indonesia Stopped Operating: Policy Risk Assessment

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Abstract

This research seeks to investigate the main causes of the ceasing operation of PT. Rabobank Internasional Indonesia from the financial statements. Using descriptive research methods, case studies, and document studies over ten years, starting from 2009 to 2018. The results of this study conclude that changes in the company's strategic focus that follow Rabobank Group's strategy are only serving customers from the food and agriculture sectors as one of the weakening of the causes of the company's financial performance.

Keywords: Rabobank, and Stop Operations

INTRODUCTION

Risk management error is becoming a disaster for companies that are unresponsive to environmental changes. Adjustments to changes in the dynamics of consumers' wishes and changes in public income sources must be predictable by the company's well. Companies that impose their desire to focus only on one particular field will have difficulties, considering that each region has its diverse characteristics and supply resources. The same explanation was conveyed by Apostolik, Donohue, and Went (2009) and Zedda (2017) which states that operational risk is present in almost all bank transactions and activities are the primary concern of bank supervisors, regulators, and bank management. Failing to understand operational risk increases the likelihood that the risk will not be recognized and uncontrolled, thus potentially inflicting harm to the bank. There have been many studies relating to bank risk management and errors in the operation of the company, causing risk management activities to fail (Bouheni, Ammi, and Levy, 2016; Ghosh, 2012a; Girling, 2013; Lukason and Hoffman, 2014; Zedda, 2017).

Stop operating PT. Bank Rabobank Internasional Indonesia (RII), which has total assets of 13.82 trillion rupiahs in 2018 and has been established since 1990 and has as many as 33 branch offices throughout Indonesia, is a question. What happened? Is it for reasons that it is not in line with the Indonesian market conditions that are more towards the retail business than to wholesale banking and the changing focus of companies that only choose in the field of food and agriculture is the main reason for the company's closing? Are the debt of 12.71 trillion rupiahs in 2018 and the ratio of loans to customer deposits of 139.66% in 2018 is also one of the causes? A large amount of the rate of loans to customer deposits which have exceeded the safe limit is implicitly following research conducted by Zedda (2017) which states that each economic activity implicitly encompasses risk, as the financial

framework always includes uncertainty. But bank activity is centered at risk because its core business is in lending money.

Logically, companies that have high profitability will continue to be maintained and developed to be better. On the contrary, companies with meager profitability and even continue to lose will stop their operational activities because it is undoubtedly considered unprofitable. Whatever the reason, the company which has been established for 29 years and is a merged bank between Rabobank, Hago bank and Bank Hagoakita should be able to adapt very well and be responsive to any changes, but which have happened in the last ten years (2009 - 2018) the company's operations reached 975.62 billion rupiahs. There is an exciting sentence to be reviewed 'There are no rich farmers here' (Akbar, 2019) delivered by Joseph F.P. Luhukay as the newly appointed President Director on January 16, 2018 (after passing the feasibility and compatibility by the OJK) but 16 months after his leadership the company with a vision of banking for food stated that it stopped operating activities gradually starting April 2019, to be officially closed on the month June 2020.

In general, this study consists of, preliminary which discusses the development of previous research and research background, then continues with a literature review explaining various definitions of risk and different other explanations related to the company's operational failure, followed by the research methods used, then discussion related to the research objectives and finally the conclusions and research recommendations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Banking risk is the probability of an actual return on an investment will be lower than the expected return. Financial risk divided into many categories: capital risk, state risk, default risk, shipping risk, exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, system risks, political risk, market risk, credit risk, risk of refinancing, risk of reinvestment, risk of settlement, state risk, risk of underwriting, etc. (Bouheni et al., 2016). According to Lesmana and Surjanto (2004), signs that can be seen against a company that has difficulty in its business. First, sales or revenues have experienced a significant decline. Second, a decrease in profits and cash flow from operations. Third, a reduction of total assets. Fourth, stock prices declined significantly. Fifth, the possibility of failure in industry, or an industry with high risk. Sixth, young companies that generally experience difficulties in the early years of their operations, so that if not supported by a reliable source of capital, there will be severe financial difficulties and end in bankruptcy. Seventh, significant deductions in dividends.

