

Growth Profit In Islamic Commercial Banks Registered In The Indonesia Financial Services Authority With The Camel Ratio

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Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh Capital Adequacy Ratio, Non Performing Finance, Net Profit Margin, Return On Assets, dan Finance to Deposit Ratio terhadap Pertumbuhan Laba pada bank umum syariah yang terdaftar di otoritas jasa keuangan periode 2015-2018. Populasi penelitian ini meliputi seluruh bank umum syariah yang terdaftar di otoritas jasa keuangan periode 2015-2018. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik purposive sampling. Berdasarkan kriteria yang telah ditetapkan diperoleh 9 perusahaan. Jenis data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder yang diperoleh dari situs Otoritas Jasa keuangan dan masing-masing website bank umum syariah. Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis regresi logistik data panel. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Capital yang diproksikan dengan CAR, Management yang diproksikan dengan NPM, dan Earnings yang diproksikan dengan ROA berpengaruh positif terhadap Pertumbuhan Laba, sedangkan Asset Quality yang diproksikan dengan NPF dan Liquidity yang diproksikan dengan FDR tidak berpengaruh terhadap Pertumbuhan Laba.

Kata Kunci : *Capital (CAR), Asset Quality (NPF), Management (NPM), Earnings (ROA), Liquidity (FDR), Pertumbuhan Laba*

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of Capital Adequacy Ratio, Non-Performing Finance, Net Profit Margin, Return On Assets, and Finance to Deposit Ratio on Profit Growth in Islamic commercial banks listed in the Financial Services Authority in the 2015- 2018 period. Population This research is all Islamic commercial banks registered with the Financial Services Authority for 2015-2018. The sampling technique used a purposive sampling technique. Based on predetermined criteria, nine companies were obtained. The data used is secondary data obtained from the Financial Services Authority website and the respective Islamic commercial bank websites. The analysis method used is a logistic regression analysis of panel data. The results showed that CAR's capital, management proxied by NPM, and profit proxied by ROA positively affect profit growth, while asset quality proxied by NPF and liquidity proxied by FDR have no impact on profit growth.

Keywords: *Capital (CAR), Asset Quality (NPF), Management (NPM), Earnings (ROA), Liquidity (FDR), Earnings Growth*

INTRODUCTION

**Growth Profit In Islamic Commercial Banks Registered
In The Indonesia Financial Services Authority
With The Camel Ratio**

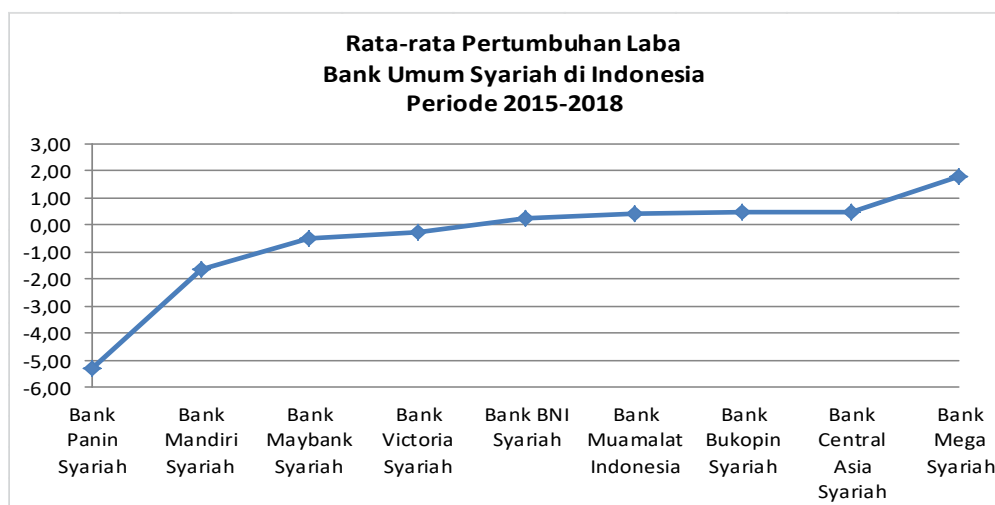
Dirvi Surya Abbas dan Imam Hidayat

Banks are the driving force and driving force of a country's economy. Therefore every bank can improve financial performance and company profit growth. According to nurhadi (2011), profit growth shows the proportion of increased profit that a company can generate in net income. Gains that continue to grow can illustrate that banking companies have periodically increased and are more effective in operational activities. Investors who see an increase in profit growth in a company will affect their investment decisions because investors expect that the profits of banking companies in the next period will be better than the previous period. by looking at the yield of a banking company that is experiencing positive growth, it will provoke other investors to develop. Investors will consider the returns that will be obtained from the funds that have been invested. Thus, the increasing number of investors means that banking companies will have additional capital that can be allocated to expand their business to increase profit growth.

