JURNAL ILMIAH METADATA, ISSN :2723 -7737, Vol.8 No.2
Edition May 2026, Published: 04-05-2026, Page: 250-262
DOI: 10.47652/metadata.v8i2.1010

FINANCIAL REPORT ANALYSIS TO ASSESS FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AT THE NIAS RURAL DEVELOPMENT SAVINGS AND LOAN COOPERATIVE (KSP3) BOTOMBAWO BRANCH

by

Rahmat Tuhan Halawa[1], Aferiaman Telaumbanua[2], Maria Magdalena Bate'e[3], Serniati Zebua[4]
Program Studi Manajemen, Universitas Nias
Email: rahmatdius06@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research was conducted at the Nias Rural Development Savings and Loans Cooperative (KSP3) in the Botombawo District branch. In 2021-2022, the SHU of KSP3 Nias, Botombawo Branch experienced fluctuations. This could be caused by several factors such as high non-performing loans, changes in the number of deposits, the level of loans disbursed, and unexpected operational expenses. The objective of this study is to determine the financial performance of the Nias Rural Development Savings and Loans Cooperative (KSP3) Botombawo Branch from 2021-2023. The research method used is a quantitative descriptive method. Based on the liquidity ratio, the financial performance of the Nias Rural Development Savings and Loans Cooperative (KSP3) Botombawo Branch is in the fairly good category. This can be proven by the current ratio analysis which has an average value of 150% - 170%. 2. The financial performance of the Nias Rural Development Savings and Loans Cooperative (KSP3) Botombawo Branch, based on profitability ratios, shows quite good results, despite fluctuations. This is evident in the Net Profit Margin (NPM), which is in the very good category, reflecting the cooperative's efficiency in generating profits.

Keywords: *Financial Report, Financial Performance*

ANALISIS LAPORAN KEUANGAN UNTUK MENILAI KINERJA KEUANGAN PADA KOPERASI SIMPAN PINJAM PENGEMBANGAN PEDESAAN (KSP3) NIAS CABANG BOTOMBAWO

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada Koperasi Simpan Pinjam Pengembangan Pedesaan (KSP3) Nias cabang Kecamatan Botombawo. Pada tahun 2021- 2022 SHU KSP3 Nias Cabang Botombawo mengalami fluktuasi. Hal ini dapat disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor seperti tingginya kredit macet, perubahan jumlah simpanan, tingkat pinjaman yang disalurkan serta beban operasional yang tidak terduga. Tujuan yang ingin dicapai dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kinerja keuangan Pada Koperasi Simpan Pinjam Pengembangan Pedesaan (KSP3) Nias Cabang Botombawo dari tahun 2021 - 2023. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif kuantitatif. Berdasarkan rasio likuiditas, kinerja keuangan Koperasi Simpan Pinjam Pengembangan Pedesaan (KSP3) Nias Cabang Botombawo berada pada kategori cukup baik. Hal ini dapat dibuktikan pada analisis current ratio yang memiliki nilai rata-rata 150 % - 170 %. 2. Kinerja keuangan Koperasi Simpan Pinjam Pengembangan Pedesaan (KSP3) Nias Cabang Botombawo berdasarkan rasio profitabilitas menunjukkan hasil

JURNAL ILMIAH METADATA, ISSN :2723 -7737, Vol.8 No.2
Edition May 2026, Published: 04-05-2026, Page: 250-262
DOI: 10.47652/metadata.v8i2.1010
yang cukup baik meskipun mengalami fluktuasi. Hal ini dapat dilihat pada nilai Net Profit Margin (NPM) termasuk dalam kategori sangat baik yang mencerminkan efisiensi koperasi dalam menghasilkan laba.
Kata Kunci: *Laporan Keuangan, Kinerja Keuangan*

INTRODUCTION

Cooperatives are legal entities that aim to improve the welfare of their members through economic activities based on the principle of family. One form of cooperative that plays a strategic role in community economic development, particularly in rural areas, is the Savings and Loans Cooperative (KSP). Savings and Loans Cooperatives function as financial institutions that provide fundraising and distribution services to members to support improved economic welfare (Asia et al., 2023). The success of cooperatives in carrying out this function is largely determined by their financial performance, as reflected in their financial statements. Financial reports are the primary instrument for assessing the condition and performance of an organization. The information they contain describes the financial position, operating results, and cash flow for a specific period (Hermina & Ami, 2016). Through financial reports, management can evaluate operational effectiveness, profit-generating ability, and capacity to meet short-term and long-term obligations. Therefore, financial report analysis is a strategic step in assessing the health and sustainability of a cooperative.

