

ANALYSIS OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OF KPN BINA ACCORDING TO THE CONCEPT OF *SHIRKAH 'INÂN* IN ISLAMIC ECONOMIC LAW

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Abstract

Every cooperative operation must be closely monitored by the supervisory board, including KPN Bina Sejahtera which periodically based on the provisions in the AD/ART must audit operations and financial bookkeeping with all its business activities, but KPN Bina Sejahtera which is located in Kec. In the Aceh Besar Seulimeum, there are still many problems that are not in synergy with cooperative regulations, including their internal rules. The formulation of the problem is what the provisions for auditing KPN Bina Sejahtera's financial reporting are and the responsibility of the management to implement the results of the pre-RAT audit and the syirkah 'inân review of the financial reporting audit system at KPN Bina Sejahtera. The research approach uses normative sociological research with descriptive analytical research. Data collection techniques use interviews and documentation data. The research results showed that the auditing carried out by KPN Bina Sejahtera supervisors was carried out only as a formality in fulfilling the needs of the RAT. The KPN Bina Sejahtera management did not make the latest provisions regarding the management of cooperative businesses in accordance with the latest cooperative regulations, so the AD/ART still does not meet the standard provisions for cooperatives in Aceh which must comply with the principles based on the LKS Qanun as its formal juridical basis. Weaknesses in KPN Bina Sejahtera's supervisory audit were also found in principal savings and mandatory savings which were not in accordance with cooperative capital provisions. Based on the data obtained, the determination of profit sharing at KPN Bina Sejahtera is relevant to the concept of syirkah 'inan, however, the audit system carried out by the supervisory board for the accountability needs of the RAT KPN Bina Sejahtera towards the management of the cooperative for the needs for profit sharing is not accountable and transparent, so it can be stated that the management of KPN Bina Sejahtera is not relevant to the provisions of business management using the syirkah 'inan pattern.

Keywords: Accountability, Financial Reporting Audit, Syirkah 'Inan

Abstrak

Setiap operasional koperasi harus diawasi secara ketat oleh badan pengawas, termasuk KPN Bina Sejahtera yang secara periodik berdasarkan ketentuan dalam AD/ART harus melakukan audit operasional dan pembukuan keuangan dengan segala kegiatan usahanya, namun KPN Bina Sejahtera yang berlokasi di Kec. Seulimeum Aceh Besar ini masih banyak ditemukan permasalahan yang belum bersinergi dengan peraturan koperasi, termasuk aturan internalnya. Rumusan masalahnya adalah bagaimana ketentuan audit pelaporan keuangan KPN Bina Sejahtera dan tanggung jawab pengurus dalam melaksanakan hasil audit pra RAT serta tinjauan syirkah 'inân terhadap sistem audit pelaporan keuangan pada KPN Bina Sejahtera. Pendekatan penelitian menggunakan penelitian sosiologis normatif dengan jenis penelitian deskriptif analitis. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara dan data dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa audit yang dilakukan oleh pengawas KPN Bina Sejahtera dilakukan hanya sebagai formalitas dalam memenuhi kebutuhan RAT. Pengurus KPN Bina Sejahtera tidak membuat ketentuan terbaru mengenai pengelolaan usaha koperasi yang sesuai dengan peraturan perkoperasian terbaru, sehingga AD/ART masih belum memenuhi ketentuan standar koperasi di Aceh yang harus sesuai dengan prinsip-prinsip yang berlandaskan pada Qanun LKS sebagai landasan yuridis formalnya. Kelemahan dalam audit pengawasan KPN Bina Sejahtera juga ditemukan pada simpanan pokok dan simpanan wajib yang tidak sesuai dengan ketentuan permodalan koperasi. Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh, penetapan bagi hasil pada KPN Bina Sejahtera relevan dengan konsep syirkah 'inan, namun demikian, sistem audit yang dilakukan oleh dewan pengawas untuk kebutuhan pertanggungjawaban RAT KPN Bina Sejahtera terhadap pengurus koperasi untuk kebutuhan bagi hasil belum akuntabel dan transparan, sehingga dapat dinyatakan bahwa pengelolaan KPN Bina Sejahtera belum relevan dengan ketentuan pengelolaan usaha yang menggunakan pola syirkah 'inan.

