JRAP (Jurnal Riset Akuntansi dan Perpajakan)
E-ISSN: 2460-2132, P-ISSN: 2339-1545
Journal homepage: https://journal.univpancasila.ac.id/index.php/jrap

The Role of Good Corporate Governance in Moderating Credit Risk and Performance of Rural Banks

Putu Pande R. Aprilyani Dewi[1*], Ni Putu Budiadnyani[2], Gine Das Prena[3]

[1,2,3] Department of Accounting, Universitas Pendidikan Nasional, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study aims to determine how credit risk affects the financial performance of rural banks (BPRs) and how good corporate governance can weaken this influence. The main objective is to improve the performance of BPRs through effective risk management and transparent governance.
Methodology: This research uses quantitative research methods with a sample of 205 data from 18 BPRs in North Sulawesi. The sample determination was done using purposive sampling method. Data were analysed to understand the relationship between credit risk and firm performance, as well as the role of corporate governance in weakening the effect of credit risk.
Finding: The results show that credit risk has a significant influence on firm performance, but good corporate governance can weaken this influence. This suggests that effective governance implementation can help BPRs better manage credit risk and improve financial performance.
Implication: This research has practical implications for BPRs in developing stronger risk management systems and more transparent decision-making processes. Thus, BPRs can improve financial performance and attract investors through effective and transparent governance.
Originality: This research makes an original contribution by focusing on the role of corporate governance in weakening the effect of credit risk on BPR performance. It also provides insights into how BPRs can improve financial performance through effective risk management and good governance in specific regions such as North Sulawesi.
Keywords: Consumer Price Index, Exchange Rate, Inflation

ARTICLE INFO

JEL Classification:
H83, M40, M42

Corresponding Author:
Pande R. Aprilyani Dewi
(aprilyanidewi@undiknas.ac.id)

Received: 07-08-2024
Revised: 28-02-2025
Accepted: 20-03-2025
Published: 09-04-2025

1. Introduction

Companies are formed with the fundamental objective of maximising profits and increasing value for their shareholders. Profits earned from business operations are then allocated to finance operational needs as well as long-term investments that ensure the future sustainability of the company (Fadriyaturrohmah & Manda, 2022; Khayidah et al., 2024). Company management plays an important role in managing resources effectively and making strategic decisions to realise these goals (Susanti et al., 2023). In the context of the economy, Rural Banks has emerged as one of the entities that plays a significant role, not only in providing financial services but also in supporting local economic growth through empowering small and medium enterprises.

As a financial institution, Rural Banks are required to manage credit risk effectively in order to achieve optimal performance. The company's financial performance is the main reflection of

the company's success in achieving the business targets that have been set (Serwadda, 2018; Siddique et al., 2022). The company's ability to make a profit shows the level of efficiency and effectiveness in managing its resources (Assa & Loindong, 2023). Strong financial performance provides positive signals to shareholders, potential investors, and other stakeholders, thereby strengthening their trust in the company (Aji & Manda, 2021). Profitability, as one of the financial ratios, is used to assess the extent to which the company is able to generate profits (Rahmat & Fathimah Vidya, 2022). A high level of profitability indicates positive prospects for the company in the future, which has the potential to attract investors to invest. To effectively measure profitability, companies often use various financial indicators. One commonly used measure of profitability is return on assets (ROA), which describes the company's ability to utilise assets to generate profits (Korompis & Murni, 2020).

Credit risk is one of the main challenges faced by rural banks (BPRs), with a potentially significant impact on their financial performance. This risk arises when borrowers fail to fulfil their obligations to the bank, which can lead to losses that are detrimental to the bank's profitability. Therefore, BPRs need to adopt accurate and timely credit risk measurement and control methods, and develop effective mitigation strategies to minimise potential losses (Quoc Trung, 2021; Udayani & Wirajaya, 2019; Yusditasari & Febrianto, 2023). High levels of credit risk not only threaten profits, but can also compromise the stability and overall performance of the bank. This emphasises the importance of good corporate governance, which ensures prudent and transparent decision-making in lending. By implementing good governance principles, BPRs can minimise credit risk, improve operational efficiency, and ultimately improve financial performance (Sadaa et al., 2023). One important element that can affect the level of credit risk and bank performance is the implementation of good corporate governance, which can help reduce risk and improve operational efficiency (Silitonga & Manda, 2022). Non Performing Loan (NPL) is often used as an indicator to measure the level of credit risk faced by banks.

