

**UNRAVELLING P2P PLATFORM FAILURES: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE
REVIEW OF KEY DETERMINANTS**

**MENGUNGKAP KEGAGALAN PLATFORM P2P: TINJAUAN
LITERATUR SISTEMATIS TERHADAP DETERMINAN UTAMA**

Lucan Feliciano D'Surya^{1*}, Henrycus Winarto Santoso², Sugeng Hariadi³

Faculty of Business and Economics, University of Surabaya, Indonesia^{1,2,3}

lucanfeliciano@gmail.com^{1*}, henrycus@staff.ubaya.ac.id²,

sugeng.hariadi@staff.ubaya.ac.id³

ABSTRACT

The rapid rise of Peer-to-Peer (P2P) lending platforms has redefined access to credit, connecting borrowers and lenders through innovative digital solutions. Yet, despite their global expansion, these platforms face mounting challenges, with failures becoming increasingly prevalent. This study delves into the critical factors driving P2P platform failures through a systematic literature review of 23 studies published in Scopus between 2014 and 2024. The research identifies financial, operational, and environmental determinants, further categorized into internal and external factors, using a structured review protocol. The study concludes that platform failures arise from a complex interplay of factors, necessitating holistic strategies to enhance resilience, improve transparency, and align operational practices with evolving regulatory frameworks. By offering actionable insights, this review aims to guide policymakers, platform operators, and researchers in addressing vulnerabilities and ensuring the sustainable growth of P2P lending ecosystems.

Keywords: Peer-to-Peer Lending Platform Failures, Platform Sustainability, Systematic Literature Review, Risk Management, FinTech

ABSTRAK

Meningkatnya popularitas platform *Peer-to-Peer (P2P) lending* secara pesat telah mendefinisikan ulang akses terhadap kredit, menghubungkan peminjam dan pemberi pinjaman melalui solusi digital yang inovatif. Namun, meskipun mengalami ekspansi global, platform-platform ini menghadapi tantangan yang semakin besar, dengan kegagalan yang kian marak terjadi. Studi ini meneliti faktor-faktor krusial yang menyebabkan kegagalan platform P2P melalui tinjauan literatur sistematis terhadap 23 studi yang dipublikasikan di Scopus antara tahun 2014 hingga 2024. Penelitian ini mengidentifikasi determinan finansial, operasional, dan lingkungan, yang selanjutnya dikategorikan ke dalam faktor internal dan eksternal menggunakan protokol tinjauan yang terstruktur. Studi ini menyimpulkan bahwa kegagalan platform terjadi akibat interaksi kompleks berbagai faktor, sehingga diperlukan strategi holistik untuk meningkatkan ketahanan, memperbaiki transparansi, dan menyelaraskan praktik operasional dengan kerangka regulasi yang terus berkembang. Dengan menawarkan wawasan yang dapat diterapkan, tinjauan ini bertujuan untuk membantu pembuat kebijakan, pengelola platform, dan peneliti dalam mengatasi kerentanan serta memastikan pertumbuhan berkelanjutan ekosistem P2P lending.

Kata kunci: Kegagalan Platform *Peer-to-Peer Lending*, Keberlanjutan Platform, Tinjauan Literatur Sistematis, Manajemen Risiko, FinTech

INTRODUCTION

The financial landscape is undergoing a profound transformation, driven by innovative solutions that aim to address evolving market demands. In regard to the demand of capital, Peer-to-Peer (P2P) lending, a FinTech innovation, has been on the rise globally up to 80% in the subsequent years (Deng, 2022; Judge, 2015). This model offers streamlined credit access and

investment opportunities, evidenced by its global rise. Countries such as the United States, United Kingdom, China, South Korea, India, and Indonesia attribute up to 50% of their nationwide alternative financing to P2P lending (CCAF, 2020). It was also revealed that the volume of new credit from P2P lending in China reached 61.5% in 2016 (Nemoto et al., 2019). According to Global Market Insights (2024), the P2P

lending market in the United States was valued at \$209.4 billion in 2023, with projections indicating a potential growth rate of up to 25% in the coming years.

The urgency of this study comes from the drawback of P2P lending as a disruptive technology with issues within the market (Lu, 2024). For instance, reports from Indonesian news outlets have brought attention to several P2P lending platforms facing stringent legal scrutiny due to their inability to deliver substantial returns, repay investors, or fraudulent activities (Puspadini, 2024; Saputra, 2024a, 2024b). China, once the leader in P2P lending with a market capitalization peaking at RMB 1.2 billion (approximately USD 16.37 million) in 2017, experienced a staggering platform failure rate of up to 80% in the subsequent years (Deng, 2022).

Previous researches highlighted issues such as information asymmetries (Cummins et al., 2019; Riggins & Weber, 2017; Yan et al., 2015), borrower's tendency of defaults (Mammadova, 2020; Yoon et al., 2019), and the need of an improved risk assessment and prediction model (Ge et al., 2017; Jin & Zhu, 2015; Setiawan, 2019). However, findings remain fragmented, emphasizing the need for a unified framework to drive actionable insights that enhance P2P lending platforms' resilience and sustainability.

A Literature Review (LR) provides a broad summary of existing research, identifying gaps, and trends but often prone to bias due to lack of methodological rigor (Aimlay, 2023; Callahan, 2014). Meta-analysis (MA) combines results from multiple studies to quantitatively estimate effect sizes, however highly depends on comparable and high-quality datasets (Normand, 1999; Pigott & Polanin, 2019). In contrast. Systematic Literature Review

(SLR) is advantageous due to its structured and transparent approach, ensuring reproducibility while minimizing bias (Davies & Dodd, 2002; Okoli & Schabram, 2015; Templier & Paré, 2015).

Despite its strengths, SLR relies on existing literature, which may introduce publication bias and limit exploration of under-researched areas. Additionally, strict exclusion criteria can filter out potentially relevant studies that adopt uncommon methodologies or are published in non-mainstream outlets. Researchers' subjectivity in synthesis is an issue as it may influence findings (Munn et al., 2018). Nevertheless, the structured nature of SLR offers a valuable tool for investigating complex phenomena.

The academic literature on P2P lending has grown substantially, yet the factors driving platform failures remain partial and ambiguous. To the best of the author's knowledge, there has been an absence of comprehensive research that systematically identified and categorized the key factors driving the failure of P2P lending platforms. This gap underscores the urgency and significance of conducting this study. Thus, the research questions are formulated as follows: **What are the key determinants contributing to the failure of P2P lending platforms as identified in the literature? Are these determinants rooted in internal factors, external influences, or both?**

This study is organized as follows: the next section outlines the research methodology and how it addresses its challenges, followed by a presentation of the findings and discussions. Conclusion is provided, addressing the study's contributions, limitations, and potential directions for future research.

RESEARCH METHODS

To address these limitations, this study used a multi-faceted approach for a more comprehensive review of P2P lending platform failure determinants. A structured search protocol was adapted from Kitchenham (2004) guidelines to ensure comprehensiveness. The literature search was conducted using Scopus, selected for its comprehensive coverage of articles and publications in business, technology, and finance. Then, search strings were developed to target studies, such as:

- a. **For P2P lending:** “p2p lending,” “P2P lending,” “peer-to-peer lending,” “peer to peer lending,” “online lending platform,” “marketplace lending.”
- b. **For platform failures:** “failure,” “failing,” “potential failure,” “challenge,” “collapse,” “shutdown,” “platform insolvency,” “platform failure,” “determinant.”

To refine the results, the search was restricted to publications from 2014 to 2024, reflecting a decade of significant evolution in the P2P lending sector. This study included both journal articles and conference papers to maintain a high standard of academic rigor. The inclusion was limited to publications in their final stage and only those written in English.

The process, following the PRISMA framework, is shown in **Figure 1**. Priority was given to studies that explicitly addressed failure determinants and their impact on platform failures. Initially, studies with ambiguous or inconclusive abstracts related to platform failures were included. Studies focusing solely on risk quantification or unrelated topics of financial technologies were excluded. This decision was made to avoid premature exclusion and to facilitate a thorough review of their full content.

This approach helps mitigate limitations and capture a broader range of insights to enhance understanding of the topic.

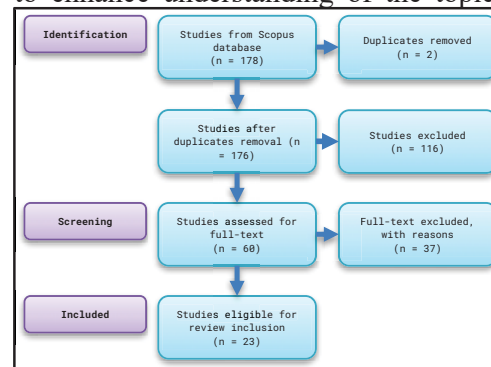


Figure 1. PRISMA Framework

The initial search yielded 178 studies, which were screened for duplicates and assessed for relevance based on titles, abstracts, and keywords. This resulted in the exclusion of 116 studies, leaving 60 for full-text review. Ultimately, 23 studies were deemed relevant to the research question, while 37 were excluded for lack of actionable findings. The final 23 studies were downloaded through their respective sources and subjected to a full-text review. Data were extracted based on parameters such as: determinants of failure, analytical approaches, and recommendations for sector sustainability. The synthesis process followed a structured approach to ensure consistency and reliability in the interpretation of findings.

This methodology acknowledges inherent limitations, including potential publication bias and the constrained scope of literature on under-researched areas. However, by including conference proceedings while adopting a transparent and structured protocol, this study seeks to mitigate these biases and provide actionable insights.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

General Results

Summary of the findings is presented in

Table 1, organized by the number of supporting studies. The 23 studies are categorized into financial, operational, and environmental determinants, further

Table 1 provides both a summary of the determinants and a reference for concept-based discussions. Systematic literature reviews should include tables similar to how empirical research presents data and results. The categorization into internal and external was performed by the authors.

15 out of 23 studies relied on datasets from China, indicating a concentration of research based on Chinese sources, as noted by Kim (2021). Not all studies covered failure determinants across all three categories, with many focusing on specific areas. A notable trend was the use of empirical analysis, often employing logit binary data models to identify key variables influencing platform failure.

Financial Determinants

Internally, inadequate registered capital has presented itself as a determinant of failure (Gao et al., 2021; Gao et al., 2020; He & Li, 2021; Huang, 2018; Jiang et al., 2021; Li et al., 2016; Li & Hasan, 2021; Yeh et al., 2024), particularly affecting private companies compared to state-owned enterprises (SOEs) (Gao et al., 2021; Li & Hasan, 2021). Conversely, platform “run-offs” tendency is highly affected by high platform leverage (Gao et al., 2020; He

divided into internal and external factors. Additional relevant findings are listed at the end of the table.

& Li, 2021; Li & Hasan, 2021). Both inadequate loan or funding diversification compounds financial risks by concentrating exposure to specific sectors (Katsamakos & Sanchez-Cartas, 2024; Ramdhan et al., 2024; Yu & Shen, 2019), while over-diversification will dilute overall portfolio quality (Yeh et al., 2024). Platforms heavily relying on high-interest-rate loans attract riskier borrowers (Gao et al., 2021; Li et al., 2016; Serrano-Cinca et al., 2015; Wang & Li, 2023; Ye & Lin, 2023; Yeh et al., 2024). There is strong indication that inadequate credit assessment processes will affect overall lifespan of platforms (Gao et al., 2020; Huang, 2018; Kim, 2021; Serrano-Cinca et al., 2015; Sulastri & Janssen, 2023; Yeh et al., 2024). Platforms with high capital holding times and low cash withdrawal rates are more prone to failure (Li et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2021).

