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# THE EFFECT OF ZISWAF FUND RECEIPTS, GROSS NPF, AND MURABAHAH INCOME ON CAR WITH FIRM SIZE AS A MODERATION VARIABLE IN ISLAMIC BANKING IN INDONESIA PERIOD 2018.Q1-2023.Q3

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**ABSTRACT**
This study aims to determine the effect of Ziswaf Fund Revenue, Gross NPF, and Murabahah Income on Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) in Islamic banks in Indonesia, with Firm Size as a moderating variable. This study uses multiple regression analysis models to test the relationship between these variables. The results showed that Murabahah Income, Gross NPF, and Ziswaf Fund Revenue have a significant influence on CAR. Specifically, higher Murabahah Income and Ziswaf Fund Receipts are associated with lower CAR, while higher Gross NPF is associated with higher CAR. Furthermore, this study also examined the moderating effect of firm size on the relationship between these variables and CAR. The results show that the relationship between Murabahah Income and CAR is stronger in large firms, while the relationship between NPF Gross and CAR is stronger in small firms. In conclusion, this study contributes to understanding the relationship between Murabahah Income, Gross NPF, Ziswaf Fund Receipt, and CAR in Indonesian Islamic banks, providing insights for policy makers and stakeholders in the banking industry.

**Keywords:** Ziswaf Fund, NPF Gross, Murabahah Revenue, CAR, Firm size

## INTRODUCTION

Islamic banking development has started since 1992 until 2018 in Indonesia. The pace of Islamic banking growth varies depending on the state of the economy and several influencing aspects. The banking authorities, tasked by Bank Indonesia or Ojk, are constantly making efforts to meet the growth of Islamic banking in the country. This is done so that Islamic banking can develop in a healthy, sustainable manner and participate positively in the country's economic progress (Rachman et al., 2022). Indonesia has enormous power to make ZISWAF a tax tool. ZISWAF can switch the basis of progress financing to meet the basic needs of society (Rahman, 2020). In the micro-economy, ziswaf has a great impact, especially in helping minority groups in the weak economic stage. Zakat, infaq, and sadaqah can be used to support small industries by providing assets, training, and mentoring to enhance the skills and capabilities of small communities (Amelia et al., 2023). If a bank has a high NPF ratio, the more credit problems it faces. The more non-performing loans, the less opportunity to earn commodities from the loans. As a result, profit taking is lower and the bank's profitability becomes worse (Nuha et al., 2016). Compared to Malaysia, Islamic banking in Indonesia is considered better. However, the NPF ratio of Islamic banking in Malaysia is lower when compared to Indonesia. By improving selectivity in providing financing, the management of Islamic banks in Indonesia should be aware of this (Mahdi, 2021).

Based on PSAK 102 (revised 2013), Murabahah income and its absorbing margin and Funding are calculated using the effective yield rate method. The effective rate of return is the equivalent yield that would have been discounted to the net carrying amount of the financial liability if more appropriate, for the shorter period (Lestari, 2020). CAR does not affect the health of the bank. This is due to the increase in actual capital in the form of money from the owner in anticipation of credit expansion or loans granted. The minimum CAR required is 8%. Banks are considered contributive if they have a Capital Adequacy Ratio above 8%, so a high CAR indicates a better level of bank health (Hidayati, 2015). Company size reflects the size or size of a company, this is a reference for investors in deciding to invest, because generally investors tend to be attracted to companies with a

large scale. Company size is measured by total assets which are natural logarithmized. The natural logarithm approach is used to flatten variations in overall asset data that span billions to trillions of rupiah. The larger the assets of the company, the larger its size. A higher level of investor confidence increases firm value (Jaya, 2020). Based on the motive of the framework, this study was conducted to find out about the effect of ZISWAF Fund Receipts, Gross NPF, and Murabahah Income on CAR with Firm Size as a Moderating Variable.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Ziswaf Fund

ZISWAF management is improving the welfare of society and overcoming poverty is a very important thing to consider. (Handayani et al., 2020). Zakat means blessing, continuation, change, and purity. In terms of this, Zakat is an asset (treasure) with special conditions that belongs to Allah SWT and must be given to people who meet these conditions. In other words, the meaning of zakat, both in terms of language and meaning, means that the assets donated by zakat will be abundant, grow, develop and overflow, and will be pure and beautiful (Bastiar & Bahri, 2019)