Kata Kunci: Akuntabilitas, Audit Laporan Keuangan, Syirkah 'Inan

INTRODUCTION

In this modern era, many businesses are run both on a small and large capital scale. To build and form a business can be done personally or in partnership or partnership. Cooperation is one way to develop and manage a business, this is done to make it easier for parties to obtain capital and also manage the business by combining capital and *skills* will make it easier to manage and run the business that

has been formed. One form of business partnership that has been formulated by fuqaha in the form of *shirkah* or *musyarakah* which has several formats.¹

Syirkah 'inân as part of the *musyarakah* contract is a business cooperation between the parties by using different portions or amounts of capital, as well as in the contribution of business management that can differ in managerial capabilities so that the work system can be arranged flexibly according to the capacity of each party. In this *syirkah 'inân*, the parties can negotiate the level of profit for each party, while losses are borne in accordance with the capital contribution invested by each party.²

Based on this concept, the operation of the *syirkah 'inân* contract is easy to implement and is often practised in everyday life. This is because the *syirkah 'inân* contract does not require the contribution of capital, work, and responsibility in the same amount between the authorised parties. Conceptually, *syirkah 'inân* can be done in the form of capital cooperation as well as cooperation in expertise or work according to the ability of each party.³

Shirkah 'inân has the aim of obtaining equal profits according to the agreement of the members of the *shirkah* at the time of the contract. The distribution of profits in *Shirkah 'inân* depends on the amount of capital. Thus, if the capital of each is the same, then the distribution of profits and losses is not the same then the *shirkah* becomes void. So this division is the most important point in *shirkah 'inân*. The greater the capital invested, the greater the profit earned. So it does not see the same or not the capital given but seen from the profit obtained in accordance with the amount of capital.⁴

In *syirkah 'inân* there is a capital manager (partner) who is fully responsible for managing the capital. The partners need not be adults or have equal shares in the capital. Their responsibilities are not the same with respect to the management of their business. Correspondingly, the sharing of profits between them may not be equal. However, this must be expressly and clearly specified in the partnership

¹ Tutik Haryanti, "Kewenangan Pengadilan Agama Dalam Penyelesaian Sengketa Ekonomi Syariah," *Tahkim* IX, no. 1 (2013).

² Wahyu Akbar et al., "Optimization of Sharia Banking Regulations in Developing the Halal Cosmetic Industry in Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmiah Al-Syir'ah* 22, no. 1 (June 30, 2024): 1, <https://doi.org/10.30984/JIS.V22I1.2611>.

³ Chairul Fahmi, "THE DUTCH COLONIAL ECONOMIC'S POLICY ON NATIVES LAND PROPERTY OF INDONESIA," *PETITA: JURNAL KAJIAN ILMU HUKUM DAN SYARIAH* 5, no. 2 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.22373/petita.v5i2.99>.

⁴ Ahmad Luqman Hakim and Irfan Munandar, "THE LEGALITY OF MURABAHAH CONTRACTS SYSTEM IN ISLAMIC FINANCING INSTITUTIONS," *JURISTA: Jurnal Hukum Dan Keadilan* 7, no. 1 (2023): 24-36, <https://doi.org/10.1234/JURISTA.V7I1.66>.

agreement. The share of losses to be borne by each partner is in accordance with the amount of capital that has been invested by each partner.⁵

Based on the responsibility of the parties to the *syirkah* in the *syirkah 'inân* business is regulated in KHES Article 177, namely "The value of losses and damage that occurs not due to negligence of the parties in *syirkah al-'inân*, must be borne proportionally. From this concept, it can be understood that the form of responsibility of the parties to the *syirkah 'inân* business is borne by both parties. However, if in carrying out the agreement, one of the parties is negligent towards the business, then that party fully bears the losses experienced in the *syirkah 'inân* business. The requirements that have been conceptualised in *syirkah 'inan* are certainly very compatible with the concepts set out in co-operatives. Co-operatives are one form of business partnership. The form of cooperation is carried out in mutual cooperation if you want to meet your needs together, so continuous cooperation is needed to achieve the same goal.⁶

