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The Impact of Third-Party Funds, Capital Adequacy, and Operational Costs on Financing Distribution

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Abstract

Purpose – This study aims to determine the impact of third-party funds, Capital Adequacy Ratio, and operating expenses on operating income (BOPO) in the distribution of financing at PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung during the period 2014-2024.

Methodology – The approach used in this study is quantitative, employing a multiple linear regression analysis method with the EViews 10 program. The data analyzed are secondary data derived from the bank's annual financial statements in the last eleven years.

Findings – The results showed that the variable deposits have a positive and significant impact on the distribution of financing. On the other hand, CAR showed a negative and significant impact on the distribution of financing. Meanwhile, BOPO has a positive and significant influence on the distribution of financing. Simultaneously, DPK, CAR, and BOPO have a significant influence on the distribution of financing at PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung.

Implications – The results of this study are expected to serve as the basis for management considerations at PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung is optimizing the collection of deposits and operational efficiency to improve the distribution of financing. In addition, these findings can also serve as a reference for regulators in formulating policies that support the stability and sustainable growth of Shariah rural banks.

Originality – This study demonstrates originality in assessing the simultaneous influence of DPK, CAR, and BOPO on the distribution of financing at BPRS, a topic that is still rarely explored specifically in the context of PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung.

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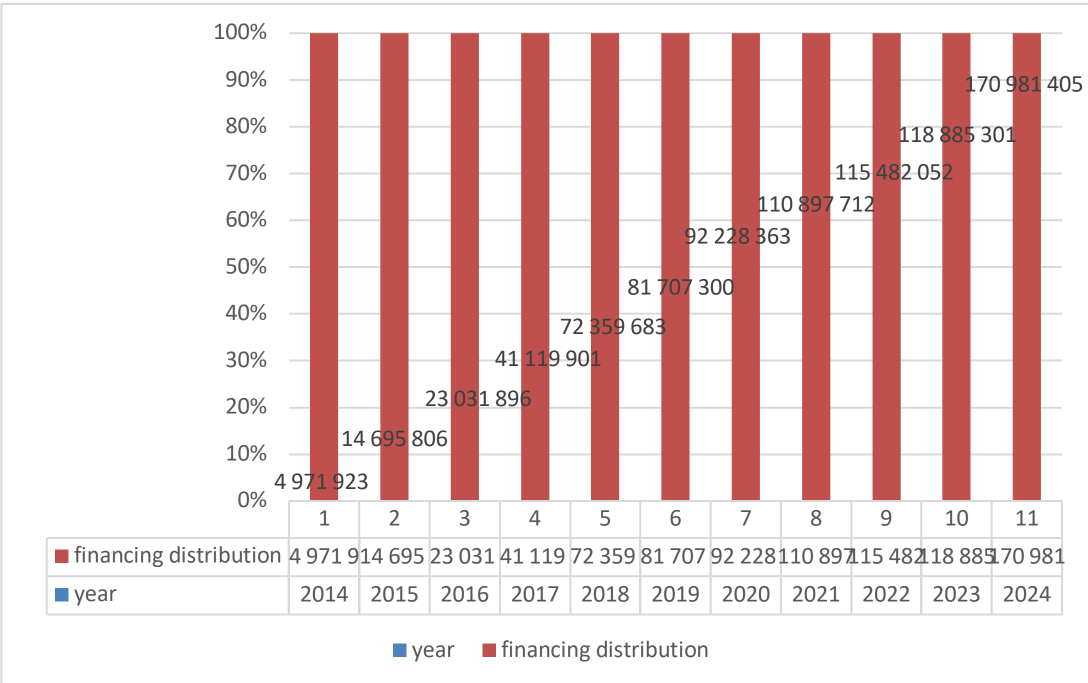
1. Introduction

Financial institutions, particularly banks, play a crucial role in supporting economic stability and growth through their role as financial intermediaries. There are two types of banks, as defined by Law No. 10 of 1998 of the Republic of Indonesia. The banking sector consists of commercial banks and Rural Banks, each of which is further divided into conventional banks and Islamic banks. One type of Islamic financial institution that is growing rapidly is the Islamic People's Financing Bank (BPRS), in Article 1 of Law No. 21 of 2008 on general provisions, it is explained that the definition of Sharia Rural Banks is a Sharia financial institution that does not provide services in payment transactions, but focuses on deposits in the form of savings and deposits, and provides financing by agreement in accordance with Sharia principles (Afrianty et al., 2020).