### Non-Performing Financing (NPF)

NPF is financing or lending that fails to meet agreed terms, such as repaying the principal, increasing the deposit margin, or providing additional collateral, and so on. Non-performing financing (NPF) is a proportion that indicates that the loan rate is higher. High NPF also indicates the poor financing allocation process of Islamic banks. If this happens, the Islamic commercial bank is obliged to take risks on its capital (Ridwan et al., 2021). NPF can also be interpreted as designed to compare funding issuance with total funding. Gross NPF and Net NPF are two types of NPF (Yokoyama & Mahardika, 2019).

### Murabahah Income

Murabahah margin is the profit from the transaction of trading goods, the bank and the consumer agree to add the initial rate with a margin. Islamic banks consider several things when setting the profit (margin), including the amount of yield to be given to third parties, the direct costs of obtaining funds from intermediaries and the indirect costs of obtaining allocations from third parties. One of the bank's sources of income is profit from sale and purchase income (Damayanti, 2020).

### Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

Capital Adequacy Ratio is a measure of a financial institution's competence to protect or compensate for the depreciation of activities due to bank losses on risky productive assets. Bank Indonesia requires financial institutions practicing in Indonesia to have a minimum CAR of 8%. The scale of CAR owned by a bank will be affected by other financial achievements, such as liquidity, asset quality, profitability and financing (Ismaulina et al., 2021). The use of the Capital Adequacy Ratio in the banking industry has evolved over time. Initially, Mobil was utilized as a means to assess credit risk. However, often with the development of the banking industry and the emergence of various new risks, the capital adequacy ratio has developed into a comprehensive risk measurement tool (Budianto & Dewi, 2023).

### Firm Size

The size of the company can generate the scale of the company by looking at all the assets it controls. Small companies will disclose less information than large companies. The more information disclosed, the more information-rich the stock price becomes, but the company's accounting profit is less informative (Angela & Iskak, 2020).

## HYPOTHESIS

**The influence of ZISWAF funds on Capital Adequacy RatioO (CAR) (H1)**
The effect of Zakat, Infaq, Sadaqah and Waqaf (ZISWAF) Funds on Capital Adequacy Ratio is also directly invisible. CAR is the bank's ability to protect the depreciation of its activities by financial institution losses caused by dangerous profitable activities. High CAR means the ability of banks to manage higher risks. (Oktaviani & Fatah, 2022). In addition, the effect of ZISWAF funds on CAR can also depend on the level of acceptance of ZISWAF funds, the quality of information received by banks, and better management of funds. If ZISWAF funds are received transparently and accountably, and ZISWAF funds are used to reduce risk and improve bank income, it will affect the bank's ability to manage risk and strengthen CAR (Amaliyana & Suprayogi, 2022). The fact agrees with the extension of Hanizar (2021) which says that ziswaf funds have an impact on CAR.

**The Effect of Gross Non-Performing Financing (NPF) on the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) (H2)**
The effect of (NPF) Gross on (CAR) is complex and not directly visible. NPF Gross is the proportion that identifies the increasing degree of bad debts, for example, the demand for withdrawal of loan principal as well as, the increase of collateral. Gross NPF is also called the proportion that identifies the qualification of the bank's low financing method (Fatoni, 2022). This agrees with Ismaulina et al., (2020). Which suggests that gross NPF has an impact on CAR.

**The Effect of Murabahah Income on the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) (H3)**
Murabahah income has a positive impact on (CAR) because Murabahah income can be used to strengthen bank capital needed to set aside funds to improve the company and is able to stem the risk of failure occurring in practical financial institutions. Murabahah income can help financial institutions strengthen CAR, one of which can encourage practical development (Lubis, 2016). This fact agrees with Pratiwi & Nabila (2022) who suggest that Murabahah income affects CAR.

