

Analysis of Financial Performance in Lakamali Business Multipurpose Cooperative Wangi-Wangi Selatan District, Wakatobi Regency

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Abstract: *This study aimed to analyze the financial performance Business Multipurpose Cooperative Lakamali Southern District of Wangi-scented, Wakatobi with the scope of the study on three financial ratios, namely liquidity ratio, the ratio of Solvability, and profitability ratios. This research was a descriptive study using the financial statements of the Multipurpose Cooperative Lakamali, Wangi-Wangi Sub-District, Wakatobi Regency in the period 2012-2016. The method of collecting data in this study was by observing and documenting financial statements that were conducted by the All Cooperative Enterprises (KSU) Lakamali, Wangi-Wangi Selatan District, Wakatobi Regency. The results of this study indicate that (1) analysis of the level of Liquidity using Current Ratio in 2012-2016 it was in the criteria of good or liquid because the average ratio reached 273%. While Cash Ratio in 2012-2016 is in the criteria of not good because the average ratio only reaches 26.5%. (2) Solvability level analysis using Debt to Total Equity in 2012-2016 is in the criteria of very good or solvable because the average ratio reaches 27.99%. While the ratio of Debt to Total Assets in 2012 - 2016 are in a very good criterion or solvable since the average - average ratio reached 21.86%. (3) Analysis of the level of rent ability using ROA ratios in 2012-2016 are in the criteria of very good or very variable because the average ratio reaches 11.35%. Whereas the ROE ratio in 2012-2016 is in the criteria of quite good or fairly variable because the average ratio reaches 14.55 %.*

Keywords: *Financial Performance, Liquidity, Solvability, Rent ability*

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I. Introduction

Cooperatives are one form of legal entity that stands in Indonesia. According to Act No. 25 of 1992 article 1 paragraph 1 concerning cooperatives, Indonesian cooperatives are business entities consisting of cooperatives or legal entities by basing their activities based on cooperative principles, as well as people's economic movements based on family principles.

For cooperatives both large and small, whether it is profit-oriented motives or non - profit motives, they will have a great deal of attention on the finances of the cooperative. Both success and failure in the business are almost partly influenced or determined by the cooperative's financial decisions. In other words the usual problems that arise in each organization have implications for the financial sector.

The financial section is a part that often raises problems involving company input and output. In general procedures, in the assessment of the financial condition of a cooperative we can find out through the cooperative financial statements consisting of balance sheets, profit and loss calculation reports, reports on changes in the financial condition of the cooperatives concerned.

Financial statements will be more important and useful for interested parties, if the data can be compared between two or more periods to be analyzed which will be able to provide an assessment of the actual condition of the cooperative.

By conducting research on cooperative financial performance, it is expected that we can get a picture of the profession of a cooperative without overriding other factors.

According to the Decree of the Minister of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises Number: 14 / PER / M.KUKM.XII / 2009 "Cooperative performance is a condition or condition of a cooperative that is declared good, good enough, not good, and not very good". As for what is used for the assessment of cooperative financial performance can be used analytical tools called financial ratio analysis, among others, liquidity ratios, solvency ratio, and profitability ratios.

Based on the financial statements of the Lakamali Business Cooperative, it shows a change in value from year to year. For more details about the financial data of the Lakamali Multipurpose Cooperative can be seen in the following table:

Development of Current Year Assets, Debt, SHU, and Own Capital of Lakamali KSU for 2012-2016:

Estimate	In 2012 (Rp)	In 2013 (Rp)	In 2014 (Rp)	In 2015 (Rp)	In 2016 (Rp)
Asset	149.040.000	157.773.000	167.944.000	187.742.000	194.264.000
Debt	31.684.000	33.088.000	36.714.000	42.818.000	43.555.000
Reminder of Proceed current year	15.731.000	16.917.000	22.237.000	18.036.000	23.000.000
owner's equity	117.356.000	124.685.000	131.230.000	144.924.000	150.709.000

It can be seen that in 2012 until 2016 there was an increase in the amount of assets, debt, and equity, but in 2015 the Year of SHU of the Year experienced a drastic decline. The decline in SHU was due to a decrease in the amount of income in 2015 while the amount of costs increased. So with this condition, it is not yet known what the actual financial performance of the Lakamali Business Cooperative is. Therefore it is necessary to do an analysis to find out how the financial performance of the Lakamali Multipurpose Cooperative.

