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The Effect of Interest Income Growth, Capital Structure, and Digital Transformation on Financial Performance with Company Size as a Moderating Variable

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ABSTRACT

Objective: *This study aims to analyze the influence of interest income growth, capital structure, and digital transformation on financial performance, with company size as a moderating variable.* ***Method:*** *This study uses a quantitative approach with secondary data obtained from the financial statements of banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The sample was selected based on purposive sampling and analysis using moderated regression.* ***Results:*** *The results show that interest income growth has no effect on financial performance, capital structure has no effect on financial performance, while digital transformation does. In addition, company size weakens the relationship between interest income growth and financial performance, but strengthens the relationship between capital structure and digital transformation on financial performance.* ***Novelty:*** *The findings of this study indicate that the mechanism of utilizing digital technology advances can play a role in influencing a company's financial performance practices.*

INTRODUCTION

The rapid economic development in Indonesia encourages companies to optimize, analyze and monitor financial circulation in achieving their goals. Effective financial management can bring profits and business sustainability. The company's success in using resources and assets in optimizing financial performance can be seen from the company's management [1]. Good financial management can describe a company's financial condition in a given period. A company that shows its growth soaring up can make it easy to attract investors' empathy [2]. In today's digital era, many companies are utilizing digital technology in managing finances, making it easier for companies in the process of reporting, financial analysis, and decision-making [3]. Financial performance as a benchmark for the company in identifying internal weaknesses that must be corrected, such as cost control, effectiveness, and operational efficiency of the company. In the modern business world, companies do not only focus on short-term profits but also need to pay attention to the company's long-term [4].

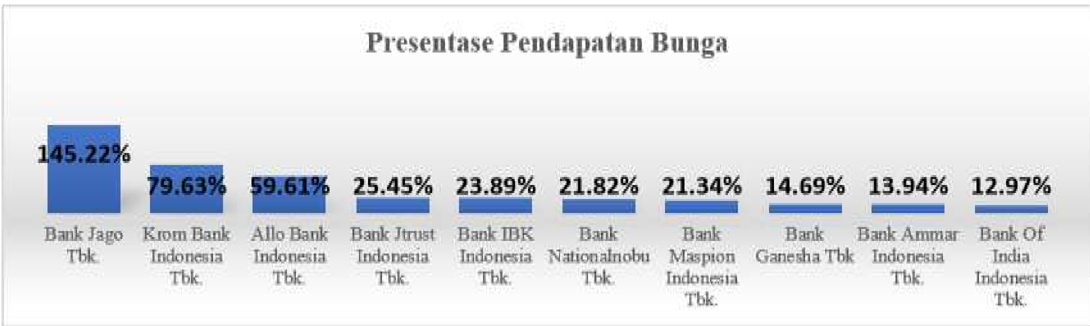

Figure 1. Percentage of Banking interest income
Source : Processed by researchers (2025)

The banking industry in Indonesia shows significant growth in interest income every year. Figure 1 presents the percentage growth of interest income of the 10 highest banking companies from 2020 to 2024, as reported based on the annual financial statements of banking companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) [5]. PT. Bank jago Tbk. has a high percentage of interest income reaching 145.22% throughout 2020-2024. PT. Krom Bank Indonesia and Allo Bank Indonesia also have a percentage of interest income after PT Bank Jago Tbk. reaching 79.63% and 59.61% throughout 2020-2024. PT. Bank of India Indonesia has the lowest percentage value of 12.97% throughout 2020-2024. In the banking industry, interest collection is the main source of revenue derived from credit distribution intermediation activities to the public. Therefore, banking companies must maintain interest income growth every year so that financial performance remains stable and sustainable [6]. In addition, in the midst of the development of digitalization and increasingly fierce competition in the financial industry, the banking industry is required to optimize strategies in credit distribution, these efforts can be made through the use of digital technology, more accurate risk analysis, and diversification of financing products [7]. Thus, the continued growth of interest income not only strengthens profitability, but also increases the competitiveness of banking firms in the long term.

Furthermore, the Indonesian banking industry shows digital transformation to the development of information technology and changes in people's behavior which increasingly leads to the use of digital-based financial services. The implementation of financial technology (fintech) technology is one of the main drivers in the transformation process in providing faster, more efficient, and more accessible banking services. Like PT Bank Central Asia Tbk, digital transformation is realized through the development of various service platforms such as mobile banking, internet banking, and application-based system integration that supports real-time transactions. The application of fintech not only improves the quality of service to customers, but also strengthens the company's operational efficiency and competitiveness in the midst of increasingly fierce competition in the banking industry [8]. Thus, digital transformation is a source of technological innovation and strategies to improve the performance of banking companies.