The bank's operational risk continues to evolve, along with the progress and complexity of the environment and society. The definition of operational risk has proliferated over the last few years. First, it is usually defined as any unsurmountable risk faced by a Bank. However, further analysis has refined the definition. Operational risk has been determined by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision Risk of low internal loss or failure to Processes, people and systems or from external events. This definition including legal risk but excludes strategic and reputation risks. These

definitions are based on underlying causes of operational risk. He sought to identify why losses occur and at the broadest level include parsing four purposes: people, processes, systems, and external factors (Huertas, 2016). According to Siahaan (2009), the potential for financial losses due to triggers from outside the organization, in the form of four exogenous factors that are outside the organization's ability to control it. The first is the interest rate, which is the risk of loss due to changes in interest rates. The second is a foreign exchange, namely the risk of loss due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The third is credit, that is a risk because there is a party who is injured in the promise so that it cannot fulfill its obligation to repay the loan on time. Fourth is liquidity and cash flow, and this risk is triggered by the inability of internal organizations to provide cash, this risk is caused by internal factors or called endogenous factors.

The risk of business operational activity and the controlling risk itself requires an adequate ability to run it. It is not easy to manage risk, considering that the customer funds deposited must be able to be accountable by the bank. Banks are required to provide low-risk analysis but can offer substantial benefits for banks and customers., banks are faced with two big risk categories (Ghosh, 2012b), namely business risk and controlling risk. First, business risk is the risk inherent in business and arising from such incidents of some expected or unexpected events in the economy or financial markets, causing erosion in asset value and consequently a decrease in the intrinsic value of the bank. Secondly, the risk of control refers to inadequacy or failure of power that is intended to examine the intensity or volume of business risks or prevent the spread of operational risk. According to Siahaan (2009), the threats that disrupt the company's operations consist of the company's internal and external risks. Internal organizational risk is triggered by weak accounting controls that cause errors or omissions in the financial accounting process. The external risk of an organization is influenced by three components — first, regulations in the form of new rules that cause losses. Second, cultural changes from the outside can cause harm. Third, changes in the composition of the board of directors or supervisors from outside the organization can cause losses. Other operational risk triggers, namely the failure of the recruitment process that causes counter-productive or inefficiency and disruption of the organization's raw material entry channels.

Banks should be able to manage risk well; the prudence in making strategic decisions is vital in minimizing errors. Errors due to confusion in the determination of the strategic policy of the company causing losses should immediately be promptly handled properly. Otherwise, it will cause the bankruptcy of the company. A brief explanation of the type of risk conveyed by Fahmi (2010) stated that there are two types of threats, namely pure risk and risk of speculation. Absolute risk can be grouped into three types. That is the risk of physical assets such as fire-earthquakes, employee risks such as workplace accidents, and legal risks that are not following the plan. Meanwhile, the risk of speculation is grouped into four types. That is the market risk that experiences a decline in stock prices, credit risk that fails to fulfill its obligations to the company, low liquidity risk, so it is unable to meet cash needs, and finally, operational risks that do not run smoothly.

Bank institutions actually cannot avoid risks, but risks can be minimized by proper management standards. Bank risks explained at a glance by researchers Fahmi (2010) who argue that banking is an institution that is the most vulnerable or close to danger, especially the risk associated with money, banking position as mediation, namely the party that connects parties who have excess and lack of funds has always maintained good relations with both parties. Banking decisions must always be moderate in that they consider the desires of both parties, so that customer funds (deposits) and customer loan flows (credit) must always be balanced. Banking risk is the risk experienced by the banking business sector as a form of various decisions made in various fields such as credit distribution decisions, issuance of credit cards, foreign exchange, collections and various other types of financial decisions that cause losses to these banks, and the losses are in financial form.

