

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS (CASE STUDY OF JOINT BUSINESS COOPERATIVE SAVINGS AND LOANS IN TEMBILAHAN)

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Abstract

This research was carried out at the Joint Business Cooperative in 2017-2021. This research aims to determine the financial performance of the Joint Venture Savings and Loans Cooperative in 2017-2021. The type of research used is quantitative descriptive analysis. The data processed is financial report data for 2017-2021. The data analysis technique used is financial ratio analysis, namely liquidity ratios, solvency ratios and profitability ratios. The population and sample in this research are all financial reports of Joint Business Cooperatives for 2017-2021. The results of this research show the Liquidity Ratio of current ratio the Joint Venture KSP Usaha Bersama is considered good, the Solvency Ratio of debt to asset ratio and debt to equity ratio assessed as good, and the Profitability Ratio of Economic Profitability and Own Capital Profitability is assessed as not good.

1. INTRODUCTION

Background problem

Indonesia as a developing country is required to always increase the economic growth of society through developing economic pillars that are considered capable of supporting and improving the welfare of society in a fair and equitable manner. The problem faced by humans is how to fulfill their unlimited life needs, while economic resources are very limited. Humans have used various methods to solve the economic problems they face, depending on the times.

Cooperatives are a form of cooperation in the economic field that was born as a reaction to the liberalist economic system in the 19th century. In Indonesia, cooperatives are a means of national economic development which aims to realize Indonesia's political and economic sovereignty through the management of economic resources in a climate of development and empowerment of cooperatives which have a strategic role in the national economic order based on the principles of kinship and democracy based on Pancasila and the State Constitution. Republic of Indonesia in 1945.

Judging from the origin of the word Cooperative, it comes from English, namely cooperation which means working together or trying together. *Co* means together and *Operation* means work or effort (R.T Sutantyo R.H, 2001). So a cooperative is an association consisting of people or bodies that provides freedom of entry and exit as members, by working together in a family manner to carry out business to improve the physical welfare of its members. The main goal of cooperatives is to improve the welfare of life.

Cooperatives are known as a form of company owned by their members. With the existence of cooperatives, the economy in Indonesia is developing better, so that it can advance joint businesses and improve the lives of its members. Cooperatives are expected to become service centers for economic activities.

Cooperatives in Indonesia are formed based on the law which is currently explained in Law no. 17 of 2012 concerning cooperatives. Based on this law, a cooperative is a legal entity established by an individual or cooperative legal entity, with the separation of the assets of its members as capital to run a business, which fulfills collective aspirations and needs in the economic, social and cultural fields in accordance with the values and principles of the cooperative.

In the Statement Letter for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia Number 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006, the Rules for Evaluation of Monetary Implementation of Cooperative/Grant Achievements refer to three techniques for viewing financial conditions, namely Liquidity Ratio, Solvency Ratio and Profitability Ratio.

Table 1. Data on remaining business results and joint venture Ksp arrears for 2017-2021

Year	Remaining Business Results	Arrears
2017	146.177.087.78	52.782.980.00
2018	118.577.405.32	52.782.980.00
2019	81.993.928,75	22.559.952.56
2020	63.065.811,22	34.300.000.00
2021	61.028.304,42	52.268.000,00

Sumber : KSP 2023

From the table above it can be seen that in 2017 the remaining operating results were IDR 146,177,087.78. in 2018 the remaining operating results decreased, namely IDR 118,577,405.32. in 2019 the remaining operating results decreased by IDR 81,993,928.75. in 2020 the remaining operating results decreased by IDR 63,065,811.22. Furthermore, in 2021 the remaining operating results decreased by IDR 61,028,304.42.

Arrears can be seen from an increase in 2017-2021. In 2017 the arrears amounted to IDR 52,782,980.00. In 2018, arrears stabilized at IDR 52,789,980.00. In 2019, arrears decreased to IDR 22,559,952.56. In 2020, arrears increased to IDR 34,300,000.00. Furthermore, in 2021 the arrears will increase quite a lot, namely IDR 52,268,000.00.

Based on the description of this background and remembering that good financial performance is an important element for the development of cooperatives, the author chose the title **""Financial Performance Analysis (Case Study of Savings and Loans Joint Business Cooperative in Tembilahan)."**

Problem Formulation

Based on the background above, the author formulates the problem as follows: What is the financial performance of Joint Business Savings and Loans Cooperatives based on indicators of Liquidity Ratio, Solvency Ratio, Profitability Ratio in Tembilahan Regency in 2017- 2021?