Based on the development of the banking industry in Indonesia, it can be seen that the growth of banking activities is reflected in the growth of interest income, and the adaptation of digital mobile banking-based services shows that the dynamics are increasingly complex in managing financial performance. This condition indicates that success is not only determined by expansion alone, but also by the ability of banks to manage funding sources, maintain balance in financial structures and utilize digital technology in a sustainable manner. In addition, the difference in business scale between banks also has the potential to affect the effectiveness of the strategies implemented in improving the company's financial performance.

Financial performance is the company's ability to manage its resource activities in generating profits and company value. Financial performance is the process of analyzing financial performance over a period to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of management in achieving the company's financial goals [9]. An investor will invest his funds in a company that is stable, has a good level of financial performance, and is able to compete with other companies, and has a high rate of return on profit. [10]. To measure the company's financial performance, it is necessary to pay attention to several factors that can affect financial performance such as *Interest Income Growth*, capital structure and *digital transformation.*

The first factor that affects financial performance according to [11] is *Interest Income Growth*, with increased interest income growth reflecting the company's ability to maintain a thriving financial position within its operating environment. Interest growth is a ratio of a banking company that describes the ability to increase its revenue from year to year [12]. In line with *signaling theory,* When a company shows high growth it can show a positive signal that the company is efficient in operations and will grow good future prospects [11]. In addition, companies must pay attention to their revenue growth figures, so that the company's growth continues to increase every year. Increasing interest income is a big contribution in bringing in large profits to banking companies. Studies conducted by [9] and [10] states that *Interest Income Growth* has a positive influence on financial performance. In contrast to the results of the research by [13] shows that *Interest Income Growth* has no effect on financial performance.

Furthermore, the second factor that affects financial performance according to [14] is the capital structure, every company needs a sufficient source of funds to run its business. The source of funds can be obtained from own capital, loans or debt [13]. The capital structure is a combination of liabilities and equity comparisons. Companies need to pay attention to financial circulation so that the initial source of funds increases and achieves large profits so that financial circulation will be stable. The company has priority in obtaining funds such as retained earnings, internal fund debt, issuance of new shares. By understanding this funding sequence, companies can maintain capital use efficiency and minimize financial risks [16]. The capital structure itself has a variety of stocks, including ordinary shares and pre-owned shares, as well as various combinations of alternative long-term payments (long tern financing), equity and debt. Studies conducted by [13] and [16] stated that the capital structure has a significant effect on financial performance. In contrast to the results of the research conducted by [12] and [17] shows that the capital structure has no effect on financial performance.

The last factor that affects financial performance according to [19] is *Digital Transformation*. With increasingly modern digitalization, companies can take advantage of the effectiveness in making financial statements, evaluating performance and controlling financial performance in the company to be more efficient. Digital transformation allows the company's financial information system to be faster and more accurate so that it produces reliable financial reports [20]. In line with *resource-based view (Rbv)* A company's competitive advantage is determined by its ability to manage and utilize its resources. Digital transformation is seen as an intangible asset that reflects the organization's technological capabilities, innovation, and capabilities in integrating digital systems in business processes [18]. Studies conducted by [3] and [18] stating that digital transformation has an influence on financial performance. In contrast to the results of the research conducted by [21] shows that digital transformation has no influence on financial performance.

Furthermore, there is one factor that can strengthen the relationship between financial performance variables, namely company size. The size of the company in this study acts as a moderation variable, the size of the total assets and the amount of sales are referred to as the size of the company. The larger the company, the greater the risk of bankruptcy. The size of a company is measured based on the total assets owned by the company. The larger the size of the company, the easier it is to get funding sourced internally or externally, which can affect financial performance [10]. According to research [18] and [19] The company's corporate size reinforces the relationship between Interest income growth and digital transformation to financial performance. However, the results of the study [21] and [22] Shows that the size of a company weakens the relationship between capital structure and financial performance.

Based on the above background, this study developed its research [19] What distinguishes this study from the previous research is that by adding independent variables, namely interest income growth and capital structure, the purpose of this study is to test the influence of *Interest Income Growth*, capital structure, *Digital Transformation* to financial performance with company size as a moderation variable, *Signaling theory* be the main theory and *Resource-Based View* became a supporting theory in this study. The researcher chose banking industry companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2020-2024. The reason why the researcher chose a banking company is because the banking industry plays a very strategic role in the country's economic growth through the financial intermediation function.

