



## Influence Capital Adequacy Ratio, Non Performing Financing, Net Rewards, and Net Operating Margin To Return On Asset at Bank Bukopin Syariah for the 2015-2024 Period

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| Article Info                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Abstract                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
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| <p><b>Article history:</b><br/>Received July 09, 2025<br/>Revised August 10, 2025<br/>Accepted October 15, 2025</p> <hr/> <p>*Corresponding author email :<br/>sofinur.id123@gmail.com</p> <hr/> <p><b>Keywords:</b><br/>Capital Adequacy Ratio, Non Performing Financing, Net Rewards, Net Operating Margin, Return On Asset</p> | <p>One of the indicators to assess the financial performance of Islamic banks is Return On Asset (ROA). The low ROA value owned by Bank Bukopin Syariah for the past few years is a concern, so it is necessary to analyze further the internal factors that influence it. This study aims to determine the effect of CAR, NPF, NI, and NOM on ROA at Bank Bukopin Syariah for the period 2015-2025. This study uses a quantitative approach with the time series method and ECM data analysis techniques with E views 9 software. The data used are secondary data from quarterly financial reports obtained from the official website of Bank Bukopin Syariah. The results of the study indicate that NOM in both the short and long term has a significant effect on ROA. While CAR, NPF, and NI do not have a significant effect on ROA in both the short and long term. Simultaneously, the four variables in both the short and long term affect ROA. This finding shows the importance of managing operational margins in increasing profitability at Bank Bukopin Syariah.</p> |
| Page: 225 - 237                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | AICIE with CC BY license. Copyright © 2025, the author(s)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

## INTRODUCTION

The emergence of new Islamic banks and Islamic business units that are widely owned by a conventional bank shows that the development of Islamic banks in Indonesia is progressing rapidly. Banks play a significant role in driving the country's economic growth. Banks are needed by all industries, including trade, agriculture, services, housing, and others to help their business grow (Ismail, 2011). Financial performance shows the current financial condition of the bank and its future potential. The level of performance, quality and health of Islamic banks can be seen through important factors that influence the sustainability, smooth operation and success of Islamic banks in the long term (Awintasari & Nurhidayati, 2021).

One of the indicators used to determine bank performance is profitability. Bank profitability can be seen using the ROA ratio. ROA is the most commonly used ratio because it is able to show the level of success of the bank in making a profit (Muttaqin, 2018). The following is the ROA data owned by Bank Bukopin Syariah from the first quarter of 2015 to the fourth quarter of 2024:

**Table 1.**Development of Bank Syariah Bukopin's ROA (in percent)

| Tahun | Triwulan I | Triwulan II | Triwulan III | Triwulan IV |
|-------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 2015  | 0.35       | 0.49        | 0.66         | 0.79        |
| 2016  | 1.13       | 1.00        | 0.99         | 0.76        |
| 2017  | 0.53       | 0.39        | 0.27         | 0.02        |
| 2018  | 0.09       | 0.18        | 0.21         | 0.02        |
| 2019  | 0.03       | 0.04        | 0.03         | 0.04        |
| 2020  | 0.04       | 0.02        | 0.02         | 0.04        |
| 2021  | 0.01       | 0.02        | 0.02         | (5.48)      |
| 2022  | 0.01       | 0.13        | 0.19         | (1.27)      |
| 2023  | 0.18       | 0.23        | 0.22         | (7.13)      |
| 2024  | 0.37       | 0.35        | 0.58         | 0.20        |

Source: Bank Bukopin Syariah Quarterly Report (2015-2024)

Based on SEBI No. 13/24/DPNP of 2011, a bank is said to be healthy if it has an ROA value of more than 1,5% and is said to be unhealthy if the ROA it has is less than or equal to 0% (Bank Indonesia, 2011). However, as seen from Table 1, Bank Bukopin Syariah has a relatively low ROA value in the last decade. The lowest ROA value occurred in 2023, which was -7,13%, meaning that Bank Bukopin Syariah is not efficient in managing its assets.

