

ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF BANK SOUNDNESS LEVEL ON PROFITABILITY AT PT BPR RAMOT GANDA, WEST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to analyze the impact of a bank's financial health on profitability at PT Bank Perekonomian Rakyat (BPR) Ramot Ganda in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Bank soundness was measured using the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Quality of Earning Assets (KAP), Operating Expenses to Operating Income Ratio (BOPO), and Loan-to-Deposit Ratio (LDR), while profitability was measured using Return on Assets (ROA). A quantitative approach was employed, utilizing an associative method. The data used consists of secondary data derived from the financial statements of PT BPR Ramot Ganda for the 2020–2024 period. The data was analyzed using multiple linear regression with SPSS as the analytical tool. The results of the study found that CAR, KAP, BOPO, and LDR simultaneously influence ROA. Partially, KAP and BOPO exhibit a negative influence on ROA, while CAR and LDR exhibit a positive influence on ROA. The research findings indicate that the quality of productive assets and operational efficiency are key factors influencing the bank's profitability. Therefore, management needs to improve the quality of lending, minimize non-performing loans, and control operating costs in order to sustainably increase profitability. In addition, optimal capital and liquidity management is also necessary to support the bank's financial performance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Within the national economy, the banking industry holds a strategic role as an intermediary institution tasked with collecting funds from the public and redistributing them in the form of credit. This function makes banks a fundamental pillar in supporting economic development, equitable growth, and improved public welfare.

In carrying out its intermediation function, a bank is required to maintain its soundness level in order to sustain public trust and generate optimal profitability. A bank's soundness level reflects its capability to maintain liquidity, manage risk, sustain capital adequacy, improve operational efficiency, and implement sound corporate governance.

As a financial institution focused on financing the micro and small-business sectors, a Bank Perkonomian Rakyat (BPR) faces various challenges in maintaining profitability. A poor bank soundness level can lead to increased non-performing loan risk, operational inefficiency, and declining profit.

PT BPR Ramot Ganda is one of the BPRs operating in West Nusa Tenggara Province. In recent years, the bank's profitability has fluctuated, influenced by various internal factors, including its bank soundness ratios. Therefore, this study was conducted to analyze the influence of the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Earning Asset Quality (KAP), Operating Expenses to Operating Income Ratio (BOPO), and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) on profitability as proxied by Return on Assets (ROA). It is hoped that this study will contribute to the development of banking financial-management science and serve as an evaluation reference for the management of PT BPR Ramot Ganda in improving its financial performance.

The urgency of this study lies in the importance of maintaining bank stability and soundness as the primary foundation for supporting the banking intermediation function. A sound bank is not only able to collect and channel funds effectively but also possesses strong resilience against financial risk, thereby maintaining the trust of the public and stakeholders. According to OJK Circular Letter No. 14/SEOJK.03/2017, the assessment of a bank's soundness level is an important instrument for evaluating a bank's ability to face risk and support the sustainability of its business. In the context of PT BPR Ramot Ganda, the fluctuations in profitability observed indicate the need for an in-depth analysis of internal factors such as CAR, KAP, BOPO, and LDR so that management can understand the actual condition of its financial performance.

In addition, the urgency of this study is further reinforced by the position of the BPR as a financial institution closely tied to the micro and small-business sectors, meaning that its performance has a direct impact on local economic activity. Brigham and Houston (2019) explain that profitability is the primary indicator of a company's success in generating profit from its resources, while bank soundness ratios serve as a tool for measuring the efficiency, capital adequacy, and operational risk that influence that profit. Accordingly, this study is important for providing empirical insight into the influence of bank soundness level on profitability, while also serving as a strategic basis for the management of PT BPR Ramot Ganda in sustainably improving its financial performance..

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a quantitative approach with an explanatory design to analyze the influence of bank soundness level on profitability at PT BPR Ramot Ganda, West Nusa Tenggara Province. The independent variables used include the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Earning Asset Quality (KAP), Operating

Expenses to Operating Income Ratio (BOPO), and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR), while the dependent variable is Return on Assets (ROA).

PT BPR Ramot Ganda serves as the object of this study, with an observation period covering 2020–2024. The data used consists of secondary data obtained from the company's financial statements and bank soundness-level reports. Data collection was carried out through documentary study of the financial statements and other relevant supporting documents. The study population consists of all financial statements of PT BPR Ramot Ganda during the research period. The sample was determined using a purposive sampling technique, with the criterion being financial statements that are complete and contain all research variables—namely CAR, KAP, BOPO, LDR, and ROA—for the 2020–2024 period.

