KnE Social Sciences
ICIEBDS
1st International Conference on Islamic Economics, Business Development and Studies
Volume 2024

Research Article

The Influence of Intellectual Capital and Company Size on Company Profitability (Empirical Study on Sharia Commercial Banks Registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2017-2021 Period)

Ulfi Latifah

Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Raden Intan Lampung, Indonesia

ORCID

Ulfi Latifah: https://orcid.org/0009-0000-4848-3839

Abstract.
This study aims to determine the influence of intellectual capital and company size on company profitability. This type of research is associative research. The selected population is a Sharia Commercial Bank company registered with the Financial Services Authority for the period 2017-2021 with a total sample of 9 companies. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. The type of data used is secondary data taken by the method of documentation and accessing the site www.ojk.go.id. The data analysis techniques used were descriptive statistics and multiple linear regression analysis which were processed with the help of the SPSS Ver. program 25. The research results show that intellectual capital has a positive effect on company profitability, while company size does not affect company profitability. Profitability in an Islamic perspective which is guided by the Al-Qur'an and Hadith becomes a reference in achieving a profitability goal without leaving the afterlife orientation. This is because the actual numbers or materials are only a tool to achieve the goal of the hereafter.

Keywords: intellectual capital, company size, company profitability

Corresponding Author: Ulfi Latifah; email: ulfilatifah929@gmail.com

Published: 17 May 2024

Publishing services provided by Knowledge E

Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the ICIEBDS Conference Committee.

1. Introduction

The financial system plays a very important role in the economy of a country. The presence of banking in Indonesia, both for the community, large, medium, or lower industry, has a very significant role and influence, so the need for banks, both for strengthening capital or saving money by the public, has become commonplace [1]. Banking sector companies are included in the industrial group with high intellectual capital intensity and are also service-based industries where customer service is very dependent on human intellectual capital. In addition, banking sector companies in their operations manage large amounts of money so skills are needed that in the end can benefit the company.

Islamic financial institutions are one of the pillars of the Islamic economy that work based on Islamic principles. The development of Islamic banking in Indonesia is a benchmark for the success of the existence of Islamic economics [2]. The characteristics of the Sharia banking system that operates based on the principle of profit sharing provide an alternative banking system that is mutually beneficial to the public and the bank, as well as highlighting aspects of fairness in transactions, ethical investment, prioritizing the values of togetherness and brotherhood in production, and avoiding speculative activities in financial transactions. By providing a variety of banking products and services with a more varied financial scheme, Islamic banking is an alternative banking system that is credible and can be enjoyed by all Indonesian people without exception (www.oljk.col.id, 03/04/2022).

Islamic commercial banks are Islamic banks whose activities provide services in payment traffic, collection, and distribution of third-party funds (Iswari, 2015). Based on statistical data obtained from the Financial Services Authority, the development of total assets and the number of Islamic commercial banks from 2017 to 2021 has increased. The increase in total assets and the ROA growth rate of Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia proves that Islamic commercial banks are growing and many people use the services and services of Islamic commercial banks. This causes the level of competition between banks to be higher so it has an impact on companies to improve the company's financial and non-financial performance [4]. Financial performance is a good and bad picture of a company regarding the level of success achieved by a company in carrying out its operations.

The company's financial performance can be seen from the development of the company's profitability. Profitability describes a company's ability to earn profits through its resources such as operational activities, cash, capital, number of employees, number of branches, and so on. Bank Indonesia prioritizes the profitability of a bank as measured by assets whose funds mostly come from public savings funds so ROA is considered more representative of the measurement of banking profitability. Companies with high profitability show high prospects so that companies will be able to maintain business continuity, therefore researchers use ROA as a measure of bank profitability [5]. Several factors affect the level of profitability of a company, including intellectual capital and company size.

For companies in this modern era, intellectual is an intangible capital that is very important for their assets. Knowledge-based companies have employees who have high skills, expertise, and innovativeness. With the existence of a knowledge base, the company's investment in tangible assets becomes smaller than intangible assets that receive a larger investment allocation [6]. Based on this, a solution is needed to measure and report the company's intellectual capital and how intellectual capital provides added value to the company. The results of measurements made on the VAIC^{TM} component concept regarding intellectual capital indicate that there is a significant influence on profitability. The better the company is in managing the intellectual capital component, the company will be able to reduce operational costs, so that the company's added value can increase. This shows that intellectual capital affects company profitability [6].