The success of a bank in its role as an intermediary institution is not only seen from the aspect of fund distribution but also from the aspect of capital. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is a performance ratio used to assess the extent to which a company's capital adequacy supports risky assets. CAR is also used to assess how much available capital is able to cover possible losses from financing (Susilowati, Aini, Poerwati, & Rahayuningsih, 2019). Thus, it can be

concluded that CAR is positively related to ROA, which means that an increase in CAR tends to be followed by an increase in ROA. The following is data on the development of CAR during the period from the first quarter of 2015 to the fourth quarter of 2024.

**Table 2.**Development of CAR at Bank Bukopin Syariah

| Tahun | Triwulan<br>I | Triwulan<br>II | Triwulan<br>III | Triwulan<br>IV |
|-------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 2015  | 14.50         | 14.10          | 16.26           | 16.31          |
| 2016  | 15.62         | 14.82          | 15.06           | 17.00          |
| 2017  | 16.71         | 16.41          | 18.68           | 19.20          |
| 2018  | 19.25         | 19.65          | 17.92           | 19.31          |
| 2019  | 19.61         | 15.99          | 16.23           | 15.25          |
| 2020  | 14.46         | 14.67          | 15.08           | 22.22          |
| 2021  | 24.11         | 23.47          | 23.01           | 23.74          |
| 2022  | 23.04         | 22.70          | 21.68           | 19.49          |
| 2023  | 19.22         | 18.70          | 17.90           | 19.38          |
| 2024  | 20.17         | 19.69          | 19.24           | 18.79          |

Source: Bank Bukopin Syariah Quarterly Report (2015-2024)

Based on SEBI No. 6/23/DPNP of 2011, the CAR value of a bank is said to be healthy if its value is around 9%-12% (Bank Indonesia, 2011). Based on Table 2, the CAR owned by Bank Syariah Bukopin is classified as very healthy because it is more than 12% with the highest CAR of 24,11% in the first quarter of 2021.

In financing, Islamic banks must pay attention to the risks that may occur. Financing risk in this study is measured by the ratio Non Performing Financing (NPF). NPF is one of the many factors that can affect ROA. Poor financing quality in a bank can be indicated by an increase in NPF and vice versa (Erinayuliasari, 2021). The following is data on the development of NPF at Bank Bukopin Syariah for the period of the first quarter of 2015 to the fourth quarter of 2024.

**Table 3.**NPF Development at Bank Bukopin Syariah

| Tahun | Triwulan<br>I | Triwulan<br>II | Triwulan<br>III | Triwulan<br>IV |
|-------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 2015  | 4.52          | 3.03           | 3.01            | 2.99           |
| 2016  | 2.89          | 2.88           | 2.59            | 3.17           |
| 2017  | 2.22          | 2.80           | 3.67            | 7.85           |
| 2018  | 7.68          | 6.91           | 6.87            | 5.71           |
| 2019  | 5.89          | 6.35           | 6.14            | 5.89           |
| 2020  | 6.32          | 7.10           | 7.19            | 7.49           |
| 2021  | 7.71          | 7.63           | 7.53            | 8.83           |
| 2022  | 7.58          | 7.91           | 7.79            | 4.63           |
| 2023  | 4.77          | 4.82           | 4.86            | 3.86           |
| 2024  | 4.23          | 4.63           | 5.73            | 6.69           |

Source: Bank Bukopin Syariah Quarterly Report (2015-2024)

According to the regulations set by Bank Indonesia, a good NPF is less than 5%. However, Bank Bukopin Syariah in several periods had a fairly large NPF value. It can be seen in the fourth quarter of 2021, the NPF value of Bank Syariah Bukopin reached 8,83%. Although it had decreased in the 2023 period, in the 2024 period it rose again to 6,69% which is more than the standard set by Bank Indonesia.

In Islamic banking, net reward is an indicator that shows the difference or gross margin from credit distribution activities and bank investments in managing its productive assets. This ratio is calculated by comparing operating income after deducting imbalances and bonuses against the average productive assets (Bank Indonesia, 2015). The higher the net reward ratio, the greater the profit the bank will receive.