The implementation of good corporate governance plays a key role in reducing credit risk and improving the performance of Rural Banks (Rola & Dunakhir, 2022). Effective governance promotes prudent and transparent decision-making, and ensures compliance with applicable regulations. Good governance principles, such as accountability, transparency, responsibility, independence and fairness, make bank management more responsible in managing credit risk, while strengthening operational and financial performance (Rahardjo & Wuryani, 2021). By implementing solid governance, BPR can build a more robust risk management system, create a more transparent decision-making process and increase the effectiveness of supervision, so that it is better able to manage credit risk optimally (Andriyani et al., 2022). In addition, the implementation of good governance also strengthens the trust of stakeholders, which in turn supports the overall performance of the BPR. Conversely, poor governance can lead to erroneous management decisions, which then negatively impact profitability as well as healthy financial flows (Putra & Sumadi, 2019; Syahputra et al., 2022). The number of BPRs that have had to cease operations due to poor governance emphasises the importance of strong governance for the sustainability of BPR performance. Based on Indonesian Banking Statistics data released by OJK, the number of BPRs continued to decline from 1,506 in 2020 to 1,402 in December 2023. This decline is caused by various factors, including high credit risk, poor performance, and weak governance. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the challenge for BPRs to maintain profitability and liquidity has become even tougher (Lorenza et al., 2022).

Signal theory (Abidin et al., 2020; Sobarsyah et al., 2020) highlights the importance of information submitted by companies in influencing the investment decisions of outsiders. The information includes financial and non-financial aspects of the company (Priyadi et al., 2021). This disclosure serves as a signal for investors and other external parties to understand the condition of the company. Investors will analyse financial statements as well as non-financial information to assess the overall performance of the company (Desiko, 2020). The signals sent by the company through the implementation of good corporate governance are expected to moderate the relationship between credit risk and bank performance (Udayani & Wirajaya, 2019).

Research conducted by (Aji & Manda, 2021; Assa & Loindong, 2023; Korompis & Murni, 2020; Silitonga & Manda, 2022) stated that credit risk has a negative effect on financial performance. Meanwhile, research conducted by (Desiko, 2020) and (Fadriyaturrohmah & Manda, 2022)

results that credit risk has no effect on financial performance. The inconsistency in the results of previous studies is the main reason for this study continue this research by adding moderating variables. The effect of credit risk on corporate financial performance may vary, possibly due to differences in the risk management system implemented by each company (Saleh & Afifa, 2020). Some firms may have more effective and proactive risk management, while others may be less rigorous in monitoring and controlling credit risk. By including moderating variables such as good corporate governance, this study aims to explore how good governance practices can strengthen or weaken the effect of credit risk on corporate financial performance (Bakhtiar & Rokhayati, 2023; Nurwulandari et al., 2022). It provides an opportunity to understand more about the dynamics between credit risk and financial performance, and offers insights into how optimal risk management strategies can be implemented to improve company stability and profitability.

Literature Review

This study explains the theoretical basis used and the relationship between variables which is then formulated into a research hypothesis.

The theory used in this study is signal theory, which explains how information owners provide signals in the form of information that describes the condition of the company, so that it is useful for investors and creditors in the decision-making process (Saputra et al., 2020). These signals act as a guide for investors to evaluate their investment potential, allowing them to make more informed decisions. They also serve to forecast a company's future performance, assess the quality of management, and measure the company's ability to deal with risk (Abdelaziz et al., 2022). In addition, signals communicated by companies, such as transparent financial reports or effective risk management policies, assist investors in understanding the risks and opportunities associated with their investments. By leveraging these signals, investors can make smarter decisions and optimise their investment portfolios to achieve long-term financial goals (Yusditasari & Febrianto, 2023).

