

Credit Similarity --

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Submission date: 31-May-2026 01:38PM (UTC+0800)

Submission ID: 2957839394

File name: Credit_-_Similarity.docx (23.88K)

Word count: 1920

Character count: 11947

Assessing The Impact of Accounting Information Systems on Internal Control of Micro Credit Services at Banking Institutions in Bandung

ABSTRACT

This study explores the impact of the accounting information system on credit granting and its effect on internal control over micro credit distribution. The main aim is to understand the relationship between these factors. To accomplish this, the research employs various methods like observation, interviews, and literature reviews. The analysis uses the Pearson correlation coefficient, demonstrating a strong relationship between the independent and dependent variables. The findings reveal that a significant portion of the variation in internal control over micro credit granting relates to problematic credits, while some influences come from factors not examined in this research. The emerging issues include ineffective credit analysis that leads to insufficient understanding of customer businesses, along with the misuse of loans by debtors, which negatively impacts bank profits. Recommendations for micro credit services at banking institutions in Bandung highlight the necessity for more assertive loan collection practices and increased vigilance in applying credit assessment frameworks such as the 5C and 7P models.

This study brings forward the novelty of linking the effectiveness of the accounting information system directly to the internal control over micro credit distribution. By highlighting the specific relationship between these elements, it sheds light on how improved credit analysis can prevent debtor misuse and enhance bank profitability. This focus not only addresses existing gaps in understanding within the industry but also offers practical recommendations tailored for micro credit services at banking institutions in Bandung. The implications of these findings suggest that a more robust framework for credit assessment, particularly the application of the 5C and 7P models, could significantly improve the lending process. This innovative approach fosters a deeper understanding of customer behavior and financial practices, ultimately contributing to more sustainable lending strategies.

Keywords: Accounting Information System, Credit Granting, Internal Control, Micro Credits, Credit Analysis.

INTRODUCTION

In contemporary economic landscapes, credit plays a crucial role in driving capital growth and investment among entrepreneurs. As businesses face challenges, particularly during periods of economic decline with stagnation in the real sector, the need for fresh capital becomes paramount. Support from governmental bodies and financial institutions is essential, allowing entrepreneurs to access funds necessary for maintaining operations and boosting profits.

Research underscores the significance of the banking sector in this dynamic. Murrar et al. (2024) illustrate how the banking industry adapts in the digital transformation era, impacting economic growth through enhanced financial services. Additionally, Le and Nguyen (2022) emphasize the importance of credit information sharing, indicating that such practices contribute to bank stability and shift focus toward household lending, thereby facilitating broader economic recovery.

Banking institutions, distinct from ordinary businesses, serve as vital sources of funding for individual and business needs. They not only cater to consumer demands, such as purchasing homes and vehicles, but also support production enhancements. Understanding the intricate relationship between credit issuance and business investment is essential for addressing the evolving needs of the economy and fostering sustainable growth.

In the banking sector, the process of granting credit demands careful attention and diligence. Financial institutions place their trust in borrowers, expecting them to return the borrowed funds. This trust extends from depositors who place their money in banks, necessitating a thorough assessment of potential borrowers. Economically, credit represents a transaction in which the same value is expected to be returned to the creditor after a predetermined period, as agreed upon with the borrower. For creditors, this arrangement not only facilitates capital flow but also allows them to earn interest from the loans provided.

Research by Kamimura et al. (2023) supports the notion that effective credit evaluation is critical. Their review of optimization methods in credit scoring highlights how rigorous assessment processes can enhance decision-making in lending practices. By employing sophisticated models for credit scoring, banks can minimize risk and ensure that they

make informed choices about whom to extend credit to. This systematic approach enhances overall financial stability, as it balances trust with accountability in the lending process. Thus, the relationship between careful credit evaluation and economic transactions underscores the importance of thorough scrutiny in banking, contributing to both the safety of depositor funds and the profitability of banking institutions.

Credit activities represent a significant risk asset for banks since the value of these assets relies heavily on external parties, namely borrowers. Non-performing loans (NPLs) emerge when borrowers fail to repay their debts on time, and several factors contribute to this issue. Common causes include business bankruptcies, declining sales performance, market competition, or even intentional misallocation of funds by borrowers to ventures with uncertain futures. Such scenarios lead to decreased income for banks and hinder the ability of borrowers to expand their operations.

When loan repayments are delayed or inconsistent, banks face potential profit losses. Theoretical models suggest that a bank's profits can be predicted annually or monthly based on borrower repayment patterns. However, any disruption in these repayments can damage the bank's financial performance. This situation can prompt banks to limit their lending activities or become hesitant to issue new loans due to large outstanding amounts. As highlighted by Saliba et al. (2023), the interplay of country-specific risks significantly impacts credit risk and performance in the banking sectors of BRICS nations, underscoring the need for financial institutions to manage these risks effectively to maintain stability and foster growth.

Accounting systems and controls play a crucial role in the operational functionality of companies. Within an organization, the relationship between accounts receivable accounting systems and internal controls represents a management and oversight dynamic essential for decision-makers striving to protect the company's assets. To achieve operational effectiveness and ensure compliance with corporate management policies, a robust accounts receivable system and strong internal controls are necessary for monitoring and evaluating performance.