Apart from intellectual capital, company size also influences profitability. The size company can be seen from the total assets of the company, the more the total assets of the company, the maximum profit will be obtained. Large scale companies tend to attract investors because they will have an impact on firm value, so it can be said that the size of a company directly affects the value of the company. The results of this study are the results of research conducted [7] found that partially shows that the variable company size has a positive effect on profitability as measured by Return on Assets (ROA).

This research is motivated by research gaps in previous studies. There are several similar studies conducted by [8], [9], and [10] that show that there is a positive influence between intellectual capital on profitability, while research conducted by [11] reveals that intellectual capital is not positively related to the profitability of the company. The research conducted by [7] showed that there is a positive influence between company size on profitability. A similar study conducted by Yulianto (2018) showed that there is a negative effect between company size on profitability. Based on the differences in the results of the several studies above, the researcher is interested in conducting this research.

Based on the background of the problem above, the researcher formulates the problem as follows:

1. How does intellectual capital affect on company profitability at Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2017-2021 period?

2. How does company size affect on company profitability at Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2017-2021 period?

3. How is profitability in the perspective of Islamic economics?

By the formulation of the problem above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To find out the effect of intellectual capital on company profitability at Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2017-2021 period.
2. To find out the effect of company size on company profitability at Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2017-2021 period.
3. To determine profitability from the perspective of Islamic economics.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Resource-Based Theory

Resource-based theory was introduced by Edith Penrose in 1959. Resource-based theory views that the company's resources and capabilities are important to the company because they are the main or basis of the company's competitiveness and performance capabilities. Resource-based theory aims to develop competitive advantage, companies must be able to process and maximize the use of their resources efficiently and effectively. Resource-based theory focuses on creating an attribute concept that is difficult to imitate to give the company a competitive advantage [12]. Companies that can manage their intellectual resources are believed to be able to create added value and be able to create competitive advantages by conducting innovation, research, and development which will affect the improvement of the company's financial performance [13].

2.2. Critical Resource Theory

The Critical resource theory put forward by Hadri states that the larger the scale of a company, the more profitability will also increase and vice versa [14]. Critical resource theory contains how companies manage resources within companies which include technology, assets and intellectual property where this becomes a benchmark in calculating company scale [15]. Critical resource theory emphasizes control by company owners of company resources such as assets, technology, and intellectual property as factors that determine company size. Company size describes the size of a company, where large companies usually have large assets, making it easier to obtain additional funds and resulting in increasing the profitability of a company [16].

2.3. Profitability

Profitability is the company's ability to earn profits from sales, total assets, and own capital. Profitability is the ability of a company to generate profits from the process of company business activities through various decisions and management policies. The company must be in a profitable condition to maintain its survival [17]. The company will have difficulty attracting capital from outside if it is not in a profitable condition. Company owners, creditors, and management are aware of the important benefits for the future of the company so they will try to increase the company's profits [18]. The company uses profitability to evaluate whether the management of its business entity is efficient and effective. Comparison between profits earned with assets or capital used to produce profit is a reference for measuring how much profit is achieved and then it can be said that the management is efficient or not. With the ability to earn profits with the resources owned by the company, the company's goals will be achieved [19].

Profitability is a measurement of the company's ability to gain or profit. This has been explained in Q.S. Asy-Syura verse 20:

مَن كَانَ يُرِيدُ حَرْثَ الْآخِرَةِ نَزِدْ لَهُ فِي حَرْثِهِۦ وَمَن كَانَ يُرِيدُ حَرْثَ الدُّنْيَا نُؤْتِهِ مِنْهَا وَمَا لَهُ فِي الْآخِرَةِ مِن نَّصِيبٍ

"Whoever wants profit in the hereafter, we will increase the profit for him and whoever wants profit in this world, we will give him a portion of the profit of this world and there will be no happiness for him in the hereafter." (QS. Asy-Syura [42]: 20)

In this case, taking profits is not only to gain a share of the world, but when taking profits in transactions is required only if the basis of income is based on mutual agreement (consent) and not in a way that is not approved [20].