Research purposes

With the problem formulation created by the researcher above, the aim of this research is to determine the Financial Performance of Joint Venture Ksp based on Liquidity, Solvency and Profitability ratio indicators in 2017-2021.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Financial Management

Definition of Financial Management

Financial management is a process in managing financial activities or operations in an organization, which includes planning, analysis and control of financial activities which are usually carried out by financial managers.

Financial management can also be interpreted as all company activities or activities related to efforts to obtain company funds by minimizing user costs and efforts as well as allocating these funds efficiently to maximize company value, namely the price that potential buyers are ready or willing to pay if a company sells it.

Financial management according to Sundjaja and Barlian (2003) in M. Fauzan and D. Rusdiyanti (2022) explains that financial management is "Management related to duties as a financial manager in a business company. Finance managers actively manage the financial affairs of various types of businesses, whether financial or non-financial, private or public, large or small, profit or non-profit. They carry out various activities, such as budgeting, financial planning, cash management, credit administration, investment analysis and efforts to obtain funds.[1]

The term financial management can be interpreted as good fund management related to allocating funds in various forms of investment effectively as well as efforts to collect funds for investment financing or spending efficiently according to Sartono (2012) in A. Lestari and M. Fauzan (2023) [2]. Although the function of a financial manager in every organization is not necessarily the same, in principle the main function of a financial manager is to plan, seek and utilize various ways to maximize the efficiency of company operations. Financial management is related to 3 activities, namely:

1. Activities using funds, namely activities to invest funds in various assets.
2. Fundraising activities, namely activities to obtain sources of funds, both from internal funding sources and external funding sources of the company.
3. Asset management activities, namely after the funds are obtained and allocated in the form of assets, the funds must be managed as efficiently as possible.

According to (Sartono, 2011) the term Financial Management can be interpreted as good fund management related to allocating funds in various forms of investment or spending efficiently. The implementation of financial management is the financial manager. Although the function of a financial manager in every organization is not necessarily the same, in principle the main function of a financial manager is to plan, search for and utilize various ways to maximize the efficiency of the company's operations.

Financial Management Objectives

Efficient financial management requires goals so that they can be used as standards in making financial decisions. According to (Musthafa, 2017) the objectives of financial management are divided into two, namely:

1. The profit and risk approach means that financial managers must create maximum profits or profits with a minimum level of risk.

2. The Liquidity and Profitability approach is to ensure that cash is always available to fulfill financial obligations immediately and strive to obtain company profits, especially in the long term.

Based on this opinion, it explains that the aim of financial management carried out by financial managers is to maximize value. Present *value* can maximize the welfare of shareholders.

Cooperative

Basically, cooperatives are a joint effort to help oneself in facing socio-economic problems. This effort is felt to fulfill a mutually felt need, which ultimately raises self-esteem and frees oneself from difficulties. Some definitions of cooperatives according to economic experts are as follows:

1. P.E Weerman (*International Cooperative Alliance (ICA)*) A cooperative is a group of people or legal entities whose aim is to improve the socio-economic status of its members by making a joint effort to help each other by limiting profits. The business must be based on cooperative principles.
2. Calvert (*The Law Principles Of Cooperation*) Cooperatives are organizations of people whose desires are carried out voluntarily as humans on the basis of equality to achieve their respective economic goals.
3. A. Chaniago (Indonesian Cooperatives) Cooperatives are associations consisting of people or legal entities that provide freedom of entry and exit as members by working together in a family manner to carry out business to improve the physical welfare of its members.
4. T. Gilarso (Our Economic World 1B) Cooperatives are people's economic organizations that run a business in the economic sector. The economic aspect includes, among other things, the choice of business field, business area and work area as well as cooperative capital.
5. Article 1 Law no. 25 of 1992 Cooperatives are business entities whose members are individuals or cooperative legal entities, basing their activities on cooperative principles as well as being a people's economic movement, which is based on the principle of kinship (Revrisond Baswir, 1997).

Types of cooperatives are regulated in Article 16 of Law no. 25 of 1992 concerning cooperatives which states that the type of cooperative is based on the similarity of activities and economic interests of its members. Thus, before we establish a cooperative we must clearly determine membership and business activities. The basis for determining the type of cooperative is the similarity of activities, interests and economic needs of its members (Law No. 25 of 1992, Article 16).

Based on the description above, it can be interpreted that a cooperative is a group of people who together form an organization with a legal entity and social character which aims to improve the socio-economic status of its members based on the principle of kinship.