As a financial institution, the cooperative certainly has a supervisory body. The management and supervisory body must be able to show all members that every action always leads to the achievement of goals to improve the welfare of its members. As with every cooperative activity within one year, the management must be responsible for the implementation of the overall cooperative activities in front of the Annual Members Meeting (RAT). The Annual Members Meeting (AGM) at KPN Bina Sejahtera is held in December. Before holding the Annual Member Meeting, all KPN Bina Sejahtera administrators conduct deliberations to discuss financial reports that have been made during the one-year period from January to December. The Annual Member Meeting must be attended by all members of the cooperative, but the Annual Member Meeting will remain valid if more than half of the cooperative members are present. The mechanism for holding the Annual Members' Meeting at KPN Bina Sejahtera explains in detail the member receivables, net income, gross profit, member service income, cooperative expenses and explains the level of profit that will be obtained by the cooperative and the distribution of SHU that will be obtained by members running for one year of management. The calculation of gross profit is done by calculating member

⁵ Alif Cahya Setiyadi, Sakiinah Binti, and Mohammad Aris, "ANALYSIS OF THE PERMISSIBILITY OF BAI' AL-'INAH TRANSACTIONS ACCORDING TO THE SHAFI'I SCHOOL OF THOUGHT AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN MALAYSIA," *JURISTA: Jurnal Hukum Dan Keadilan* 7, no. 2 (November 21, 2023): 144–64, <https://doi.org/10.21111/tsaqafah.v8i2.27>.

⁶ Saifullah Ali, Zalva Amalia, and Yusriaina Yusuf, "THE APPLICATION OF MURABAHAH CONTRACTS IN THE INSTALMENT SERVICES OF DHUAFU PARTNER COOPERATIVES IN INDONESIA," *JURISTA: Jurnal Hukum Dan Keadilan* 7, no. 2 (November 17, 2023): 119–43, <https://doi.org/10.1234/JURISTA.V7I2.70>.

service income during the current year, while net profit is done by reducing gross profit and all cooperative expenses during the current year.⁷

The Annual Members' Meeting is a manifestation of the audit report conducted by the Co-operative Audit Board. For this reason, the Annual Members Meeting must clearly discuss the overall agreements and the level of profit obtained which will directly affect the level of profit sharing that will be distributed to its members. KPN Bina Sejahtera only has one cooperative business, namely savings and loans. KPN Bina Sejahtera collects capital from its members in the form of principal savings, mandatory savings and voluntary savings. Cooperatives need capital to run their business. Bina Sejahtera State Employee Cooperative of Seulimeum Sub-district has obtained its operational permit from the Minister of Cooperatives so that its operations must fully follow the provisions of the Cooperative Law. KPN Bina Sejahtera has implemented a profit-sharing system on its income that has been established in the Articles of Association and Bylaws (AD ART). In this profit sharing, the management of KPN Bina Sejahtera uses a standard formula in cooperatives which is generally adjusted to the amount of capital and member service income. The greater the member's service, the greater the Profit Sharing obtained. This is fully understood by all members because this pattern itself has been approved by all members in its implementation.⁸

RESEARCH METHODS

The method of this research approach is normative sociological, by analysing problems from the sociological side through direct interviews with examiners and cooperative administrators on the responsibility of the reporting audit system for profit sharing at KPN Bina Sejahtera. The type of research used is qualitative research to analyse and describe something that is happening at the time of research and examine the causes of certain phenomena known as descriptive analysis. Through this type of *qualitative* research the author will systematically analyse the responsibility of the management of KPN Bina Sejahtera in audit reporting for profit sharing according to *shirkah 'inân*. It will be discussed and analysed based on the data needed in this research.⁹

⁷ Akbar et al., "Optimization of Sharia Banking Regulations in Developing the Halal Cosmetic Industry in Indonesia."

⁸ Ziqhri Anhar, "Penerapan Akad Musyarakah Pada Perbankan Syariah," *Jurnal Ilmu Perbankan Dan Keuangan Syariah* 4, no. 2 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.24239/jipsya.v4i2.145.110-122>.

