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Business Sustainability: The Role of Financial Capability, Financial Performance, and Organization Culture as Literature Review

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Abstract

Financial capability is recognized as having a crucial role in improving financial performance, because it can provide essential support in making smarter financial decisions. Good financial performance is a source of business sustainability. The good financial capability lead to the implementation of more effective financial management practices so that it can improve financial performance, but there are conflicting research results. Good financial performance encourages the creation of business sustainability, but there are research results that are the opposite. Financial capability is mediated by financial performance that influences business sustainability, but there are different research results. Financial capability is moderated by culture that influences financial performance, but there are still conflicting studies. A deep understanding of the existence of financial capability in creating the realization of the company's business continuity can identify financial opportunities and risks as elements of financial performance and plan long-term financial strategies.

Keywords: Business Sustainability, Financial Capability, Financial Performance, Organization Culture.

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1. Introduction

Time must be taken into account for sustainability. For businesses to be sustainable and preserve intergenerational equality, trade-offs must be made over time. The definition of sustainability demonstrates how time distinguishes sustainability from concepts like responsibility. Most strategic management ignores time, which has led to short-termism—the enemy of sustainability. Future studies will focus on how to include sustainability into strategy and how it can help create a world where society and industry can prosper for coming generations (Bansal & DesJardine, 2014).

Businesses must prioritise achieving the five EGSEE (Economic, Governance, Social, Ethical, and Environmental) dimensions of sustainability performance by taking steps to promote social good beyond their own interests, adhering to relevant laws, rules, and regulations, reforming corporate governance, and boosting shareholder wealth. Increasing a company's positive influence and reducing its negative impact on the environment and society while generating profit for all stakeholders is the essence of business sustainability. A company's actual success should be assessed based on its governance, social responsibility, ethical conduct, and environmental performance in addition to its reported earnings.

By taking advantage of opportunities and controlling risks brought on by an organization's economic, environmental, and social obligations, business sustainability aims to provide long-term value for shareholders. Business sustainability must preserve, improve, and meet the present demands of stakeholders and organisations while safeguarding the economic, social, and environmental resources required for the future (Pojasek, 2007). Studies on the sustainability of MSME businesses by Susanto *et al.* (2023) discovered that MSMEs' sustainability is influenced by their financial and intellectual capital. Financial literacy, financial access, and financial functioning are the three components that make up financial competence. Financial capability represents input and output, which are elements in attaining company efficiency, but intellectual capital is the same as the characteristics of business players (Yanti, VA, Amanah, S., & Muldjono, 2018).

People now participate in a complex web of financial transactions, services, and institutions in practically every aspect of everyday life due to today's more competitive business and economic conditions. They frequently have to choose among a bewildering variety of products, and the results of those decisions can both reflect and worsen social and economic inequality (Caplan et al., 2018). These modern circumstances will eventually result in a number of foolish financial practices if they are not appropriately addressed (Amaliya & Anam, 2023). It is required of everyone to have financial competencies that demonstrate their capacity for effective money management and control.

Developmental delays are a common occurrence for MSMEs. Due to a number of traditional issues that have not been fully resolved (closed loop issues), MSMEs find it challenging to compete with larger corporations. These issues include issues with ownership, marketing, finance, HR capacity, and other business management-related issues (Abor & Quartey, 2010). Research by Manurung & Barlian (2012) concluded that MSMEs in the creative sectors typically focus on the short term while making business decisions. Ultimately, MSMEs in the creative sectors typically have static and poorly directed long-term performance development.

Over time, corporate sustainability is becoming more and more ingrained in business operations and culture. The idea of corporate sustainability appears to have more potential since it addresses the stakeholder perspective (internal and external, as well as social and environmental) and the company system (including operations, strategy, organisational structures, etc. (Lozano, 2015). Ethics, religion, and culture all have a strong influence on human moral behaviour. These three elements may serve as the cornerstone upon which people build their lives and distinguish between positive and negative attitudes (Sari & Savira, 2022). The effectiveness of a company's human resources determines whether it will succeed in fulfilling its vision and goal and whether it will survive (Adnyana, I P. A. & Dewi, 2022).