The Role and Goals of Cooperatives

In Law N0.25 of 1992 concerning cooperatives, article 4 states that the functions and roles of cooperatives are:

1. Build and develop the economic potential and capabilities of members in particular and society in general to improve their economic and social welfare.
2. Play an active role in efforts to improve the quality of human life and society.
3. Strengthening the people's economy as the basis for the strength and resilience of the national economy with cooperatives as its pillars.
4. Striving to realize and develop a national economy which is a joint effort based on the principles of kinship and economic democracy.

Characteristics of Cooperative

According to (Muljono D, 2013) states that the main characteristic of cooperatives and at the same time what differentiates cooperatives from other business entities is that cooperative members have a dual identity, namely members as owners as well as users, therefore:

1. Cooperatives are owned by members who join on the basis of at least one common economic interest.

2. Cooperatives were founded and developed based on the ethical values of honesty, openness, social responsibility and self-care for members.
3. Cooperatives are founded with capital, financed, supervised and utilized by the members themselves.
4. The main task of cooperative business entities is to support the economic interests of members in order to advance members' welfare.
5. If there is a cooperative's service capability to members, then the excess service capability can be used to provide for the cooperative's members.

Cooperative Principles

According to Law No.17 of 2012 Article 6 states that:

1. Cooperatives implement cooperative principles which include:
 - a. Cooperative membership is voluntary and open.
 - b. Supervision by members is carried out democratically.
 - c. Members participate in economic activities.
 - d. Cooperatives are self-supporting business entities that are autonomous and independent.
 - e. Cooperatives provide education and training for members, supervisors and employees, as well as providing information to the public about the identity, activities and benefits of cooperatives.
 - f. The principle of cooperatives as referred to in Article UU paragraph 1 is to be a source of inspiration and animate the entire organization and business activities of cooperatives in accordance with the aims and objectives of their establishment.

The following is a table of criteria for assessing outstanding cooperatives according to the regulations of the Minister of Small and Medium Enterprises Cooperatives N0. 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006.

Table 2. Criteria for assessing cooperative achievement

LevelPerformance	Information				
	Liquidity CR	Solvency		Profitability	
		BUT	THE	BID	R MS
Very good	200 s/d 250%	<40%	<70%	>10%	<21%
Good	<200-175 %	>40-50%	>70-100%	<10-7%	<21-15%
Pretty good	<175-150 %	>50-60%	>100-150%	<7-3 %	<15-9%
Not good	<150-125%	>60-80%	150-200%	<3-1 %	<9-3%
Not good	<125%	>80%	>200 %	<1 %	<3%-0

Source: Minister of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises Regulation No.06/Per/M.Kukm/V/2006

Financial Statements

a. Definition of Financial Statments

Financial reports are records of financial information from an entity in an accounting period. The purpose of financial reports is to provide information about the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity that is useful for most users of financial reports. According to (Munawir, 2010) generally financial reports consist of a balance sheet and profit and loss calculations as well as a report on changes in equity.

According to (Harahap, 2009), financial reports describe the financial condition and business results of a company at a certain time or certain period of time. The types of financial reports that are commonly known are the balance sheet (report of financial position), profit and loss report on business results, report on changes in equity, and cash flow report.

According to (Kasmir, 2013) in a simple sense, a financial report is a report that shows the company's current financial condition or in a certain period. The purpose of financial reports is to show current conditions. The company's current condition is the company's financial condition on a certain date (for the balance sheet) and a certain period (for the profit and loss statement).

From the definition above, it can be concluded that financial reports are reports that present information that will be used by parties interested in the company's financial position, company performance, changes in equity, and cash flows as well as other information that is the result of the accounting process.

b. Purpose of Financial Reports

Financial reports basically have certain purposes, including serving as a medium for financial information in a company. According to (IAI, 2014) states that the objectives of financial reports are:

1. Providing information regarding the financial position, financial performance and cash flow of an entity that is useful for most users of financial reports.
2. Demonstrate the results of management's responsibility for users of the resources entrusted to them.
3. Financial reports present information regarding assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses including profits and losses as well as contributions to owners in their capacity as owners.

c. Financial Report Stages

According to (Makatita, 2016) states that the performance assessment of each company is different because it depends on the scope of the business it runs. If the company operates in the mining business sector, it is different from companies operating in the agricultural and fisheries business. Likewise, financial sector companies such as banking clearly have a different business scope from the scope of other companies. The following are 5 methods for analyzing financial performance in companies, namely:

1. Reviewing financial report data with the aim of ensuring that the financial report is in accordance with the application of generally accepted principles in the world of accounting, so that the results of the financial report can be accounted for.
2. Carrying out calculations is the application of calculation methods that are adapted to the conditions and problems being carried out so that the results of these calculations can provide conclusions in accordance with the desired analysis.
3. Compare the calculation results obtained from the calculation results that have been obtained with the calculation results of various other companies.
4. Interpret various problems found. Interpreting various problems found with the aim of seeing the problems and obstacles experienced by the companies found.
5. Search for and provide solutions to problems (*solution*) to various problems found.

d. Methods and Techniques for Financial Report Analysis

Analytical methods and techniques are used to determine and measure the relationship between items in the report, so that changes in each item can be identified when compared with reports from several periods for a particular company, or compared with comparison tools Other.

The goal of each data analysis method and technique is to simplify and make it more understandable. In analyzing financial reports, several methods and techniques are used which are used as the basis for analysis. According to Munawir (2010) in his book, there are three analytical methods used by every financial report analyst, namely:

1. Horizontal analysis, namely analysis that compares financial reports for several periods, so that developments will be known. There are two analysis techniques that are commonly used, namely analysis of changes from year to year and trend analysis of index numbers. Horizontal analysis in the long term will form trend analysis. This method is called dynamic analysis.
2. Vertical analysis, namely the financial report being analyzed only covers one period, by comparing one post with another in the financial report for profit and loss analysis, sales are usually set at 100% while for total analysis it is set at 100%. This method is called static analysis.
3. Ratio analysis, which uses company data to calculate ratios that reflect the company's current condition. Ratio analysis involves two types of comparisons, namely internal (comparing current, past and future ratios) and external (involving comparing the ratios of similar companies or with industry averages at the same point in time). To evaluate a company's financial performance and condition, financial analysts and users of financial reports must conduct an analysis of the company's health. The tool commonly used is financial ratios.

Financial Performance

a. Definition of Financial Performance

Financial performance is an analysis carried out to see the extent to which a company has implemented financial implementation rules properly and correctly. This is very important so that resources are used optimally in facing environmental changes (Fahmi, 2012).

Financial performance is to assess the financial condition and achievements of the company, analysis requires several benchmarks used, namely ratios and indices, which connect two financial data with each other (Sawir, 2005).

Overall financial performance is a description of the achievements achieved by the company in its operations, both regarding financial aspects, marketing, raising and distributing funds, technology and human resources. (Jumingan, 2006).

There are several types of understanding of financial performance according to experts, namely according to Mulyadi (2007) who explains that the meaning of financial performance is the periodic determination of the operational effectiveness of an organization and its employees based on previously established targets, standards and criteria, while according to Sawir (2005) states that financial performance is conditions that reflect the financial condition of a company based on established targets, standards and criteria.

b. Purpose of Financial Reports

The objectives of company financial reports according to (Munawir, 2000) are as follows:

1. The company's ability to obtain its financial obligations that must be fulfilled immediately or the company's ability to fulfill its finances when they are billed.
2. To determine the level of solvency, namely the company's ability to fulfill its financial obligations if the company is liquidated, both short-term and long-term financial obligations.
3. To determine the level of profitability or profitability, which shows the company's ability to generate profits during a certain period.
4. To determine the level of business stability, namely the company's ability to carry out its business stably, which is measured by considering the company's ability to pay interest charges on its debts, including repaying the principal on time and the ability to pay dividends regularly to shareholders without experiencing obstacles. or financial crisis.

c. Benefits of Financial Performance

The benefits of assessing a company's financial performance are as follows:

1. To measure the achievements achieved by an organization in a certain period which reflects the level of success in implementing activities.
2. Apart from being used to see the performance of the organization as a whole, measurement can be used to assess the contribution of a part in achieving overall company goals.
3. Can be used as a basis for determining company strategy for the future.
4. Provide guidance in decision making and organizational activities in general and divisions or parts of the organization.
5. As a basis for determining capital investment policies in order to increase company efficiency and productivity.

Financial Ratio Analysis

a. Definition of Financial Ratio

Ratios in accounting are related to finance, namely comparing numbers in financial reports to assess the company's financial condition. According to (Harahap, S.S 2002) states that financial ratios are numbers obtained from the comparison of one financial statement post with other financial posts which have relevant and significant relationships. Financial ratios are very important in analyzing the company's financial condition.

b. Types of Financial Ratios

Generally, the known and popular ratios are: Liquidity Ratio, Solvency Ratio, Profitability Ratio and Activity Ratio.

