The Effect of BOPO, CAR and NPF on the Profit Sharing Rate of Mudharabah Deposits in Sharia Commercial Banks

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Article Info	Abstract
	The aim of this research is to determine the effect of BOPO, CAR and NPF on the level of profit sharing from mudarabah savings in Islamic commercial banks. Secondary data was obtained from OJK banking financial data on sharia commercial banks. For 2017-2022. The analysis was carried out using the horizontal multivariate method with the help of the Aveo 12 application. The results of the partial significance test showed that the calculated t value for the difference in BOPO was -10.67, which was smaller than the significance of 2.14479 from the t table. This shows that variations in BOPO have a negative effect on the level of profit sharing on Mudarabah deposits. On the other hand, the calculated t value for the difference in CAR is 0.24, which is lower than the table of 2.14479, which shows that this difference does not have a significant effect on the level of profit sharing on mudarabah deposits. However, for the NPF income variable, the t-calculated value was 4.801, higher than the t-table value of 2.14479. Therefore, it can be concluded that this change has a significant effect on the level of profit sharing on Mudarabah deposits. Apart from that, statistical analysis (R Square) shows that the independent variable of this research is able to explain 85.7% of the variation in the variable, namely the Mudarabah Deposit Profit Sharing Rate. The remaining 14.3% was caused by other external factors and these differences were not included in this study.

Introduction

Islamic banks are commercial banks that follow Islamic economics. Islamic banks were initially created as a response to Muslim business groups and bankers who sought to accommodate various parties who needed financial assistance by providing services that followed the ethos and principles of Islamic sharia. The application of sharia principles in Islamic banks distinguishes between conventional banks and Islamic banks, namely the prohibition of interest on Islamic banks accepted by conventional banks, so that Islamic banks follow it in carrying out their duties. Profit sharing system.

Many studies show that consumer behavior in choosing Islamic banks is influenced by efficiency results or financial profit sharing rates. The emergence of Islamic banking in Indonesia has been official since 1992 with the passage of Law No. 7 of 1992 concerning Banking as amended by Law No. or in accordance with sharia principles in its activities of providing conversion services. This regulation gives banks the flexibility to determine the different payments that customers receive, and this often happens in the early stages of the development of the banking system (Munfaqiroh & Jasmine, 2021).

BOPO (Operating Expenses/Operating Income) is a ratio that measures the effectiveness of a company's operating costs to operating income. The lower the BOPO ratio, the more effective the bank is in controlling its operational costs. Initially, BOPO was only used by large and medium-sized banks to measure their performance. However, along with the advancement of

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technology and access to information, the BOPO ratio is now used by small and medium-sized banks and investors to measure bank performance. Banking regulations in many countries also require banks to maintain a minimum BOPO ratio. This example is also useful for bank management in terms of planning and cost control. By knowing the BOPO ratio, management can measure and improve its cost performance. Now, BOPO is also one of the factors in the decision to provide banking loans. Banks should be cautious about granting credit to companies with high BOPO because they are considered to have a higher credit risk, while companies with low BOPO are considered reliable in their payments (Aswan et al., 2019).

CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) is a ratio that measures a bank's ability to meet risks, especially credit, operational, and business risks, with capital adequacy. The higher the risk-taking capacity of a bank, the lower the costs associated with risk. Conversely, if the CAR is low then the bank will have to pay more to reduce the risk which can increase the BOPO. Meanwhile, NPF is a ratio that measures the number of non-performing loans at a bank. The higher the NPF, the higher the bank's credit risk, this NPF can also be affected by BOPO because the higher the bank's BOPO level, due to not making payments to Islamic banks. Exposure to higher credit risks and losses. finance (Budianto & Dewi, 2023).

Table 1. Financial Ratios of Sharia Commercial Banks

Year	BOPO	CAR	NPF
2017	94,91	17,91	4,76
2018	88,08	21,06	3,82
2019	87,69	19,96	3,39
2020	85,55	21,64	3,13
2021	84,33	25,71	2,59
2022	86,76	23,57	2,59

In the table above, in 2017 BOPO of 94.91% shows the influence of Islamic general banking activities. With fluctuations in the period from 2017 to 2022, the financial measures that can be seen in Table 1 show an increase. On the one hand, capital adequacy as measured by the CAR ratio continues to change from year to year, which is around 17% in 2017 then increased to 21%, decreased to 19% in 2019 and increased to 21.64% in 2020. Capital adequacy indicates that the company is able to maintain capital to guarantee depositors. If the CAR level is high (according to BI rules of 8%), then the bank is able to operate in the banking sector, a good situation for the bank will have a big impact on profitability and of course increase its level. which profit sharing. The deposit will be received from the customer.