The operational variables of this study consist of CAR, measured as the ratio of capital to risk-weighted assets; KAP, measured using the ratio of non-performing loans to total loans; BOPO, measured through the ratio of operating expenses to operating income; LDR, measured through the ratio of total loans to third-party funds; and ROA, measured through the ratio of net profit to total assets. The data were analyzed using the SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) program. Data analysis was carried out through several stages, encompassing descriptive statistical analysis, classical assumption testing—comprising normality, heteroscedasticity, multicollinearity, and autocorrelation tests—followed by multiple linear regression analysis. The regression model used is as follows:

$$ROA = \alpha + \beta_1 CAR + \beta_2 KAP + \beta_3 BOPO + \beta_4 LDR + \epsilon$$

Hypothesis testing was conducted through the t-test to examine the partial influence of each independent variable on ROA, followed by the F-test to examine the simultaneous influence of all independent variables on ROA, as well as the coefficient of determination (R^2) to measure the model's capability in explaining the variation in bank profitability.

The research framework was constructed to illustrate the logical relationships among the research variables, based on the theoretical foundation and prior studies. This study aims to analyze the influence of bank soundness level on profitability at Bank Perkreditan Rakyat (BPR) Ramot Ganda in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

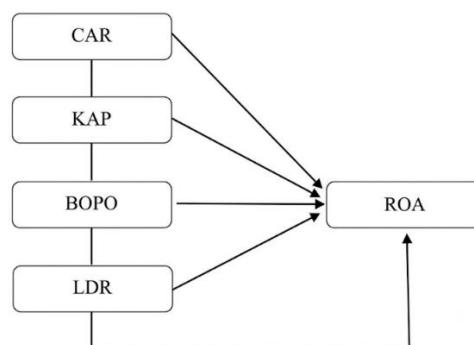


Figure 1. Research Framework

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Validity Test

Table 1. Validity Test Results (Pearson Correlation)

Variabel Independen	Korelasi dengan ROA (r)	Sig. (2-tailed)	Keterangan
CAR	-0,94	0,017	Valid (signifikan, hubungan negatif)
KAP	-0,75	0,144	Tidak Valid (tidak signifikan)
BOPO	-0,975	0,005	Valid (signifikan, hubungan negatif)
LDR	0,71	0,179	Tidak Valid (tidak signifikan)

From the findings in the table above, it can be explained that:

1. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has a significant negative correlation with ROA ($r = -0.940$; $\text{sig.} = 0.017$). This means that a higher capital ratio is not always followed by increased profit. This indicates that efficiency and credit distribution play a more dominant role in improving profitability than capital alone.
2. Earning Asset Quality (KAP) shows a negative but non-significant correlation ($r = -0.750$; $\text{sig.} = 0.144$). This means that credit quality has not yet made a fully significant contribution to profitability.
3. Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO) has a significant negative correlation with ROA ($r = -0.975$; $\text{sig.} = 0.005$). This means that the more efficient the operating costs, the greater the resulting profit.
4. The Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) shows a positive but non-significant correlation with Return on Assets (ROA) ($r = 0.710$; $\text{sig.} = 0.179$). This indicates that credit distribution has not been fully optimized to drive profitability.

Thus, it can be concluded that the CAR and BOPO variables are valid as research instruments because they have a significant relationship with ROA, while KAP and LDR are not significant.

b. Classical Assumption Test

1. Normality Test

Table 2. Normality Test Results

Metode Uji	Statistik	Sig. (p-value)	Kriteria	Kesimpulan
Kolmogorov-Smirnov	0,226	0,081	Sig. > 0,05	Data berdistribusi normal
Shapiro-Wilk	0,901	0,051	Sig. > 0,05	Data berdistribusi normal

Notes:

- The basis for decision-making is the significance value (p-value).
- If $\text{Sig.} > 0.05$, the residuals are normally distributed.
- If $\text{Sig.} < 0.05$, the residuals are not normally distributed.