Financial statement analysis enables organizations to identify the development of capital, profits, and Net Operating Income (SHU) over time. Furthermore, this analysis helps identify strengths and weaknesses in financial management, thus providing a basis for more rational and measured decision-making. In the context of cooperatives, good financial performance reflects the ability to effectively manage assets, liabilities, and capital and ensure the continuity of services to members. However, not all cooperatives, particularly those in rural areas, have transparent and accountable financial management systems. Limited human resources in accounting and a lack of understanding of financial reporting standards often hinder objective performance evaluations. This situation has the potential to lead to inappropriate decision-making and negatively impact cooperative performance.

Financial performance analysis is generally conducted using a financial ratio approach, including liquidity, solvency, activity, and profitability ratios. Liquidity ratios are used to measure a cooperative's ability to meet short-term obligations, while profitability ratios illustrate its ability

JURNAL ILMIAH METADATA, ISSN :2723 -7737, Vol.8 No.2
Edition May 2026, Published: 04-05-2026, Page: 250-262
DOI: 10.47652/metadata.v8i2.1010

to generate profits. These ratios provide a quantitative overview of the cooperative's financial health and serve as a basis for formulating managerial improvement policies. The Nias Rural Development Savings and Loans Cooperative (KSP3) Botombawo Branch is a cooperative specializing in savings and loan services. In carrying out its operations, financial reports are a crucial tool for assessing the cooperative's financial performance. One of the main indicators in the cooperative's financial report is the Operating Surplus (SHU), which reflects net profit after deducting all operating expenses.

Data shows that the KSP3 Nias Botombawo Branch's net profit (SHU) has fluctuated over the past three years. In 2021, the SHU was recorded at Rp1,065,844,490, then decreased to Rp918,112,105 in 2022, and then increased again to Rp1,021,181,029 in 2023. This fluctuation can be influenced by various factors such as the level of non-performing loans, changes in member savings, the volume of loans disbursed, and increasing operational expenses. Previous research has shown that financial ratio analysis can provide a comprehensive picture of a cooperative's condition. Abdillah et al. (2019) found that liquidity and profitability ratios can indicate a cooperative's financial condition is in the good category, despite weaknesses in activity ratios. Research by Atto (2023) also states that liquidity and solvency analysis can indicate a cooperative's ability to meet both short-term and long-term obligations.

Based on these conditions, evaluating financial performance through liquidity and profitability ratio analysis is crucial to determine the financial health of the KSP3 Nias Botombawo Branch during the 2021–2023 period. Therefore, this study aims to analyze financial statements to assess the cooperative's financial performance as a basis for managerial decision-making and efforts to improve business sustainability.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Financial statements

Financial statements are the final result of the accounting process, presenting information about an entity's financial position, performance, and cash flow over a specific period. This information is used by various parties to assess financial condition and as a basis for economic decision-making (Hidayat, 2018; Sufyati et al., 2021). In the context of cooperatives, financial reports serve as a tool for evaluating the effectiveness of member fund management. The Financial Accounting Standards (2007) state that financial reports include the balance sheet, income

JURNAL ILMIAH METADATA, ISSN :2723 -7737, Vol.8 No.2
Edition May 2026, Published: 04-05-2026, Page: 250-262
DOI: 10.47652/metadata.v8i2.1010
statement, statement of changes in financial position (cash flow), and notes to the financial statements. For cooperatives, the balance sheet and the Net Operating Income (SHU) report are the primary instruments for assessing financial performance.

The purpose of financial statements is to provide information on assets, liabilities, equity, revenue, and expenses that can be used to assess management performance and predict future financial conditions. However, financial statements have limitations because they are historical in nature, use estimates, and do not fully reflect the qualitative aspects of the organization (Hidayat, 2018). Therefore, further analysis using financial ratios is necessary to obtain more meaningful information.

Financial Ratio Analysis

Financial ratios are analytical tools used to measure and evaluate the relationships between items in financial statements. According to Seto et al. (2023), financial ratios are obtained by comparing relevant figures in financial statements to assess an organization's condition and performance. In general, financial ratios are grouped into liquidity, solvency, activity, and profitability ratios (Hidayat, 2018). This study focuses on liquidity and profitability ratios because they are considered representative of a cooperative's ability to meet obligations and generate profits.