But in 2022 the BOPO value has decreased from 2017, indicating that the efficiency of the bank's activities is in good condition, because the BOPO ratio can describe whether the bank can run according to its goals or not. The CAR ratio has decreased from the previous year, If the bank experiences rapid growth or adds larger operations, then its capital needs can increase. CAR is a measure of how strong a bank's capital is in the face of certain risks. And NPF shows a lower ratio than before, this illustrates that Islamic commercial banks in 2022 have defaulted creditors, meaning that the operations carried out by Islamic commercial banks are running well so that in terms of borrowing and borrowing, there are no obstacles.

Bopo also shows that the lower the BOPO ratio, the better the bank, Operational expenditure is the interest expense given to the customer while operating income is the interest obtained from the customer. The smaller the BOPO value, the more efficient the bank is in operating because the lower the BOPO, the more profitable it is for the bank to use investment financing costs to generate more income. This also shows that the bank's operating expenses are also high compared to operating income so that it can reduce the Company's profitability. With the

increase in bank accounts, the level of profit received by customers also increases (Budianto & Dewi, 2023)

Non-performing financing (NPF) is a loan that has difficulty repaying principal installments and/or interest/profit sharing after 90 days or more after maturity due to internal factors, namely intentionality and external factors, namely an event beyond the ability of the creditor's control. Non-Performing Financing (NPF) is financing whose collectibility category is included in the criteria of less current financing, doubtful financing, and bad financing. NPF is one of the indicators of the health of the bank's asset quality in managing financing distribution. The failure of customers to pay principal installments and financing profit sharing (margin) causes financing collectability.

Non-Performing Financing (NPF) is one of the key indicators to assess bank performance. If non-performing financing increases, the risk of a decrease in profitability is even greater. If profitability decreases, the bank's ability to expand financing decreases and the rate of financing decreases. Non-performing loans are shown by NPF levels that vary from year to year, the NPF rate ratio was low in 2018 and 2017 at more than 3 percent, then the increase was very high to reach 4.76 percent in 2017, but there was a shortfall in 2021 of 2.59 percent. Although it is still less than 5 percent and still less than the minimum provision, this shows that Islamic banks do not care about the principle of speed. Be careful in doing so, stating that if the NPF is high then the profit will decrease and the profit sharing rate will increase and vice versa if the NPF is low then the profit will increase and the profit sharing rate will increase (Nura et al., 2023).
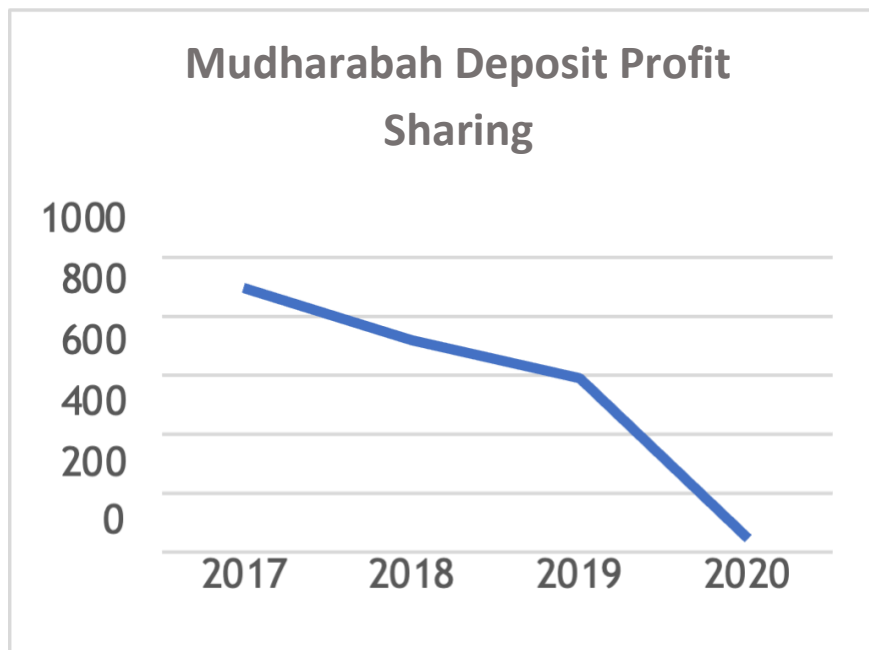

Figure 1. Development of Mudharabah Profit Sharing

In the figure above, it can be seen that the amount of Mudarabah Revenue Sharing always decreases every year. The profit share was Rp 893 million in 2017 which decreased to Rp 717 million in 2018 and again fell to Rp 589 million in 2019 and to Rp 52 million in 2020, reflecting a decrease in mudharabah reserves. In addition, it was also found that the profits of sharia companies decreased at the beginning of the year and increased in the middle of the year to the end of the year. Based on these findings, sharia companies must consider the conditions that

affect the current situation. This is because higher dividends also affect the profitability of a higher bank, and lower dividends also affect the profitability of lower banks.