Interest income growth is one of the benchmarks in assessing the success of a banking company in making a profit. The higher the growth of interest income obtained by a company, the profit income generated will continue to increase. In line with *signaling theory,* The Company is obliged to provide its financial information to internal and external parties of the Company regarding its financial information. If a company shows high revenue figures, it can show a positive signal to investors and company stakeholders [24]. This can foster good future prospects so that it can affect financial performance in the company. This is supported by research conducted by [25] which states that the growth of interest income has a positive influence on financial performance. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H1 : *Interest Income Growth* Affects Financial Performance

The balance of management in regulating the capital structure from external and internal parties can affect the company's financial performance in the future. The better the performance of management in regulating the capital balance between debt and its own capital, the greater the contribution made to the improvement of the company's financial performance [26]. In line with *Signaling Theory*, the balance of management in using debt optimally can foster a positive signal that the company has good prospects, is able to manage financial risks and meet its financial obligations in the future [16]. Based on *resource-based value* The advantage of strategic financial resources can create a competitive advantage if managed optimally. If a company is able to combine sources of funds efficiently, it can have a low cost of capital and high funding flexibility, which has an impact on improving financial performance. This is supported by research [14] which states that the capital structure affects financial performance. Based on this description, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H2 : Capital Structure Affects Financial Performance

The process of strategic and sustainable renewal by utilizing technological advances can increase the effectiveness of the company [27]. Digital transformation provides advantages for companies in making their operations easier, with company digitalization being more effective in making financial reports easily, controlling the company's efficient operational performance. Digital transformation is an effective, scarce and difficult to replicate resource so that it can create competitive advantages and sustainability for companies. So this can affect financial performance in the company. Based on *Signaling Theory* The implementation of digital transformation is seen as a positive signal given to the company by external parties in reflecting that the company has good growth prospects and operational efficiency levels [21]. Meanwhile, the theory *resource-based view* emphasizing the importance of the company in managing the resources and assets owned by the company in improving the quality of the company's performance. So that it can affect the financial performance of the company. This is supported by research [19] which states that *Digital Transformation* affect financial performance. Based on this description, the following hypothesis is formulated:

H3 : *Digital Transformation* Affects Financial Performance

Company size is a big picture of the company's size which can be seen from the company's total assets and total interest income in one period. Large banking companies with large operational activities can allow high growth in interest income if the company's management is good. The high growth of interest income allows them to generate high profits, thus improving financial performance, in line with the statement, previous research conducted by [21] and [22] states that the size of the company strengthens the relationship between *Interest Income Growth* to financial performance. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis is formulated:

H4 : Company size moderates the relationship between *interest income growth* and financial performance.

Large companies need a larger source of funds to carry out their business activities, the source of funds is obtained from equity, debt and stocks. Companies that have a large scale tend to find it easier to gain the trust of shareholders. Investors assume that a company with a large size has the ability to manage funds optimally, so that it can improve the company's financial performance. Thus the value of the stock market will increase and the value of the company will also increase. Research conducted by [21] and [25] obtained results that the size of the company can moderate the relationship between capital structure and financial performance. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis is formulated:

H5 : Company size moderates the relationship between capital structure and financial performance.

The application of digital technology in companies can increase operational efficiency, accelerate decision-making, and make it easier to follow up on reliable financial reports. Digital transformation provides many conveniences and benefits in building innovation, leading to the creation of competitive advantages, improving company performance. Company size plays a role in the relationship between digital transformation and financial performance, companies with large sizes tend to have adequate financial, technology, and human resources to improve financial performance in the company. Research conducted by [19] Obtained results that the size of the company can moderate the relationship between digital transformation and financial performance. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis is formulated:

H6: Company size moderates the relationship between *digital transformation* and financial performance.

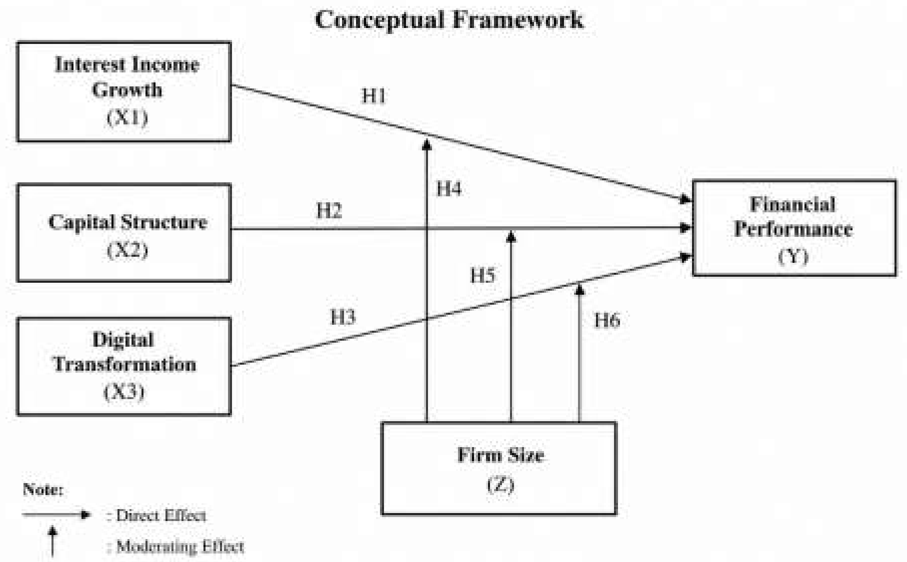

Figure 2. Conceptual Framework
Source: Author's Elaboration (2025)

