International Journal of Education and Life Sciences (IJELS)
Vol. 3 No 8, 2025: 2701-2714

The Impact of Financing Risk and Liquidity Ratio on Profitability in Islamic Commercial Banks

Hadijah Febriana[1]*, Wirawan Suryanto[2]
Universitas Pamulang
Corresponding Author: Hadijah Febriana: dosen02182@unpam.ac.id

A R T I C L E I N F O
Keywords: Financing Risk, Liquidity Risk, and Profitability Ratios

Received : 20, June
Revised : 25, July
Accepted: 15, August

A B S T R A C T
The purpose of this study is to investigate how the profitability ratio (return on assets, or ROA) in Islamic commercial banks is affected by financing risk (non-performing financing, or NPF) and liquidity risk (financing to deposit ratio, or FDR). Seven Islamic Commercial Banks were chosen using purposive sampling to make up the study's sample. Multiple linear regression analysis, aided by the E-Views application, is the analytical technique used. The findings show that whereas FDR has a large negative impact on profitability, NPF has no discernible effect. Concurrently, the F-test results show that FDR and NPF work together to significantly impact Islamic Commercial Banks' profitability (ROA).

INTRODUCTION

Between 2020 and 2021, Indonesia—alongside countries worldwide—confronted the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic. By June 5, 2020, the World Health Organization had reported at least 6,515,796 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 387,298 deaths. In response, governments mandated the temporary closure of public facilities to curb viral transmission. These measures—and the ensuing economic standstill—undoubtedly strained businesses' revenues, compelling firms to preserve liquidity and safeguard core operations. The ensuing economic slowdown prompted households and enterprises alike to favor saving over spending, which in turn dampened credit demand. As growth decelerated, banks perceived higher default risk and adopted more prudent lending policies.

Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Regulation No. 64/POJK.03/2016, which governs the conversion of conventional banks into Islamic banks, underscores the need to expand the role of Sharia banking within Indonesia's financial system. The regulation advocates for enlarging the Sharia banking network through the establishment of new institutions and facilitating conversions of conventional banks into Islamic banks.

Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 11/10/PBI/2009 caps the nonperforming financing (NPF) ratio at 5 percent. Exceeding this threshold jeopardizes a bank's ability to recover disbursed funds and thereby undermines profitability. As Table 2 illustrates, the NPF ratio for Islamic commercial banks remained below 5 percent from 2018 to 2020; it exceeded 5 percent in 2021 and 2022, before falling to 2.10 percent in 2023.

This study uses the Financing-to-Deposit Ratio (FDR) to quantify liquidity risk, which is defined as a bank's incapacity to satisfy maturing commitments using cash flows or high-quality liquid assets without interfering with its operations (Indonesian Bankers Association, 2015). According to data from the Financial Services Authority, Islamic commercial banks' levels of liquidity risk have changed recently.

The relationship between financing risk, liquidity risk, and profitability has been the subject of conflicting empirical study. While Sukma et al. (2019) discover a positive association, Moorcy et al. (2020) report a negative but statistically insignificant effect of NPF on return on assets (ROA). Liquidity studies also differ: Tehresia et al. (2021) find a favorable effect in banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange between 2016 and 2019, whereas Fadhillah and Waluyo (2022) report a negative impact of FDR on ROA. This study examines how financing risk and liquidity risk affect Islamic commercial banks' profitability in light of these discrepancies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Financial Management

The role of financial management in a corporation—embodied by the financial manager—is exceedingly demanding. Realizing organizational objectives depends critically on the manager's capacity to secure and allocate available funds. Any shortfall or limitation in funding falls squarely under the financial manager's purview and must be addressed without delay. Musthafa

(2017:3) defines financial management as encompassing three core decision areas: investment decisions, financing decisions, and dividend-policy decisions.

According to Kasmir (2014:6), corporate financial statements are not prepared arbitrarily but must adhere to prevailing regulations and accounting standards. This rigor ensures that financial reports are transparent and comprehensible. Financial statements serve as indispensable tools for management and shareholders, and they also inform external stakeholders—including regulators, creditors, investors, and suppliers—about the company's financial position.

Financial Ratios

Kasmir (2012:104) describes financial ratios as indices formed by relating two accounting figures, where one figure is divided by the other. These ratios evaluate management's performance over a specified period against predetermined targets and gauge the effectiveness with which management utilizes corporate resources.