Sharia Rural Banks aim to distribute funds to the community in the form of financing that adheres to Sharia principles. The importance of channeling funds in the banking system in accordance with Sharia principles cannot be denied. In addition to having a positive impact on the well-being of many people, this financial institution also obtains profits that are the main foundation of its income. The funds loaned by the bank will ultimately generate income through the profit-sharing mechanism of the loan over an agreed period of time (Khaddafi et al., 2022). Bank (in the form of bank syariah), according to Law No. 10/1998 on banking, is financing based on an agreement or agreement between the bank and the customer for the return of money or bills after a predetermined time limit in the form of ujroh (reward) or profit sharing (Didik et al, 2023). Financing is funding provided by one party to another party to support a planned investment, whether carried out alone or by an institution. In other words, financing refers to funding issued to support a planned investment (Fajri, 2021).

Financing used by PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung is dominated by Murabaha financing and multi-service ijarah financing. Murabaha financing is the main form of financing, followed by multijasa ijarah. The following growth in the distribution of financing at PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung. Based on Figure 1, showing the development of financing distribution at PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung since 2014, PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung has experienced significant growth in terms of financing distribution. Data shows that financing disbursed increased dramatically from Rp 4,971,923 in 2014 to Rp 170,981,405 in 2024. This phenomenon reflects the institution's success in expanding its capacity to access public funds and channel them to sectors that require financing. However, despite significant growth, issues related to efficiency and Risk Management in the distribution of financing remain an important issue that must be investigated. This is because although the financing channeled increases, not all financing is channeled effectively and efficiently.

Figure 1. Growth In Financing Distribution



As an intermediary institution, Sharia Rural Banks collect funds from the public in the form of third-party funds (DPK) and redistribute them in the form of financing. The distribution of this financing is a key indicator in measuring the performance and success of Shariah Rural Banks. The effectiveness of the financing disbursement is not only influenced by the number of deposits that have been successfully collected, but also by the operational efficiency and capital adequacy of the bank. Third-party funds (DPK) are funds collected from the public or customers and consist of demand deposits, savings, and time deposits, certificates of deposit, and other direct liabilities (Slamet, 2006). The role of third-party funds (DPK) will be crucial in supporting the sustainability of financial institutions' business performance. The reason for the increase in third-party funds is due to growing public trust in Islamic banks from year to year (Farida, 2019). This is a positive sign that Islamic banks should continue to reach out to the public and educate them on the various advantages of Islamic banking services compared to conventional banks.

In addition to third-party funds, the factors that affect the distribution of financing is the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR). The understanding of the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) can be interpreted as a ratio used to measure the risks arising from capital adequacy and the provision of funds for losses to repay loans, especially interest that cannot be collected (Kasmir, 2010). CAR is a ratio that indicates the extent to which a bank's assets are fully funded by its own capital sources, excluding external funding. The CAR shows the extent to which the bank's available capital can cover the decline in bank assets. The higher the CAR number, the better the bank's financial conditions (Ramandhana et al, 2018). Based on the above definition, a bank that has a high CAR has sufficient capital to carry out its business activities, including financing its operations, and the bank is able to bear the risks associated with the implementation of its business activities. Bank Indonesia has set a minimum CAR ratio of 8 percent (Angel Siti Fatimah & Aini Rahmah, 2022).

Next is the ratio of operating expenses to operating income (BOPO). The BOPO ratio is a metric used to assess a bank's operational efficiency by comparing operating costs and operating income (Ahmad et al., 2023). The smaller the BoPo ratio, the more favorable the situation is because the bank is able to cover its operating expenses with its operating income (Rivai et al., 2013). In accordance with Bank Indonesia Notice No. 15/15/PBI / 2013 dated December 24, 2013, the ideal BOPO ratio value is between 50% to 75%, and the maximum BOPO value is 85%. If the bank has a BOPO that exceeds the provisions of Bank Indonesia, then the bank will be in the category of "unhealthy and inefficient".