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach, according to [28] The quantitative approach is a research method used to test the influence of the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables. The data source of this study uses secondary data on the financial statements of banking industry companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2020-2024 obtained from the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (www.idx.co.id). The period taken from 2020-2024 because it covers a period of five consecutive years, consecutive financial performance can provide a complete understanding of the company's growth every year.

This research focuses on "Banking industry companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2020-2024". The sampling techniques used in this study are in the form of *purposive sampling* according to [29] Purposive sampling is a technique in sampling *Non-Probability* which is deliberately chosen based on certain considerations or criteria in accordance with the purpose of the research. The sampling criteria for this study are as follows:

Table 1. Sample Selection Criteria

No	Criteria	Number of Companies
	Banking companies listed on the IDX during 2020-2024	47
1.	Banking companies that publish consecutive annual financial statements during 2020-2024	(3)
2.	Banking companies implementing digital transformation from 2020-2024	(7)
3.	Banking companies that have complete data related	(13)

No	Criteria	Number of Companies
	to the variables used in the study	
4.	Number of samples selected as research samples	24
5.	Total number of companies used as research samples (24x5)	120
6.	Number of Samples	120

Source : processed by researcher (2025)

The following are the banking companies that were selected as samples for the study:

Table 2. Selected Banking Companies

Company Name	Code	Company Name	Code
Bank IBK Indonesia Tbk.	AGRS	Bank Maspion Indonesia Tbk.	BMAS
Bank Amaar Indonesia Tbk.	AMAR	Bank Mandiri Tbk.	BMRI
Bank Jago Tbk.	ART	Bank Bumi Arta Tbk.	BNBA
Bank MNC Internasional Tbk.	BABP	Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk.	BNII
Bank Central Asia Tbk.	BBCA	Bank Permata Tbk.	BNLI
Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk.	BBHI	Bank Of India Indonesia Tbk.	BSWD
Bank Mestika Dharma Tbk.	BBMD	Bank Artha Graha International Tbk.	INPC
Krom Bank Indonesia Tbk.	BBSI	Bank Multiarta Sentosa Tbk.	MASB
Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk.	BDMN	Bank Nationalnobu Tbk.	NOBU
Banten Regional Development Bank Tbk.	BEKS	Bank Woori Saudara Indonesia 1906 Tbk.	ARDRA
Bank Ganesha Tbk.	BGTG	Bank Jtrust Indonesia Tbk.	BCIC
Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk.	BKSW	Bank Pan Indonesia Tbk.	PNBN

This study uses three independent (independent) variables: *Interest Income Growth*, Capital Structure, *and Digital Transformation*. With one dependent variable (bound) financial performance. As well as one moderation variable, namely the size of the company. The variable indicators are presented in the table as follows:

Table 3. Variable Measurement Indicators

Operational Definition of Variables

Variable	Indicator / Measurement	Scale	References
Interest Income Growth (X1)	IIG = (Current Interest Income - Previous Period Interest Income) / Previous Period Interest Income × 100%	Ratio	[30], [31], [44]
Capital Structure (X2)	DER = Total Debt / Total Equity	Ratio	[1], [32], [33]
Digital Transformation (X3)	DT = Digital Intangible Assets (DIA) / Total Intangible Assets (TIA)	Ratio	[19], [21]
Financial Performance (Y)	ROA = Net Income / Total Assets × 100%	Ratio	[34], [35], [33], [24]
Firm Size (Z)	Firm Size = Ln (Total Assets)	Ratio	[19], [36], [10]

Source: Researcher's elaboration (2025)

This study uses three independent variables, a dependent variable, and a moderation variable. Therefore, the researcher used the SPSS 26 (Statistical product and services) application to achieve the objectives of this study. SPSS is a statistical software used to analyze data with a high level of accuracy through various tests [37]. The data processing methods in this study include descriptive statistics, classical assumption tests, multicollinearity tests, autocorality tests, heteroscedasticity tests, multiple regression analysis, and T tests. MRA is a special application of multiple linear regression as a variable interaction test. The regression equation includes several interaction components that are the result of multiplication between two or more independent variables.