**Table 4.** NI Development at Bank Syariah Bukopin

| Tahun | Triwulan<br>I | Triwulan<br>II | Triwulan<br>III | Triwulan<br>IV |
|-------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 2015  | 2.91          | 2.96           | 3.07            | 3.14           |
| 2016  | 3.07          | 3.13           | 3.16            | 3.31           |
| 2017  | 2.63          | 2.47           | 2.58            | 2.44           |
| 2018  | 2.86          | 3.31           | 3.28            | 3.17           |
| 2019  | 2.28          | 2.26           | 2.23            | 2.59           |
| 2020  | 2.40          | 2.06           | 1.91            | 1.94           |
| 2021  | 2.38          | 2.91           | 2.55            | 1.66           |
| 2022  | 1.97          | 2.18           | 2.33            | 2.53           |
| 2023  | 3.16          | 3.08           | 2.97            | 2.85           |
| 2024  | 2.97          | 2.81           | 2.75            | 2.60           |

Source: Bank Bukopin Syariah Quarterly Report (2015-2024)

Net rewards are said to have a fairly high net margin if they range from 1,5% to 2%. At Bank Syariah Bukopin during the research period, net rewards were quite high because they were more than 1,5%, even in the first quarter of 2023 they reached 3,16%. Based on the results of observations from the data, there is a discrepancy between theory and facts in the field. So further research is needed.

Net Operating Margin (NOM) is the main profitability ratio used to determine the ability of productive assets to generate profits (Indonesia, 2012). The following is data on the development of Net Operating Margin (NOM) at Bank Syariah Bukopin for the period of the first quarter of 2015 to the fourth quarter of 2024.

**Table 5.**Development of NOM at Bank Syariah Bukopin

| Tahun | Triwulan<br>I | Triwulan<br>II | Triwulan<br>III | Triwulan<br>IV |
|-------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 2015  | 0.15          | 0.61           | 0.81            | 0.27           |
| 2016  | 1.28          | 1.17           | 0.79            | 0.40           |
| 2017  | 0.19          | (0.08)         | (0.14)          | (0.40)         |
| 2018  | (0.35)        | (0.27)         | (0.18)          | (0.38)         |
| 2019  | (0.19)        | (0.16)         | (0.26)          | (0.29)         |
| 2020  | (0.24)        | (0.27)         | (0.27)          | (0.28)         |
| 2021  | (0.42)        | (0.45)         | (0.46)          | (6.07)         |
| 2022  | (0.51)        | (0.42)         | (0.31)          | (1.79)         |
| 2023  | 0.00          | 0.06           | 0.07            | (8.71)         |
| 2024  | (0.64)        | (0.23)         | 0.70            | 0.28           |

Source: Bank Bukopin Syariah Quarterly Report (2015-2024)

Based on the NOM rating applied by Bank Indonesia, NOM is said to be high if it has a value of more than 3%. Meanwhile, at Bank Syariah Bukopin, the NOM owned is low because it is less than 1%, even in the fourth quarter of 2023 it was the lowest because it reached -8,71%. Based on observations that have been made on the data, there is a discrepancy between theory and facts in the field during the research period. Therefore, further research is needed.

The researcher listed several previous studies as an effort to compare and find new inspiration in this study. Here are some previous studies that are relevant to the theme that the author is studying. Research by Wafiq Alifiati and Dedi Suselo that CAR and NOM have a positive and significant effect on ROA, while NPF does not have a significant effect on ROA (Alifiati, Aini, & Suselo, 2022). This finding is different from the results of research conducted by Siti Fatimah and Ria Anisatus Sholihah that CAR does not have a significant effect on ROA, while NPF has a significant negative effect (Fatimah & Sholihah, 2023). However, the NOM variable is in line with research conducted by Hidayanti that NOM has a significant effect on ROA and NI has a positive but insignificant effect on ROA (Hidayanti, 2022). However, the NI variable is not in line with research by Lely Awintasari that in both the short and long term, the NI variable has no effect on ROA (Awintasari & Nurhidayati, 2021).

In this study, Bank Bukopin Syariah was chosen as the object of research by taking quarterly financial report data from 2015-2024, the data analyzed includes CAR, NPF, NI, NOM, and ROA. This data comes from the website <http://www.kbbukopinsyariah.com/laporan-triwulanan> which is the official website of Bank Bukopin Syariah. This study was conducted because there was a discrepancy between theory and empirical facts related to the performance of Bank Bukopin Syariah's ROA. In addition, previous studies have not used the latest data and have shown different results on the influence of the variables studied. Therefore, this study aims to re-examine the influence of these variables with the latest data and add one new variable that has not been studied in previous studies on the same object.

## METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach. A quantitative approach is an approach whose research results are presented in descriptive form using statistical figures (Hadjar, 1996). This study uses secondary data obtained from quarterly financial reports from the official website of Bank Bukopin Syariah, namely <http://www.kbbukopinsyariah.com/laporan-triwulanan>. Population is all elements or subjects that are the focus of a study (Sugiyono, 2013). The population used in this study is Bank Bukopin Syariah which is registered with the Financial Services Authority and operates during the research period, namely the period 2015-2024. This study uses a purposive sampling technique using all members of the population as samples. The analysis method used in this study is Error Correction Model with E views 9 software.

The hypothesis used in this study is

- H1: CAR in the short term has a significant effect on ROA at Bank Bukopin Syariah Period 2019-2024
- H2: CAR in the long term has a significant effect on ROA at Bank Bukopin Sharia Period 2019-2024
- H3: NPF in the short term has a significant effect on ROA at Bank Bukopin Syariah Period 2019-2024
- H4: NPF in the long term has a significant effect on ROA at Bank Bukopin Sharia Period 2019-2024
- H5: NI in the short term has a significant effect on ROA at Bank Bukopin Syariah Period 2019-2024
- H6: NI in the long term has a significant effect on ROA at Bank Bukopin Syariah Period 2019-2024
- H7: NOM in the short term has a significant effect on ROA at Bank Bukopin Sharia Period 2019-2024
- H8: NOM in the long term has a significant effect on ROA at Bank Bukopin Sharia Period 2019-2024
- H9: CAR, NPF, NI and NOM in the short term have a significant effect on ROA Bank Bukopin Syariah Period 2019-2024
- H10: CAR, NPF, NI and NOM in the long term have a significant effect on ROA Bank Bukopin Syariah Period 2019-2024

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Stationary Data Test

In this study, the stationary test was conducted using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) unit root test. Data is said to be stationary if the probability value  $\alpha < 0,05$ . If the results of the ADF test at the data level are not yet stationary, then it is continued to the first difference level, and so on. The results of the ADF test at the level are presented in the following table:

**Table 6.** ADF Level Test Results

| Variabel | Probabilitas | Keterangan      |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|
| ROA      | 0,2622       | Tidak Stasioner |
| CAR      | 0,4207       | Tidak Stasioner |
| NPF      | 0,0322       | Stasioner       |
| NI       | 0,6177       | Tidak Stasioner |
| NOM      | 0,7237       | Tidak Stasioner |

Source: Secondary Data Processed Using Eviews 9, 2025

Based on Table 6, it is known that only NPF is stationary and other variables are not yet stationary because they have profitability  $>0,05$ . So it is necessary to conduct a stationary test at first difference. ADF test results first difference presented in the following table:

**Table 7.** ADF Test Results First Difference Level

| Variabel | Probabilitas | Keterangan |
|----------|--------------|------------|
| ROA      | 0,0001       | Stasioner  |
| CAR      | 0,0000       | Stasioner  |
| NPF      | 0,0001       | Stasioner  |
| NI       | 0,0000       | Stasioner  |
| NOM      | 0,0000       | Stasioner  |

Source: Secondary Data Processed Using Eviews 9, 2025

Based on Table 7, it is known that all variables have profitability  $<0,05$ , so all variables are stationary at the level first difference.

### Cointegration Test

Cointegration test is conducted to determine whether there is a short-term and long-term relationship between variables in the data. Variables are said to be cointegrated if their probability value is  $<0,05$ . The results of the cointegration test can be seen in the following table:

**Table 8.** Cointegration Test Results

| t-Statistic | Probabilitas | Keterangan |
|-------------|--------------|------------|
| -5,070375   | 0,0002       | Stasioner  |

Source: Secondary Data Processed Using Eviews 9, 2025

Based on table 8, the probability value is  $0,0002 < 0,05$ . It can be concluded that there is cointegration between the variables CAR, NPF, NI, and NOM on ROA.