1. Liquidity Ratio

Liquidity ratios are used to measure an organization's ability to meet its short-term obligations. These ratios reflect the adequacy of current assets to cover current liabilities. One commonly used indicator is the Current Ratio, which is calculated by comparing current assets to current liabilities. A high level of liquidity indicates a cooperative's ability to meet its short-term obligations. Based on Regulation of the Deputy for Supervision of the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs No. 06/Per/Dep.6/IV/2016, certain ratio intervals can be categorized as excellent, fair, poor, or poor. This standard serves as a reference for assessing the health of a cooperative.

2. Profitability Ratio

Profitability ratios are used to measure a cooperative's ability to generate profits from its operational activities. These ratios indicate the effectiveness of its resource management. The indicators used in this study include:

a) Net Profit Margin (NPM), which measures the percentage of net profit to revenue.
b) Return on Assets (ROA), which shows the asset's ability to generate profit.

JURNAL ILMIAH METADATA, ISSN :2723 -7737, Vol.8 No.2
Edition May 2026, Published: 04-05-2026, Page: 250-262
DOI: 10.47652/metadata.v8i2.1010

c) Return on Equity (ROE), which measures the rate of return on equity.

Profitability ratios are important for cooperatives because the Operating Surplus (SHU) is an indicator of operational success and the basis for profit distribution to members. A good level of profitability demonstrates management efficiency in managing revenue and costs.

Financial performance

Financial performance reflects an organization's level of success in managing its financial resources effectively and in accordance with applicable standards. According to Fahmi (2018), financial performance reflects the extent to which a company applies financial principles appropriately and achieves financial health. Financial performance assessments aim to determine the level of liquidity, profitability, solvency, and business stability (Hutabarat, 2020). In cooperatives, good financial performance reflects the ability to maintain a balance between service to members and business sustainability. The stages of financial performance analysis include:

1. Review of financial reports,
2. Ratio calculation,
3. Comparison of results in time series,
4. Interpretation of analysis results,
5. Preparation of improvement recommendations.

Saving and loan cooperative

A cooperative is a business entity whose members are individuals or cooperative legal entities that operate based on cooperative principles and family principles (Herawati & Sari, 2021). One type of cooperative that plays a vital role in community economic empowerment is the Savings and Loans Cooperative (KSP). The purpose of a savings and loan cooperative is to provide fundraising and distribution services to its members. The cooperative's success in fulfilling this function depends heavily on its financial health. Therefore, financial statement analysis is a crucial tool for ensuring the cooperative's ability to maintain liquidity, increase profitability, and maintain business sustainability.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a quantitative descriptive approach, a method that aims to systematically and factually describe the condition of the research object through numerical data processing. The

JURNAL ILMIAH METADATA, ISSN :2723 -7737, Vol.8 No.2
Edition May 2026, Published: 04-05-2026, Page: 250-262
DOI: 10.47652/metadata.v8i2.1010

quantitative approach was used because this study analyzes financial report data in numerical form, which is then calculated using financial ratios to assess the cooperative's financial performance. The research object is the Nias Rural Development Savings and Loans Cooperative (KSP3) Botombawo Branch. The research focuses on financial report analysis to assess the cooperative's financial performance during the 2021–2023 period. The variables in this study include:

1. Financial statements, as the main data source analyzed.
2. Financial performance, which is measured through financial ratios

Financial performance is measured using two groups of ratios, namely:

- Liquidity Ratio, which is focused on Current Ratio.
- Profitability Ratio, which includes Net Profit Margin (NPM), Return on Assets (ROA), and Return on Equity (ROE)

The data used in this study is secondary data in the form of cooperative financial reports, consisting of balance sheets and operating profit (SHU) reports for 2021–2023. Data collection was conducted through documentation, namely by collecting and studying the financial report documents of the cooperatives that were the object of the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

Financial Performance Based on Ratio Analysis

This study analyzes the financial performanceThe Nias Rural Development Savings and Loans Cooperative (KSP3) Botombawo Branch used liquidity and profitability ratios for the 2021–2023 period. The data used were derived from the balance sheet and Net Operating Income (SHU) reports processed by researchers. In general, the cooperative's total assets showed an increasing trend from IDR 24.87 billion in 2021 to IDR 25.59 billion in 2023. Capital also experienced a relatively stable increase, while SHU fluctuated, reflecting the dynamics of the cooperative's operational performance during the observation period.