Hypothesis testing is a research step used to make decisions about the results of previous research on a phenomenon. In this process, a test was carried out on the relationship between the variables involved in the research. Testing between independent variables i.e. *Interest Income Growth*, capital structure and *Digital Transformation* with the dependent variable, namely financial performance and the moderation variable, namely the size of the company. Hypothesis testing can be done by comparing the statistical t-value with the t-table on two tailed. If the t-statistical value is greater than the t-table and the significance value is below 0.05, then the hypothesis is declared accepted. However, if the t-statistic is smaller than the t-table and the significance exceeds 0.05, then the hypothesis is declared rejected[38].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Based on the results of descriptive statistical tests conducted using SPSS 26 shofware, the maximum, minimum, average and standard deviation values of the variables presented by table 4.

Table 4. Descriptive Statistical Test Results

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Red	Std. Deviation
Interest Income Growth	80	-0,27	0,88	0,1117	0,22256
Capital Structure	80	0,20	9,70	4,0933	2,19573
Digital Transformation	80	0,40	5,75	2,0342	1,46289
Financial Performance	80	-0,02	0,04	0,0113	0,01016
Company Size	80	27,70	37,90	31,7358	2,43082
Moderation 1	80	-7,75	28,97	3,4960	6,96237
Moderation 2	80	5,59	303,83	129,9255	69,92401
Moderation 3	80	12,92	209,51	65,3250	48,81472
Valid N (listwise)	80				

Source : SPSS Output, 2026

Based on table 4, it is known that the variable growth of interest income has a minimum value of -0.27 owned by PT. Allo Bank Indonesia Tbk In 2020, while the maximum value of 0.88 is owned by PT. Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk In 2023. The variable growth of interest income has an average value of 0.1117 and a standard deviation of 0.22256. The capital structure variable has a minimum value of 0.20 owned by PT. Krom Bank Indonesia Tbk in 2021, while the maximum value of 9.70 is owned by PT. Bank Jtrust Indonesia Tbk in 2024. The capital structure variable has an average value of 4.0933 and a standard deviation of 2.19573. The digital transformation variable has a minimum value of 0.04 owned by PT. Bank Jago Tbk in 2020 and a maximum value of 5.75 is also owned by PT. Bank Jago Tbk in 2024. The transformation digital variable has an average value of 2.0342 and a standard deviation of 1.46289. The financial performance variable has a minimum value of -0.02 owned by PT. Bank QNB Indonesia Tbk in 2020 and 2022, while the maximum value of 0.04 owned by PT. Allo Bank Indonesia in 2021. The financial performance variable has an average value of 0.0113 and a standard deviation of 0.01016. The company size variable has a minimum value of 27.70 owned by PT. Bank Central Asia Tbk in 2020, while the maximum value of 37.90 owned by PT. Bank Mutiara Sentosa Tbk in 2024. The company size variable has an average value of 31.7358 and a standard deviation of 2.43082. Moderation 1 has a minimum value of -7.75 and a maximum value of 28.97, with an average value of 3.4960 and a standard deviation of 6.96237. Moderation 2 has a minimum value of 5.59 and a maximum value of 303.83 with an average value of 129.9255 and a standard deviation of 69.92401. Moderation 3 has a minimum value of 12.92 and a maximum value of 209.51 with an average value of 65.3250 and a standard deviation of 48.81472.

Based on the classical assumption test carried out on SPSS shofware using the kolmogorov-smirnov method, there were 30 data in the study that were categorized as outliers from 120 samples used. Furthermore, the outlier data is not included in the analysis that will be carried out next. Thus, the number of data used in this study was reduced to 80 data obtained from 120 initial samples - 30 Outliers so that 80 data was obtained. So that the data used in this study is 80 samples.

Table 5. Normality Test Results

		Unstandardized Residual
N		80
Normal Parameters, b	Red	0,0000000
	Std. Deviation	0,00895355
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0,051
	Positive	0,051
	Negative	-0,044
Test Statistic		0,051
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		0.200c,d

Source : SPSS Output, 2026

In conducting the normality test, the author uses the *Asymp sig.* on the menu *kolmogorov-Smirnov test*. Based on table 5, it can be seen that the *Asymp sig* (2-tailed) of 0.200 > 0.05. Thus, the regression model in this study has data that is normally distributed. The asymp sig method in conducting the ideal normality test was used in this study. This method is the right method to test samples with unbalanced and poorly distributed data [39].