⁹ Muhammad Siddiq Armia, *PENENTUAN METODE & PENDEKATAN PENELITIAN HUKUM*, ed. Chairul Fahmi (Banda Aceh: Lembaga Kajian Konstitusi Indonesia, 2022).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Auditing Requirements of KPN Bina Sejahtera in Financial Reporting for Profit Sharing at the AGM

An audit is a periodic examination of financial books that must be carried out in every financial institution.¹⁰ In the cooperative system, audits can be conducted at any time during the performance year, but it is better to do it at the beginning of the year, from January to March. Audits are very important to be carried out by the internal auditors of cooperative supervisors so that the financial statements that will be submitted at the time of the RAT will be in accordance with the AD/ART that has been passed.¹¹

In conducting an audit of the performance and management of business capital, it is carried out by the Cooperative Supervisory Board. Cooperative supervisors are tasked with supervising the implementation of the policy and management of the Cooperative and making a written report on the results of their supervision. In addition, the supervisor is responsible to the Annual Members Meeting of the Cooperative.¹²

In the financial statements, the management of KPN Bina Sejahtera has established an accounting system for cooperatives in Indonesia which is a system of management, recording, financial reporting carried out to produce accurate cooperative financial reports in cooperative operations established based on the provisions of Law Number 25 of 1992 concerning Cooperatives and Government Regulation Number 4 of 1994 concerning Requirements and Procedures for Approval of Deed of Establishment and Amendments to the Articles of Association of Cooperatives.¹³

In conducting an audit of the performance and management of business capital at KPN Bina Sejahtera is carried out by the Board of Cooperative Examiners. The KPN Bina Sejahtera examiner in carrying out its audit performance is guided by the provisions stipulated by the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK), namely

¹⁰ Alvita Novanilia and Elza Syarief, "QUO VADIS PENYELESAIAN PERKARA KEPAILITAN DAN PENUNDAAN KEWAJIBAN PEMBAYARAN UTANG (PKPU) PADA LEMBAGA KEUANGAN SYARIAH," *Journal of Law and Policy Transformation* 6, no. 2 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.37253/jlpt.v6i2.6315>.

¹¹ Nurul Maghfirah et al., "UNDERSTANDING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN THE INDONESIAN TRADING BUSINESS," *Al-Mudharabah: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Keuangan Syariah* 4, no. 2 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.22373/al-mudharabah.v4i2.3384>.

¹² Chairul Fahmi and Peter Tobias Stoll, "Measuring WTO Approaches in Resolving Palm Oil and Biofuel Trade Disputes from Indonesia," *BESTUUR* 12, no. 2 (December 31, 2024): 172–90, <https://doi.org/10.20961/BESTUUR.V12I2.94203>.

¹³ Syifa Un Nafsi, Chairul Fahmi, and Riadhus sholihin, "THE VALIDITY OF USED GOODS AUCTION PRACTICES ON FACEBOOK PLATFORM," *JURISTA: Jurnal Hukum Dan Keadilan* 8, no. 2 (December 31, 2024): 622–43, <https://doi.org/10.22373/JURISTA.V8I2.195>.

examining the implementation of cooperative financial statements and cooperative responsibilities held transparently and openly. Audits at KPN Bina Sejahtera are conducted usually twice a year, namely in June and December. However, the supervisor of KPN Bina Sejahtera basically conducts an audit only once, namely in December before the Annual Member Meeting is held.

Based on this description, the Supervisor of KPN Bina Sejahtera generally conducts audits only for the RAT accounting only in December, this is done so that the Management Accountability Report on the RAT accounting is carried out in accordance with the applicable provisions in the cooperative without any shortcomings or potential embezzlement of funds by the management of KPN Bina Sejahtera. However, if there are certain needs such as reports from members about the performance of KPN Bina Sejahtera that do not fulfil the interests and rights of members, in such cases the supervisor must act in the form of checking and requesting complete information in response to reports from members and even the supervisor of KPN Bina Sejahtera can audit financial statements when the reported case occurs. In this case the supervisor of KPN Bina Sejahtera must be swift to respond and make decisions to avoid conflicts of interest between the members and the management.¹⁴

The supervisor/auditor of the cooperative is fully responsible for the accuracy of the cooperative's financial statements that have been prepared by the management. In conducting the audit, the supervisor examines and checks all records in KPN Bina Sejahtera for one fiscal year, then makes a written report that will be submitted in front of the Annual Members Meeting. If there is an error in the input of financial data, the supervisor will hold a discussion with the management about the error.... and will immediately analyse the error that occurred and make a new financial report.¹⁵