When an effective accounts receivable system is in place, high-quality internal controls are likely to follow, demonstrating a positive influence of accounting information systems

on internal control. Research by Alzoubi (2025) emphasizes the importance of combining forensic accounting with internal controls to enhance both effectiveness and governance within organizations. Similarly, Otoo et al. (2023) evaluate how effective internal control systems contribute to overall organizational performance, arguing that such systems create a supportive environment for achieving strategic objectives.

⁶METHOD

The research method employed in this study is a case study approach, utilizing both qualitative descriptive and quantitative descriptive research techniques. The independent variable (X) in this research is the credit granting accounting information system, which is identified as the cause of changes in the dependent variable. The dependent variable (Y) is internal control, which is influenced by the independent variable.

To ensure data quality, the study incorporates two main concepts: validity and reliability. Validity refers to the degree to which the research findings accurately reflect the reality of the studied object, while reliability indicates consistency over time. High-quality data collection instruments are crucial for ensuring valid and reliable results. A valid instrument accurately measures what it intends to measure, while a reliable instrument produces consistent data when used multiple times on the same object.

To evaluate the validity of the measurement tools, the study employs the Product Moment Correlation formula. This test assesses how accurately the questionnaire measures the intended constructs. The reliability test examines the extent to which measurement results remain consistent when measurements are repeated. In this study, the reliability will be assessed through internal consistency reliability, using a single administration of the instrument followed by statistical analysis to predict reliability. Given that the research utilizes Likert scales, both validity and reliability testing will involve comparing calculated correlation values with the relevant table values. Additionally, reliability testing will utilize Cronbach's Alpha technique.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of micro credit services at banking institutions in Bandung from 2013 to 2017 reveals significant fluctuations in credit issuance, indicating a volatile environment. Microcredit is classified as problematic when it falls into categories such as less smooth, doubtful, or delinquent credits based on collectability. The data for this period shows a total credit amount ranging from 1,071,347,266 to 393,201,341, with credit card issuance varying between 213,194,426 and 1,353,472,215.

The lowest microcredit issuance occurred in 2014 at just 16%, while the highest was in 2016 at 66%. Such variability suggests that microcredit is a high-risk venture, exposing the bank to potential losses. In response to these challenges, micro credit services at banking institutions in Bandung continuously evaluates its microcredit offerings to customers.

Regarding profitability, the gross income figures show fluctuations as well, with reported amounts ranging from 1,454,127,817.00 to 7,336,259,200.00. The largest net profit for the bank was recorded in 2015 at 7.336 billion, while total expenses have also varied significantly, peaking at 2,497,405,400.00 in 2017. By comparing gross profit to total expenses, the net income can be calculated. In 2013-2014, the bank experienced a decline in revenue from 30% to 10%. However, a notable recovery occurred in 2015, with revenue rising to 34% before experiencing another decline to 4.8% in 2016. Fortunately, revenue rebounded to 29% in 2017.

Regression	Coefficients	Sig.
(Constant)	2459169644.005	0.021
Profit	-.355	0.057
Determination	R	R Square
	0.866	0.751

The calculations yielded an r-value of 0.865, indicating a very strong correlation between microcredit issuance and profit. This correlation suggests that a decrease in microcredit issuance leads to a decline in profit, while an increase in microcredit issuance results in

higher profits. Overall, the analysis indicates that microcredit issuance accounts for 75% of the profit variability, with the remaining 25% influenced by other factors. This emphasizes the critical importance of effective management of microcredit policies in sustaining profitability for the bank.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, the relationship between microcredit issuance (X) and profit (Y) is strong, with a correlation of 86.5%. The influence of microcredit issuance on profit is quantified at 75.1%, indicating that other factors not addressed by the researcher also contribute to profitability. The simple linear regression equation, $Y = -0.355 + 0.005X$, demonstrates that a 1% increase in microcredit issuance results in a decrease in profit of 0.5%.

This study identifies several barriers to increasing net profit at micro credit services at banking institutions in Bandung from 2013 to 2017. These barriers include debtor dishonesty in providing accurate financial information, inadequate debtor management skills, significant overdue credits without viable businesses behind them, and slow turnover of accounts receivable affecting the bank's ability to collect credit obligations. Additionally, instances of credit misuse by debtors and their tendency to default on agreements pose significant challenges.

To address these issues, the bank has implemented several strategies: intensive daily collections through on-the-spot visits and phone calls, restructuring options such as rescheduling repayment terms for viable debtors, and conducting auctions for marketable collateral. Furthermore, the bank needs to enhance monitoring and support for clients without overstepping into their business operations.

The study suggests that the microcredit system at micro credit services at banking institutions in Bandung should undergo immediate restructuring to prevent "special attention" credits from escalating into less recoverable debts. If left unchecked, this could lead to increased difficulties in microcredit issuance in subsequent years. Additionally, the bank must be selective in choosing potential debtors, prioritizing those with solid

character and positive credit histories, thus avoiding misallocation of financial resources to individuals with poor credit ratings from Bank Indonesia.

Future research should explore the factors influencing the remaining 25% of profit variability and assess the long-term effectiveness of the strategies implemented to enhance microcredit management. Conducting a more comprehensive study that incorporates these variables will provide valuable insights for improving profitability and sustainability in microcredit operations within banking institutions.

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