2.4. Intellectual Capital

Intellectual capital has been identified as a set of intangible assets (resources, capabilities, and competencies) that drive organizational performance and value creation. Intellectual capital is a company's ability to create and manage a variety of knowledge, experience, and employee expertise resources that contribute to the value creation process to provide a competitive advantage for the company [10].

Intellectual capital is a knowledge resource in the form of employees, customers, processes, or technology that companies use in the process of creating value for the company. Value added for a company can be formed through both physical and financial resources. Intellectual capital is a measurable resource for increasing competitive advantage because with intellectual capital a company will be able to use its resources efficiently, economically and effectively.

Based on the VAIC^{TM} model, there are three components to measure intellectual capital, namely Value Added Capital Employed (VACA), Value Added Human Capital (VAHU), and Structural Capital Value Added (STVA) [10].

1. Value Added Capital Employed (VACA)

   Capital employed is an indicator of value added that is created for the capital cultivated in the company efficiently. How a company manages physical and financial capital efficiently can be assessed based on the company's capital employed. The higher the capital employed value of a company, the more efficient the management of intellectual capital in the form of buildings, land, equipment, or technology.

2. Value-Added Human Capital (VAHU)

   Human capital is a source of very useful knowledge, skills, and competencies in an organization or company. Human capital reflects the intellectual abilities possessed by each individual in an organization which is represented by its employees. Some basic characteristics that can be measured from this capital, namely training programs, experience, competence, trust, learning programs, individual and personal potential as well as recruitment and mentoring processes.

3. Structural Capital Value Added (STVA)

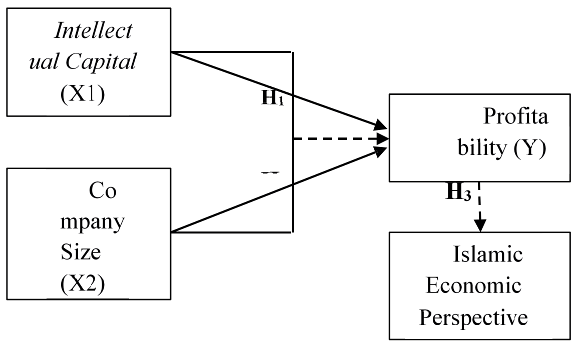
   Structural capital is the ability of an organization or company to fulfill the company's routine processes and structures that support employee efforts to produce optimal intellectual performance and overall business performance. Structural capital includes the company's operational systems, manufacturing processes, organizational culture, management philosophy, and all forms of intellectual property owned by the company.

2.5. Company Size

Company size is the size of the company which can be seen from the value of equity, sales value, and total asset value [21]. Company size is the main factor in determining the profitability of a company, this is by the concept of economies of scale found in the traditional neoclassical view. Bhattacharya and Saxena also said that companies that have a larger size tend to influence company profitability and firm size [22]. Firm size describes the size of a company as indicated by total assets, total sales, average sales level, and average total assets. Large-scale companies have relatively greater growth compared to small-scale companies so the return on shares of large companies is greater than stock returns on small-scale companies, therefore investors will speculate more for large companies with the expectation of large profits too [23].

2.6. Framework

In this study there are two X variables, namely Intellectual Capital and Company Size which will be examined the effect of the variable Y. The variable Y in this study is the profitability of companies at Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2017-2021 period. The following is the framework for this research:



Information: ⟶ Influence Partial Influence Simultaneously

Figure 1: Research Framework.

2.7. Hypothesis Development

2.7.1. The Influence of Intellectual Capital on Company Profitability

Intellectual capital is often referred to as the difference between the market value and the company's book value, where this value is influenced by the development of the company's intellectual capital. If a company wants to increase the market value of its shares, the company needs to manage and disclose intellectual capital [8]. Research conducted by [9] and [10], it shows that there is a positive and significant effect of intellectual capital on profitability. If the company is getting better at managing the three components of intellectual capital, then it can show that the company is getting better at managing assets, if the company can manage assets well and can reduce operational costs, then the added value of the company can increase which is the result of intellectual ability. company. Based on these descriptions, this research can be formulated the following hypothesis.

H1 = Intellectual capital has a positive effect on company profitability at Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2017-2021 period.