Although rare, a few external financial determinants exist. Riskier borrowers tend to have high level of indebtedness and conjure high default rates (Hasan et al., 2020; Huang, 2018; Liu et al., 2024; Muhammad et al., 2021; Xu et al., 2024). P2P lending insurance as a secondary product is considered contagion (Katsamakos &

Table 1. Summary of Key Findings in Regard to Platform Failures

Category	Subcategory	Findings	Authors (Year)
Financial	Internal	Low capitalization or registered capital	(Gao, Yen & Liu 2021; Gao Yu, Chen & Shiue, 2020; He & Li, 2021; Huang, 2018; Jiang, Liao, Wang & Zhang, 2021; Li, Hsu, Chen & Chen, 2016; Li & Hasan, 2021; Yeh, Chiu & Huang, 2024; Yu & Shen, 2019)

Category	Subcategory	Findings	Authors (Year)
		High loan interest rates	(Gao et al., 2021; Gao et al., 2020; Li et al., 2016; Ramdhan, Bujang, Muhamat & Kesumaningrum, 2024; Serrano-Cinca, Gutiérrez-Nieto & López-Palacios, 2015; Wang & Li, 2023; Ye & Lin, 2023; Yeh et al., 2024)
		Inadequate credit assessment processes, including reliance on self-assessed credit scores, inaccuracy, and auto-bidding systems	(Gao et al., 2020; Huang, 2018; Kim, 2021; Serrano-Cinca et al., 2015; Sulastri & Janssen, 2023; Yeh et al., 2024)
		“Run-off” due to high external funding or leverage	(Gao et al., 2020; He & Li, 2021; Li & Hasan, 2021)
		Inadequate funding diversification	(Katsamakak & Sanchez-Cartas, 2024; Ramdhan et al., 2024)
		High capital holding time and inadequate cash withdrawal rates	(Li et al., 2016; Wang, Zhang, Zhang & Gong, 2021)
		Over-diversification of loan portfolios	(Yeh et al., 2024)
Financial	External	Borrowers’ indebtedness and defaults	(Hasan, He & Lu, 2020; Huang, 2018; Liu, Li & Zheng, 2024; Muhammad, Fakhrunnas, Hanun, 2021; Xu, Liu, Luo & Liu, 2024)
		P2P lending insurance contagion	(Katsamakak & Sanchez-Cartas, 2024)
		MSMEs preference towards concentrated large P2P investors	(Katsamakak & Sanchez-Cartas, 2024)
Operational	Internal	Risk management failures	(Gao et al., 2021; Huang, 2018; Jiang et al., 2021; Katsamakak & Sanchez-Cartas, 2024; Li et al., 2016; Liu et al., 2024; Muhammad et al., 2021; Ramdhan et al., 2024; Yeh et al., 2024; Yu & Shen, 2019)

Category	Subcategory	Findings	Authors (Year)
		Lack of transparency, information asymmetry, or objective misalignment	(Gao et al., 2021; Gao et al., 2020; Jiang et al., 2021; Kim, 2021; Ramdhan et al., 2024; Serrano-Cinca et al., 2015; Sulastri & Janssen, 2023; Wang et al., 2021; Wang & Li, 2023; Ye & Lin, 2023)
		Fraudulent activities by stakeholders involved (borrowers, investors, owners)	(Gao et al., 2020; Jiang et al., 2021; Li et al., 2016; Li & Hasan, 2021; Ye & Lin, 2023; Yeh et al., 2024)
		Weak governance structures	(Gao et al., 2020; He & Li, 2021; Huang, 2018; Wang et al., 2021; Yeh et al., 2024)
		Ineffective business operations and reliance on traditional brokerage models	(Ramdhan et al., 2024; Wang et al., 2021; Ye & Lin, 2023; Yu & Shen, 2019)
		Lack of affiliations with SOEs, venture capitals, political ties, or any sort of third-party certification	(He & Li, 2021; Jiang et al., 2021; Li & Hasan, 2021; Yeh et al., 2024)
		Lack of a custodian bank or deposit insurance	(He & Li, 2021; Yeh et al., 2024)
		Poor platform UI/UX	(Sulastri & Janssen, 2023)
		Showing irrelevant borrowers' traits	(Serrano-Cinca et al., 2015)
Operational	External	Failure to adapt to changing regulations	(Huang, 2018; Liu et al., 2024; Yeh et al., 2024)
		Market oversaturation and intense competition	(Huang, 2018; Li et al., 2016; Yeh et al., 2024)
		Active discussions amplify awareness of platform issues, acting as a contagion	(Wang et al., 2021)
		High demographic mobility and tracking difficulties	(Gao et al., 2020)
Environmental	External	Regulatory uncertainties, pressures,	(Gao et al., 2020; He & Li, 2021; Jiang et al.,

Category	Subcategory	Findings	Authors (Year)
		and misalignments	2021; Li et al., 2016; Li & Hasan, 2021; Liu et al., 2024; Muhammad et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2021; Ye & Lin, 2023; Yeh et al., 2024; Yu & Shen, 2019)
		Economic downturns and “black swan” events	(Gao et al., 2021; Jiang et al., 2021; Katsamakos & Sanchez-Cartas, 2024; Y. Liu, Li, et al., 2024; Muhammad et al., 2021; Xu et al., 2024; Ye & Lin, 2023)
		Investors’ behaviours, such as herding and reliance on cognitive heuristics	(Gao et al., 2021; Gao et al., 2020; Kim, 2021; Muhammad et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2021; Xu et al., 2024; Zhang, Du & Li, 2023)
		Presence of other fraudulent platforms in the market	(Li & Hasan, 2021; Muhammad et al., 2021)
		Low social capital with lack of financial and digital literacy	(Hasan et al., 2020; Sulastri & Janssen, 2023)
		Lack of lending interest rate cap	(Wang & Li, 2023)
		Political instability	(He & Li, 2021)
		Lack of a credible source of credit score	(Serrano-Cinca et al., 2015)
		“Bank run” effects in P2P lending sector	(Gao et al., 2021)
		Crowding-out effect by formal finance coverage	(Deng, 2022)
Other findings	N/A	Chinese investors employ "Too Big to Fail" concept in which Transaction Volume and Total Loans are used as investment decision.	(Gao et al., 2021)
		NPLs should be included in a platform failure modelling, however insufficient data renders it insignificant and yet to	(Gao et al., 2021)

Category	Subcategory	Findings	Authors (Year)
		be proven.	
		High interest rates and large loan amounts do not exhibit evidence of moral hazard among borrowers, but should be further studied	(Wang & Li, 2023)

Sanchez-Cartas, 2024). MSMEs tend to prefer funding from a single large, concentrated investor (Katsamakos & Sanchez-Cartas, 2024). A financial dilemma arises as P2P lending platforms are often directed toward financing MSMEs, but the risk of high non-performing loans (NPLs) exacerbates their financial strain (Sulastri & Janssen, 2023). Hence, several financial moral hazards are present, namely MSMEs aversion (Sulastri & Janssen, 2023), mistrust and inaccuracy compensation (Ye & Lin, 2023), and fraud incentives (Gao et al., 2020; He & Li, 2021; Li & Hasan, 2021).

Operational Determinants

Internally, lack of robust risk assessment and management systems is indicated as a critical operational flaw (Gao et al., 2021; Huang, 2018; Jiang et al., 2021; Katsamakos & Sanchez-Cartas, 2024; Li et al., 2016; Liu et al., 2024; Muhammad et al., 2021; Ramdhan et al., 2024; Yeh et al., 2024; Yu & Shen, 2019). Platforms lacking operational and financial transparency erodes investor confidence, contributes towards information asymmetry, and may be an indicator of objective misalignment (Gao et al., 2021; Gao et al., 2020; Jiang et al., 2021; Kim, 2021; Ramdhan et al., 2024; Serrano-Cinca et al., 2015; Sulastri & Janssen, 2023; Wang et al., 2021; Wang & Li, 2023; Ye & Lin, 2023). He & Li (2021) and Yeh et al. (2024) found that platforms lacking custodian banks were more

susceptible to mismanagement and fraud, while the absence of partnerships with SOEs, venture capitals, or any political ties heightened bankruptcy risks (He & Li, 2021; Jiang et al., 2021; Li & Hasan, 2021; Yeh et al., 2024). Gao et al. (2021) describe these failures as manifesting in withdrawal behaviours akin to “bank run” scenarios. Fraudulent behaviours by any stakeholders can ultimately result in platform collapse (Gao et al., 2020; Jiang et al., 2021; Li et al., 2016; Li & Hasan, 2021; Ye & Lin, 2023; Yeh et al., 2024), and weak corporate governance will help accelerate failure (Gao et al., 2020; He & Li, 2021; Huang, 2018; Wang et al., 2021; Yeh et al., 2024). Serrano-Cinca et al. (2015) observed that platforms which displayed irrelevant borrowers’ information will lead to poor investor decisions. Complication in designing default prediction models and poor UI/UX remain persistent in the market (Sulastri & Janssen, 2023). Many platforms remain dependent on traditional brokerage models, leaving them ill-equipped to identify market gaps and adapt during “black swan” events (Ramdhan et al., 2024; Wang et al., 2021; Ye & Lin, 2023; Yu & Shen, 2019).

External operational determinants can be described as external challenges that can impact platforms’ operations. Several findings conclude platforms’ inability to adapt to sudden regulatory changes as a determinant of failure (Huang, 2018; Liu et al., 2024; Yeh et al., 2024), as well as market

oversaturation and intense competition (Huang, 2018; Li et al., 2016; Yeh et al., 2024). Wang et al. (2021) stated that active discussions among investors will act as contagion of platform failure. Hence, several operational moral hazards are present, such as borrowers' payment hazard due to demographic mobility (Gao et al., 2020), overestimation of borrowers' creditworthiness (Kim, 2021), platforms shifting risk towards investors with incomplete information (Gao et al., 2021), and debt leverage moral hazard (Gao et al., 2020).

Environmental Determinants

Environmental determinants tend to be external in nature. "Black swan" events, such as China's stock market downturn and regulatory tightening in 2015-2018, forced many platforms to cease operations due to abrupt compliance requirements and market index volatility (Huang, 2018; Jiang et al., 2021; Li & Hasan, 2021; Liu et al., 2024; Wang et al., 2021; Xu et al., 2024; Ye & Lin, 2023; Yeh et al., 2024). Similarly, the restrictive regulatory environment in China has been shown to stifle growth and contribute to platform failures (Yu & Shen, 2019), however the lack of regulations lead to increased fraud frequency (He & Li, 2021; Li et al., 2016). The absence of regulatory interest rate limits has led to a 65% default rate among Chinese borrowers (Wang & Li, 2023). Similarly, the absence of a regulated and credible credit scoring system can be seen as a catalyst for industry-wide instability (Serrano-Cinca et al., 2015). He & Li (2021) noted that platform failures were less common during stable political periods and failure rates tend to increase after a major political event.

Herding behaviour causes widespread withdrawals and operational

halts (Gao et al., 2021; Gao et al., 2020; Kim, 2021; Muhammad et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2021; Xu et al., 2024). Previously mentioned "bank run" effects are also causes of platform failures, as pointed out by (Gao et al., 2021). Borrowers' limited financial & digital literacy (Sulastrri & Janssen, 2023) and lenders' limited attention span due to entertainment apps (Zhang et al., 2023) are also attributed as sources of failure. Societal factors such as low social capital increases the likelihood of opportunistic behaviour, especially in areas with weak regulation (Hasan et al., 2020). There has been an indication of a P2P lending crowding-out effect by formal finance coverage (Deng, 2022; Sulastrri & Janssen, 2023). The presence of platforms employing Ponzi schemes within the industry has also been noted as a critical vulnerability (Muhammad et al., 2021).

Addressing Internal Factors

This study found low capitalization is highly significant across majority of findings. Insufficient capital lead platforms into financial distress and increase vulnerability to market shocks, as they lack the necessary buffer to absorb losses or loan defaults (Gao et al., 2021; He & Li, 2021; Huang, 2018). This finding aligns with the resource-based view (RBV), which asserts that financial capital are critical to sustaining competitive advantage and ensuring survival (Barney, 2001). This perspective is supported by more recent studies conducted by Westhead et al., (2001) and Hendrawan et al., (2023). Conversely, external funding can attract fraudulent activities by incentivizing riskier behaviours. He & Li (2021) observed that 84.2% of China's P2P lending platforms have failed due to bankruptcy or "running off," with a

larger share attributed to the latter. To address this duality, P2P lending platforms should proactively adhere to established guidelines for optimal capital structure (Scott, 1976). For instance, research indicates that a balanced debt-to-equity (D/E) ratio between 1.0 and 1.5 can enhance financial stability and reduce risks associated with excessive leverage (Faia et al., 2017), while exceeding a ratio of 2.0 is often deemed risky and unsustainable for most industries (Vassalou & Xing, 2004). While these benchmarks provide sufficient general thresholds, P2P lending platforms must carefully align their capital structure with industry-specific risks relevant to their geographical context, utilizing industry-level data for informed decision-making (Berry et al., 2019).

Higher loan interest rates, while potentially attracting more investors, correlate with a significant increase in default probabilities. While investors and stakeholders may favour higher returns, adopting a long-term perspective could be more effective in ensuring reliable loan payments. To better set interest rates for borrowers, several studies leveraged the power of machine learning algorithms, such as the XGBoost model (Aleksandrova & Parusheva, 2021; Cheng et al., 2021; Liu et al., 2024; Yeh et al., 2024), Random Forest models (Liu et al., 2024; Setiawan, 2019; Yeh et al., 2024), or incorporated broader machine learning techniques (Chen et al., 2019; El Annas et al., 2020; Niu et al., 2019; Raimundo & Bravo, 2024), which all have shown promise in improving the generalization capabilities of credit scoring systems. Platforms should also account for the varying capacities of MSMEs and private borrowers to produce reliable financial statements and explore alternative metrics to assess financial

capability, as this capability often varies by region. However, Polena & Regner (2018) concluded while supplemental borrowers' characteristics are useful for predicting defaults, caution is necessary as the significance of these predictors varies across different risk classes of loans.

