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THE EFFECT OF ZISWAF, ROE, AND GWM FUND RECEIPTS ON NPF NETT WITH FIRM SIZE AS A MODERATION VARIABLE IN ISLAMIC BANKING IN INDONESIA PERIOD 2018.Q1-2023.Q3

Azizatul Istiqomah[1], Eka Wahyu Hestya Budianto[2]
[1,2]Faculty of Economics, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
Jl. Gajayana No.50, Dinoyo, Malang City, East Java, 65144, Indonesia
azizatulistiqomah130@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
The effect of ZISWAF funds, ROE, and GWM on NPF nett using firm size moderation is a complex research subject and requires further analysis. This study found that ZISWAF funds have a positive influence on community welfare, as well as an effect on NPF nett indirectly through community development and education. ROE and reserve requirements also have an influence on NPF nett, but research needs to be expanded to fully understand their influence. Firm size plays an important role in moderating the effect of various financial factors on firm performance, as well as influencing the relationship between ZISWAF funds, ROE, and GWM with NPF nett. Further research is needed to fully understand the effect of ZISWAF funds, ROE, and GWM on NPF nett, as well as expanding the parameters and scope of the study to broaden the knowledge of its effect on other sectors in various ASEAN countries.

Keywords: ZISWAF Funds ROE, GWM, NPF NETT, Firm Size

INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, the Baitul Qur'an Social Fund Institution manages Zakat, Infaq, Sadaqa, and Waqf (Ziswaf) wisely to help the community. They have significantly increased fundraising through programs focused on education, health, and economic improvement. They have also built relationships with donors by implementing unique approaches such as the crown system. This distribution program targets the needs of specific communities, aiming to empower individuals through education, health services, and economic development. The institution's efforts underscore the importance of professional management, good governance, and public trust in maximizing the impact of Ziswaf funds on community welfare (Muqorobin & Urrosyidin, 2023).

The goal of using digital fundraising strategies is to increase donations, reduce the amount of money used in donations, increase the value of donated goods, and create a business that complies with sharia. The digital fundraising strategy is to increase donations, reduce the amount of money donated, increase the value of donated goods, and create a sharia-compliant business. The goal is to help solve the problem of poverty and support the operation of micro and small-scale enterprises in Indonesia. This is to help solve the problem of poverty and support the operation of small-scale micro enterprises in Indonesia. Some of the few references used in this study include journals, theses, and articles about zakat, infaq, shadaqah, waqf, digital fundraising, and others. References used in this study include journals, theses, and articles about zakat, infaq, shadaqah, waqf, and digital fundraising. In this study, journals, theses, and articles about zakat, infaq, shadaqah, waqf, and digital fundraising are used by community members fundraising strategies digital strategies are used to raise funds through social media for zakat, infaq, shadaqah, and waqf. It is used to raise funds through social media for zakat, infaq, shadaqah, and waqf. The goal of this strategic planning is to maximize donations, minimize losses, and increase donor satisfaction. Strategic planning is to maximize donations, minimize losses, and increase donor satisfaction (Zainuri et al., 2022).

Zakat allocation, and strong corporate governance on the profitability of Indonesia's profit-sharing banks as a whole with a focus on return on equity (ROE). Strong financing, zakat allocation, and corporate governance in relation to Indonesia's overall banking profitability with a focus on return on equity (ROE). In this case, it shows that financing for

results does not affect ROE. Good corporate governance has a negative and large impact on ROE, and fund allocation has a positive and big impact when it comes to both. Profit-sharing financing doesn't cause ROE to decrease, Both the distribution of zakat cash and effective company governance have noteworthy and beneficial effects. Negative and significant impact on ROE. This research is important to understand the factors that are the factors that are the average sharia profitability of banks in Indonesia. Which affects the average sharia profitability of banks in Indonesia (Safii, 2020).

The study found several components that affect a company's dividend policy, including DER, TATO, NPM, leverage, money ratio, ROE, liquidity, profitability, sales growth, ATO, return on assets, and financial performance. Other studies also show the role of moderators such as ROE in the relationship between leverage and cash payout dividend ratios. The results show that the cash and ATO ratios do not have a significant impact on the cash payout dividend ratio, but ROE can moderate the relationship between ATO and dividend payout ratios. By using ROE as a moderation variable in the manufacturing industry in Indonesia, this study provides useful insights for companies when making decisions about dividend policies. The purpose of this observation is to recognize the effect or impact of the cash ratio and ATO -on the dividend pay-out ratio (Hastuti & Andrew, 2023).