Liquidity Ratio (Current Ratio)

The current ratio calculation results indicate that the cooperative's liquidity is in the fairly good category. In 2021, the current ratio was recorded at 150.5%, increasing to 170.4% in 2022, and then decreasing slightly to 162.4% in 2023. A ratio consistently above 150% indicates that the

JURNAL ILMIAH METADATA, ISSN :2723 -7737, Vol.8 No.2
Edition May 2026, Published: 04-05-2026, Page: 250-262
DOI: 10.47652/metadata.v8i2.1010

cooperative has adequate capacity to meet its short-term obligations using current assets. The increase in 2022 reflects improved liquidity, while a slight decline in 2023 did not alter the cooperative's liquidity position. This finding demonstrates relatively effective management of current assets and short-term liabilities, although ongoing control is required to maintain liquidity levels.

Profitability Ratio

Profitability analysis is carried out through Net Profit Margin (NPM), Return on Assets (ROA), and Return on Equity (ROE) to assess the cooperative's ability to generate profits. Net Profit Margin (NPM) fluctuated throughout the study period. In 2021, NPM reached 53.5%, decreased to 48.1% in 2022, and then increased again to 50.6% in 2023. The decline in 2022 indicates reduced efficiency in generating profit from revenue, while the increase in 2023 reflects a recovery in operational performance. Return on Assets (ROA) was recorded at 4.2% in 2021, decreasing to 3.5% in 2022, and increasing to 5% in 2023. This pattern indicates that asset utilization weakened in 2022, but experienced significant improvement in 2023, indicating increased effectiveness of asset utilization in generating profits.

Meanwhile,Return on Equity (ROE) also experienced a similar pattern. ROE decreased from 4.3% in 2021 to 3.6% in 2022, then increased to 5% in 2023. The increase in ROE in the last year indicates the cooperative's improved ability to manage its capital to generate profits. Overall, the profitability analysis results show performance pressure in 2022, followed by a relatively strong recovery in 2023. This indicates that the cooperative is able to make operational adjustments, resulting in improved financial performance.

Discussion

Cooperative Financial Performance Based on Ratio Analysis

This discussion describes the results of the financial performance analysis.The Rural Development Savings and Loans Cooperative (KSP3) of Nias, Botombawo Branch, during the 2021–2023 period was based on liquidity and profitability ratios. Data were obtained through cooperative financial report documentation techniques and analyzed using the current ratio, Net Profit Margin (NPM), Return on Assets (ROA), and Return on Equity (ROE). The recapitulation results show that, in general, the cooperative's financial performance is in the fair to very good category, although there were fluctuations in several indicators, particularly in 2022.

Liquidity Ratio

JURNAL ILMIAH METADATA, ISSN :2723 -7737, Vol.8 No.2
Edition May 2026, Published: 04-05-2026, Page: 250-262
DOI: 10.47652/metadata.v8i2.1010

The current ratio ranged from 150% to 170% during the study period, indicating that the cooperative had adequate capacity to meet its short-term obligations. This reflects a relatively stable liquidity position, particularly in supporting the disbursement of member savings and the payment of maturing obligations. However, a relatively high liquidity ratio also warrants careful attention, as it could indicate idle funds that are not being optimally utilized for productive activities, such as lending. Therefore, cooperatives need to maintain a balance between the availability of operational funds and the optimization of current assets to maintain liquidity without reducing potential revenue. Overall, the cooperative's liquidity performance over the past three years has been able to support operational sustainability and maintain member trust.

Profitability Ratio

The Net Profit Margin (NPM) analysis results showed a high value throughout the study period, namely 53.5% in 2021, decreasing to 48.1% in 2022, and increasing again to 50.6% in 2023. The high NPM indicates that the cooperative is able to generate significant net profit compared to revenue, reflecting efficient operational cost management. The decline in 2022 indicates performance pressure, but the recovery in 2023 indicates improved operational effectiveness. Return on Assets (ROA) fluctuated from 4.2% in 2021, dropping to 3.5% in 2022, and increasing to 5% in 2023. The decline in ROA in 2022 indicates a reduced effectiveness of asset utilization in generating profit. However, the increase in 2023 indicates that the cooperative has successfully improved its asset management performance.