**The Effect of ZISWAF Funds on Firm Size (H4)**
Receipt of Zakat, Infaq, Sadaqah and Waqaf (ZISWAF) funds can affect firm size in various ways. The receipt of ZISWAF funds can be used to reduce the risk of unhealthy or high-risk investments, strengthen the ability of better-informed investments, and improve the quality received by the company (Nugroho & Widiastuti, 2016). The effect of ZISWAF fund receipts on firm size can also depend on the level of ZISWAF fund receipts, the quality of information received by the company, and better fund management. If the receipt of ZISWAF funds is received in a transparent and accountable manner, and ZISWAF funds are used to reduce risk and improve company income, it will affect the company's ability to manage risk and strengthen company size (Septianah & Vahlevi, 2021). In Research by Monoarfa et al., (2020) stated that the recept of ziswaf funds has an impact on CAR.

**The Effect of Gross Non-Performing Financing (NPF) on Firm Size (H5)**
NPF is the proportion of identifying high levels of bad debts, such as capital repayment requirements and increased collateral (Katharina et al., 2022). NPF can have a positive or negative effect on firm size, given the level of risk faced by the firm. Institutions with lower NPF levels have larger institution sizes because investors are much easier to identify lower hazards (M. K. Putri & Indrarini, 2023). In the study by Katharina et al., (2022) proves that NPF Gross has an inpact of size.

**The Effect of Murabahah Income on Firm Size (H6)**
Murabahah income is the result obtained by the bank from channeling funds through its fund distribution products, such as murabahah, mudharabah, and musyarakah financing. Murabahah income can be used to strengthen more mature investment capabilities. Companies using good murabahah income will have a more developed firm size because

investors are not difficult to manage better funds. Murabahah income can also be used to improve the quality of information received by the company. Companies with good Murabahah income will have appropriate information about the company's performance, which can affect the size of the company (Satria & Saputri, 2016). In research by Saputri & Arinta (2022) states that murabahah income has an impact on firm size.

The Effect of ZISWAF Funds, Gross NPF, Murabahah Income on Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) with Firm Size In the context of the effect of ZISWAF fund receipts, Gross NPF, and Murabahah income on CAR with Firm Size, there are several relevant studies. Research by Andriyani (2021) emphasizes that NPF has no moderative influence on murabahah and third parties on maqasid shariah. On the other hand, observations by Marzani et al., (2021) focus on analyzing the impact of Murabahah financing on the business growth of MSME players in sharia cooperatives. From this research, it can be summarized that Islamic financing, especially through mudharabah, musyarakah, and murabahah financing, as well as the receipt of ZISWAF funds, Gross NPF, and Murabahah income have an impact on the financial performance and profitability of Islamic banks. However, the role of Third Party Funds and NPF in moderating other influential variables such as Murabahah and Maqasid Syariah still requires deeper study.

The following is the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable

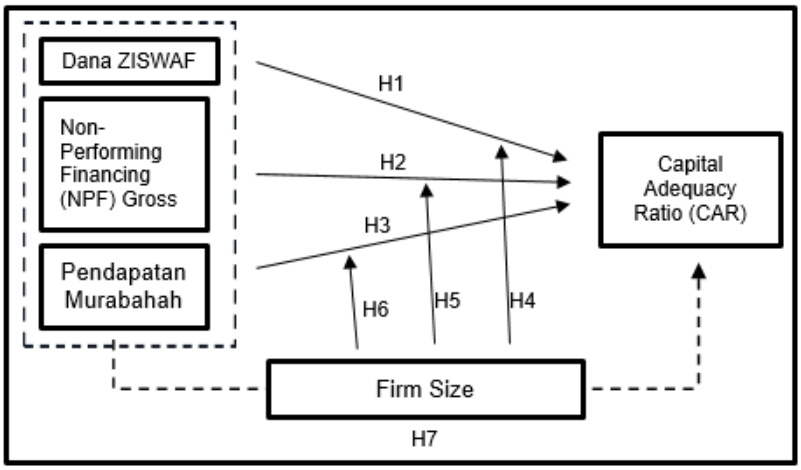


**Figure 1. Conceptual framework Source: Processed by the author (2024)**

## METHODS

The research applied a quantitative approach. The information analyzed is non-primary statistics from annual documents available through the OJK website from the first quarter of the 2015 period to the third quarter of the 2023 period. The data study approach applied here involves Panel Data Regression Model and Moderated Regression Analysis. The engagement test, also known as Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA), utilizes critical methods in order to maintain representative authenticity and make reference to the consideration of the impact of elements. The following is the model equation (1) in panel data regression analysis:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta 1X1 + \beta 2X2 + \beta 1X1 + \beta 2X2 + \beta 3X3 + ei \quad (1)$$

