ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF INTERNAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ON AUDIT DELAY (A STUDY ON CONVENTIONAL BANK COMPANIES LISTED ON THE INDONESIAN STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE PERIOD 2017-2021)

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the influence of internal Corporate Governance on audit delays in commercial bank companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the 2017-2021 period. The independent variables used are Board size (BOD), Independent Commissioner (IC), Audit Committee (AC), BOD Meet (BODM), Audit Committee Meet (ACM) and the dependent variable is audit delay.

This research uses secondary data obtained from the annual reports of banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) during the 2017-2021 period. The number of samples used was 34 banking companies after purposive sampling was carried out, resulting in a total of 170 observations. This research uses the multiple linear regression method with the IBM SPSS 26 program which consists of the classic assumption test, f statistical test, t statistical test, and coefficient of determination test (R2). During the observation period, it shows that the data in this study have passed the classical assumption test. This shows that the data used meets the requirements for using a multiple linear regression equation model.

The results of this study show that independent commissioners have a significant positive effect on ARL. Board Size (BOD) and Audit Committee Meetings (ACM) have a significant negative effect on ARL. Meanwhile, the audit committee (AC) and BOD meeting (BODM) have no effect on ARL.

Keywords: Corporate Governance, Board Size, Independent Commissioner Audit Committee, Audit Committee Meeting, BOD Meeting, Audit Delay

INTRODUCTION

The growth in the number of capital and financial market investors which continues to show positive growth will have an impact on the level of competition for issuers, especially in efforts to provide issuers with information as a basis for decision making. One important source of information in the investment business in the capital market is the financial report provided by each company that goes public. Public companies are required to submit financial reports periodically to the Indonesian Stock Exchange and investors as an important source of information in the investment business in the capital market.

To increase the trust of investors and other stakeholders, companies must increase transparency and accountability, one of which is through compliance with regulatory regulations (Ustman, 2018). Companies must submit their financial reports in a timely, clear, accurate, adequate and comparable manner and are easily accessible to stakeholders in accordance with their rights. However, in reality, there are still many banking companies that are late in submitting financial reports. It was recorded that during the 2019 to 2021 period there were cases of banking companies being late in submitting their audited financial reports to the IDX.

There are several banking companies that are late in reporting their finances, namely exceeding the date set by the OJK, namely 90 days after closing the year-end books (31 December). There were 8 banking companies that were late in reporting their financials as of 31 December 2019, for financial reports as of 31 December 2020, there were 13 companies that had not submitted their audited financial reports on time. And for the submission of audited financial reports as of December 31 2021, there are 3 companies that have not submitted financial reports as of March 31 2022.

The issue of audit report lag is important because it is related to company transparency. This is an indicator that allows outsiders to assess the effectiveness of an external audit. The timeliness of financial reporting disclosure is a main component of the quality of financial information. As stated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, timeliness is considered one of the fundamental qualitative characteristics of the quality and usefulness of financial information. In Indonesia, every public company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) is required to report its audited financial report within the submission deadline in accordance with the Financial Services Authority (OJK) Regulations. Based on Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 29/POJK 04/2016 concerning Decisions on Submitting Periodic Financial Reports for Issuers or Public Companies as stated in article 7, which requires Issuers or Public Companies to submit annual reports to the Financial Services Authority no later than the end of the fourth month after the year book ends. If there is a delay in submitting financial reports according to the deadline, you will receive sanctions in the form of warnings and fines.

Audit delays can be prevented if a company has good corporate governance and has a control system implemented by a company and strong and controlled management. Corporate governance is a system for controlling and managing a company, designed to protect the rights of shareholders and other stakeholders. Based on agency theory (Jensen and Meckling, 1976) which shows that the characteristics of the board of directors have an impact on audit delay (independence, persistence and size). In addition, committee characteristics also have an impact on audit report delays (size, independence, diligence and expertise). The importance of the audit committee and board of directors in the corporate governance framework has been proven in the existing literature. This is proven in scientific works that have been carried out from various perspectives.