II. Literature Review

Financial performance

Definition of Financial Performance

According to Rudianto (2013: 189), financial performance is the result or achievement that has been achieved by the company management in carrying out its functions to manage company assets effectively for a certain period. Financial performance is needed by companies to know and evaluate where the success rate of the company is based on financial activities that have been carried out.

Financial Performance Assessment

According to Wibowo (2010: 80) assesses the financial performance of an organization or company is very important, because it describes how the actual condition of the financial management of the organization or company as a whole, and the results of the assessment are also used to determine the level of financial health of the company.

Financial statements

Definition of Financial Statements

Mulya (2013: 13) financial statements are management accountability reports to users about the financial processing entrusted to them.

Cooperative Financial Report

According to the 2007 Financial Accounting Standards that apply in Indonesia (PSAK No.27 of 2007), the cooperative financial statements consist of:

- 1) Business Result Calculation is a report that shows the ability of cooperatives to generate profits during an accounting period or one year. The report on the results of the business must specify the results of business originating from members and profits obtained from cooperative activities with non-members of the cooperative.
- 2) The balance sheet is a list that shows the position of the resources owned by the cooperative, as well as information from where the cooperative resources are obtained.
- 3) A cash flow report is a report on cash outflows and cash inflows during a certain period that includes the initial cash balance, the source of cash receipts, the source of cash disbursement and the cash balance at the end of a period.
- 4) Member economic promotion report is a report that shows the economic benefits received by members of the cooperative for a certain period.

Financial Ratio Analysis

Definition of Financial Ratios

Harahap (20013: 297) states that financial ratio analysis is an analysis of the numbers obtained from the comparison of one financial statement post with another that has a relevant and significant / meaningful relationship. Called ratio because what is done basically is comparing (dividing) between one particular item in the financial statements with other items. This method turns out to be more able to explain the meaning of a number in the financial statements compared to just looking at the numbers just like that.

Benefits of Financial Ratios

According to Fahmi (2011: 47) that the benefits can be taken with the use of financial ratios, namely:

1. Financial ratio analysis is very useful to be used as a tool to assess company performance and achievements.
2. Financial ratio analysis is very beneficial for management as a reference for planning.
3. Financial ratio analysis can be used as a tool to evaluate the condition of a company from a financial perspective.
4. Financial ratio analysis is also useful for creditors, which can be used to estimate the potential risks to be faced in connection with the guarantee of the continuity of interest payments and principal repayments.
5. Financial ratio analysis can be used as an assessment for stakeholder organizations.

Types of Financial Ratios

According to Hery (2015: 515), the types of financial ratios that are often used to assess financial conditions and company performance are as follows:

1. Liquidity ratio is a ratio that describes the ability of a company to meet its short-term obligations that are soon due.
2. Solvability ratios or capital structure ratios or leverage ratios are ratios that describe a company's ability to fulfill all its obligations.
3. The activity ratio is the ratio used to measure the level of efficiency for the utilization of the resources owned by the company.
4. Profitability ratio, also known as profitability ratio, is a ratio used to measure a company's ability to generate profits from the normal activities of its business.

Cooperative

Understanding of Cooperatives

Definition of cooperatives according to Law No.25 / 1992 Cooperatives are business entities consisting of a person or cooperative legal entity, by basing their activities based on cooperative principles as well as people's economic movements, which are based on the principle of kinship.

The purpose of the Cooperative

Using accounts receivable turnover can also be calculated when the average collection of accounts receivable, namely by dividing the number of days in one year with the accounts receivable turnover rate or the ratio between accounts receivable the average number of days in a year with total credit sales, the results will show how many days the average receivable cannot be billed or days of receivable, which generally ranges from 1 to 2 months. (Munawir, 2015: 76).