Judging from a fairly good level of performance in recent years, Islamic banking in Indonesia is projected to increase rapidly in line with the very high rate of institutional development and the acceleration of Islamic banking growth. Source of information from kontan.id Islamic bank statistics released by the financial services authority (ojk) recorded positive growth until April 2018. total sharia commercial bank (bus) financing grew 7.25% year on year to rp.191.04 trillion. This growth in financing also raised Islamic banks' assets to a level of Rp 290.36 trillion or an increase of 13.64% compared to April 2017 of Rp 255.49 trillion. Similar to pt bank BCA Syariah Tbk, the total bank asset BCA Syariah has reached Rp. 6.6 trillion or 17.6% growth over the same period the previous year (yoy). BCA Syariah financing reaches up. 4.8 trillion grew 21.1% yoy. The musyarakah financing agreement dominates 41.65% of the total BCA Syariah financing portfolio or worth Rp 1.9 trillion at the end of September 2018. BCA Syariah's financing quality is well maintained with non-performing financing in a low and healthy position, namely 0.54% on a gross basis. and 0.29% nett. meanwhile, third party funds reach up. 5.3 trillion or a growth of 20.1% yoy. the profit growth of Islamic commercial banks in the last four years can be seen in Table 1 below:

**Table 1
Profit Growth of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia for the
Period 2015-2018**

NO.	Bank Umum Syariah	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average
1	Bank Panin Syariah	-0,24	0,63	-20,58	-1,02	-5,30
2	Bank Mandiri Syariah	-7,46	0,12	0,12	0,65	-1,64
3	Bank Maybank Syariah	-6,27	-0,44	-0,94	5,61	-0,51
4	Bank Victoria Syariah	0,23	-0,23	-1,25	0,08	-0,29
5	Bank BNI Syariah	0,40	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,27
6	Bank Muamalat Indonesia	0,25	0,09	0,67	0,77	0,45
7	Bank Bukopin Syariah	2,26	0,18	-1,02	0,37	0,45
8	Bank Central Asia Syariah	0,81	0,57	0,30	0,22	0,48
9	Bank Mega Syariah	-0,23	8,06	-0,34	-0,40	1,77



Source: The Sharia Banking Statistics, processed by the author

Figure 1
Profit Growth Graph for Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia for the 2015-2018 Period

The table and graph above show that Islamic commercial banks' profit growth has changed from year to year. For example, bank central Asia Syariah and bank bni syariah have always increased every year. Likewise, with bank bri syariah, although in 2017 it experienced a decrease of 0.41%, in 2018 bri Syariah bank was able to increase profits and experience growth with a proportion of 0.05%.

According to septyawanti (2013), signaling theory suggests how a company should provide signals to users of financial statements. Signal theory explains that managers do signaling to reduce information asymmetry. Information published as an announcement will signal investors aim to make investment decisions (jogiyanto, 2012).

For investors, in assessing a bank's performance, it looks at the bank's profit in one period but looks at changes in gain from year to year. Several analytical techniques can be used in analyzing and assessing the financial condition and prospects for profit growth. One alternative to view financial information useful for predicting profit growth, including future economic

Growth Profit In Islamic Commercial Banks Registered In The Indonesia Financial Services Authority With The Camel Ratio

Dirvi Surya Abbas dan Imam Hidayat

conditions, is to conduct financial ratio analysis (Nurul Hashanah, 2017).