In every financial institution such as a cooperative, there is a profit sharing distribution for the business it has run. KPN Bina Sejahtera has implemented a profit-sharing system on its income that has been determined by the pattern in the Articles of Association and Bylaws (AD/ART) of the cooperative. In this profit sharing, the cooperative uses a standard formula that is adjusted to the amount of capital and income from members. The greater the member's service, the greater the Residual Income he will get. The remaining results of operations distributed to members must be in accordance with the bylaws that apply in KPN Bina Sejahtera. If in this case the management makes a mistake in the distribution of the Residual

¹⁴ Rahmad Kurniawan, Nur Asnawi, and Chairul Fahmi, "Juridical-Philosophical Review of the Position of Sharia Compliance in Islamic Banking in Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Tambun Bungai* 9, no. 2 (December 31, 2024): 531–45, <https://doi.org/10.61394/JIHTB.V9I2.497>.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

Income, the supervisor must first correct the profit sharing obtained by the members and the cooperative management will make changes to the profit sharing.¹⁶

In this case, about the audit system at KPN Bina Sejahtera, the author only gets information verbally from the management board and supervisory board, while the audit and accountability provisions of the cooperative are not specifically made in the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of cooperative management. This is based on the author's findings that the cooperative did not update the bylaws in accordance with the regulations set by the government in Indonesia. The existing bylaws are only an appendix described in the Deed of Cooperative Endorsement from the old Minister of Cooperatives.

B. Accountability of KPN Bina Sejahtera Management in the Management of Financial Funds from Audit Results at the Annual Member Meeting

KPN Bina Sejahtera as an employee cooperative must carry out all its operations based on the applicable Cooperative Law. This cooperative is required to carry out all aspects of responsible business management both in the specific legal provisions of the cooperative and the general provisions of the cooperative. As with every cooperative activity within one year, the management must be accountable for the implementation of the overall cooperative activities in front of the Annual Members Meeting (RAT).¹⁷

Managers and supervisors are considered as cooperative management who are obliged to show all members that every action always leads to the achievement of goals to improve the welfare of its members and is carried out in accordance with the applicable Cooperative Law and all cooperative performance must be in accordance with the bylaws that have been approved by the cooperative. However, in KPN Bina Sejahtera, the existing bylaws are only attached to the Deed of Endorsement from the old Minister of Cooperatives, but the deed is still in the form of a conventional savings and loan cooperative, so that the management/supervisors are considered negligent in converting to sharia.¹⁸

¹⁶ Setiyadi, Binti, and Aris, "ANALYSIS OF THE PERMISSIBILITY OF BAI' AL-'INAH TRANSACTIONS ACCORDING TO THE SHAFI'I SCHOOL OF THOUGHT AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN MALAYSIA."

¹⁷ Siti Fatimah, "SYIRKAH DALAM BISNIS SYARIAH," *Muawadah : Jurnal Hukum Ekonomi Syariah* 1, no. 1 (2022).

¹⁸ Abdur Rahman Adi Saputera and Muhammad Yaasiin Raya, "Dilematika Penyelesaian Sengketa Ekonomi Syariah Dan Refleksi Hukum Islam Bagi Non Muslim Yang Bersengketa," *Iqtishaduna: Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Hukum Ekonomi Syari'ah* 2, no. 2 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.24252/iqtishaduna.v2i2.15630>.

The management is obliged to make a balance sheet every month consisting of:

- a. Cash flow (principal deposits, compulsory member deposits)
- b. SHU Calculation
- c. Member loan fees
- d. Co-operative profit and loss

The balance sheet that has been made by the management will then be audited by the cooperative supervisor. The management will recheck the audit conducted by the supervisor. If there is an audit error, the management will *review* the audit that the supervisor did so that there will be changes to the financial statements and also the accountability report at the RAT.¹⁹

For example, the management of KPN Bina Sejahtera has conducted financial reporting to the supervisory board in the RAT about the overall financial activities and also the remaining results of operations (SHU) from the total income that will be distributed to all members.