Another critical finding is that poorly diversified loan portfolios can disrupt repayment cycles, erode investor confidence, and trigger an increase in withdrawal requests (Li et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2021). Both loan and funding diversification is crucial to spread risks, but excessive diversification without robust oversight can undermine portfolio quality and diminish potential returns (Katsamakos & Sanchez-Cartas, 2024; Yu & Shen, 2019). Over-diversification may lead to challenges in monitoring and managing an extensive range of loans, increasing operational complexity and the likelihood of inefficiencies (Yeh et al., 2024). Furthermore, it can obscure visibility into the performance of individual loans or sectors, potentially masking early warning signs of default or distress (Ramdhan et al., 2024; Xu et al., 2024). Effective diversification requires a balanced approach that spreads risk without undermining the ability to maintain oversight and optimize returns. A curation rule can be applied to filter loan applications; however, it may not be sufficient to eliminate risk due to interconnectedness of borrowers (Katsamakos & Sanchez-Cartas, 2024).

One of the most significant contributors to platform failures is the inadequacy of internal risk management systems. Many platforms fail to implement comprehensive frameworks capable of mitigating risks effectively. This oversight often results in the underestimation of borrower

creditworthiness, mispricing of loans, and poor portfolio performance. Platforms need to adopt advanced risk assessment tools (Guo et al., 2016), integrate predictive analytics (Lam et al., 2021), and continuously refine their operational practices to manage risk proactively (Tsapa, 2024). Ineffective corporate governance often manifests in poor decision-making, inadequate oversight, and an inability to adapt to dynamic market conditions (Yeh et al., 2024; Yu & Shen, 2019). Inadequate executives' education and banking experience are more susceptible to financial mismanagement, ethical lapses, and operational inefficiencies, all of which increase the likelihood of platform failure (Cole et al., 2021). Strengthening governance frameworks by incorporating practices, such as independent board oversight, regular audits, and stakeholder accountability, is crucial for enhancing platform resilience and ensuring sustainable operations.

Ineffective business operations and reliance on traditional brokerage models further compound these challenges, as such outdated practices and poor UI/UX often hinder a platform's ability to tap into evolving markets and identify market gaps. This rigidity can result in missed opportunities, reduced competitiveness, and, platform failure. Supported by Zhang et al. (2023) and Sulastri & Janssen (2023), platforms should focus on an inclusive, accessible UI/UX to accommodate varying literacy levels and cognitive shortcuts used by borrowers and investors. A clear, intuitive interface improves user experience, promotes transparency, and boosts investor confidence.

Platforms without custodial bank face heightened vulnerabilities, including mismanagement and fraud

(He & Li, 2021). Empirical evidence also suggests that P2P lending platforms with SOEs, venture capitals, or political affiliations demonstrate stronger financial resilience of up to 10% (Gao et al., 2021), highlighting the importance of partnerships as proven by Liu et al. (2019). Establishing political ties with local governments or politicians significantly enhance the credibility and resilience of platforms, as these entities are inclined to provide support during their tenure and crises to safeguard their reputation (He & Li, 2021; Jiang et al., 2021; Sheng et al., 2011; Shi et al., 2013). Moreover, these affiliations often necessitate higher standards of governance and operational efficiency to meet the expectations of their partners and stakeholders (Brinkerhoff & Brinkerhoff, 2011; Mundle et al., 2017). This alignment not only instils confidence but also ensures robust structures to withstand market pressures.

A recurrent issue is the lack of transparency and the prevalence of information asymmetry within platforms. As Deng (2022) stated, if a (financial) technology does not reduce information asymmetry, no matter how innovative or groundbreaking, it may not benefit society. As investors often rely on incomplete or misleading data when making investment decisions, this deficiency erodes trust. Objective misalignment further aggravates this issue, where the goals of stakeholders fail to align, leading to conflicting priorities. For example, platforms that prioritize short-term growth may compromise on loan quality and overestimate borrowers' creditworthiness, ultimately undermining long-term sustainability (Klein et al., 2023). Fraudulent activities represent another pervasive issue. Such activities may involve

borrowers providing falsified information, investors engaging in manipulative practices, or platform operators mismanaging funds for personal gain. Regulatory oversight, coupled with supervision mechanism controls, is vital to minimizing fraudulent behaviour (Yeh et al., 2024). Additionally, leveraging technologies like blockchain can provide a secure and transparent record of transactions, reducing opportunities for malpractice (Arora & Kaur, 2021; Madan & Moray, 2024). Addressing these challenges necessitates a commitment to transparent communication and the implementation of mechanisms that ensure the integrity and accessibility of information among all stakeholders.

A less significant yet understudied determinant is the importance of concealing irrelevant loan information from lenders. Irrelevant traits can introduce bias and hinder accurate assessments of underlying risk (Serrano-Cinca et al., 2015), however, the purpose of a loan should be clearly defined, transparent, and accountable.

Addressing External Factors

Borrowers' financial behaviour significantly impacts the stability of P2P lending platforms. Heavily indebted borrowers often fail to meet repayment schedules, creating a domino effect that diminishes investor confidence and exacerbates withdrawal trends (Aliano et al., 2023). The prevalence of defaulting borrowers not only disrupts platform liquidity but also increases the likelihood of cascading failures within the broader ecosystem. Hasan et al. (2020) and Xu et al. (2024) highlight how borrower financial instability is a recurrent cause of platform distress, emphasizing the need for platforms to implement rigorous credit screening processes and robust risk mitigation strategies. Some studies

attribute this phenomenon to financial literacy, suggesting that borrowers with inadequate financial knowledge may overlook the implications of their loans and the associated consequences (Hussain et al., 2018).

The use of P2P lending insurance as a second product, while intended to provide a safety net, has emerged as a potential contagion factor for platform failure. Katsamakos & Sanchez-Cartas (2024) highlight that poorly structured P2P insurance mechanisms can create a false sense of security. By linking borrowers to insurers through loan insurance products, these mechanisms amplify financial vulnerabilities when insurers engage in risk-seeking behaviours (Katsamakos & Sanchez-Cartas, 2024). Such misalignment encourages riskier borrowing, leading to higher default rates and straining platform resources. The interconnectedness between SME borrowers and P2P insurers exacerbates these risks, as failures in one part of the network—such as an insurer default—can trigger a chain reaction in the entire P2P ecosystem. Furthermore, platforms that rely heavily on insurance as a risk mitigation strategy become increasingly vulnerable to systemic shocks and cascading failures (Yeh et al., 2024).

Government practices further complicate the financial landscape of P2P lending. In many regions, policymakers encourage platforms to extend credit to high-risk markets, particularly MSMEs, as a means of fostering economic growth. While this directive aligns with broader development goals, it often leads to an increase in NPLs, increasing financial distress. Studies emphasize that while MSMEs play a vital role in economic development, their financial unpredictability (Sulastrri & Janssen, 2023), limited credit histories (Sulastrri

& Janssen, 2023), and preference for a single large investor (Katsamakas & Sanchez-Cartas, 2024) render them inherently risky borrowers. For P2P lending platforms, balancing the pressures of supporting MSMEs with maintaining financial sustainability is a significant challenge, especially in the absence of robust governmental or institutional safeguards. Due to existing health criterion, some platforms have been labelled as unhealthy after funding these MSMEs, leading to investor withdrawals and ultimately resulting in platform failure (Sulastri & Janssen, 2023).

While such regulations aim to ensure stability and transparency, many platforms struggle to adapt, leading to increased scrutiny, operational disruptions, and even forced closures (Gerwe, 2024). Huang (2018) stated while regulatory issues can lead to failures, the framework itself is not a direct determinant of failure but rather a response to existing challenges. Regulatory compliance is particularly challenging for P2P platforms due to their dual role as financial intermediaries and technology-driven businesses, requiring them to navigate overlapping regulatory domains. Compliance costs, including licensing fees, system updates, and staff training, can strain smaller platforms with limited resources (Claessens, 2007). Regulatory changes, such as stricter capital requirements or loan-to-value limitations, often necessitate costly restructuring (Challoumis & Eriotis, 2024). Establishing robust compliance frameworks, leveraging technology for automated reporting, and allocating resources for training can help platforms navigate regulatory complexities. Smaller platforms, in particular, may benefit from forming industry alliances to share compliance

resources and reduce individual burdens (Li & Hasan, 2021).

Market oversaturation further complicates the operational environment. As the P2P lending industry has matured, the number of platforms has proliferated, leading to increased competition. While this fosters innovation, it also presents challenges for platforms striving to differentiate themselves in a crowded market. The saturation of the P2P market often leads to diminishing returns, as platforms are forced to engage in "race-to-the-bottom" pricing strategies or reduce due diligence processes to increase loan volumes, which exposes them to higher default rates (Huang & Wang, 2021). According to studies by Jagtiani & Lemieux (2018), intense competition can also undermine platform sustainability by lowering the quality of services offered. The result is a more fragmented industry, where smaller or less resilient platforms struggle to stay afloat, exacerbating the risk of platform failure. To address this, platforms must prioritize differentiation by offering specialized services or targeting underserved niches within the market (Jagtiani & Lemieux, 2018). Moreover, platforms should focus on sustainable growth strategies, such as forming strategic partnerships or mergers to consolidate resources and improve resilience.

Social influences, such as market sentiment and active discussions, amplify platform vulnerabilities. Negative sentiment, often fuelled by operational issues or defaults, spreads rapidly via social networks, triggering investor withdrawals akin to "bank run" scenarios and compounding financial distress (Agoraki et al., 2022). Building an active community of investors and borrowers through regular updates,

responsive customer service, and clear contingency plans can also mitigate the spread of negative sentiment. Proactive engagement with stakeholders, including education campaigns on platform resilience and financial health, may prevent panic-driven withdrawals and bolster confidence.

External operational challenges are compounded by its demographic mobility, since it poses challenges for platforms that rely on stable, localized borrower profiles for credit risk assessments. The inability to track borrowers accurately increases the risk of defaults, as platforms may not be able to assess their financial health in real-time (Gao et al., 2020). Furthermore, inconsistent or unreliable borrower data due to insufficient verification processes exacerbates the problem. This issue is particularly prevalent in emerging markets, where digital financial literacy may be lower, and the infrastructure to monitor borrowers' financial behaviour is still underdeveloped (He & Li, 2021). Collaborating with local financial institutions and leveraging alternative data sources, such as utility payments or mobile money transactions, can improve credit assessments (Mhlanga, 2021). Furthermore, platforms operating in regions with high demographic mobility should develop tailored products that accommodate the needs of mobile borrowers while minimizing default risks.

Yu & Yin (2021) and Huang (2018) analysed regulatory responses towards online P2P lending, comparing practices in China with those in the US, UK, and other regions. Their findings highlighted that while policy adjustments are necessary within the P2P market, however they may provoke market restructuring, emphasizing the potential need for collaboration between

P2P platforms and traditional banking institutions. This was further supported by the existence of a crowding-out effect, where the development of formal finance reduces the likelihood of high-quality borrowers participating in P2P lending (Deng, 2022). Additionally, borrowers from regions with better access to formal finance tend to face higher interest rates and financially constrained, indicating the growth of formal finance can worsen P2P lending market. Platforms and regulators can learn from China's 2018 "One Size Fits All" tightening regulation to help avoid similar market failures. The absence of a universally robust credit score and regulatory caps on interest rates are proven to result up to 67.5% higher default rate among borrowers (He & Li, 2021). Indonesia, for example, employed a Maximum Economic Benefit Limit to regulate interest rates, however its analysis is still scarce due to the novelty of this regulation (AHP, 2024). Consequently, regulation should consider the most vulnerable actors and the effects applied unto them.