Credit risk, market risk, operational risk, and liquidity risk are four critical risks that the bank must handle adequately and correctly, following the risk handling process. Understandable and straightforward explanation conveyed by Fahmi (2010), who stated that there are four banking risks defined or required by Bank Indonesia to be managed. First, credit risk caused by the inability of debtors to fulfill their obligations. Second, market risk (such as exchange rates and interest rates) caused by market movements from normal conditions to abnormal conditions that cause losses. Third, operational risks arising from internal bank factors. Fourth, liquidity risk arises because of the inability to fulfill short-term obligations. Of the four risks, the results of the research state that the most significant threat is a credit risk.

The company's bankruptcy situation is a situation that occurs due to mistakes in financial management, resulting in a higher company burden and a lower company's profitability. A brief explanation is conveyed by Darsono and Ashari (2005), bankruptcy is a situation where the company's liabilities are higher than the value of its assets. In contrast, financial difficulties can be interpreted as the inability of the company to pay its obligations at maturity, which causes the company's bankruptcy. Other explanations relating to the impact of the financial ratios on the company's performance, expressed by Azis and Hartono (2017) on the effect of good corporate governance, capital structure, and leverage on the company's financial performance. The sample of this research is 28 mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2011 to 2015. This study draws conclusions which include the ratio of debt ratios to company assets negatively influencing company performance.

The higher the reserve of funds to overcome losses, the more it shows that the company is in a weak position, because of course, the funds used will affect the cash flow of the company. A simple explanation is conveyed by Febriati (2013) who argue that reserves for Impairment Losses are reserves that must be formed by a bank if there is objective evidence of impairment of financial assets or groups of financial assets as a result of one or more events that occur after the initial recognition of the asset (adverse event) and impact on estimated future cash flows. The amount of the allowance for losses is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present

value of the estimated future cash flows discounted using the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this study is descriptive. Descriptive analysis is an analytical method that serves to reveal a systematic picture and collect any existing facts, for phenomena that occur in companies or organizations to be analyzed further. This study uses a type of quantitative data in the form of secondary data obtained from the documentation of the company's annual financial statements for a period of 10 years, from 2009 to 2018.

The documentation and analysis of the company's financial statements are presented, then analyzed and interpreted very carefully one by one. There are several financial components (Table 1) that the author chooses to become a reference and to measure the company's financial performance. Comparison of financial report data with references related to research subjects on related websites is also carried out to obtain better and more comprehensive data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 1. Bank's Operational Processes

Source: Vysya and Gill, 2018

Circulation and cycle of the bank's operational (risk) system is shown in figure one, in figure one explanation starts from the bank's internal processes related to complex internal processes, communication constraints for cross-functional teams, problematic information technology and conflicts of interest between employees, which in turn causing the loan to be approved without checking collateral. Then the next stage about business growth, this stage is related to the process of increasing business growth, people and systems that are under pressure, errors in sales of products and services, complex products, which in turn lead to meeting sales targets and opening new accounts achieved without knowing consumers. The next stage is an external factor consisting of errors in economic predictions, financial instability, and malfunctions from ATMs. Furthermore, the consumer preference stage is the high expectations of consumers who are incompatible with the products and

services available, differences in products and services offered by public financial sources, differences in environmental models, and types of consumer preferences with the products and services provided. Finally, there are stages of the regulatory landscape, namely stringent regulations, increased licensing requirements from government regulations, licensing requirements that are difficult to achieve, and complicated rules.