From the results of previous research, several variables affect the growth of bank profits. Still, the results are not consistent with the results of a study conducted by serving ulfie setyo fitri (2018), which shows that the capital adequacy ratio, return on assets, and operating costs on operating income simultaneously affect the growth of bank profits. Meanwhile, only partially return on assets and operating expenses on operating income significantly affect profit growth. Meanwhile, according to annisa maulida (2017), return on assets does not substantially affect profit growth. And according to Achmad angrī ramadhan (2017) from the results of his research on the effect of bank soundness levels projected by non-performing finance, finance to deposit ratio, return on asset, net rewards, and operating expenses on operating income on profit growth shows that partially only variables return on assets and net tips have a significant effect on profit growth, while non-performing finance, finance to deposit ratio and operating expenses on operating income have no significant impact on profit growth.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Signal theory suggests how a company should provide signals to users of financial statements. Signal theory explains that managers do signaling to reduce information asymmetry (septyawanti, 2013). this signal is in the form of information about what management has done to realize the owner's wishes. Signals can also be in promotions or other information stating that the company is better suited to other companies. Managers provide information through financial reports that they implement conservatism accounting policies that produce higher quality profits because they prevent companies from exaggerating profits and help users of statements financially by presenting profits and assets that are not excessive (nourma listiana, 2011).

According to jogiyanto (2012), information published as an announcement will signal investors to make investment decisions. If the notification contains a positive value, it is expected that the market will react when the market accepts it. This situation encourages company managers who have relatively higher information to publish financial reports that contain income smoothing to maintain companies' credibility in the stock market. If the company's performance is poor, managers who carry out earnings management can signal bad news to provide information to boyfriends that the manager's integrity, honesty, and confidence can solve problems that arise (i gusti ayu, 2011).

From the research above, the writer concludes that the relationship between big theory and research is when the company gives a signal to users of financial statements in profit growth at Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia. Signals in the form of information can indicate the company's condition. Market participants first interpret and analyze the data as a good signal (good news) or a wrong signal (bad news). If the company's profit increases, the information can be categorized as a good signal because it indicates a good company condition. The reported profit loss means the company is not in good condition, so that it is a bad signal.

Capital Adequacy Ratio and Profit Growth

Capital Adequacy Ratio is an indicator for assessing the capital aspects of a bank. There are components of capital and Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) in the calculation. Higher Will increase the Capital Adequacy Ratio, which means that the Bank has sufficient capital and can cover the risk of losses due to bank activity. An increase in wealth, especially money itself, will reduce the cost of funds because banks can use the capital to be allocated to productive assets, increasing profitability.

The effect of Capital Adequacy Ratio on profit growth is supported by research by Annisa Maulida (2017), Vivin Ulfiantari Agustina, Abdul Kodir Djaelani, Achmad Agus Priyono (2017), Ferry Setyawan, Djoko Hanantijo (2014), which shows a significant influence between the two variables. Based on the description above, the hypotheses that can be proposed in this study are:

H₁ : Capital Adequacy Ratio affects Profit Growth

Non-Performing Finance and Profit Growth

Non-Performing Finance is a ratio to measure the risk of credit failure provided by the bank. Credit failure in question is a failure to increase the funds channeled so that it impacts bank profits. The smaller the ratio of Non-Performing Finance a bank, the smaller the bank's loss in lending, resulting in increased bank interest income, which will boost bank profits. On the other hand, the greater the ratio of Non-Performing Finance a bank, the greater the risk of failure of a bank in lending, resulting in decreased bank interest income, which will reduce bank profits.

Statements showing the relevant influence of Non-Performing Finance on profit growth are supported by research by Dian Rahma Novitasari (2015), which offers a positive and significant relationship between the two variables. Nurul Khasanah (2017) found that Non-Performing Finance (NPF) has a positive but insignificant effect on profit growth. Based on the description above, the hypothesis can be proposed in this research are:

H₂ : Non-Performing Finance affects Profit Growth

Net Profit Margin and Profit Growth

This ratio describes most of the net profit earned by the company on each sale. Rate, the singer tells the magnitude Net profit for reviewing the Company tin for every sales revenue enters all elements and covers the cost. Net income divided by net sales. This ratio illustrates the amount of net profit that the company receives on every sale made (Hamidu, 2013).

The statement that shows the relevant influence of Net Profit Margin on profit growth is supported by research by Annisa Maulida (2017), Adi setiawan (2012), Hamidu (2013), Rice (2016), and Giri (2016), which states that the Net Profit Margin ratio has a significant influence on the growth of bank profits. Based on the description above, the hypotheses that can be proposed in this study are:

H₃ : Net Profit Margin affects Profit Growth

Growth Profit In Islamic Commercial Banks Registered In The Indonesia Financial Services Authority With The Camel Ratio

Dirvi Surya Abbas dan Imam Hidayat

Return on Assets and Profit Growth

Return on assets is a ratio that shows the profit rate (before tax) to total bank assets; this ratio indicates the management efficiency level carried out by the handling bank. Is the greater the Return on investments, the greater the level of profit the bank will achieve? So that a bank will experience smaller problem conditions. Therefore, it can be improved that the company's performance is also increasing.