The funds that must be the minimum amount must be managed with a large stipulation that has been determined with a percentage known as the Minimum Mandatory Current Account (GWM). The relationship with Islam is a universal, humanist, and dynamic religion that will continue to exist until the Day of Resurrection. Maqashid al-shari'ah is the purpose of the establishment of laws in Islam, which aims to realize the benefits of human life. These benefits include maintaining religion, soul, intellect, descendants, and property. The development of universal values in Islamic teachings can be used as a reference in the implementation of Islamic teachings in the context of a pluralistic society. One of the implementations of these values is in Islamic banking in Indonesia, where Bank Indonesia sets the Minimum Mandatory Current Account as the minimum amount of funds that must be maintained by commercial banks (Gunawan et al., 2022)
On the relationship between the minimum mandatory current account and fee-based income on the return of commercial bank assets in Indonesia in 2018 - 2022. The study's findings demonstrate that fee-based revenue significantly increases return on assets (ROA). This study is expected to be among the options methods to increase Return on Assets in Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia, even though the Minimum Mandatory Current Account has no appreciable negative impact on *Return on Assets* (ROA) (Kornitasari et al., 2023).

The factors that affect unsuccessful financing (NPF) in Islamic banking, emphasize the importance of analyzing internal and macroeconomic variables to prevent inefficiencies and ensure bank sustainability. The study, which is based on data from nine Sharia banks operating in Indonesia, identifies key factors such as the profit-sharing financing ratio, return on assets, inflation, capital adequacy ratio, bank size, GDP, and operating costs to operating income that are significantly affected by operating income. This underscores the importance of maintaining financial performance, monitoring internal factors, and controlling macroeconomic variables to mitigate NPF risks. In addition, the study suggests further exploration of customer-related factors that impact NPF and recommends to include all Islamic banks in future studies for a comprehensive analysis. This study investigates the impact of Mudharabah and Murabahah on Islamic banks' Non-Performing Financing (NPF). The results show that, either simultaneously or partially, the two components have a noteworthy impact on NPF (Djatmiko & Rachman, 2022).

In today's era, great advances in highly sophisticated science and technology have led to rapid global economic growth. This changed the business relationship between buyers and producers to be open (globalization). Buying and selling transactions in this case take place in the domestic and international markets,Every business must start with the

aim of making the largest possible profit from its operations. To achieve this goal, these businesses create the latest products to attract customers, make them buy and use, and compete with other businesses in the same industry all goods made by firms that list on the Indonesia Stock Exchange that sell cosmetics and household items have a good reputation in the community (Zurriah & Prayogi, 2023).

The results of the study show that the dikur strength factor with the proxy debt equity ratio has a positive and significant impact on financial disruption in infrastructure companies listed on the IDX from 2018 to 2021. The results show that variable profitability, measured through Return on Asset proxies, has a negative and significant impact on financial disruption. Conversely, moderation variables. The size of the company as a whole, can moderate the relationship between leverage and profitability to financial disruption in affected manufacturing firms. It is hoped that further research can expand the parameters and scope of current research or expand research not only in the infrastructure sector but also in other sectors in various ASEAN countries.

LITERATURE REVIEW

ZISWAF

Receipt of Zakat, Infaq, Alms, and Waqf Funds (ZISWAF) is a receipt from various sources obtained by companies or individuals who are obliged to collect and give zakat, infaq, alms, and waqf. The receipt of ZISWAF funds must be handed over to the entitled, who is known to be mustahik, and handed over in a manner that is compliant with the law of Islam. The receipt of ZISWAF funds can be in the form of zakat, infaq, alms, and waqf funds, which can be used to improve the welfare of the community both in the economic and other fields, thereby reducing the underprivileged community and ultimately increasing the muzaki group. ZISWAF management theory focuses on the collection, management, and distribution of zakat, infaq, alms, and waqf funds based on a priority scale by considering the principles of justice, equity, and regionality. Zakat can be distributed through various ways, such as the distribution of consumer goods, the distribution of services, and the distribution of funds. The management of ZISWAF must be carried out with transparency, accountability, and high obligations, so that it can build trust and public welfare.

Return on Equity (ROE)

The amount of net profit after tax on the capital owned by a company is called return on equity (ROE). ROE shows how well a company can make a profit on its investments. The ROE theory reflects how a company manages its capital to generate profits for shareholders, and the higher the ROE ratio, the stronger the ownership position (Pujia & Suparman, n.d.).

Statutory Reserve Requirement (GWM)

The minimum funds or deposits that the bank is required to keep track of as a current account balance are called the Minimum Mandatory Current Account (GWM). Reserves are monetary or macroprudential tools used to control the money supply in society, which has a direct impact on interest rates and banks' ability to provide credit. Primary reserve reserves, secondary reserve reserves, and reserve requirements based on the ratio of loans to all bank fund collections are three types of reserve reserves. From the bank on the account with the central bank's stipulation on the basis of the third party percentage collected. Primary reserve is a mandatory current account that in the minimum amount is managed or maintained. Secondary reserve is. LFR reserve is the minimum rupiah deposit that must be maintained by the bank in securities.