In addition to being based on signal theory, this research is also strengthened by several theories and empirical studies related to company performance, credit risk, and good corporate governance. Company performance is often measured using profitability ratios, where Return on Asset (ROA) is one of the main financial metrics used to evaluate how efficiently a company generates profits from its assets (Alawiyah et al., 2022). ROA illustrates the company's ability to generate net income relative to its total assets, which in turn reflects the level of efficiency in asset utilisation to create profitability (Ernawati & Santoso, 2021; Ningsih & Hariyati, 2020). The higher the ROA value, the more effective the company is in managing its assets to achieve profits, indicating healthy financial performance and better growth potential in the future.

Credit risk refers to the possibility that a borrower is unable or unwilling to repay a loan according to the agreed terms. As one of the main challenges financial institutions face in extending credit to individuals or business entities, this risk encompasses the potential financial losses arising from defaults or bad debts, which can impact the liquidity and financial stability of the institution (Abdul Razak et al., 2020). Therefore, credit risk management is critical to ensure the sustainability and operational safety of financial firms, as effective risk management can help prevent significant losses and maintain the financial health of the firm (Adewuyi Abdurraheem et al., 2023).

Good corporate governance refers to a collection of practices and policies designed to manage and supervise banks in an effective and responsible manner. This involves the establishment of a solid organisational structure, including an independent and competent board of directors, as well as the implementation of strict regulation of risk management practices (Muttaqin et al., 2019). The importance of implementing good corporate governance is increasingly evident with the need to maintain financial stability, reduce systemic risk and protect the interests of all stakeholders, such as customers, investors and regulators. By consistently applying good governance principles, banks can increase public confidence, reduce the cost of capital, and improve their adaptive capacity to changes in the economic and regulatory environment (Fernando et al., 2020).

Signal Theory outlines how information conveyed by firms to the market such as financial statements and risk management policies can influence investor and creditor perceptions. When

credit risk is high, it can send a negative signal about a bank's ability to manage loans and liabilities, which in turn can lower market confidence, increase the cost of capital, and hurt the financial performance of Rural Banks (BPRs) (Fadriyaturrohmah & Manda, 2022). Conversely, BPRs that successfully manage credit risk in an effective and transparent manner can send positive signals to the market, strengthen investor confidence, and ultimately improve their financial performance.
H1 : Credit risk affects company performance

The implementation of good corporate governance practices in Rural Banks (BPRs) encompasses principles such as transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence and fairness, which together contribute to a more efficient and effective management environment. Optimally managed credit risk not only has a positive impact on financial performance, but also gets an added boost from strong corporate governance (Hesniati & Santi, 2019). Good Corporate Governance ensures that decision-making processes, supervision and risk control are carried out to a high standard, thereby increasing investor and creditor confidence (Yuliana, 2023).
H2 : Good corporate governance strengthens the effect of credit risk on firm performance

The research concept is a logical relationship from the theoretical basis that has been described. The research concept is presented in Figure 1:

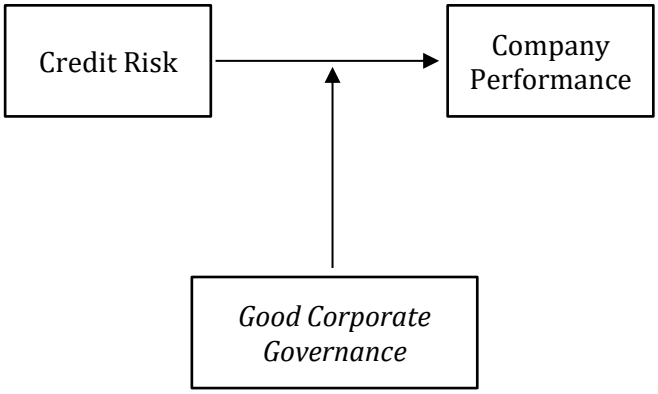


Figure 1. Conceptual Model

2. Methodology

The research was conducted in Rural Banks in North Sulawesi, where there are 18 Rural Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority (OJK), including:

Table 1. List of Rural Bank Names

No	Name of Rural Bank
1	PT. BPR Paro Laba
2	PT. BPR Juara Dana Abadi
3	PT. BPR Citra Dumoga
4	PT. BPR Arya Bira Karsa
5	PT. BPR Mapalus Tumetenden
6	PT. BPR Nusa Utara
7	PT. BPR Millenia
8	PT. BPR Prisma Dana
9	PT. BPR Modern Express Sulut
10	PT. BPR Celebes Mitra Perdana
11	PT. BPR Dana Raya
12	PT. BPR Kredit Mandiri Celebes Sejahtera
13	PT. BPR Mitra Dana Kawanua
14	PT. BPR Arta Makmur Sejahtera
15	PT. BPR Danaku Mapan Lestari
16	PT. BPR Artha Puspa Mulia

17	PT. BPR Maesa Waya
18	PT. BPR Kartika Matuari

Source: www.ojk.go.id

The data used is secondary data obtained from the website www.ojk.go.id, by taking financial report data every quarter so that a population of 360 data is obtained. Determination of the sample using purposive sampling to ensure that the data selected is in accordance with the predetermined research criteria. Purposive sampling is a sample selection technique where researchers select samples based on certain characteristics that are considered relevant to the research objectives, so that the data obtained is more accurate and in accordance with predetermined criteria.

Table 2. Research Sample Determination

No	Description	Amount
1	BPRs registered in North Sulawesi	18
2	Quarterly BPR data	4
3	**Total Data BPR**	**72**
4	Year of observation 2019 - 2023	5
5	**Total Population**	**360**
6	Incomplete BPR data during the observation year	(29)
7	BPR data that experienced losses during the observation year	(114)
8	**Sample Quantity**	**217**
9	Outlier Detected Data	(12)
10	**Number of Outlier-Free Samples**	**205**

Source: Data Processed (2024)

The dependent variable in this study is company performance, which is measured using profitability. To measure profitability, the return on asset (ROA) ratio is used. The return on assets ratio reflects the effectiveness of the company in using its assets to generate profits, thus providing a comprehensive picture of the company's financial performance. The profitability ratio is a ratio used to assess the bank's ability to generate profits from assets, and reflects how efficiently the bank manages its resources to create profits. The profitability ratio also provides a measure of management effectiveness in managing and maximising profits from the resources owned by the bank. The formula for return on assets is:

$$\textit{Retur On Assset} : \frac{\text{Profit After Tax}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100\%$$

The independent variable in this study is credit risk, as measured by non-performing loans (NPL). Non-performing loans reflect loans that cannot be repaid on time by the borrower, indicate a high risk for the bank because it has the potential to cause losses, and are often the main indicator in measuring the quality of bank assets and the effectiveness of credit risk management. A high level of non-performing loans may indicate problems in the bank's loan portfolio and may affect the bank's ability to make new loans and maintain overall financial stability. The formula for non-performing loan is:

$$\textit{Non Performing Loan}: \frac{\text{Non-Performing Loans}}{\text{Total Credit}} \times 100\%$$

The moderating variable in this study is good corporate governance, reflecting how banks manage credit risk and affect their profitability in a transparent, accountable and integrity manner. This involves the implementation of practices that ensure sound decision-making in lending and effective credit portfolio management. In addition, good corporate governance helps

banks to better manage credit risk, minimise potential losses from non-performing loans and overall strengthen the bank's financial position.

This study uses Linear Regression and Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) data analysis methods using the SPSS for Windows application. The linear regression model in this study is expressed by the following equation:

Equation 1 :
$Y = \alpha + \beta1.X1 + €$

Equation 2 :
$Y = \alpha + \beta1.X1 + \beta2.X2 + \beta3.X1\ X2 + €$

Description :
Y = company performance
α = constant value
β1 = credit risk regression coefficient
β2 = company performance regression coefficient
β3 = regression coefficient of interaction between credit risk and good corporate governance
X1 = credit risk
X2 = good corporate governance
€ = standard error

3. Results and Discussion

Descriptive statistics are presented to provide in-depth information about data patterns and characteristics such as sample size, mean, median, standard deviation and range of values, all of which play a role in revealing the distribution and variability of data.