A statement showing the relevant influence of Net Profit Margin on profit growth is supported by a report that shows the appropriate effect of Return on assets on profit growth, which is supported by research by Achmad Angri Ramadhan (2017), Ervina Ulfie Setyo Fitri (2018) and Dian Rahma and Novitasari (2015) states that the ratio return on assets has a significant effect on bank profit growth. Based on the description above, the hypotheses that can be proposed in this study are:

H₄ : Return on Assets affects Growth Profit

Finance to Deposit Ratio and Profit Growth.

Finance to Deposit Ratio (FDR) is the banks' ability to provide funds and channel funds to customers and influence profitability. The value of the Finance to Deposit Ratio shows whether a bank is significant or not in allocating funds; the ratio of financial deposits shows a proportion that is too high or too low, so the bank is not useful in collecting and distributing funds obtained from customers so that it affects profits. The higher this ratio, the more inferior the liquidity of the bank concerned. This is because the number of funds needed to finance credit/financing is getting bigger (Lukman Dendawijaya, 2009). The lower the Financial to Deposit Ratio shows who has rights in financing. Therefore, the management must help the funds collected from the public to then flow back in the form of funding, which can later increase bank income in bonuses and profit-sharing, which means the profit of Islamic banks will also improve.

Statements that show the influence of the Finance to Deposit Ratio on profit growth are supported by Nurul Khasanah (2017) research and M. Bachtiar Bahri (2018), which states that the FDR ratio has a significant effect on bank profit growth. Based on the description above, the hypotheses that can be proposed in this investigation are:

H₅ : Finance to Deposit Ratio affects Profit Growth

METHODS

The object of the study was conducted at Islamic commercial bank companies registered with the Financial Services Authority. This study uses secondary data in Islamic commercial bank financial reports for the period 2015-2018. Secondary data were obtained from each Islamic commercial bank's website and the Financial Services Authority (www.ojk.go.id). There are 20 Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority (OJK) for the 2015-2018 period; after being selected so that the data used is appropriate, there are 8 Islamic commercial banks that are not

in the national category and 3 National Sharia Commercial Banks that do not provide complete financial statement information. Banks that have met the criteria based on purposive sampling criteria are nine companies with four years of observation. The number of words in this study is 36 observations.

The scope of testing in this study includes testing the causal relationship or testing the influence of exogenous variables partially consisting of the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), the Ratio of Operational Costs to Operating Income (BOPO), and the Financing Deposit Ratio (FDR) to the Endogenous Financial Sustainability Ratio (FSR). The population used in this study is Islamic commercial banks listed on the Indonesian stock exchange for the 2014-2018 period, with the selection of criteria using the purposive sampling method.

After that, the next step is to use the first data analysis test tool, namely, descriptive analysis. Descriptive analysis hearts Singer Research has functions to determine correlations picture between the exogenous variables endogenous variables hearts Singer Research with how to read based value owned consisting of the average (mean), standard deviation, maximum, and minimum. This test must be carried out considering the difficulty. We can see whether the data used can be normally distributed or not. Whether the data to be used as symptoms of Multicollinearity and Heteroscedasticity, affect the relationships between variables.

Furthermore, after the test is carried out, the test is used to determine the appropriate panel data regression model to analyze panel data in this study by comparing the test results first, which will pass three testing stages. In contrast, the intended testing stages include the Chow Test, Hausman Test, and Lagrange Multiplier Test. Each of these three criteria has limits in determining a viable model. The following is the stage of the tester stage:

Chow test is a test of data used to model better the standard effect model or the fixed effect model. The criteria for this test result can be seen if the value of the company Cross-section F and Cross-section chi-square $> \alpha$ (0.05) then H_0 is accepted, meaning that the model that can be used is the Common Effect Model (CEM) and if the value of the Cross-section Probability F and Cross-section chi-square $< \alpha$ (0.05), so the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is more feasible to use.