Profitability Metrics

Hery (2018:193) identifies five primary ratios for assessing a firm's profitability:

1. Return on Assets (ROA): Measures the contribution of total assets to net income.
2. Return on Equity (ROE): Indicates the degree to which shareholders' equity generates net income.
3. Gross Profit Margin: Expresses gross profit as a percentage of net sales.
4. Operating Profit Margin: Represents operating profit as a percentage of net sales.
5. Net Profit Margin: Shows net profit as a percentage of net sales.

Financing Risk

Sukma et al. (2019) define financing risk as the potential loss arising when a borrower cannot or will not repay the principal in full at or after maturity. This risk emanates from the banking business's dual nature of fund collection and distribution: on one hand, deposits introduce credit risk, and on the other, loans (or financing) carry repayment risk. Islamic banks refer to Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) as Non-Performing Financing (NPF) to reflect their adherence to Sharia finance principles. Problematic financing typically begins with a default or breach of covenant—when a client is either unwilling or unable to honor agreed financing terms. Defaults may result from adverse circumstances beyond the client's control or from deliberate bad faith, and can also stem from financing agreements that impose unduly onerous terms on customers (Khotibul & Utomo, 2017).

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity reflects an institution's ability to meet maturing obligations or repay short-term liabilities. Effective liquidity management is essential for banks to mitigate liquidity risk, which is the danger of being unable to liquidate assets promptly at reasonable prices (Muranaga & Ohsawa, 2016). Market liquidity risk arises from an institution's inability to offset positions or from broader market disruptions. In this study, liquidity risk is proxied by the Financing-to-Deposit

Ratio (FDR), defined as total financing divided by third-party funds (deposits). Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No. 13/27/DPM (1 December 2011) specifies the FDR formula accordingly (Mokoagow & Fuady, 2015).

Empirical Studies on Risk and Profitability

1. How Operational and Financing Risk Affect Profitability
   In their research, Safei and Mohamad (2020) used a combination of qualitative and quantitative methodologies in every analysis unit. According to their findings, operational risk and financial risk both significantly increase profitability when taken separately. When taken together, these two risks also show a strong favorable influence.
2. How Market and Foreign Exchange Risk Affect Profitability Purposive sampling and secondary data were used in a quantitative design by Azzahra and Anita (2023). The results of multiple linear regression show that while foreign-exchange exposure (PDN) has no effect on ROA, the capital-adequacy ratio (CAR) does. PDN and CAR taken together have little effect on state-owned commercial banks' profits.
3. The Impact of Liquidity and Financing Risk on Profitability Purposive sampling was used in 11 banks by Habriyanto et al. (2023), who also performed descriptive statistical analysis. They believe that whereas financing risk has a major impact on profitability, liquidity risk alone has little effect. Both hazards have an effect on Islamic commercial banks' profitability at the same time.
4. How Credit and Liquidity Risk Affect Profitability
   In 2018, Dewi and Srihandoko used an associative statistical method. Their findings show that while the loan-to-deposit ratio (liquidity risk) has no discernible effect on ROA, non-performing loans (credit risk) do. But when combined, NPL and LDR have a big impact on ROA.
   It is anticipated that opening up banks' financing portfolios to the general public will increase profit-sharing revenue and, consequently, profitability (ROA). The following conceptual framework was created in order to examine how financing risk and liquidity risk affect Islamic commercial banks' profitability:

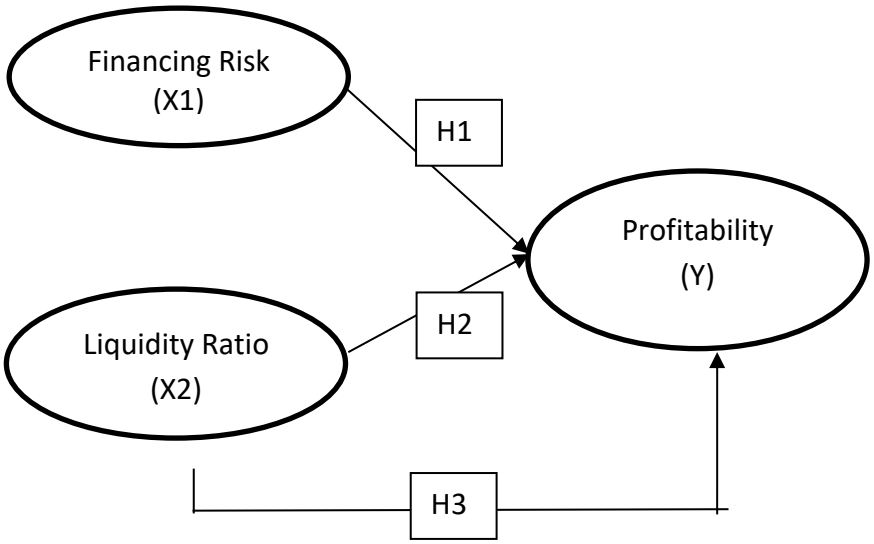

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework: Impact of Financing Risk and Liquidity Risk on Profitability in Islamic Commercial Banks