Investors' behaviours, such as herding and reliance on cognitive heuristics, significantly influence the dynamics of the P2P lending market (Kim, 2021; Wang et al., 2021; Xu et al., 2024). Herding behaviour can exacerbate market instability during times of uncertainty, leading to rapid "bank run"-like outflows of capital. Similarly, reliance on cognitive heuristics, which arises from investors' limited attention spans and the complexity of financial decision-making, may cause overreliance on superficial cues (Zhang et al., 2023). Enhancing transparency is a critical step; platforms should offer clear, digestible risk disclosures and use intuitive tools like visual dashboards or risk-rating systems to help investors

make informed choices (Nayak, 2022). Platforms must actively monitor market sentiment and trends to address systemic risks, such as offering incentives for maintaining investments or diversifying liquidity reserves to handle sudden withdrawal surges, can further stabilize investor confidence (Acharya & Rajan, 2024). To further enhance credibility, platforms should consider publicly partnering with a trusted custodian bank through Banking as a Service (BaaS) and/or collaborating with payment insurance companies (Levantesi & Piscopo, 2022; Resano, 2021), however this has been proven to be challenging due to a perception that FinTech is a threat to banking industry (Sulastri & Janssen, 2023).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This review identifies internal and external factors contributing to P2P lending platform failures. Internal factors include financial issues (e.g., insufficient capitalization, poor credit risk management) and operational weaknesses (e.g., weak governance, outdated practices). External factors involve borrower defaults, regulatory challenges, market oversaturation, and investor biases. These failures result from the interplay of internal inefficiencies and external pressures, highlighting the need for holistic and adaptive strategies.

A limitation of this review is the use of Scopus as the sole data source, which may exclude relevant studies from other databases. Additionally, most papers originated from China, potentially limiting the generalizability of the findings. The focus on English-language publications may also overlook valuable studies in other languages, and excluding grey literature might limit the breadth of insights on the topic.

This study highlights the need for further investigation to capture the nuances of regional and platform-specific dynamics. The regulations of many jurisdictions have progressively become obsolete with respect to the P2P lending system that is rapidly developing, which implies risks for lenders and borrowers alike (Brescia, 2016). Future research could benefit from empirical investigations into emerging technologies, such as blockchain and AI-driven risk assessment, as well as comparative analyses of regulatory frameworks across different regions. This paper also encourages future researchers to expand their studies to a broader geographical scope, as our findings primarily focus on China. P2P lending platforms are particularly impactful in developing countries, offering potential economic development benefits. Exploring the successes and failures of these platforms in such regions would provide valuable insights into their role and effectiveness in fostering financial inclusion and economic growth. Another potential area for future research is the exploration of moral hazards within the P2P lending industry, which was not fully addressed in this study or its findings. Additionally, integrating the abundance of existing credit risk models into specific geo-economic contexts could help stimulate the emergence of new P2P platforms tailored to those regions.

REFERENCES

- Deng, J. (2022). The crowding-out effect of formal finance on the P2P lending market: An explanation for the failure of China's P2P lending industry. *Finan. Res. Lett.*, 45(PG-). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.frl.2021.102167>

- Judge, K. (2015). The Future of Direct Finance: The Diverging Paths of Peer-to-Peer Lending and Kickstarter. *Wake Forest L. Rev.*, 50, 603.
https://scholarship.law.columbia.edu/faculty_scholarship/1093
- CCAF. (2020). Cambridge Alternative Finance Benchmarks. Retrieved from <https://ccaf.io/cafb/>
- Nemoto, N., Huang, B., & Storey, D. (2019). Optimal Regulation of P2P Lending for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises. *SSRN Electronic Journal*.
<https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3313999>
- Global Market Insights (2024). Peer to Peer Lending Market Report. Retrieved from <https://www.gminsights.com/industry-analysis/peer-to-peer-lending-market>
- Lu, L. (2024). Global fintech revolution: Practice, policy, and regulation. In *Global Fintech Revolution: Practice, Policy, and Regulation*. Director of LLM Law, Technology Programme at the King's College London, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press.
<https://doi.org/10.1093/9780191884597.001.0001>
- Puspadini, M. (2024). Kronologi Investree Pailit hingga Eks CEO Diburu ke Luar Negeri. Retrieved December 27, 2024, from CNBC Indonesia website:
<https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/market/20241023061130-17-582224/kronologi-investree-pailit-hingga-eks-ceo-diburu-ke-luar-negeri>
- Saputra, F. (2024a). Industri Fintech Lending Catat Rugi Rp 27,30 Miliar pada Maret 2024. Retrieved December 27, 2024, from Keuangan Kontan website:
<https://keuangan.kontan.co.id/news/industri-fintech-lending-catat-rugi-rp-2730-miliar-pada-maret-2024>
- Saputra, F. (2024b). Masalah Tak Kunjung Usai, Pionir Fintech P2P Lending Investree Akhirnya Runtuh. Retrieved December 27, 2024, from Keuangan Kontan website:
<https://keuangan.kontan.co.id/news/masalah-tak-kunjung-usai-pionir-fintech-p2p-lending-investree-akhirnya-runtuh>
- Cummins, M., Lynn, T., Mac an Bhaird, C., & Rosati, P. (2019). Addressing Information Asymmetries in Online Peer-to-Peer Lending. In *Palgrave Studies in Digital Business and Enabling Technologies* (pp. 15–31). DCU Business School, Dublin City University, Dublin, Ireland: Palgrave Macmillan.
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-02330-0_2
- Riggins, F. J., & Weber, D. M. (2017). Information asymmetries and identification bias in P2P social microlending. *Information Technology for Development*, 23(1), 107–126.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/02681102.2016.1247345>
- Yan, J., Yu, W., & Zhao, J. L. (2015). How signaling and search costs affect information asymmetry in P2P lending: the economics of big data. *Financial Innovation*, 1(1), 19.
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s40854-015-0018-1>
- Mammadova, L. (2020). Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Lending: default, default dependency and industry potential. Loughborough University.

- <https://doi.org/10.26174/thesis.lboro.14544420.v1>
- Yoon, Y., Li, Y., & Feng, Y. (2019). Factors affecting platform default risk in online peer-to-peer (P2P) lending business: an empirical study using Chinese online P2P platform data. *Electronic Commerce Research*, 19(1), 131–158.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10660-018-9291-1>
- Ge, R., Feng, J., Gu, B., & Zhang, P. (2017). Predicting and Deterring Default with Social Media Information in Peer-to-Peer Lending. *Journal of Management Information Systems*, 34(2), 401–424.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/07421222.2017.1334472>
- Jin, Y., & Zhu, Y. (2015). A Data-Driven Approach to Predict Default Risk of Loan for Online Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Lending. 2015 Fifth International Conference on Communication Systems and Network Technologies, 609–613.
<https://doi.org/10.1109/CSNT.2015.25>
- Setiawan, N. (2019). A comparison of prediction methods for credit default on peer to peer lending using machine learning. In B. W. (Ed.), *Procedia Computer Science* (Vol. 157, pp. 38–45). Computer Science Department, Binus Graduate Program - Master of Computer Science, Bina Nusantara University, Jakarta, 11480, Indonesia: Elsevier B.V.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2019.08.139>
- Aimlay. (2023). Know the Difference between Literature Review, Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Retrieved December 28, 2024, from LinkedIn website: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/know-difference-between-literature-review-systematic-meta-analysis/>
- Callahan, J. L. (2014). Writing Literature Reviews: A Reprise and Update. *Human Resource Development Review*, 13(3), 271–275.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1534484314536705>
- Normand, S.-L. T. (1999). Meta-analysis: formulating, evaluating, combining, and reporting. *Statistics in Medicine*, 18(3), 321–359.
[https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1097-0258\(19990215\)18:3<321::AID-SIM28>3.0.CO;2-P](https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1097-0258(19990215)18:3<321::AID-SIM28>3.0.CO;2-P)
- Pigott, T. D., & Polanin, J. R. (2019). Methodological Guidance Paper: High-Quality Meta-Analysis in a Systematic Review. *Review of Educational Research*, 90(1), 24–46.
<https://doi.org/10.3102/0034654319877153>
- Davies, D., & Dodd, J. (2002). Qualitative research and the question of rigor. *Qualitative Health Research*, 12(2), 279–289.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/104973230201200211>
- Okoli, C., & Schabram, K. (2015). A guide to conducting a systematic literature review of information systems research.
<https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1954824>
- Templier, M., & Paré, G. (2015). A Framework for Guiding and Evaluating Literature Reviews Authors. *Communications of the Association for Information Systems*, 37(1), pp-pp.
<https://doi.org/10.17705/1CAIS.03706>

- Munn, Z., Peters, M. D. J., Stern, C., Tufanaru, C., McArthur, A., & Aromataris, E. (2018). Systematic review or scoping review? Guidance for authors when choosing between a systematic or scoping review approach. *BMC Medical Research Methodology*, 18(1), 143. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12874-018-0611-x>
- Kitchenham, B. (2004). Procedures for performing systematic reviews. Keele, UK, Keele University, 33(2004), 1–26. <https://www.inf.ufsc.br/~aldo.vw/kitchenham.pdf>
- Kim, D. (2021). Empirical evidence of faulty credit scoring and business failure in P2P lending. *Glob. Bus. Finance Rev.*, 26(2 PG-67–82), 67–82. <https://doi.org/10.17549/gbfr.2021.26.2.67>
- Gao, M., Yen, J., & Liu, M. (2021). Determinants of defaults on P2P lending platforms in China. *International Review of Economics & Finance*, 72(PG-334–348), 334–348. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iref.2020.11.012>
- Gao, Y., Yu, S.-H., Chen, M., & Shiue, Y.-C. (2020). A 2020 perspective on “The performance of the P2P finance industry in China.” *Elect. Commer. Res. Appl.*, 40(PG-). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.elerap.2020.100940>
- He, Q., & Li, X. (2021). The failure of Chinese peer-to-peer lending platforms: Finance and politics. *J. Corp. Financ.*, 66(PG-). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcorpfin.2020.101852>
- Huang, R. H. (2018). Online P2P Lending and Regulatory Responses in China: Opportunities and Challenges. *Eur. Bus. Org. Law Rev.*, 19(1 PG-63–92), 63–92. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40804-018-0100-z>
- Jiang, J., Liao, L., Wang, Z., & Zhang, X. (2021). Government Affiliation and Peer-To-Peer Lending Platforms in China. *J. Empir. Financ.*, 62(PG-87–106), 87–106. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jempfin.2021.02.004>
- Li, J., Hsu, S., Chen, Z., & Chen, Y. (2016). Risks of P2P Lending Platforms in China: Modeling Failure Using a Cox Hazard Model. *The Chinese Economy*, 49(3 PG-161–172), 161–172. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10971475.2016.1159904>
- Li, X., & Hasan, I. (2021). VC Participation and failure of startups: Evidence from P2P lending platforms in China. *Finan. Res. Lett.*, 40(PG-). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.frl.2020.101726>
- Yeh, J.-Y., Chiu, H.-Y., & Huang, J.-H. (2024). Predicting failure of P2P lending platforms through machine learning: The case in China. *Finan. Res. Lett.*, 59(PG-). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.frl.2023.104784>
- Katsamakas, E., & Sanchez-Cartas, J. M. (2024). A computational model of the effects of borrower default on the stability of P2P lending platforms. *Eurasian Econ. Rev.*, 14(3 PG-597–618), 597–618. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40822-024-00280-0>
- Ramdhan, N., Bujang, I., Muhamat, A. A., & Kesumaningrum, N. D. (2024). Thriving in Turbulent Times: The Dynamic Link Between Economic Condition and FinTech Business Lending

- Success. *ASEAN J. Sci. Technol. Dev.*, 41(1 PG-110–115), 110–115.
<https://doi.org/10.61931/2224-9028.1575>
- Yu, T., & Shen, W. (2019). Funds sharing regulation in the context of the sharing economy: Understanding the logic of China's P2P lending regulation. *Comput Law Secur. Rev.*, 35(1 PG-42–58), 42–58.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clsr.2018.10.001>
- Serrano-Cinca, C., Gutiérrez-Nieto, B., & López-Palacios, L. (2015). Determinants of default in P2P lending. *PLoS ONE*, 10(10 PG-).
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0139427>
- Wang, J., & Li, R. (2023). Asymmetric information in peer-to-peer lending: empirical evidence from China. *Financ. Res. Lett.*, 51(PG-).
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.frl.2022.103452>
- Ye, R., & Lin, Y. (2023). Relationship Between Interest Rate and Risk of P2P Lending in China Based on the Skew-Normal Panel Data Model. *SAGE Open*, 13(4 PG-).
<https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440231201378>
- Sulastri, R., & Janssen, M. (2023). Challenges in designing an inclusive Peer-to-peer (P2P) lending system. *ACM Int. Conf. Proc. Ser.*, (PG-55-65), 55–65. Association for Computing Machinery.
<https://doi.org/10.1145/3598469.3598475>
- Wang, C., Zhang, Y., Zhang, W., & Gong, X. (2021). Textual sentiment of comments and collapse of P2P platforms: Evidence from China's P2P market. *Res. Int. Bus. Financ.*, 58(PG-).
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2021.101448>
- Hasan, I., He, Q., & Lu, H. (2020). The impact of social capital on economic attitudes and outcomes. *J. Int. Money Financ.*, 108(PG-).
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jimonfin.2020.102162>
- Liu, Yidi, Li, X., & Zheng, Z. (Eric). (2024). Consequences of China's 2018 Online Lending Regulation and the Promise of PolicyTech. *Information Systems Research*, 35(3), 1235–1256.
<https://doi.org/10.1287/isre.2021.0580>
- Muhammad, R., Fakhrunnas, F., & Hanun, A. K. (2021). The Determinants of Potential Failure of Islamic Peer-to-Peer Lending: Perceptions of Stakeholders in Indonesia. *J. Asian Financ. Econ. Bus.*, 8(2 PG-981–992), 981–992.
<https://doi.org/10.13106/jafeb.2021.vol8.no2.0981>
- Xu, Q., Liu, C., Luo, J., & Liu, F. (2024). Using machine learning to investigate the determinants of loan default in P2P lending: Are there differences between before and during COVID-19? *Pac. Basin Financ. J.*, 88(PG-).
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pacfin.2024.102550>
- Zhang, Y., Du, Y., & Li, Y. (2023). Entertainment apps, limited attention and investment performance. *Front. Psychol.*, 14(PG-).
<https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2023.1118797>
- Barney, J. (2001). Resource-based theories of competitive advantage: A ten-year retrospective on the resource-based view. *Journal of Management*, 27(6), 643–650.