The Hausman test is a data test to get a better model between the fixed effect model or the random effect model; the criteria for this test result can be seen if the value of the probability of cross-section f and random cross-section $> \alpha$ (0.05) H_0 is accepted, meaning that the model which can be used is the Random Effect Model (REM) compared to the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

The test lagrange multiplier (LM), a data test to get a better model, between the common effect model or model the effects random. The criteria for this test result can be seen if the value of the Cross-section Probability of Breusch pagan $< \alpha$ (0.05) then the Random Effect Model (REM) is more feasible to use than the Common Effect Model (CEM).

The classical assumption test is a statistical requirement that must be met in processing data analysis using the Ordinary Least Approaching the Ordinary Square (OLS) in the estimation technique. In the panel data model based on Least Square OLS such as the Common Effect Model (CEM) and Fixed Effect Model (FEM), it is necessary to test the classical assumption. Equation, the regression equation is more suitable to use the Random Effect Model (REM), so there is no need to make classical assumptions because the Random Effect Model (REM) uses the General Least Squared

**Growth Profit In Islamic Commercial Banks Registered
In The Indonesia Financial Services Authority
With The Camel Ratio**

Dirvi Surya Abbas dan Imam Hidayat

(GLS) approach in its estimation technique. However, not all tests performed in the panel data regression, only Test Multicollinearity and Heteroscedasticity:

Test Multicollinearity is used to determine whether the relationship between the independent variables. To see whether the data in these studies experience Multicollinearity symptoms, this can be seen based on the results of the assessment. If the meaning value is > 0.8 , it can be rejected that the OLS regression model experiences Multicollinearity. A heteroscedasticity test is used to determine whether there is a difference from the panel data regression model. If the value for Prob. Breusch-Pagan LM > 0.05 , then H_0 is accepted, which means that there are no symptoms of Heteroscedasticity. However, friendly the value Prob. Breusch-Pagan LM < 0.05 (5%), then H_a is accepted, which means Heteroscedasticity occurs.

The aim of the measurement stage of the analysis hypothesis with Panel Data Regression in this study is to obtain confirmation of answers about whether the factors in this study can be used to provide information to the public through the Financial Sustainability Ratio (FSR) at Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia, the period which is listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2014-2018 period. The analysis of the analysis hypothesis with Panel Data Regression in this study is as follows:

F test, the examiner functions to see whether all exogenous variables included in the model can simultaneously have an effect and have the effect of endogenous variables (model fit or not). With the criteria, if F-statistic $< F$ Table, then H_0 is accepted, which means that the exogenous variable (X) simultaneously does not influence the endogenous variable (Y). On the other hand, if the value of the F-Statistic $> F$ Table, then H_a is accepted, which means that the exogenous variable (X) together influences the endogenous variable (Y).

Determination Coefficient Test (R^2) this test determines how strong the regression model used in this study is to reveal exogenous variables against endogenous variables. The R-squared value explains the substantial contribution that exogenous variables have to the endogenous interaction variable. If the higher the R-squared result is, the stronger the interaction between the effects of exogenous variables on the endogenous. In other words, the stronger the exogenous variable value, the better it will explain the endogenous variable.

The t-test explains how the significance level of each exogenous variable is partially observed to endogenous variables. The following is a regression of the panel data equation in this study to further clarify the research discussion in seeing the interaction of the influence between exogenous variables on endogenous variables with time series and cross-section data arrangements.

$$PL = 0.659827 + 0.071045CAR + 0.341562NPF + 0.243778NPM + 0.632291ROA - 0.045837FDR \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

1. The constant value shows that CAR, NPF, NPM, ROA, and FDR have a value of (zero), so the dependent value variable is Profit Growth is 0.65%
2. The variable Capital Adequacy Ratio has a positive regression coefficient value of 0.071045, indicating that every 1% increase in the Capital Adequacy Ratio will increase profit growth by 0.071%
3. The variable Non-Performing Finance has a positive regression coefficient value of

- 0.341562, indicating that every 1% increase IN Non-Performing Finance will increase AGRO growth by 0.34%
4. The variable Net Profit Margin has a positive regression coefficient value of 0.243778, indicating that EVERY 1% increase in Net Profit Margin will increase AGRO growth by 0.24%
 5. The Variable Return On Assets has a positive regression coefficient value of 0.632291, indicating that every 1% increase in Return on Assets will increase profit growth by 0.63%
 6. The Variable Finance to Deposit Ratio has a negative regression coefficient value of -0.045837, indicating that every 1% increase in the Finance to Deposit Ratio will reduce profit growth by 0.04%