METHODOLOGY

This research employs a quantitative, descriptive methodology. The 2018–2022 financial reports of Islamic commercial banks that are registered with the Financial Services Authority (OJK) included secondary data. Variables in Operational Research Two categories are used to classify the variables in this study:

1. X, the independent variable Independent (free) variables are those that affect or result in changes in dependent (bound) variables, according to Sugiyono (2016:39). Liquidity risk (X2) and financing risk (X1) are the independent variables in this study.
2. Y, the dependent variable A dependent variable is one that is impacted by or results from an independent variable, according to Sugiyono (2016:39). Profitability (Y) is the dependent variable in this study.

RESEARCH RESULT

Steps to test your results here

Purposive sampling was the sample strategy employed in this investigation. Islamic commercial banks that filed financial reports between 2018 and 2022 and were registered with the Financial Services Authority (OJK) made up the sample size. Out of the 14 banks in total, this led to eight banks.

The list of companies included in the sample are PT Bank Aceh Syariah, PT BPD Riau Kepri Syariah, PT BPD Nusa Tenggara Barat Syariah, PT Bank Muamalat Indonesia, PT Bank Jabar Banten Syariah, PT Bank Mega Syariah, and PT BCA Syariah.

Model Specification Test

Before conducting regression testing on panel data, the author conducted several model specification tests to obtain the most appropriate model estimate. There are three model specification tests: the Chow Test, the Hausman Test, and the Lagrange Multiplier (LM) Test.

Chow Test

To ascertain whether the Common Effect Model or the Fixed Effect Model is applied when estimating the model, the Chow test is performed. H1 is accepted if the cross-section probability value F is less than the significance level α = 5% (0.05). On the other hand, H0 is accepted if the cross-section probability value F exceeds the significance level α = 5% (0.05). The Chow test results utilizing the Redundant Fixed Effect-Likelihood Ratio are as follows.

Table 1. Chow Test

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section fixed effects

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	13.073406	(6,33)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	51.113273	6	0.0000

Source: Data processed using eviews 2025

The probability value in Cross Section F is 0.0000, which is less than 0.05 (0.0000 <0.05), according to the Chow Test analysis results. As a result, H1 is approved, and the Fixed Effect Model is chosen. A Hausman test will be used to decide whether the Fixed Effect Model or the Random Effect Model will be used in the study because the Fixed Effect Model was chosen.

Hausman test

The purpose of the Hausman test is to choose between the Fixed Effect and Random Effect models. H1 is accepted if the cross-section probability value is less than the significance level α = 5% (0.05). H0 is accepted, nonetheless, if the results of the Hausman test indicate a random cross-section probability value higher than the significance level α = 5% (0.05). The Correlated Random Effect-Hausman Test findings for the Hausman test are as follows.

Table 2. Hausman Test

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section random effects

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	7.704083	2	0.0212

Source: Data processed using eviews 2025

Hypothesis Testing

The probability value in the Random Cross section, as determined by the Hausman Test analysis, is 0.0212. Since this value is less than the significance level of 0.05 (5%), Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. Consequently, the Fixed Effect Model is unquestionably the most appropriate model to employ. because the Fixed Effect Model was the outcome of both the Chow and Hausman tests. The Langrange Multiplier Test (LM Test), the following model specification test, is then not required. Therefore, the Fixed Effect Model is the most appropriate model for this research.

t-Statistic Test

One method for partially (partially) observing the relationship between independent and dependent variables is the t-statistic test. This test's objective is to ascertain whether the partial independent variable influences the independent variable. The t-table and the computed t-statistic are compared to conduct this test; alternatively, the probability value of the t-statistic and the significance value can be compared. It can be concluded that a variable influences the independent variable if the probability value of the t-statistic is less than the significance value, which is set at 5% (0.05). On the other hand, it can be

concluded that the variable has no effect on the dependent variable if the t-statistic's probability value is higher than the alpha value.

a Ho: If the t-count is < from the t-table, then the independent variable does not influence the dependent variable.

b H1: If the calculated t-value > from the t-table, then the independent variable has an effect on the dependent variable.

