Journal of Accounting Research, Utility Finance and Digital Assets (JARUDA) | ISSN (e): 2962-973X
Volumes 4 No. 2 (2025)

THE INFLUENCE OF INTERNAL AUDIT AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF COMPANIES IN JII (JAKARTA ISLAMIC INDEX)

Auliani[1], Nurlela[2], Wardhiah[3], Marzuki[4]
[1,2,3,4]Universitas Malikussaleh / Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Jurusan Manajemen, Lhokseumawe
E-mail: auliani.1804100202@mhs.unimal.ac.id, nurlela@unimal.ac.id, wardhiah@unimal.ac.id, marzuki@unimal.ac.id
Correspondance Author: nurlela@unimal.ac.id

Received	: 01 October 2025	Published	: 14 December 2025
Revised	: 15 October 2025	DOI	: https://doi.org/10.54443/jaruda.v4i2.284
Accepted	: 30 November 2025	Publication Link	: https://jaruda.org/index.php/go

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the influence of internal audit and corporate governance on financial performance in companies in the JII (Jakarta Islamic Index). The data for this study were accessed by visiting the official website www.idx.co.id. The sampling technique in this study used purposive sampling and obtained 20 companies as samples from 30 companies in the JII (Jakarta Islamic Index) with a total of 100 observations. This study used the Multiple Linear Regression method using the IBM SPSS analysis tool. The results showed that Internal Audit had a negative and insignificant effect on financial performance, the Board of Commissioners had a positive and significant effect on financial performance, the Board of Directors had a positive and significant effect on financial performance.

Keywords: Financial Performance, Internal Audit, Corporate Governance, Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors.

INTRODUCTION

The Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) is a sharia-compliant stock index comprising 30 companies that meet sharia criteria as stipulated by the National Sharia Council. The index was established by the Indonesia Stock Exchange and PT Danareksa Investment Management in 2000 to support the development of the sharia capital market in Indonesia. As public interest in sharia-compliant investments grows, companies registered with the JII are increasingly required to maintain transparency and financial performance. The JII's fluctuations during 2019–2023 indicate that internal company factors play a significant role in the stability of sharia-compliant stock performance. One important indicator reflecting a company's condition is financial performance, which can be measured by Return on Equity (ROE), which reflects the company's ability to generate profits from shareholder capital. In addition to financial factors, corporate governance aspects, such as the board of commissioners and board of directors, and the effectiveness of internal audits, play a crucial role in improving company performance. Internal audits help ensure the reliability of financial reports, while the board of commissioners and board of directors performs oversight and management functions. Based on this background, this study aims to analyze the influence of internal audit, board of commissioners, and board of directors on the financial performance of companies listed in the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII).

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Agency Theory

Agency theory explains the relationship between owners (principals) and managers (agents), which often gives rise to conflicts of interest due to differing goals. Information asymmetry arises when managers have more information than owners. To mitigate this conflict, auditors—both internal and external—are needed as independent parties to ensure that the financial statements prepared by management are reliable and meet standards.

2. Financial Performance

Financial performance is a company's ability to manage resources to generate profits. One frequently used indicator is Return on Equity (ROE), which measures the rate of return on shareholder capital. The higher the ROE, the better the company's ability to generate profits. Financial performance evaluation is crucial for management and investors to assess a company's health and prospects.

3. Internal Audit

Internal audit is an independent activity aimed at adding value by evaluating the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management, and governance. Internal audit helps ensure compliance with company policies and improves the quality of financial information. In public companies, the internal audit function is expected to support improved operational and financial performance.

4. Corporate Governance

Corporate governance (CG) is a company management system that ensures accountability, transparency, and sound oversight. In this study, CG is measured through the board of commissioners and the board of directors. The board of commissioners is responsible for overseeing and providing direction to management. The board of directors plays a role in making operational and strategic decisions for the company. These two mechanisms are believed to influence improved company performance through effective oversight and management.

METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach, using companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2019–2023 period. The data used is secondary data in the form of financial reports obtained from the official IDX website (www.idx.co.id). The research sample was selected using purposive sampling, resulting in 20 companies with a total of 100 observations over 5 years. The research variables consisted of internal audit, the board of commissioners, and the board of directors as independent variables, and financial performance (ROE) as the dependent variable. Data collection was conducted using documentation methods through annual reports and other relevant literature sources. Data analysis used multiple linear regression, with the following stages:

1. Descriptive statistical test
2. Classical assumption tests (normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation)
3. t-test, F-test, and coefficient of determination (R^2)
4. The analysis was carried out using SPSS 26 software.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Descriptive Statistics

The results of descriptive statistics show that each variable has good data variation during the 2019–2023 observation period.