Net Non-Performing Financing (NPF Nett)

Net Non-Performing Financing (NPF Nett) is a ratio used to measure the quality of a bank's assets in terms of its ability to generate income. NPF Nett is calculated by subtracting the general reserve from gross NPF. NPF Nett is an important indicator of a

bank's financial health, as it can provide an idea of how much credit risk a bank is facing. According to financial theory, the higher the Net NPF, the greater the credit risk faced by the bank. This can reduce investor and customer confidence, as well as disrupt the bank's overall financial performance.

For example, in 2020, Bank Indonesia noted that the Net NPF of Indonesian banks increased to 3.3 percent. This indicates that banks in Indonesia face higher credit risk, which could negatively impact the health of the banking industry as a whole. In the context of this study, a theoretical study of NPF Nett can provide an in-depth understanding of the factors that affect this ratio, including ZISWA, ROE, and GWM fund receipts. Financial theory also emphasizes the importance of effective credit risk management in reducing Net NPFs. By understanding this theory, researchers can identify the relationship between ZISWA, ROE, and GWM fund receipts and nett NPF, as well as how firm size variables can moderate this relationship.

Firm Size

In the researcher, The size of the company is used to determine the same viability economy. Small policy theory focuses on the efficiencies that can be applied by small firms, while large policy theory assumes that large firms can benefit from higher efficiency due to lower average costs per unit of output. The minimum firm size theory can also be used to understand the relationship between company size and the advantages that can be obtained in loan management. Larger firms often have greater access to capital and financial resources, which can affect NPF and financial health. This study uses firm size as a moderation variable, which will help assess how the effect of ZISWAF, ROE, and GWM fund receipts varies on net NPF based on company size.

HYPOTHESIS

The Ziswaf Fund has an influence on NPF NETT (H1)

Several studies highlight the positive impact of ZISWAF funds on community welfare. Maha & Asiyah (2023) and Kahfi & Imsar (2022) both emphasized the efficacy and efficiency of the gathering and disbursement of ZISWAF funds, and Maha & Asiyah (2023) recorded significant improvements in these aspects. The digitization of ZISWAF as discussed by Latifah & Lubis (2020) further increases the transparency and accountability of these transactions. Finally, Achmad & Nabila (2023) underlined the importance of ZISWAF funds' contribution to strengthening the economy of the underprivileged, especially through the provision of additional capital for business development and the fulfillment of basic needs. These findings collectively show that ZISWAF funds have a positive influence on people's welfare.

ROE has an effect on NPF NETT (H2)

In the research paper presented, the role of the Ziswaf Fund in influencing non-eligible financing (NPF) is not directly discussed. However, Rizal Zulhisyam (2021) and Riska (2017) discuss the influence of certain variables on social and educational outcomes. These studies show that the Ziswaf Fund, as a form of social and educational support, can influence NPF indirectly because of its impact on community development and education. To find out this possible relationship, more research is needed. Ross et al (2021) found that its effect on Net Profit Margin and Return on Equity (ROE), (NPF) is a complex issue and has many aspects. Suggesting that ROE and NPF do not have a significant influence on stock prices in the vehicle and components sub-sector. However, he pointed out that ROE, along with other factors related to finance and macroeconomics, can be used to predict stock prices. Thus, the results are disagreeable.

Reserve requirement affects NPF NETT (H3)

The relationship between Return on Equity (ROE) and Non-Performing Financing (NPF) is complex and influenced by various factors. Sumarni et al (2022) and Abadiyah (2023) both found that ROE had a significant effect on stock prices, Sumarni also noted the

influence of ROE on NPF. However, the specific impact of ROE on Ren's (2020) ap NPF is not clearly explained (Nugrohowati & Bimo, 2019) The impact of non-performing financing (NPF) on the financial sector is a complex problem and is influenced by various factors. Alandejani & Asutay (2017) found that the distribution of sharia financing sectorally can increase credit risk exposure. Zs et al (2022) identified impairment loss reserves as an internal factor that significantly affects NPFs in Islamic banks. Further explore the influence of NPF on financing and control strategies in Islamic commercial banks, finding a positive relationship with certain sharia contracts. These studies collectively underscore the diverse nature of NPFs and the need for a comprehensive approach to their management.

Firm Size has a moderate effect on the relationship between Ziswaf Fund and NPF NETT (H4)

Ar Rumaishaa & Zamzami (2022) found that murabahah financing increased net profit, while istishna financing did not. However, this study does not discuss the influence of Ziswaf funds on NPF NET directly. Hardana et al (2023) identified several factors that affect the net NPF, including the profit- Bank size, gross domestic product, inflation, return on assets, capital adequacy ratio, shared financing ratio, and operating costs to operating income. These studies did not specifically examine the effect of Ziswaf funds on NPF NETs. It was found that the growth of MSMEs and the expansion of East Java's GDP were adversely affected by the distribution of ZISWAF funding, but did not directly overcome the influence of Ziswaf funds on NPF NET. Therefore, there is a gap in the literature regarding the direct influence of Ziswaf funds on NPF NET (Hamidah et al., 2017)

The influence of Ziswaf funds on net NPF is a complex problem that is influenced by various factors. That the volume of financing when combined with NPF can have a significant impact on the performance of Islamic banks. This is also supported by a number of factors that can affect NPF, including the profit-sharing financing ratio, return on assets, and bank size. However, Farianti et al (2020) found that NPF does not necessarily have a negative impact on murabahah financing in Islamic banks, suggesting that the relationship between Ziswaf funds and net NPF may be more different than previously estimated. Further research is needed to fully understand the influence of Ziswaf funds on net NPFs, particularly in the context of company size moderation.