2.7.2. The Influence of Company Size on Company Profitability

Company size is the size of the company which can be seen from the value of equity, the value of total assets. The size of the company can be seen from the total assets of the company, the more the total assets of the company, the maximum profit will be obtained as well, companies with large total assets reflect the stability of the company [10]. The research conducted by [10] showed that company size has a positive and significant effect on profitability partially. The existence of this positive influence indicates that the greater the value of company size indicates the size of a company, including total sales, average level of sales, and total assets. Profitability shows the company's ability to generate profits in the future and is an indicator of success for the company.

Based on this description, this research can be formulated as follows:

H_2 = Company size has a positive effect on company profitability at Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2017-2021 period.

3. Methods

In this study a quantitative approach with the type of research used is causal associative, namely research that has the aim of knowing the relationship between two or more variables that are causal.

3.1. Population and Sample

The population in this study are all registered Islamic commercial bank companies. the Financial Services Authority during the study period, namely 2017-2021. The total population in this study is 15 Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority. The samples were selected using a purposive sampling technique with the following criteria:

1. Islamic Commercial Banks that have complete data for the 2017-2021 period.
2. Islamic Commercial Banks that do not suffer losses during the year of observation.
3. Sharia Commercial Banks that present financial reports in the rupiah currency for the 2017-2021 period.

Of the three criteria, 9 Islamic Commercial Bank companies were obtained that met the criteria to be used as research samples for 5 years, so the number of samples in the study became 45 observational data.

3.2. Sources and Data Collection Techniques

The data used in this research is secondary data. The secondary data source in this study is in the form of financial information obtained from the 2017-2021 financial reports obtained from the Financial Services Authority website www.oljk.gol.id.

3.3. Data Analysis Technique

The analysis technique used to test the hypothesis in this study uses multiple linear regression analysis. The purpose of this analysis is to find and determine the effect or functional relationship of two or more independent variables on the dependent variable. The general rule is:

$Y = \alpha + \beta_1(X_1) + \beta_2(X_2) + el$

Information:

Y = Company Profitability (ROIA)

α = Constant Coefficient

$\beta_{1,2}$ = Regression Coefficient

X_1 = Intellectual Capital

X_2 = Company Size

el = Error Term

4. Research Result

4.1. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Following are the results of descriptive statistical tests for each variable.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistical Test Results.

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Delviation
Intellectual Capital	45	-2,833	11,073	5,08622	2,573799
Colmpany Size	45	14,323	17,938	16,18107	0,890147
ROA	45	-0,565	0,383	0,04749	0,152081
Valid N (listwise)	45				

Seen from table 1, the intellectual capital variable has a minimum value of -2,833, a maximum value of 11,073, a mean of 5,08622 and a standard deviation of 2,573799. The minimum intellectual capital value of -2,833 is owned by Bank Panin Dubai Syariah, Tbk in 2021 and the maximum value is 11,073 owned by Bank Mega Syariah in 2020. As for the company size variable, it has a minimum value of 14,323, a maximum value of 17,938, a mean of 16,18107, and a standard deviation of 0,890147. The minimum company size value of 14,323 is owned by Bank Victoria Syariah in 2021 and the maximum value of 17,938 is owned by Bank Muamalat Indonesia, Tbk in 2017.

4.1.1. Classic Assumption Test Normality Test

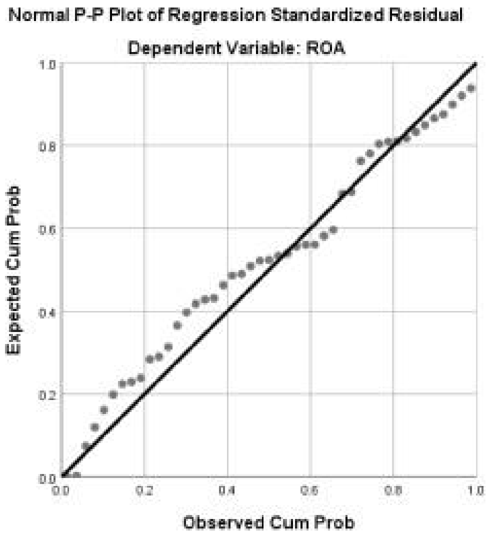


Figure 2: P-P Plot Normal Test Results.