- Internal Audit (number of members) has a low minimum value and a higher maximum, indicating variation in audit structure between companies.
- The Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors have moderate size differences between JII companies.
- ROE as a financial performance shows fluctuating values, indicating differences in the company's ability to generate profits from its own capital.

2. Classical Assumption Test
Normality Test

Table 1 Normality Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		100
Normal parameters[a,b]	mean	.0000000
	Std. deviation	.35848077
Most extreme differences	Absolute	.209
	Positive	.209
	Negative	-.135
Test statistic		.209
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.000[c]

Sumber: IBM SPSS 26

all variables show a significance value > 0.05, so the data is normally distributed.

Table 2 Multicollinearity Test

model		Unstandardizd Coefficients B	Std. Errors	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity statistics Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	.344	.223		1.543	.126		
	Audit Internal	-.051	.049	-.105	-1.049	.297	.890	1.123
	Dewan Komisaris	-.047	.018	-.292	-2.552	.012	.685	1.459
	Dewan Direksi	.051	.017	.368	3.088	.003	.633	1.581

Sumber: IBM SPSS 26

Tolerance value > 0.10 and VIF < 10 indicates that multicollinearity does not occur.

Autocorrelation Test

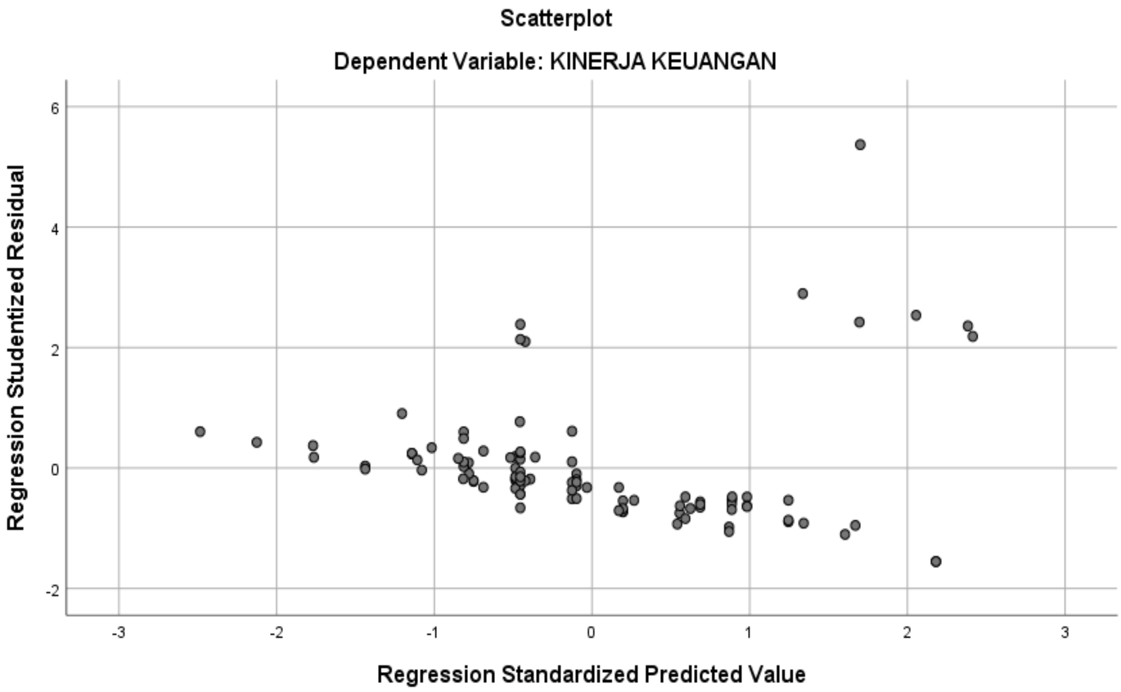
Table 3 Autocorrelation Test

Model	R	R-squared	Adjusted R-squared	Std.Error of the Estimate	Durbin-watson
1	.371[a]	.138	.111	.36404	.941

Sumber: IBM SPSS 26

Durbin-Watson value is between -2 to 2 so there is no autocorrelation.

Heteroscedasticity Test



significance value > 0.05, so the model is free from heteroscedasticity.

The regression model is declared suitable for use.