MSMEs are subject to a number of restrictions. The largest issue is that there is little capital and no distinction between personal and business accounts, which means that money that ought to be utilised for business is instead used to pay for everyday expenses (Almujab & Budiutomo, 2017). At the moment, Indonesian MSME financial reports continue to be of comparatively poor quality. Because MSME financial reports are of low quality, the quantity of credit they receive is not positively impacted by the quality of financial reports (Almujab & Budiutomo, 2017). Due to their low productivity, the majority of MSMEs in Indonesia find it challenging to compete in the global market.

Development that balances environmental, economic, and social factors to satisfy current demands without jeopardising the capacity of future generations to satisfy their own is known as sustainability (Carter et al., 2020). In order to improve human existence in a sustainable way, this concept highlights the significance of maximising the use of natural resources and minimising environmental damage (Miswanto et al., 2024).

2. Literature Overview

2.1 Business Sustainability

Sustainability is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. This definition emphasizes the importance of optimizing the use of natural resources and reducing environmental impacts to improve the quality of human life in a sustainable manner (Miswanto et al., 2024). Sustainability is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs, by considering environmental, economic, and social aspects in a balanced manner (Carter et al., 2020).

The constancy of business conditions is known as business sustainability. A business continuity system that incorporates additions, continuations, and strategies to safeguard business expansion and continuity is called sustainability (Chang & Cheng, 2019). Capital, human resources, production, and marketing are the four primary tools used to maximise business continuity. Criado-Gomis et al. (2018) contend that stability in a company's circumstances is a sort of corporate sustainability. The process of managing a firm, which includes growth, development, business continuity plans, and business development, is known as sustainability. These elements all contribute to the long-term viability and survival of the company.

The degree to which an MSME is successful in implementing innovation, achieving the welfare of its customers and employees, and generating a return on equity for the company can all be used to assess its business sustainability (Hilmawati & Kusumaningtias, 2021). The ability of an organisation to sustain, grow, and satisfy demands in the operation of its business is known as business sustainability (Yi et al., 2023). In essence, entrepreneurs that their company will be at least as profitable in the future as it is now. To keep the business viable, managers must strike a balance between attending to immediate demands and overseeing investments for long-term objectives. Businesses profit from exploitation by selling their present goods and services, but in order to ensure future commercial success, they must investigate through research and development (Maulana et al., 2022).

2.2 Financial Capability

Knowledge, abilities, and access to financial institutions and tools are all part of this financial competence (Johnson & Sherraden, 2007). In order for financial resources to manage the company's long-term objectives with knowledge, skills, and the ability to access financial sources or sources of financial capital from both the formal and informal sectors, financial capability can be defined as an organization's capacity to use its current resources to accomplish goals effectively and efficiently (De Meza et al., 2008).

Financial competence encompasses both the opportunity to act (access to high-quality financial products, services, and policies) and the ability to act (knowledge, skills, self-confidence, and drive) (Caplan et al., 2018). Managing and controlling finances is another aspect of financial skill (Mokhtar et al., 2020). This refers to the capacity to use relevant financial knowledge and engage in the financial behaviours required to meet financial objectives while simultaneously enhancing financial well-being (Xiao & O'Neill, 2016).

Taylor (2011) explains that a person's financial competence is a reflection of their capacity to manage their money, make sound financial decisions, comprehend credit and debt management, and choose the right goods and services. Both financial literacy and external opportunities through financial inclusion are components of financial capacity (Çera et al., 2021). Although knowledge and skills are necessary for financial capacity, efforts to enhance them might not yield improved outcomes.