Where:
Y = CAR; α = Constant; β = Regression Coefficient; X1 = Receipt of Ziswaf funds
X2 = Gross NPF; X3 = Murabahah Income; ei = Error

Hypothesis testing in the research utilizes regression studies with the moderating

component of Moderating Regression Analysis (MRA), the equivalence of its relationship to the interaction element with the calculation of the equation (2) as follows

$$Y = \alpha + \beta1X1 + \beta2X2 + \beta3X3 + \beta4Z + \beta5X1*Z + \beta6X2*Z + \beta7X3*Z + ei \quad (2)$$

Where:
Z = Firm Size
X1*Z = Interaction of multiplication between receipt of ziswaf funds and firm size
X2*Z = Multiplication interaction between NPF Gross and firm size
X3*Z = Multiplication interaction between mudarabah income and firm size

## RESULTS

### Descriptive Analysis

In Table 1, the total research illustrations of the financial sector are 115 illustrations from the period 2018Q1 - 2023Q3. In variable (X1) based on the results of descriptive statistics in Table 1, it is concluded that the variable is at an average of 25082.01, maximum value of 18.00000, minimum value of 0.000000, and standard deviation of 87500.44. in variable (X2) following the results of descriptive statistics contained in Table 4.1, it can be found that the calculated variable has an average value of 3.581652, a maximum value of 3.230000, a minimum value of 0.670000, and a standard deviation of 2.00154. In variable (X3) based on the results of descriptive statistics contained in Table 4.1, it can be seen that the calculated variable has an average value of 893883.6, a maximum value of 11354171, a minimum value of 1682,000, and a standard deviation of 18.96131. In the variable (Z), the total descriptive statistics contained in Table 4.1 show that the calculated variable has an average value of 16.65104, a maximum value of 19.58000, a minimum value of 14.12000, and a standard deviation of 1.474160. In variable (Y) based on the results of descriptive statistics contained in Table 4.1, it can be seen that the totaled firm value variable has an average value of 26.00174, a maximum value of 149.6800, a minimum value of 10.16000, and a standard deviation of 18.96131.

**Tabel 1. Descriptive Statistics**

| | X1 | X2 | X3 | Y | Z |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mean | 25082.01 | 3.581652 | 893883.6 | 26.00174 | 16.65104 |
| Median | 18.00000 | 3.230000 | 187271.0 | 22.57000 | 16.51000 |
| Maximum | 669879.0 | 11.28000 | 11354171 | 149.6800 | 19.58000 |
| Minimum | 0.000000 | 0.670000 | 1682.000 | 10.16000 | 14.12000 |
| Std. Dev. | 87500.44 | 2.001544 | 2098803. | 18.96131 | 1.474160 |
| Observations | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 |

**Source: Data Processed (2024)**

### Panel Data Regression Model Selection

### Chow Test

The Hausman test is made to decide the best way between the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and the Random Effect Model (REM).

**Table 2. Chow Test Results**

| Effects Test | Statistic | d.f. | Prob. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cross-section F | 3.935876 | (4,106) | 0.0051 |
| Cross-section Chi-square | 15.924889 | 4 | 0.0031 |

**Source: Data Processed (2024)**

Adhering to table 2, the cross-section chi-square probability number is 0.0031 <0.05. Finally it can be explained about this test, the best model to use is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

**Hausman Test**

This Hausman test aims to choose the best model between the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and the Random Effect Model (REM).

**Table 3. Hausman Test Results**

| Test Summary | Chi-Sq. Statistic | Chi-Sq. d.f. | Prob. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cross-section random | 15.743502 | 4 | 0.0034 |

**Source: Data Processed (2024)**

Referring to table 3 above, it is found that the hausman test results obtained a probability of 0.0034 <0.05. Finally it can be concluded on this test, the most appropriate technique to use is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