Firm Size has a moderate effect on the relationship between ROE and NPF NETT (H5)

Research on the effect of ROE on net NPF using company size moderation yielded mixed results. Nursiam & Rahayu (2019) found that company size, sales growth, net profit margin, and ROE affect stock prices, but did not specifically test the relationship between ROE and NPF. Husnadi et al (2022) identified the positive and significant influence of the financing distribution ratio on ROE, but did not explore the effect of ROE on NPF. Faidah (2018) and Galumbang Hutagalung (2021) both used ROE as a mediating variable, with Faidah finding the mediating effect of ROE on company value, and Hutagalung finding a significant effect of debt to asset ratio and company size on ROE. However, no studies directly address the relationship between ROE and NPF. Therefore, while these studies provide valuable insights into the factors that affect ROE and its role as a mediating variable, more research is needed to specifically examine the effect of ROE on net NPF, particularly in the context of company size moderation.

Firm Size has a moderate effect on the relationship between GWM and NPF NETT (H6)

The influence of company size on In the literature, the relationship between company performance and environmentally friendly management is highly concerned. Mahmood et al (2019) found that firm size and leverage moderate the working capital-profitability financing relationship, with small firms or with low leverage indicating an inverted U-shaped relationship and large firms or with high leverage indicating a U-shaped

relationship. Lin et al (2019) also highlighted the moderate role of firm size, where small firms benefit more from green innovation strategies in the automotive sector. Similarly, Doan et al (2022) found that company size modifies the connection between operational performance and green supply chain management, where larger companies will feel a greater impact. These studies collectively show that company size plays an important role in moderating the influence of green management on company performance.

The Influence of Ziswaf Funds, ROE, and Reserve Requirement Simultaneously Affects NPF NETT (H7)

The influence of Ziswaf Roe and GMW funds on net NPF using company size moderation is a complex relationship influenced by various factors. Mahmood et al (2019) highlight the significant role of firm size in moderating the relationship between financial variables and performance. This shows that the size of a company can have a significant impact on the influence of Ziswaf Roe and GMW funds on net NPFs. Absari & Kinasih (2021) further emphasized the importance of considering corporate social responsibility in this relationship, which suggests that the influence of Ziswaf Roe and GMW funds on net NPFs can be further moderated by CSR practices.

The following are the dependent variables that are affected by independent variables, as described in the Concept Map below:

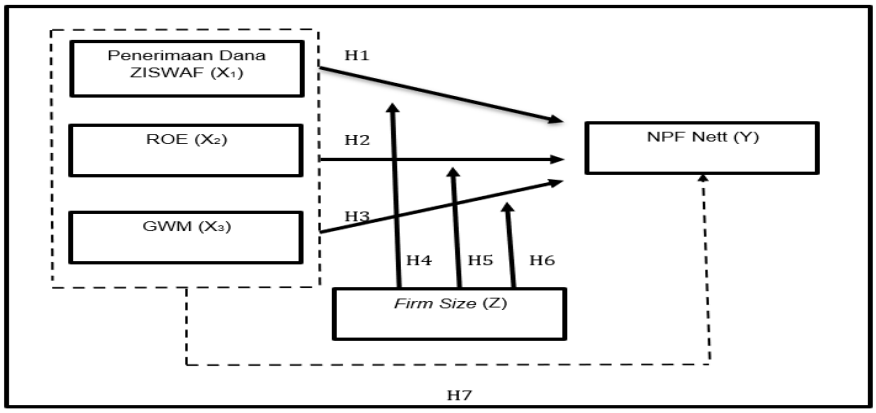

Figure 1. Concept Map
Source: Author (2024)

METHODS

Quantitative descriptive research aims to provide an objective description or explanation of a situation through the use of numbers. It is a method used to describe the phenomenon as a whole, the description of the task is done systematically, and the emphasis is more on factual data than on conclusions. The kind of information this study used is secondary data. Secondary information can be acquired from sources such as Bank Indonesia, S&P Global Market Intelligence, and Bloomberg, as well as various other sources (books, articles, journals, the internet). Then the object/location of this study is companies operating in Indonesia with the time of the study, namely companies that are in 2015.Q1 to 2023.Q3. The population is all companies operating in Indonesia, the data sample is 50 companies taken randomly (simple random sampling). Data collection was conducted through secondary data analysis from Bloomberg and S&P Global Market Intelligence, while data samples were taken randomly. The data analysis tools/software use Elicit. The data analysis used consisted of analysis of multiple linear regression, starting with descriptive analysis, selected panel regression analysis, classical assumption test, moderation/MRA regression analysis, statistical test = t test + F test, determination coefficient (R2), and hypothesis testing. The following is the model equation in the panel data regression analysis (Formula 1).