In the study, BOPO had no effect on the level of distribution of mudarabah reserves. So it is concluded that BOPO has a negative effect on the level of Easyarabah's profit sharing but is not significant. This result is not based on the theory that the operational efficiency of Islamic banks will be rewarded, increase bank revenues and ultimately increase profits for customers. Mudarabah Deposit Income This shows that Operating Expenses and Operating Income (BOPO) do not have a significant effect on the size of Bank Syariah Mudarabah Deposits. Munfaqiroh & Jasmine (2021) stated that the experience and results of their analysis concluded that the Cost and Operational Profit (BOPO) Project changing the distribution of profit from the mudarabah reserve had a positive effect on the income level (Munfaqiroh & Jasmine, 2021).

The study states that NPF affects the level of distribution of Mudarabah deposits of Islamic commercial banks. So the higher the NPF increase, the lower the profitability, and vice versa. However, the study states that the Partial Non-Performing Fund (NPF) is not effective or significant in the distribution of Mudarabah deposit income of bank Mandiri Syariah (Ramadani & Wirman, 2021; Oktaviani & Riyadi, 2021).

Changes in CAR fractionally have a negative effect on the level of distribution of Mudharabah reserves. stated that CAR had a negative impact on the level of distribution of Mudarabah reserves. If the CAR level is low, the profit sharing rate on deposits will increase, which means that the capital in Islamic banks is decreasing so that Islamic banks require larger capital. However, in the research of Ariga (2019), CAR partially affects the level of profit sharing of mudarabah deposits, so that the higher the CAR, the greater the bank's commitment to maintain pressure in limiting its activities. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to find out whether BOPO, CAR and NPF are related to each variable of the mudharabah profit sharing rate, and also to find out the influence of BOPO, CAR and NPF on the mudharabah profit sharing rate simultaneously (Muazaroh & Septiarini, 2021; Ariga, 2019).

BOPO is an indicator that shows the level of operational efficiency of a company. The reason for choosing the BOPO variable in this study is that the lower the BOPO, the more profitable the bank will be in terms of financial investment to generate maximum profits (income). If BOPO decreases, then bank revenue increases. The more bank accounts, the greater the level of profit received by customers. Operating Costs to Operating Income (BOPO) is the ratio of operating costs to operating income used to measure the level of turnover of a company in its operations. A lower BOPO ratio means that the operating expenses carried out by each bank will be better, and an increase in operating income will reduce profit before tax which will reduce the profit or profitability (ROA) of each bank (Mufarida et al., 2022).

Operating expenses to operating income (BOPO) is a comparison or comparison between operating expenses for the previous 12 months and operating income in the same period. Efficiency issues are related to cost control issues. Good bank performance, especially with cost efficiency, will achieve a higher level of profitability, increase revenue, more competitive prices, improve customer service, improve banking security and good quality. The BOPO (operating costs to operating income) ratio is a ratio often called efficiency, which is used to measure the ability of bank management to manage operating costs to operating income.

Munfaqiroh & Jasmine (2021) According to BOPO (Operating Cost Over Profit), BOPO is a comparison of operational costs with the amount earned through operations (BOPO). The goal is for us to know how the company performs, which can affect the level of profit received by customers. The following is the formula for calculating BOPO:

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$$\text{BOPO} = \frac{\text{"Operating costs"}}{\text{"Operating Income"}} \times 100\%$$

The Capital Adequacy Ratio is represented by the Capital Adequacy Ratio. CAR is the capital that must be provided to guarantee the customer's deposit. The goal is to guarantee the liquidity or ability of banks to pay deposits. Capital is an important factor for business growth and mitigating the risk of loss. The higher the CAR, the higher the company's ability to bear credit or asset risk. If the CAR level is high (according to BI's requirements of 8%), then the bank is able to operate in the banking sector, favorable conditions for the bank will provide good results in terms of profits and of course the profit share will increase. which will be accepted by depositors.

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is a ratio used to measure banking performance based on the adequacy of capital owned by banks. This example shows how a bank can finance its activities with its shareholders. Currently, the CAR ratio is set as the Minimum Capital Provision Obligation (KPPM). This is stated in Chapter 2 Paragraph 2 of OJK Regulation (Financial Services Authority) No.11/POJK.3/2016. The lowest limit is set at 8% (eight percent) of risk-weighted assets (Ariga, 2019).

$$\text{CAR} = \frac{\text{"Capital"}}{\text{"Mining Assets by Risk" (ATMR)}} \times 100\%$$