**Classical Assumption Test**

**Normality Test**

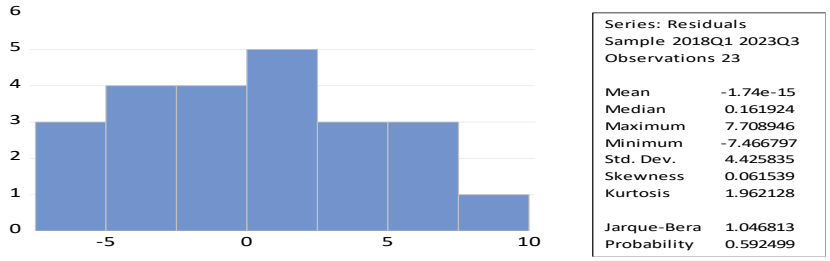


**Figure 1. Normality Test**
**Source: Data Processed (2024)**

Figure 1 shows that the probability value is 0.062365, which indicates that the probability value is above 0.05 (0.592499 is greater than 0.05). Thus, it can be concluded that the data collected from this study is normally distributed.

**Multicollinearity Test**

**Table 4. Multicollinearity Test**

| | X1 | X2 | X3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| X1 | 1 | -0.1169998597876508 | 0.788455304586344 |
| X2 | -0.1169998597876508 | 1 | -0.1191165578297997 |
| X3 | 0.788455304586344 | -0.1191165578297997 | 1 |

**Source: Data Processed (2024)**

Based on table 4, the multicollinearity test results can be seen if the correlation values between the independent variables are all below 0.85. This means that the research data does not have multicollinearity between independent variables.

**Heteroscedasticity Test**

**Table 5. Heteroscedasticity Test**

| Variable | Coefficient | Std.Error | t-Statistic | Prob |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | 92.75355 | 17.72128 | 5.234021 | 0.0000 |
| X1 | -2.43E-06 | 2.22E-05 | -0.109476 | 0.9130 |
| X2 | -1.508679 | 0.605989 | -2.489615 | 0.0143 |
| X3 | 7.77E-07 | 1.03E-06 | 0.754944 | 0.4519 |
| Z | -4.695395 | 1.062341 | -4.419858 | 0.0000 |

**Source: Data Processed (2024)**

Based on the heterogeneity test shown in table 5, it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model used in this study; the resulting probability value must be above 0.05.

**Panel Data Regression Analysis**

The following is a panel data regression analysis using the best model, namely the Fixed Effect Modal regression:

**Table 6. Panel Data Regression Analysis**

| Variable | Coefficient | Std. Error | t-Statistic | Prob. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | 132.0684 | 24.25605 | 5.444760 | 0.0000 |
| X1 | 1.06E-05 | 3.04E-05 | 0.348206 | 0.7284 |
| X2 | -2.374299 | 0.829449 | -2.862502 | 0.0050 |
| X3 | 9.24E-07 | 1.41E-06 | 0.656355 | 0.5130 |
| Z | -5.924837 | 1.454082 | -4.074625 | 0.0001 |

**Source: Data Processed (2024)**

**Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA)**

Moderating variables are defined as variables to strengthen or weaken the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The following are the test results of the moderation regression analysis:

**Table 7. Analisis Regresi Moderasi**

| Variable | Coefficient | Std. Error | t-Statistic | Prob. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | 202.8578 | 48.38339 | 4.192716 | 0.0001 |
| X1 | 0.000272 | 0.003466 | 0.078472 | 0.9376 |
| X2 | -21.67780 | 10.83703 | -2.000345 | 0.0480 |
| X3 | -3.65E-05 | 5.69E-05 | -0.641608 | 0.5225 |
| Z | -10.31631 | 2.994934 | -3.444587 | 0.0008 |
| X1Z | -1.35E-05 | 0.000179 | -0.075371 | 0.9401 |
| X2Z | 1.219703 | 0.681994 | 1.788437 | 0.0765 |
| X3Z | 1.95E-06 | 2.94E-06 | 0.660844 | 0.5101 |

**Source: Data Processed (2024)**

**Statistical Test**

**T test**

The t test, to check whether the dependent variable partially has a significant impact on the independent variable. It is also used to check whether the impact of each of the independent variables on the dependent variable is tested at a significant level of 0.05 or with a confidence level of 95% and an error rate of 5%.