The results of the normal P- P plot test show that the data spreads around the diagonal line and follows the diagonal line, so it can be concluded that the residual values are normally distributed.

Table 2: Normality Test Results.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardizeld Relsidual
N		45
Normal Parameters,[b]	Melan	0,0000000
	Std. Deviation	0,12364675
Molst Extrelmel Differences	Absolutely	0,106
	Positive	0,068
	Negative	-0,106
Test Statistic		0,106
Asymp. Sig. (2-taileld)		0,200[c,d]

From the results of the normality test using the Kolmogorov Smirnov method with a total sample of 45, the table shows that the significance value (asymp. sig 2- tailed) is 0,200. The residuals are normally distributed if the significance is more than 0,05, in this study 0,200 > 0,05, so it can be concluded that the research data is normally distributed.

4.1.2. Multicollinearity Test

Table 3: Multicollinierity Test Results.

Coefficients[a]			
Moldell		**Collinearity** Statistics	
		Tollelrancel	VIF
1	Intellectual Capital	0,982	1,018
	Company Sizel	0,982	1,018

a. Dependent Variable: ROA

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the VIF of the two independent variables (Intellectual Capital and Company Size is less than 10 and the tolerance is greater than 0,1. It can be concluded that this study has no correlation between independent variables or is free from multicollinearity symptoms in the multiple linear regression analysis test.

Table 4: Heteroscedasticity Test Results.

Coefficients[a]						
Modell		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-0,218	0,230		-0,945	0,350
	Intellectual Capital	-0,009	0,005	-0,262	-1,811	0,077
	Company Size	0,022	0,014	0,225	1,553	0,128

a. Dependent Variable: ABRESID

4.1.3. Heteroscedasticity Test

From the results of the table above, it can be seen that the significance value between the independent variables and the absolute residual is more than 0,05 or it can be said that there is no significant relationship between all the independent variables on the absolute residual value, so it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity and the assumption of non-heteroscedasticity is met.

4.1.4. Autocorrelation Test

Table 5: Autocorrelation Test Results.

Model Summary[b]					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error olf the Estimate	Durbin- Watson
1	0,582[a]	0,339	0,307	0,126556	1,447

1. Predictors: (Constant), Company Size, Intellectual Capital

2. Dependent Variable: ROA

The test results showed that the Durbin- Watson (DW) value was 1,447 with n=45, k=2, du=1,429 value, dl=1,615 value, 4-dl=2,570 value, and 4-du=2,385 value, which means that in this test it was obtained du<dw<4-du= 1,429<1,447<2,385. Therefore it can be concluded that all the independent variables in the regression do not have autocorrelation problems.

TABLE 6: Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test Results.

Coefficients[a]						
Moldell		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Colelfficielnts	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-0,743	0,358		-2,078	0,044
	IntellleIctual Capital	0,034	0,007	0,568	4,489	0,000
	Company Size	0,038	0,022	0,224	1,770	0,084

a. Dependent Variable: ROA

4.1.5. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test

1. Based on the table above, the regression equation Y = -0,743 + 0,034 + 0,038 + e means that the results of the regression model above are: 1. The multiple linear regression equation obtains a constant value of -0,743, which means that if the independent variables are considered constant or intellectual capital and company size is =0, then profitability is -0,743.

2. The intellectual capital regression coefficient is 0,034, meaning that an increase in intellectual capital assuming other variables will still increase the ROA of Islamic Commercial Banks in 2017-2021 by 0,034.

3. The regression coefficient for company size is 0,038, meaning that every increase in company size assuming other variables still increases the ROA of Islamic Commercial Banks in 2017-2021 by 0,038.

4.1.6. Hypothesis Testing

Determination Coefficient Test (R^2)

The results of the R Square summary model are 0,339 or 33,9 percent. It can be concluded that the independent variables (intellectual capital and company size) can affect the dependent variable (company profitability) by 33,9 percent, while the remaining 66,1 percent is influenced by other variables.

4.1.7. t Test (Partial Significance Test)

Based on table 6 the results of the partial test conducted to determine the effect of intellectual capital and company size on company profitability (an empirical study on

TABLE 7: Statistical t Test Results.