### Classical Assumption Test

#### 1. Normality Test

Normality test used to check whether the residuals in the regression model are normally distributed. In the F test, if the probability value obtained is  $>0,05$ . The results of the normality test are presented in the following table:

**Table 9.** Normality Test Results

| Probabilitas | Keterangan           |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 0,767091     | Berdistribusi Normal |

Source: Data Processed Using Eviews 9, 2025

Based on table 9, the probability value is  $0,767091 > 0,05$ . So it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

## 2. Heteroscedasticity Test

In this study, the heteroscedasticity test was conducted using the Glejser Test, which measures the significant value of the independent variables to determine whether there is inequality in the residual variance between two observations in the regression model. If the Obs\* value R Squared  $> 0,05$ , then it is concluded that there is no case of heteroscedasticity in the data. The results of the heteroscedasticity test in this study intended in Table 1.10 below:

**Table 10.**Heteroscedasticity Test Results

|                     |         |                     |        |
|---------------------|---------|---------------------|--------|
| F-statistic         | 0,45606 | Prob. F(5,33)       | 0,8058 |
| Obs*R-squared       | 2,52073 | Prob. Chi-Square(5) | 0,7734 |
| Scaled Explained SS | 2,27929 | Prob. Chi-Square(5) | 0,8093 |

Source: Secondary Data Processed Using Eviews 9, 2025

Table 10 shows that the probability value of the chi-square from Obs\*R-Squared is  $0,7734 > 0,05$ , which means that there is no case of heteroscedasticity in the data.

## 3. Autocorrelation Test

Indication of autocorrelation is found through the Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM test. If the probability value of Obs\*R-Squared  $> 0,05$  then it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation problem in the data model. The results of the autocorrelation test are shown in the following table:

**Table 11.**Autocorrelation Test Results

|               |          |                      |        |
|---------------|----------|----------------------|--------|
| F-statistic   | 2,582441 | Prob. F(2,31)        | 0,0918 |
| Obs*R-Squared | 5,569779 | Prob. Chi-Squared(2) | 0,0617 |

Source: Secondary Data Processed Using Eviews 9, 2025

Based on Table 11, the Chi-Square Prob. value of the Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test is  $0,0617 > 0,05$ , so it is concluded that there is no autocorrelation in the data.

## 4. Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity testintended forensure whether there is a correlation between the independent variables. If the Centered VIF result is  $< 10$  then there is no correlation multicollinearity and vice versa. The results of the multicollinearity test are shown in the following table:

**Table 12.**Multicollinearity Test Results

| Variable | Coefficients<br>Variance | Uncentered<br>VIF | Centered<br>VIF |
|----------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| C        | 0,142089                 | 129,6901          | NA              |
| CAR      | 0,000231                 | 73,66723          | 1,748633        |
| NPF      | 0,000685                 | 21,21470          | 2,234223        |
| NI       | 0,009530                 | 63,705776         | 1,627203        |
| NOM      | 0,000452                 | 1,280197          | 1,205741        |

Source: Secondary Data Processed Using Eviews 9, 2025

Based on table 12, it is known that the Centered VIF CAR value is 1,748633, NPF is 2,234223, NI is 1,627203, NOM is 1,205741. All variables have a Centered VIF value  $<10$ , so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity in the model.

## Hypothesis Testing Results

### 1. Partial Test (t-Test)

In this study, the t-test was used to determine how much influence each variable had variable independent of the dependent variable. It is said to have a significant effect if the probability value is  $<0,05$ . The results of the short-term t-test can be seen in the following table:

**Table 13.**Short Term t-Test Results

| Independent variable | t-Statistic | Probability |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| CAR                  | 1,568505    | 0,1263      |
| NPF                  | -0,671189   | 0,5068      |
| NI                   | 1,346601    | 0,1873      |
| NOM                  | 62,54148    | 0,0000      |