The author will try to connect with the process of operational activities at PT. Bank Rabobank Internasional Indonesia, where the author argues that the biggest mistake in risk management activities is the mistake of adjusting to consumer preferences, where Indonesian consumers are more dominated by retail business than corporate business, then exacerbated by the change in focus of companies that only choose consumers who are engaged in the food and agriculture sector has made narrower and smaller consumer selection segmentations. It is undeniable that following the focus of the strategy of the group of companies is mandatory to do, but keep in mind that each region has different characteristics of consumers, the attention of the approach to increase corporate profits should be adjusted to the needs and models of consumers in each area.

Furthermore, the author will try to connect with the business growth of PT. Rabobank Internasional Indonesia, for the past ten years, as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Financial Statements of PT. Rabobank Indonesia Bank (in Millions of Rupiah)

	Total Assets	Total Debt	Operating Income	Net Profit	LDR	Net Cash (Operation)	Employees
2009	11,346,456	10,180,930	197,775	116,286	114.78%	1,670,694	1,708
2010	12,846,214	11,614,277	114,314	98,801	113.05%	1,192,303	1,647
2011	13,327,844	12,045,283	55,004	41,582	97.16%	509,548	1,546
2012	13,849,378	12,547,841	56,358	20,276	104.77	(352,817)	1,564
2013	13,543,875	12,156,148	11,680	38,166	107.7	(46,316)	1,327
2014	16,075,581	14,661,808	61,809	23,133	88.51%	1,385,364	1,398
2015	15,292,213	13,773,446	(81,0516)	(717,031)	103.14%	(966,200)	807
2016	13,085,847	11,298,490	54,287	260,407	92.26%	(190,421)	770
2017	11,888,583	10,086,116	19,697	1,505	104.65%	(76,019)	722
2018	13,816,214	12,713,598	(73,6025)	(704,239)	139.96%	(3,715,408)	612

Source: Rabobank Indonesia's Annual Financial Report

In the 2009 financial statements, the most considerable income that led to the increase in the company's net profit came from interest income which rose by 15.2% to 1.17 trillion rupiah and an increase in operating income by 82.15% to 197.77 billion rupiah, both of which contributed to the company net amounting to 91.50% to 116.28 billion rupiah. Continued in the 2010 financial report, Rabobank stated that in line with the global strategy (Rabobank Group), the bank only focused on the food and agribusiness sector, where the bank decided not to continue banking relations with customers not from this sector. This affected the decline in net interest income by 14.2% to 547.9 billion rupiahs, which caused the company's net profit to decline by 15.04% to 98.8 billion rupiahs. Continued in the

2011 financial report, Rabobank again continued to focus on only serving customers from the food and agribusiness sectors which caused a decrease in the company's operating cash flow of 57.26% to 509.5 billion rupiahs, which of course affected the company's net profit by 55.88% to 41.58 billion rupiahs.

For Rabobank's financial statements in 2012 there was an increase in the credit ratio to customer savings, from the previous 97.16% up to 104.7% and also the increase in the Non-Performing Loans (NPL) to 1.14%, the two components causing an increase in the value of loss financial assets rose by 75.4% to 131.7 billion rupiah. This caused the company's net profit to decline to 51.24% to 20.27 billion rupiahs. Then, in the 2013 financial statements, there was a decrease in the company's net profit by 2.92% to 38.16 billion rupiah, this was due to a reduction in the company's net interest income by 3.81% to 589 billion rupiah and a decrease in the company's operating profit by 85.54% to only 11.68 billion rupiah. Furthermore, in the 2014 financial report, there was a decrease in net profit of 39.4% to 23.1 billion rupiahs, this was due to the decline in the amount of other operational income by 2.85% to 586.87 billion rupiah and a non-operating net burden of 345.66% or a loss of 20.05 billion rupiah.

Continuing on the 2015 financial report, Rabobank Indonesia received an injection of aid funds from Rabobank Group of US \$ 35 million in May 2015 and again in December 2015 received capital assistance of US \$ 26 million, management's efforts to enlarge liquid access and increase the company's cash flow proven to be able to provide a significant influence on the performance of the company, wherein the 2016 financial statements Rabobank Indonesia recorded a net profit of 260.4 billion rupiahs from the previous year's loss of 717 billion rupiah. However, this achievement was also followed by a reduction in the value of company assets from the last year amounting to IDR 15.3 trillion, in 2016, it dropped to IDR 13 trillion.