Benefits of cooperatives in the economic field

Here are some of the benefits of cooperatives in the economic field:

1. Increase the income of its members. The remaining results of the business obtained by the cooperative are given back to its members in accordance with their services and activities.
2. Offer goods and services at lower prices. The goods and services offered by cooperatives are cheaper than those offered in stores. This is intended so that goods and services can be purchased by members of cooperatives that are less capable.
3. Growing humanitarian work motives. Activities are not solely seeking profit but serving the needs of their members well.
4. Growing honesty and openness in the management of cooperatives. Each member has the right to become a manager of a cooperative and has the right to know the cooperative's financial statements.
5. Train people to use their income more effectively and get used to living frugally.

Types of cooperatives

In the provisions of Article 16 of Law No. 25 of 1992 along with an explanation stated that the type of cooperative is based on the similarity of activities and economic interests of its members. The basis for determining the type of cooperative is the similarity of activities, interests and economic needs of its members, among others, such as Savings and Loan Cooperatives (KSP), Consumer Cooperatives, Producers Cooperatives, Marketing Cooperatives and Service Cooperatives.

Judging from Law No. 12 of 1969 concerning the types of cooperatives listed in article 17 sections 6 which contain:

1. Consumption Cooperative

Cooperatives that provide goods needed by their members both daily necessities and secondary goods that can improve the living welfare of its members in the sense that they can be reached by purchasing power.

2. Saving and loan cooperative

Cooperatives aimed at preventing members from being trapped by loan sharks when they need a certain amount of money or goods for their life needs.

3. Production Cooperative

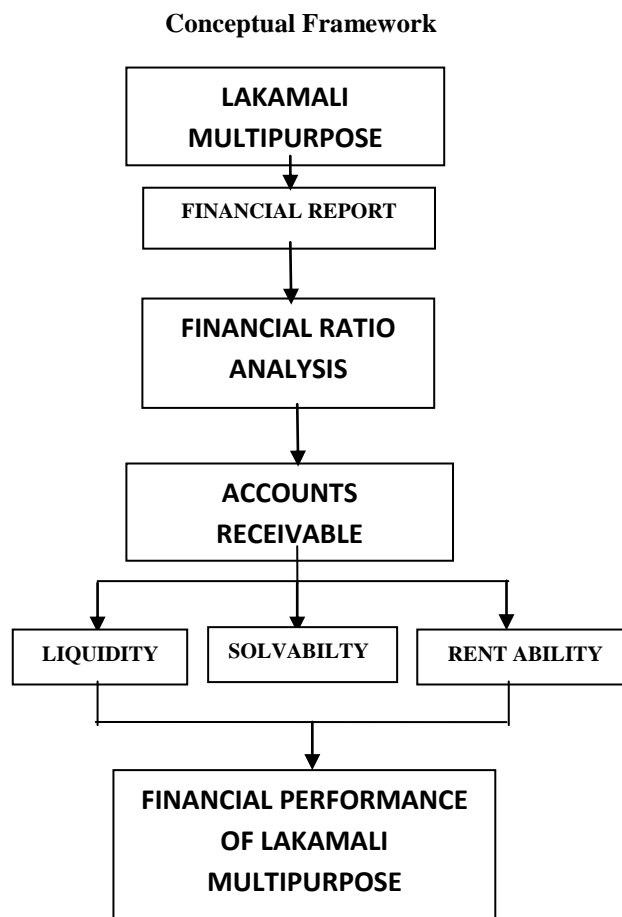
Cooperatives whose activities are to encourage their members to produce certain products that are usually produced and at the same time coordinate their marketing, thus producers will get the same price that is reasonable or reasonable and easy to market.

4. Multipurpose Cooperative

Cooperatives that work in several types of economic activities that are in accordance with the interests of their members.

Source of Cooperative Capital

Article 41 of Law Number 25 of 1992 concerning cooperatives embodies that: 1) Cooperative capital consists of own capital and loan capital; 2) Own capital can come from principal savings, mandatory savings, and reserves, grants; 3) Loan capital can come from members, other cooperatives and or members, banks and other financial institutions .



III. Methodology

Place and time of research

This research will be conducted at the Lakamali Multipurpose Cooperative located in Mandati II Sub district, Wangi-Wangi Selatan District, Wakatobi Regency. The selection of the Lakamali Multipurpose Cooperative is because the Lakamali Business Cooperative is very open, making it possible to get financial data easily.