2.3 Financial Performance

Company financial performance is a description of a company's financial status that is examined using financial analysis methods to determine the company's excellent and bad financial status, which indicates work performance over a specific time period (Faisal et al., 2017). How well a small and medium-sized business (SME) makes money and handles the assets, liabilities, and financial interests of its stakeholders and shareholders is determined by its financial performance. Trailer et al (1996) said that the foundation of the organisational effectiveness domain is the first construct, financial performance.

By expanding the role of financial intermediaries like angel investors, venture investors, and creditors who can support small business growth and product market innovation, financial performance is defined as a company's operational and investment activities (Rita & Utomo, 2019). The outcomes of financial report analysis or financial ratio analysis provide insight into financial performance. The findings of the study of Chong (2008) determined the financial performance metrics of MSMEs, which include asset turnover and profits to evaluate short-term capacity, but steady income growth rates and job growth to evaluate long-term capacity.

2.4 Organization Culture

Organisational culture is one of the internal elements that affects whether a company's strategy succeeds or fails. An organization's culture is evaluated as an internalphenomena that permeates all divisions and departments involved in operational business operations. In general, organisational culture shapes the workplace as an unseen, hard-to-understand force that operates underneath the conscious mind. Organisational culture can be seen as either the company's greatest strength or its biggest vulnerability because it is so resistant to change. Stated differently, culture may be the fundamental cause of each primary business function's strengths or shortcomings (Parmitasari & Rusnawati, 2023). Substantial efforts have been made in highlighting the importance of yamā and niyamā brata in maintaining mental and physical health among adolescents (Sharma, S. & Rawat, 2023).

The existence of strengthening values is reflected in research conducted by Adnyana & Dewi (2022); Dauh (2019); Sari & Savira (2022); Suryathi (2018); Susi (2021); Wiagustini, Ningsih, & Artini (2017). Research that does not support or weaken is the result of research conducted by Mahanavami et al. (2019). The results of their research stated that the local wisdom value of Asta Brata which is manifested in the form of human capital variables does not have a significant effect on the financial performance of Rural Credit Banks (BPR) in Bali Province. The results of Nuryani's research (2017) showed that there was a positive and insignificant relationship pattern between organizational culture and the financial performance of farmer cooperatives in Bali.

3. Research Method

This research adopts a narrative literature review type of research. Research results Baumeister & Leary (1997) demonstrate that the majority of empirical articles, theses, and grant proposals include narrative literature reviews, and that many book chapters and articles are, of course, devoted to examining the literature on a given subject. The scientific community benefits from literature reviews because they act as a vital link between readers who lack the time or resources to look up a variety of publications on a certain subject and the literature.

Narrative literature review focuses primarily on literature studies. This approach was chosen to provide an in-depth picture of financial capabilities among companies. Using financial performance as a mediating variable, this study will investigate how well strategies may increase a company's financial capabilities and the degree to which they have a direct impact on the sustainability of the firm or indirect consequences. According to research, local knowledge in the form of culture moderates the impact of financial capabilities on the sustainability of businesses. Literature reviews serve as the primary emphasis of this study, highlighting the necessity of additional research to investigate tactics that may improve financially.

Recent discoveries and pertinent data from the corporate finance and management literature will be the main focus of the analysis. This study highlights how crucial it is to keep advancing financial literacy and financial inclusion programs as aspects of financial competence that are tailored to the unique requirements and traits of a business. The research's narrative approach seeks to give a thorough picture of financial capabilities, aid in the identification of successful tactics, and offer suggestions for the creation of more effective and corporate-relevant financial education programs that will increase business sustainability.

This research uses a literature review by collecting articles related to business sustainability, financial capability, financial performance, and organizational. Article searches were carried out in databases Scopus and Google Scholar use software Publish or Perish. Selected articles are international national.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Financial Capability on Business Sustainability

The research results of Yi et al. (2023) show thus, when endogeneity is taken into account, financial aptitude has a positive correlation with robust entrepreneurial profitability and sustainability scales. For each entrepreneur, financial capabilities have a varied impact. Research results (Çera et al., 2021) assert that enhancing people's financial behaviour, knowledge, and involvement in financial services can all help them become more financially capable. The significance of financial behaviour is demonstrated by the large indirect effect of financial knowledge and attitudes on financial capability. While financial inclusion has a good but negligible impact on firm sustainability, financial literacy has a favourable and considerable impact (Yunus et al., 2022).