3. Multiple Linear Regression Results

Table 4 Multiple Linear Regression Results

Model		Unstandardizd Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.344	.223		1.543	.126
	Audit Internal	-.051	.049	-.105	-1.049	.297
	Dewan Komisaris	-.047	.018	-.292	-2.552	.012
	Dewan Direksi	.051	.017	.368	3.088	.003

The resulting regression model is:

ROE = $\alpha + \beta_1$ Internal Audit + β_2 Board of Commissioners + β_3 Board of Directors + ε

The results of the partial test (t-test) can be summarized as follows:

a. The Influence of Internal Audit on Financial Performance

The results of the analysis show that:

- The regression coefficient is negative
- Significance value > 0.05

This indicates that internal audit has a negative and insignificant impact on JII's financial performance. This means that the presence of internal audit has not been able to improve the effectiveness of financial management or the company's profitability.

b. The Influence of the Board of Commissioners on Financial Performance

The research results found that:

- The regression coefficient is negative
- Significance value > 0.05

This indicates that internal audit has a negative and insignificant impact on JII's financial performance. This means that the presence of internal audit has not been able to improve the effectiveness of financial management or the company's profitability.

c. The Influence of the Board of Commissioners on Financial Performance

The research results found that:

- The regression coefficient is positive
- Significance value < 0.05

Thus, the board of commissioners has a positive and significant impact on financial performance. The greater the number of commissioners, the better the oversight of management, which in turn increases the company's profitability.

d. The Influence of the Board of Directors on Financial Performance

The research results found that:

- The regression coefficient is positive
- Significance value < 0.05

This means the board of directors has a positive and significant impact on financial performance. A larger board is thought to improve the effectiveness of decision-making and operational strategy, thereby increasing the company's ROE.

4. F Test Results (Simultaneous)

The F test shows that the significance value is < 0.05, so:
Internal audit, board of commissioners, and board of directors simultaneously have a significant influence on the financial performance of JII company.

5. Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The R^2 value shows that:

- Most of the variation in ROE can be explained by internal audit, the board of commissioners, and the board of directors.
- The remainder is influenced by other factors outside the model (e.g. operational performance, economic conditions, market risks, etc.).

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of research that has been completed regarding companies in the JII listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period 2019 to 2023, it is summarized as follows:

1. Internal audit has a negative impact on the financial performance (ROE) of companies listed on the JII on the IDX in the 2019-2023 period .
2. The Board of Commissioners (CG) has a positive influence on the financial performance (ROE) of companies listed on the JII on the IDX in the 2019-2023 period.
3. The board of directors (CG) has a positive influence on the financial performance (ROE) of companies listed on the JII on the IDX in the 2019-2023 period.

REFERENCES

Afriyenti, F. F. (2021). Pengaruh audit internal dan good corporate governance terhadap kinerja keuangan perbankan syariah (Studi empiris pada perbankan syariah di Indonesia periode 2014-2019). Jurnal Eksplorasi Akuntansi, 329-248.

Al Rasyid, H. A. R., & Sosrowidigdo, S. (2022). Pengaruh return on assets (ROA) dan return on equity (ROE) terhadap kinerja kesehatan capital adequacy ratio (CAR) pada Bank BTPN. Riset dan Jurnal Akuntansi, 6(1), 620-631. https://doi.org/10.33395/owner.v6i1.634

Ana Fidatul Qulub, M. A. (2023). Pengaruh sukuk korporasi & inflasi terhadap profitabilitas bank umum syariah selama pandemi Covid-19. Eknomika dan Bisnis Islam, 101-113.

Amara Meldiana, E. N. (2020). Pengaruh audit internal, struktur modal, dan good corporate governance terhadap kinerja keuangan (Studi empiris pada perusahaan sektor keuangan yang terdaftar di BEI periode 2016-2018). Eksplorasi Akuntansi, 2001-2019.

Andi Mulia Saleh, R. R. (2022). Pengaruh audit internal terhadap kinerja keuangan perbankan pada perusahaan perbankan di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2015-2019. Jurnal Mirai Management, 56-66.

Andira, A. N., & Suwarno, A. E. (2021). Analisis pengaruh return on asset (ROA), return on equity (ROE) dan earning per share (EPS) terhadap harga saham pada perusahaan LQ45 yang terdaftar di BEI tahun 2017-2019. Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen dan Bisnis, 8(2), 1–9.

Alves, C. A., Bezerra, F. A., & Cavalcante, P. H. (2021). The role of internal audit in corporate governance: A literature review. Journal of Modern Accounting and Auditing, 17(1), 1-18.