Based on the t test (partial) when the author has carried out the research, it can be found about the test results of the t test, namely: **1)** Hypothesis 1 (H1): Ziswaf Fund Revenue has an influence on CAR. With a coefficient value of 0.000272 and a probability value of 0.9376 which means greater than the significant value of 0.5 or 5%. This shows that the receipt of Ziswaf funds has no effect on CAR in financial sector companies for the 2018-2023 period; 2) Hypothesis 2 (H2): Gross NPF has an influence on CAR. With a coefficient value of -21.67780 and a probability value of 0.0480, which is smaller than the significant value of 0.5 or 5%. This shows that NPF Gross has an effect on CAR in financial sector companies for the period 2018-2023; 3) Hypothesis 3 (H3): Murabahah income has an influence on CAR. With a coefficientvalue of -3.65E-05 and a probability value of 0.5225 which means greater than thesignificant value of 0.5 or 5%. This shows that Murabahah Income has no effect on CAR in financial sector companies for the period 2018-2023.

Hypothesis 4 (H4): Receipt of Ziswaf funds affects CAR moderated by Firm Size. With a coefficient value of -1.35E-05 and a probability value of 0.9401 which means greater than the significant value of 0.5 or 5%. This shows that firm size is unable to moderate the effect of Ziswaf fund acceptance on CAR in financial sector companies for the 2018-2023 period. Hypothesis 5 (H5): Gross NPF affects CAR moderated by firm size. With a coefficient value of 1.219703 and a probability value of 0.0765, which means greater than the significant value of 0.5 or 5%. This shows that firm size is unable to moderate the effect of NPF Gross on CAR in financial sector companies for the period 2018-2023. Hypothesis 6 (H6): Murabahah income affects CAR moderated by firm size. With a coefficient value of 1.95E-06 and a probability value of 0.5101 which means greater than the significant value of 0.5 or 5%. This shows that firm size is unable to moderate the effect of Murabahah income on CAR in financial sector companies for the period 2018-2023.

**F Test**

The F test, used to test whether simultaneously the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable. The following are the results of the F test. The F test in this research uses a significance value of 0.05 or 5% with the requirement that when the significance value of F < 0.05, the regression coefficient is worth allocating. The F test results in table 8 found the F significance value of 0.000270, which is smaller than the significance value of 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that institutional ownership and capital order have an impact on firm value.

**Table 8. F test**

| | |
|---|---|
| Prob(F-statistic) | 0.000270 |

**Source: Data Processed (2024)**

**Determination Coefficient Test**

Coefficient of Determination, used to show how much the contribution of the independent variables in the regression model in explaining the variation of the dependent variable.

**Table 9. Test Coefficient of Determination**

| | |
|---|---|
| Adjusted R-squared | 0.151323 |

**Source: Data Processed (2024)**

Based on table 9, the results of the panel data regression test affecting firm value as the dependent variable, found an Adjusted R2 value of 0.151323. It can be obtained that 95.22% of the firm value variable can be explained by institutional ownership and capital order. While others are explained by other variables besides the regression model.

## DISCUSSION

**Effect of Ziswaf Fund Revenue on Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)**

Based on the test test listed in Table 9, the probability of receiving Ziswaf funds is 0.9376, which is less than the significance value of 0.5% or 0.05. The coexistence of the test indicates a minus range, with a coefficient of 0.03466 and a t-statistic of 0.078472, stating that Ziswaf's receipt of funds has a negative impact on CAR. Thus, the researcher's assumption, namely H1: the effect of Ziswaf fund receipts on CAR, has a chance to be approved. The results of the research are in line with previous studies by Hanizar (2021). Based on the consequences of previous research, it can be concluded that the high receipt of ziswaf funds as a fund that has a big impact on CAR. This is a positive signal for Islamic banking because with the high level of banking ziswaf funds as a collector and distributor of funds to organizations in need.

**Effect of NPF Gross on Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)**

As a consequence of the test recorded in Table 9, the Gross NPF probability value is 0.0000, indicating too little value of the significance level of 0.5% or 5%. The test results also found a bad direction, with a coefficient of -21.67780 and a t-statistic of -2.000345, indicating that NPF Gross had a bad influence on CAR. The hypothesis given by scientists, namely H2: the effect of Gross NPF by CAR, can be taken. The consequences of the research are in line with previous investigations by Ramadhani & Ekawaty (2018). Based on the impact of previous research, it can be concluded that the high number of Gross NPF does not have a significant effect on CAR. With a small NPF value, it can be concluded that the incidence of non-performing financing is very minimal, so banks can obtain a larger margin.