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics Results

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Credit Risk	205	0,26	22,31	6,808	5,227
Good Corporate Governance	205	1,00	3,00	1,931	0,509
Bank Performance	205	0,01	23,23	4,492	5,131

Source: Data Processed (2024)

Table 3, shows that the calculation during the observation period, it can be seen that proxied by return on assets (ROA) has the lowest value of 0.01 found in PT BPR Mitra Dana Kawanua in March 2021, PT BPR Celebes Mitra Perdana in December 2023 and PT BPR Danaku Mapan Lestari in March 2023, and the highest value is 23.23 found in PT BPR Prisma Dana in December 2019. Company performance has a positive average of 4,492. Company performance has a standard deviation of 5.131. This means that the results of the descriptive statistical test show a difference in the performance of the companies that have been studied against the average value of 5.131.

The good corporate governance variable is measured by the number of commissioners at the People's Credit Bank. It can be seen in the table that the number of commissioners has the lowest value of 1.00 which is found in PT Juara Dana Abadi People's Economic Bank in March 2023, PT Mapalus Tumetenden BPR from June 2019 to September 2020, PT Nusa Utara BPR from March 2019 to June 2019 and December 2020 to December 2022, PT. BPR Milenia, PT BPR Prisma Dana, PT BPR Modern Express North Sulawesi and PT BPR Artha Puspa Mulia, and the highest value is 3.00 which is found at PT BPR Prisma Dana from December 2021 to December 2023, PT BPR Dana Raya from June 2021 to December 2021. It can be seen that good corporate governance has a positive average of 1.931. Good corporate governance has a standard deviation of 0.509. This means that the results of the descriptive statistical test show a difference in good corporate governance that has been studied against the average value of 0.509..

The credit risk variable proxied by non-performing loans has the lowest value of 0.26 found at PT BPR Arya Bira Karsa in September 2022, and the highest value of 22.31 found at PT BPR Mitra Dana Kawanua in June 2020. It can be seen that credit risk has a positive average value of 6.808 and has a standard deviation of 5.227. This means that the results of the descriptive statistical test show a difference in credit risk that has been studied against the average value of 5.227.

The classical assumption test is carried out to test the validity of the regression model by ensuring that the data fulfils fundamental requirements such as residual normality, homoscedasticity, absence of auto correlation and absence of multicollinearity, so that the analysis results are reliable and the interpretation is accurate. The normality test was conducted using Kologorov Smirnov, the results of which are listed in Table 4:

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variabel	Signifikansi
Credit Risk	1,00
Good Corporate Governance	1,00
The interaction between credit risk and good corporate governance	1,00

Source: Data Processed (2024)

In Table 4, it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the regression model because all variables have a significance value of 1.00, which means they have a perfect correlation relationship. After the data has passed the classical assumption test, the next regression is carried out. Regression was performed twice to form equations 1 and 2. Table 8 shows the results of equation 1:

Table 5. Linear Regression Test Results

Information	B	Sig
(Constan)	2,711	0,000
Credit Risk	-1,159	0,000

Source: Data Processed (2024)

The first hypothesis states that credit risk affects firm performance. Table 8 shows that the relationship between credit risk and good corporate governance is negative at 1.159 with a significance value of 0.000 smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$, which means that credit risk directly affects company performance. Based on the results of this study, the first hypothesis is accepted. This shows that increasing credit risk has an influence on company performance.

Based on the research results in Table 5, it shows that credit risk affects company performance. When credit risk increases, the possibility of default by the borrower also increases, which can cause losses to increase, which can cause direct financial losses for the company. Effective credit risk management is key to minimising potential losses and maintaining financial stability, which ultimately contributes to better and sustainable firm performance. The results of this study support the signal theory which states that companies send signals to users of financial statements about what management has done to achieve the owner's desire to maximise profits. Credit risk has an impact on firm performance because the risk reflects the firm's ability to manage their loan and receivable obligations. When companies fail to manage credit risk well, this can lead to an increase in the number of bad debts, which in turn can reduce the liquidity of the company and increase operating costs. Bad debts can also damage a company's reputation, reduce investor confidence, and increase the cost of capital. Conversely, effective credit risk management can improve cash flow, strengthen relationships with creditors and investors, and support a company's long-term growth and profitability. Therefore, the effect of credit risk on firm performance is very significant, given its broad impact on various financial and operational aspects of the firm.