The growth of the Islamic finance industry in Indonesia has shown significant development, particularly with the presence of Sharia Rural Banks, which serve as one of the microfinance instruments that reach the most vulnerable segments of society. Sharia Rural Banks play a strategic role in promoting financial inclusion and supporting micro and small business actors who conventional banks often underserve. In accordance with its function as an intermediary institution, Sharia Rural Banks collect funds from the public in the form of third-party funds (DPK) and redistribute them in the form of financing based on Sharia principles.

Data obtained from the financial statements of PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung exhibited a fluctuating trend in financing growth, but it tended to increase significantly. One of the main factors that allows an increase in the distribution of financing is third-party funds (DPK), namely, public funds collected in the form of savings, current accounts, and deposits. Banks can increase their financing capacity by accumulating large deposits. This is evident in PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung, where deposits grew from Rp 1,163 million in 2014 to Rp 138,926 million in 2024. The large increase in deposits provides a wide liquidity space, but also creates great management responsibility in managing distribution risks and maintaining public confidence.

However, high deposits do not necessarily guarantee a bank's financial health if they are not balanced by efficiency and good risk management. This can be seen from the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) indicator, which measures the bank's ability to cover operational and financing risks with its capital. In 2014, CAR PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung recorded a very high rate of 138.8%, but gradually declined to reach 26.53% by 2024. Although this value is still 8% above the minimum limit of BPRS CAR set by the FSA, as per the FSA, this decrease indicates that banks are increasingly using their capital for financing expansion. If this expansion is not accompanied by a rigorous selection of financing, the risk of non-performing loans (NPLs) may increase.

In addition, the indicator of operating expenses to operating income also showed alarming symptoms. Bopo should ideally be below 70%, which indicates high efficiency. However, data shows that the BOPO of PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung's 2024 target is 92.25%, indicating that nearly all the bank's revenue will be allocated to finance operations. Consistently high BOPO ratios indicate inefficiencies, low profit margins, and pressure on bank profitability, which, in the long run, can compromise business continuity.

Based on previous research conducted by Ainulyaqin et al. (2023), Anshori (2019) and Chasanah (2021) found that the DPK affects the distribution of financing, but research from (Sumadi & Romdhoni (2020) said that the DPK does not influence funding. Research from Saba (2021) and Risfiati and Utama (2019) suggests that the CAR has an influence on the distribution of financing, but research from Susilowati and Nawangsasi (2018) suggests that the CAR has no influence on the distribution of the funding. Research Suastika and Herawati (2023) states that BOPO has an impact on the distribution of financing, but contradicts researchAfrica (2020)that concludes BOPO does not influence funding.

This study demonstrates the novelty through the finding of an unusual positive and significant correlation between BOPO (operating costs to operating income) and financing disbursement, where a high BOPO indicates a phase of bank business expansion accompanied by an increase in financing volume. In contrast to the common view that a high BOPO reflects inefficiencies, the findings provide a new perspective on the operational dynamics of a growing Sharia Rural Banks, where rising operating costs are a natural consequence of aggressive efforts to expand the reach of financing. In addition, the rejection of the hypothesis regarding the negative and significant effect of CAR on financing also offers unique insights into how this Sharia Rural Bank actively utilizes its capital to support its intermediate function, despite the potential to suppress capital adequacy ratios. The combination of these findings, particularly in the context of Sharia Rural Banks operating in specific areas of Bandar Lampung, presents a new contribution to the Islamic banking literature, highlighting the complexity of the relationships among financial variables within institutions that are in phases of growth and expansion.