Meanwhile, Return on Equity (ROE) also experienced a similar pattern, from 4.3% in 2021 to 3.6% in 2022, then increasing to 5% in 2023. This condition indicates that the cooperative's ability to utilize its equity to generate profits declined, but recovered the following year. The increase in ROE in 2023 reflects increased efficiency in equity management and improved returns to members. Overall, the profitability ratio shows that the cooperative has quite good profit potential, although it is still necessary to strengthen asset and capital management strategies to achieve more optimal and sustainable performance. The findings of this study align with those of Sa'adah et al. (2023), who stated that cooperatives with good liquidity tend to have efficient profitability, particularly in terms of NPM, ROA, and ROE. Furthermore, research by Tamba and Harahap (2024) also showed that the performance of savings and loan cooperatives with ROA and ROE in the fairly healthy category reflects the cooperative's ability to maintain financial stability despite operational dynamics.

JURNAL ILMIAH METADATA, ISSN :2723 -7737, Vol.8 No.2
Edition May 2026, Published: 04-05-2026, Page: 250-262
DOI: 10.47652/metadata.v8i2.1010

Thus, the results of this study strengthen previous findings that stable liquidity management and asset and equity optimization play an important role in improving cooperative financial performance.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of liquidity and profitability ratios at the Nias Rural Development Savings and Loans Cooperative (KSP3) Botombawo Branch during the 2021–2023 period, it can be concluded that the cooperative's financial performance is generally in the fairly good to very good category, although it experiences fluctuations in several indicators. The liquidity ratio, measured by the current ratio, was above 150% throughout the entire study period. This indicates that the cooperative has adequate capacity to meet its short-term obligations, thus ensuring stable liquidity and supporting operational continuity. Meanwhile, profitability ratios exhibited a fluctuating pattern. Net Profit Margin (NPM) was in the excellent category, although it declined in 2022 before increasing again in 2023. Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE) also declined in 2022, indicating weakening asset and capital utilization effectiveness. However, the increase in both ratios in 2023 reflects a recovery in performance and improved resource management efficiency.

Overall, the research results indicate that cooperatives are able to maintain liquidity stability and have the potential for reasonable profitability. However, the fluctuations that occur indicate the need to strengthen asset, capital, and operational management strategies to optimize and sustain financial performance. Cooperatives need to strengthen asset and capital management, particularly by conducting regular evaluations of operational costs and investment strategies, so that ROA and ROE can be consistently increased.

REFERENCESS

Abadi, M., T. 2021. Pengantar Ekonomi Koperasi. Purbalingga : Eureka Media Aksara.

Abdillah, I., Dkk.2019. Analisis Laporan Keuangan Untuk Menilai Kinerja Keuangan Pada Koperasi Simpan Pinjam Badan Kredit Desa (Bkd) Gumuksari Kalisat Jember. Jurnal ekonomi dan bisnis. 16 (2).

Atto, I., (2023). Analisis Laporan Keuangan Dalam Menilai Kinerja Keuangan Pada Koperasi Simpan Pinjam Balo’ta Cabang Palopo. Jurnal ekonomi dan bisnis. 20 (1).

Asia, dkk. 2023. Analisis laporan keuangan pada koperasi simpan pinjam. Jurnal Ekonomi,

JURNAL ILMIAH METADATA, ISSN :2723 -7737, Vol.8 No.2
Edition May 2026, Published: 04-05-2026, Page: 250-262
DOI: 10.47652/metadata.v8i2.1010
Keuangan dan Manajemen. 19 (1).

Dewi, M. 2023. Metode Penelitian. Padang : CV. Muharika Rumah Ilmiah. Fahmi. I. (2018). Analisis Laporan Keuangan.Bandung: Alfabeta.

Fitriana, A. 2024. Analisis Laporan Keuangan. Purbalingga : Cv. Malik Rizki Amanah

Herawati, N., R., & Sari, S., R., K. 2021. Manajemen Koperasi Jasa Keuangan Berbasis SKKNI. Jawa Tengah : Lakeisha.

Hermina, T., & Ami, D., N. 2016. Analisis Laporan Keuangan Untuk Menilai Kinerja Keuangan Pada Koperasi Pegawai Republik Indonesia Kopin Pengayoman Lapas Kabupaten Garut. Jurnal Wacana Ekonomi. 1 (3) : 1412- 5897.

Hidayat, W., W. 2018. Analisa Laporan Keuangan. Jakarta : Uwais Inspirasi Indonesia.

Hutabarat, F. 2020. Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan. Jakarta : Desanta Mulia visitama.

Ichsan, Dkk. 2021. Ekonomi Koperasi Dan UMKM. Medan : Sentosa Deli Serdang. Fahmi, I. 2019. “Analisis Kinerja Keuangan”, Bandung: Alfabeta.