Table 3. t-statistic test

Dependent Variable: ROA
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 07/29/25 Time: 19:26
Sample: 2018 2023
Periods included: 6
Cross-sections included: 7
Total panel (balanced) observations: 42

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.423378	0.622362	5.500625	0.0000
NPF	0.072463	0.105710	0.685483	0.4978
FDR	-0.027367	0.009045	-3.025544	0.0048

Source: Data processed using Eviews 2025

Table 4.10 displays the findings of the hypothesis testing analysis conducted in this study using the partial regression coefficient test (t-test). It can be inferred that variable X influences variable Y and vice versa if the probability value is less than 0.05 or if t-count is more than t-table. It can be inferred that variable X has no effect on variable Y if the probability value is greater than 0.05 or t-count is less than t-table.

a. The Effect of Financing Risk (NPF) on Profitability (ROA)

The t-table is 2.02269 and the computed t-table is 0.685483 based on the preceding table and formula findings. The estimated t-table is greater than the t-table 0.685483 <2.02269, according to this value. Given that the probability value is 0.4978, it can be concluded that it is greater than the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, it can be said that, in Islamic Commercial Banks from 2018 to 2023, Financing Risk (NPF) has a rather negligible impact on Profitability (Y).

b. The Effect of Liquidity Risk (FDR) on Profitability (ROA)

Based on the aforementioned table and formula findings, the computed t-value is -3.025544 and the t-table is 2.02269. The fact that the estimated t-value is absolute indicates that it exceeds the t-table (-3.025544 > 2.02269). The probability value, on the other hand, is 0.0048, indicating that the value is less than the significance level of 0.05. Thus, it can be said that throughout 2018–2023, Islamic Commercial Banks' profitability (Y) is significantly impacted negatively by liquidity risk (FDR).

F-Statistic Test

The F-test basically shows if each independent variable in the model has a combined effect on the dependent variable, according to Ghozali (2016). One may argue that the F-statistic test is a test of the researcher's model. It can be claimed that the independent variables are simultaneously influencing the dependent

variable if the sig. value is less than the alpha value (5%). The following is the procedure for testing the F-statistic:

a Ho: If the calculated F is < the F table, then the independent variable has no effect on the dependent variable.

b H1: If the calculated F is greater than the F table, then the independent variable has an effect on the dependent variable.

Table 4. F-Statistic Test

Root MSE	0.412201	R-squared	0.779529
Mean dependent var	1.431429	Adjusted R-squared	0.726081
S.D. dependent var	0.888516	S.E. of regression	0.465025
Akaike info criterion	1.493958	Sum squared resid	7.136194
Schwarz criterion	1.866316	Log likelihood	-22.37313
Hannan-Quinn criter.	1.630442	F-statistic	14.58492
Durbin-Watson stat	2.120984	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Source: Data processed using Eviews 2025

Table 4.11 displays the findings of the hypothesis testing analysis conducted in this study using the simultaneous significance test (F Test). It can be concluded that variable X has an influence on variable Y if the probability value is less than 0.05, or if F-count is greater than F-table. Conversely, if the probability value is greater than 0.05, or if F-count is less than F-table, it can be concluded that variable X has no influence on variable Y.

Table 4.11 shows that the F-count is 14.58492 and the F-table is 3.238. It is possible to conclude from this number that the F-count exceeds the F-table 14.58492 > 3.238. With a probability value of 0.0000, it can be argued that financing risk (NPF) and liquidity risk (FDR) have a simultaneous impact on profitability (ROA) in Islamic commercial banks because the probability value is less than the significance level of 0.05, namely 0.0000 < 0.05.

Coefficient of Determination Test (R2)

The R-Squared test is a statistical test tool used to explain the ability of independent variables to explain dependent variables.

Table 4.12 Test of Determination Coefficient

Root MSE	0.412201	R-squared	0.779529
Mean dependent var	1.431429	Adjusted R-squared	0.726081
S.D. dependent var	0.888516	S.E. of regression	0.465025
Akaike info criterion	1.493958	Sum squared resid	7.136194
Schwarz criterion	1.866316	Log likelihood	-22.37313
Hannan-Quinn criter.	1.630442	F-statistic	14.58492
Durbin-Watson stat	2.120984	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Source: Data processed using Eviews 2025

According to the model estimation table above, the FEM estimation model's R-Square (R2) value is 0.726081, meaning that the profitability variable (ROA) can be 73% explained by the NPF and FDR variables. It is possible to conclude that NPF and FDR account for 73% of the profitability value, with other factors accounting for or influencing the remaining 27%.

