

ABSTRACT

This study is motivated by a phenomenon related to the implementation of the tax amnesty policy that had been implemented in 2016. The policy emerges as motivated by a tax reduction of the achievements over the last few years. The implementation of the policy involves the banking sector as the recipient and manager of the ransom fun and the repatriation of assets from the taxpayers. The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of corporate governance implementation on banking performance. The variables of corporate governance implementation that used in this study are board of director size, ownership structure, disclosure of corporate governance implementation, and CEO educational qualification.

This study used the population of Indonesian banking companies in 2014-2017. Based on the purposive sampling method, there are 236 research samples consisting of 118 companies in the period before and after tax amnesty. The study was conducted using the Manova analysis to test all hypotheses.

The result of the study prove that board of director size has significant effect on banking performance in the period before and after tax amnesty. Ownership structure has no effect on banking performance in the period before and after tax amnesty. Disclosure of corporate governance implementation has significant effect on banking performance in the period before and after tax amnesty. The CEO educational qualification has significant effect on banking performance in the period before and after tax amnesty.

Keywords : banking performance, board of director, ownership structure, disclosure of corporate governance implementation, CEO educational qualification