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-0,743	0,358		-2,078	0,044
	Intellectual Capital	0,034	0,007	0,568	4,489	0,000
	Company Size	0,038	0,022	0,224	1,770	0,084

a. Dependent Variable: ROA

Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2017-2021 period), on the intellectual capital variable, the t_{count} value is 4,489, with t_{table} at a significance of 0,05/2 = 0,025 (2 sided test) with degrees of freedom df=n-k or 9-2 = 7 the results obtained for the t_{table} arel 2,365 for that t_{count} is greater than the t_{table} (4,489>2,365). The value of intellectual capital is at a significance level of 0,05, which is 0,000. Sol, it can be concluded that 0,000<0,05, which means H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. Thus intellectual capital affects company profitability at Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2017-2021 period. As for the company size variable, the t_{count} is 1,770, with a t_{table} at a significance of 0,05/2 = 0,025 (2-sided test) with degrees of freedom df=n-k or 9-2 = 7 results obtained for a t_{table} olf 2,365 sol that thining is smaller than the t_{table} (1,770<2,365). The value of company size at a significance level of 0,05 is 0,084. So it can be concluded that 0,084>0,05 which means H_0 is accepted and H_2 is rejected. Thus company size does not affect company profitability at Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2017-2021 period.

5. Results and Discussion

5.1. The Influence of Intellectual Capital on Company Profitability

From the research results it is known that the intellectual capital variable obtained a t_{colunt} value olf 4,489 with a t_{table} of 2,365 which means 4,489 > 2,365 s so it can be concluded that intellectual capital affects the profitability of companies at Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2017-2021 period.

Intellectual capital is a company's ability to create and manage a variety of knowledge, experience, and employee expertise resources that contribute to the value creation process to provide a competitive advantage for the company. Skilled and competent human resources are an advantage that the company has so that it will be able to improve the ability of employees at the company. The better the intellectual capital utilized by the company, the company will be able to produce an innovative and competitive product, which is expected to be able to support its companies in operational and sales activities in meeting consumer needs. This is in line with the resource-based theory which states that resources provide value that can help companies take advantage of market opportunities or assist in reducing market threats. Companies that can manage their intellectual resources are believed to be able to create added value and be able to create competitive advantages by conducting innovation, research, and development which will have an impact on improving financial performance. The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by [9], [10] which stated that intellectual capital has a positive effect on company profitability.

5.2. The Influence of Company Size on Company Profitability

From the research results it is known that the company size variable obtained a t_{count} value of 1,770 with a t_{table} of 2,365 which means 1,770 < 2,365 so it can be concluded that company size does not affect company profitability at Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2017-2021 period.

Company size is considered capable of influencing company profitability. This is based on the critical resource theory which indicates that the higher the scale of the company, the profitability will also increase and vice versa. However, the results of this study indicate that company size does not contribute and is not a major factor in increasing company profitability. The size of the company is not a guarantee that the company can create good profits. This indicates that several factors must be taken into account in the size of the company. One of them is how the company's management manages the assets it owns. Assessment of asset quality can be seen from the percentage of the number of loans that experience difficulty repaying or nonperforming loans to total loans disbursed by banks. The increase in nonperforming loans will result in losses to the bank concerned because the funds that have been disbursed are not received back and the bank also does not receive profit-sharing income. Not receiving back the funds that have been channeled will result in the bank having to provide a larger reserve which will eventually be taken from the bank's capital. The high level of nonperforming loans causes a decrease in profits received by banks, thus hurting company profitability. If company management cannot manage assets owned and nonperforming loans provided by banks effectively and efficiently, then banks cannot increase their company's profitability. Research results This is in line with the results of research conducted by [23], [24] that company sizel does not affect company profitability.