Testing the second hypothesis is done with Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA). The test results can be seen in Table 6 as follows:

Table 6. Moderation Regression Test Results

Model	B	Sig	Information
(Constant)	2,985	0,003	
Credit Risk	-1,314	0,092	
Good Corporate Governance	-0,105	0,830	
Interaction between credit risk and good corporate governance	0,051	0,897	Able to weaken

Source: Data Processed (2024)

The second hypothesis states that good corporate governance strengthens the effect of credit risk on firm performance. Judging from the significance value of the interaction between credit risk and good corporate governance of 0.897 greater than α = 0.05 indicates that the good corporate governance variable weakens the effect of credit risk on company performance. Based on the test results, the second hypothesis is rejected.

In Table 6 good corporate governance weakens the effect of credit risk on company performance. The results of this study do not support the results of research (Khayidah et al., 2024) which states that the implementation of good corporate governance increases transparency and accountability, thereby strengthening the impact of credit risk on financial performance.

4. Conclusion

This study found that credit risk affects firm performance. Good corporate governance weakens the effect of credit risk on company performance. Suggestions to management to continue to strengthen good corporate governance practices through increased transparency, accountability, and effective supervision. Management should focus on developing comprehensive risk management policies and implementing a strict internal control system to minimise credit risk research, research limitations, and suggestions for future research. The Conclusion section is written in one chapter and there are no subtitles.

References

Abdelaziz, H., Rim, B., & Helmi, H. (2022). The Interactional Relationships Between Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk and Bank Profitability in MENA Region. *Global Business Review*, *23*(3), 561–583. https://doi.org/10.1177/0972150919879304

Abdul Razak, L., Ibrahim, M. H., & Ng, A. (2020). Which Sustainability Dimensions Affect Credit Risk? Evidence from Corporate and Country-Level Measures. *Journal of Risk and Financial Management*, *13*(12). https://doi.org/10.3390/jrfm13120316

Abidin, Z., Rumbaf, A. S., Iqbal, M., & Prabantarikso, R. M. (2020). Determinants Of Credit Risk Diversification In Indonesian Banking Industry. *Journal of Seybold Report*, *15*(8), 1932–1948.

Adewuyi Abdurraheem, A., Mahmudul Alam, M., & Aida Ahmad Nadzri, F. (2023). Financing Concentration and Credit Risks: Empirical Study on the Islamic Banks in Malaysia. In *MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTING REVIEW* (Vol. 22).

Aji, I. K., & Manda, G. S. (2021). Pengaruh Risiko Kredit Dan Risiko Likuiditas Terhadap Profitabilitas Pada Bank BUMN. *JAD: Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Dewantara*, *4*(1), 36–45.

Alawiyah, T., Titisari, K. H., & Chomsatu, Y. (2022). Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan, Kebijakan Dividen, Dan Kepemilikan Manajerial Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. *Owner: Riset & Jurnal Akuntansi*, *6*(1).

Andriyani, E. L. R., Purwanti, E., & Pramono, J. (2022). Pengaruh Good Corporate Governance Terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan Perbankan (Studi Pada Perusahaan Perbankan Di Bursa Efek IndonesiaTahun 2018-2020). *ECONBANK: Journal of Economics and Banking*, *4*(2), 116–128.

Assa, V., & Loindong, S. S. R. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Risiko Kredit, Kecukupan Modal Dan Likuiditas Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Pada Bank BUMN Di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI). *Jurnal EMBA*, *11*(4), 1048–1057.