RESEARCH FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Fraud Triangle

Audit delay is the length of time for completing the audit process, measured from the closing date of the financial year to the date the audit report is issued (Lajmi & Yab, 2022). Audit delay can be expressed in days. The untimeliness of the submission of financial reports affects the relevance of the financial report information submitted and will give a negative market reaction which can have a negative impact on the company. The shorter the period for publishing an audited financial report, the greater the use and benefit that users can obtain from the report. On the other hand, the relevance and usefulness of reported financial information is expected to decrease as reporting time increases, which in turn can influence investors' choice of action (Lajmi & Yab, 2022). The deadline for submitting company financial reports to the Indonesian Stock Exchange is regulated in Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 29/POJK.04/2016 in the third chapter, article seven point one, states that Public Companies are required to submit an Annual Report to the Financial Services Authority (OJK) no later than the end of the fourth month after the financial year ends. Every company is obliged to follow the applicable regulations, if the company does not report audited financial reports according to the specified time limit, then the company will be subject to a written warning and a fine of a specified amount of money.

According to the National Committee for Governance Policy (KNKG), Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is one of the pillars of the market economic system. CG is closely related to trust in both the company that implements it and the business climate in a country. The implementation of GCG encourages the creation of healthy competition and a conducive business climate (KNKG in Diah Kusuma Wardani, 2008: 7). Therefore, implementing Good Corporate Governance (GCG) for companies in Indonesia is very important to support sustainable economic growth and stability. According to Lukviarman (2016), Indonesia itself uses a CG system following the pattern of the Continental European model, namely using a two-tier board system. The two-level board system is a level of governance that consists of several organs within it. Corporate governance is a system for controlling and managing a company, designed to protect the rights of shareholders and other stakeholders. Based on agency theory (Jensen and Meckling, 1976) which shows that the characteristics of the board of directors have an impact on audit delay (independence, persistence and size). In addition, committee characteristics also have an impact on audit report delays (size, independence, diligence and expertise). The importance of the audit committee and board of directors in the corporate governance framework has been proven in the existing literature.

Independent commissioner on ARL.

Based on agency theory, independent commissioners have an important influence on the monitoring role of the board to reject possible opportunistic attitudes of managers and to support the financial reporting process (Nouraldeen et al., 2021). The author believes that a large proportion of independent commissioners tends to delay company financial reporting. This is because with a large proportion of independent commissioners there are many considerations to examine and verify company accounting and audit issues which will cause delays in financial reporting. The large proportion of independent commissioners also allows for excessive intervention in the company. This is due to the composition of the board of commissioners, the majority of which are made up of independent commissioners. This is in accordance with research conducted by Nouraldeen et al. (2021), Pradipta & Zalukhu (2020), and Joened & Damayanthi (2016) who found a significant positive influence between independent commissioners on audit report lag.

H1. Independent commissioners have a positive effect on audit report lag.

The influence of board size on ARL

To avoid delays in publishing financial reports is the role of company management and is also very important for the company (Joened & Gusti, 2016). Board size is a component of corporate governance that influences audit report lag, with a supervisory function over management policies. So the author believes that the larger the size of the board, the better the supervision carried out by the board, so that it can improve company performance and will also improve the quality of the company's financial reports so that it will reduce audit report lag. This is in accordance with research by Chalu (2021), Firnanti & Karmudiandri (2020) which found a significant negative relationship between BOD size and audit report lag.

H2. Board Size has a negative effect on audit report lag.

The influence of the audit committee on ARL

The committee exerts direct influence over the external auditor's actions as well as the schedule for processing financial reports. The audit committee is one of the elements in GCG which is expected to be able to contribute to high implementation. Based on agency theory (C. Jensen & Meckling, 1976) there is conflict and information asymmetry between principals and agents, thus the audit committee is expected to be able to strengthen the company's supervision in its financial reporting in a timely manner. So that more audit committee members can prepare financial reports efficiently, thereby reducing audit report lag. This is in accordance with the results of research by Kaaroud & Ariffin (2020), Purba (2018) which found a negative relationship between the audit committee and audit report lag.

H3. Audit committee size has a significant negative effect on audit report lag

BOD meeting on ARL

Boards of directors of companies that hold frequent board meetings have more effective corporate governance mechanisms, which is reflected in improved performance and earlier publication of their external audit reports. This is in accordance with research conducted by Lajmi & Yab (2022) and Nouraldeen et al., (2021) which found that boards that hold meetings more frequently have better supervision of the financial reporting process and are more interested in achieving appropriate financial report disclosures. on time, which will lower the ARL.

H4. BOD meetings have a negative effect on ARL.