- 1) Liquidity Ratio

According to (Harahap Sofyan, S.S (2002) states that the liquidity ratio describes the company's ability to settle its short-term obligations. This ratio can be calculated through sources of information about working capital, namely current asset items in current liabilities. Current ratio (current ratio) is used to measure a company's ability to pay obligations that are due soon at the expense of current assets. The greater the ratio of current assets to current liabilities, the higher the ability to cover short-term liabilities, meaning that current assets must be far above the amount of debt.

2) Solvency Ratio

According to (Harahap Sofyan, S.S (2002) states that the solvency ratio describes a company's ability to pay its long-term obligations. This ratio can be calculated from long-term items such as fixed assets and long-term debt. Total Debt to Asset Ratio (total debt to total assets ratio) also known as the debt ratio is used to measure the ratio of financing needs covered by debt. The smaller the ratio of debt to total assets, the safer it is in the sense that the portion of debt to assets must be smaller. Ratio between Debt and Capital (*debt to equity ratio*) shows that there is a relationship between the amount of long-term debt and the amount of own capital provided. The amount of debt should not exceed your own capital so that the fixed burden is not too high, meaning that the smaller the portion of debt to capital, the safer it is.

3) Profitability Ratio

According to (Harahap Sofyan, S (2002) states that the profitability ratio or also known as the profitability ratio describes the company's ability to earn profits through all existing capabilities and resources such as sales activities, cash, capital, number of employees, number of branches and so on. Economic profitability is how much the assets owned can generate income or profits. The higher the economic profitability, the more it is considered very good. Own Capital Profitability is to see the comparison between business profits and own capital, the higher this ratio indicates the high success of company leaders in obtaining profits from invested capital.

4) Activity Ratio

According to (Kasmir 2017) the activity ratio is a ratio used to measure a company's effectiveness in using its assets, including measuring the company's efficient level in utilizing the resources it has. The activity ratio can be determined using receivables turnover, fixed assets turnover and total assets turnover. Receivables turnover is a ratio used to measure how long it takes to collect receivables in one period or how many times the funds invested are turned over in one period. Fixed asset turnover is a ratio used to measure how many times the funds invested in fixed assets rotate in one period. Total asset turnover (TAT) measures the turnover of all assets owned by the company, then also measures how many sales are obtained from each rupiah of assets.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

Research design

This research uses a descriptive study method with a quantitative approach. This research is categorized as a descriptive study, which is research on a particular phenomenon or population aimed at solving the problems observed.

Population and Sample

a. Population

Population is an object/subject that has certain quantities and characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied and then conclusions drawn by the researcher.

The population used in this research is companies engaged in savings and loan services, namely Joint Business Cooperatives.

b. Sample

According to (Sugiyono 2017) sampling is a sampling technique when all members of the population are sampled, this is done when the population is relatively small, less than 30.

The sample in this study is saturated sampling because it was taken from the entire population of the Joint Venture Savings and Loans Cooperative's financial reports in 2017-2021.

Operational Definition and Variable Measurement

According to (Singarembun, 1997) the definition of operational is as an element of research which is an indication of how a variable is measured in order to facilitate the implementation of research in the field, so that it requires the operation of each concept used in describing behavior or symptoms that can be observed with words. words that can be tested and known to be true.

Table 3. Operational Variables

Variable	Definition	Indicator	Scale
Current ratio	Current ratio is a ratio to measure a company's ability to pay short-term obligations or debts that are immediately due when they are collected in full (Kasmir, 2018).	$\text{Current ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Asset}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	Ratio
Debt to total asset ratio	Debt to total asset ratio used to measure how much of the company's assets are financed by debt or how much company debt influences asset financing (Kasmir, 2013).	$\text{DAR} = \frac{\text{Total Liabilities}}{\text{Current Asset}}$	Ratio
Debt to equity ratio	Debt to equity ratio is a ratio used to compare all debt, including debt, and equity (Kasmir, 2018).	$\text{DER} = \frac{\text{Total Liabilities}}{\text{Owner's Equity}}$	Ratio
Economic profitability	Economic profitability is the comparison between business profits with own capital and foreign capital used to generate these profits (Riyanto, 2001).	$\text{Economic Profitability} = \frac{\text{Remaining Business proceeds}}{\text{Total Assets}}$	Ratio
Own capital profitability	Profitability of own capital is a comparison between the amount of profit available to owners of their own capital on the one hand and the amount of their own capital that generates that profit (Bambang Riyanto, 2001).	$\text{Profitability of own Capital} = \frac{\text{Remaining Business proceeds}}{\text{Owner's Equity}}$	Ratio

Data collection

This research uses primary data sources and secondary data as follows: Primary data sources are sources of information obtained directly from the object under study for research purposes. Secondary data sources are sources of information obtained indirectly collected from existing sources.