**Effect of Murabahah Income on Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)**

The test consequences recorded in table 9 show that the probability of murabahah income is 0.5225, meaning that the value is higher than the significance level of 0.5% or 5%. However, the test results also indicate a negative direction, at a coefficient of -3.56E-05 and t-statistic -0.075371. Therefore, it shows that murabahah income has a less significant effect on CAR. Thus, the theory proposed by the researchers, namely H3: the influence of murabahah income on CAR, can be agreed. The consequences of this assessment are equivalent to previous research by A. Putri & Wirman (2021). Based on the existing presentation, the conclusion is that Murabahah Income does not have an impact on CAR in Indonesia.

**The Effect of Ziswaf Fund Revenue on Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) with Firm Size as Moderating Variable**

Based on table 9, the test consequences present the lucky number of the interaction between the receipt of ziswaf funds with a firm size of 0.9401, which is concluded to be greater than 0.05. The consequence indicates a bad direction where the coefficient is -3.56E-05 and t-statistic -0.641608. These consequences indicate that it cannot strengthen the impact between the receipt of ziswaf funds and CAR. The consequences of this research are not accepted. The results of the study agree with previous research by Monoarfa et al., (2020). Which states that the high receipt of ziswaf funds shows that the high level of concern for fellow people is also high.

**The Effect of Gross NPF on Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) with Firm Size as Moderating Variable**

Sourced, table 9 of the test consequences indicates that the Gross NPF profit figure is 0.0765, meaning greater than 0.05. The test consequence showed a positive direction with a coefficient of -1.219703 and a t-statistic of 1.788437. Thus identifying that Gross NPF has an adverse impact on CAR. So the assumption put forward by the researcher, namely H5: Firm Size, is able to moderate the Gross NPF to the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR). The consequences of the assessment are in line with previous research by Katharina et al., (2022). Which concludes that the level of asset adequacy (CAR) and the level of unacceptable ownership of loans (NPF) have a substantial influence on the financial usefulness of Islamic commercial banks, and that the firm size has a positive impact on the financial usefulness of Islamic banks. The company size moderation variable shows that the effect of CAR on profitability changes based on company size.

**The Effect of Murabahah Income on Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) with Firm Size as Moderating Variable**

Based on table 9, the test consequence presents a Murabahah revenue profit figure of 0.5101, concluded to be greater than 0.05. The test consequence also indicates a positive direction with a coefficient number of 1.95E-06 and a t-statistic of 0.660844. Thus showing that Murabahah income has an adverse impact on CAR. So the theory put forward by researchers is H6: Firm Size is able tomoderate Murabahah income on Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR). The conclusion of this research is that Murabahah income has a significant effect on CAR. Firm size as a moderating variable has an important role in

strengthening the relationship between Murabahah income and profitability. Market conditions and circumstances, as well as the ability to manage capital and organize resources well, can affect Murabahah income on firm size.

**Effect of Ziswaf Fund Revenue, Gross NPF and Murabahah Revenue simultaneously on Capital Anaquacy Ratio (CAR)**

Based on the analysis results in Table 10, it can be found that the variables of ziswaf fund revenue, Gross NPF, and Murabahah income have a significant influence on the institution's value. This is evidenced by the significance value of 0.000270, which is too low than the level of the rule set, which is 0.05. This consequence confirms that the acceptance of ziswaf funds, Gross NPF and Murabahah income affect the company's numbers. Therefore, the research allocated by the researcher is H7: The effect of ziswaf fund revenue, Gross NPF and Murabahah revenue on company value can be used. In addition, R Square found a figure of 4.79%, which is found to mean that as much as 95.21% is expected in its variables while the rest is due to other things.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the journal discussed, it can be concluded that the receipt of ZISWAF funds has a positive effect on CAR in Islamic banking, besides that Murabahah income does not show a big impact on CAR in Indonesia. Firm size being a moderating variable strengthens the relationship of Murabahah income with financial usability, and at the same time the receipt of ZISWAF funds, Gross NPF, and Murabahah income have a significant effect on CAR. These findings give us a deeper understanding of the elements that affect the capital adequacy ratio of Islamic banking, and emphasize the important role of ZISWAF funds in supporting the stability of Islamic banking in Indonesia.

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