

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

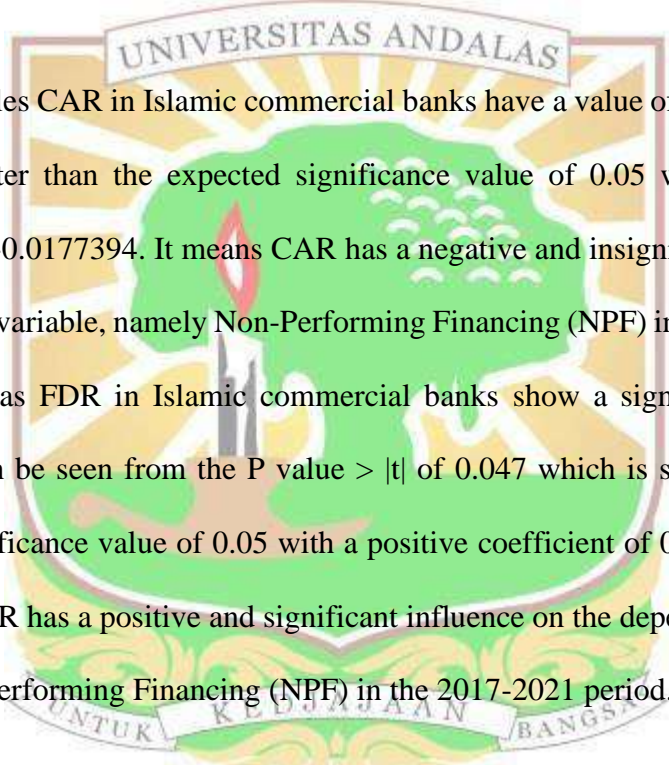
#### 5.1 Research Conclusion

This research was conducted to examine the effect of bank specific factors and macroeconomics namely Operational efficiency ratio (BOPO), CAR, LDR/FDR, GGDP, Inflation to Non-Performing Loans and non-performing financing. The objects of analysis in this study are conventional commercial banks and sharia commercial banks registered with the OJK in the 2017-2021 period. During this period, there were 10 sharia commercial banks and 10 conventional commercial banks that met the criteria as samples for this study.

The variable Operational efficiency ratio at conventional commercial banks has a value of  $P > |t|$  of 0.0000 which is smaller than the expected significance value of 0.05 with a positive coefficient of 0.0653893. This means that the Operational efficiency ratio has a positive and significant influence on the dependent variable, namely Non-Performing Loans (NPL) in the 2017-2021 period. On The operational efficiency ratio at Islamic commercial banks shows a significant positive effect, this can be seen from the value of  $P > |t|$  of 0.0000 which is smaller than the expected significance value of 0.05 with a positive coefficient of 0.0596844. This means that the Operational efficiency ratio has a positive and significant influence on the dependent variable, namely Non-Performing Financing (NPF) in the 2017-2021 period.

Variables CAR at conventional commercial banks has a value of  $P > |t|$  of 0.072 which is greater than the expected significance value of 0.05 with a negative

coefficient of -0.0915224. It means CAR has a negative and insignificant effect on the dependent variable, namely Non-Performing Loans (NPL) in the 2017-2021 period. On Variables CAR in Islamic commercial banks has a value of  $P > |t|$  of 0.508 which is greater than the expected significance value of 0.05 with a negative coefficient of -0.0177394. It means CAR has a negative and insignificant effect on the dependent variable, namely Non-Performing Financing (NPF) in the 2017-2021 period.



Variables CAR in Islamic commercial banks have a value of  $P > |t|$  of 0.508 which is greater than the expected significance value of 0.05 with a negative coefficient of -0.0177394. It means CAR has a negative and insignificant effect on the dependent variable, namely Non-Performing Financing (NPF) in the 2017-2021 period. Whereas FDR in Islamic commercial banks show a significant positive effect, this can be seen from the  $P$  value  $> |t|$  of 0.047 which is smaller than the expected significance value of 0.05 with a positive coefficient of 0.0168858. This means that FDR has a positive and significant influence on the dependent variable, namely Non-Performing Financing (NPF) in the 2017-2021 period.

