



Cash Flow Report RT 05/RW 22 Jakasampurna Village, Bekasi West for the 2020 Period

Azizah Rini Widyani^{1*}

¹ Undergrad Program in Mathematics, Faculty of Mathematics and Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran

*Corresponding author email: azizah19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Abstract

The importance of the cash flow statement to see changes in net assets is sometimes still not realized by institutions or small organizations. For example, residents of RT 05/RW 22 Jakasampurna Village, West Bekasi. In this paper, a cash flow report for RT 05/RW 22 Jakasampurna Village, West Bekasi will be prepared. With the aim of presenting valid information related to cash disbursements and receipts in the 2020 period. The method chosen is the preparation of cash flow reports directly with data analysis using descriptive methods. The results of the analysis show that the final amount of cash for the 2020 period has increased from the 2019 period with a ratio of 1,207. This means that the value of their current assets includes at least the amount of their short-term liabilities.

Keywords: cash flow statement, small organizations, cash flow report, presenting valid information, descriptive methods.

1. Introduction

In financial accounting, a cash flow statement is a financial statement that shows how changes in accounts and income affect cash and cash equivalents, and breaks down the analysis into three categories, namely activities, investments, and financing. This information is very useful because cash flows do not always match the income statement (Almalia, 2009; Perera and Baydoun, 2007; Maradona and chand, 2018; Akbar, 2017).

The purpose of making a cash flow statement is to obtain valid information presented regarding cash receipts and cash receipts for a certain period. The preparation of this cash flow statement begins with an increase or decrease in cash, then proceeds to calculate the net cash amount from the three categories. This cash flow statement can later help users to make business decisions (Itan and Riana, 2021; Utomo and Pamungkas, 2018; Kasmianti and Santosa, 2019; Finishtya, 2019).

2. Materials and Method

2.1. Materials

The data analyzed in the preparation of this financial report is financial data from residents of RT 05/RW 22 Kelurahan Jakasampurna, West Bekasi in the 2020 period. Related data were obtained from the incumbent RT treasurer. The type of asset used to compile this cash flow statement is current assets in the form of cash (Bahnson et al., 1996; Almeida et al., 2004; Kim and Bettis, 2014).

2.2. Methods

The preparation of this report requires financial data from the parties concerned. After that, the assets will be sorted according to what is needed. In this case, the assets needed are current assets in the form of cash (Michalski, 2014; Yahaya et al., 2015; Raheman and Nasr, 2007). The preparation of the selected cash flow statement is direct. Data analysis used descriptive method, namely describing the results of the study and then drawing conclusions.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Produced Financial Report

3.1.1. Financial data for RT 005/RW 022 jakasampurna village, west bekasi period 2020

Table 1. Financial Report		
Financial Data for RT 05/RW 22 Jakasampurna Village, West Bekasi Period 2020		
	Total cash disbursements	Cash disbursement
December 2019	4,500.00	
January	5,270,000	4,365,000.00
February	5,270,000	4,795,000.00
March	5,270,000	6,465,000.00
April	5,270,000	5,315,000.00
May	5,270,000	5,015,000.00
June	5,270,000	4,865,000.00
July	5,270,000	4,801,000.00
August	5,270,000	4,565,000.00
September	5,270,000	4,690,000.00
October	5,270,000	5,065,000.00
November	5,270,000	4,765,000.00
December	5,270,000	7,118,500.00
Total cash income	63,224,500.00	
Total cash disbursements	61,824,500.00	
Final amount of cash	1,420,000.00	

3.1.2. Pembentukan akun laporan keuangan

Income	
Need	Total
Cash remaining for the 2019 period	4,500.00
RT 05 residents' cash contribution	63,240,000.00
TOTAL	63,244,500.00
Expenditure	
Need	Amount
RW cash contribution	52,380,000.00
Covid-19 prevention fee to RW	2,000,000.00
Fogging fee to RW	500,000.00
Posyandu fees	300,000.00
Purchase of social assistance groceries	150,000.00
Community Service RT	1,989,500.00
Purchase of street lamps	1,200,000.00
Inventory item inventory	1,575,000.00
Workers' wages	1,700,000.00
Photocopy of cash statement	30,000.00
TOTAL	61,824,500.00

3.1.3. Preparation of financial statements

CASH FLOW STATEMENT	
A. Cash flow from operating activities	
Cash receipts from 2019	4,500.00
Cash receipts from residents	63,240,000.00
Financing to:	
RW cash contribution	(52,380,000.00)
Covid-19 prevention fee to RW	(2,000,000.00)
Fogging fee to RW	(500,000.00)