Not all banks want to have NPFs, but in the market, even if successful, there are other risks that were not foreseen in the initial plan. One of the most unsatisfactory developments in bank financing is the limited financing they provide. This is usually caused by the borrower's failure to meet the payment of financing costs and profit-sharing obligations agreed upon by both parties in the form of a financing agreement. NPF is a situation in which a payment contract is at risk of default, even though the bank has been informed of the risk of such failure. According to non-performing financing (NPF) is non-performing financing which includes non-performing financing. The maximum NPF set by Bank Indonesia for Islamic banks, if it is more than 5%, will affect the health of the bank. If a bank's NPF is low, it means that the bank manages its finances well because the lower the NPF, the less financial risk it has to bear. NPF may include: (Wangsawidjaja, 2012)

$$\text{NPF} = \frac{\text{"Number of Problematic Financing"}}{\text{"total financing"}} \times 100\%$$

There are many definitions of financial problems, such as: (1)Finance that does not achieve/meet the bank's objectives in its use; (2) Finance that can pose a risk in the future for banks in a general sense; (3) Difficulties in fulfilling obligations, both payments and/or payment of late interest/fines and bank fees that customers are worried about; (4) Scores or funds for special attention, inefficient, unreliable and dysfunctional with existing groups that have the potential to fail (Lahilote, 2022).

Al-Mudharaba comes from the word dharb which means to hit or walk. Translation is the process of doing business. Technically it means an agreement between 2 parties who provide all capital and control the business to enter into an agreement. Profits will be given according to the contract, if there is a loss borne by the investment provider unless the loss is caused by the manager. Profit sharing is the distribution of business profits agreed upon by the parties, namely customers and Islamic banks. A business consists of two parties who enter into a contract, then the profits from the business carried out by both parties or one of the parties are divided according to the share of each party who enters into the contract. The distribution of business results in Islamic banking is determined by the ratio, which is the percentage agreed

by both parties to determine the distribution of funds for the joint venture (Ramadani & Wirman, 2021).

In the Qur'an, mudaharabah is explained in surah al muzammil verse 20 which reads:

"It means that among you there are those who walk on the earth seeking some of Allah's bounty, and others who fight in the way of Allah, so read what is easy for you from the Qur'an and establish prayers, pay zakat and lend to Allah a good loan."

So this explains that Mudharabah is interpreted as an affirmation or explanation of the existence of good mudharabah procedures for others. This also refers to this mudharabah contract and the conditions set by the Prophet PBUH which states that a person should not buy livestock that violates the law, namely if there is no mudharabah contract and if he does so, then he is subject to sanctions. accountability for his actions (Salma, 2023).

According to Agustianto, profit sharing is the profit or acquisition obtained from fund management, both investment and buying and selling businesses, provided by consumers. From the above income, it can be concluded that profit sharing is a method used in Islamic banking to determine the share received by each party, such as between the bank and the customer (Aswan et al., 2019).

The prohibition of interest in sharia has the consequence of the absolute elimination of interest. The PLS theory was built as a new offer outside the interest system that tends not to reflect justice (injustice/tyranny) because it provides discrimination against the distribution of risks and profits for economic actors. The principles of Islamic fnance are built on the basis of the prohibition of usury, the prohibition of gharar, halal business guidance, business risks are borne together, and economic transactions are based on the consideration of fulfilling a sense of justice. Proft-loss sharing means that profits and/or losses that may arise from economic/business activities are borne together. In the profit sharing ratio attribute there is no fxed and certain return like interest, but proft and loss sharing is carried out based on the real productivity of the product (Karim, 2001).

In the Proft Loss Sharing system, the price of capital is determined together with the role of entrepreneurship. Price of capital and entrepreneurship are integrative units that must be taken into account together in determining the price of production factors. In the view of Sharia, money can be developed only with a real productivity. There is no addition to the principal of money that does not produce productivity.

The theory of Maqashid Sharia (Sharia Purpose) focuses on the ultimate goal of sharia, which is to protect five main principles: religion (din), soul (nafs), intellect (aql), heredity (nasl), and property (maal). In the context of Islamic banking, efficient management (BOPO), capital adequacy (CAR), and credit risk management (NPF) all aim to maintain financial stability and integrity which ultimately protects the interests of depositors' assets (maal).

Based on the above points, it can be concluded that profit sharing is a process of sharing profits from the type of business invested in real projects that do not violate Islamic law. Part of the money invested in the partner (for example). The profits distributed in this ratio will later be distributed to savers. Islamic banks should consider profit sharing through a system consisting of two systems: (Ariga, 2019) 1) Profit sharing is the calculation of profit sharing based on the amount of profit after deducting the costs incurred to obtain the profit; 2) Profit sharing is a profit-sharing calculation based on the amount of revenue received before deducting costs.

The principle of profit-sharing calculation is very important to be decided from the beginning and known by both parties who will enter into a trade agreement, because if it is not done, it means that it is forged so that the exchange is invalid. According to sharia law.