- <https://doi.org/10.1177/014920630102700602>
- Westhead, P., Wright, M., & Ucbasaran, D. (2001). The internationalization of new and small firms: A resource-based view. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 16(4), 333–358. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0883-9026\(99\)00063-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0883-9026(99)00063-4)
- Hendrawan, M. H., Defung, F., & Wardhani, W. (2023). Un/desired impact of capital buffers: Evidence from Indonesian bank profitability and risk-taking. *Cogent Economics & Finance*, 11(2), 2245217. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23322039.2023.2245217>
- Scott, J. H. (1976). A Theory of Optimal Capital Structure. *The Bell Journal of Economics*, 7(1), 33–54. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3003189>
- Faia, E., Paiella, M., & Britain, C. for E. P. R. (Great. (2017). P2P Lending: Information Externalities, Social Networks and Loans' Substitution. Centre for Economic Policy Research. Retrieved from <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=1T1-0AEACAAJ>
- Vassalou, M., & Xing, Y. (2004). Default risk in equity returns. *The Journal of Finance*, 59(2), 831–868. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-6261.2004.00650.x>
- Berry, S., Gaynor, M., & Scott Morton, F. (2019). Do Increasing Markups Matter? Lessons from Empirical Industrial Organization. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 33(3), 44–68. <https://doi.org/10.1257/jep.33.3.44>
- Aleksandrova, Y., & Parusheva, S. (2021). Optimizing financial results for credit risk prediction in peer to peer lending platforms using machine learning. *Proceedings - 2021 IEEE 10th International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Information Systems, ICICIS 2021*, 369–374. University of Economics - Varna, Department of Computer Science, Varna, Bulgaria: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Inc. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICICIS52592.2021.9694123>
- Cheng, Y.-C., Chang, H.-T., Lin, C.-Y., & Chang, H.-Y. (2021). Predicting Credit Risk in Peer-to-Peer Lending: A Machine Learning Approach with Few Features. *Proceedings - 2021 International Conference on Technologies and Applications of Artificial Intelligence, TAAI 2021*, 295–300. Yuan Ze University, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Taiwan: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Inc. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TAAI54685.2021.00064>
- Liu, Y, Baals, L. J., Osterrieder, J., & Hadji-Misheva, B. (2024). Leveraging network topology for credit risk assessment in P2P lending: A comparative study under the lens of machine learning. *Expert Systems with Applications*, 252. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eswa.2024.124100>
- Chen, S.-F., Chakraborty, G., & Li, L.-H. (2019). Feature Selection on Credit Risk Prediction for Peer-to-Peer Lending. In K. K., S. M., M. K., & S. K. (Eds.), *Lecture Notes in Computer Science (including*

- subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics): Vol. 11717 LNAI (pp. 5–18). Graduate School of Software and Information Science, Iwate Prefecture University, 152-52 Sugo, Takizawa, Iwate Prefecture, Japan: Springer.
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-31605-1_1
- El Annas, M., Ouzineb, M., & Benyacoub, B. (2020). A Variable Neighborhood Search Algorithmic Approach for Estimating MDHMM Parameters and Application in Credit Risk Evaluation for Online Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Lending. In B. R., S. A., & M. N. (Eds.), *Lecture Notes in Computer Science (including subseries Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence and Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics)*: Vol. 12010 LNCS (pp. 139–151). Institut National de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée, Rabat, Morocco: Springer.
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-44932-2_10
- Niu, B., Ren, J., & Li, X. (2019). Credit scoring using machine learning by combing social network information: Evidence from peer-to-peer lending. *Information (Switzerland)*, 10(12).
<https://doi.org/10.3390/INFO10120397>
- Raimundo, B., & Bravo, J. M. (2024). Credit Risk Scoring: A Stacking Generalization Approach. In R. A., A. H., D. G., M. F., & C. V. (Eds.), *Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems*: Vol. 799 LNNS (pp. 382–396). NOVA IMS - Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Lisbon, Portugal: Springer Science and Business Media Deutschland GmbH.
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-45642-8_38
- Polena, M., & Regner, T. (2018). Determinants of borrowers' default in P2P lending under consideration of the loan risk class. *Games*, 9(4).
<https://doi.org/10.3390/g9040082>
- Guo, Y., Zhou, W., Luo, C., Liu, C., & Xiong, H. (2016). Instance-based credit risk assessment for investment decisions in P2P lending. *European Journal of Operational Research*, 249(2), 417–426.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejor.2015.05.050>
- Lam, H. Y., Tsang, Y. P., Wu, C. H., & Tang, V. (2021). Data analytics and the P2P cloud: an integrated model for strategy formulation based on customer behaviour. *Peer-to-Peer Networking and Applications*, 14(5), 2600–2617.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s12083-020-00960-z>
- Tsapa, J. (2024). Predictive Analytics for Proactive Risk Management in FinTech Lending and Investment. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence & Cloud Computing*, 3, 1–4.
[https://doi.org/10.47363/JAICC/2024\(3\)281](https://doi.org/10.47363/JAICC/2024(3)281)
- Cole, R., Johan, S., & Schweizer, D. (2021). Corporate failures: Declines, collapses, and scandals. *Journal of Corporate Finance*, 67, 101872.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcorpfin.2020.101872>
- Liu, Q., Zou, L., Yang, X., & Tang, J. (2019). Survival or die: a survival analysis on peer-to-peer lending platforms in China. *Accounting & Finance*, 59(S2), 2105–2131.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/acfi.12513>

- Sheng, S., Zhou, K. Z., & Li, J. J. (2011). The Effects of Business and Political Ties on Firm Performance: Evidence from China. *Journal of Marketing*, 75(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1509/jm.75.1.1>
- Shi, W. (Stone), Markóczy, L., & Stan, C. V. (2013). The Continuing Importance of Political Ties in China. *Academy of Management Perspectives*, 28(1), 57–75. <https://doi.org/10.5465/amp.2011.0153>
- Brinkerhoff, D. W., & Brinkerhoff, J. M. (2011). Public–private partnerships: Perspectives on purposes, publicness, and good governance. *Public Administration and Development*, 31(1), 2–14. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1002/pad.584>
- Mundle, L., Beisheim, M., & Berger, L. (2017). How private meta-governance helps standard-setting partnerships deliver. *Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal*, 8(5), 525–546. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SAMPJ-07-2016-0045>
- Klein, G., Shtudiner, Z., & Zwilling, M. (2023). Why do peer-to-peer (P2P) lending platforms fail? The gap between P2P lenders’ preferences and the platforms’ intentions. *Electronic Commerce Research*, 23(2), 709–738. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10660-021-09489-6>
- Arora, N., & Kaur, P. D. (2021). Blockchain Empowered Framework for Peer to Peer Lending. 2021 9th International Conference on Reliability, Infocom Technologies and Optimization (Trends and Future Directions), ICRITO 2021. Guru Nanak Dev University Regional Campus, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Punjab, Jalandhar, India: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Inc. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICRITO51393.2021.9596552>
- Madan, T., & Moray, R. (2024). Is Blockchain Technology a Feasible Solution for P2P Lending Platforms to Improve Operational Ability? In I. A., S. J., P. B., & J. A. (Eds.), *Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems* (Vol. 833, pp. 187–196). Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Pune, India: Springer Science and Business Media Deutschland GmbH. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-99-8346-9_16
- Resano, J.R.M. (2021). Regulating for Competition with Bigtechs: Banking-As-A-Service and “Beyond Banking.” *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3982500>
- Aliano, M., Ragni, S., Cestari, G., & Alnabulsi, K. (2023). Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Lending in Europe: Evaluating the Default Risk of Borrowers in the Context of Gender and Education. *EUROPEAN SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL*, 19(19), 61–79. <https://doi.org/10.19044/esj.2023.v19n7p60>
- Hussain, J., Salia, S., & Karim, A. (2018). Is knowledge that powerful? Financial literacy and access to finance. *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development*, 25(6), 985–1003. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JSBED-01-2018-0021>

- Gerwe, O. (2024). The sharing economy reaching its boundaries: What's Next? *Strategy & Leadership*, 52(5/6), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SL-09-2024-0086>
- Claessens, S. (2007). Current challenges in financial regulation. <https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199754656.003.0008>
- Challoumis, C., & Eriotis, N. (2024). The Historical View of Banking System in Greece During the Financial Crisis. *Journal of Ecohumanism*, 3(8 SE-Articles), 991–1011. <https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i8.4776>
- Huang, Robin Hui, & Wang, C. M. (2021). The fall of online p2p lending in china: A critique of the central-local co-regulatory regime. *Banking & Finance Law Review*, 36(3), 481–515. <https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i8.4776>
- Jagtiani, J., & Lemieux, C. (2018). Do fintech lenders penetrate areas that are underserved by traditional banks? *Journal of Economics and Business*, 100, 43–54. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeconbus.2018.03.001>
- Agoraki, M.-E. K., Aslanidis, N., & Kouretas, G. P. (2022). U.S. banks' lending, financial stability, and text-based sentiment analysis. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 197, 73–90. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2022.02.025>
- Mhlanga, D. (2021). Financial Inclusion in Emerging Economies: The Application of Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence in Credit Risk Assessment. *International Journal of Financial Studies*, Vol. 9. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijfs9030039>
- Yu, Y., & Yin, Z. (2021). Research on the Impact of Online Lending Regulatory Policies on P2P Platforms Take Paipaidai as an example. *Proceedings - 2nd International Conference on E-Commerce and Internet Technology, ECIT 2021*, 63–66. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ECIT5274.3.2021.00021>
- AHP. (2024). OJK Encourages Productive Loan in New Peer-to-Peer Implementing Regulation: What is the Impact for Businesses? Retrieved December 30, 2024, from Client Update: Indonesia website: <https://www.ahp.id/ojk-encourages-productive-loan-in-new-peer-to-peer-implementing-regulation-what-is-the-impact-for-businesses/>
- Nayak, S. (2022). Harnessing Explainable AI (XAI) For Transparency In Credit Scoring And Risk Management In Fintech. *International Journal of Applied Engineering and Technology (London)*, 4, 214–236. <https://romanpub.com/ijaetv4-2-2022.php>
- Acharya, V. V., & Rajan, R. (2024). Liquidity, Liquidity Everywhere, Not a Drop to Use: Why Flooding Banks with Central Bank Reserves May Not Expand Liquidity. *The Journal of Finance*, 79(5), 2943–2991. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/jofi.13370>
- Levantesi, S., & Piscopo, G. (2022). Mutual peer-to-peer insurance: The allocation of risk. *Journal of Co-Operative Organization and Management*, 10(1), 100154.