Source: Secondary Data Processed Using Eviews 9, 2025

Based on table 13, it is known that CAR has a probability of  $0,1263 > 0,05$ , then reject H1 and it can be concluded that in the short term CAR does not have a significant effect on ROA. NPF has a probability of  $0,5068 > 0,05$ , then reject H3 and it is concluded that in the short term NPF does not have a significant effect on ROA. NI has a probability of  $0,1873 > 0,05$ , then reject H5 and it is concluded that NI in the short term does not affect ROA. NOM has a probability of  $0,0000 < 0,05$ , then accept H7 and it is concluded that in the short term NOM has a significant effect on ROA. The results of the t-test in the long term can be seen in the following table:

**Table 14.**Long Term t-Test Results

| Independent Variable | t-Statistic | Probability |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| CAR                  | 1,84203     | 0,074       |
| NPF                  | -0,50885    | 0,6141      |
| NI                   | 0,6093      | 0,5463      |
| NOM                  | 41,0526     | 0,0000      |

Source: Secondary Data Processed Using Eviews 9, 2025

Based on table 1.14, it is known that CAR has a probability of  $0,074 > 0,05$ , then reject H2 and conclude that in the long term CAR does not have a significant effect on ROA. NPF has a probability of  $0,6141 > 0,05$ , then reject H4 and conclude that in the long term NPF does not have a significant effect on ROA. NI has a probability of  $0,5463 > 0,05$ , then reject H6 and conclude that in the long term NI does not have a significant effect on ROA. NOM has a probability of  $0,0000 < 0,05$ , then accept H8 and conclude that NOM has a significant effect on ROA.

## 2. F Test

The F test is used to test whether all independent variables have an effect on the dependent variable together. All variables are said to have a significant effect if the probability value of F statistic  $< 0,05$  and vice versa. The results of the short-term F test are shown in the following table:

**Table 15.**Short Term F Test Results

| F-statistic | Prob(F-statistic) |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 905,0802    | 0,000000          |

Source: Secondary Data Processed Using Eviews 9, 2025

Based on table 15, it is known that Prob(F-Statistic) is  $0,000000 < 0,05$ , then accept H9 and it is concluded that in the short term the CAR, NPF, NI, and NOM variables simultaneously have a significant effect on ROA. In the long term, the results of the F test are shown in the following table:

**Table 16.**Long Term F Test Results

| F-statistic | Prob(F-statistic) |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 498,3901    | 0,0000            |

Source: Secondary Data Processed Using Eviews 9, 2025

Based on table 16, it is known that the Prob(F-Statistic) value obtained is  $0,0000 < 0,05$ , so H10 is accepted and it is concluded that in the long term, the CAR, NPF, NI and NOM variables simultaneously have a significant effect on ROA.

## Determinant Coefficient Test (R2)

The R2 test is used to measure how much the independent variables affect the dependent variable. The R2 test result from the short-term regression is 0,991664, meaning that the CAR, NPF, NI and NOM variables in the short term affect ROA by 99,1664% while the remaining 0,8336% is influenced by other factors outside the model. In the long term, the R2 test result is 0,980775, meaning that the independent variables CAR, NPF, NI and NOM affect ROA by 98,0775% while the remaining 1,9225% is influenced by other factors outside the model.

Based on the results of the short-term test, the CAR probability value was obtained as  $0,1263 > 0,05$ , meaning H1 was rejected and in the long term, the CAR probability value was

obtained as  $0,074 > 0,05$ , meaning H2 was rejected and it can be concluded that in the short and long term, CAR has no significant effect on ROA. This is in line with the research conducted by Dina Amalia and Nana Diana entitled "The Effect of Operational Costs on Operational Income (BOPO), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), and Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) on Profitability (ROA) at Bank Bukopin Syariah for the 2013-2020 Period" which states that there is no significant effect of the CAR variable on ROA, this can identify the possibility that the bank is very protective of the capital it has because there is a minimum CAR provision of 8% (Amalia & Diana, 2022).

Based on the results of the short-term test on the NPF variable, a probability value of  $0,5068 > 0,05$  was obtained, then H3 was rejected and in the long-term test, a probability of  $0,6141 > 0,05$  was obtained, meaning H4 was rejected and it can be concluded that in the short and long term, NPF has no effect on ROA. This study is in line with the study conducted by Putri Lufianda and Syafri entitled "The Effect of CAR, NPF, FDR and BOPO on Profitability (ROA) at Islamic Commercial Banks (Case Study: Islamic Banks Registered with OJK 2018-2022)", which obtained the result that NPF has no effect on ROA at Islamic Commercial Banks (Lufianda & Syafri, 2023). This shows that even though there is problematic financing, its impact on profitability at Bukopin Syariah Bank is not large enough to significantly affect ROA. One of the main reasons for this insignificance is because the NPF level during the study period was still within reasonable limits and the bank was able to implement risk mitigation strategies well.