Interpretation:

The normality test results presented in Table 4.x show that the Kolmogorov-Smirnov significance value is 0.081 and the Shapiro-Wilk value is 0.051, both exceeding 0.05. In conclusion, the residual data of the regression model are normally distributed. This means the normality assumption has been satisfied, making the regression model suitable for further analysis.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variabel Independen	Tolerance	VIF	Keterangan
CAR	0,041	24,561	Terjadi multikolinearitas
KAP (NPL)	0,107	9,332	Tidak terjadi multikolinearitas*
BOPO	0,017	58,571	Terjadi multikolinearitas
LDR	0,126	7,952	Tidak terjadi multikolinearitas*

Notes:

- Criteria: Tolerance > 0.10 and VIF < 10 → no multicollinearity.
- The asterisk (*) indicates that the value remains within the tolerance limit, although relatively high and close to the threshold.

Interpretation:

The CAR and BOPO variables exhibit high multicollinearity, while the other variables are relatively safe.

1. Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variabel Independen	Sig. (p-value)	Keterangan
CAR	0,452	Tidak terjadi heteroskedastisitas
KAP	0,318	Tidak terjadi heteroskedastisitas
BOPO	0,527	Tidak terjadi heteroskedastisitas
LDR	0,211	Tidak terjadi heteroskedastisitas

Notes:

The basis for decision-making is Sig. > 0.05 → no heteroscedasticity.

Interpretation:

All independent variables show Sig. > 0.05, meaning there is no indication of heteroscedasticity.

2. Autocorrelation Test

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model	Nilai DW	Kriteria	Keterangan
Regresi Linear (ROA terhadap CAR, KAP, BOPO, LDR)	0,629	< 1,5	Terjadi autokorelasi positif

Notes:

A Durbin-Watson value close to 2 indicates no autocorrelation.

Interpretation

- The Durbin-Watson value = 0.629, far below the lower bound (1.5).
- This indicates positive autocorrelation in the residuals of the regression model.
- This condition is reasonable given that the research data covers only 5 years (2020–2024), resulting in a very limited number of observations.

c. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 6. Model Summary

R	R ²	Adjusted R ²	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1,000	1,000	. (tidak terbaca)	0,000	0,629

Notes:

An R² value of 1.000 means that 100% of the variation in ROA is explained by the independent variables. However, this result reflects the limited amount of data (only 5 years), meaning the model shows indications of overfitting.

Interpretation:

The regression model is highly capable of explaining the variation in Return on Assets (ROA); however, because of the small sample size, the results must be interpreted with caution.

Table 7. ANOVA (F-Test)

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	32,251	4	8,063	.	0,000
Residual	0,000	0	.	.	.
Total	32,251	4	.	.	.

Notes:

The basis for decision-making is Sig. < 0.05 → the model is significant.

Interpretation:

The F-test results show that the regression model is simultaneously significant. This means that ROA is influenced by CAR, KAP, BOPO, and LDR together.

Table 8. Coefficients (t-Test)

Variabel	B	Beta	t	Sig.	Keterangan
Konstanta	74,221	-	.	.	-
CAR	0,085	0,511	.	0,000	Signifikan (+)
KAP	1,053	0,650	.	0,000	Signifikan (+)
BOPO	-0,85	-2,427	.	0,000	Signifikan (-)
LDR	-0,142	-0,561	.	0,000	Signifikan (-)

Notes:

A Sig. value < 0.05 indicates a significant effect; the sign of the coefficient (+/-) indicates the direction of the relationship.

Interpretation:

- ROA is positively and significantly influenced by CAR.

- ROA is negatively and significantly influenced by KAP.
- ROA is negatively and significantly influenced by BOPO, consistent with the theory that greater cost efficiency increases profitability.
- ROA is negatively and significantly influenced by LDR.

The regression analysis results are shown in Table 4.9, encompassing the Model Summary, ANOVA, and Coefficients. Based on this table, an R^2 value of 1.000 was obtained. This indicates that the variation in ROA can be fully (100%) explained by the variation in the independent variables. However, this condition also indicates a limitation of the study, given that the number of observations spans only 5 years, causing the regression model to tend toward overfitting.