The purpose of this study was to analyze and empirically test the effect of third-party funds (DPK), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), and operating expenses on operating income (BOPO) on the distribution of financing at PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung during the period 2014-2024. This study aims to understand how these internal and external factors, individually and collectively, affect a bank's ability and strategy to deliver financing to customers, while identifying specific dynamics that may differ from conventional banking theory, particularly in the context of BPRS growth and expansion.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Signaling theory

Signal theory was first introduced by Ross in 1977. This theory posits that the gesture given by the sender (the owner) serves to convey relevant information to the receiver. Next, the receiving party will adjust its behavior based on understanding the signal (Rantika et al., 2022). Signal theory is a step taken by company management to provide investors with a general idea of the company's prospects (Brigham and Houston, 2001). Signal theory describes the relationship between management that has information about a company and investors that seek to understand and respond to that information (Tasrullah et al., 2022). With this signal theory, the company's management will certainly provide information to investors. It aims to convey the state and prospects of existing companies (Bagus et al., 2017). DPK reflects liquidity and public confidence, CAR shows the ability of capital to bear risk, and BOPO shows operational efficiency.

2.2 Third Party Funds (DPK)

The definition of third-party funds is an effort made by banks to raise funds from the public (Apriliani & Diantini, 2021). This source of funds is the most important for the bank's business activities, and the bank's success in financing its operations from this source is a measure of the bank's success. If the bank can cover its operating costs using these sources of capital, it can be

concluded that it has a greater chance of increasing its income as deposits increase (Rohman & Yanti, 2022). An increase in deposits indicates public confidence in the bank and is a positive signal that the bank has sufficient liquidity to increase financing. This is in line with research conducted by which states that deposits have a positive effect on the distribution of funding; the larger the deposit, the greater the distribution of financing that the bank can do. Based on the above formulation, the first hypothesis in this study is as follows:
H_1: DPK has a positive and significant effect on the distribution of financing

2.3 Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), also commonly referred to as the capital adequacy ratio, is a measure that reflects a bank's ability to cover the risk of losses arising from its activities and its capacity to fund its business operations (Warsa & Mustanda, 2016). In accordance with the assessment of the Minimum Capital Requirement Ratio (KPMM) based on Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 15/12/PBI / 2013, the minimum capital requirement ratio (KPMM) itself must be at least 8%.

The effect of the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) on the distribution of financing as a business unit is that banks need capital to run their operations. This capital is an important aspect for the sustainability of a bank. The existence and public confidence in the bank are strongly influenced by the level of capital adequacy (Ryad & Yuliawati, 2017). A high CAR ratio has a positive impact on the level of bank confidence in channeling financing. This is because the bank's ability to anticipate potential losses that may arise from the distribution of financing (Permatasari & Yulianto, 2018). This is in line with research conducted by ((Faizah, 2021), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) significantly affects the distribution of Sharia Commercial Bank financing (BUS) in Indonesia for the period 2011-2015. Based on the above formulation, a model can be built in this study as follows:
H_2: CAR has a positive and significant effect on the distribution of financing

2.4 Operating Expenses Operating Income (BOPO)

The operating expenses to operating income (BOPO) ratio is used to measure a company's efficiency. A company is considered efficient when it effectively utilizes its resources (Masitoh & Zannati, 2021). BOPO, an operating cost relative to operating profit, also affects the ability of banks to run their operations and achieve an operating profit (Jannah & Gunarso, 2020). The lower the BOP ratio, the better the performance of bank management in utilizing its resources to generate income (Riyadi, 2017). With good performance, banks tend to disburse credit at a relatively high rate. This step is taken to prevent the accumulation of idle funds (Fitri & Slamet, 2020). This is in line with research conducted by ((Haryanto & Widyarti, 2017). BOPO has a significant negative effect on the distribution of financing. Based on the above formulation, a third hypothesis can be built in this study as follows:
H_3: BOPO has a negative and significant effect on the distribution of financing

2.5 Distribution of financing at PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung

In the banking system, financing is one of the funding products that provide important financial services to evaluate the performance of Islamic banking institutions (Ambayu & Rahmadani 2022). Financing is a mechanism that provides money or bills based on an agreement between a bank and another party. Under this agreement, the party receiving the financing is required to return the money or charges after a specified period of time, in exchange for profit sharing as compensation (Ahwarumi & Syafa'ati 2023). Financing is determined by an agreement between the financial institution and the loan recipient, as well as repayment made by balancing or distributing interest after the deadline (Alindasari & Auliya, 2021).