Table 6. Multicorreliarity Test Results

Models	**Unstandardized Coefficients**		**Standardized Coefficients**	**t**	**Sig.**	**Correlations**			**Collinearity Statistics**	
	B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**			**Zero-order**	**Partial**	**Share**	**Tolerance**	**VIVID**
(Constant)	0,033	0,014		2,301	0,024					
Interest Income Growth	-0,002	0,005	-0,033	-0,302	0,763	0,059	-0,035	-0,032	0,946	1,057
Capital Structure	-0,001	0,000	-0,141	-1,318	0,191	-0,142	-0,151	-0,140	0,989	1,011
Digital Transformation	-0,002	0,001	-0,333	-3,000	0,004	-0,351	-0,327	-0,319	0,918	1,089
Company Size	0,000	0,000	-0,109	-0,997	0,322	-0,179	-0,114	-0,106	0,950	1,053

Source : SPSS Output, 2026

Test Multicorreliarity was carried out to test whether the regression model had a correlation between independent and moderate variables. The way to test it is to see whether or not there is multicorreliarity from the value of variance inflation factor (VIF) and torelance, if the torelance value is > 0.10 and the VIF value is <10.00, then it can be stated that the research conducted does not occur multicorreliarity [40]. In table 5, the results of the multicorrelation test from the output of the SPSS shofware are presented. Table 6 shows that all independent and moderate variables have a torelance value of > 0.10 and a VIF value of <10, so it can be concluded that this study does not have multicorrelationality between variables.

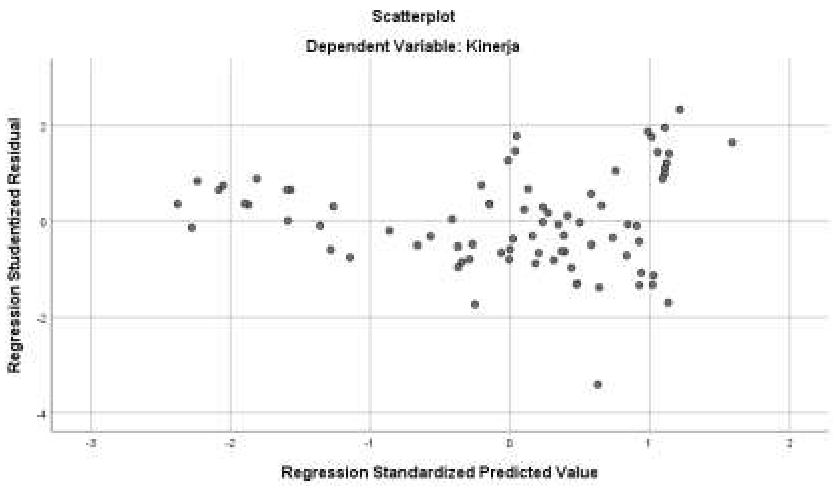

Figure 3. Heteroscedasticity Test Results
Source : Processed by 2026 researchers

Based on figure 3, it can be seen that there is no heteroschidasticity in the regression model of this study. Based on the image, the distribution points do not form a pattern and spread above and below point 0 so that the regression data in this study passes the heteroskiscity test.

Table 7. Autocorrelation Test Results

Models	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	0.393a	0,154	0,109	0,009590	0,671

Source: SPSS Output, 2026

The autocorrelation test is a component of classical assumption testing that aims to determine whether there is a correlation between an error in a t-period and an error in the previous t-1 period in a linear regression model. In identifying the presence of autocorrelation, the durbin watson test can be used. The criteria for determining whether or not there is an autocorrelation in this study are as follows [41]:

a) If the DW number is below -2, then a positive autocorrelation occurs
b) If the DW number is between -2 to +2, then there is no autocorrelation
c) If the DW number is above +2, then a negative autocorrelation occurs

Based on the results of the autocorrelation test in table 6, it can be seen that the Durbin Watson value is 0.671. From the results, it can be interpreted that there is no autocorrelation based on the decision-making criteria, because the durbin Watson value in this study is between -2 and +2, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation.

Table 8. Determination Coefficient Test Results

Models	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,393a	,154	,109	,009590

Source: SPSS Output, 2026

Based on table 8, it is known that the results of the determination coefficient test show an adjusted R Square value of 0.109. It can be concluded that the influence of the independent variables *Interest Income Growth* (X1), Capital Structure (X2), *Digital Transformation* (X3) on financial performance (Y) is only 10.9%. Meanwhile, 89.1% were influenced by other factors that were not included in this study and outside the analyzed regression model. With this, the variables used in this study are not strong enough to explain their influence on dependent variables so that the contribution given is relatively small.

Table 9. Statistical Test Results T (Partial)

Models		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	,033	,014		2,301	,024
	Interest Income Growth (X1)	-,002	,005	-,033	-,302	,763
	Capital Structure (X2)	-,001	,000	-,141	-1,318	,191
	Digital Transformation (X3)	-,002	,001	-,333	-3,000	,004

Source: SPSS Output, 2026

Based on the results of the T (partial) test in table 9, it is known that the sales growth variable (X1) has a significance value (Sig) greater than 0.05, which is 0.763, so it can be concluded that the hypothesis is rejected so that the *interest income growth* variable (X1) partially has no effect on financial performance. (Y). While the capital structure variable (X2) has a significance value (Sig) greater than 0.05, which is 0.191, then it can be concluded that the hypothesis is rejected so that the capital structure variable (X2) partially has no effect on financial performance (Y). While the *digital transformation* variable (X3) has a significance value (Sig) smaller than 0.05, which is 0.004, it can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted that the digital transformation variable (X3) partially affects financial performance (Y).