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

Where:
Y = NPF NETT
a = Konstanta
β = Regression Coefficient
X1 = Dana ZISWAF
X2 = ROE
X3 = GWM
ei = Error

The regression equation contains elements of interaction with the equation formula as follows In this study, the hypothesis is tested using the regression analysis of moderation variables. Moderation variable regression analysis (MRA) has a regression equation that contains components that interact with the following equation formula (2).

$$Y = \alpha + \beta 1X1 + \beta 2X2 + \beta 3x3 + \beta 4X1*Z + \beta 5X2*Z + \beta 6X3*Z + \beta 7*Z + ei \quad (2)$$

Where:
Z = Firm Size
X1*Z = Multiplication interaction between ziswaf funds and firm size
X2*Z = Multiplication interaction between ROE and firm size
X3*Z = Multiplication interaction between net reserve and firm size

RESULTS

Descriptive Analysis

Based on the results of descriptive statistics from Table 1, it can be seen that the research sample on the financial sector consists of 115 financial sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2020 to 2022. The institutional ownership (X1) has an average value of 25082.01, a maximum value of 669879.0, a minimum value of 0.000000, and a standard deviation. The capital structure variable (X2) has an average value of 5.388348, a maximum value of 28.48000, a minimum value of 31.76000, and a standard deviation of 7.368260, according to the descriptive statistical results shown in Table 1. The capital structure variable (X3) has an average value of 5.261391, a maximum value of 11.90000, a minimum value of 0.000000, and a standard deviation of 1.938077. This is the descriptive statistical result of the modal structure variable (X3). It is seen that the profitability variable (Z), which is calculated using the Return on Assets formula, 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. There is an average value of 2.314609, a maximum value of 4.980000, a minimum value of 0.000000, and a standard deviation of 1.401566 for the company value variable (Y) based on the descriptive statistical results seen in the Table. Selection of Panel Data Regression Model.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

	Y	X1	X2	X3	Z
Mean	2.314609	25082.01	5.388348	5.261391	16.65104
Maximum	4.980000	669879.0	28.48000	11.90000	19.58000
Minimum	0.000000	0.000000	-31.76000	0.000000	14.12000
Std. Dev.	1.401566	87500.44	7.368260	1.938077	1.474160
Observations	115	115	115	115	115

Source: Data processed by the author (2024)

Chow Test

This research process aims to determine which model is the most suitable of the Common Effect Model (CEM) and Fixed Effect Model (FEM) models. The results of the Chow test show that the probability value of the chi-square cross-section of 0.0000 is less than 0.05, as shown in table 2. So, the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is the most suitable model to use in this test

Table 2. Result Chow Water

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	7.985223	(4,106)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	30.289409	4	0.0000

Source: Data processed by the author (2024)

Hausman Test

The purpose of this Hausman test is to determine which model is the best fit between the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and the Random Effect Model (REM). From table 3 above, we can see that the results of the Hausman test show a probability value of 0.0000 < 0.05, which shows that the Fixed Effect (FEM) model is the most suitable model for this experiment

Table 3. Hausman Test Result

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	37.109277	3	0.0000

Source: Data processed by the author (2024)

Classical Assumption Test

Normality Test

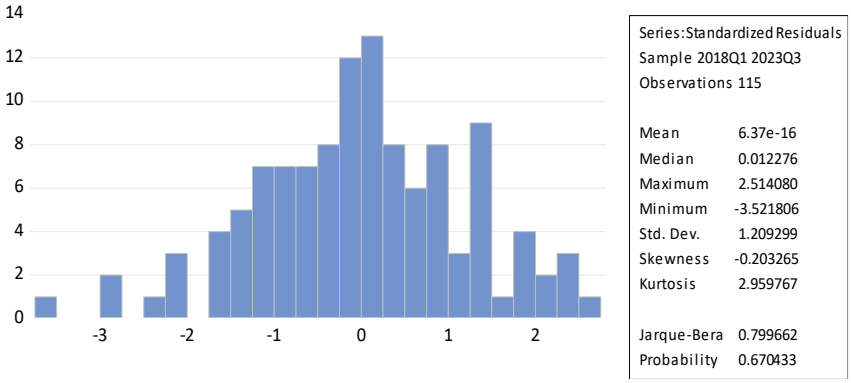

Figure 2. Normality Test
Source: Data processed by the author (2024)

Figure 2 shows that the probability value is 0.0670433, which indicates that the probability value is above 0.05 (0.06 is greater than 0.05), so it can be concluded that the data of this study is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

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

Tabel 4. Uji Multikolineritas

	X1	X2	X3
X1	1	0.3780399568303	0.1059827676093
X2	0.3780399568303	1	0.3787311823588
X3	0.1059827676093	0.3787311823588	1

Source: Data processed by the author (2024)

Heteroscedasticity Test

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test shown in Table 6, it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedextivity in the regression model used in this study; The resulting probability value must be above 0.05.