Ikatan Akuntansi Indonesia. 2007. Standar Akuntansi Keuangan. Jakarta : Salemba Empat

Indriani, A.2018. Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Pada Koperasi Simpan Pinjam Berkat Cabang Pembantu Minasa Upa. Skripsi. Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar.

Kasmir, 2018. Analisis Laporan Keuangan. Depok : Raja Grafindo Persada. Kasmir. (2019). Analisis Laporan Keuangan. Rajawali Pers.

Liow, F., E., 2022. Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan. Aceh : Muhammad Zaini.

Maith, H., A. 2018. Analisis Laporan Keuangan Dalam Mengukur Kinerja Keuangan Pada Pt. Hanjaya Mandala Sampoerna Tbk. Jurnal EMBA.1(3) : 619-628.

Sanjaya, S., & Rizky, M., F. 2018. “Analisis Profitabilitas Dalam Menilai Kinerja Keuangan Pada PT.Taspen (Persero) Medan”. Jurnal Akutansi Dan Keuangan Syariah, 2(2) : 278-293.

Seto, Dkk.2023. Analisis Laporan Keuangan. Jakarta : Global Eksekutif Teknologi. Sufyati, H., Dkk. 2021. Analisis Laporan Keuangan. Cirebon : Insania.

Sujarweni, V. Wiratna. (2017). Analisis Laporan Keuangan. Yogyakarta. Pustaka Baru Press.

Sugiyono. 2019. Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, R&D. Bandung : Alfabeta.

Tamba, O., N., & Harahap, A., P. 2024. Analisis Laporan Keuangan Sebagai Dasar Penilaian Kinerja Keuangan (Studi Kasus Koperasi Simpan Pinjam Cu Damai Sejahtera). Jurnal Akuntansi Audit Dan Perpajakan Indonesia (Jaapi). 5 (1). Telaumbanua, A. 2021. “Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan Terhadap Sisa Hasil Usaha Pada Koperasi Simpan Pinjam Pengembangan Pedesaan (KSP3) Botombawo

Kecamatan Hiliserangkai Kabupaten Nias”. Jurnal EMBA. 9 (2) : 34-43.

Widyawati, L., S., & Murtingtys, T. 2023. Analisis Laporan Keuangan Untuk Menilai Kinerja Keuangan Pada Koperasi Sae Pujon Kabupaten Malang. Jurnal Ekonomi Manajemen. 5 (4) : 263-271.

Nst, V. F. H., Isnaini, D. B. J., Supriadi, S., Syafrizal, S., & Ichsan, R. N. (2025). Model Of

JURNAL ILMIAH METADATA, ISSN :2723 -7737, Vol.8 No.2
Edition May 2026, Published: 04-05-2026, Page: 250-262
DOI: 10.47652/metadata.v8i2.1010
Human Resource Collaboration Strategy In Strengthening Msme Halal Products In The Indonesian Nias Islands. *Jurnal Ilmiah METADATA, 7*(3), 62-79.

Ichsan, R. N., Nst, V. F. H., Supriadi, S., Syafrizal, S., & Lubis, F. P. A. (2025). Sharia principles, digital transformation, and local economy: Challenges and opportunities for Sharia cooperatives in Langkat Regency. *Jurnal Ilmiah METADATA*, *7*(3), 30-41.

Ichsan, R. N., Siregar, B. A., Suma, D., Nst, V. F. H., & Lubis, F. P. A. (2025). Halal Industry In The Fulfillment Of Sharia Maqasid: A Qualitative Study On Halal Business Actors In North Sumatra. *Jurnal Ilmiah METADATA*, *7*(2), 80-97.

Wijaya, D. M., Nst, V. F. H., & Isnaini, D. B. Y. (2025). Designing A Talent Management Strategy To Address Organizational Transformation Challenges: A Case Study of PT. Sentosa Deli Mandiri. *Moneter: Jurnal Keuangan dan Perbankan*, *13*(1), 125-138.

Nst, V. F. H., Ichsan, R. N., Supriadi, S., & Lubis, F. P. A. (2025). Edukasi Konsep Pariwisata Ramah Muslim Bagi Pelaku Usaha Pariwisata Di Kabupaten Langkat, Sumatera Utara. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Hablum Minannas*, *4*(1), 26-36.