Types and Data Sources

The types and sources of data to assess the level of financial performance of these cooperatives are:

- a. Primary data is data sourced from the Lakamali Multipurpose Cooperative, South Wangi-Wangi District, Wakatobi Regency, which was conducted through field observations. The data sought is in the form of a cooperative organizational structure and financial report data of the Lakamali Multipurpose Cooperative.
- b. Secondary data is data that comes from literately in the form of books, theses, journals, cooperative data, and other data needed.

Data collection technique

Data collection techniques used to collect data in compiling this study are observation, documentation and literature.

- a. Observation

In this case, researchers will directly visit Lakamali Multipurpose Cooperative as an object of research to obtain information and documents needed by researchers regarding financial performance.

- b. Documentation

In this study, data filtering using the documentation method is to find and obtain primary data through data from financial statements, archival texts (both in the form of printed and recorded items), image / photo / blue print data and so on.

- c. Literature review

Library study is to study and read literature that has to do with the problems that are the object of research. Data collected by researchers through literature is about financial performance, and cooperatives.

Data analysis technique

The ratio analysis calculation techniques are as follows:

1. Liquidity Ratio

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Asset}}{\text{Current liabilities}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Cash Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cash}}{\text{Current liabilities}} \times 100\%$$

2. Solvability Ratio

$$\text{Debt to total asset} = \frac{\text{Total Amount of debt}}{\text{Total assets}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Debt to total equity} = \frac{\text{Total Amount of debt}}{\text{Owner's Equity}} \times 100\%$$

3. Rent ability Ratio

$$\text{Economic Rentability} = \frac{\text{Remaining operating income before tax}}{\text{Total Asset}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Rentabilias of Own Capital} = \frac{\text{SHU Sesudah Pajak}}{\text{Owner's Equity}} \times 100\%$$

Operational definition

Financial performance is an illustration of the financial condition of a company that is analyzed by financial analysis tools such as financial ratios which consist of liquidity, solvency, profitability and the level of business stability.

1. Liquidity ratio is a ratio that measures a company's ability to pay off its debt or short-term liabilities.
2. Solvability ratio is a ratio that can determine the company's ability to pay short and long-term obligations, so that the company or cooperative can pay all of its debts.
3. Profitability ratio is the ability to generate profits (profit) during a certain period by using productive assets or capital, both capital as a whole and own capital.

IV. Result and Discussion

1. Cooperative Capital

Source of Capital of the Multipurpose Cooperative (KSU) Lakamali Wangi-wangi Selatan District, Wakatobi Regency :

capital	TAHUN				
	2012 (Rp)	2013 (Rp)	2014 (Rp)	2015 (Rp)	2016 (Rp)
principal savings	14.300.000	14.300.000	14.700.000	15.000.000	15.000.000
mandatory savings	93.700.000	94.500.000	96.200.000	104.386.000	105.571.000
reserved fund	9.356.000	15.885.000	20.330.000	25.538.000	30.138.000
Total	117.356.000	124.685.000	131.230.000	144.924.000	150.709.999

Source: **LAKAMALI MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE 2018**

2. Assets, Remaining Operating Results, and Debt

Asset Circumstances, Remaining Business Results, and Debt of the Multipurpose Cooperative (KSU) Lakamali Wangi-wangi Selatan District, Wakatobi Regency :

Component	TAHUN				
	2012 (Rp)	2013 (Rp)	2014 (Rp)	2015 (Rp)	2016 (Rp)
Asset	149.040.000	157.773.000	167.944.000	187.742.000	194.264.000
Reminder of Proceed	15.731.000	16.917.000	22.237.000	18.036.000	23.000.000
Debt	31.684.000	33.088.000	36.741.000	42.818.000	43.555.000

Source: **LAKAMALI MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE 2018**

3. Current Asset and Current Debt

Current and Current Debt Conditions All-purpose Cooperative (KSU) Lakamali Wangi-wangi Selatan District, Wakatobi Regency :