In the 2016 financial statements, the most significant decline occurred in the number of customer savings from 2015 for 10.2 trillion rupiahs, down to 7.96 trillion rupiahs, this caused the company's interest income to also decrease from the previous 1.26 trillion rupiahs to 895.7 billion rupiah, this has a tremendous impact from the decline in the company's net income which is very significant to only 1.5 billion rupiahs from the previous record profits of 260.4 billion rupiah. Continued with the 2017 financial report, there was a very drastic decline in the company's net profit from the last amount of 260.4 billion rupiah to only 1.5 billion rupiah, and this was due to the decrease in the company's non-operating income of only 14.5 billion rupiah from 264.6 billion rupiah and the company's operating profit which only amounted to 19.7 billion rupiah from the previous amount of 54.3 billion rupiah.

In the phase where the focus of service follows the strategy of Rabobank Global as the controlling shareholder (with the vision of Banking for Food), which only focuses on the food and agribusiness sector customers by not serving customers in other sectors, (in the author's opinion) starting from this phase gradually installments have hampered and weakened financial performance significantly, resulting in a reduction in the number of customer savings, a reduction in the number of

employees, an increase in the company's operational expenses which positively affects the company's cash flow operational activities, which in turn have an impact on the company's net profit the point where 2015 recorded the most significant loss in the last ten years (2009-2018) amounted to 717 billion rupiahs and posted a loss again in 2018 amounting to 704 billion rupiah. This continuous loss has caused Rabobank Indonesia to no longer be able to continue its operational activities in 33 branch offices throughout Indonesia with 12 thousand customers.

Until finally, a fundamental note and will be the history of the end of this company is in the 2018 financial report, namely the termination of Bank operational activities that have been established in Indonesia for 29 years, by voluntary liquidation (itself) which will be a key assumption as basis for preparation of bank financial statements in the following period. As well as the final preparation of the closing process of Rabobank in June 2020. To fulfill all of its obligations at maturity, Rabobank Group as the controlling shareholder again disbursed its loan funds on December 5, 2018 for US \$ 50 million as a form of long-term loan agreement, then May 20, 2019 amounting to US \$ 570 million as a form of a short-term and last-term loan agreement on May 23, 2019 amounting to US \$ 50 million as a form of security to facilitate Rabobank's liquidity, considering the ratio of credit funds to customer deposits (LDR) of 139.96%, which logically indicates that (if Rabobank don't get a loan) the Bank does not have sufficient funds to help customers (as many as 12 thousand) transfer all of their funds to other banks, with the amount of customer savings in 2018 as much as 7.85 trillion rupiah. Of course we must appreciate the earnest efforts of Rabobank group who are very responsible for each of its obligations, with the support of 100% from the controlling shareholders making the Bank's operational cessation process expected to run according to the existing plan. Besides, if comparing with Rabobank Group's net income in 2018 amounting to 3 billion euros with assets of 590 billion euros, indicating that Rabobank Group is very capable of fulfilling each of its obligations.

The company's financial discussion of PT. Bank Rabobank International Indonesia demonstrates that the company over the last ten years has undergone financial distress, causing it in the last year (2018) financial reporting self-proclaimed to cease operation in Indonesia. This demonstrates the tremendous impact of financial distress that gradually causes the company to bear ever greater losses every year. These results are in line with the research done by Ufo (2015), stating the financial condition distress in the form of circumstances in which the cash flow of the company's operations is insufficient or even less to close the current debt payments and companies are forced to take corrective action. The financial distress in the company greatly affects the company's performance, and results cause the company to repay debt. It can be said that the company's ability to pay the timely debt is negative, and the early stages of financial difficulties can be a reduction in revenues. Which, in turn, leads to profitability and the liquidity ratio of the company decreases due to high company debt.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the 2018 financial report. With a total debt of 12.7 trillion rupiahs and total assets of only 13.8 trillion rupiahs, the credit to customer savings ratio is 139.96%, with a total net loss of 704 billion rupiahs. Of course, we can very easily imagine what will happen to this company going forward. No company will be able to survive if the business strategy run by the controlling shareholders is not in line with the needs and circumstances in which the company operates.