In the process of distributing funds, Islamic banks need adequate sources of financing to meet customer needs. The establishment of DPK is one of the signs of the growth of Islamic banking. The higher the funds collected, the greater the potential for channeling financing (Regita et al., 2025). To encourage the development of funding, Islamic banks can provide benefits to both parties to the agreement through a revenue-sharing system. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is the ratio between a bank's capital adequacy and its assets that carry risk, such as loans and financing. If the value of the CAR is high, then the bank's ability to bear credit risk and risky productive assets is also better (Syaidi et al., 2024). The BoPo ratio can also indicate the efficiency and effectiveness of management in operating rural banks (Wijaya et al., 2023). A smaller ratio value indicates that the operational costs incurred by the bank are more efficient, so the chances of the bank having problems are smaller.

3. Research Methods

This study employs a quantitative research approach with a descriptive design. A quantitative approach was chosen because the purpose of this study is to assess the impact of independent variables, namely third-party funds (DPK), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), and operating costs, on operating income (BOPO), the dependent variable, specifically the distribution of financing. The type of data used in this study is secondary data, that is, information obtained indirectly by researchers from other sources. Data taken from the financial statements of PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung, which is accessed through the official website of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and other related official sources.

According to Soegiyono (2011) the population, it is a general area made up of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by the researcher to be investigated, and then conclusions are drawn. The population in this study includes all quarterly data DPK, CAR, and BOPO related to the distribution of financing at PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung during the period 2014 to 2024. The sample in this study is part of a population that shares the same properties as the entire population, allowing it to represent the whole population. The total sample used in this study consisted of 44 quarterly observations, drawn from data spanning 11 years.

Research variables are everything that the researcher sets out to study to gather information about it and then draw conclusions.

Table 1. Variable Measurement

Variable	Scale	Sources
Third Party Funds (X1)	DPK = demand deposit + deposit + savings	(Tambunan, 2020)
Capital Adequacy Ratio (X2)	CAR = Capital / ATMR×100%	(Kenzen & Afandy, 2023)
Operating Expenses Operating Income (X3)	BOPO = operating expenses / operating income×100%	(Jannah & Gunarso, 2020)
Financing disbursement (Y)	Financing disbursement = Murabaha financing + multijasa Ijarah financing	(Aulia & Setiawan, 2020)

The method of analysis employed in this study is the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method, a classical linear regression technique that aims to estimate the relationship between one dependent variable and one or more independent variables. The selection of the OLS method is based on its nature, which can provide unbiased, efficient, and consistent estimates if classical regression assumptions are met (Gujarati and Porter, 2009). In data processing and analysis, this study utilizes statistical software E-Views 10, which facilitates the implementation of descriptive statistical tests, classic assumption tests (normality test, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation), and multiple linear regression analysis to determine the level of influence of DPK, CAR, and BOPO on the distribution of financing. The general Model of this analysis is:

$$PPt = \beta 0 + \beta 1\ DPKt + \beta 2\ CARt + \beta 3\ BOPOt + et$$

Where PP is the financing amount ratio (millions), DPK is the third-party funds (millions), CAR is the Capital Adequacy Ratio (percent), and BOPO is the Operating Income Operating Expenses (percent).

4. Results and Discussion

Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) is a statistical method used to estimate linear regression parameters by minimizing the sum of residual squares. The following are the results of regression using *the method Ordinary Least Squares* (OLS) in Table 2.

Table 2. Regression Results (OLS)

Variable	Koefisien	Std. Error	t-Statistik	Prob.
C	-1.079557	0.392327	-2.751675	0.0089
DPK	0.391724	0.085927	4.558808	0.0000
CAR	-0.026092	0.004170	-6.256986	0.0000
BOPO	0.050982	0.008461	6.025533	0.0000
R-squared	0.926267			
		F-statistik		167.4981
R- adjusted square	0.920736			
		Prob(statistik-F)		0.000000

Hypothesis testing is used to draw research conclusions and assess data accuracy through t-tests, F-tests, and the coefficient of determination (R^2). Based on regression results of time series data, a t-value of 4,558 was obtained with a probability of 0.0000 (GIS < 0.005). This indicates that the variable third-party funds (DPK) has a positive and significant impact on the distribution of financing. Similarly, a t-value of -6.256 with a probability of 0.0000 (sig< 0.005) shows that the variable Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has a negative and significant effect on the distribution of financing. Additionally, a t-value of 6,025 with a probability of 0.0000 (GIS<0.005) suggests that the variable operating expenses to operating income (BOPO) has a positive and significant influence on the distribution of financing.