Variables GGDP in conventional commercial banks has a value of  $P > |t|$  of 0.233 which is greater than the expected significance value of 0.05 with a positive coefficient of 0.0736556. It means GGDP has a positive and insignificant influence on the dependent variable, namely Non-Performing Loans (NPL) in the 2017-2021 period. Whereas Variables GGDP in Islamic commercial banks has a value of  $P > |t|$  of 0.146 which is greater than the expected significance value of 0.05 with a negative coefficient of -0.1148564. It means GGDP has a negative and insignificant

effect on the dependent variable, namely Non-Performing Financing (NPF) in the 2017-2021 period.

Variables inflation in conventional commercial banks has a value of  $P > |t|$  of 0.027 which is smaller than the expected significance value of 0.05 with a negative coefficient of -0.5425916. It means inflation has a negative and significant influence on the dependent variable, namely Non-Performing Loans (NPL) in the 2017-2021 period. Whereas Variables inflation in Islamic commercial banks has a value of  $P > |t|$  of 0.150 which is greater than the expected significance value of 0.05 with a positive coefficient of 0.4847946. It means inflation has a positive and insignificant influence on the dependent variable, namely Non-Performing Financing (NPF) in the 2017-2021 period.

## 5.2 Implications

Based on the conclusions that have been described, the authors try to suggest implications that might be useful, including:

1. For academics

This study contributes to adding to the literature regarding several aspects related to bank-specific and macroeconomic factors which, according to the authors, affect NPL and NPF. It is hoped that the results of this research can provide opportunities to contribute to the development of knowledge in the field of financial management, especially regarding the influence of bank-specific factors on NPL and NPF. So that it can be a

reference and material for consideration for future researchers to use other aspects that are more influential on NPL and NPF.

## 2. For companies

This study provides information on conventional commercial banks and Islamic commercial banks registered with OJK, that the bank-specific and macroeconomic factors that the authors are trying to determine have a significant influence on firm value. BOPO variables partially or individually have a significant effect on NPL and NPF. The CAR variable has no effect on NPL and NPF. While the LDR variable has no effect on NPL, FDR has a positive effect on NPF. GGDP variable has no significant effect on NPL and NPF. Inflation variable has a negative effect on NPL and inflation has no significant effect on NPL. The results of this study can be useful for evaluating the development of the system of conventional banks and Islamic banks in taking steps to adopt related policies such as: Policies related to increasing banking assets, conventional banks and Islamic banks should increase the accumulation of total banking assets, considering that this variable has an influence the most dominant to credit growth. One of the ways to increase the accumulation of total banking assets is to collect funds from third parties and distribute funds through loans that will be distributed. For policies related to inflation, conventional banks and Islamic banks should pay more attention to setting the direction of monetary policy by Bank Indonesia (BI), namely in terms of determining the direction of inflation. So that conventional banks and Islamic banks can overcome their

impact on the banking credit sector as early as possible, as well as adjust to lending rates.

### **5.3 Research Limitations**

This research is not without limitations. This limitation is expected to be improved in subsequent studies that raise the same topic. The limitations contained in this study are as follows.

1. This study only uses projected company value with NPL and NPF values as variables that will be seen as being influenced by other independent variables.
2. The companies used by researchers are only a small part of the number of companies registered with OJK, where in this study there were only 10 conventional commercial banks and 10 sharia commercial banks that could be used as research samples.
3. This study only made observations of only five years from 2017 to 2021.

### **5.4 Suggestion**

The suggestions that can be given for future research are as follows:

1. Future research that has topics related to bank-specific factors and macroeconomics like this research is expected to add other research variables that are also related to NPL and NPF.
2. The second suggestion is to add intervening and moderating variables So that they can add variety in future research.