Component	TAHUN				
	2012 (Rp)	2013 (Rp)	2014 (Rp)	2015 (Rp)	2016 (Rp)
Current Asset	64.167.000	82.154.000	101.579.000	130.631.000	146.427.000
Current liabilities	31.684.000	33.088.000	36.714.000	42.818.000	43.555.000

Source: **LAKAMALI MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE 2018**

4. Total Revenue, and Total Costs

Total Revenue and Total Costs of the Multipurpose Cooperative (KSU) Lakamali Wangi-wangi Selatan District, Wakatobi Regency :

Component	TAHUN				
	2012 (Rp)	2013 (Rp)	2014 (Rp)	2015 (Rp)	2016 (Rp)
Total revenue	33.445.000	36.327.000	41.953.000	38.400.000	39.500.000
Total cost	17.714.000	19.410.000	19.716.000	20.364.000	16.500.000

Source: **LAKAMALI MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE 2018**

5. Development of Number of Members

Member Development in Lakamali Multipurpose Cooperative can be seen in the following table:

YEAR	AMOUNT OF MEMBERS	AMOUNT (PEOPLE) ADDITION / DECREASE
2012	143	-
2013	143	-
2014	147	4
2015	150	3
2016	150	-

Source: **LAKAMALI MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE 2018**

6. Distribution of SHU Members

According to RAT, SHU in Lakamali Business Cooperative is divided as follows:

REMOVAL DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS 'BUSINESSES	TAHUN				
	2012 (Rp)	2013 (Rp)	2014 (Rp)	2015 (Rp)	2016 (Rp)
45 % THE REMAINING PART OF MEMBERS 'BUSINESSES	7.078.000	7.612.000	10.006.000	8.116.000	10.350.000
15 % ADMINISTRATOR FUND	2.359.000	2.537.000	3.335.000	2.705.000	3.450.000

10 % EDUCATION FUND	1.573.000	1.691.000	2.223.000	1.803.000	2.300.000
10 % SOCIAL FUND	1.537.000	1.691.000	2.223.000	1.803.000	2.300.000
20 % RESERVED FUND	3.146.000	3.383.000	4.446.000	3.607.000	4.600.000
TOTAL	15.731.000	16.917.000	22.237.000	18.036.000	23.000.000

Source: **LAKAMALI MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE 2018**

Liquidity Analysis

a. Current Ratio

Source of Capital of the Multipurpose Cooperative (KSU) Lakamali Wangi-Wangi Selatan District, Wakatobi Regency:

Year	Current Asset (Rp)	Current Liabilities (Rp)	Current Ratio (%)	Up / Down (%)	Criteria
2012	64.167.000	31.684.000	203%	-	VERY GOOD
2013	82.154.000	33.088.000	248%	45,29%	VERY GOOD
2014	101.579.000	36.714.000	277%	28,39%	PRETTY GOOD
2015	130.631.000	42.818.000	305%	28,41%	NOT GOOD
2016	146.427.000	43.555.000	336%	28,41%	NOT GOOD

Source: **LAKAMALI MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE 2018**

From the data analysis, it can be concluded that the *current ratio* of Lakamali Cooperatives in 2012-2016 is in the criteria of good or liquid because the average ratio reaches 273%. This can be strengthened by the Regulation of the Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06 / Per / M.KUKM / V / 2006 where if > 250% - 275%, the Multipurpose Cooperative of Lakamali falls into the criteria of good or liquid.

b. Cash Ratio

Cash ratio analysis Lakamali Multipurpose Cooperative Wangi-Wangi Selatan District, Wakatobi Regency :

Year	Cash and Bank (Rp)	Current Liabilities (Rp)	Current Ratio (%)	Up / Down (%)	Criteria
2012	13.881.000	31.684.000	43,81%	-	NOT GOOD
2013	13.673.000	33.088.000	41,32%	(2,49%)	NOT GOOD
2014	5.515.000	36.714.000	15,02%	(26,3%)	NOT GOOD
2015	6.528.000	42.818.000	15,25%	0,2%	NOT GOOD
2016	7.422.000	43.555.000	17,04%	1,8%	NOT GOOD

Source: **LAKAMALI MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE 2018**

From the data analysis, it can be concluded that the *cash ratio* of Lakamali Cooperative Business in 2012-2016 is in the criteria of being unfair or illiquid because the average ratio only reaches 26.5%. This can be strengthened by the Regulation of the State Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06 / Per / M.KUKM / V / 2006 where if <125% the Multipurpose Cooperative of Lakamali falls into the criteria of bad or illiquid.