According to (Sugiyono, 2017) there are 2 types of data, namely quantitative and qualitative data. Qualitative data is data in the form of images, while quantitative data is data in the form of numbers or numerical data scoring. In this research, researchers used qualitative data in the form of information such as a general description of the company and other information used to discuss the problem formulation.

Data analysis

To obtain information regarding the financial performance of Ksp Usaha Bersama, researchers used data analysis with standards set by the Decree of the Minister of Cooperatives and SMEs No. 06/Per/M/KUKM/V/2006. Regarding Health assessment standards which include three groups, namely: Liquidity ratios, solvency ratios and profitability ratios. To manage the data that has been collected from the assessment results, the author uses financial performance analysis with financial ratio analysis techniques whose research includes:

Table 4. Criteria for Assessment of Achievement Cooperatives

Achievement Level	Information				
	Liquidity CR	Solvency		Profitability	
		BUT	THE	BID	RMS

Very good	200 s/d 250%	<40%	<70%	>10%	<21%
Good	<200-175 %	>40-50%	>70-100%	<10-7%	<21-15%
Pretty good	<175-150 %	>50-60%	>100-150%	<7-3 %	<15-9%
Not good	<150-125%	>60-80%	150-200%	<3-1 %	<9-3%
Not good	<125%	>80%	>200 %	<1 %	<3%-0

Source: Minister of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises Regulation No.06/Per/M/KUKM/V/2006

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

a. Liquidity Ratio Analysis Results

1. Calculate Current Ratio

$$\text{Current ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Asset}}{\text{Current Liabilities}} \times 100 \%$$

$$\text{a. Tahun 2017: Current Ratio} = \frac{2.439.530.573}{1.229.002.786} \times 100\% \\ = 198.49 \%$$

$$\text{b. Tahun 2018: Current Ratio} = \frac{2.571.490.718}{1.293.668.806} \times 100\% \\ = 198.78\%$$

$$\text{c. Tahun 2019: Current Ratio} = \frac{2.876.669.117,10}{1.340.139.601,46} \times 100\% \\ = 214,65 \%$$

$$\text{d. Tahun 2020: Current Ratio} = \frac{2.376.953.615,34}{1.227.091.857,51} \times 100\% \\ = 193.70 \%$$

$$\text{e. Tahun 2021: Current Ratio} = \frac{2.547.467.701,91}{1.251.113.945,27} \times 100\% \\ = 203.62\%$$

Table 5. Results of Current Ratio Ksp Calculation Results for Joint Ventures

Year	Current liabilities	Total active	CR	Criteria
2017	1.229.002.786	2.439.530.573	198.49%	Good
2018	1.293.668.806	2.571.490.718	198.78%	Good
2019	1.340.139.601,46	2.876.669.117,10	214.65%	Good
2020	1.227.091.857,51	2.376.953.615,34	193.70%	Good
2021	1.251.113.945,27	2.547.467.701,91	203.62%	Good

Source: Joint venture cooperative financial report and data processed by the author

The table above shows that *Current Ratio* Joint Venture Ksp from 2017-2021 was criticized as very good. Because Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities multiplied by 100% is more than 200%. In accordance with the regulation of the Minister of Small and Medium Enterprise Cooperatives No.06/PER/M.KUKM/V/2006 concerning the criteria for assessing cooperative achievement, it is rated as good.

b. SOLVABILITY RATIO ANALYSIS RESULTS

1. Calculation Debt to Assets Ratio

$$\text{Debt to Assets Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Liabilities}}{\text{Current Asset}} \times 100\%$$