Table 5. Heteroscedasticity test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
X1	1.83E-07	4.01E-07	0.456392	0.6490
X2	-0.006403	0.005080	-1.260581	0.2101
X3	0.173531	0.007682	22.58945	0.0000

Source: Data processed by the author (2024)

Panel Data Regression Analysis

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

Tabel 6. Fixed Effect Model Panel Data Regression Analysis

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.957897	1.544314	2.562883	0.0117
X1	-2.63E-06	1.60E-06	-1.650249	0.1017
X2	-0.044613	0.018396	-2.425109	0.0169
X3	-0.201727	0.064357	-3.134493	0.0022
Z	-0.016543	0.092965	-0.177944	0.8591

Source: Data processed by the author (2024)

Moderated Regressio Analysys MRA

Variables that can strengthen or weaken the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables are known as moderation variables. The results of the moderation regression analysis test are as follows:

Table 7. Moderation Regression Analysis Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	38.42825	9.690229	3.965670	0.0001
X1	0.000114	0.000219	0.520178	0.6041
X2	0.001944	0.472952	0.004110	0.9967
X3	-1.583754	0.798519	-1.983364	0.0500
Z	-2.126384	0.591290	-3.596180	0.0005
X1Z	-5.81E-06	1.13E-05	-0.514007	0.6083
X2Z	0.000740	0.028628	0.025846	0.9794
X3Z	0.085308	0.046997	1.815191	0.0724

Source: Data processed by the author (2024)

STATISTICAL TEST

T Test

In addition, a t-test was used to determine whether the dependent variable partially had a significant impact on the independent variable. In addition, the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable was tested at a significant level of 0.05, a confidence level of 95 percent, and an error rate of 5%.

Based on the t-test (partial) that has been carried out by the author in this study, it can be known that the results obtained from the t-test are as follows: 1) Hypothesis 1 (H1): The receipt of ZISWAF funds affects the NPF NETT. With a coefficient value of 0.000114 and

a probability value of 0.6041 which means less than a significant value of 0.5 or 5%. This shows that revenue ownership and ZISWAF have an effect on NPF NETT in financial sector companies for the period 2018Q1 – 2023Q3; 2) Hypothesis 2 (H2): ROE has an effect on NPF NETT. With a coefficient value of 0.001944 and a probability value of 0.9967 which means less than a significant value of 0.5 or 5%. This shows that ROE has an effect on NETT's NPF with the value of financial sector companies for the period 2018Q1 -2023Q3; 3) Hypothesis 3 (H3): Reserve requirement has an influence on NPF NETT. With a coefficient value of -1.583754 and a probability value of 0.0500 which means greater than a significant value of 0.5 or 5%. This shows that profitability is not able to moderate the influence of institutional ownership on the value of companies in the financial sector for the period 2018Q1 – 2023Q3; 4) Hypothesis 4 (H4): The receipt of ZISWAF funds has an effect on NPF NETT moderated firm size. With a coefficient value of -5.81E-06 and a probability value of 0.6083 which means greater than the significant value of 0.5 or 5%. This shows that profitability is not able to moderate the influence of capital structure on the value of companies in the financial sector for the period 2018Q1 – 2023Q3; 5) Hypothesis 5 (H5): ROE affects NPF NETT moderated firm size. With a coefficient value of 0.000740 and a probability value of 0.9794 which means greater than a significant value of 0.5 or 5%. This shows that profitability is not able to moderate the influence of capital structure on the value of companies in the financial sector for the period 2018Q1 – 2023Q3; 6) Hypothesis 6 (H6): Requirement has an effect on NPF NETT moderated firm size. With a coefficient value of 0.085308 and a profitability value of 0.0724, which means greater than a significant value of 0.5 or 5%. This shows that profitability is not able to moderate the influence of capital structure on the value of companies in the financial sector for the period 2018Q1 – 2023Q3.

Table 8. T Test Result

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	38.42825	9.690229	3.965670	0.0001
X1	0.000114	0.000219	0.520178	0.6041
X2	0.001944	0.472952	0.004110	0.9967
X3	-1.583754	0.798519	-1.983364	0.0500
Z	-2.126384	0.591290	-3.596180	0.0005
X1Z	-5.81E-06	1.13E-05	-0.514007	0.6083
X2Z	0.000740	0.028628	0.025846	0.9794
X3Z	0.085308	0.046997	1.815191	0.0724

Source: Data processed by the author (2024)

F Test

Test F, used to test whether simultaneously independent variables have a significant effect on the dependent variables. Table 9 shows the results of the F test. In this study, the F test uses a significance value of 0.05 or 5%, assuming that if the significance value of F is less than 0.05, then the regression coefficient is feasible. The results of the F test, shown in table 10 above, show a significance value of F of 0.000001, which is a significance value lower than the significance value, which is 0.05. So, it can be concluded that capital structure and institutional ownership both affect the value of the company.