DISCUSSION

Common Effect Model

Dependent Variable: PL
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 09/15/19 Time: 22:11
Sample: 2015 2018
Periods included: 4
Cross-sections included: 9
Total panel (balanced) observations: 36

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.659827	3.984283	0.165607	0.8696
CAR	0.071045	0.020205	3.516238	0.0014
NPF	0.341562	0.259395	1.316766	0.1979
NPM	0.243778	0.045811	5.321429	0.0000
ROA	0.632291	0.118167	5.350810	0.0000
FDR	-0.045837	0.043071	-1.064215	0.2957
R-squared	0.699384	Mean dependent var		-0.481944
Adjusted R-squared	0.649281	S.D. dependent var		4.210519
S.E. of regression	2.493533	Akaike info criterion		4.816290
Sum squared resid	186.5312	Schwarz criterion		5.080210
Log likelihood	-80.69322	Hannan-Quinn criter.		4.908405
F-statistic	13.95901	Durbin-Watson stat		2.216815
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: Processed data, *Output Eviews 9.0, 2020*

Based on the analysis of panel data regression testing, the summary of the test results is as follows:

Capital Adequacy Ratio and Profit Growth

Based on panel data regression results, it can be denied that the Capital Adequacy Ratio shows a positive coefficient of 0, 071045 with a significance value of 0.0014 because the significance level is smaller than $\alpha = 5\%$ ($0.0014 < 0.050$), the first hypothesis (H1) is accepted, which means that the Capital Adequacy Ratio has a positive and significant effect on earnings growth. This

Growth Profit In Islamic Commercial Banks Registered In The Indonesia Financial Services Authority With The Camel Ratio

Dirvi Surya Abbas dan Imam Hidayat

indicates that the Capital Adequacy Ratio is partially having a substantial impact on earnings growth.

The higher the value of the Capital Adequacy Ratio a bank's, the better the ability to improve the bank's financial performance. The profits obtained by the bank will also increase. Capital Adequacy Ratio is one of the ratios that illustrates that an increase in capital owned by a bank will reduce the cost of funds so that company profits will increase. Still, if wealth is low, third-party funds will become expensive so that changes in bank profits will below. This study's results are in line with research by Annisa Maulida (2017), the conclusion that the level of capital adequacy ratio has a positive and significant effect on profit growth. So the first hypothesis of this research is proven that the capital adequacy ratio impacts profit growth.

Non-Performing Finance and Profit Growth

Based on the panel data regression test results, it can be denied that Non-Performing Finance shows a regression coefficient of 0.341562 with a significance value of 0.1979 because the level of significance is more significant than $\alpha = 5\%$ ($0.1979 < 0.050$), the second hypothesis (H2) is rejected, which means that Non-Performing Finance affects profit growth. This indicates that Non-Performing Finance partially has no significant effect on profit growth.

The higher the NPF ratio, the more banking will increase by eliminating the opportunity to earn a profit. This can be due to more significant financing than its productive assets to result in the opportunity to obtain income (income) from the funding provided, thereby reducing profits and harming bank profitability (Rahmaniah and Wibowo, 2015). Non-Performing Finance (NPF) has an insignificant effect on profit growth, indicating that NPF changes will be followed by nominal profit growth. This means that Islamic banks do not need to worry about increasing the NPF ratio as long as it is still at a safe level below 5% by applicable regulations, because if it is too high, the bank will lose the opportunity to earn a profit so that the bank needs credit risk / effective financing. This study's results are in line with the research of Vivin Ulfiantari, Abdul Kodir, Achmad Agus (2017), which states that finance does not affect profit growth. So the second hypothesis of this study is proven that finance does not affect profit growth.

Net Profit Margin and Profit Growth

Based on the results of the panel data regression test, it can be stated that the Net Profit Margin shows a positive regression coefficient of 0.243778 with a significance value of 0.0000 because the level of significance is more significant than $\alpha = 5\%$ ($0.0000 > 0.050$), the third hypothesis (H3) is accepted, which means that Net Profit Margin affects profit growth. This identifies that Net Profit Margin partially has a significant effect on profit growth.

