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Determinants of Non-Performing Loans with External Audit as a Moderation Variable

Gunawan Wiyogo Siswantoro[1]
Mercu Buana University
Jakarta, Indonesia

Dr. Bambang Santoso Marsoem[2]
Mercu Buana University
Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract:- In the early era of the pandemic, conditions for MSME financing in non-bank financial institutions experienced a decline due to the many economic impacts that occurred due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Many MSMEs are experiencing difficulties in terms of liquidity and business capital needs, so that demand for credit from financial institutions that do not meet banks has decreased drastically. Apart from that, non-bank financial institutions also experience difficulties in providing financing due to increasingly high credit risks. The phenomena and dynamics faced by MSMEs during the Covid-19 pandemic are the background for this research. This research uses quantitative descriptive research. Based on the research results, it was found that the number of debtors and loan size had no effect on the NPF. There is a positive influence of BOPO, ROE on NPF. Furthermore, the KAP audit does not strengthen the influence of loan size on NPF. Meanwhile, KAP Audit strengthens the influence of BOPO, ROE, and Number of Debtors. The R square value shows 0.925, which means the influence of the independent variables together on the dependent is 92.50%.

Keywords:- *Number of Debtors; Loan Amount; NPF; BOPO; ROE; KAP Audit.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the early era of the pandemic, conditions for MSME financing in non-bank financial institutions experienced a decline due to the many economic impacts that occurred due to the COVID-19 pandemic (Song et al, 2020). Many MSMEs are experiencing difficulties in meeting liquidity and business capital needs, so the demand for credit at non-bank financial institutions has decreased drastically. Apart from that, non-bank financial institutions also experience difficulties in providing financing due to increasingly high credit risks.

However, on the other hand, several non-bank financial institutions also provide relaxation or relief from credit installment payments for MSMEs affected by the pandemic (Indra & Yustati, 2022). This was done as an effort to help MSMEs overcome liquidity difficulties and maintain business continuity amidst the pandemic.

The condition of MSME financing in non-bank financial institutions in the early pandemic era shows that there are challenges and opportunities that must be faced. In facing challenges, non-bank financial institutions must be able to manage increasingly higher credit risks and ensure that the credit provided is right on target and can help MSMEs recover their businesses. On the other hand, existing opportunities can be exploited by providing credit payment relief and expanding access to MSME financing through digital technology, so as to accelerate the economic recovery of MSMEs in this pandemic era (Hardiningsih, 2022).

In the period 2014-2021, the number of non-performing loans (NPL) in the national banking sector showed an increasing trend and reached the highest peak in history, recording IDR 186.16 trillion in July 2021, according to data released by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) Indonesia. Restrictions on social activities to combat the spread of the corona virus have had a significant impact on almost all business sectors. This situation causes difficulties for debtors to fulfill their payment obligations to banks, due to disruption to their income due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

BLU managed by the government has the ability to carry out business practices, but still prioritizes services Indrayati, I., & Lestari, F. (2021). The uniqueness of BLU can be seen in its efficient and productive business approach, where budget absorption not only produces output, but also outcomes that achieve absorption with efficiency without reducing quality and quantity. The excess budget can also be used to improve service quality in the following year. BLU is given flexibility and autonomy in managing their service operations, including financial management, human resources, as well as management and procurement of assets/goods.

For carrying out its activities, the Public Service Agency (BLU) receives rewards or income from fees charged to BLU service recipients (Indrayati & Lestari, 2021). Income received as compensation for services by BLU is known as Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) which is then deposited into BLU cash to be used as operational costs in the following year. Apart from PNBP, to date, BLU entities still receive assistance from the Government in the form of contributions from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN).

The task of the Public Service Agency (BLU) of the Government Investment Center (PIP) is to carry out coordination in the field of financing for micro, small and medium enterprises in accordance with policies established by the Minister of Finance, and based on the provisions of statutory regulations. The function of BLU PIP is as follows.

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- Carrying out the preparation of strategic business plans and annual Business Plans and Budgets, work plans and work unit budgets, budget management, accounting, financial transactions and reporting, settlements, human resource management, general affairs, harmonization of internal organizational functions, public relations and services information, as well as management of information systems and technology.
- Carrying out funding cooperation for micro, small and medium enterprises with the Regional Government and/or other parties, managing financing for micro, small and medium enterprises, cooperation in distributing financing with channeling institutions and developing business financing for micro, small and medium enterprises.
- Carrying out engagements and monitoring of receivable guarantees submitted by channeling institutions.
- Carrying out legal aspects reviews, drafting and amending agreements, conducting legal studies, handling legal issues and preparing policies and managing risks.
- Carrying out internal checks on the implementation of PIP duties.