Solvability analysis

a. Debt to Total Equity

Analysis of *Debt to total equity* The Multipurpose Cooperative (KSU) Lakamali Wangi-wangi Selatan District, Wakatobi Regency :

Year	Amount of debt (Rp)	Owner's Equity (Rp)	Debt to total equity (%)	Up/Down	Criteria
2012	31.684.000	117.356.000	27,00%	-	Very Good
2013	33.088.000	124.685.000	26,54%	(0,46%)	Very Good
2014	36.714.000	131.230.000	27,98%	1,44%	Very Good
2015	42.818.000	144.924.000	29,55%	1,57%	Very Good
2016	43.555.000	150.709.000	28,90%	(0,65%)	Very Good

Source: **LAKAMALI MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE 2018**

From the analysis of data it can be concluded that the *debt to total equity* of the Laka Multipurpose Cooperative in 2012-2016 is in the criteria of very good or solvable in fulfilling its obligations because the average ratio reaches 28.24%. It can be strengthened by Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06 / Per / M.KUKM/V/2006 dated which if *debt to total equity* is less than 40% then the Business Multipurpose Cooperative Lakamali included in the criteria very good or in a very solvable state.

b. Debt to Total Asset

Debt to total assets The Multipurpose Cooperative (KSU) Lakamali Wangi-Wangi Selatan District, Wakatobi Regency :

Year	Total Liabilities (Rp)	Total Asset (Rp)	Debt to Total Asset (%)	Up/Down (%)	Criteria
2012	31.684.000	149.040.000	21,26%	-	Very Good
2013	33.088.000	157.773.000	20,97%	(0,29%)	Very Good
2014	36.714.000	167.944.000	21,86%	1,89%	Very Good
2015	42.818.000	187.742.000	22,81%	1,95%	Very Good
2016	43.555.000	194.264.000	22,42%	(0,39%)	Very Good

Source: **LAKAMALI MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE 2018**

From the data analysis, it can be concluded that the *debt to total assets* of the Lakamali Multipurpose Cooperative in 2012-2016 are in very good criteria or very solvable in fulfilling their obligations because the average ratio reaches 22.02%. Hal can be strengthened by Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06 / Per / M.KUKM / V / 2006 whereby if the *debt to total assets* <70% then the Business Multipurpose Cooperative Lakamali qualifies as very good or be in a very solvable state

Analysis of Rent ability

a. Return on Asset

Analysis of Return on total assets The Multipurpose Cooperative (KSU) Lakamali Wangi-Wangi South District, Wakatobi Regency :

Year	Remaining Member Results (Rp)	Total Asset (Rp)	ROA (%)	Up/Down	Criteria
2012	15.731.000	149.040.000	10,55%	-	Very Good
2013	16.917.000	157.773.000	10,72%	0,17 %	Very Good
2014	22.237.000	167.944.000	13,24%	2,52 %	Very Good
2015	18.036.000	187.742.000	9,61%	(3,63%)	Good
2016	23.000.000	194.264.000	11,84%	2,23 %	Very Good

Source: **LAKAMALI MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE 2018**

From the data analysis, it can be concluded that the *return on assets* of the Lakamali Multipurpose Cooperative in 2012-2016 are in the criteria of very good or very stable because the average ratio reaches 11.35%. Hal can be strengthened by Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06 / Per / M.KUKM / V / 2006 whereby if the *return on total assets* > 10%, the Multipurpose Cooperative of Lakamali is categorized as very good or very flexible.

b. Return on Equity

Analysis of Return on total equity Lakamali Multipurpose Cooperative, Wangi-Wangi Selatan District, Wakatobi Regency :