5.3. Profitability According to the Perspective of Islamic Economics

Profitability in the perspective of Islamic economics is an intangible asset benefit, has a broader meaning than just profit in the form of numbers, not only can be counted but can be felt, and is oriented towards the afterlife [25]. Islamic economics views profits in business not only in the form of profit or profits that are material but in the form of nonmaterial benefits, namely the benefit of blessings. This is formulated with profit plus blessings that will produce benefits in this world and the hereafter. Based on this explanation, the arguments related to profitability are as stated in the word of Allah SWT which has been explained in Q.S. Asy-Syura verse 20:

مَنْ كَانَ يُرِيدُ حَرْثَ الْآخِرَةِ نَزِدْ لَهُ فِي حَرْثِهِ وَمَنْ كَانَ يُرِيدُ حَرْثَ الدُّنْيَا نُؤْتِهِ مِنْهَا وَمَا لَهُ فِي الْآخِرَةِ مِنْ نَصِيبٍ

"Whoever wants profit in the hereafter, we will increase the profit for him and whoever wants profit in this world, we will give him a portion of the profit of this world and there will be no happiness for him in the hereafter." (Q.S. Asy-Syura [42]: 20)

The meaning of *hartsad-dun-ya* or the benefits of the world according to Sayyid Qutbh is that Allah SWT has made the hereafter a field, and so does the world. One can take what he wants from this world and the hereafter. Whoever wants the benefits of the hereafter, does good deeds for him, Allah will increase his profits, help him because of his intentions, and give him blessings through his deeds. Allah SWT also gives him the sustenance that has been determined for him in the world without being reduced in the slightest. Even the sustenance that is given to him in this world is at the same time a provision for the afterlife, namely when he develops, manages to enjoy, and spends part of his sustenance solely because of Allah SWT.

6. Conclusion

This research was conducted to determine the Influence of Intellectual Capital and Company Size on Company Profitability (Empirical Study of Islamic Commercial Banks

Registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2017-2021 Period), Researchers conclude that:

1. The intellectual capital variable affects company profitability at Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2017-2021 period. This shows that the greater the intellectual capital, the higher the profitability of the company.

2. The company size variable has no effect on company profitability at Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2017-2021 period. This shows that the size of the company does not affect the profitability of the company. This indicates that a company should not only look at its size but many other factors must be taken into account. One of them is how the company's management manages its assets. The size of the company makes the organization bigger and bigger requiring large operational costs as well. If the company's management cannot manage its assets effectively and efficiently, then the company cannot increase its company's profitability.

3. Profitability is the ability of a company to generate profits at a certain level of sales, assets, and share capital. Profitability is the company's ability to generate profits which will be the basis for the company's dividend distribution. Profitability in an Islamic perspective which is guided by the Qur'an and Hadith becomes a reference in achieving a profitability goal without leaving the afterlife orientation. This is because numbers or materials are only a tool to achieve the goal of the hereafter.

References

[1] D. N. Ihsan, "Hubungan Ekspansi Jaringan Kantor Dan Kinerja Keunagn Terhadap Pertumbuhan Asset Bank Syariah," *Akuntabilitas J. Ilmu Akunt.*, vol. 12, nol. 01, pp. 119–128, 2019.

[2] Y. Rizal, Martawirelja, A. Elrlangga, *Akuntansi Perbankan Syariah: Teori dan Praktik Kontemporer Edisi 2.* Jakarta: Salemba Empat Cetakan Kedua, 2016.

[3] P. W. Iswari and A. Amanah, "Kinerja Keuangan Bank Umum Syariah: Negara vs Swasta," *Islam. J. Islam. Econ. Bus. Financ.*, voll. 6, no. 2, 2015.

[4] N. D. Kamilia, "Analisis Intellectual Capital Dengan iB-VAIC Terhadap Return On Asset (Studi Empiris pada Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia Tahun 2011-2014)," *J. Akunt. AKUNEISA*, voll. 4, 2016.

[5] S. Harahap., *Etika Bisnis dalam Perspektif Islam. Jakarta: Salemba Empat*, 2011.

[6] P. Simanungkalit and P. Prasetiono, “Pengaruh Intellectual Capital Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Dengan Kinerja Keuangan Sebagai Variabel Intervening (Studi Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di BEI Periode 2009-2013).” *Diponegoro Journal of Management*, 2015.

[7] N. S. Ambarwati, G. A. Yuniarta, S. El. AK, and N. I. K. SINARWATI, “Pengaruh Modal Kerja, Likuiditas, Aktivitas, dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Profitabilitas Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia,” *JIMAT (Jurnal Ilm. Mhs. Akuntansi) Undiksha*, voll. 3, no. 1, 2015.