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Gross Profit Sharing Formula:

$$\text{"Profit Sharing = Percentage Ratio} \times \text{Gross Profit"}$$

Profit Sharing Formula:

$$\text{"Profit Sharing = Percentage Ratio} \times \text{Net Profit"}$$

Mudarabah Deposit Profit Sharing is the amount of profit obtained by depositors on their investment placed in Sharia Commercial Banks in the form of Mudarabah Mutalqa. Mudharabah deposits are savings services or products offered by Islamic financial institutions. The way this product works is not much different from deposits in general, which is to keep funds for a certain period of time. The profit-sharing rate is expressed as a percentage of Mudarabah deposits profit sharing to the volume of Mudarabah deposits received from customers. The profit sharing rate of Mudarabah deposits is calculated by the formula: (Munfaqiroh & Jasmine, 2021)

$$\text{"Profit sharing"} = \frac{\text{"Investor Mudharabah Deposit Sharing Results"}}{\text{"Mudharabah Deposit Volume"}} \times 100\%$$

Methods

This study uses quantitative research. Quantitative research has the goal of generalizing research findings so that it can be used to predict the same situation in other populations. Quantitative research is also used to explain the cause-and-effect relationship between the variables studied. Quantitative research begins with theories and hypotheses. Next is to collect the data needed to carry out the research. Data is a collection of information or facts made with words, sentences, symbols, numbers, and others. The data here is obtained through a search process and also accurate observations based on certain sources. The data completed in this study is contained in the list of sharia commercial bank documents issued by the OJK for the 2017-2022 period. There are 14 banks in the form of Islamic commercial banks among the population. The analysis model used in this study is a multiline regression model that uses Eviews 12 data analysis software to help process the data and the results to be obtained in the analysis. The sampling method uses sampling probability with sampling methods, such as: (1) Quarterly financial statements for 2017-2022 Sharia commercial bank data is available on the OJK website, OJK quarterly financial statements, publication of OJK financial statements at banks; (2) Included in this bus managed to collect the third highest amount (DPK) in 2022.

The following are the names of Sharia Commercial Banks (BUS) registered with the Financial Services Bank of the Financial Services Agency (OJK):

Table 2. Name of Sharia Commercial Bank

No	Name of Sharia Commercial Bank	
	Local Government Bank	National Private Bank
1	Bank Aceh	Bank Muamalat Indonesia
2	Bank NTB Syariah	Bank Nano Syariah
3		Bank Victoria Syariah
4		Bank BRI Syariah
5		Bank Jabar Banten
6		Bank BNI Syariah
7		Bank Syariah Indonesia
8		Bank Mega Syariah
9		Bank Panin Dubai Syariah Tbk
10		Bank KB Bukopin Syariah

11		Bank BCA Syariah
12		Bank BTPN Syariah
13		Sharia People's Bank
14		Bank Aladin Syariah

Source: Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, 2024)

However, not all of the banks mentioned above meet these criteria, so the researcher decided on 4 banks that will be used as examples: such as Bank Maamalat Indonesia (BMI), Bank Shami Indonesia (BSI), Bank Central Asia, Syria (BCAS), Bank Mega Syria (BMS).

Meanwhile, multiple regression analysis was used to show the strong relationship between the independent variables of Operating Income (BOPO), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and the variables of Non-Performing Fund (NPF), Madhuraba, and Deposit Interest. Show the rating. Multiple regression analysis is used to determine the direction of the relationship between an individual variable and the bound variable, whether each free variable has a positive or negative effect, and to estimate the value of the free variable up or down. The information used is usually based on time or examples (Dwi Charmina Tarigan, 2020). This was done to determine the influence of the independent variable (X) on the variable (Y). The multiple linear regression equation is as follows:

$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \varepsilon$

Information:

Y   = Mudharabah Profit Sharing Rate

α = constant coefficient

β_{123} = variable coefficient X (regression coefficient)

X1   = BOPO

X2   = CAR

X3   = NPF

ε = Error Term

In hypothesis testing, the t test and the F test are used to determine the partial and simultaneous results of the variables studied. Furthermore, to determine the magnitude of the influence, R square or the determination coefficient is used. Ghazali (2016) stated that the value of the determination coefficient (R^2) measures how well the model is able to explain the variance between individual variables. A small R^2 value means that the ability of the independent variable to explain the variance of the variable is very low. A value close to one means that the independent variable provides almost all of the information needed to estimate the variable variant (Ghozali, 2016).

Results and Discussion

In choosing a panel data regression test model, there are several ways to determine it.

Chow Test

The chow test has signs. > 0.05, the test used is CEM, but the sign. <0.05 Then the Finite Element Model (FEM) used in this test is used.

Table 3. Chow Test Results

Effects Test	Statistics	D.F.	Prob.
Cross-section F	49.706255	(3,89)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	94.476786	3	0.0000

Hausman Test

In this test, the check value is > 0.05 so a random effect model (REM) is used. But that's the price tag. <0.05, the model used is a functional model (FEM).

Table 3. Hausman Test Results

Test Summary Chi-Sq.	Statistics	D.F.	Prob.
Cross-section random	149.118764	3	0.0000

So there is a checkmark in this experience. 0.00 < 0.05 then the model chosen is FEM, so the model that will be used in this study is a fixed model (FEM) in this evaluation.