Based on Government Regulation (PP) Number 74 of 2012 concerning Financial Management of Public Service Agencies, the formation of BLU aims to improve services to the community in order to advance general welfare and smarten the nation's life by providing flexibility in financial management based on economic principles and productivity, and the application of business practices. healthy one. BLU, especially the fund management services group, can manage finances in the form of distributing financing to cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). In carrying out its activities, BLU fund managers may be able to charge fees to the public in return for the goods/services provided. The service tariff costs referred to are determined by considering (1) continuity and development of services, (2) people's purchasing power, (3) principles of justice and propriety, and (4) healthy competition.

The revolving financing product managed by PIP is Ultra Micro Financing (UMi) as one of the government programs in the form of productive and cheap financing for LKBB. This revolving fund scheme provides access for ultra-micro business actors who have had difficulty accessing banking. UMi financing is channeled through Non-Bank Financial Institutions (LKBB) such as non-Bank BUMN, Cooperatives and Micro Financial Institutions (LKM), with a maximum ceiling of IDR 20 million and accompanied by assistance. The principle of empowering and enhancement through non-bank financial institutions (LKBB), such as PT Pegadaian, PT Permodalan Nasional Madani (PNM), and cooperatives or microfinance institutions (LKM). The government not only provides productive credit for micro businesses, but also mentoring programs. This is what differentiates KUR and is an advantage of UMi financing compared to other credit. UMi debtors are not left to just manage their businesses, but are given assistance, coaching and direction to move up in class and be able to access banking financing. The concept of ultra micro financing itself indicates that the credit ceiling given is below IDR 20 million. UMi's credit ceiling was initially at a maximum of IDR 10 million and in 2021 it was increased to IDR 20 million.

Based on PIP data, since 2017 the value of Umi distribution has grown positively. For example in Central Java. Even though the number of debtors shows a decreasing trend from 2018 to 2020, the nominal value of distributions has increased. The 2020 pandemic has had an impact on decreasing numbers this debtor. Then in 2021, with the outbreak situation starting to subside, the number of UMi debtors increased from the previous year accompanied by an increase in the nominal distribution figure. This means that more and more people can enjoy UMi financing.

The development of an LKBB business in distributing funds to non-bank financial institutions for working capital and consumption purposes has become an active role for the community in providing equitable distribution Wiwoho (2014). In line with what Rivani stated, in Carunia (2018) a well-developed LKBB has the potential to meet economic development targets and can also help facilitate investment and long-term financing. Finance company assets experienced quite significant growth. It is hoped that the development of these assets can encourage the company to further develop and contribute to national economic growth. Even though in terms of banking assets it is superior. However, banks have higher NPLs than LKBB. This means that banks have a higher credit risk. Banking's competitiveness certainly has a big influence on its performance. In banking activities, competition can be defined as the ability to sell financial products and generate income that exceeds competitors Peng, (2006). Consumer financing by finance companies increased from 2010 to 2014. Then in 2015 it increased again by 247.06 billion. In 2016 there was another slight decline to 230,154 billion. Then from 2017 to 2019 there was a continuous increase. If consumer financing at a finance company experiences high business growth, it can cause intense competition to achieve revenue and profits.

The phenomena and dynamics faced by MSMEs during the Covid-19 pandemic are the background for this research. The importance of understanding the factors that influence financing performance, especially in terms of Non-Performing Financing (NPF), can provide an overview of several variables that dominantly influence the performance of financing distribution even in extreme conditions. NPF is an important indicator in assessing the performance of financial institutions and other financial institutions in terms of returning credit that has been given. Apart from that, NPF also greatly influences the level of income and the level of returns for capital owners (Ilmi, 2018).

This research was conducted to determine the influence of four factors, namely the number of debtors, loan size, effectiveness of operational costs, and financial performance on NPF with external audit as a moderating variable. According to Widhayanti (2020), the characteristics and number of debtors can influence the NPF because the more debtors there are, the higher the credit risk taken by financial institutions. Then, Abadi (2019) explained that the loan size can also influence the performance of NPF financing because

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the larger the loan size, the higher the credit risk taken by financial institutions.

Then, the effectiveness of operational costs is proxied by BOPO and financial performance is proxied by Return on Equity (RoE), which is an indicator that can show the financial health of finance companies, so that it can influence the credit risk taken by financial institutions. RoE itself better describes the financial performance of an entity than Return on Assets (RoA) because it better describes the entity's ability to generate profits. According to Ervinna C & A. Mulyo (2016) BOPO has a significant negative effect on NPF, while according to Dian Wahyuningsih (2021) the profitability ratio which is proxied as ROE has a significant negative effect on NPF.

Furthermore, external audits carried out by Public Accounting Firms (KAP) were chosen as a moderating variable because according to Nisrul et al (2019) audits can influence financing performance. Apart from that, an audit can provide an overview of the fairness of the presentation of accounting transactions in accountable financial reporting so that it can strengthen the influence of these factors on NPF.