Prasetya et al. (2021) demonstrates how MSME features have a favourable impact on financial literacy and how financial literacy affects MSMEs' sustainability. The sustainability of MSMEs has also been demonstrated to be significantly mediated by financial literacy. According to this study, financial literacy helps MSME owner-managers make wise financial decisions that can secure the long-term viability of their companies. The research results of Piyani et al. (2023) demonstrates how financial knowledge improves business continuity. Similarly, business continuity benefits from the adoption of e-commerce.

Another research related to financial capability on the sustainability of SMEs was conducted by Zaitul. The research results of Zaitul & Ilona (2022) reveal conflicting findings, indicating that while social media use is a significant factor in SMEs' sustainability, financial access and financial literacy have no effect on SMEs' sustainability. Additionally, conflicting studies on the relationship between financial capability and sustainability were conducted by Naufal & Purwanto (2022) who claimed that while financial literacy has a good effect on business continuity, it has little effect on MSMEs' business performance or sustainability.

Hilmawati & Kusumaningtias (2021) also obtained different research results, namely demonstrated the performance and sustainability of the MSME sector were positively and significantly impacted by financial literacy, but that financial inclusion had no effect on these factors. Additional studies were carried out to investigate how financial literacy and inclusiveness affect MSME performance and business sustainability. The findings indicate that financial inclusion affects MSMEs' financial performance and company sustainability, whereas financial literacy affects MSMEs' financial performance. The sustainability of MSMEs' businesses is unaffected by the financial literacy variable (Kusuma et al., 2022).

Research on MSME business sustainability by Susanto et al. (2023) found that the sustainability of MSMEs is influenced by their financial and intellectual resources. Human, structural, and relational capital are the three components that make up intellectual capital. Financial literacy, financial access, and financial functioning are the three components that make up financial competence. Aribawa's (2016) The findings of the study support the notion that financial literacy has an impact on the sustainability and performance of innovative MSME enterprises in Central Java. According to this study, MSMEs should be able to make wise financial and managerial choices to boost productivity and long-term viability if they possess strong financial literacy. The government as a regulator, academics as instructors, the private sector as a catalyst, and the community as a driver are expected to provide strong support for the development of financial literacy in MSMEs as a result of these findings.

4.2 Financial Capability on Financial Performance

Aribawa's (2016) The impact of financial literacy on the sustainability and performance of MSME enterprises is supported by study findings. It is believed that MSMEs with strong financial literacy will be able to make wise financial and management choices to enhance sustainability and business performance. Amaliya & Anam (2023) researched financial capability as a result of financial inclusion and financial literacy. The findings of the study demonstrate that financial competence is positively and significantly impacted by financial attitudes, financial behaviour, and financial knowledge. One component of financial inclusion is financial competence, which involves financial literacy and increasing financial literacy to get beyond institutional constraints low-income people confront.

Behavioural economics has been used to study financial competence. More consumers will participate in the financial services market if they are financially competent of making plans, finding and using information, knowing when to seek assistance, comprehending and acting upon that advice, and so on (Romeo Asa & Pangeiko Nautwima, 2022). People must be able to understand financial services and products and have access to financial information in order to be financially capable (McQuaid & Egdell, 2010). Yunus et al.'s research (2022) demonstrated that financial performance is significantly improved by financial inclusion and financial knowledge.