Audit committee meeting of ARL

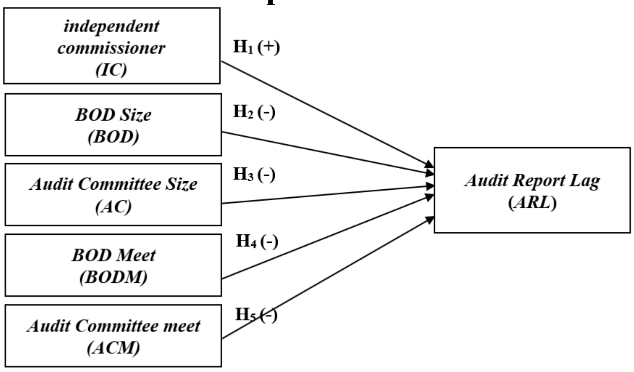
Based on Financial Services Authority Regulation POJK.04/2016, the audit committee holds regular meetings at least once every 3 months. Regular meetings will lead to a more effective monitoring role of the committee (Kaaroud et al., 2020). The more frequently the meetings, the more information the committee provides about the latest issues in accounting and auditing. Therefore, audit committee meetings will identify and mitigate potential problems in a more timely manner (Nelson & Shukeri, 2011). So the more audit committee meetings there are, the more audit report lag will be reduced. This is in accordance with research by Dewayanto (2022), Nouraldeen et al. (2021), Ogoun et al. (2020) which found a negative influence between the diligence audit committee and ARL.

H5. the audit diligence committee has a negative effect on audit report lag

Research Framework

Based on previous research, the relationship between variables and the formulation of hypotheses, the following theoretical framework can be formulated:

Framework
Influence of Independent Variables on ARL



Sources : Nouraldeen et al. (2021), Pradipta & Zalukhu (2020), Joened & Damayanthi (2016), Chalu (2021), Firnanti & Karmudiandri (2020), Kaaroud & Ariffin (2020), Purba (2018), Lajmi & Yab (2022), Dewayanto (2022), Ogoun et al. (2020).

Research methods

Research variable

Board Size

The board of directors is the highest body of a company which is responsible for managing the company and its operations Agyei and Owusu (2014). The number of board of directors in this study is measured by the logarithm of the total number of board of directors members in the company (Kang & Ausloos, 2017).

Independent commissioner

National Committee for Governance Policy (2006) independent commissioners are members of the board of commissioners who are not affiliated with management, other members of the board of commissioners and controlling shareholders, and are free from business relationships or other relationships that could affect their ability to act independently or act solely in the interests of company. The proportion of independent commissioners can be measured by dividing the number of independent commissioners by the total number of commissioners (Boateng et al., 2017).

Audit committee

POJK NUMBER 55/POJK.04/2015 explains that the Audit Committee is a committee formed by and responsible to the Board of Commissioners to help carry out the duties and functions of the Board of Commissioners. The purpose of forming an audit committee is to assist the board of commissioners in carrying out its oversight function and become one of the pillars in implementing GCG principles in the company. Audit committee indicators for this research were measured using the total number of audit committees (Detthamrong et al., 2017).

Audit committee meeting

Based on Financial Services Authority Regulation POJK.04/2016, the audit committee holds regular meetings at least once every 3 months. Audit committee meetings are held if more than half of the members are present. Committee audit diligence is measured by the total number of audit committee meetings during one year (Lajmi & Yab, 2022).

BOD meeting

In Indonesia itself, board of directors meetings are regulated as part of corporate governance, including in the capital market. According to the Financial Services Authority (in Rahadi & Octavera 2020), the Financial Services Authority Regulations (POJK) regulate in detail the provisions related to the minimum frequency of holding board of directors meetings for companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI). Board diligence in this research is measured by the total number of board of directors meetings during one year (Lajmi & Yab, 2022).

Object of research

This research uses secondary data obtained from the annual reports of banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) during the 2017-2021 period. The number of samples used was 34 banking companies after purposive sampling was carried out so that a total of 170 observations were obtained.