The F-test (ANOVA) produced a significance value of 0.000 (< 0.05), indicating that the constructed regression model is simultaneously significant. This means that ROA is influenced by the CAR, KAP, BOPO, and LDR variables together. Furthermore, the partial t-test results show that:

1. ROA is positively influenced by CAR. This indicates that capital adequacy still plays a role in supporting increased profitability, although its effect is not dominant.
2. ROA is positively influenced by KAP. The findings show that as credit distribution increases, interest income obtained also increases, thereby boosting profitability growth. This also indicates that the BPR is able to maintain the quality of its credit portfolio well, so that credit growth is not accompanied by an increase in non-performing loan risk. The ability to channel funds productively while controlling risk strengthens financial performance and contributes positively to Return on Assets (ROA).
3. ROA is negatively and significantly influenced by BOPO. This result is consistent with theory, namely that the more efficient the operating costs, the higher the bank's profitability.
4. ROA is negatively influenced by LDR. The findings show that an increase in the Loan to Deposit Ratio does not automatically increase profitability. An excessively high LDR may indicate credit distribution beyond optimal capacity, thereby increasing liquidity risk and credit risk. This condition has the potential to suppress profit, as some of the credit distributed does not generate the expected interest income or incurs additional costs for risk management. Therefore, the BPR needs to maintain LDR at a healthy and balanced level so that credit distribution remains productive while continuing to support the growth of Return on Assets (ROA).

Therefore, the resulting regression model remains useful for explaining the relationships among variables, with the caveat that data limitations mean the analysis results must be interpreted with caution.

DISCUSSION

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) Has a Positive Effect on Return on Assets (ROA)

The regression analysis results show a positive CAR coefficient ($B = 0.085$; Beta = 0.511), meaning that an increase in CAR tends to increase ROA. Thus, capital adequacy contributes to the BPR's ability to generate profit. Nevertheless, this result should be interpreted with caution given the limited number of

observations. Theoretically, CAR functions as an indicator of bank soundness in facing risk. According to Bank Indonesia regulations, a high CAR indicates that a bank has better financial capacity to bear risk, thereby supporting profitability. The study by Yuliani and Andriani (2020) also found that ROA is positively influenced by CAR, supporting the view that strong capital can increase customer trust and strengthen financial performance.

This study's findings are supported by theory and several prior studies, although the magnitude of the effect is relatively small. This indicates that in BPRs, CAR continues to play a role in supporting profitability, but is not the dominant factor compared with operational-efficiency variables. This result confirms the need to maintain the CAR ratio above Bank Indonesia's minimum requirement in order to preserve capital stability. Efforts to strengthen core capital – whether through additional shareholder capital or the accumulation of retained earnings – represent an important step for expanding lending capacity and minimizing the risk of future losses.

Earning Asset Quality (KAP) Has a Positive Effect on Return on Assets (ROA)

The regression analysis produced a positive coefficient ($B = 1.053$; $\text{Beta} = 0.650$), meaning that an increase in NPL is in fact followed by an increase in ROA. This result is inconsistent with theory and the initial hypothesis, since an increase in non-performing loans should generally reduce profit. In banking theory, a high NPL indicates poor credit quality, which can suppress bank profitability. Studies by Wulandari (2018) and Saputri (2019) demonstrated that NPL has a negative effect on ROA, meaning that a bank's profitability declines as non-performing loans increase.

This study's divergent result is presumed to stem from the limited number of observations (a 5-year period) and fluctuations in the BPR's profit that are not solely influenced by NPL. Thus, although the empirical results do not support the theory, in practice the quality of earning assets remains an important indicator that must be considered in maintaining profitability. In addition, management's ability to distribute credit selectively and conduct strict oversight likely helps sustain interest income. External factors such as regional economic conditions and customer behavior may also influence the profitability measurements observed during the study period.

BPR management is advised to continue improving the quality of its lending by strengthening debtor feasibility analysis, credit monitoring, and collection strategies. In this way, interest income can continue to grow sustainably without sacrificing asset quality, so that ROA is maintained and the risk of non-performing loans remains low.

Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO) Has a Negative Effect on Return on Assets (ROA)

The regression analysis results show a significant negative coefficient ($B = -0.850$; $\text{Beta} = -2.427$). This means that the higher the BOPO ratio – which reflects the magnitude of operating expenses relative to operating income – the lower the resulting Return on Assets (ROA). These findings confirm that the level of cost efficiency has a strong influence on the BPR's ability to generate profit.

Conceptually, BOPO is a primary indicator of banking performance efficiency. A low BOPO indicates that a bank is able to manage its costs well, allowing operating income to be optimized. The findings of Fadilah and Mulyono (2021) and Rizki and Santoso (2022) also reinforce this finding, both stating that BOPO has a significant negative effect on ROA.