Nst, V. F. H., Wijaya, D. M., Azaman, A., & Nasti, N. (2025). Sustainability Performance Management Integration: A Systemic Approach In Improving The Organizational Competitiveness Of PT. Sentosa Deli Mandiri. *Moneter: Jurnal Keuangan dan Perbankan*, *13*(1), 114-124.

Nst, V. F. H., Wijaya, D. M., & Azaman, A. (2025). Pengaruh Modal Intelektual Dan Komitmen Organisasional Terhadap Kinerja Pegawai Dengan Organizational Citizenship Behavior (Ocb) Sebagai Variabel Intervening Pada Pemerintahan Kota Medan. *Jurnal Ilmiah METADATA*, *7*(1), 1-15.

Nst, V. F. H., Asmuni, A., & Anggraini, T. (2024). Review Of Fiqh Muamalah On The Forms Of Online Buying And Selling Contracts In The Tiktok Shop Application. *Jurnal Review Pendidikan dan Pengajaran (JRPP)*, *7*(3), 10804-10812.

Ichsan, R. N., Nst, V. F. H., Nasution, L., & Hutabarat, L. (2024). The effect of halal labeling on the performance of small and medium enterprise (SME) in medan city. *Jurnal Mantik*, *8*(1), 421-427.

Lubis, M. R., Ichsan, R. N., Nasution, L., Nst, V. F. H., & Lubis, D. (2024). Analysis Of Factors Affecting The Amount Of People's Business Credit Loans In Lubuk Pakam District, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province. *Jurnal Ekonomi*, *13*(02), 915-923.

Nst, V. F. H., Majid, M. S. A., & Harahap, I. (2024). The Role Of Imports In Development According To Islamic And Conventional Macroeconomic Perspectives. *Moneter: Jurnal Keuangan dan Perbankan*, *12*(1), 100-106.

Devi, R. S., Lubis, M. A., Nst, V. F. H., & Sihombing, A. (2024). Persaingan Usaha Tidak Sehat Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1999 Tentang Larangan Praktek Monopoli Dan Persaingan Usaha Tidak Sehat. *Jurnal Ilmiah METADATA*, *6*(1), 108-118.

Nasution, L., Ichsan, R. N., Nst, V. F. H., & Rizkina, S. (2024). Pendampingan Akreditasi Institusi Perguruan Tinggi Di Akademi Keperawatan Hkbp Balige. *Pedamas*

JURNAL ILMIAH METADATA, ISSN :2723 -7737, Vol.8 No.2
Edition May 2026, Published: 04-05-2026, Page: 250-262
DOI: 10.47652/metadata.v8i2.1010

(Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat), *2*(01), 113-117.

Nst, V. F. H., Nasution, M. Y., & Sugianto, S. (2024). Relationship ushul Fiqh, Qowa'id Fiqih dan Maqashid Al-Syariah With Islamic Economy. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, *10*(1), 1017-1023.

Nst, V. F. H., Tarigan, A. A., & Nasution, Y. S. J. (2023). Prinsip Equilibrium Perilaku Berkonsumsi Dalam Perspektif Al Qur'an Surat Al Furqon Ayat 67. *Management Studies and Entrepreneurship Journal (MSEJ)*, *4*(6), 10024-10034.

Lubis, M. R., Siregar, G. T., Nurita, C., Nst, V. F. H., & Lubis, D. (2023). Peningkatan Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat: Memahami Perbedaan Tindak Pidana Penipuan dan Penggelapan. *Bulletin of Community Engagement*, *3*(2), 261-270.

Ichsan, R. N., Nst, V. F. H., Nasution, L., & Hutabarat, L. (2024). The effect of halal labeling on the performance of small and medium enterprise (SME) in medan city. *Jurnal Mantik*, *8*(1), 421-427.

Lubis, M. A., Siregar, G. T., Lubis, M. R., Nst, V. F. H., & Ichsan, R. N. (2023). Prosedur Jual Beli Tanah Dan Bangunan Warisan Yang Dilakukan Dihadapan Ppat (Procedure For Sale And Purchase Of Heritage Land And Buildings Carried Out Before The Ppat). *PKM Maju UDA*, *4*(3), 1-13.

Ichsan, R. N., Syahbudi, M., & Nst, V. F. H. (2023). Development of Islamic Human Resource Management in The Digital Era For MSMEs and Cooperatives in Indonesia. *IQTISHODUNA: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, *12*(2), 497-512.