Rosyadah et al (2022) researched The Impact of Financial Inclusion, Financial Literacy, and Working Capital on the Sustainability and Financial Performance of Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Businesses (MSMEs). His study's findings indicate that business actors' poor financial performance is influenced by their financial literacy and inclusiveness. Naufal & Purwanto (2022) investigated the effect of financial literacy on MSMEs' performance and sustainability (Sumbersari-Jember District F&B Industry Case Study). The study's findings demonstrated that MSMEs' own performance was unaffected by financial literacy. The quality of human resources, the owner's capacity to manage staff, and work discipline are just a few of the numerous facets and other significant performance criteria that demonstrate this.

4.3 Financial Performance on Business Sustainability

The capacity of an organisation to meet its financial objectives is known as its financial performance. Menne et al.'s research (2022) who investigated the optimisation of the link between SME sustainability and financial performance, demonstrated that financial performance variables had a considerable impact on SME sustainability. Based on the study's findings, it can be said that SMEs' sustainability and financial performance are significantly correlated. A company's ability to endure and grow further in order to accomplish its objectives is a sign of its sound financial standing (Fitria et al., 2024). In addition to being a monetary indicator of a company's operations and policies, financial performance serves as a broad gauge of its overall financial health over a certain time period and can be used to compare businesses in the same sector.

The results of Weber's (2017) research regarding financial performance on business sustainability stated that Financial performance and banks' sustainability performance are causally related in both directions. This is consistent with institutional theory, which holds that environmentally friendly credit regulations have an impact on interactions. Bartolacci et al (2020) used bibliometric analysis and a systematic literature review to investigate the connection between financial performance and company sustainability. The study's findings indicate that most of the experimentally examined publications confirm the beneficial correlation between corporate sustainability practices and SMEs' competitiveness and financial performance. Three general study themes were found through the use of 14 bibliometric approaches that visualise commonalities through bibliography. One of these themes was the examination of innovation and entrepreneurship and its role in sustainability.

MSMEs' sustainability performance is positively correlated with their financial performance; that is, the more successful MSMEs are financially, the better their sustainability performance will be. Strong financial results indicate that the business is expanding and developing well. The business will generate strong financial results for the benefit of its stakeholders (Indriastuti & Mutamimah, 2023). Stakeholder theory is consistent with this idea. Business sustainability is significantly positively impacted by financial performance (Yunus et al., 2022).

The disparity in circumstances is suggested by earlier study, which claims that SMEs' resistance to implementing sustainability may be caused by many findings that sustainability does not seem to significantly affect the financial success of the business (Prabawani, 2013). Scholtens' (2006) According to study findings, there is little correlation between a company's sustainability and its financial performance. Sustainability and financial performance are negatively correlated, thus when service sector businesses become more sustainable, their financial performance suffers. This could be because the service industry doesn't use inputs and outputs that have a big impact on social and natural life, or it could be because stakeholders aren't as interested in them.

4.4 Financial Capability on Business Sustainability are Mediated by Financial Performance

MSMEs' financial performance is significantly and favourably impacted by fintech. MSMEs' financial performance is significantly impacted by Digimart. The sustainability of MSME enterprises is significantly impacted by fintech. The sustainability of MSME enterprises is not significantly impacted by Digimart. The sustainability of MSMEs is significantly positively impacted by financial success. The impact of Fintech and Digimart on MSMEs' sustainability is mediated by financial performance (Yaniar et al., 2021).

Low financial performance is influenced by business actors' inclusion and financial literacy. A high degree of business sustainability is impacted by the large working capital of culinary business actors in their implementation. Despite their financial knowledge, business actors are unable to improve the sustainability of their companies. Financial inclusion is likewise subject to this criterion. It has been demonstrated that MSMEs can generate strong financial results, which in turn affects a high degree of business sustainability. High working capital has not been shown to directly cause corporate sustainability through financial performance, according to relevance. Various conclusions were presented regarding the importance of financial inclusion and financial literacy, which, according to the results, were not found to be a factor in the viability of businesses (Rosyadah et al., 2022).