In this study, after an evaluation of the decision-making model, the model chosen is the functional model (FEM). So in the study, if what is obtained is a FEM model, then the classic hypothesis test is multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity. Furthermore, a regression test, a hypothesis test (t-count test and F-calculation test), and a determination coefficient test were carried out (Napitupulu et al., 2021).

Multicollinearity Test

Table 4. Hausman Test Results

	X1	**X2**	**X3**
X1	1.000000	-0.237811	0.473071
X2	-0.237811	1.000000	-0.759120
X3	0.473071	-0.759120	1.000000

The table above shows that the correlation coefficient between X1 and X2 is -0.237811, while between X1 and So if the value obtained is more than 0.85, it is free from multicollinearity.(Napitupulu et al., 2021).
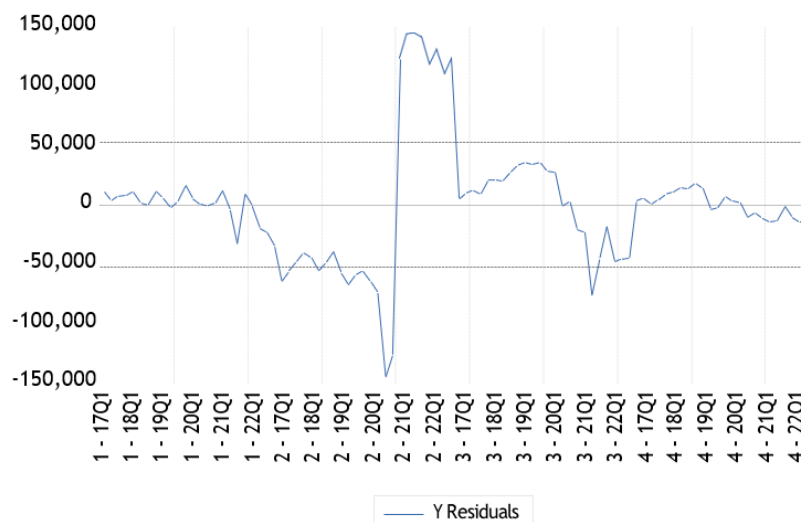
Multicollinearity Test

Figure 2. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

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In the figure above, it can be seen that the residual values of the variables are the same and not extreme, so according to, if the values are not extreme and the same, heteroscedasticity occurs. (Napitupulu et al., 2021).

Regression Test

Table 5. Regression Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error
C	927328.2	83631.85
X1	-975616.5	91383.69
X2	26170.63	108369.5
X3	3222390.	669986.1

Y= 927328 – 975616X1 + 26170X2 + 3222390X3

Some conclusions can be drawn from the table above: (a) The regression above has a constant value of 927328 which means that if the independent variables, namely BOPO (X1), CAR (X2), NPF (X3) are constant or unchanged (released), then the profit share of Mudarabah deposits. The price will rise from 927,328; (b) At the value above, there is a coefficient for the BOPO variable (X1), which is -975616 which means that if BOPO increases by 1%, then the simple profit share value of eight deposits (Y) is Subtracted by 975,616, and if any. While BOPO (X1) decreased, DPK Azirabah (Y) increased in value by 975,616; (c) The price table above has a coefficient value for the CAR variable (X2) of 26170, so if the CAR value (X2) increases by 1%, the value of the Profit Sharing Rate of Azirabah Deposit (Y) increases to 26.170. , if CAR (X2) drops by 1%, then the value of the Profit Sharing Rate of Azirabah Deposits (Y) will also drop to 26,170; (d) With an NPF Coefficient (X3) value of 3222390, if the NPF value (X3) increases by 1%, the value of Easyrabah Deposit Profit Sharing Rate (Y) increases by 3,222,390. Conversely, if the NPF rate (X3) drops by 1%, the value of Easyrabah Deposit Profit Sharing Rate (Y) will decrease.

Test t count

Table 6. Results of t calculatio

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	927328.2	83631.85	11.08822	0.0000
X1	-975616.5	91383.69	-10.67605	0.0000
X2	26170.63	108369.5	0.241494	0.8097
X3	3222390.	669986.1	4.809636	0.0000

First Hypothesis (X1)

H01 = The difference in BOPO has no effect on the contribution level of Mudarabah deposits of Islamic commercial banks.

Ha1 = The difference in BOPO has no effect on the combined performance of mudharabah deposits of Islamic commercial banks.

The results of the BOPO variable t test (X1) produced a calculated t value of -10.67 < the table t, which was 2.14479 and marked. 0.00 < 0.05, then Ha is rejected and H0 is accepted, which means that the BOPO variable has no effect on the contribution rate of Islamic commercial bank mudharabah deposits. First Hypothesis (X2)

H02 = The CAR variable has no effect on the profit sharing rate of Mudharabah deposits of Islamic commercial banks.

a2 = The CAR variable affects the contribution level of Mudarabah deposits of Islamic commercial banks.