<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcom.2021.100154>

Brescia, R. H. (2016). Regulating the Sharing Economy: New and Old Insights into an Oversight Regime for the Peer-to-Peer Economy. *Nebraska Law Review*, 95(1), 87. Retrieved from <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/nlr/vol95/iss1/4>

[Register](#) [Login](#)

Journal of Economic, Bussines and Accounting (COSTING)

[Current](#) [Archives](#) [Announcements](#) [About](#) ▾

 [Search](#)

[Home](#) / [About the Journal](#)

About the Journal

COSTING : Journal of Economic, Bussines and Accounting reviewed covers theoretical and applied research in the field of Economics, Business and Accounting. Priority is given to those articles which satisfy the main scope of the journal, and have an impact in the research areas of interest. **Economics:** Public Economics, International Economics, Development Economics, Monetary Economics, Financial Economics, Game Theory. **Business:** Finance, Marketing, Human Resource Management, Strategic Management, Operations, Entrepreneurship, and Ethics. **Accounting:** Public Sector Accounting, Taxation, Financial Accounting, Management Accounting, Auditing, and Information Systems. The mentioned areas above are just indicative, the Board of Editors is in principle welcoming rigorous articles that encompass scientific economics, Bussines and accounting fields on Indonesia.

Editorial Team

M. Israr, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Hafis S., MMU University

Abdul Rasyid, STIE Jambatan Bulan

Yossi Hendriati, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Galileo

Tomy Fitrio, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Indragiri Rengat

Wella Sandria, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jambi

Linda Hetri Suriyanti, Universitas Muhammadiyah Riau

Meilisa Syelviani, Universitas Islam Indragiri Tembilahan

Reviewers

Mazzlida Matt Deli, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Wan Nor Abdullan, Universiti Utara Malaysia

Fahrul Rozi Ibrahim, Politeknik Negeri Padang

Suhaida Ismi, Universiti Malaysia Sabah

Meilisa Syelviani, Universitas Islam Indragiri

Raja Indra Suciati, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Raja Ali Haji

Kurniawan, Universitas Teknologi Mara

Wahyu Susanti, STAI Auliarasyidin

Liliana Kausar, Yayasan Riset dan Pengembangan Intelektual

Zainol Mustafa, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Wan Abdul Rahman, Universiti Selangor

p-ISSN 2657-5226

e-ISSN 2587-6234

CERTIFICATE (SINTA 4)

OPEN ACCESS POLICY

EDITORIAL TEAM

FOCUS AND SCOPE

PUBLICATION ETHICS

REVIEWERS

SCREENING FOR PLAGIARISM

PEER REVIEW

OPEN ACCESS STATEMENT

VISITOR STATISTICS

CONTACT

ROLE

INDEXING AND ABSTRACTING

COMMITMENT FEE

GUIDE FOR AUTHOR

DECLARATION FORM

ARCHIVE POLICY

Hubungi Kami !

VISITOR COUNTER



MEMBER OF



Online System: <https://journal.ipm2kpe.or.id/index.php/COSTING/index>

Email: ipm2kpecosting@gmail.com

Mailing Address: Jl.Gunung Sari Kelurahan Karya Bakti Kecamatan Lubuklinggau Timur II Kota Lubuklinggau Sumatera Selatan Indonesia



Ciptaan disebarluaskan di bawah [Lisensi Creative Commons Atribusi-NonKomersial 4.0 Internasional](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).

Platform &
workflow by
OJS / PKP

Hubungi Kami !

[Home](#) / [Archives](#) /

Vol. 8 No. 2 (2025): COSTING : Journal of Economic, Bussines and Accounting

Vol. 8 No. 2 (2025): COSTING : Journal of Economic, Bussines and Accounting

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2>

Published: 2025-03-04

Articles

PERAN PROFITABILITAS, STRUKTUR MODAL, DAN PERTUMBUHAN PERUSAHAAN TERHADAP NILAI PERUSAHAAN PADA PERUSAHAAN SUBSEKTOR TRANSPORTASI

Velyna Shofiyatun Nasikhah, Linda Ayu Oktoriza, Fakhmi Zakaria, Almira Santi Samasta 2259-2273

DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.13975>

PENGARUH TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI TERHADAP TATA KELOLA, RISIKO DAN KEPATUHAN (GRC) YANG DIMODERASI KINERJA KEUANGAN

Nova Tursina 901-918

DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14325>

OPERATIONAL OPTIMIZATION OF COAL HANDLING FACILITY USING THEORY OF CONSTRAINT (TOC) AND STOCK AND FLOW MODELS

Azizul Amri, Nur Budi Mulyono 919-940

DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14375>

BEHAVIORAL FINANCE AND ITS IMPACT ON CORPORATE FINANCIAL DECISION MAKING

Alfiana Alfiana, Muhammad Azizi, Andi Primafira Bumandava Eka, I Kadek Wira Dharma Prayana, Srifatmawati Ahmad 941-946

DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14394>

EMPLOYEE WELL-BEING IN THE DIGITAL ERA: BALANCING TECHNOLOGY AND MENTAL HEALTH IN THE WORKPLACE

Eli Retnowati, Fahmi Kamal, Karyono Karyono, Tri Seno Anjanarko, Klemens Mere 947-952

DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14549>

OMNICHANNEL MARKETING STRATEGIES: BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN ONLINE AND OFFLINE CONSUMER EXPERIENCES

Wahyudin Rahman, Ansir Launtu, Muammar Revnu Ohara, Muhammad Asir, Klemens Mere 953-959

p-ISSN 2657-5226

e-ISSN 2657-6234

CERTIFICATE (SINTA 4)

OPEN ACCESS POLICY

EDITORIAL TEAM

FOCUS AND SCOPE

PUBLICATION ETHICS

REVIEWERS

SCREENING FOR PLAGIARISM

PEER REVIEW

OPEN ACCESS STATEMENT

VISITOR STATISTICS

CONTACT

ROLE

INDEXING AND ABSTRACTING

COMMITMENT FEE

GUIDE FOR AUTHOR

DECLARATION FORM

ARCHIVE POLICY

Hubungi Kami !



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14550>

PENGARUH PEMAHAMAN PERPAJAKAN, KESADARAN PAJAK, DAN SANKSI PAJAK TERHADAP MOTIVASI WAJIB PAJAK ORANG PRIBADI DALAM MEMBAYAR PAJAK (STUDI KASUS WAJIB PAJAK ORANG PRIBADI YANG MELAKUKAN PEKERJAAN BEBAS YANG TERDAFTAR DI KPP PRATAMA GRESIK)

Desanty Nanda Ayu Retha, Nyimas Wardatul Afiqoh

960-974



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14751>

DETEMINASI NILAI PERUSAHAAN (STUDI PADA PERUSAHAAN SUB SEKTOR MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN DI BURSA EFEK INDONESIA)

Dea Almira Devina, Imron Rosyadi

975-989



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14778>

Pengaruh Struktur Aset, Working Capital Turnover, Board Size, dan Keberagaman Gender terhadap Nilai Perusahaan

Yulianissa Alvina, Yurniwati Yurniwati

990-1007



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14803>

PENGARUH UKURAN PERUSAHAAN, LEVERAGE DAN LIKUIDITAS TERHADAP PROFITABILITAS DENGAN RASIO AKTIVITAS SEBAGAI VARIABEL MODERASI PADA PERUSAHAAN MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN YANG TERDAFTAR DI BEI PERIODE 2018-2022

Euis Lisdawati, Achmad Fadjar

1008-1022



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14793>

DAMPAK TATA KELOLA (CORPORATE GOVERNANCE), KARAKTERISTIK SPESIFIK PERUSAHAAN, FREE CASH FLOW (FCF) TERHADAP KEBIJAKAN DIVIDEN DI INDEKS LQ45 PERIODE 2018 – 2023

Suhandi Suhandi, Ida Busnetty

1023-1041



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14250>

ANALISIS PENGGUNAAN SESKEUDES, KOMPETENSI SUMBER DAYA MANUSIA DAN SISTEM PENGENDALIAN INTERN PEMERINTAH TERHADAP AKUNTABILITAS PENGELOLAAN ANGGARAN PENDAPATAN DAN BELANJA DESA DENGAN TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN SEBAGAI VARIABEL MODERASI

Boki Anggara, Ratih Kusumastuti, Muhammad Gowon

1042-1055



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14297>

KINERJA KARYAWAN BERBASIS GAYA KEPEMIMPINAN DAN DISIPLIN KERJA MELALUI KEPUASAN KERJA

Tini Kartini, Palahudin Palahudin, Putri Endah Utami

1056-1073



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14306>

PENGARUH GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DAN UKURAN PERUSAHAAN TERHADAP NILAI PERUSAHAAN PERBANKAN DI BURSA EFEK INDONESIA

A. Nurhalimah, M. Ridwan Tikollah, Hajrah Hamzah

1074-1087



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14307>

PENGARUH HARGA DAN KUALITAS PRODUK TERHADAP KEPUTUSAN PEMBELIAN

VISITOR COUNTER



[View MyStat](#)

MEMBER OF



Hubungi Kami !

**SEPEDA MOTOR MEREK HONDA BEAT DENGAN BRAND IMAGE SEBAGAI VARIABEL
INTERVENING STUDI KASUS MAHASISWA DI KOTA MALANG**

Firdaus Iman Ubaidillah, Ike Kusdyah Rachmawati, Yunus Handoko

1088-1108



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14308>

**PENGARUH KUALITAS PELAYANAN DAN CITRA MEREK TERHADAP LOYALITAS
KONSUMEN PADA RUMAH SAKIT CIJANTUNG KESDAM JAYA DENGAN KEPUASAN
KONSUMEN SEBAGAI VARIABEL INTERVENING**

Runan Wasiyo Jati

1109-1125



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14337>

**PENGARUH KOMPETENSI, PENGALAMAN MENGAJAR DAN PELATIHAN TERHADAP
PROFESIONALITAS GURU DI MTS DAARUL ULUUM LIDO**

Rizky Abdullah, Tin Agustina Karnawati, Dany M. Handarini

1126-1142



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14413>

COMPANY DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF HANDMADE SHOES MANUFACTURER VENY BROSE

Veny Fitriani, Keni Kaniawati

1143-1154



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14309>

**EFEKTIVITAS KAMPANYE CINTA BANGGA PAHAM RUPIAH TERHADAP BRAND
PERFORMANCE RUPIAH**

Fadillah Sutrisno, Maria Apsari Sugiat

1155-1169



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14440>

**ANALISIS PERBANDINGAN SEKTOR UNGGULAN TIGA KABUPATEN TERMUDA DI
PROVINSI SUMATERA BARAT**

Putri Cicilia Agus Seppina, Alpon Satrianto

1170-1179



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14601>

**PENGARUH PENERAPAN ATURAN ETIKA TERHADAP PENINGKATAN PROFESIONALISME
AKUNTAN PUBLIK PADA KANTOR AKUNTAN PUBLIK**

Aliana Aurelia, Leonar Pangaribuan

1180-1192



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14882>

**ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF INCREASING THE VALUE OF FERRONICKEL EXPORTS ON
DOMESTIC INDUSTRY AND IMPORTS USING THE 2016 INDONESIAN INPUT-OUTPUT
TABLE**

Kristian Abillio Pratama

1193-1200



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14007>

**THE EFFECT OF EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT AND WORK LIFE BALANCE ON KNOWLEDGE
SHARING MEDIATED BY ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR ON LECTURERS OF
PATTIMURA UNIVERSITY AMBON**

Alfa P Siwalete, Conchita Valentina Latupapua, Gerrit Pentury

1201-1208



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14905>

**THE INFLUENCE OF TALENT MANAGEMENT AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ON
EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE WITH EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT AS AN INTERVENING
VARIABLE AT THE MALUKU PROVINCIAL TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT**

Hubungi Kami !



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14906>

THE INFLUENCE OF SERVANT LEADERSHIP AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE AT THE REGIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AGENCY OF SERAM BAGIAN BARAT REGENCY THROUGH THE MEDIATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT

Maria Crisnacecar Sikteubun, Conchita Valentina Latupapua, Agusthina Risambessy 1217-1224



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14908>

THE INFLUENCE OF TRAINING AND JOB COMPETENCY ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE MEDIATED BY MOTIVATION AT PT. PELABUHAN INDONESIA PERSERO REGIONAL AMBON

Mujulifa La Seni, Conchita Valentina Latupapua, Novalien C Lewaherilla 1225-1232



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14909>

PENGARUH LITERASI KEUANGAN TERHADAP KEPUTUSAN INVESTASI DENGAN KINERJA KEUANGAN SEBAGAI VARIABEL MODERASI PADA PELAKU USAHA MIKRO KECIL DAN MENENGAH DI KABUPATEN BURU SELATAN TAHUN 2023

Herthy Diana Soumokil, Steven Siala, Jozef Richy Pattiruhu 1233-1242



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14916>

IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DIGITAL MARKETING ON MILLENNIALS' PURCHASE INTENTION ON THE TIKTOK SHOP PLATFORM THROUGH E-WOM AS A MEDIATING VARIABLE

Nargis Jihan Pratami Bantam, Raden Ayu Aisah Asnawi, Victor Ernest Huwae 1243-1251



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14918>

ANALISIS VOLATILITAS DAN FORECASTING INFLASI DI INDONESIA.