The consistency of this study's results with theory and prior research indicates that operating-expense control is the most dominant factor in determining the profitability of BPR Ramot Ganda. Therefore, improving efficiency through careful cost management and the use of banking service technology is key to maintaining and improving Return on Assets (ROA) performance. BPR management needs to focus on controlling operating costs through business-process optimization, the use of service technology, and improved employee productivity. This step will reduce cost burdens and increase profit, allowing ROA to be improved and sustained.

Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) Has a Negative Effect on Return on Assets (ROA)

The regression analysis results show a negative coefficient ($B = -0.142$; Beta = -0.561), meaning that an increase in the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) is in fact followed by a decrease in Return on Assets (ROA). These findings indicate that, during the study period, growth in credit distribution did not automatically increase the BPR's profitability. Conceptually, an LDR at an optimal level should indicate a bank's capability to convert third-party funds into productive credit that generates interest income. The study by Yuliani and Andriani (2020) found that LDR has a positive effect on ROA. However, an excessively high LDR can increase liquidity risk and trigger a rise in non-performing loans, so that potential profit is not fully realized.

This study's divergent results indicate that the increase in LDR at BPR Ramot Ganda during the observation period was likely accompanied by increased credit risk or a distribution quality that was not yet fully productive. As a result, the additional credit distributed did not generate optimal profit and instead suppressed profitability, as reflected in the decline in ROA.

BPR management needs to balance credit growth with portfolio quality. A focus on debtor selection and credit-risk management will help ensure that each additional loan distributed genuinely contributes positively to profit and maintains ROA. Simultaneously, the F-test results show a significance value of 0.000, meaning the regression model is significant. This means that the independent variables collectively influence ROA.

Theoretically, bank profitability is indeed influenced by factors of capitalization, credit quality, cost efficiency, and credit distribution. The study by Fadilah and Mulyono (2021) also shows that ROA is significantly influenced by CAMEL factors, with BOPO and NPL being the dominant factors. These results are consistent with theory and prior research findings, indicating that bank profitability is not determined by a single factor alone but is the result of the interaction of various financial aspects. BPRs should implement an integrated management strategy rather than focusing on a single variable alone. Improving cost efficiency, managing credit risk, and strengthening capital must proceed in alignment so that ROA performance can continue to improve sustainably.

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the analysis of BPR Ramot Ganda's financial data for the 2020–2024 period and hypothesis testing, it can be concluded that:

- a. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has a positive effect on Return on Assets (ROA). This shows that adequate capital is able to support BPR Ramot Ganda's ability to generate profit. Although its effect is not dominant, strong capital remains an important foundation for maintaining financial stability and profitability.
- b. Earning Asset Quality (KAP) shows a positive effect on Return on Assets (ROA), which differs from theory. This is likely influenced by the limited amount of research data (5 years), causing the regression results to be not fully consistent with the literature. In addition, BPR management has been able to maintain credit quality through selective monitoring and distribution of credit, allowing interest income to continue increasing.
- c. Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO) has a significant negative effect on Return on Assets (ROA) and is the most dominant variable. This means that the higher the level of cost efficiency, the greater the BPR's ability to increase profit. Controlling operating expenses has proven to be the key factor in maintaining financial performance.
- d. The Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) has a negative effect on Return on Assets (ROA). An increase in LDR does not automatically raise profitability, as it is accompanied by liquidity risk and the potential for increased non-performing loans. Therefore, credit distribution management needs to be maintained at a balanced level so that it remains productive without adding to the risk of loss.
- e. Simultaneously, the variables Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Earning Asset Quality (KAP), Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO), and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) have a significant effect on Return on Assets (ROA). The F-test results demonstrate that BPR Ramot Ganda's profitability is the result of a synergy of various financial factors and sound governance, rather than being determined by a single variable alone.

Based on these conclusions, it is recommended that the management of PT BPR Ramot Ganda prioritize strengthening operational efficiency by reducing BOPO through stricter cost control, digitalization of work processes, and periodic evaluation of less productive expense items, so that profitability continues to increase sustainably. In addition, the bank needs to maintain capital adequacy at a healthy level, sustain the quality of credit distribution through more selective debtor feasibility analysis, and manage LDR in a balanced manner so that credit expansion remains productive without giving rise to liquidity risk or non-performing loans.

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