Posyandu fees	(300,000.00)
Purchase of social assistance groceries	(150,000.00)
Community Service RT	(1,989,500.00)
Workers' wages	(1,700,000.00)
Photocopy of cash statement	(30,000.00)
Total cash from operating activities	6,184,500.00
B. Cash flows from investing activities	
Purchase of street lamps	(1,200,000)
Other inventory items	(1,575,000.00)
Total cash from investing activities	(2,775,000.00)
C. Cash flows from financing activities	
-	-
Total cash from financing activities	-
Increase (decrease) in cash	1,415,500.00
Total cash at the beginning of the period	4,500.00
Total cash at the end of the period	1,420,000.00

3.2. Discussion (Discussion)

In the report that has been prepared, it can be seen that the final amount of cash has increased by Rp. 1,415,500.00 from the previous period. Furthermore, the liquidity ratio will be calculated using the current ratio method to see the ability to pay all short-term obligations using available current assets. Current ratio can be calculated by:

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current asset}}{\text{Main smooth}}$$

From the cash flow report above, the current assets are in the form of income, namely cash receipts from the 2019 period and cash receipts from residents of RT 05. While the current debt is in the form of mandatory expenses that must be paid, namely RW cash contributions. So the current ratio becomes:

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{63,244,500}{52,380,000}$$

The result is that their liquidity ratio is 1,207, which means they can be sure that the value of their current assets includes at least the amount of their short-term liabilities.

4. Conclusion

The cash flow statement of RT 05/RW 22 shows that the final amount of cash in 2020 has increased compared to the final amount of cash in 2019. The resulting ratio also states that the value of their current assets includes at least the amount of their short-term liabilities. So it can be concluded that their finances are stable.

References

- Akbar, T. (2017). The determination of fraudulent financial reporting causes by using pentagon theory on manufacturing companies in indonesia. *International Journal of Business, Economics and Law*, 14(5), 106-113.
- Almeida, H., Campello, M., & Weisbach, M. S. (2004). The cash flow sensitivity of cash. *The journal of finance*, 59(4), 1777-1804.
- Almilia, L. S. (2009). Determining factors of internet financial reporting in Indonesia. *Accounting & Taxation*, 1(1), 87-99.
- Bahnson, P. R., Miller, P. B., & Budge, B. P. (1996). Nonarticulation in cash flow statements and implications for education, research and practice. *Accounting Horizons*, 10(4), 1.
- Finishtya, F. C. (2019). the Role of Cash Flow of Operational, Profitability, and Financial Leverage in Predicting Financial Distress on Manufacturing Company in Indonesia. *Jurnal Aplikasi Manajemen*, 17(1), 110-117.
- Itan, I., & Riana, W. (2021). The impact of cash flow statement on firm value in indonesia. *In Forum Ekonomi*, 23(3), pp. 442-453).

- Kasmianti, M., & Santosa, P. W. (2019). The effect of earning information, cash flow componens, firnancing decision, and Stock Return: Empirical Evidence on Indonesia stock exchange. *Journal of Economics, Business & Accountancy Ventura*, 22(2), 157-166.
- Kim, C., & Bettis, R. A. (2014). Cash is surprisingly valuable as a strategic asset. *Strategic Management Journal*, 35(13), 2053-2063.
- Maradona, A. F., & Chand, P. (2018). The pathway of transition to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in developing countries: Evidence from Indonesia. *Journal of International Accounting, Auditing and Taxation*, 30, 57-68.
- Michalski, G. (2014). Value maximizing corporate current assets and cash management in relation to risk sensitivity: Polish firms case. *Economic computation and economic cybernetics studies and research*, 48(1), 259-276.
- Perera, H., & Baydoun, N. (2007). Convergence with international financial reporting standards: *the case of Indonesia*. *Advances in International Accounting*, 20, 201-224.
- Raheman, A., & Nasr, M. (2007). Working capital management and profitability—case of Pakistani firms. *International review of business research papers*, 3(1), 279-300.
- Utomo, D., & Pamungkas, I. D. (2018). Cash flow activities and stock returns in manufacturing of indonesia: a moderating role of earning management. *Academy of Accounting and Financial Studies Journal*, 22(6), 1-10.
- Yahaya, O. A., Kutigi, U. M., Solanke, A. A., Onyabe, J. M., & Usman, S. O. (2015). Current assets management and financial performance: Evidence from listed deposit money banks in Nigeria. *International Journal of African and Asia Studies*, 13, 45-57.