Based on the results of the short-term test on NI, the profitability was obtained at  $0,1873 > 0,05$ , meaning H5 was rejected and in the long-term test, NI obtained a probability of  $0,5463 > 0,05$ , meaning H6 was rejected and it can be concluded that both in the short and long term, NI has no significant effect on ROA. This is in line with the research conducted by Resha Adi Wardana entitled "The Effect of FDR, NI, BOPO, and CKPN Factors on the Profitability of Islamic Banking in Indonesia for the 2020-2023 Period" which obtained the results that NI had no effect on the profitability of Islamic banking in Indonesia for the 2020-2023 period (Wardana, 2024). This is because income from financing rewards tends to fluctuate depending on the type of contract, economic conditions, and customer business performance. The existence of economic inequality during the Covid-19 pandemic in the research period, allows the lower middle class who are the target of financial inclusion to experience difficulties in maintaining financing so that the risk of default is high and people's purchasing power weakens. Because it causes the reward income to decrease. However, the decrease in net reward does not always affect ROA. This is due to the possibility of income contributions from other sources, such as non-operational activities or fee-based income, being more dominant in forming ROA.

Based on the results of short-term and long-term tests on the NOM variable, a probability of  $0,0000 < 0,05$  is obtained, then H7 and H8 are accepted, it can be concluded that in the short and long term, NOM has a significant effect on ROA. This study is strengthened by the results of a study conducted by Wafiq Alifiati Nurul Aini and Dedi Suselo entitled "Analysis

of the Effect of NPF, CAR, FDR, and NOM on ROA at Bank KB Bukopin Syariah for the 2013-2021 Period" which states that NOM has a positive and significant effect on ROA (Alifiati et al., 2022). This indicates that the bank's ability to manage net operating income plays a major role in determining its level of profitability.

Based on the results of the short-term and long-term F tests on the CAR, NPF, NI and NOM variables, a probability of  $0,0000 < 0,05$  is obtained, meaning that H9 and H10 are accepted. It can be concluded that both in the short and long term, the CAR, NPF, NI and NOM variables simultaneously affect ROA.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the tests that have been carried out, several conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. CAR in the short term and long term has no significant effect on ROA at Bank Bukopin Syariah. Based on the results of the short-term test, the probability is  $0,1263 > 0,05$ , so reject H0 and in the long term, the probability is  $0,074 > 0,05$ , so reject H2. It can be concluded that both in the short term and long term CAR has no significant effect on ROA.
2. NPF in the short term and long term has no significant effect on ROA at Bank Bukopin Syariah. Based on the results of the short-term test, the probability is  $0,5068 > 0,05$ , so reject H3 and in the long term, the probability is  $0,6141 > 0,05$ , so reject H4. It can be concluded that both in the short term and long term, NPF has no significant effect on ROA.
3. NI in the short term and long term has no significant effect on ROA at Bank Bukopin Syariah. Based on the results of the short-term test, the probability is  $0,1873 > 0,05$ , then reject H5 and in the long term, the probability is  $0,5463 > 0,05$ , then reject H6. It can be concluded that both in the short term and long term NI has no significant effect on ROA.
4. NOM in the short term and long term has a significant effect on ROA at Bank Bukopin Syariah. Based on the results of the short term and long term tests, the probability is  $0,0000 < 0,05$ , so accept H7 and H8. It can be concluded that both in the short term and long term NOM has a significant effect on ROA.
5. Basically simultaneous CAR, NPF, NI and NOM variables both in the short term and long term have a significant effect on ROA at Bank Bukopin Syariah. Based on the results of the short-term and long-term tests, the probability is  $0,0000 < 0,05$ , so accept H9 and H10. It can be concluded that the CAR, NPF, NI, and NOM variables simultaneously both in the short term and long term CAR have a significant effect on ROA.

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