This research is expected to provide a better understanding of the factors that influence NPF, so that it can help financial institutions make more appropriate credit decisions and reduce NPF risk. Apart from that, the results of this research can also be input for regulators and policy makers in regulating and supervising the financial institutional sector and other financial institutions.

Based on the description above, researchers are interested in further researching the influence of several variables that influence the level of bad credit through the financing performance of Non-Bank Financial Institutions, Partners of the BLU Government Investment Center during the Covid-19 pandemic with the research title "Determinants of Non-Performing Financing (NPF) with External Audit as a Moderating Variable (Study of Non-Bank Financial Institutions Partnering with the Government Investment Center in 2020-2022)"

- *Formulation of the Problem*

Based on the description of the background of the problem above, the problem formulation in this research includes:

- Does the number of debtors affect the NPF of LKBB Mitra PIP?
- Does the loan size affect the LKBB Mitra PIP?
- Does BOPO affect the NPF of LKBB PIP Partners?
- Does ROE affect the NPF of LKBB Mitra PIP?
- Does the KAP Audit strengthen the influence of the number of debtors on the NPF at LKBB Mitra PIP?
- Does the KAP Audit strengthen the influence of loan size on NPF at LKBB Mitra PIP?
- Does the KAP Audit strengthen the influence of BOPO on NPF in PIP Partner LKBB?
- Does KAP Audit strengthen the influence of ROE on NPF at LKBB PIP Partners?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Signal theory is a theory that explains the reasons why companies must prepare financial reports to avoid asymmetry or dissimilarity in the company's internal information with information circulating to parties outside the company (Ghozali, 2020). Because the company has more relevant information about the company, the company should be able to provide information to outside parties voluntarily. This signal theory also touches on the need for companies to provide signals about the condition of the company through financial reports which can be presented in the form of information regarding management activities in the aspect of stock returns including cash flow and company profits, and can also take the form of company promotions in order to achieve goals (Karen & Susanti , 2019).

A. *Grand Theory: Signalling Theory*

Signal theory is a theory that explains the reasons why companies must prepare financial reports to avoid asymmetry or dissimilarity in the company's internal information with information circulating to parties outside the company (Ghozali, 2020). Because the company has more relevant information about the company, the company should be able to provide information to outside parties voluntarily. This signal theory also touches on the need for companies to provide signals about the condition of the company through financial reports which can be presented in the form of information regarding management activities in the aspect of stock returns including cash flow and company profits, and can also take the form of company promotions in order to achieve goals (Karen & Susanti , 2019).

B. *Stakeholders Theory*

The word credit comes from the Greek credere which means trust, so someone who gets credit means they have gained trust. Meanwhile, the party providing credit means giving confidence to the person receiving the credit that the money lent will be returned within the specified time period. Based on Banking Law Number 10 of 1998, Credit is the provision of money or bills that can be equivalent to it, based on an agreement or loan agreement between the Bank and another party which requires the borrower to pay off the debt after a certain period of time with interest.

C. *Financing*

Providing credit by financial institutions, especially banks, has several objectives and functions. Providing credit not only benefits debtors and creditors, but also benefits society and the country's economy. The objectives of providing credit include:

- Contributing to the success of government programs in the economic and development sectors.
- Increasing company activities so that they can carry out their functions to ensure community needs.

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- Obtain profits so that the company's survival is guaranteed and it can expand its business.

➢ *Providing Credit also has a Function in the Economy, Trade and Finance. These Credit Functions Include:*

- Increase the utility of money.
- Increase the usability (utility) of goods.
- Increase the circulation and traffic of money.
- As a tool for economic stabilization.
- Growing community enthusiasm for business.
- Increase national income.
- As a tool of international economic relations.

D. Definition, Objectives and Functions of Credit

Providing credit by financial institutions, especially banks, has several objectives and functions. Providing credit not only benefits debtors and creditors, but also benefits society and the country's economy. The objectives of providing credit include:

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- Increase national income.
- As a tool of international economic relations.

E. Types of Credit

Based on the use of funds by the debtor, according to Kasmir (2000) credit can be divided into two types. The purpose of grouping according to use is to see whether the money is used in main activities or only additional activities.

➢ *Investment Credit*

Investment Credit is credit that is usually used for business expansion or building new projects/factories. Procurement of the new factory is a long-term capital item for the customer's business activities. Usually this credit is used for the main activities of a company.

➢ *Working Capital Credit*

KMK is credit used to increase production in its operations. For example, the need to finance additional working capital. This credit is usually taken to support existing investment credit.

Credit can also be grouped based on the purpose of using the credit. According to Kasmir (2000), based on this objective, credit is divided into:

➢ *Productive Credit*

Productive credit is credit that is used to increase business or production or investment, to produce goods or services.

➢ *Consumer Credit*

Consumptive credit is credit that is used for personal consumption or use. In this credit, no additional goods or services are produced.