- a. Tahun 2017: Debt to Assets Ratio = $\frac{3.155.147.679}{2.439.530.573} \times 100\%$
= 12.93%
- b. Tahun 2018: Debt to Assets Ratio = $\frac{3.350.813.776}{2.514.907,18} \times 100\%$
= 1.30%
- c. Tahun 2019: Debt to Assets Ratio = $\frac{3.689.506.942,08}{2.876.669.117,10} \times 100\%$
= 12.82%
- d. Tahun 2020: Debt to Assets Ratio = $\frac{3.216.701.296,94}{2.376.953.615,34} \times 100\%$
= 13.53%
- e. Tahun 2021: Debt to Assets Ratio = $\frac{1.786.109.068,14}{2.547.467.701,91} \times 100\%$
= 7.01%

Table 6. Results of Debt to Asset Ratio Ksp Calculation Results for Joint Ventures

Year	Total Liabilities	Total Assets	BUT	Criteria
2017	3.155.147.697	2.439.530.573	12.93%	Good
2018	3.350.813.776	2.571.490.718	1.30%	Good
2019	3.689.506.942,08	2.876.669.117,10	12.82%	Good
2020	3.216.701.296,94	2.376.953.615,34	13.53%	Good
2021	1.786.109.068,14	2.547.467.701,91	7.01%	Good

Source: Joint venture cooperative financial report and data processed by the author

The table above shows that the Debt to Assets Ratio Ksp of Joint Ventures from 2017-2021 is rated as good. Because total liabilities divided by total assets multiplied by 100% is less than 40%. In accordance with the regulation of the Minister of Small and Medium Enterprise Cooperatives No.06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 concerning the criteria for assessing cooperative achievements, it is considered very good.

2. Calculation Debt to Equity Ratio

$$\text{Debt to Equity Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total Liabilities}}{\text{Owner's Equity}} \times 100\%$$

- a. Tahun 2017: Debt to Equity Ratio = $\frac{3.155.147.697}{250.377.694,19} \times 100\%$
= 126.02%
- b. Tahun 2018: Debt to Equity Ratio = $\frac{3.350.813.776}{308.859.728,21} \times 100\%$
= 108.49%
- c. Tahun 2019: Debt to Equity Ratio = $\frac{3.689.506.942,08}{349.120.494,98} \times 100\%$
= 105.68%
- d. Tahun 2020: Debt to Equity Ratio = $\frac{3.216.701.296,94}{381.414.351,60} \times 100\%$
= 84.34%
- e. Tahun 2021: Debt to Equity Ratio = $\frac{1.786.109.068,14}{339.903.961,50} \times 100\%$

= 5.25%

Table 7. Calculation Results of Debt to Equity Ratio Ksp Joint Venture

Year	Total liabilities	Owner's equity	THE	Criteria
2017	3.155.147.697	250.377.694.19	126.02%	Good
2018	3.350.813.776	308.859.728.21	108.49%	Good
2019	3.689.506.942,08	349.120.494,98	105.68%	Good
2020	3.216.701.296,94	381.414.351,60	84.34%	Good
2021	1.786.109.068,14	339.903.961,50	5.25%	Good

Source: Joint venture cooperative financial report and data processed by the author

The table above shows that the Debt to Equity Ratio Kdp of Joint Ventures from 2017-2021 is managed quite well. Because total liabilities divided by capital multiplied by 100% is less than 150%. In accordance with the Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises Regulation No.06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 concerning the criteria for assessing cooperative achievement, it is considered quite good.

RESULTS OF PROFITABILITY RATIO ANALYSIS

1. Calculation of Economic Profitability

$$\text{Economic Profitability} = \frac{\text{Remaining Business proceeds}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{a. Tahun 2017 Rentabilitas Ekonomi} = \frac{146.177.088}{2.439.530.573} \times 100\% = 0.04\%$$

$$\text{b. Tahun 2018 Rentabilitas Ekonomi} = \frac{118.577.405.32}{2.571.490.718} \times 100\% = 0.03\%$$

$$\text{c. Tahun 2019 Rentabilitas Ekonomi} = \frac{81.993.928,75}{2.876.669.117,10} \times 100\% = 0.02\%$$

$$\text{d. Tahun 2020 Rentabilitas Ekonomi} = \frac{63.065.811,32}{2.376.953.615,34} \times 100\% = 0.02\%$$

$$\text{e. Tahun 2021 Rentabilitas Ekonomi} = \frac{61.028.304,42}{2.547.467.701,91} \times 100\% = 0.02\%$$

Table 8. Calculation Results of Joint Venture Ksp Economic Profitability

Year	Remaining Business Results	Total Assets	RE	Criteria
2017	146.177.088	2.439.530.573	0.04%	Not good
2018	118.577.405.32	2.571.490.718	0.03%	Not good
2019	81.993.928,75	2.876.669.117,10	0.02%	Not good
2020	63.065.811,32	2.376.953.615,34	0,02%	Not good
2021	61.028.304,42	2.547.467.701,91	0.02%	Not good

Source: Joint venture cooperative financial report and data processed by the author

The table above shows that the Economic Profitability of Joint Venture Ksp from 2017-2021 is characterized as not good. Because the remaining business results divided by total assets multiplied by 100% is less than 1%. In accordance with the regulation of the Minister of Small and Medium Enterprise Cooperatives

No.06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 concerning the criteria for evaluating cooperatives with achievements, it is rated as not good.