The management is responsible for conducting financial reporting on the collection of funds in the cooperative, KPN Bina Sejahtera which comes from member deposits. Based on the results of the RAT KPN Bina Sejahtera set the principal savings of members of IDR 500,000, - after 2021, but for members who have previously registered as members in 2021, the principal savings are still IDR 200,000, - as produced at the RAT so that the net principal savings can be calculated from the number of members before 2021 as many as 102x IDR 200,000 = IDR 20,400,000, - and the number of members registered after 2021 as many as 51x IDR 500,000 = IDR 25,500,000, - then the total principal savings of KPN Bina Sejahtera is IDR 45,900,000, -. While for mandatory monthly savings of IDR 75,000 minus social funds of IDR 15,000, so that the mandatory savings of KPN Bina Sejahtera members can be calculated from the number of members 153x IDR 60,000x 12 = IDR 110,160,000, -. Meanwhile, voluntary savings are not set at the nominal amount that should be paid by members, so that voluntary savings the author gets from the RAT Report of Rp 50,646,802, -. However, in the 2023 RAT Accountability report which has been audited by the KPN Bina Sejahtera supervisory board and has been recorded in the presence of all its members, there are differences in the nominal figures that the author describes above, namely:

Table 1
Principal Deposits, Mandatory Deposits, Deposits

¹⁹ Interview with Agus Mawardi, Chairman of KPN Bina Sejahtera, on 8 March 2024 in Seulimeum, Aceh Besar.

Voluntary Bina Sejahtera Public Employee Cooperative

No.	Types of Co-operative Capital	Total
1.	Principal Deposits	IDR 41,400,000,-
2.	Mandatory deposit/ month	IDR 252,400,000,-
3.	Voluntary Deposits	IDR 50,646,802,-
Total		IDR 344,446,802,-

Data source: Documentation data, KPN RAT Report

Bina Sejahtera Year 2023

Before the RAT bookkeeping is done, it must first be audited by the supervisory board of KPN Bina Sejahtera, so that every transaction made is in accordance with the nominal value. However, the RAT bookkeeping that has been declared correct by the supervisory board of KPN Bina Sejahtera has many nominal errors, either there is a nominal shortage or excess. In this case, the audit conducted by the supervisory board of KPN Bina Sejahtera is only for formality only.²⁰

In terms of financing operations, each member has the right to carry out financing by reporting in advance how much the nominal will be loaned. This is done by the management to be more efficient with the amount to be lent by members. The management has the authority to make the amount of financing made by members. At KPN Bina Sejahtera the total amount of lending in 2023 was Rp 1,142,520,700, with 92 members making loans.²¹ KPN Bina Sejahtera sets the terms of the amount of financing to its members a maximum of Rp 20,000,000, - / member and allowed per month only for four borrowers only with a maximum period of 30 months or according to the wishes of members who make loans. ²²

C. Review of Akad *Syirkah 'Inân* Towards the Accountability of KPN Bina Sejahtera Management on the Audit System of Profit Sharing Financial Reporting in the Annual Member Meeting

²⁰ Rahul Nilakantan et al., "On Tariff Elimination, Trade Harmonization, and Household Well-Being: A Study of the GST Rollout in India," *Journal of Business Logistics* 45, no. 2 (April 1, 2024), <https://doi.org/10.1111/JBL.12378>.

²¹ Documentation Data, *Report of Management Accountability for Financial Year 2023, Annual Member Meeting (RAT) of Bina Sejahtera Public Employee Cooperative*, (Seulimeum, Aceh Besar: 2023)

²² Interview with Susi Irhamna, Treasurer of KPN Bina Sejahtera, on 8 March 2024 in Seulimeum, Aceh Besar.

In the contract of *syirkah 'inan*, the scholars have formulated that each member of the partnership has responsibility for capital participation, capital management and losses that will be obtained in the business. This is because in principle, the participation of capital will affect the percentage of the value of losses. While the level of profit is based on the agreement. Therefore, every business actor must be able to record accountably the portion of capital and also the level of income earned from the business, so that it will be evident that the value of income earned has reached the level of *profit* or just a *break even point* or still losing money. These three things will affect performance. To prove that the accountability that has been carried out is appropriate or not, supervision is needed, both supervision carried out by internal management and by external supervision, especially from public accountants. In the cooperative system, the government has determined that the internal control system must be carried out by members as well. The performance of the internal supervisor must be carried out regularly to produce transparent financial reporting by the cooperative management.²³

The business orientation in cooperatives is carried out in a special way stipulated in the Law, the capital system is elaborated in three forms of savings, namely principal savings which differ according to the length of participation of members, compulsory savings and voluntary savings. on this side of capital, cooperatives have the same principles as *syirkah 'inan* which requires that the manager and members must both have capital.