The performance of MSMEs is unaffected by financial literacy. The quality of human resources, the owner's capacity to manage staff, and work discipline are just a few of the numerous facets and other significant performance indicators that demonstrate financial literacy. This is another element that affects how MSME performance develops. Business sustainability cannot be determined solely from financial literacy alone. There are many factors that determine whether an MSME can survive in the long term or not (Naufal & Purwanto, 2022). Research on the sustainability of MSME businesses requires further research regarding the main factors causing their sustainability (Yunus et al., 2022).

The findings of the study Miswanto et al. (2024) backs up earlier studies and hypothesis that SMEs with more financial literacy will have better financial performance and sustainability. Supply chain management will promote improved sustainability and financial performance in SMEs. Improving sustainability and financial performance are the research's practical ramifications. Financial literacy can be applied by SME managers to supply chain and employee management in SME operations. To improve their understanding and financial literacy, SME employees need to receive training. Through financial performance in the MSME sector, financial inclusion and financial literacy significantly improve business sustainability.

Through the financial performance of MSMEs, it has been demonstrated that financial literacy significantly and favourably affects business sustainability. This indicates that the theory and the available data are compatible. According to the research findings, financial literacy is crucial for MSME businesses because it encompasses understanding financial concepts, ability to manage the company's finances, and the capacity to make the best choices for the company in specific circumstances (Yunus et al., 2022).

4.5 Financial Capability on Financial Performance are Moderated by Organizational Culture

One of the studies related to the Tri Kaya Parisudha moral teachings according to Hindu religious teachings was conducted by Adnyana, I P. A. & Dewi (2022). In line with previously scheduled projects, the Tri Kaya Parisudha concept is implemented in the management function. The findings of the study demonstrate that the Tri Kaya Parisudha concept can be applied to enhance employee performance by serving as a guide and motivator for behaviours, attitudes, and motivation that align with the organization's vision and mission to provide community health services.

Another local wisdom is Tri Hita Karana which was researched by Suryathi (2018). In Badung Regency, Tri Hita Karana has a significant impact on the Jempiring UP3HP Group's financial performance. In the community's execution of religious ceremonies, including the Dewa Yadnya, Manusa Yadnya, Pitra Yadnya, or Butha Yadnya ceremonies, as well as menyamebraya activities and its existence activities in preserving plants related to the processing of agricultural products, Tri Hita Karana has permeated every member of the Jempiring UP3HP group.

Saepudaolah, D. & Margono (2023) revealed that organizational culture is able to moderate and strengthen the connection between worker performance and competency. Employee performance can be enhanced by the relationship between organisational culture and competence. Increasing employee performance at the Putra Siliwangi Foundation, apart from being determined by competency, is also influenced by organizational culture. Total employee performance is determined by competency and organizational culture both directly and indirectly at SMK Pratama.

Different research results regarding moral teachings in Hinduism regarding Asta Brata were carried out by (Mahanavami et al., 2019). His study's findings indicate that the financial performance of Community Banks in Bali Province is not significantly impacted by human capital. This outcome indicates that the financial performance of Bank Rural Credit in Bali Province has not improved with the use of Asta Brata-based Human Capital (Indra Brata, Yama Brata, Surya Brata, Candra Brata, Bayu Brata, Kuwera Brata, Baruna Brata, and Agni Brata). Relational capital of the People's Credit Bank of Bali Province is significantly enhanced by human capital.

Wahyuni's research results (2015) show that the Tasikmalaya City Government's financial staff's performance is impacted by organisational culture. This implies that employees' financial performance will improve with a stronger corporate culture. With the equation Y= 7.952+0.601X1, a computed t value of 6.476, and a significance value of 0.000, this was the result of a straightforward linear regression study.