Year	Remaining Member Results (Rp)	Owner's Equity (Rp)	ROE (%)	Up/Down	Criteria
2012	15.731.000	149.040.000	13,40%	-	Very Good
2013	16.917.000	157.773.000	13,57%	0,17 %	Very Good
2014	22.237.000	167.944.000	16,95%	3,38 %	Very Good
2015	18.036.000	187.742.000	12,45%	(4,50%)	Good
2016	23.000.000	194.264.000	15,26%	2,82 %	Very Good

Source: **LAKAMALI MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE 2018**

From the data analysis, it can be concluded that *return on equity* of the Multipurpose Cooperative in Lakamali in 2012-2016 is in the criteria of good or reasonable because the average ratio reaches 14.55%. Hal can be strengthened by Minister of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises of the Republic of Indonesia, number 06 / Per / M.KUKM / V / 2006 whereby if the *return on equity* was around 9% - <15% then the Business Multipurpose Cooperative Lakamali included in criteria quite good or in a fairly stable condition.

Overall the financial performance of the Lakamali Multipurpose Cooperative seen from its liquidity ratio based on the calculation of the *current ratio* of 2012 to 2016 is considered good or liquid because the cooperative's ability to pay off its current liabilities is on average 273.8% and falls into the good category. However, based on the calculation of the *cash ratio* it is considered not good because the cooperative cash has not been able to pay off its smooth obligations and is on average 26.5% and included in the bad category based on the Indonesian Minister of Cooperatives and SMEs Regulation No. 06 / Per / M

.KUKM/V/2006. It can be said that the Lakamali All-purpose Cooperative in South Wangi-Wangi Sub-district in terms of liquidity has sufficient financial performance well.

Judging from the solvency ratio based on the calculation of *debt to total assets* and *debt to total equity*, the Multipurpose Cooperative Lakamali is considered solvable because the company's ability to fulfill all debts in very good condition is at an average of 21.86% for *debt to total assets*. and 27.99% for *debt to total equity* and included in the very good category based on the Republic of Indonesia Minister of Cooperatives and SMEs Regulation No. 06 / Per / M.KUKM / V / 2006. Thus it can be said that the Lakamali All-purpose Cooperative in South Wangi-Wangi Sub-district in terms of solvency has a very financial performance well.

Judging from the profitability ratio based on the calculation of *return on assets (ROA)* or *Profitability Economic* and *Return on Equity (ROE) Return on Equity* Business Multipurpose Cooperative Lakamali rated rentable in generating SHU and is at an average of 11.35% for *ROA* categorized as very good and 14.55% for *ROE* with a fairly good category based on the Republic of Indonesia Minister of Cooperatives and SMEs Regulation No. 06 / Per / M.KUKM / V / 2006. Thus it can be said that the Lakamali Multipurpose Cooperative in South Wangi-Wangi Sub district in terms of profitability is in *good* criteria according to the Republic of Indonesia Minister of Cooperatives and SMEs Regulation No. 06 / Per / M.KUKM / V / 2006.

V. Conclusion and Suggestion

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that the financial performance of the Lakamali Multipurpose Cooperative can be said to be "Good" because it is seen from the Liquidity Ratio based on the calculation of the *current ratio* indicating that the Lakamali Multipurpose Cooperative is in a liquid state or is good at fulfilling its short-term obligations , although the *cash ratio* is not good but the current assets of the Lakamali Multipurpose Cooperative can be said to be quite liquid in fulfilling its current obligations at maturity. And seen from the Solvability Ratio based on the calculation of *debt to total assets* and *debt to total equity* shows that the Multipurpose Cooperative Lakamali is very solvable or very good at fulfilling existing obligations. And seen from the Rent ability Ratio based on the calculation of *return on assets* and *return on equity*, it shows that the Multipurpose Cooperative is relatively cheap or good at generating SHU.

Suggestion

Based on the results of the study as described in the analysis and discussion, the authors provide the following suggestions:

1. The Lakamali Multipurpose Cooperative needs to analyze the financial performance of each period in order to know the financial condition of the cooperative to further develop cooperatives in the future.
2. For the government, in this case the Small and Medium Enterprises Cooperative Office should be more effective in evaluating, guiding, and evaluating the success of cooperatives not only seen from the cooperative's ability to fulfill its obligations but must be seen as a whole in financial management.

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