Arafat, W. (2008). Pengaruh implementasi good corporate governance terhadap kinerja perusahaan. Jurnal Ekonomi, 16(2), 10.

Arikunto, S. (2019). Prosedur penelitian: Suatu pendekatan praktik. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Arens, A. A. (2008). Auditing: Penerapan sistem pengendalian internal. Salemba Empat.

Asih, S. C., & Septiani, A. (2018). Pengaruh audit internal, intellectual capital, dan good corporate governance terhadap kinerja keuangan perusahaan (Studi pada perusahaan perbankan yang terdaftar di BEI tahun 2013-2016). Diponegoro Journal of Accounting, 7(4).

Basuki, A., & Prawoto, N. (2017). Analisis regresi dalam penelitian ekonomi & bisnis: Dilengkapi aplikasi SPSS & Eviews. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.

Bayangkara, I. B. K. (2015). Audit manajemen: Prosedur dan implementasi. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

BEI. (2023). Bursa Efek Indonesia laporan tahunan. https://www.idx.co.id/id/data-pasar/data-saham/daftar-saham/

Caroline, E., Kuntadi, C., & Pramukty, R. (2023). Pengaruh pengalaman auditor, dukungan manajemen dan efektivitas pengendalian internal terhadap efektivitas fungsi audit internal. Jurnal Economina, 3(2), 30-40. Tersedia di https://ejournal.45mataram.ac.id/index.php/economina/article/view/641

Effendi, M. A. (2009). The power of corporate governance: Teori dan implementasi. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

Eko Sunarwan. (2015). Pengaruh good corporate governance terhadap kinerja keuangan perbankan syariah (Studi kasus pada bank umum syariah dan unit usaha syariah di Indonesia periode 2010-2013). Skripsi. Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

Ekowati Dyah Lestari. (2011). Pengaruh good corporate governance terhadap kinerja keuangan. Skripsi. Universitas Diponegoro Semarang.

Elis Darmayanti, D. A. (2023). Pengaruh audit internal dan good corporate governance terhadap kinerja keuangan perusahaan. Jurnal Locus: Penelitian & Pengabdian, 898-916.

Ermaini, Suryani, A. I., Sari, M. I., & Hafidzi, A. H. (2021). Dasar-dasar manajemen keuangan (M. Suardi, Ed.; Pertama). Penerbit Samudra Biru.

Fahmi, I. (2020). Analisis kinerja keuangan. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Feri, A. (2022). Pengaruh faktor fundamental makro terhadap kinerja pasar modal. Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis, 10(2), 123-135.

Franita, R. (2018). Corporate governance: Sistem pengelolaan dan pengawasan perusahaan. Jurnal Manajemen dan Bisnis, 15(3), 45-60.

Ghozali, I. (2016). Aplikasi analisis multivariete dengan program IBM SPSS 23 (Edisi 8). Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.

Ghozali, I. (2018). Aplikasi analisis multivariate dengan program IBM SPSS 25. Semarang: Universitas Diponegoro.

Harmono. (2018). Analisis laporan keuangan. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.

Hamdani. (2016). Good corporate governance: Tinjauan etika dalam praktik bisnis. Jakarta: Penerbit Mitra Wacana Media.

Harmono. (2018). Analisis laporan keuangan. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.

Hasbi, H., Muliyadi, A., Mustari, M., & Ilyas, G. B. (2021). Pengaruh kompetensi pedagogik, disiplin kerja, dan kondisi lingkungan sekolah terhadap kinerja guru SMA Negeri 1 Soppeng. Bata Ilyas Educational Management Review, 1(1).

Hasbi, N. I. (2017). Pengaruh internal audit terhadap good corporate governance pada PT. Raja Wali Nusindo Cabanag Makassar. Jurnal Akuntansi, 7.

Hery. (2017). Auditing dan asurans pemeriksaan akuntansi berbasis standar audit internasional. Jakarta: Penerbit PT Grasindo.

Hery. (2018). Analisis laporan keuangan: Integrated and comprehensive edition. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Hery, S. E., & M. S. (2016). Analisis laporan keuangan. Jakarta: PT Grasindo. https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jakarta_Islamic_Index.

Hery. (2016). Analisis kinerja keuangan. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.

Hutabarat, F. (2020). Analisis kinerja keuangan perusahaan. In G. Puspita (Ed.), Analisis kinerja keuangan perusahaan (pp. 1–24). Desantra Publisher. https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/Analisis_Kinerja_Keuangan_Perusahaan/Vz0fEAAAQBAJ?hl=id&gbpv=1.