Organizational culture research conducted by Monogina & Rachmawati (2023) resulted that green organizational culture moderate green competitive advantage on business performance, with a -0.539 value, which means that if green competitive advantage moderated by green organizational culture reduces the performance of the organisation by one unit. A total of 0.539 units. The processing results show a sig value of 0.077 < 0.10 (alpha 10%) so Ho is rejected. Other results that link green innovation to company performance through organizational culture as a moderator obtain different results. The outcomes of statistical analyses show that it is known that the coefficient of organizational culture moderating green innovation on company performance is 0.602, indicating that business performance will rise by 0.602 units for every unit increase in green innovation, which is tempered by organisational culture. Ho is rejected based on the processing findings, which reveal a sig value of 0.007 < 0.05 (alpha 5%). The conclusion obtained statistically is that at a 90% confidence level, organizational culture is able to moderate green innovation on company performance. Research related to business sustainability, financial capability, financial performance, and organizational culture which have been described previously, are mapped in table 1 below:

Table 1: Mapping Research on Business Sustainability, Financial Capability, Financial Performance, and Organizational Culture

Nu	Researcher/Year	Business	Financial	Financial	Culture of
1	Scholtens (2006)	√		√	
2	Eccles, et al. (2014)	√		√	
3	Parmitasari and Rusnawati (2023)	√	√	√	
4	Kusuma, et al. (2021)	√	√	√	
5	Aribawa (2016)	√	√	√	
6	Naufal and Purwanto (2022)	√	√	√	
7	Suryathi, et al. (2018)			√	√
8	Miswanto, et al. (2024)	√	√	√	
9	Manurung and Barlian (2012)	√		√	√
10	Mahanavami (2019)			√	√
11	Yastini, et al. (2022)			√	√
12	Rahayu and Musdholifah (2017)	√	√	√	
13	Weber (2017)	√		√	
14	Sulistyowati, et al. (2023)		√	√	√
15	Rosyadah, et al. (2022)	√	√	√	
16	Atim, et al. (2023)		√	√	√
17	Sharma & Rawat (2018)		√		√
18	Mah, et al. (2023)	√		√	
19	Yunus, et al. (2022)	√	√	√	

Source: Research Articles, 2024.

4. Conclusion, Limitation, and Suggestion

4.1 Conclusion

Good financial capability, which is realized in the dimensions of the sustainability of MSME firms is significantly impacted by financial inclusion and literacy, however several research results show the opposite results. Increased financial capability is measured by several relevant indicators. The impact of financial aptitude on the sustainability of MSME enterprises is mediated in large part by financial performance, but not all research shows similar results. Local wisdom in the form of culture has succeeded in moderating the relationship between financial performance and financial aptitude, but some research contradicts these findings. Increasing the role of business actors in business actions that always adhere to culture such as panca satya as one of the local Hindu wisdom cultures in Bali which is measured by the indicators of satya discourse, satya hredaya, satya laksana, satya mitra and satya samaya in managing company finances is very much needed. MSMEs to strengthen the realization of better financial performance. Good financial performance can create sustainability for MSME businesses.

4.2 Limitation

This research is an essential concept in developing business sustainability of MSMEs related to financial capability, financial performance, and organization culture. The findings of studies on the function of financial capacity, financial performance and organizational culture on business sustainability provide positive results, but several studies still show contradictory results. This opens up opportunities for further research that is more detailed and in-depth. Further research requires a more specific organizational culture such as the panca satya culture in Balinese local wisdom from previous research.

4.3 Suggestion

The findings of this study promote collaboration between a number of stakeholders, including the government, financial institutions, non-profits, and educational institutions, in order to improve MSMEs' financial capabilities through financial literacy and inclusion. Training processes, literacy programs and financial inclusion organized specifically for MSMEs can help increase their understanding of financial aspects relevant to their business. It is believed that enhancing MSME financial inclusion and literacy will help them make better financial decisions, perform better financially, and enhance the general expansion and sustainability of MSME enterprises. The application of local wisdom of the Panca Satya culture is also needed to strengthen the realization of financial performance that supports the viability of MSME enterprises. The relationship between several previous research variables has not all shown positive and significant results, so this is a gap for future researchers. Future researchers can link research variables between financial capability and sustainability of businesses, which is mediated by financial performance and/or moderated by local wisdom culture in the form of panca satya which has never been used before.

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