The results of the t-test on the difference in Mudarabah Revenue Sharing (X2) obtained a value of 0.241 > the t-value of the table, which is 2.14479 and the mark value. 0.809 > 0.05, then Ha is rejected and H0 is accepted, which means that CAR has no effect on the contribution rate of mudharabah deposits of Islamic commercial banks. First Hypothesis (X3)

H03 = The NPF variable has no effect on the performance of the mudarabah deposit partnership of Islamic commercial banks.

Ha3 = NPF variation affects the contribution level of Mudarabah deposits of Islamic commercial banks. The results of the Muraba Income Difference t test (X3) produced a calculated value of 4.809 < t table, which was 2.14479 and a sign value. 0.00 > 0.05, then Ha is rejected and H0 is accepted, which means that the NPF variable has a significant effect on the mudharabah deposit income of Islamic commercial banks.

Test F Count

Table 7. Test Results F Calculation

R-squared	0.866369	Mean dependent var	151335.6
Adjusted R-squared	0.857360	S.D. dependent var	140042.3
S.E. of regression	52890.81	Akaike info criterion	24.65997
Sum squared resid	2.49E+11	Schwarz criterion	24.84695
Log likelihood	-1176.678	Hannan-Quinn criter.	24.73555
F-statistic	96.16857	Durbin-Watson stat	0.346265
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

First Hypothesis (X5)

H05 = The variables BOPO, CAR, NPF have no effect on the performance of the contribution of mudarabah deposits to Islamic commercial banks.

Ha5 = The difference in BOPO, CAR, NPF affects the combined performance of Mudarabah deposits in Islamic commercial banks.

In the table above, the F value is obtained > 96.16, the F table is 3.49029 and the sig value is 0.00 < 0.05, it means that H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, so it means that there is a change in BOPO, CAR, NPF. It has a significant effect on the level of contribution of Islamic commercial banks' Mudharabah deposits simultaneously or simultaneously.

Coefficient of Determination Test

Table 8. Determination Coefficient Test Results

R-squared	0.866369	Mean dependent var	151335.6
Adjusted R-squared	0.857360	S.D. dependent var	140042.3
S.E. of regression	52890.81	Akaike info criterion	24.65997
Sum squared resid	2.49E+11	Schwarz criterion	24.84695
Log likelihood	-1176.678	Hannan-Quinn criter.	24.73555
F-statistic	96.16857	Durbin-Watson stat	0.346265
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

The Adj R square value is 0.857 or 85.7%. The determination coefficient showed that the variables BOPO (X1), CAR (X2) and NPF (X3) had an effect on the Profit Sharing Rate of

Mudarabah Deposits (Y) of Sharia Commercial Banks by 85.7%, while the remaining 14.3% had an effect. be. through other changes that are not covered in this study (Hamid et al., 2020).

Based on the results of the above research, the discussion of the research is as follows, namely:

The Effect of BOPO on the Profit Sharing Rate of Mudharabah Deposits

In the above study, it was found that the participation rate of Mudarabah deposits was not affected by the bank's operating costs/operating income (BOPO), this is based on the research of Damayanti & Anisa (2020) who said that BOPO had no effect on the market share of Mudarabah deposits. The better the bank manages operational costs, the more the bank will avoid excessive expenses that will reduce profitability. The more effective the bank is in controlling operational costs, the more profits the bank will get. This may have an impact on the progress of the distribution of Mudarabah deposit profits. However, in this case, because of the product principle, where the customer and the bank pay the profit according to the first contract made, it does not take into account business costs. The size of the profit share in mudarabah deposits is very dependent on profits with income collected from banks, and the first contract agreed upon by both parties. In this context, customer confidence in the bank's market value compared to money and investment principles is important in decision-making. Therefore, although BOPO is an important factor to measure banking performance, in the case of mudarabah deposits, other factors related to the profit-sharing point and the company's working capital greatly affect the profit-sharing rate. The study also revealed that BOPO did not affect the level of profit distribution of Mudarabah deposits of Islamic commercial banks (Damayanti & Annisa, 202; Cahya et al., 2020; Yuliana & Wirman, 2021).