Table 10. Test F Results (Simultaneous)

Models		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Results
		B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	0,026	0,015		1,794	0,077	
	X1. M	-4.01E-05	0	-0,027	-0,25	0,803	Rejected
	X2. M	-1.94E-05	0	-0,134	-1,235	0,021	Accepted
	X3. M	-6.83E-05	0	-0,328	-2,853	0,006	Accepted

Source : SPSS Output, 2026

Based on the results of the F test (simultaneous) in table 10, it is known that the F value is calculated as 3.420 with a significance value (Sig) of 0.13. The significance value is smaller than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the independent variable (X) simultaneously has a significant effect on the dependent variable (Y).

Table 11. MRA Test Results

Models		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	,001	4	,000	3,420	,013b
	Residual	,007	75	,000		
	Total	,008	79			

Source: SPSS Output, 2026

Based on the results of the MRA test shown in table 11, it is shown that the value of the regression coefficient of the interaction results is X1. M with a significance value of 0.803 greater than an alpha value of 0.05, it can be concluded that the company size variable (Z) cannot moderate the influence of *interest income growth* (X1) on financial performance (Y), so the hypothesis is rejected. While the result of the interaction regression coefficient is X2. M with a significance value of 0.021 is smaller than a value of 0.05, so it can be concluded that the company size variable (Z) is able to moderate the relationship between capital structure (X2) and financial performance (Y), so that the hypothesis is accepted. Next, the result of the regression coefficient X3. M with a significance value of 0.006 is smaller than an alpha value of 0.05, so it can be concluded that the company size variable (Z) can moderate the influence of *digital transformation* (X3) on financial performance (Y), so that the hypothesis is accepted.

Discussion

Based on the results of the T (partial) statistical test in table 8, it is known that the *Interest Income Growth* has a significance value greater than 0.05 which is 0.763 and the regression coefficient is -0.002, then it can be concluded that the hypothesis is rejected, thus the variable *Interest Income Growth* partially has no effect on financial performance. However, the variable *Interest Income Growth* simultaneously affects financial performance. This condition indicates that an increase in bank interest income is not always followed by net profit, this happens if interest income increases but is accompanied by high expenses or low efficiency[12]. In perspective *Signaling Theory* The higher the interest income level, the more positive the signals received by stakeholders regarding the bank's ability to create profits. Investors will assess that the bank has a good performance in the intermediation function, so that it can increase confidence in the stability and prospects of the company in the future [44]. The higher operating costs, the formation of reserves for impairment losses due to credit risk, and the dominance of efficiency and asset quality factors cause the growth of interest income in banking companies to have no effect on financial performance[42]. This study is not aligned with the research conducted by [43] and [44] which states that the growth of interest income affects financial performance. However, it is in line with the research conducted by [45] and [46] which states that the growth of interest income has no effect on financial performance.

Based on the results of the statistical test T (partial) in table 8, it is known that the capital structure variable has a significance value greater than 0.05 which is 0.191 and the regression coefficient is -0.001, so it can be concluded that the hypothesis is rejected, thus the capital structure variable partially has no effect on financial performance. However, the variables of capital structure simultaneously affect financial performance. This condition occurs due to the increase in the use of debt does not always provide an increase in profit due to the existence of long-term obligations that must be fulfilled by the bank and increased risks to finances so that direct changes in the capital structure cannot increase the positive impact on financial performance[47]. In perspective *signaling theory,* Debt becomes a positive signal if the company's obligations can be fulfilled if the debt obligations to investors have been fulfilled and the signal turns negative if the debt obligations are not fulfilled by the company. [50]. Additional debt may increase the source of funds but companies will also have to bear higher interest costs and financial risks. This condition can reduce the profits obtained by the company. In addition, in the banking industry, the composition of capital is generally regulated by regulatory provisions, so the difference in capital structure between banks is not too large [48]. This study is not aligned with the research conducted by [15] and [18] which states that the capital structure has an effect on financial performance. However, it is in line with the research conducted by [14],[37],[48] which states that the capital structure has no effect on financial performance.