Bakhtiar, S., & Rokhayati, H. (2023). Corporate Governance, Profitabilitas, dan Nilai Perusahaan. *Owner: Riset & Jurnal Akuntansi*, *7*(2), 1503–1513.

Desiko, N. (2020). Pengaruh Risiko Kredit, Risiko Pasar Dan Risiko Likuiditas Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan. *Journal Competency of Business*, *4*(1), 1–9.

Ernawati, & Santoso, S. B. (2021). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Kepemilikan Institusional, Komisaris Independen Dan Leverage Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan. *Kompartemen: Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi*, *19*(2), 231–246.

Fadriyaturrohmah, W., & Manda, G. S. (2022). Pengaruh Risiko Kredit, Risiko Likuiditas Dan Risiko Operasional Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan (Studi Pada Perusahaan Perbankan yang Tergabung Dalam Indeks LQ 45 Periode 2014-2020). *Jurnal Pendidikan, Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, *5*(1), 104–116.

Fernando, J. M. R., Li, L., & Hou, Y. (2020). Corporate governance and correlation in corporate defaults. *Corporate Governance: An International Review*, *28*(3), 188–206. https://doi.org/10.1111/corg.12306

Hesniati, & Santi. (2019). Pengaruh profitabilitas, hutang perusahaan, likuiditas, kesempatan berinvestasi, ukuran perusahaan, dan tata kelola perusahaan terhadap kebijakan dividen. *INOVASI*, *15*(1), 53–64.

Khayidah, E., Wiraswati, M. O., Wulansari, Y. Y., & Ningrum, D. A. (2024). Pengaruh Risiko Kredit Dan Risiko Likuiditas Terhadap ROA Dengan Good Corporate Governance Sebagai Variabel Moderasi. *Majalah Ekonomi: Telaah Manajemen, Akuntansi Dan Bisnis*, *29*(1), 89–97.

Korompis, R. R. N., & Murni, S. (2020). Pengaruh Risiko Pasar (NIM), Risiko Kredit (NPL), Dan Risiko Likuiditas (LDR) Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan (ROA) Pada Bank Yang Terdaftar Di LQ 45 Periode 2012-2018. *Jurnal EMBA*, *8*(1), 175–184.

Lorenza, R. S., Octavia, R., Shafitranata, S., & Madyoningrum, A. W. (2022). Dampak Covid 19 Terhadap Perubahan Harga Saham Perbankan di Indonesia Sebelum dan Saat Pandemi (The Impact of Covid 19 on Changes in Banking Stock Prices in Indonesia Before and During the Pandemic). *Jurnal Akuntansi, Keuangan Dan Manajemen*, *4*(1), 43–56.

Muttaqin, Z., Fitriyani, A., Ridho, T. K., & Nugraha, D. P. (2019). Analisis Good Corporate Governance, Leverage Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Profitabilitas Sebagai Variabel Pemoderasi. *Tirtayasa Ekonomika*, *14*(2), 293–309.

Ningsih, K., & Hariyati. (2020). Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Intellectual Capital Sebagai Variabel Intervening. *Jurnal Akuntansi Unesa*, *8*(2).

Nurwulandari, A., Hasanudin, H., Subiyanto, B., & Pratiwi, Y. C. (2022). Risk Based bank rating and financial performance of Indonesian commercial banks with GCG as intervening variable. *Cogent Economics & Finance*, *10*, 1–19. https://doi.org/DOI: 10.1080/23322039.2022.2127486

Priyadi, U., Utami, K. D. S., Muhammad, R., & Nugraheni, P. (2021). Determinants of credit risk of Indonesian Sharīʿah rural banks. *ISRA International Journal of Islamic Finance*, *13*(3), 284–301.

Putra, R., & Sumadi. (2019). Peran Good Corporate Governance Dalam Meningkatkan Kinerja Perbankan Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Pendidikan*, *8*(1), 1–9. http://e-journal.unipma.ac.id/index.php/assets/article/view/3400

Quoc Trung, N. K. (2021). The relationship between internal control and credit risk–The case of commercial banks in Vietnam. *Cogent Business and Management*, *8*(1). https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2021.1908760

Rahardjo, A. P., & Wuryani, E. (2021). Pengaruh Good Corporate Governance, Kepemilikan Institusional, dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan (Studi Pada Perusahaan Perbankan Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) Tahun 2016-2018). *AKUNESA: Jurnal Akuntansi Unesa*, *10*(1).