➢ *Trade Credit*

Trade credit is credit used for trading activities. Usually to purchase merchandise where credit returns are expected from the proceeds from the sale of the merchandise.

Apart from being grouped based on use and purpose, credit can also be viewed based on its term. Credit is seen from its time period, meaning that credit is divided based on the length of time between the initial granting of credit and the repayment period. Based on this time period, according to Kasmir (2000) credit is divided into:

➢ *Short Term Credit*

Credit with a maximum term of one year and is usually used for working capital.

➢ *Medium Term Credit*

Loans with terms ranging from one year to 3 years.

➢ *Long Term Credit*

This is credit with the longest repayment period, namely more than three years, or between three and five years. Usually this credit is used for long-term investments.

F. Credit Risk

Banks as financial institutions tasked with collecting and distributing funds, have a very important role for the economy. Banks, in their activities of distributing funds to the public, accept various kinds of risks. The risks faced by banks in distributing funds to debtors can be in the form of systematic risks or unsystematic risks.

Systematic risk is a risk that affects the macroeconomic conditions of one country and other countries. Meanwhile, unsystematic risk is a risk that only occurs within a bank and does not spread to other banks. The risk that banks are very vulnerable to in collecting and distributing funds is the risk of losing the money.

A larger credit value will provide greater profits for the bank. However, the greater the expected profit from a business, the greater the risk. The risks faced can be in the form of non-smooth credit repayment or even the loan not being repaid when the time for repayment arrives.

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According to Pandia in Marantika (2013), risk is a threat or event that causes an impact that is opposite to the goal to be achieved. Credit risk is a risk that may occur as a result of the borrower being unable and/or unwilling to fulfill the obligation to repay the loan in full at maturity or afterward.

G. Debtor/Customer

According to Kasmir, "Customers are consumers who buy or use products sold or offered by banks. According to Komaruddin, a customer is "a person or company that has a checking account, deposit or other similar savings at a bank.

H. Loan Size

According to Ardiyos (2004), in simple terms, a loan can be defined as goods or services that are the obligation of one party to be paid to another party in accordance with a written or oral agreement, which is stated or implied and must be paid back within a certain period of time. In the scope of funding for finance companies, a loan is an amount of funds lent by a financial institution and the debtor is obliged to return it within a certain period of time through payment installments in the form of the loan principal plus loan interest. The definition of lending according to the Indonesian Banking Accounting Guidelines (PAPI) is the provision of bills that can be equated with it, based on an agreement or loan agreement between the bank and another party which requires the borrower (debtor) to pay off the debt after a certain period of time with interest, rewards or distribution of profits.

I. Operational costs to Operating Income (BOPO)

The BOPO ratio is used to measure bank operational efficiency, by comparing operational costs to operational income (Dietrich et al., 2009). Operational costs are costs incurred by the bank in carrying out its daily activities including: salary costs, marketing costs, interest costs. Meanwhile, operational income is income received by the bank which is obtained through lending in the form of interest rates. Bank Indonesia determines that the BOPO ratio does not exceed 90 percent, if it exceeds 90 percent, then the bank or lending institution is categorized as inefficient.

J. Operating Costs to Operating Income (ROE)

One ratio analysis that is often used by investors is the company's profitability ratio. Return on Equity (ROE) is a profitability ratio that compares net profit (net income) with the company's total stockholder's equity, (Alim & Sihombing, 2023). Return on equity (ROE) is used to measure the effectiveness of a company in gaining profits by utilizing the equity it has. The higher the ROE shows that the company is better at providing prosperity to its shareholders which can be generated from each share. The greater share of ROE indicates that the company's operational and financial strength is getting better, which in turn has a positive impact on the capital market (Al Almer & Hidayah, 2023).

K. Non Performing Financing (NPF)

Non Performing Financing (NPF) or Non Performing Loan (NPL) is a measure of the non-performing credit ratio which consists of credit that has several types, namely current (pass), special mention (special mention), substandard, doubtful (doubtfull) and stuck (loss). Credit quality is based on the bank's possible risk of the debtor's condition and compliance in fulfilling obligations. The NPL ratio is used in commercial banks, while the NPF ratio is used in sharia banks. NPF/NPL is a percentage ratio which aims to show the bank's financial management quality capability in managing problematic financing. The higher the ratio, the worse the quality of the bank's performance in overcoming problematic financing.