Table 9. Hasil Uji F

Prob(F-statistic)	0.000001

Source: Data processed by the author (2024)

Coefficient of Determination Test

Coefficient of Determination, which shows how much the role of independent variables in describing the variation of dependent variables in a regression model. The adjusted R2

value is 0.228471, according to the results of the panel data regression test on the value of the company as a dependent variable, shown in table 11. It shows that capital structure and institutional ownership can account for 22.8% of the company's value variables, and other variables outside the regression model can account for the remainder

Table10. Determination Coefficient Test Results

Adjusted R-squared	0.228471

Source: Data processed by the author (2024)

The Effect of Ziswaf Fund on NPF NETT

Table 8 shows the test results and shows the probability value of receiving ZISWAF funds of 0.6041 in other words greater than the significant value of 0.5 or 5%. The results lead to a positive result with a coefficient value, 0.000114 and t-statistic 0.520178 because it shows that the receipt of ZISWAF funds has a positive effect on NPF NETT. So the hypothesis made by the researcher is H1: The receipt of ziswaf funds has an effect on the nett npf received. A number of studies highlight the positive impact of ZISWAF funds on community welfare. by Maha & Asiyah (2023) and Kahfi & Imsar (2022) both emphasized the efficiency and effectiveness of the collection and disbursement of ZISWAF funds, and Maha & Asiyah (2023) noted significant improvements in these aspects. The digitization of ZISWAF as discussed by Latifah & Lubis (2020) further increases the transparency and accountability of these transactions. Finally,Achmad & Nabila (2023) underlined the importance of the role of ZISWAF funds in improving the economy of the underprivileged, especially through the provision of additional capital for business development and the fulfillment of basic needs. These findings collectively show that ZISWAF funds have a positive influence on people's welfare.

Effect of ROE on NPF NET

Table 8 shows the test results showing that the probability value of ROE is less than 0.001944 which means it is less than a significant value of 0.5 or 5%. The test results also showed a positive direction with a coefficient value of 0.001944 and t-statistic 0.004110 so that it showed that ROE had a positive effect on NPF NETT So the hypothesis proposed by the researcher, namely H2: Acceptance of ROE on NPF NETT, was accepted.

The relationship between Return on Equity (ROE) and Non-Performing Financing (NPF) is complex and influenced by various factors. Sumarni et al (2022) and Abadiyah (2023) both found that ROE had a significant effect on stock prices, Sumarni also noted the influence of ROE on NPF. However, the specific impact of ROE on Ren (2020) NPF is not clearly explained. Nugrohowati & Bimo (2019). The impact of non-performing financing (NPF) on the financial sector is a complex problem and is influenced by various factors. Alandejani & Asutay (2017) found that the distribution of sharia financing sectorally can increase credit risk exposure. Zs et al (2022) identified impairment loss reserves as an internal factor that significantly affects NPFs in Islamic banks. further explored the influence of NPF on financing and control strategies in Islamic commercial banks, finding a positive relationship with certain Islamic contracts. These studies collectively underscore the diverse nature of NPFs and the need for a comprehensive approach to their management.

Effect of Reserve Requirement on NPF NETT

Based on table 8, the test results show a probability value of 0.0500 which means equal to 0.5. The test results also showed a positive direction with a coefficient value of 1.583754 and t-statistic -1.983364. Thus showing that the reserve requirement has a negative effect on the nett npf. So the hypothesis proposed by the researcher, namely H3: Reserve requirement has no effect on nett npf is rejected.

Global production networks (GPNs) play a crucial role in shaping world trade and influencing private trade organizations (Davis, 2018) These networks can have a direct

impact on net primary productivity (NPP) and the global terrestrial carbon cycle, as they are affected by climate change and land use. The productivity of the total green factor (GTFP) is also affected by the GPN, and the industrial structure significantly hinders its increase. In addition, the estimation of NPP changes in climate change scenarios, especially on forest ecosystems, is very important to understand the potential impact of NPG on NPP (Sung et al., 2016).

The Effect of Ziswaf Fund on NPF NETT using Firm Size Moderation

According to the test results table, the value of the interaction probability between ZISWAF fund receipts and profitability is 0.6083, which means it is greater than 0.05. The test results also showed a positive direction, with a coefficient of -5.81E-06 and a t-statistic of -0.514007. The results show that the size of the company cannot increase the influence between ZISWAF and NPF NETT fund receipts. Therefore, the hypothesis of the H4 researcher is that the size of the company cannot moderate the receipt of ZISWAF funds against the NPF NETT received.