Methode of Analysis

Data testing and analysis using the IBM SPSS 26 program with predetermined analysis methods, including descriptive analysis, classical assumption tests, multiple regression analysis. The use of multiple linear regression analysis aims to measure and determine the influence of the independent variables which are proxied by board size, independent commissioner, audit committee, BOD meeting, audit committee meeting and the dependent variable is proxied by ARL.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression is a regression model where the dependent variable is a function of all independent variables (Ghozali, 2016). So based on this description, the equation function of multiple linear regression is:

$$\gamma = \alpha + \beta_1 BOD + \beta_2 AC + \beta_3 IC + \beta_4 BODM + \beta_5 ACM + \varepsilon$$

Description:

γ : *Audit Delay*
α : Constant
$\beta_{1\text{-}5}$: regression coefficient
BOD : Board Size
AC : Audit Committee
IC : Independent Commissioners
BODM : BOD Meetings
ACM : Audit Committee meetings
ε : Standard *Error*

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Description of Research Objects

The population in this research is banking companies in Indonesia in the 2017 - 2021 period and are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI). Sampling from the population was carried out using a purposive sampling technique, namely with several special considerations or criteria in selecting the sample. Based on the results of the purposive sampling technique, it can be seen that the total banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2017–2021 period used as samples were 34 companies with a research period of 5 years, so the total observations in this study were 170 observations.

No.	Criteria	Total
1	Commercial Banks in Indonesia listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2017-2021	46
2	Commercial Banks do not have 5 consecutive years of annual reports from the 2017-2021 period and do not have complete	(12)

	data.	
Number of Commercial Banks in the Research Sample		34
Number of observations with a research period of 5 years (14 × 5)		170

Sumber: Data BEI (2021)

Data analysis

Descriptive statistics

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
IC	170	,285714	1,000000	,59843866	,158612683
BOD	170	2,000000	13,000000	6,44705882	2,530317389
AC	170	2,000000	8,000000	3,92941176	1,138755007
BODM	170	7,000000	282,000000	36,53529412	34,929031027
ACM	170	4,000000	30,000000	12,07058824	6,637330745
ARL	170	15,000000	147,000000	63,75294118	31,057650491
Valid N (listwise)	170				

Source: Data processed with IBM SPSS 26

Based on the results of descriptive statistics in Table 4.1, it can be seen that the N value indicates the amount of observation data used in this study. A total of 170 observation data were used as research samples during the 2017-2021 period. In addition, The outcomes of descriptive statistics also include a summary of each variable's maximum, minimum, average, and standard deviation values, including audit delay. *komisaris independent, BOD, AC, BOD meet, and audit committee meet*.

Variable *Independent Commissioners* (IC) has a minimum value of 0.285714 owned by bank Mega in 2017 and the maximum value of 1.0% by bank Artha Graha in 2019. In addition, the average value (*mean*) of the variable is 0.59843886 with a standard deviation resulting in 0.158612683. This result is less than the average value of BOD, thus indicating low variation in data distribution.

The *board size* variable (BOD) has a least worth of 2.0 possessed by Dish Indonesia bank in 2017 and a greatest Body worth of 13.0 by BRI bank in 2018. Furthermore, the variable's typical worth (mean) is 6.44705882 with a standard deviation coming about in 2.530317389. These outcomes are not exactly the mean worth of Body, in this way showing low variety in information appropriation.

The Audit Committee variable (AC) has a minimum value of 2.00 owned by BTN bank in 2019 and a maximum AC value of 8.0 by BRI bank in 2020. Likewise, the typical worth (mean) has a worth of 3.92941176 for the review panel variable with a standard deviation coming about in 1.138755007. These outcomes are not exactly the mean worth of AC, consequently showing low variety in information dispersion.

The *BOD Meeting* variable (BODM) has a base worth of 7.0 possessed by MNC Nasional bank in 2021 and a most extreme worth of 282.0 by BTN bank in 2019. Furthermore, the variable's typical worth (mean) is 36.53529412 with a standard deviation coming about in 34.929031027. This outcome is not exactly the mean worth of BODM, hence demonstrating low variety in information dispersion.

The *Audit Committee Meeting* variable (ACM) has a minimum value of 4.0 owned by Bank Ina Perdana Tbk in 2020 and a maximum value of 30.0 by BTN bank in 2021. In addition, the ACM variable's average value (mean) is 12.07058824 with a standard deviation of 6.637330745. These results are less than the mean value of ACM, thus showing low variation in data distribution.

Discussion

All regression models in this study have passed the Classic Assumption Test (Multicollinearity Test, Autocorrelation Test, Heteroscadasticity Test and Normality Test).