Nur Syawaliyah Salimah, Alpon Satrianto 1252-1262



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14947>

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI TURUNNYA MINAT MAHASISWA PPAK DAN MAGISTER AKUNTANSI TERHADAP PROFESI AKUNTANSI

Angela Renata, Pancawati Hardiningsih 1263-1271



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14812>

ANALISIS LITERASI KEUANGAN, PENGELOLAAN KEUANGAN TERHADAP KINERJA KEUANGAN USAHA MIKRO KECIL MENENGAH (UMKM) DI KECAMATAN BANGKALA, JENEPONTO

Selmi Selmi, Asri Jaya, Ismawati Ismawati 1272-1284



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14635>

PENGARUH GREEN ACCOUNTING DAN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE TERHADAP KINERJA KEUANGAN PADA PERUSAHAAN PERTAMBANGAN YANG TERDAFTAR DI BURSA EFEK INDONESIA TAHUN 2020-2023

Arbino Sinaga, Lorina Siregar Sudjiman, Francis Hutabarat 1285-1293



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14901>

DETERMINASI RETURN SAHAM: STUDI EMPIRIS TENTANG PENGARUH CURRENT

Hubungi Kami !

RATIO, RETURN ON ASSETS, DAN DEBT TO ASSET RATIO PADA SEKTOR PERBANKAN DI BURSA EFEK INDONESIA TAHUN 2019-2023

Zhely Varesha Audiva Audiva, Detak Prapanca, Wisnu Panggah Setiyono

1294-1308



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.13498>

ANALISIS POTENSI MANIPULASI LAPORAN KEUANGAN TERHADAP UPAYA PENGHINDARAN PAJAK DI INDONESIA (STUDI KASUS: PERUSAHAAN NON-KEUANGAN DI BURSA EFEK INDONESIA)

Kwan Lina Kurniawan

1309-1320



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14570>

PENGARUH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE & HYBRID WORKPLACE MODE TERHADAP EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY DIMEDIASI DENGAN EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT PADA PEKERJA DI PERUSAHAAN STARTUP DI JAKARTA

Rezki Setya Widhi, B. Medina Nilasari

1321-1341



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14593>

INOVASI KREDIT MESRA: SEBUAH ANALISIS PERSPEKTIF DARI NEO-WEBERIAN STATE

Devi Surya Pratama, Bintoro Wardiyanto, Erna Setijanangrum

1342-1354



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14661>

PENGARUH KETIDAKPASTIAN LINGKUNGAN, DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION TERHADAP KINERJA AUDITOR KANTOR AKUNTAN PUBLIK

Gideon Gimson Tamba, Judith Tagal Gallena Sinaga, James Sylvanus Uly Reke

1355-1369



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14718>

PENGARUH KEPEMILIKAN INSTITUSIONAL, KEPEMILIKAN MANAJERIAL, DAN KOMISARIS INDEPENDEN TERHADAP KUALITAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN DENGAN SISTEM PENGENDALIAN INTERNAL SEBAGAI VARIABEL INTERVENING

Devita Wulandari, Amelia Setiawan, Hamfri Djajadikerta

1370-1378



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14036>

PENGARUH ROA DAN ROE TERHADAP HARGA SAHAM PADA PERUSAHAAN MANUFAKTUR YANG TERDAFTAR DI BURSA EFEK INDONESIA TAHUN 2018-2022

Gitta Destalya Adrian Nova, Noviansyah Noviansyah, Anis Feblin, Hasiatul Aini, Desya Arum Mutiara

1379-1391



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14314>

DETERMINASI PENGHINDARAN PAJAK MELALUI DER, ROA, UKURAN PERUSAHAAN, DAN KARAKTERISTIK PERUSAHAAN PADA SEKTOR MANUFAKTUR DI BURSA EFEK INDONESIA TAHUN 2021 – 2023

Shintya Amelia, Sauh Hwee Teng, Yessy Natalie Diannesia Nainggolan Parhusip, Jhon Piter

1392-1404



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14684>

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI MINAT MASYARAKAT MENGGUNAKAN E-WALLET BERDASARKAN MODEL UTAUT 2: STUDI PADA TRANSAKSI UMKM DI KOTA SURAKARTA

Arkan Rayagung Rohmana, Banu Witono

1405-1420



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14318>

Hubungi Kami !

PENGARUH MOTIVASI, KOMUNIKASI DAN STRES KERJA TERHADAP KEPUASAN KERJA KARYAWAN PT. HONORIS INDUSTRY

Ghea Nurhalimatuzzahroh, Sri Harini, Chandra Ayu Pramestidewi

1421-1427



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.13997>

PENGARUH PENGUNGKAPAN GREEN ACCOUNTING DAN KUALITAS AUDITOR TERHADAP REPUTASI PERUSAHAAN

Hakuna Matata Ginting, Judith Tagal Gallena Sinaga, Meidy Lieke Karundeng

1428-1440



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14737>

THE EFFECT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON REGIONAL FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE WITH REGIONAL ORIGINAL INCOME AS A MEDIATION VARIABLE

Farah Agustina Insani, R Budi Hendaris

1441-1455



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.13980>

ANALISIS PROSEDUR PENDATAAN DAN PENILAIAN PAJAK BUMI DAN BANGUNAN PERDESAAN DAN PERKOTAAN (PBB-P2) PADA BADAN PENDAPATAN DAERAH KABUPATEN BANDUNG

Fadzil Muhammad, Anissa Yuniar Larasati

1456-1464



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.13787>

USULAN STRATEGI KOMUNIKASI PEMASARAN DIGITAL TERPADU UNTUK MENINGKATKAN INTENSI PEMBELI PADA AGEN PERJALANAN: STUDI KASUS GRANADA TOUR

Astie Kurniati

1465-1471



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.13430>

PERAN BRAND IMAGE DALAM MEMEDIASI HUBUNGAN ANTARA DIGITAL MARKETING DENGAN KEPUTUSAN PEMBELIAN DI TOKO BUSANA MUSLIM GRIYA BUSANA ALZI WARU SIDOARJO

Moh. Aslich Alana, Siti Istikhoro

1472-1480



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14463>

UNRAVELLING P2P PLATFORM FAILURES: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW OF KEY DETERMINANTS

Lucan Feliciano D'Surya, Henrycus Winarto Santoso, Sugeng Hariadi

1481-1504



ANALISIS STRATEGI PEMASARAN PADA BISNIS SATUAN RUMAH SUSUN UNTUK MENINGKATKAN VOLUME PENJUALAN (STUDI PADA PT SARANANEKA INDAH PANCAR (SUB HOLDING 3 CIPUTRA GROUP)

Anathasia Gracia Gerrits, Damelina Basauli Tambunan, Tommy Christian Efrata

1505-1531



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14391>

MEMAKSIMALKAN KEUNTUNGAN BISNIS DENGAN MELAKUKAN PERENCANAAN STRATEGIS SISTEM INFORMASI MENGGUNAKAN METODE WARD AND PEPPARD (STUDI KASUS PADA UMKM ROYAL PET SHOP & EXOTIC STORE DI SALATIGA)

Jeremy Patrick Gunawan, Christ Rudianto

1532-1547



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14665>

PENGARUH TAX AVOIDANCE DAN PROFITABILITAS TERHADAP BIAYA UTANG (STUDI

Hubungi Kami !

EMPIRIS PADA PERUSAHAAN SEKTOR CONSUMER NON-CYCICALS DI BURSA EFEK INDONESIA TAHUN 2020-2023)

Anggraini Kuswardani, Ibram Pinondang Dalimunthe

1548-1561



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14698>

DAMPAK BREXIT TERHADAP REGULASI IZIN KERJA DI INGGRIS RAYA

Arghaza Ghafaralli, Rizal Budi Santoso

1562-1578



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14699>

PENGARUH INDEKS KEMAHALAN KONSTRUKSI (IKK), INVESTASI SWASTA DAN BELANJA HIBAH TERHADAP INDEKS PEMBANGUNAN MANUSIA (IPM) DI PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA BARAT

Anis Komariah, Himawan Sutanto, Ahmad Zaenal Wafik

1579-1588



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.13752>

PENGARUH SISTEM PENGENDALIAN INTERNAL PEMERINTAH TERHADAP PENGELOLAAN KEUANGAN DAERAH DI SEKRETARIAT DPRD PROVINSI JAWA BARAT

Kansha Datik Jurnalistiati, Neni Maryani

1589-1602



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.15031>

TURNOVER INTENTION DAN ABUSIVE SUPERVISION: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

Shabrina Zulia Muhtar, Nuri Herachwati

1603-1618



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14662>

THE INFLUENCE OF ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS IN THE WORKPLACE A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND FUTURE DIRECTION

Patricia Herpayanti Rajagukguk, Fiona Niska Dinda Nadia

1619-1632



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14663>

STRATEGI PENINGKATAN SEGMENTASI PASAR DIGITAL BERBASIS WEB BATIK ALPUKAT UNIVERSITAS PGRI SILAMPARI

Donni Pestalozi, Ratih Eka Sakti, Sesti Maydita

1633-1650



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.13719>

PENERAPAN E-KONSELING PEKERJA SOSIAL BERBASIS APLIKASI WHATSAPP DALAM MELAKUKAN PENDAMPINGAN SOSIAL DAN PELAYANAN KEPADA KLIEN YANG MENGALAMI KECEMASAN PROBLEM RELASI

Mahatir Muhammad, Etyca Rizky Yanti

1651-1661



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.12844>

ANALISIS DETERMINAN TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI INDONESIA TAHUN 1993-2023

Niken Larasati, Daryono Soebagyo, Maulidiah Indira Hasmarini

1662-1670



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.15041>

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KINERJA KEUANGAN PEMERINTAH DAERAH

Alifia Dwi Sundari, Wahyu Pramesti

1671-1683

Hubungi Kami !



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14907>

BEYOND THE CAR: STRATEGIES FOR MAZDA'S TRANSITION TO PREMIUM BRAND THROUGH CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE AND SALES EXCELLENCE IN JAKARTA

Erik Pascanugraha Hendarsin, Harimukti Wandebori

1684-1691



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.12953>

ANALISIS DETERMINAN TINGKAT PARTISIPASI WANITA DALAM PASAR TENAGA KERJA DI PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA BARAT

Argiani Argiani, Gst Ayu Arini

1692-1704



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.13601>

PENGARUH SOSIALISASI PERPAJAKAN DAN PROGRAM PEMUTIHAN PAJAK TERHADAP KEPATUHAN WAJIB PAJAK KENDARAAN BERMOTOR

Reza Firmansyah Ajhari, R. Budi Hendaris

1705-1719



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.15045>

PENGARUH STRUKTUR MODAL, PERPUTARAN ARUS KAS, TOTAL ASET TERHADAP KINERJA KEUANGAN DENGAN CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY SEBAGAI MODERASI

Sri Ana, Basyiruddin Nur

1720-1736



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.15048>

PENGARUH PROFITABILITAS DAN LIKUIDITAS TERHADAP NILAI PERUSAHAAN DENGAN CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY SEBAGAI VARIABEL INTERVENING PADA PERUSAHAAN SEKTOR PROPERTY DAN REAL ESTATE YANG TERDAFTAR DI BEI TAHUN 2021-2023

Amalia Eka Anggraini, Mutiara Rachma Ardhiani

1737-1747



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.15034>

ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMENGARUHI PERALIHAN TARIF PPh FINAL 0,5% KE TARIF NORMAL UMKM PADA SEKTOR KULINER DI KOTA PALEMBANG

Dewi Purwati, Rum Hendarmi, Vhika Meiriasari

1748-1759



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.15066>

DAMPAK PENGGUNAAN E-FILING DAN APLIKASI M-PAJAK TERHADAP PENERIMAAN PAJAK PENGHASILAN WAJIB PAJAK BADAN (SURVEY PADA WAJIB PAJAK DI KANTOR PELAYANAN PAJAK PRATAMA PALEMBANG ILIR BARAT)

Ningsih Wahyuni, Lili Syafitri, Aris Munandar

1760-1769



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.15067>

PENGARUH PROFITABILITAS TERHADAP OPINI AUDITOR MENGGUNAKAN GREEN ACCOUNTING SEBAGAI VARIABEL MODERASI

Bracha Mannuel, Jhon Rinendy, Francis M. Hutabarat

1770-1784



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.15068>

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF CHANGES IN LICENSING LEVY RATES ON MANDATORY LEVY COMPLIANCE AND BANGKALAN REGIONAL ORIGINAL INCOME

Moh. Riski Maulana, Lailatul Qomariyah, Julliatin Puspita Sari, Akmal farhan Tito rahmatulloh, Mohamad Djasuli

1785-1795

Hubungi Kami !