Ichsan, R. N., Tanjung, A. M., & Nst, V. F. H. (2023). Pemanfaatan Website Online Single Submission (Oss) Dalam Kegiatan Usaha Mikro Kecil Menengah Dikota Medan Berbasis Maqashid Syariah. *Jurnal PKM Hablum Minannas*, *2*(2), 57-72.

Ichsan, R. N., Lubis, M. A., Nst, V. F. H., & Panggabean, N. R. (2023). Sosialisasi Peningkatan Usaha Mikro Kecil Dan Menengah Berbasis Manajemen Syariah Di Kecamatan Medan Area Kota Medan. *PKM Maju UDA*, *4*(2), 42-49.

Nst, V. F. H., Suma, D., Siregar, B. A., Ichsan, R. N., Panggabean, N. R., & Sibarani, J. P. (2023). Pendampingan Pemasaran Keripik Ubi Dalam Meningkatkan Penjualan Berbasis Digital Di Desa Marendal 1 Kecamatan Patumbak, Deli Serdang-Sumatera Utara. *Jurnal PKM Hablum Minannas*, *2*(1), 45-52.

Ammar, D., Danialsyah, D., Lubis, M. F. R., Purba, A. R., & Nst, V. F. H. (2023). Pelaksanaan Pemberian Marga Dalam Sistem Perkawinan Etnik Mandailing (Studi Di Lembaga Adat Budaya Mandailing Medan). *Jurnal PKM Hablum Minannas*, *2*(1), 68-79.

Siregar, G., Lubis, M. A., Lubis, M. R., Nst, V. F. H., & Nasution, L. (2023). Perbuatan Melawan Hukum Akibat Membangun Di Atas Tanah Wakaf (Unlawful Actions Caused By Building On The Waqf Land). *PKM Maju UDA*, *4*(1), 31-38.

Nst, V. F. H., Nasution, Y. S. J., & Siregar, S. (2024). Implementation Of Wakaf As A Tool Of Social Finance To Achieve The Sdgs In Indonesia Case Study On Indonesian Waqf Board. *Moneter: Jurnal Keuangan Dan Perbankan*, *12*(3), 623-634.

Ichsan, R. N., Nst, V. F. H., Nasution, L., & Hutabarat, L. (2024). *Buku Pelatihan Dan*

JURNAL ILMIAH METADATA, ISSN :2723 -7737, Vol.8 No.2
Edition May 2026, Published: 04-05-2026, Page: 250-262
DOI: 10.47652/metadata.v8i2.1010
Pengembangan SDM. CV. Sentosa Deli Mandiri.

Ichsan, R. N., Nst, V. F. H., & Panggabean, N. R. (2024). *Buku Ajar Sistem Informasi Manajemen (SIM)*. CV. Sentosa Deli Mandiri.

Ichsan, R. N., Syahbudi, M., Barus, E. E., & Nst, V. F. H. (2024). The Role Of Islamic Banking Literacy And Ease Of Use On Achieving Sustainable Development Goals And Maqashid Al-Shariah In Indonesia. *International Journal Of Economics And Finance Studies*, *16*(2), 190-208.

Ichsan, R. N., Syahbudi, M., Barus, E. E., & Nst, V. F. H. (2024). The Role Of Islamic Banking Literacy And Ease Of Use On Achieving Sustainable Development Goals And Maqashid Al-Shariah In Indonesia. *International Journal Of Economics And Finance Studies*, *16*(2), 190-208.

Nst, V. F. H., Asmuni, A., & Anggraini, T. (2024). Review Of Fiqh Muamalah On The Forms Of Online Buying And Selling Contracts In The Tiktok Shop Application. *Jurnal Review Pendidikan Dan Pengajaran (JRPP)*, *7*(3), 10804-10812.

Ichsan, R. N., Nst, V. F. H., Nasution, L., & Hutabarat, L. (2024). The Effect Of Halal Labeling On The Performance Of Small And Medium Enterprise (Sme) In Medan City. *Jurnal Mantik*, *8*(1), 421-427.

Lubis, M. R., Ichsan, R. N., Nasution, L., Nst, V. F. H., & Lubis, D. (2024). Analysis Of Factors Affecting The Amount Of People's Business Credit Loans In Lubuk Pakam District, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province. *Jurnal Ekonomi*, *13*(02), 915-923.

Nst, V. F. H., Majid, M. S. A., & Harahap, I. (2024). The Role Of Imports In Development According To Islamic And Conventional Macroeconomic Perspectives. *Moneter: Jurnal Keuangan Dan Perbankan*, *12*(1), 100-106.