Rahmat, R., & Fathimah Vidya. (2022). Pengaruh ROA, ROE dan NPM terhadap Harga Saham pada Perusahaan Non Perbankan yang terdaftar di LQ45. *Jurnal Ilman: Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen*, *10*(1), 8–13.

Rola, E. N. T., & Dunakhir, S. (2022). Pengaruh Good Corporate Governance Terhadap Kinerja Perusahaan Perbankan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. In *Bata Ilyas Journal of Accounting* (Vol. 3, Issue 1).

Sadaa, A. M., Ganesan, Y., Yet, C. E., Alkhazaleh, Q., Alnoor, A., & aldegis, A. M. (2023). Corporate governance as antecedents and financial distress as a consequence of credit risk. Evidence from Iraqi banks. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, *9*(2). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2023.100051

Saleh, I., & Afifa, M. A. (2020). The effect of credit risk, liquidity risk and bank capital on bank profitability: Evidence from an emerging market. *Cogent: Economics & Finance*, *8*, 1–13. https://doi.org/10.1080/23322039.2020.1814509

Saputra, A. A., Najmudin, & Shaferi, I. (2020). THE EFFECT OF CREDIT RISK, LIQUIDITY RISK AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY ON BANK STABILITY. *International Sustainable Competitiveness Advantage*, 153–162.

Serwadda, I. (2018). Impact Of Credit Risk Management System On The Financial Performance Of Commercial Bank In Uganda. *Acta Universitatis Agriculturae Et Silviculturae Mendelianae Brunesis*, *66*, 163.

Siddique, A., Khan, M. A., & Khan, Z. (2022). The effect of credit risk management and bank-specific factors on the financial performance of the South Asian commercial banks. *Asian Journal of Accounting Research*, *7*(2), 182–194. https://doi.org/10.1108/AJAR-08-2020-0071

Silitonga, R. N., & Manda, G. S. (2022). Pengaruh Risiko Kredit dan Risiko Likuiditas terhadap Kinerja Keuangan pada Bank BUMN Periode 2015-2020. *Jurnal Maksipreneur: Manajemen, Koperasi, Dan Entrepreneurship*, *12*(1), 22–32.

Sobarsyah, M., Soedarmono, W., Yudhi, W. S. A., Trinugroho, I., Warokka, A., & Pramono, S. E. (2020). Loan growth, capitalization, and credit risk in Islamic banking. *International Economics*, *163*, 155–162.

Susanti, L., Yuliansyah, & Robin. (2023). Pengaruh Penyisihan Penghapusan Aset Produktif, Non Performing Loan, Biaya Operasional Penghasilan Operasional Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Dengan Good Corporate Governance Sebagai Variabel Moderating Pada Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Di Kota Batam. *Measurement: Jurnal Akuntansi*, *17*(2), 273–282.

Syahputra, A., Ismaulina, & Rofizar, H. (2022). Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan BEI Ditinjau Dari Aspek Good Corporate Governance Dan Ukuran Perusahaan. *Jurnal Sekretari Dan Manajemen*, *6*(2), 123–127.

Udayani, S. A., & Wirajaya, I. G. A. (2019). Pengaruh Kecukupan Modal dan Penyaluran Kredit Pada Profitabilitas Dengan Risiko Kredit Sebagai Pemoderasi. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi Universitas Udayana*, *26*(3), 1826–1853.

Yuliana, A. (2023). Penerapan Standar Pelaporan Keuangan Serta Hubungannya Dengan Etika Dan Tata Kelola Perusahaan. *Jurnal Ekonomika45*, *10*(2), 316–327.

Yusditasari, E., & Febrianto, H. G. (2023). The Role Of Credit Risk, Management Risk And Capital On The Profitability Of Indonesian Banks. *Nternational Social Sciences and Humanities*, *2*(3), 861–871.