4.1 Discussion

4.1.1 Impact of DPK on the distribution of financing

Based on regression analysis, the regression coefficient of the third-party variable, Fund (DPK), obtained a coefficient value of 0.391724 with a p-value of 0.000 (sig < 0.05). The deposit has a positive and significant effect on the distribution of financing at PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung from 2014 to 2024. Deposits can be viewed as a positive indicator that demonstrates public confidence in the bank's performance and stability. As the deposits successfully obtained increase in size, the signals sent to the market indicate that the bank has a good reputation and effective risk management. This confidence promotes the growth of funds raised and ultimately improves the ability of banks to provide financing. In other words, an increase in deposits not only enhances the bank's liquidity but also reflects customer confidence, which ultimately strengthens the bank's position in performing intermediary functions. With the increase in the amount of third-party funds (DPK) obtained, financing in Islamic banks is expected to rise, and this condition also applies vice versa (Faizah, 2021). Moreover, the higher the deposit, the lower the Liquidity Risk experienced by the bank. This is because banks have more reliable sources of funds that can be allocated for loan financing, even in the face of uncertainty or market fluctuations (Suastika & Herawati, 2023).

In line with Signaling Theory, the increase in the number of deposits, comprising public savings and deposits, sends a signal that the BPRS has a high level of public confidence and adequate liquidity. This positive news signal reassures potential debtors and investors that the bank is stable, financially sound, and has a large funding capacity to carry out its primary function as an intermediary institution, thus encouraging BPRS to channel financing more aggressively and broadly. The results of this study align with those of Husaeni(Husaeni, 2017), which also indicate that deposits have a positive impact on the distribution of financing, where the higher the deposit, the greater the bank's capacity to distribute the funding.

4.1.2 Impact of CAR on the distribution of financing

The regression coefficient for the Variable Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) obtained a coefficient value of -0.026092 with a p-value of 0.000 (sig < 0.05). Therefore, CAR has a negative and significant effect on the distribution of financing at PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung from 2014 to 2024; thus, H_2 was rejected. In theory, the CAR describes a bank's ability to handle potential losses, as well as showing how much capital the bank has to deal with risks. A high CAR value is generally considered beneficial because it indicates that the bank has sufficient funds and can effectively manage risks that may arise in operations, including those related to financing. However, based on data from PT. During the research period at BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung, there was a downward trend in CAR every year, while the distribution of financing increased. This phenomenon can be understood through the signal theory approach. In this context, the CAR also serves as an indicator to the public and stakeholders of the bank's capital and risk management capabilities.

This indicates that changes in the CAR during the study period did not affect the distribution of financing. The rise or fall of the CAR does not affect fluctuations in the distribution of the funding in Islamic banking (Dyatama & Yuliadi, 2015). The decline in CAR should not be interpreted as a sign of weakening financial conditions, but rather as a managerial measure to optimize the utilization of existing capital and enhance the distribution of financing. Thus, the bank appears to be actively utilizing its capital capacity to expand funding, which causes its capital-to-risk-weighted ratio to decrease, even as its total financing increases. This shows that PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung has begun to focus on Business Growth and increased intermediation, rather than maintaining a very high CAR ratio. As long as the value of the CAR remains above the minimum limit set by the regulation (OJK), this decrease is still considered reasonable and is the right strategy to support the growth of financing distribution. Therefore, the negative impact of CAR on financing in this finding does not directly indicate poor conditions, but rather reflects the efficiency and utilization of bank capital in expanding funding. This strategy can be a good signal that the bank is in good health and optimistic about its business growth prospects. The results of this study align with the findings of (Rohmatunnisa & Pratiwi, 2020). CAR has a negative and significant effect on the distribution of financing.