The results of the normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test showed significance results above 0.05. A significance value of Z that is greater than 0.05 rejects H0 and accepts H1 for normality, which means that the data is normally distributed.

The results of the autocorrelation test using the Durbin-Watson test show DW = Du<d<4-Du. This shows that the regression model does not contain autocorrelation.

The VIF value for each independent variable does not exceed 10 and none is less than 0.1 for the tolerance value. These results indicate that the regression model used in this research is free from multicollinearity, or there is no correlation between the independent variables.

The Spearman test results show that all independent variables have sig values. above 0.05 which means there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

t Table

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
			Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	90,685	10,549		8,597	,000
	IC	21,708	12,997	,111	1,670	,097
	BOD	-4,702	1,119	-,383	-4,202	,000
	AC	1,651	1,855	,063	,890	,375
	BODM	-,013	,060	-,015	-,223	,824
	ACM	-1,295	,384	-,277	-3,375	,001

Source: Data processed with IBM SPSS 26

The t test results make sense of that the size of the Free Chief (IC) has a relapse coefficient of 1.647 with an importance worth of 0.097, and that implies it has a meaning of under 0.1. Subsequently, it tends to be presumed that the Free Magistrate variable (IC) has a critical constructive outcome with a meaning of 10%. Thus Hypothesis 1 is accepted. The results of the hypothesis test found a significant positive relationship between independent commissioners and ARL. Based on agency theory, independent commissioners have an important influence on the monitoring role of the board to reject possible opportunistic attitudes of managers and to support the financial reporting process (Nouraldeen et al., 2021). Based on table 4.1, the average X1 is 60% of the ratio composition of the board of commissioners, the majority of which are filled by independent commissioners. This is in accordance with research conducted by Nouraldeen et al. (2021), Pradipta & Zalukhu (2020), and Joened & Damayanthi (2016) who found a significant positive influence between independent commissioners on audit report lag.

Hypothesis 2 in this research states that BOD has a negative effect on the ARL of banking companies listed on the IDX. The results of the BOD variable hypothesis test show that BOD has a significant negative effect on ARL. The test results are explained as having a significance value of 0.00 with a t value of -4.202 showing a significant negative value at a level of 5%. so that the higher the BOD Size of the company, the smaller the ARL value of the banking company. Thus Hypothesis 2 is accepted. Based on agency theory, the higher the number of the board of directors, the higher the controlling function in the company, so that audit delays can be resolved. This is in accordance with research by Chalu (2021), Firnanti & Karmudiandri (2020) which found a significant negative relationship between BOD size and audit report lag..

Hypothesis 3 in this study states that the size of the audit committee (AC) has a negative effect on the ARL of banking companies listed on the IDX. The results of the audit committee variable hypothesis test show that the audit committee has no effect on ARL. The test results are explained as having a significance value of 0.375 with a t value of 0.890. Thus Hypothesis 3 is rejected. AC size ranged in a limited interval from 3 to 8 members with an average of 3.9 members. This means that the size of the Audit Committee has no influence on how quickly the financial reports are prepared. On the other hand, it can occur due to slow delivery of information needed by the audit committee to carry out its duties and functions. This research is in accordance with research conducted by Nouraldeen et al. (2021), Pradipta & Zalukhu (2020), OGOUN et al. (2020) who found that there was no influence between audit committee size and ARL.

Hypothesis 4 in this research states that the BOD Diligence Committee (X4) has a negative effect on the ARL of banking companies listed on the IDX. The results of the hypothesis test for the BOD diligence variable show that BOD diligence has no significant effect on ARL. The test results are explained as having a significance value of 0.824 with a t value of -0.223. Thus Hypothesis 4 is rejected. This finding shows that the level of meetings by the board does not have a significant effect on ARL. This could be because the number of BOD meetings focuses more on company operations than on company financial reporting.