Based on the theoretical basis and results of previous research which have been explained above, in this research a hypothesis was created which was formulated as follows:

- Influence of Debtors on NPF in LKBB Mitra PIP
- Impact of Loan Amount against NPF at LKBB Mitra PIP
- The effect of BOPO on NPF at LKBB PIP Partners
- The influence of ROE on NPF at LKBB PIP Partners
- KAP audit strengthens the influence of the number of debtors on the NPF at LKBB Mitra PIP
- The KAP audit strengthens the influence of loan size on NPF at LKBB Mitra PIP
- The KAP audit strengthens the influence of BOPO on NPF at LKBB Mitra PIP
- The KAP audit strengthens the influence of ROE on NPF at LKBB Mitra PIP

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses quantitative descriptive research. Quantitative descriptive means explaining the relationship between variables by analyzing numerical data (numbers) using statistical methods through hypothesis testing. The data used is secondary data originating from the LKBB Mitra BLU PIP financing reports every six months from 2020 to 2021 throughout Indonesia.

A. Research Design

This research uses quantitative descriptive research. Quantitative descriptive means explaining the relationship between variables by analyzing numerical data (numbers) using statistical methods through hypothesis testing. The data used is secondary data originating from the LKBB Mitra BLU PIP financing reports every six months from 2020 to 2021 throughout Indonesia.

B. Sample

The sample is part of the population whose characteristics you want to study and can represent the entire population. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling, namely non-random selection of samples that have a specific aim or target, only data that meets the criteria will be used as a sample. So only data that meets the following criteria can be sampled:

- Non-Bank Financial Institutions (LKBB) Channel Partners of the Government Investment Center Public Service Agency recorded in 2020-2022.

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- Non-Bank Financial Institutions (LKBB) Channel Partners of the Government Investment Center Public Service Agency which has financial reports for 2020-2022.
- Non-Bank Financial Institutions (LKBB) Distribution Partners of the Government Investment Center Public Service Agency which distributes financing in 2020-2022.

➢ *Based on these Criteria, there are 17 LKBB BLU PIP Partners who have Criteria as Research samples, Namely:*

Table 1 Research Sample

No.	Research Sample
1.	KOPERASI MITRA DHUAFA
2.	KSP KUD MINTOROGO
3.	KSP PANGESTU
4.	KSPPS ABDI KERTA RAHARJA
5.	KSPPS ARTHA BAHANA SYARIAH
6.	KSPPS BAYTUL IKHTIAR
7.	KSPPS BMT ARTHA SEJAHTERA
8.	KSPPS BMT ASSYAFIIYAH BERKAH NASIONAL
9.	KSPPS BMT BINA UMMAT SEJAHTERA
10.	KSPPS BMT ITQAN
11.	KSPPS BMT SURYA ABADI RIYANTO
12.	KSPPS BMT UMMAT SEJAHTERA ABADI
13.	KSPPS NUR INSANI
14.	KSPPS UGT NUSANTARA
15.	KSU KRAMA BALI
16.	PT. PEGADAIAN
17.	PT. PNM

Source: Author's Data Processing, 2023

C. Method of collecting data

The data source in this research was obtained through secondary data. The secondary data used is in the form of six-month report data from Non-Bank Financial Institutions (LKBB) Channel Partners of the Government Investment Center Public Service Agency in 2020-2022.

➢ *In Accordance with the Problems raised, in Collecting Data for this Research, the Author used the Following Method:*

- *Literature Review*

Literature study is secondary data collection.

- *Documentation*

Documentation is a way of collecting data by recording existing data. BLU annual report data which can be obtained by conducting data searches.

- *Research Instrument*

The tools used in this research are stationery and a laptop which is used to download company annual report data. Apart from that, this research uses the Eviews 13 and Microsoft Excel programs.

D. Metode Analisis Data Inferensial

Data analysis is a method used to determine the influence of one variable on another variable, so that the data collected can be useful, it must be processed or analyzed first so that it can be used as a reference in making decisions. The data analysis method used in this research is as follows:

- Descriptive Statistics
- Panel Data Regression Analysis

E. Selection of Panel Data Regression Models

- Test Chow
- Hausman test
- Lagrange Multiplier Test (LM-Test)

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 2 Model Selection Results

		Information
CHOW	Prob; 0.2243	Ha rejected, chose the CEM model
HAUSMAN	Prob; 1.0000	Ha rejected, chose REM model
LM	Prob; 0.0031	Ha Accepted, choose REM model
Overall selected model		**REM**

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From the test results above, three test methods have been carried out showing the results of the Random Effect Model as the model that will be analyzed further in this research.

A. Hypothesis Testing

- ***F Test***

According to Ghozali (2018) it is used to determine the influence of independent variables simultaneously on the dependent variable. The level used is 5%, if the significant value F < 0.05 then all independent variables have a simultaneous effect on the dependent variable.