Ar Rumaishaa & Zamzami (2022) found that istishna financing had no impact on net profit, while murabahah financing did. However, the influence of Ziswaf funds on NPF NET is not directly discussed in this study. Hardana et al (2023) identified several factors that affect the net NPF, including the profit- bank size, gross domestic product, return on assets, inflation, capital adequacy ratio, and the ratio of operating costs to operating income. These studies did not specifically examine the effect of Ziswaf funds on NPF NETs. It was found that the distribution of ZIS funds had a significant negative effect on the growth of MSMEs and had a negative negative effect on the growth of GDP in East Java, but did not directly overcome the influence of Ziswaf funds on NPF NET. Therefore, there is a gap in the literature regarding the direct influence of Ziswaf funds on NPF NET (Hamidah et al., 2017).

The influence of Ziswaf funds on net NPF is a complex problem that is influenced by various factors. That the volume of financing when combined with NPF can have a significant impact on the performance of Islamic banks. This is also supported by a number of factors that can affect NPF, including the profit-sharing financing ratio, return on assets, and bank size. However, Farianti et al (2020) found that NPF does not necessarily have a negative impact on murabahah financing in Islamic banks, suggesting that the relationship between Ziswaf funds and net NPF may be more different than previously estimated. Further research is needed to fully understand the influence of Ziswaf funds on net NPFs, particularly in the context of company size moderation.

Effect of ROE on NPF NETT Using Firm Size Moderation

According to Table 8, the test results show a probability value of the interaction between ROE and company size of 0.9794, which is a value greater than 0.5. The test results also showed a positive direction, with a coefficient of 0.000740 and a t-statistic of 0.025846. The results show that profitability can increase the influence of ROE on nett npf. Therefore, the researcher's H5 hypothesis is rejected: profitability has the ability to moderate ROE against nett npf.

Research on the effect of ROE on net NPF using company size moderation yielded mixed results. Nursiam & Rahayu (2019) found that company size, sales growth, net profit margin, and ROE affect stock prices, but did not specifically test the relationship between ROE and NPF. Husnadi et al (2022) identified the positive and significant influence of the financing distribution ratio on ROE, but did not explore the effect of ROE on NPF. Faidah (2018) and Galumbang Hutagalung, (2021) both used ROE as a mediating variable, with Faidah finding the mediating effect of ROE on company value, finding a significant influence of debt to asset ratio and company size on ROE. However, no studies directly address the relationship between ROE and NPF. Therefore, while these studies provide valuable insights into the factors that affect ROE and its role as a

mediating variable, more research is needed to specifically examine the effect of ROE on net NPF, particularly in the context of company size moderation.

Effect of Reserve Requirement on NPF NETT using Firm Size Moderation

According to Table 8, the test results show that the value of the interaction probability between ROE and company size is 0.0724, which is a value greater than 0.5. The test results also showed positive results, with a coefficient of 0.085308 and a t-statistic of 1.815191. The results show that profitability can increase the influence of reserve requirements on nett npf. Therefore, the hypothesis of the H6 researcher is rejected: profitability has the ability to moderate the reserve requirement against the nett npf. The influence of company size on the relationship between green management and company performance is a major consideration in the literature. Mahmood et al (2019) found that firm size and leverage moderate the working capital-profitability financing relationship, with small firms or with low leverage indicating an inverted U-shaped relationship and large firms or with high leverage indicating a U-shaped relationship Lin et al (2019) It also highlights the moderate role of company size, where small companies benefit more from green innovation strategies in the automotive sector. Similarly, Doan et al (2022) found that company size moderates the relationship between green supply chain management and operational performance, where larger companies will feel a greater impact. These studies collectively show that company size plays an important role in moderating the influence of green management on company performance.

The Effect of Ziswaf ROE and Reserve Funds on NPF NETT using Firm Size Moderation

According to the calculations shown in table 8, it can be concluded that the variables of ziswaf fund receipts, ROE, and GWM greatly affect the value of the company. This indicates that the significance value of 0.000001 is less than 0.05. The results showed that the receipt of ziswaf, ROE, and GWM funds had an effect on the nett npf at the same time. Therefore, the hypothesis proposed by the researcher, namely H6, is unacceptable: the receipt of ziswaf funds, ROE, and reserve requirement affect the Npf nett simultaneously. The value of 0.228471 is generated at the coefficient of determination or R Square. According to the interpretation of the figures, the three independent variables contributed 23 percent, with the remaining 77 percent influenced by other factors. Therefore, additional independent variables could be used for further research.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the article is that the effect of ZISWAF, ROE, and GWM funds on net NPF using company size moderation is a complex research subject and requires further analysis. This study found that ZISWAF funds have a positive influence on community welfare, as well as affect NPF nett indirectly through community development and education. ROE and GWM also have an influence on net NPF, but research needs to be expanded to fully understand their effects. Company size plays an important role in moderating the influence of various financial factors on company performance, as well as influencing the relationship between ZISWAF, ROE, and GWM funds and NPF nett. Further research is needed to fully understand the influence of ZISWAF, ROE, and GWM funds on NPF nett, as well as to expand the parameters and scope of research to expand knowledge about their effects on other sectors in various ASEAN countries.

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