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.15053>

DILEMA PAJAK ROKOK : MENEKAN KONSUMSI ATAU MERUGIKAN PETANI TEMBAKAU

Mohamad Djasuli, Siti Yunia Amalia, Dilla Rachma Ayu, Firdaushil Hasanah 1796-1806



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.15055>

SANKSI MEMODERASI KESADARAN DAN PEMAHAMAN TERHADAP KEPATUHAN WAJIB PAJAK UMKM KPP PRATAMA SEMARANG GAYAMSARI

Januar Arrasyid Asyegap, Achmad Badjuri 1807-1823



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14467>

PENGARUH LIKUIDITAS DAN KEBIJAKAN DIVIDEN TERHADAP NILAI PERUSAHAAN DENGAN PROFITABILITAS SEBAGAI VARIABEL MEDIASI (STUDI KASUS PADA PERUSAHAAN SUBSEKTOR WADAH DAN KEMASAN YANG TERDAFTAR DI BEI PERIODE 2020-2022)

Aldo Erfolga Partadisastra, Amelia Setiawan, Hamfri Djajadikerta 1824-1834



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14000>

VALUATION AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF PT. IMC PELITA LOGISTIK .TBK (PSSI)

Pandumulia Segalapuja Hasayangan, Isrochmani Murtaqi, Oktofa Yudha Sudrajad 1835-1846



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.13788>

PENGARUH PENERAPAN SISTEM INFORMASI AKUNTANSI DAN SISTEM PENGENDALIAN INTERNAL TERHADAP KUALITAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN PADA PEMERINTAH PROVINSI JAWA BARAT

Tathya Pradipta, R Budi Hendaris 1847-1859



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14024>

PENGARUH GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, GREEN ACCOUNTING DAN UKURAN PERUSAHAAN TERHADAP KINERJA KEUANGAN

Joseph Andre Sinaga, Francis M. Hutabarat, Harman Malau 1860-1874



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14967>

PENGARUH INVESTMENT DECISION, DIVIDEND POLICY, DAN UKURAN PERUSAHAAN TERHADAP NILAI PERUSAHAAN PADA PERUSAHAAN YANG TERDAFTAR DI INDEKS LQ45 TAHUN 2019-2023

Gilang Primamuda, Rosmini Ramli 1875-1888



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.15003>

PENGARUH PENERAPAN GREEN BANKING, UKURAN PERUSAHAAN, DANA PIHAK KETIGA, DAN KINERJA KEUANGAN TERHADAP PROFITABILITAS PADABANK KONVENSIONAL YANG TERDAFTAR DI BURSA EFEK INDONESIA PERIODE 2019-2023

Sasha Kamila Noviana Herawati, Desmiza Desmiza 1889-1908



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14350>

PENGARUH ARUS KAS OPERASI , RETURN ON ASSET, DEBT TO EQUITY RATIO, CURRENT RATIO, LABA BERSIH, DAN UKURAN PERUSAHAAN TERHADAP RETURN SAHAM PADA PERUSAHAAN MANUFAKTUR YANG TERDAFTAR DI BURSA EFEK INDONESIA

Hubungi Kami !



PENGARUH GREEN BRAND ADVERTISING DAN GREEN BRAND KNOWLEDGE TERHADAP GREEN PURCHASE INTENTION YANG DIMEDIASI OLEH GREEN BRAND ATTITUDE PADA KENDARAAN LISTRIK DI WILAYAH JABODETABEK

Yosua Sandro Sipahutar, Asep Hermawan

1929-1942



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14441>

PENGHINDARAN PAJAK: PERAN KOMITE AUDIT, DAMPAK FINANCIAL DISTRESS, DAN MODERASI KUALITAS AUDIT

Nacy Mutiara Putri, Dwi Hayu Estririni

1943-1953



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14637>

ANALISIS MUTU LULUSAN SEKOLAH MENENGAH PERTAMA BINAAN DI KECAMATAN KUPANG TIMUR KABUPATEN KUPANG

Wilhelmus Geri, Simon Sia Niha, Henny A. Manafe, Agapitus Hengky Kaluge

1954-1971



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14706>

TRANSFORMATION OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS: CASE STUDY OF PONDOK PESANTREN ANNIDA

M. Gerry Naufal R. G., Achmad Ghazali

1972-1990



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14745>

PENGARUH INOVASI HIJAU DAN TANGGUNG JAWAB LINGKUNGAN TERHADAP NILAI PERUSAHAAN SUB SEKTOR MINYAK DAN GAS YANG TERDAFTAR DI BURSA EFEK INDONESIA 2019-2023

Kathleen Lowry Sinaga, Harman Malau, Francis Hutabarat

1991-1999



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14962>

PROPOSED MARKETING STRATEGY TO INCREASE SALES IN REPELLENT CATEGORY

Al Muntasar

2000-2014



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.13583>

PENGARUH MOTIVASI DAN PENGETAHUAN TERHADAP INTENSI KOMERSIALISASI PATEN INVENTOR DI UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA MELALUI PERAN TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER OFFICE

Siti Masitoh, Wirabrata Wirabrata, Kosasih Kosasih

2015-2030



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14640>

PENGARUH PRODUCT QUALITY TERHADAP REPURCHASE INTENTION YANG DIMEDIASI OLEH CUSTOMER SATISFACTION PENGGUNA SMARTPHONE IPHONE DI KOTA BANDUNG

Melyona Putri Herdiany, Vita Dhameria

2031-2042



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14338>

PENGARUH PENERAPAN GREEN ACCOUNTING DAN KINERJA LINGKUNGAN TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN HARGA SAHAM PERUSAHAAN SUB SEKTOR TAMBANG BATUBARA YANG TERDAFTAR DI BURSA EFEK INDONESIA 2019 - 2023

Chris Octsantri Newin Huise, Judith Tagal Gallena Sinaga, Harman Malau

2043-2056

Hubungi Kami !



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14963>

KINERJA KARYAWAN DITINJAU DARI GAYA KEPEMIMPINAN, MOTIVASI DAN LINGKUNGAN KERJA DI DINAS PERHUBUNGAN SURAKARTA

Appi Almahdi Sufman Appi, Zulfa Irawati

2057-2066



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.15156>

DAMPAK HEURISTIK BIAS PADA KEPUTUSAN KEWIRAUSAHAAN PETERNAK SAPI PERAH (STUDI KASUS PADA KELOMPOK PETERNAK SAPI PERAH DI KABUPATEN MAGELANG)

Khairul Ikhwan, Budi Hartono, Amelia Cyntia Kusuma Wardhani, Cahya Ramadani, Mirna Harsono

2067-2088



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14622>

PENGARUH INFLASI, PRODUK DOMESTIK BRUTO, NET PROFIT MARGIN, CURRENT RATIO, DAN DEBT TO ASSET RATIO TERHADAP RETURN SAHAM

Alma Aulya Ramadhani, Desmiza Desmiza

2089-2099



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14410>

PENGARUH POLITICAL COST DAN ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE TERHADAP ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURE

Elsa Nur Anissa, Heni Nurani Hartikayanti

2100-2115



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.9014>

PENGARUH KOMUNIKASI DAN BUDAYA ORGANISASI TERHADAP KEPUASAN KERJA GURU PNS DI SMPN GARUT

Sifha Siti Fatimah, Mochammad Vrans Romi

2116-2126



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14360>

PENGARUH KARAKTERISTIK DIREKSI TERHADAP RISIKO PEMBIAYAAN PADA BANK UMUM SYARIAH INDONESIA

Dika Ayu Tri Hastuti, Mohamad Irsyad

2127-2140



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14987>

STRATEGI TRANSFORMASI KOMUNIKASI ORGANISASI DALAM LINGKUNGAN ANTAR BUDAYA

Jefvisco, Neneng Nurlaela Arief

2141-2165



PENGARUH KEPUASAN KERJA DAN MOTIVASI KERJA TERHADAP KINERJA KARYAWAN PADA BAGIAN PRODUKSI KONVEKSI XYZ

Ghinaya Fidieyanthi, Khaerul Rizal Abdurahman

2166-2172



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14361>

PENGARUH SUSTAINABILITY REPORT DAN PROFITABILITAS TERHADAP NILAI PERUSAHAAN YANG DIMODERASI OLEH UKURAN PERUSAHAAN

Yeschinta Bella Sinaga, Ferikawita M. Sembiring

2173-2151



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14365>

Hubungi Kami !

ANALISIS PERAN KUALITAS AUDIT DAN AUDIT TENURE, TERHADAP AUDIT REPORT LAG

Dila Aprilia, Dwi Hayu Estrini, Melisa Anggraini

2152-2164



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14747>

ANTESEDEN EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT PADA PERUSAHAAN DIKAWASAN SUDIRMAN CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

Anita Febriyanti, Medina Nilasari, Dita Oki Berliyanti

2165-2172



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14768>

PERAN KUALITAS AUDITOR DALAM PENGARUH PROFITABILITAS TERHADAP PRAKTIK PENGHINDARAN PAJAK PADA PERUSAHAAN MANUFAKTUR SUB KOSMETIK

Laurentia Agata Ustin, Tiara Rani Santoso, Dwi Hayu Estrini

2173-2188



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14776>

PENGARUH KEBIJAKAN MONETER AMERIKA SERIKAT TERHADAP INDEKS HARGA SAHAM GABUNGAN (IHSG) PADA PERIODE 2020-2024: STUDI EMPIRIS TERHADAP FED BALANCE SHEET, FED RATE, DAN US 10-YEAR BOND YIELD

Titin Kartini, John Henry Wijaya

2189-2195



PROPOSED INTEGRATED MARKETING COMMUNICATION STRATEGY TO INCREASE CONSUMER-BASED BRAND EQUITY FOR LIFEBOUY SOAP

Bianca Hadiana, Satya Aditya Wibowo, Yudo Anggoro

2196-2219



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.13876>

PENGARUH CURRENT RATIO DAN RETURN ON EQUITY TERHADAP HARGA SAHAM PADA PT INDIKA ENERGY TBK PERIODE 2014 - 2023

Rita Satria, Ade Alvin

2220-2237



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14767>

ANALISIS PELAYANAN PURNA JUAL RUMAH DI PERUMAHAN GLASS HOUSE KARAWANG

Mohammad Irfan Septiawan, Uus MD Fadli, Enjang Suherman

2238-2247



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.7563>

ANALISIS VALUASI SAHAM PERUSAHAAN IDX HIGH DIVIDEND 20 DENGAN METODE PRICE EARNINGS RATIO (PER) DAN DIVIDEND DISCOUNTED MODEL (DDM) SEBAGAI DASAR KEPUTUSAN INVESTASI

Naufal Al-Isyraqi Herres, Heni Nurani Hartikayanti

2248-2258



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.13853>

PERAN KEARIFAN LOKAL DALAM KONTEKS SOSIAL DAN PENDIDIKAN DI ERA GLOBALISASI

Indah Kristina Wulandari, Siti Sangadah, Jajang Hendar Hendrawan

2274-2280



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.15163>

TINGKAT AKSEPTASI DAN KEPATUHAN PAJAK PELAKU USAHA MIKRO, KECIL DAN MENENGAH (UMKM) TERHADAP PERATURAN PEMERINTAH NO 23 TAHUN 2018

Elia Madatu Tandililing, Ulfah Rizky Muslimin, Maria Apriyane Patty, Bucek Jalu A.

2281-2296

Hubungi Kami !



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v7i6.14263>

PENGARUH KINERJA KEUANGAN, KEBIJAKAN DIVIDEN, MANAJEMEN RISIKO, DAN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE TERHADAP NILAI PERUSAHAAN PADA PERUSAHAAN SEKTOR TRANSPORTASI DAN LOGISTIK YANG TERDAFTAR DI BEI TAHUN 2019-2023

Wirda Lilia, Julienda Br Harahap

2297-2302



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v8i2.14582>

Online System: <https://journal.ipm2kpe.or.id/index.php/COSTING/index>

Email: ipm2kpecosting@gmail.com

Mailing Address: Jl.Gunung Sari Kelurahan Karya Bakti Kecamatan Lubuklinggau Timur II Kota Lubuklinggau Sumatera Selatan Indonesia



Ciptaan disebarluaskan di bawah [Lisensi Creative Commons Atribusi-NonKomersial 4.0 Internasional](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).

Platform &
workflow by
OJS / PKP

Hubungi Kami !