- ***T Test***

This t test aims to determine the magnitude of the influence of each independent variable individually (partially) on the dependent variable. The following are the results of the t test as follows:

Table 3 T Test Results

Variable	**Coefficient**	**Std. Error**	**t-Statistic**	**Prob.**
JumlahDebitur	-0.00053	0.00128	-0.41	0.679
BesaranPinjaman	0	0	0.55	0.58
BOPO	0.21224	0.00788	2.25	0.041
ROE	0.71388	0.10253	6.96	0
AUDITKAP	0.94564	0.23745	3.98	0
JDxAK	-0.00053	0.00128	-0.41	0.68
BPxAK	0	0	-0.55	0.581
BOPOxAK	0.00676	0.00822	2.182	0.046
ROExAK	0.23384	0.10741	2.18	0.029
C	-0.15607	0.17357	-0.9	0.369
	Weighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.9253	Mean dependent var		-0.098897
Adjusted R-squared	0.9307	S.D. dependent var		0.47724
S.E. of regression	0.361599	Sum squared resid		12.36194
F-statistic	153.332	Durbin-Watson stat		2.035567
Prob(F-statistic)	0			

B. Determinant R Test

The R2 value is used to find out how much influence the independent variable has on the dependent variable. The smaller the R2 value means the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable is more limited. The R Square value is said to be good if it is above 0.5 because the R Square value ranges between 0 and 1. The R square value shows 0.925, which means strong or close to 1.

Table 4 R2 Test Results

Dependent Variable: NPF				
Method: Panel EGLS (Cross-section random weights)				
Date: 11/21/23 Time: 15:09				
Sample: 2020H1 2022H2				
Periods included: 6				
Cross-sections included: 17				
Total panel (unbalanced) observations: 102				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
JumlahDebitur	-0.00053	0.00128	-0.41	0.679
Penyaluran	0	0	0.55	0.58
BOPO	0.21224	0.00788	2.25	0.041
ROE	0.71388	0.10253	6.96	0
AUDITKAP	0.94564	0.23745	3.98	0
JDxAK	-0.00053	0.00128	-0.41	0.68
BPxAK	0	0	-0.55	0.581
BOPOxAK	0.00676	0.00822	2.182	0.046
ROExAK	0.23384	0.10741	2.18	0.029
C	-0.15607	0.17357	-0.9	0.369
	Weighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.9253	Mean dependent var		-0.0989
Adjusted R-squared	0.9307	S.D. dependent var		0.47724
S.E. of regression	0.361599	Sum squared resid		12.36194
F-statistic	153.332	Durbin-Watson stat		2.035567
Prob(F-statistic)	0			

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C. Uji Asumsi Klasik

The assumptions tested in this research are normality, multi collinearity and heteroscedasticity tests. Because a lot of data is dominated by the number 0 in the KAP AUDIT variable, data treatment is carried out using the square root transformation method (sqrt + 0.5) to break up the interpolated or polarized data at one point, in cases like this it can be said to be poison probability (Robert, 2006; IBM, 1992). The following is a test of this assumption:

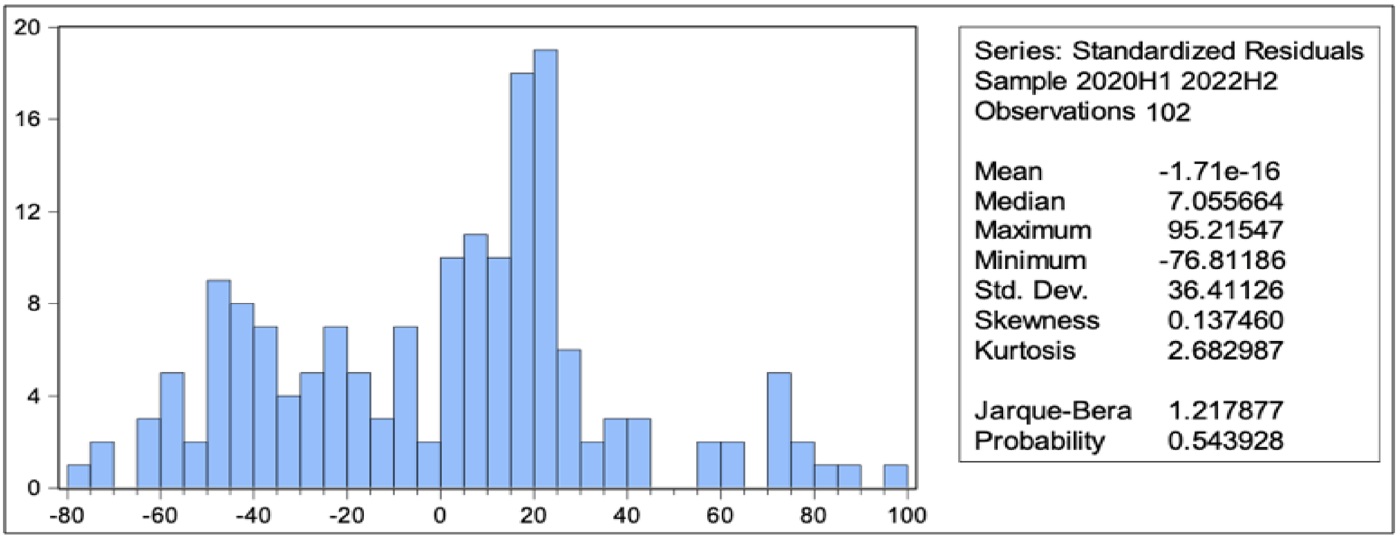

Fig 1 Classic Assumption Test Results

- Data is categorized as normally distributed if the probability value is > 0.05 (0.543 > 0.05) (Hair et al, 2014)