[8] S. Maqfirah and W. Fadhlia, “Pengaruh Modal Intelektual Dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah (Studi Pada Bank Umum Syariah Di Indonesia Tahun 2013-2017),” *J. Ilm. Mhs. Elkoln. Akunt.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 137–148, 2020.

[9] M. Kartika, “Pengaruh Intellectual Capital Pada Profitabilitas Perusahaan Perbankan Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Pada Tahun 2007-2011,” *Bus. Account. Rev.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 14–25, 2013.

[10] Marzolelki, ““Pengaruh Intellectual Capital Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan Perbankan Di Indonesia (Studi Empiris Pada Perbankan Yang Tercatat Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2011- 2016),” *J. Akunt. dan Manaj.*, vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 61–82., 2018.

[11] B. Kuryantol and M. Syafruddin, “Pengaruh Intellectual Capital Terhadap Kinerja Perusahaan,” *Univ. Diponegoro Semarang. SNA XI Pontianak*, 2008.

[12] S. Helrmawan, W. Hariyantol, S. Sriyolnol, and N. Feldiyantol, “Keterkaitan The Resource Based Theory Dengan Intellectual Capital Disclosure, Implementasi Pada Website, Dan Respon Manajemen Perguruan Tinggi,” *Jati J. Akunt. Terap. Indolnels.*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 55–69, 2020.

[13] B. Belllinda, “Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Struktur Modal, Dan Intellectual Capital Terhadap Kinerja Perusahaan Pada Sektor Industri Barang Konsumsi Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia,” *FIN-ACC (Financel Accolunting)*, vol. 2, no. 3, 2017.

[14] R. Rasyid, R. Rahmiati, and T. P. Yolulandari, ““Pengaruh Modal Kerja, Ukuran Perusahaan Dan Leverage Operasi Terhadap Profitabilitas Pada Perusahaan Food And Beverage Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia,” *J. Kaji. Manaj. Bisnis*, vol. 3, no. 2, 2014.

[15] Marwiyah, *Kepemimpinan Profetik Dalam Pencegahan Korupsi.* Surabaya: CV. Jakad Publishing, 2018.

[16] A. C. Barus, “Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Profitabilitas Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia,” *J. Wira Elkoln. Mikrolskil*, volI. 3, noI. 2, pp. 111–121, 2013.

[17] Brigham and HoIustoIn., *Manajemen Keuangan II.* Jakarta: Salemba Empat, 2001.

[18] D. Kasmir, *Analisis Laporan Keuangan.* Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2014.

[19] P. Pratama, “Rekonstruksi Konsep Profitabilitas Dalam Perspektif Islam,” *IKRA-ITH Hum. J. Sols. Dan Hum.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 101–108, 2018.

[20] K. Elkasari, “Hermeneutika Laba Dalam Perspektif Islam” *J. Akunt. Multiparadigma*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 67–75, 2014.

[21] R. D. Aghnitama, A. R. Aufa, and H. HeIrsugoIndoI, “Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan Pada Indeks Investor 33 Di BEI,” *J. Akunt. dan Manaj.*, vol. 18, no. 02, pp. 1–11, 2021.

[22] A. Habsari and A. Akhmadi, “Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas dan Nilai Perusahaan: Studi Empirik: Perusahaan Sektor Pertambangan yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2011 sampai dengan 2015).” *Tirtayasa Ekonomika*, vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 300–319, 2018.

[23] L. Ratnasari and B. BudiyantoI, “Pengaruh Leverge, Likuiditas, Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Profitabilitas Pada Perusahaan Otomotif Di BEI,” *J. Ilmu dan Ris. Manaj.*, vol. 5, no. 6, 2016.

[24] D. P. Sari and S. Y. Sari, “Pengaruh Intellectual Capital, Struktur Modal dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2014-2018,” *J. Elkoln. Manaj. Sist. Inf.*, vol. 2, no. 6, pp. 667–679, 2021.

[25] S. Amellia and M. I. Fasa, “Pengaruh Implementasi Etika Bisnis, Konsep Produksi Dan Distribusi Pada UMKM Terhadap Profitabilitas Dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Islam,” *JureImi J. Ris. Elkoln.*, volI. 1, noI. 4, pp. 305–313, 2022.