Hypothesis 5 in this research states that the audit diligence committee (X5) has a negative effect on the ARL of banking companies listed on the IDX. The results of the hypothesis test for the audit diligence committee variable show that the audit diligence committee has a significant negative effect on ARL. The test results are explained as having a significance value of 0.01 with a t value of -3.375 showing a significant negative value at a level of 5%. so that the higher the audit diligence committee in the company, the smaller the ARL value in the banking company. Thus Hypothesis 5 is accepted.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and data processing to determine the influence of Corporate Governance on financial performance with a sample of commercial bank companies listed on the IDX for the 2017-2021 period. It can be concluded as follows:

1. The independent commissioner size variable (IC) shows a huge of beneficial outcome on the ARL of ordinary financial organizations in Indonesia recorded on the IDX for the 2017-2021 period. Accordingly, the more prominent the quantity of autonomous magistrates, the higher the ARL in financial organizations in Indonesia recorded on the IDX for the 2017-2021 period.

2. The BOD size variable (BOD) shows a positive and tremendous impact on ARL of ordinary financial organizations in Indonesia recorded on the IDX for the 2017-2021 period. Subsequently, the more prominent the sheets of chief numbers, the higher the ARL in financial organizations in Indonesia recorded on the IDX for the 2017-2021 period.

3. The audit committee variable (AC) shows no effect on the ARL of the organizations of regular banking in Indonesia recorded on the IDX for the 2017-2021 period.
4. The BOD diligence variable (BODM) shows no effect on the ARL of the organizations of regular banking in Indonesia recorded on the IDX for the 2017-2021 period.

5. The variable size of the audit diligence committee (ACM) shows a huge and furthermore adverse consequence on the ARL of customary financial organizations in Indonesia recorded on the IDX for the 2017-2021 period. In this manner, the more noteworthy the quantity of gatherings of the review board gatherings, the lower the ARL in financial organizations in Indonesia recorded on the IDX with the time of 2017-2021.

RESEARCH LIMITATIONS

Some of the limitations in this study are:

1. This study utilizes a restricted example of traditional financial area organizations recorded on the Indonesia Stock Trade (IDX) in 2017-2021, so the consequences of this study can't be summed up.
2. The quantity of coefficient of assurance (R^2) displayed in this concentrate simply added up to 34.5%. This shows that the autonomous variable is simply ready to make sense of the variety in the reliant variable by 34.5% and the rest can be made sense of by different factors outside this review.

SUGGESTION

THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS

Based on the description of the conclusions that have been presented above, this research can strengthen the theoretical concepts and provide empirical support for the research that has been carried out, which is described as follows

1. The results of research on the effect of independent commissioners on ARL support research by Nouraldeen et al. (2021), Pradipta & Zalukhu (2020), and Joened & Damayanthi (2016) who found a significant positive effect between independent commissioners on audit report lag.
2. The results of research on the effect of BOD size on ARL support research by Chalu (2021), Firnanti & Karmudiandri (2020), which a significant negative effect was founded between BOD size and audit report lag.
3. The results of research on the effect of audit committee size on ARL support research by Nouraldeen et al. (2021), Pradipta & Zalukhu (2020), OGOUN et al. (2020) who found no effect between audit committee size and ARL.
4. The results of research on the effect of audit committee meet on ARL found no effect between audit committee size and ARL.
5. The results of research on the effect of audit committee diligence on ARL support research by Dewayanto (2022), Nouraldeen et al. (2021), Ogoun et al. (2020) which found a negative influence between the audit committee diligence and ARL.

MANAGERIAL IMPLICATIONS

This research is expected to provide suggestions for companies to be considered and evaluation of companies and regulators or governments which are explained as follows:

1. Suggestions for the company

   These findings suggest that companies pay attention to internal corporate governance, which must place crucial positions efficiently according to what the company needs so that audit delay can be minimized, given the importance of financial statements and annual report information for investors.

2. Suggestions for regulators or government

   These discoveries propose that Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) and Bank Indonesia (BI) ought to constantly come down on organizations, particularly in the financial business, to continuously underline the exactness of monetary detailing. This is on the grounds that one of the most significant of bank job as a monetary mediator foundation is extremely critical for the economy and public turn of events. Subsequently, the Bank's principal resource as open trust, particularly financial backers, should be kept up with.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

a. This research has constraints so that for future exploration it is fitting to grow the object of examination which isn't simply restricted to the object of Business Banks (Syariah bank, customary bank, bank BUMN, territorial bank) recorded on the Indonesia Stock Trade however may remember all business banks for Indonesia or ASEAN..

b. In this review, the internal corporate administration variable is just proxied by Body size, autonomous magistrates, review board, review council perseverance, Body persistence. So that further examination can be extended by utilizing different factors like board orientation variety, and proprietorship structure.

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