The Effect of CAR on the Profit-Sharing Rate of Mudharabah Deposits

In this study, CAR did not have a significant effect on the profit sharing rate, even though CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) is an important factor that measures the ability of banks to cover risks with their capital. Mudarabah deposits, on the other hand, are sharia-based financial products in which banks and customers share profits from investments on a profit-sharing basis. The lack of impact of CAR on the distribution rate of the Mudarabah Reservoir can be explained by several factors. First, the principle of profit sharing in mudarabah deposits determines the level of profit based on the bank's investment results, does not have a direct effect on the department, and the bank's capital is sufficient. Second, the contractual structure in mudarabah deposits independently determines the rate of profit sharing, regardless of the bank's capacity. In addition, customers who participate in mudarabah deposits can pay more than enough of the bank's capital for the distribution and investment of bank profits. Therefore, although CAR is an important indicator to assess the capital strength of a bank, in the context of mudarabah deposits, factors such as profit sharing, investment in banking, and customer trust tend to cause excessive profit distribution in proportion to CAR. CAR does not affect the level of income from mudarabah deposits because the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) measures the available funds. For accounting purposes and may incur losses. When distributing mudharabah deposit income related to Islamic banking, the size of a company's CAR shows that the bank has enough capital to cover losses, and vice versa. The results of the study show that by using the model that the author has completed and the research period, it can be ensured that the CAR is valid and reflects the distribution of Mudarabah deposit yields.

The Effect of NPF on the Profit Sharing Rate of Mudharabah Deposits

In this study, NPF affects the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits because non-performing funds (NPF) are ratios that measure the quality of a bank's assets, especially non-performing loans. Mudarabah deposits are sharia products where customers and banks share the profits from their investments in accordance with the law of money distribution. This study

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is also based on research that states that NPF has a significant influence on the profit sharing rate of Azirabah deposits. The benefits of NPF at the level of distributing mudharabah deposits can be explained as follows. First, the higher the NPF, the higher the credit risk of the bank. This risk can affect the bank's capital gains used to pay interest on customers' mudharabah deposits. If banks face an increase in NPF, investment returns will decrease, which can reduce the distribution of profits to consumers. Second, high NPF can indicate problems in bank credit risk management. This can reduce customer confidence in banks and the sharia products offered, including mudarabah deposits. This loss of trust can reduce consumer interest in investing in these products, so it can affect the demand for mudarabah deposits and the profit distribution rate. Therefore, high NPF can directly affect the level of profit distribution of mudarabah deposits by affecting bank balances and customer confidence. Banks need to monitor and maintain the quality of their assets to maintain a level of trust and ensure that the level of profit distribution of mudharabah deposits remains competitive and attractive to customers. This is based on research by Aditya & Zamzami (2023) which states that the NPF portion has a significant effect on the contribution of Mudarabah deposits (Ramadani & Wirman, 2021; Aditya & Zamzami, 2023).

The Effect of BOPO, CAR, NPF on the Profit Sharing Rate of Mudharabah Deposits

The influence of BOPO (Operating Expenses/Operating Income), CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) and NPF (Non-Performing Financing) on the Distribution of Mudarabah Deposit Profits can provide an overview of how these factors are interrelated. SHARIA FINANCIAL PRODUCTS. First, BOPO is one example that evaluates banking efficiency. If the BOPO is high, this indicates that the bank's operating expenses are relatively high compared to its operating income. The high level of BOPO can affect bank income so that it can affect the level of distribution of mudharabah deposits. If the bank's revenue decreases due to higher operating costs, the ability to distribute income to customers will also be disrupted. Second, CAR is a measure of a company's capital adequacy. The high car ratio shows that banks have the ability to take risks, including risks associated with investing in investors. With sufficient capital, banks are able to make investments that create a competitive advantage for mudharabah depositors. Therefore, CAR seeks to encourage sustainable and attractive revenue sharing. Third, NPF is an indicator of the quality of a company's assets, especially non-performing loans. A high NPF can indicate a problem in credit risk management by banks so that it can affect customer confidence. If customers lose trust in banks due to high NPF problems, then customers will not be willing to invest in mudarabah deposits. This can reduce the demand for these products and ultimately affect the profit sharing rate offered by banks. Overall, the influence of BOPO, CAR, and NPF on the level of Mudarabah deposit distribution is very complex and troubling. Banks need to ensure that they maintain operational cost efficiency (low BOPO), capital adequacy (high CAR) and good credit risk management (low NPF) to maintain profitability. A good part for Mudarabah users.

Conclusion

This study shows that in the context of mudarabah deposits, a bank's BOPO (Operating Expenses/Operating Income) does not have a significant effect on the level of profit sharing, while CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) also has no significant effect. However, NPF (Non-Performing Financing) affects the level of profit sharing of mudharabah deposits by introducing credit risk from banks. Overall, factors such as profit sharing, banking efficiency, customer trust, and credit risk management play an important role in determining the level of profit distribution of mudharabah deposits in Islamic banking.

This study may have limitations in sample selection or assessment methods, which may affect the generalization ability of the results. This study only focuses on the influence of BOPO, CAR, and NPF on the level of remittance deposits, without considering other factors that affect the results. Conduct clinical research with common design and process variables to ensure results and address inconsistencies. Expand the research to find out additional factors that can affect the profit sharing rate of mudharabah deposits, such as business or banking policies.

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