In this case, the business management carried out by KPN Bina Sejahtera must have conflicted with the regulations of the Cooperative Law in force in Indonesia. KPN Bina Sejahtera still applies a conventional system even though the provisions in Aceh must be fully sharia. The determination of the provisions that are still using the conventional system, so that the profit sharing determined is still in accordance with the provisions of the old AD / ART. Profit sharing run by KPN Bina Sejahtera is influenced by member business services. The more business services, the more SHU each member gets.

Meanwhile, supervision in cooperatives must be passed by supervisors in three stages, namely monthly routine supervision of cooperative operational products, semester supervision and annual supervision before the RAT is held. However, in the supervision of KPN Bina Sejahtera, the supervisor does not carry out its duties effectively in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the bylaws

²³ Atharyanshah Puneri, "Dispute Resolution for Islamic Banks in Indonesia," *International Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance (IJIEF)* 4, no. SI (2021), <https://doi.org/10.18196/ijief.v4i0.10084>.

and also the Law on Cooperatives. So that this condition causes the operation of the cooperative has the potential to deviate from the provisions agreed upon by the members in the RAT, AD/ART and the Law. This can be evidenced by the weakening of the cooperative's operational performance and also the *inaccurate* reporting of financial management by the cooperative supervisor to the management, which the management does not request such reporting regularly every month. The ineffective performance of the supervisor can also be evidenced by many elements of the cooperative's operations that are not *updated* in accordance with the provisions of the applicable Cooperative Law. This is actually a principle thing that must be applied because it greatly affects the operational system of the cooperative which requires compliance with statutory provisions. However, due to this weak performance, the operational process is not running, let alone *auditing*, the *auditing* process is only carried out once a year just to show formality.

In this case, the management and supervision carried out by the management and supervisors of KPN Bina Sejahtera are not accountable, there is no transparency in every transaction made. The supervisory board of KPN Bina Sejahtera does not have the capacity to supervise. This can be seen from the amount of principal savings and mandatory savings of members that do not match the nominal based on the number of cooperative members. Likewise, the Aceh Besar Cooperative Office does not have a supervisory function towards the cooperatives under it, the Cooperative Office should not only supervise but provide guidance to all KPN Bina Sejahtera administrators to avoid audit errors.

CONCLUSIONS

Auditing should be conducted periodically by the co-operative's internal supervisors, on a monthly, semi-annual and annual basis. Monthly audits are conducted to see the accountability of financial reporting of each monthly transaction. Semester audits are carried out before the report on the results of transactions in six months is reported by the cooperative management. While the annual / final audit is carried out on all reports, both accountability reports and financial reports for the needs of the Annual Members Meeting (RAT), the audit process is carried out before the RAT is held . However, the audit conducted by the supervisor of KPN Bina Sejahtera is only carried out at the annual audit for RAT needs and eliminates the monthly and semi-annual audit process.

The audit system carried out by the supervisory board of KPN Bina Sejahtera is not specifically made in the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of cooperative management. This is seen based on the management of KPN Bina Sejahtera who

did not renew the AD / ART in accordance with the regulations set by the government in Indonesia. Likewise, the Aceh Besar Cooperative Office does not carry out the supervisory function of the cooperatives under it, the Office should not only supervise but also provide guidance.

The management of KPN Bina Sejahtera is required to carry out all aspects of responsible management of the cooperative business in accordance with the specific legal provisions of the cooperative. The management must account for every cooperative operation including all management and use of funds at the Annual Members Meeting. However, the results of the 2023 RAT accountability report that has been audited by the KPN Bina Sejahtera supervisory board and has been recorded there are differences in the calculation of principal savings and mandatory savings of its members. Specifically, it can be stated that the accountability of the management at the RAT of KPN Bina Sejahtera is not accountable because of the very large difference between the amount of funds managed and the funds entered in the balance sheet. There is no systematic effort by the supervisory board to take action against the management's report in order to comply with applicable legal provisions.

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