2. Calculation of Profitability of Own Capital

$$\text{Profitability of own Capital} = \frac{\text{Remaining Business proceeds}}{\text{Owner's Equity}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{a. Tahun 2017 Rentabilitas Modal Sendiri} = \frac{146.177.088}{250.377.694,19} \times 100\% = 0.58\%$$

$$\text{b. Tahun 2018 Rentabilitas Modal Sendiri} = \frac{118.577.405,32}{308.859.728,21} \times 100\% = 0.38\%$$

$$\text{c. Tahun 2019 Rentabilitas Modal Sendiri} = \frac{81.993.928,75}{349.120.494,98} \times 100\% = 0.23\%$$

$$\text{d. Tahun 2020 Rentabilitas Modal Sendiri} = \frac{63.065.811,32}{381.414.351,60} \times 100\% = 0.16\%$$

$$\text{e. Tahun 2021 Rentabilitas Modal Sendiri} = \frac{61.028.304,42}{339.903.961,50} \times 100\% = 0.17\%$$

Table 9. Calculation Results of Own Capital Profitability Ksp Joint Venture

Year	Remaining Business Results	Total Assets	RE	Criteria
2017	146.177.088	250.377.694,19	0.58%	Not good
2018	118.577.405.32	308.859.728,21	0.38%	Not good
2019	81.993.928,75	349.120.494,98	0.23%	Not good
2020	63.065.811,32	381.414.351,60	0,16%	Not good
2021	61.028.304,42	339.903.961.50	0.17%	Not good

Source: Joint venture cooperative financial report and data processed by the author

The table above shows that the Profitability of Own Capital in joint venture cooperatives from 2017-2021 was criticized as not good. Because the remaining business results divided by your own capital multiplied by 100% are less than 20%. In accordance with the Minister of Small and Medium Enterprise Cooperative Regulation No. 06/Per/M.KUKM/V/2006 concerning the criteria for assessing cooperative achievement, it is considered not good.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research into the calculation of the KSP performance of joint ventures in Tembilahan from 2017-2021 which is guided by the Ministerial and KUKM regulations No.06/Per/M/KUKM/V/2006 concerning the criteria for assessing outstanding cooperatives, it can be concluded:

1. Liquidity Ratio

Calculate Current *Ratio* shows that the assessment criteria for cooperative achievement is considered very good because it is more than 200%. This is because total assets are higher than current liabilities.

2. Solvency Ratio

a. Debt to Assets Ratio

Calculating Debt to assets ratio is considered good because it is more than 40%. This is because the total liabilities are smaller than the total assets.

b. Debt to Equity Ratio

calculating debt to equity ratio is considered quite good because it is less than 150%. This is because the amount of liabilities is not far from its own capital, so this ratio is considered quite good because it meets the specified criteria, namely less than 150%.

3. Profitability Ratio

a. Economic Profitability

The profitability calculation is considered not good because it is less than 1%. This can happen because the number of assets is greater than the total SHU (remaining business results), in the sense that the assets used are large but the profits/results obtained are small.

b. Own Capital Profitability

The profitability calculation is considered not good because it is less than 3%. This is because the capital used is greater than the SHU (remaining business results). This shows that the Joint Business Savings and Loans Cooperative in Tembilahan cannot meet the expected profits.

6. SUGGESTION

Based on the results of research in analyzing financial performance carried out at KSP Usaha Bersama in Tembilahan based on liquidity, solvency and profitability ratios in 2017-2021, suggestions that can be given to cooperatives

1. For the liquidity ratio, the company should maintain a liquidity ratio that increases every year so that the company can pay short-term obligations or those that are due soon.
2. For the solvency ratio, the company should maintain the company's solvable condition so that it can cover all the debts/liabilities it has.
3. For the profitability ratio which shows the ability to earn profits, the cooperative should increase this ratio in order to obtain the expected profit.

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