Table 5 Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Dependent Variable: ABRESID				
Method: Panel Least Squares				
Date: 11/21/23 Time: 15:09				
Sample: 2020H1 2022H2				
Periods included: 6				
Cross-sections included: 17				
Total panel (unbalanced) observations: 102				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
JumlahDebitur	97.55594	54.47605	1.7908	0.0758
Penyaluran	-6.21014	58.38105	-0.1064	0.9155
BOPO	-19.2318	56.05957	-0.3431	0.7321
ROE	-1.48E-08	5.65E-08	-0.2623	0.7935
AUDITKAP	-0.97306	0.542989	-1.7921	0.0756
JDxAK	0.061967	0.581957	0.10648	0.9154
BPxAK	0.190749	0.558838	0.34133	0.7334
BOPOxAK	0.069312	0.065021	1.06599	0.2885
ROExAK	-1.48E-10	5.63E-10	-0.2635	0.7926
C	0.30332	0.055138	5.50111	0
	Effects Specification			
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared	0.520352	Mean dependent var		0.23412
Adjusted R-squared	0.304117	S.D. dependent var		0.21444
S.E. of regression	0.178881	Akaike info criterion		-0.3527
Sum squared resid	3.90382	Schwarz criterion		0.64827
Log likelihood	87.39364	Hannan-Quinn criter.		0.0532
F-statistic	2.406421	Durbin-Watson stat		2.57868
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000031			

The identified model does not have symptoms of heteroscedasticity if the sig value in the IV influence test on the residual value is > 0.05. This model is free from heteroscedasticity because all Sig values are > 0.05) (Hair et al, 2014).

- *Multicollinearity Test*

Table 6 Multicollinearity Test Results

	Jumlah Debitur	Penyaluran	BOPO	ROE	AUDITKAP
Jumlah Debitur	1.000000	0.216553	0.075751	0.082237	-0.828082
Penyaluran	0.216553	1.000000	0.025794	-0.13999	-0.016563
BOPO	0.075751	0.025794	1.00000	0.73579	-0.035193
ROE	0.082237	-0.139999	0.735795	1.000000	-0.071882
AUDITKAP	-0.828082	-0.016563	-0.03519	-0.07188	1.000000

A model is identified as free from multicol symptoms if each correlation value between independent variables is no more than 0.9 (Hair et al, 2014).

D. Multicollinearity Test

Table 7 Multicollinearity Test Results

Weighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.9253	Mean dependent var	-0.0989
Adjusted R-squared	0.9307	S.D. dependent var	0.47724
S.E. of regression	0.3616	Sum squared resid	12.3619
F-statistic	153.332	Durbin-Watson stat	2.03557
Prob(F-statistic)	0		

The autocorrelation test in this study used the Watson Durbin test. The model is identified as free of autocol symptoms if the DW stat value is between dU to 4-dU. The dU value for K(IV) = 9 and n = 102 is 1.8726 so 4-dU is 2.1274. Therefore, it can be ascertained that the DW stat value, namely 2.035, is between 1.8726 < 2.035 < 2.1274.

E. Discussion

- *The Influence of the Number of Debtors on the NPF of LKBB BLU PIP Partners.*

From the T test results table it is found that the probability value is 0.67 so it can be concluded that the number of debtors has no effect on the NPF. If the existing funds are channeled for financing, the number of debtors will increase and will make LKBB bear high financing risks, possibly this risk will give rise to financing problems. If the existing funds are channeled for financing, the number of debtors will increase and will make LKBB bear high financing risks, possibly this risk will give rise to financing problems. Satria (2010) explained this in the research he conducted.

- *The Influence of Loan Amount on NPF at LKBB BLU PIP Partners.*

From the T test results table it is found that the probability value is 0.58 so it can be concluded that the loan size has no effect on the NPF. The loan amount does not affect Non Performing Financing (NPF) at LKBB BLU PIP Partners because the size of the loan obtained will easily become Non Performing Financing (NPF) which is overcome by the financial benefits obtained by LKBB BLU PIP Partners. This is in line with previous research conducted by Elliyana & Ramadani (2020).