4.1.3 Impact of BOPO on the distribution of financing

The variable regression coefficient of operating costs to operating income (BOPO) yielded a coefficient value of 0.050982 with a p-value of 0.000 (sig < 0.05), indicating that BOPO has a positive and significant effect on the distribution of financing at PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung Usaha from 2014 to 2024; therefore, H3 was rejected. In general, a high BOPO ratio is often seen as a sign that operational efficiency is poor, as it indicates that operating costs consume a large portion of the revenue earned. In this case, a high BOPO should not be seen as an indicator of inefficiency, but rather as a sign that the bank is sufficiently active in providing financing and, as a result, bears greater operating costs.

From a theoretical perspective, a high BOPO signal can indicate that a bank is in a phase of active growth, where increased operating costs are associated with increased business activity, particularly in the intermediary function. In other words, even though the BOPO ratio has increased, the market or stakeholders can interpret this as a positive signal that the cost is related to an increase in the distribution of productive financing. Therefore, in the context of PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung, a high BOPO value does not always indicate inefficiency; Instead, it can be viewed as a strategic expenditure to support financing disbursement growth, which ultimately has the potential to increase bank receipts in the future. This finding contradicts research conducted by I Kadek Swastika and Nyoman Trisna Herawati (2023), which indicates that BOPO has a negative and significant effect on credit disbursement. However, the results of this study are in line with (Astuti, 2016), who states that bopo variables have a positive impact on the distribution of financing.

5. Conclusion

This study aims to analyze the effect of DPK, CAR, and BOPO on the distribution of financing at PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung. Based on the results of research conducted at PT. According to the BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung period 2014-2024, the results of the variable Third Party Fund (DPK) in this study indicate a positive and significant effect on the distribution of financing, with a coefficient of 0.391724. This suggests that the hypothesis is accepted.

However, the Variable Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has a negative and statistically significant effect on the distribution of financing, with a coefficient of -0.026092, indicating that the hypothesis was rejected. Furthermore, variable operating costs to operating income (BOPO) has a positive and significant effect on the distribution of financing with a coefficient of 0.050982, which means that the hypothesis was rejected. This indicates that the more deposits the bank collects, the greater its ability to provide financing to customers. Deposits serve as the main indicator of liquidity and public confidence in banks.

The results of this study indicate that the decrease in CAR is associated with an increase in the distribution of financing, suggesting that banks are utilizing their capital more actively to support their role as intermediaries. However, this must be closely monitored to prevent degradation of the bank's capital soundness in the long term. Although a high BOPO is usually viewed as a sign of inefficiency, in the context of this study, a high BOPO reflects an increase in financing volume accompanied by an increase in operating expenses, indicating that the bank is in a business expansion phase.

Overall, the three independent variables studied showed a significant influence on the distribution of financing, both positive and negative. This finding indicates that efficient management of the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and operating expenses in relation to operating income (BOPO) is crucial in supporting the financing distribution strategy, as well as in maintaining the stability and growth of PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung on an ongoing basis.

The main limitation lies in the specific time and a single study location at PT. BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha Bandar Lampung may limit the generalization of findings to other institutions or periods. In addition, although the findings on the positive effect of DPK and the negative effect of CAR on financing have been identified, this study has not exhaustively explained the specific mechanism by which the increase in BOPO, which should indicate inefficiency, is positively correlated with the distribution of financing in the context of bank business expansion. Therefore, further research is recommended to expand the sample coverage to several other BPRS outside Bandar Lampung, extend the study period, as well as conduct additional qualitative analysis to dig deeper into the factors that drive the positive correlation between BOPO and financing distribution in the middle of the expansion phase, as well as identify optimal strategies in maintaining bank capital health when CAR decreases due to increased funding.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: Awang Ulianti
Data curation: Awang Ulianti, Gustika Nurmalia
Formal analysis: Awang Ulianti, Gustika Nurmalia
Investigation: Awang Ulianti
Methodology: Awang Ulianti
Project administration: Awang Ulianti
Supervision: Awang Ulianti
Validation: Awang Ulianti
Visualization: Awang Ulianti
Writing – original draft: Awang Ulianti
Writing – review & editing: Awang Ulianti, Gustika Nurmalia

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