Ibrahim, B. P., & Sudirgo, T. (2023). Pengaruh likuiditas, profitabilitas, ukuran perusahaan, dan struktur aktiva terhadap struktur modal. Jurnal Paradigma Akuntansi, 5(1), 2044–2054. https://doi.org/10.24912/jpa.v5i1.22166.

Ima Mu'tiani Sofi'ah, L. A. (2019). Pengaruh struktur modal dan good corporate governance terhadap kinerja keuangan perusahaan. Jurnal Ilmu dan Riset Akuntansi, 2-19.

Istiana, T., Hasiholan, & Fathoni, A. (2018). Analisis pengaruh penerapan struktur good corporate governance terhadap kinerja perusahaan. Journal of Management, 4(4).

Jensen, C., & Meckling, H. (1976). Theory of the firm: Managerial behavior, agency costs and ownership structure. Journal of Financial Economics, 3, 305–360.

Kasmir. (2017). Analisis laporan keuangan. Jakarta: PT Rajagrafindo Persada.

Khoirunnisah Ritonga, M. A. (2023). Pengaruh audit internal dan good corporate governance terhadap kinerja keuangan perbankan. Jurnal Eksplorasi Akuntansi (JEA), 1402-1417.

Kristian & Yopi Gunawan. (2018). Tindak pidana perbankan dalam proses peradilan di Indonesia. Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group.

MM, E. C. (2021). Pengaruh good corporate governance terhadap kinerja keuangan bank syariah. Ar-Ribhu, 2614-7823.

Mattunruang, A. A. (2023). Pengaruh green business dan good corporate governance terhadap kinerja keuangan: Corporate social responsibility sebagai pemoderasi. Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, 7, 3672–3680.

Mulyadi. (2018). Akuntansi biaya. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

Munawir, S. (2015). Analisis laporan keuangan. Edisi keempat. Yogyakarta: Liberty.

Najim Nur Fauziah – Business Unit Syariah ICDX. (2023, 18 November). Mengenal perbankan syariah di Indonesia. Diakses pada 10 Juli 2024, dari www.icdx.co.id.

Nila Wati Crisyanti Harianja, S. R. (2023). Pengaruh green accounting dan good corporate governance terhadap kinerja keuangan pada perusahaan sub sektor industri kimia yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) pada tahun 2018-2021. Jurnal Ekonomi Bisnis, Manajemen dan Akuntansi (JEBMAK), 1-18.

Nizami, N., & Sakir, A. (2020). Pengaruh struktur kepemilikan terkonsentrasi, kepemilikan asing, dan ukuran dewan direksi terhadap kinerja perusahaan pada perusahaan indeks LQ 45 yang tercatat di Bursa Efek Indonesia. Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Ekonomi Manajemen, 5(2), 414-429.

Oktaviani, H. D. (2015). Pengaruh ukuran dewan direksi, proporsi dewan komisaris independen, dan ukuran komite audit terhadap praktik manajemen laba pada perusahaan farmasi. PhD Proposal, 1, 1–24.

Olayiwola, & Temitope Khafilat. (2018). The effect of corporate governance on financial performance of listed companies in Nigeria. European Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Finance Research, 6(9), 85–98.

Pang, M., Dandy, P. S., & Nugroho, I. (2020). Pengaruh kinerja keuangan terhadap nilai perusahaan dengan corporate governance sebagai variabel moderasi. International Journal of Social Science and Business, 4(2), 189–196.

Polat, A., Yilmaz, M., & Demir, E. (2020). Kinerja keuangan di masa pandemi Covid-19. Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis, 10(1), 45-60. Tersedia di http://repository.uki.ac.id/10957/1/KinerjaKeuangandiMasaPandemiCovid19.pdf

Putri, R. K., & Muid, D. (2017). Pengaruh good corporate governance terhadap kinerja perusahaan. Diponegoro Journal of Accounting, 6(3), 84-92.

Rikasari, & Hardiyanti. (2022). Analisis penerapan tata kelola perusahaan dan audit internal terhadap kinerja keuangan perbankan syariah Indonesia. Owner: Riset & Jurnal Akuntansi, 6(3).

Rinaldi, R. L. (n.d.). Pengaruh struktur modal, good corporate governance, dan ukuran perusahaan terhadap kinerja keuangan pada perusahaan properti dan real estate yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) periode 2015-2018. http://repository.upi.