Based on the results of the T (partial) statistical test in table 8, it is known that the *Digital Transformation* has a significance value of less than 0.05, which is 0.004 and a regression coefficient of -0.002, then it can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted, thus the digital transformation variable partially and simultaneously affects financial performance. This condition reflects that if the company utilizes technology to help in operations as well as effectiveness in making financial statements. In line with *Signaling Theory* Management has complete information regarding the company's economic condition and prospects compared to external parties, thus management can send these signals to stakeholders to show growth prospects and financial conditions so that it can affect financial performance [18]. In line with *resource-based value* If the company is able to develop and utilize digital transformation optimally, it will have a competitive advantage so that it has an impact on improving financial performance. Based on the test results, this study is in line with the research [3] and [17] and [18] which states that *Digital Transformation* affect financial performance.

Based on the results of the statistical test of moderate regression analysis (Moderated Regression Analysis) in table 10, the test results show that the significance value of 0.803 is greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the hypothesis is rejected, so that it can be known that the interaction between independent variables *Interest Income Growth* and the company size moderation variable did not have a significant influence on financial performance. This is because the size or size of the company in increasing interest income is not necessarily followed by an increase in profits for the company. The growth of interest income in a company is often accompanied by increased operating costs, marketing costs and administrative expenses, so that income generation cannot be fully converted into profits [12]. The difference in company size is not always a benchmark to be a guarantee in managing sales results effectively, companies with large assets tend to have a more complex organizational structure and costs remain high. So that efficiency in converting income into profit is more vulnerable due to the large cost of expenses. Meanwhile, small-scale companies can face the challenge of lack of resources that hinder the optimization of interest income growth in companies[46]. This is not in line with the study conducted by [22] which states that the size of the company strengthens the relationship between interest income growth and financial performance. However, in line with research conducted by [12] states that the size of the company weakens the relationship between interest income growth and financial performance.

Based on the results of the statistical test of moderate regression analysis (Moderated Regression Analysis) in table 10, the test results show that the significance value of 0.021 is smaller than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted, so that it can be known that the interaction between the independent variable of the capital structure and the moderation variable of the size of the company has a significant influence on financial performance, this is because the size of the company is able to strengthen the relationship between the capital structure and the financial performance. The findings underscore the importance of considering internal and external factors in reviewing its fund policies, the size of the company balancing its asset capacity but also reflecting the company's credibility and stability to send positive signals to investors. Thus, the larger the size of the company, the stronger the influence of the capital structure on financial performance[49]. Determining the optimal capital structure can contribute to increasing profitability and shareholders. In addition, determining an optimal capital structure can increase trust and long-term relationships with creditors and investors. This happens because a balanced funding composition between debt and capital itself can increase the company's value in a sustainable manner, while reflecting the stability and credibility of the company's finances in the eyes of stakeholders[50]. This study is in line with research conducted by [45] where the capital structure does not have a direct effect on financial performance, but the size of the company is able to moderate in strengthening the relationship between the capital structure and financial performance.

Based on the results of the statistical test of moderate regression analysis (Moderated Regression Analysis) in table 10, the test results show that the significance value of 0.006 is smaller than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted, this is because the size of the company is able to strengthen the relationship *Digital Transformation* to financial performance. Large companies generally have large financial resources, technological infrastructure and the quality of human resources that are more powerful in implementing digital transformation as a whole [20]. With this support, the use of digital technology not only increases operational efficiency, but is also able to improve the quality of services in the company, expand market services and accelerate managerial decision-making in decision-making. In addition, large companies tend to have high transaction values and a large number of customers, so the impact of digitalization can increase productivity and emphasize costs on a significant scale. On the other hand, companies with small sizes, even though they have adopted digital technology, tend to be often unable to maximize digital technology due to limited funds, support systems, and operational experience. This study is in line with research conducted by [19] which one *Digital Transformation* directly affect financial performance and the size of the company is able to moderate in strengthening relationships *Digital Transformation* to financial performance.

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding: Based on the results of the tests carried out, it is shown that interest income growth and capital structure have no effect on financial performance, while digital transformation has a positive influence on financial performance. Company size strengthens the relationship between capital structure and digital transformation to financial performance, but weakens the relationship between interest income growth and financial performance. **Implication:** This shows that management can take advantage of advances in digital technology in increasing the effectiveness of company operations. However, the results of interest income growth and capital structure have no effect, indicating that the growth of interest income and the management of capital structure in this study have not been able to make a direct contribution to the company's financial performance. **Limitation:** This study has limitations in the variable aspects of the research, because it only focuses on interest income growth, capital structure, digital transformation and company size as factors that strengthen the relationship between financial performance. This research model does not include other factors such as credit risk, operational efficiency, and the quality of corporate governance that theoretically and empirically also have the potential to affect financial performance. This limitation allows for a more comprehensive understanding of the influence in explaining the variation in the company's financial performance. **Future Research:** Therefore, further research is recommended to add these variables so that the research model becomes more complete and able to provide a more comprehensive picture of the effectiveness in improving financial performance.

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