The change in Rabobank's strategy in focusing more on the food and agriculture sector made this not in line with market conditions in Indonesia, which tended to retail business, thus causing this business strategy to be complicated to implement. The continued weakening of Rabobank's financial performance since the customer's focus on this sector has been carried out has made the company's operating expenses increase, which in turn has recorded a tremendous loss due to the imbalance between operating income and operating expenses.

Indonesia, as a maritime country with more than 17 thousand islands, makes the fisheries, sea and air transportation business one of the sectors that have the potential to grow. The foresight of the company is looking at business potential, and business opportunities that are adjusted to the state of nature and the economic situation of a country is very vital. Because the characteristics of each country are different, so they cannot be equated. However, in the global context, if you look at Rabobank Group's very good and stable in terms of financial performance, choosing to focus on this sector (food and agriculture) is the right decision that has been chosen. With the value of A + as a branch of investment feasibility by Standard & Poors and the Aa3 value by Moody's Investors service making shares of this company very worthy of being collected.

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APPENDIX

Table 2. Balance Sheet (in Million Rupiah)

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total assets	13,816,214	11,888,583	13,085,847	15,292,213	16,082,686
Total loans	10,989,427	8,331,229	9,396,179	11,694,101	11,712,944
Allowance for impairment losses	(446,964)	(109,878)	(281,012)	(868,114)	(180,468)
Total equity	1,102,616	1,802,467	1,787,357	1,518,767	1,431,491
Customer deposits	7,851,938	7,960,878	10,184,608	11,338,414	13,240,078
Subordinated loans	776,520	451,119	589,422	637,556	603,769

Source: Rabobank Indonesia's Annual Financial Report

Table 3. Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (in Million Rupiah)

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Interest income	910,162	895,663	1,259,601	1,401,563	1,367,372
Interest expense	(474,122)	(415,567)	(686,364)	(765,656)	(737,182)
Other operating income	92,194	123,964	149,541	50,751	55,652
Other operating expense	(807,673)	(557,299)	(587,997)	(751,148)	(586,681)
Provision for impairment losses on financial assets	(456,586)	(27,064)	(80,494)	(746,026)	(37,159)
Income from operations	(736,025)	19,697	54,287	(810,516)	62,002
Non-operating income/expense – net	40,333	14,494	264,570	(21,203)	(20,049)
Income tax expenses – net	(8,547)	(32,686)	(58,450)	114,688	(18,673)
Income/loss for the year	(704,239)	1,505	260,407	(71,031)	23,280

Source: Rabobank Indonesia's Annual Financial Report

Table 4. Financial Ratios (in Million Rupiah)

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	15,19%	22,06%	20,05%	13,27%	15,06%
Non Performing Loans (NPL) – Gross	5,82%	2,45%	4,46%	8,41%	3,54%
Non Performing Loans (NPL) – Net	2,54%	1,46%	2,21%	1,21%	2,23%
Return on Assets (ROA)	(5,30%)	0,30%	2,13%	(5,09%)	0,28%
Return on Equity (ROE)	(44,69%)	0,09%	17,51%	(56,23%)	1,76%

Net Interest Margin (NIM)	2,73%	3,58%	3,54%	3,57%	3,43%
Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)	139,96%	104,65%	92,26%	103,14%	88,51%

Source: Rabobank Indonesia's Annual Financial Report