The higher the ratio Net Profit Margin indicates, the company's increase in generating net profits through its strategy and ability to control its operating expenses. The higher the NPM value, the better its operation (Koosrini Setiawati, 2010). This study's results are in line with research by Annisa

Maulida (2017), which states that net profit margins affect profit growth. So the third hypothesis of this study is proven that Net Profit Margin affects profit growth.

Return On Assets and Profit Growth

Based on the results of the panel data regression test, it can be concluded that the Return on Assets shows a positive regression coefficient of 0.632291 with a significance value of 0.000 because the level of significance is more significant than $\alpha = 5\%$ ($0.0000 > 0.050$), the fourth hypothesis (H4) is accepted, which means that Return on Assets affects earnings growth. This identifies that Return on Assets partially has a significant effect on earnings growth.

The Earnings, which is proxied by ROA, will affect profit growth because the more effective the ROA owned by a company, the more efficient the use of assets will be to increase profits. Big profits will attract investors because the company has a higher rate of return (Wardiah, 2013). Banks need to pay attention to the changes that occur in ROA because the more significant the ROA ratio obtained, the greater the bank's profits, which causes the growth of bank profits will continue to increase. This study's results align with research by Achmad Angri Ramadhan (2017), which states that Return on Assets affects profit growth. So the fourth hypothesis of this study is proven that Return on Assets affects profit growth.

Finance To Deposit Ratio and Profit Growth

Based on the results of panel data regression, it can be concluded that the Finance to Deposit Ratio shows a positive regression coefficient of -0.045837 with a significance value of 0.2957. Because the level of significance is more significant than $\alpha = 5\%$ ($0.2957 > 0.050$), the fifth hypothesis (H5) is rejected, which means that the Finance to Deposit Ratio does not affect profit growth. This indicates that the Finance to Deposit Ratio partially has no significant effect on profit growth.

The greater the FDR value, the bigger the bank is declared to be illiquid, so that the bank's performance becomes worse, which indicates that its profits are decreasing. However, this is not entirely possible. In this study, FDR can balance the financing provided by banks to the public by increasing third-party funds (DPK) collected. Not all of the deposits collected are allocated for funding to maintain its liquidity and pay its obligations, especially short-term liabilities. Therefore, FDR does not significantly affect bank growth because Islamic Commercial Banks are still declared capable of maintaining their liquidity.

This study's results are in line with research by Annisa Maulida (2017), proving that the Finance Deposit Ratio does not affect profit growth. The fifth hypothesis of this study is that the Finance Deposit Ratio does not affect profit growth.

CONCLUSION

Based on data collected from the results of tests that have been carried out using panel data regression tests, from the four hypotheses proposed, several conclusions can be drawn, namely:

Growth Profit In Islamic Commercial Banks Registered In The Indonesia Financial Services Authority With The Camel Ratio

Dirvi Surya Abbas dan Imam Hidayat

1. There is a positive and significant effect of Capital Adequacy Ratio on profit growth with a substantial value of 0.071045 with a value prob of 0.0014. This means that if the Capital Adequacy Ratio of a bank increases, the ability to improve the bank's financial performance will be better so that the bank's profit growth will also increase.
2. There is a positive and insignificant effect of Non-Performing Finance on profit growth with a significant value of 0.341562 with a prob value of 0.1979. This means that the NPF changes will be followed by profit growth but not substantial.. because if the Non-Performing Finance is too high, the bank will lose the opportunity to earn a profit so that the bank needs to manage credit/financing risk effectively.
3. There is a positive and significant effect on Net Profit Margin to profit growth with a substantial value of 0.243778 with a prob value of 0.0000. This means that the Net Profit Margin shows an increase in Islamic commercial banks' performance in generating net profits through strategies and the ability to control their operating expenses. Because of the higher the NPM value, the better the operations of a company.
4. There is a positive and significant effect of Return On Assets on profit growth with a substantial value of 0.632291 with a prob value of 0.0000. That is excellent Return On Assets owned by a company, the more efficient use of the asset will be even more significant gains by banks leading to bank profit growth will continue to increase.
5. There is a negative and insignificant influence Finance To Deposit Ratio on profit growth with a significant value of -0.045837 with a prob value of 0.2957. This means that FDR does not substantially affect bank profit growth because Islamic Commercial Banks are still declared capable of maintaining their liquidity.

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