- *The Effect of BOPO on NPF at LKBB BLU PIP Partners.*

BOPO has a positive and significant effect on NPF. The higher the BOPO indicates that the lower the level of efficiency of sharia banking in using and managing operational costs. The high BOPO is influenced by the costs incurred by LKBB BLU PIP Partners which are not commensurate with the decreasing income during Covid-19 during 2020-2022. To overcome the liquidity problem, management increased the revenue target which had an impact on increasing the financing distributed because the core business of LKBB was the distribution of financing. Increasing financing creates the potential for increased financing risks, for example financing delays and jams. This is in accordance with research conducted by Setiawan and Bagaskara (2016), Wijoyo (2016), Alissanda (2015) and Havidz and Setiawan (2015).

- *The Influence of ROE on NPF at LKBB BLU PIP Partners.*

ROE has a positive and significant effect on NPF. The explanation is that the increase in ROE indicates that BLU PIP is optimizing funds that can be channeled as financing in the hope of making a profit. However, every asset creation, apart from having the potential to generate profits, also has the potential to create a risk of loss. Mohammed. (2005) So that with the increase in financing distributed by BLU PIP, the potential for losses will increase which is reflected in the increase in NPF. These results are in accordance with research conducted by Havidz and Setiawan (2014) which shows a positive relationship between ROA and NPF.

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- *KAP Audit Strengthens the Influence of the Number of Debtors on NPF at LKBB BLU PIP Partners.*

Based on table 4, information is obtained that the KAP Audit variable has a positive regression of 0.9, t-statistic 3.98, with a significance level of 0. This significance level is less than the 0.05 significance level, which means that it can be concluded that KAP Audit strengthens the influence of the number of debtors on NPF at LKBB Mitra. BLU PIP. Thus, the explanation is that an audit will improve financing distribution procedures, paying attention to the quality of prospective debtors registered in the financing program. These results are in accordance with research conducted by Sirait (2018).

- *KAP Audit Does Not Strengthen the Influence of Loan Size on NPF at LKBB BLU PIP Partners.*

Based on table 4, information is obtained that the KAP Audit variable has a negative regression of 0.00053, t-statistic -0.41, with a significance level of 0.68. This significance level is more than the 0.05 significance level, which means that it can be concluded that the KAP Audit does not strengthen the influence of the loan amount on the NPF at LKBB Mitra BLU PIP because the process of granting the ceiling/amount of financing is based on the value of the collateral held by the debtor. So that an audit does not strengthen or weaken the influence of loan size on NPF at LKBB BLU PIP Partners. These results are in accordance with research conducted by Roslita (2021).

- *KAP Audit Strengthens the Influence of BOPO on NPF in LKBB BLU PIP Partners*

Based on table 4, information is obtained that the KAP Audit variable has a positive regression of 0.00676, t-statistic of 2.182, with a significance level of 0.046. This significance level is less than the 0.05 significance level, which means that it can be concluded that KAP Audit strengthens the influence of BOPO on NPF at LKBB BLU PIP Partners. The KAP audit strengthens the influence of BOPO on NPF at LKBB BLU PIP Partners. The explanation is that an audit is able to provide guidance on presenting financial transactions in a more transparent manner so that management can determine operational cost effectiveness policies or more appropriate income targets so as to strengthen the influence of BOPO on NPF at LKBB BLU PIP Partners. These results are in accordance with research conducted by Maulana (2023).

- *KAP Audit Strengthens the Influence of ROE on NPF at LKBB BLU PIP Partners.*

Based on table 4.10, information is obtained that the KAP Audit variable has a positive regression of 0.23384, t-statistic of 0.10741, with a significance level of 0.029. This significance level is less than the 0.05 significance level, which means that it can be concluded that KAP Audit strengthens the influence of ROE on NPF at LKBB BLU PIP Partners. An audit is able to provide guidance on presenting financial transactions in a more transparent manner so that management can determine operational cost effectiveness policies or more appropriate revenue targets so as to improve the BOPO ratio. A more efficient and effective BOPO will produce better ROE thereby strengthening the influence of ROE on NPF at LKBB BLU PIP Partners. These results are in accordance with research conducted by Maulana (2017).

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the NPF research on LKBB BLU PIP Partners during the research period, the following conclusions can be given:

- The number of Debtors has no effect on the NPF of LKBB BLU PIP Partners in 2020-2022.
- The loan amount has no effect on the LKBB BLU PIP Partners in 2020-2022.
- There is a positive influence of BOPO on NPF at LKBB BLU PIP Partners in 2020 -2022.
- There is a positive influence of ROE on NPF at LKBB BLU PIP Partners in 2020 -2022.
- KAP audit strengthens the influence of the number of debtors on the NPF at LKBB BLU PIP Partners in 2020-2022.
- KAP audit does not strengthen the influence of loan size on NPF at LKBB BLU PIP Partners in 2020-2022.
- KAP audit strengthens the influence of BOPO on NPF at LKBB BLU PIP Partners in 2020-2022.
- KAP audits strengthen the influence on ROE at Financing Distributing BLUs.

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