Risnanditya, M., H., & Laksito, H. (2018). Pengaruh corporate governance terhadap kinerja perusahaan di Indonesia. Diponegoro Journal of Accounting, 7(4), 1-13.

Sari, W. (2019). Pengaruh struktur kepemilikan, struktur modal, dan ukuran perusahaan terhadap kinerja keuangan pada perusahaan manufaktur yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Putra Indonesia "YPTK" Padang). http://repository.upiyptk.ac.id/id/eprint/2589.

Sari, E. N. (2013). Pengaruh audit internal terhadap kinerja keuangan perbankan (Studi kasus pada perbankan di Kota Gorontalo). Skripsi. Gorontalo: Universitas Negeri Gorontalo.

Setiawan, A. (2016). Pengaruh corporate governance terhadap kinerja keuangan perusahaan. Jurnal Sikap, 1(1), 1-8.

Setyawan, B. (2019). Pengaruh good corporate governance, ukuran perusahaan dan profitabilitas terhadap kinerja keuangan perusahaan (Studi empiris terhadap perusahaan sektor perbankan di Bursa Efek Indonesia). Mitra Manajemen, 1195-1212.

Sisilya Nusah, J. J. (2022). Pengaruh struktur modal, good corporate governance dan ukuran perusahaan yang terdaftar di indeks SRI-KEHATI. Jurnal EMBA, 1169-1180.

Sugiyono. (2018). Metode penelitian kuantitatif. Bandung: CV. Alfabeta.

Sugiyono, S. (2019). Metodologi penelitian kualitatif kuantitatif dan R&D. Bandung: CV. Alfabeta.

Suharti, E. A., & Priyadi, M. P. (2020). Pengaruh audit internal, intellectual capital, dan good corporate governance terhadap kinerja keuangan. Jurnal Ilmu dan Riset Akuntansi (JIRA), 9(8).

Suharti, E. A., & Priyandi, M. P. (2021). Pengaruh audit internal, intellectual capital, dan good corporate governance terhadap kinerja keuangan. Jurnal Ilmu dan Riset Akuntansi, 1.

Susanto, D. (2007). Peranan audit internal terhadap kepatuhan manajemen perusahaan (Studi kasus pada PT. Otto Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd). Skripsi. Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Widyatama, Bandung.

Sutiman. (2019). Analisis rasio ROA dan ROE dalam menilai tingkat kesehatan pada PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk tahun 2012 – 2017. Jurnal Mandiri, 3(1), 20–36.

Sutrisno, H. (2009). Manajemen keuangan: Teori, konsep, dan aplikasi (Edisi 1). Yogyakarta: EKONISIA.

Syafitri, T., Nuzula, N. F., & Nurlaily, F. (2018). Pengaruh good corporate governance terhadap nilai perusahaan (Studi pada perusahaan industri sub sektor logam dan sejenisnya yang terdaftar di BEI periode 2012-2016). Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis (JAB), 56(1), 118-126.

Syahriani. (2018). Pengaruh auditor internal terhadap pengendalian internal pada Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Kota Makassar. Skripsi. Makassar: Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi (STIE) Tri Dharma Nusantara.

Tegar Lyantara Wideka, K. H. (2023). Pengaruh good corporate governance dan sistem pengendalian internal terhadap kinerja keuangan PT. Indomarco Adi Prima Cabang Tulungagung. Jurnal Ilmu Sosial.

The Institute of Internal Auditors. (2017). International professional practices framework (IPPF). The Institute of Internal Auditors, Lake Mary.

The Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA). (2017). Standar internasional praktik profesional audit internal (STANDAR). Retrieved from www.globaliia.org.

Thesarani, N. J. (2017). Pengaruh ukuran dewan komisaris, kepemilikan manajerial, kepemilikan institusional dan komite audit terhadap struktur modal. Nominal, Barometer Riset Akuntansi dan Manajemen, 6(2). https://doi.org/10.21831/nominal.v6i2.16641.

Tuanakotta, T. M. (2019). Audit internal berbasis risiko. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

Yadnyapawita, I. M. D., & Dewi, A. A. (2020). Pengaruh dewan direksi, komisaris non independen, dan kepemilikan manajerial pada kinerja perusahaan manufaktur di BEI. E-Jurnal Akuntansi.

Zamzami, F., dkk. (2018). Audit internal, konsep, dan praktik (Sesuai international standards for the professional practice of internal auditing 2013). Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.

Zarkasyi, H. (2016). Hukum bisnis. Bandung: PT. Refika Aditama.

Zarkasyi. (2018). Good corporate governance. Alfabeta.