DISCUSSION

The partial effects of the liquidity-risk proxy (Financing-to-Deposit Ratio, FDR) on Islamic banks' return on assets can be summarized as follows:

1. The Financing-to-Deposit Ratio exhibits a statistically significant partial effect on return on assets, as indicated by a p-value below the 5 percent threshold and a test statistic whose magnitude exceeds the critical t-value.
2. The negative sign of the test statistic signals an inverse relationship between FDR and profitability, meaning that increases in liquidity risk—as measured by FDR—tend to depress return on assets.
3. Hence, over the 2018–2023 period, Islamic commercial banks with higher FDR levels experienced lower profitability, confirming that elevated liquidity risk undermines their return on assets.

CONCLUSIONS

In this study, the author aims to examine the effect of financing risk (Non-Performing Financing, NPF) and liquidity risk (Financing-to-Deposit Ratio, FDR) on the profitability of Islamic commercial banks.

1. In partial analysis, the Financing Risk variable (Non-Performing Financing, NPF) does not exert a statistically significant effect on profitability (Return on Assets) in Islamic commercial banks.
2. In partial analysis, the Liquidity Risk variable (Financing to Deposit Ratio, FDR) exerts a statistically significant negative effect on profitability (Return on Assets) in Islamic commercial banks.
3. In simultaneous analysis, the Financing Risk (NPF) and Liquidity Risk (FDR) variables jointly exert a statistically significant effect on the profitability ratio (Return on Assets) in Islamic commercial banks.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Enhance asset-qualitymonitoring
   Establish an early-warning system for financing portfolios to identify potential deterioration before it translates into increased NPF. Incorporate sectoral stress tests and machine-learning models to flag high-risk obligors.
2. Strengthen liquidity management
   Maintain dynamic liquidity buffers calibrated to market stress scenarios. Diversify funding sources by expanding retail deposits and exploring short- and medium-term Islamic instruments. Regularly review the FDR target to balance profitability and resilience.
3. Integrate risk and profitability frameworks
   Develop an enterprise-wide risk management dashboard that links NPF and FDR trends to projected ROA outcomes. Use this dashboard for scenario planning, capital allocation, and performance incentives aligned with sustainable earnings.
4. Extend future research scope

Investigate additional risk dimensions—such as operational and market risk—and their moderating effects on profitability. Consider alternative profit measures (e.g., Net Financing Margin) and longer time horizons to capture cyclical dynamics.

5. Foster regulatory dialogue
   Engage with regulators to refine liquidity guidelines that reflect the unique funding structure of Islamic banks. Advocate for granular reporting standards on financing breakdowns and deposit compositions.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

Based on the findings that Non-Performing Financing (NPF) alone lacks significance, the Financing-to-Deposit Ratio (FDR) exerts a negative impact, and both jointly influence Return on Assets (ROA), advanced researchers should consider the following directions:

1. Adopt higher-frequency and granular data
   Move beyond annual averages by employing quarterly or monthly bank-level data. This enhances sensitivity to short-term liquidity shocks and credit cycles, and enables the use of time-series techniques that capture rapid risk shifts.
2. Compare with conventional banking peers
   Conduct a comparative analysis between Islamic and conventional banks to isolate unique features of Sharia-compliant risk management. Matching methods or panel difference-in-differences designs can control for institutional heterogeneity.
3. Leverage machine-learning and big-data analytics
   Use random forests or gradient-boosting machines to detect nonlinear patterns among risk indicators and financial metrics. Textual analysis of annual reports or risk disclosures can extract sentiment-based predictors of emerging financing risk.

By integrating these advanced methodologies and broader risk perspectives, future research will deepen insights into how Islamic banks can optimize their risk-profit trade-offs and strengthen financial stability.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I wish to extend my deepest gratitude to my instructors and mentors for their expert guidance, thoughtful critiques, and unwavering dedication, all of which were instrumental in refining this research. My sincere thanks also go to my friends and colleagues, whose collaboration, encouragement, and insightful feedback sustained me throughout every phase of this project. Finally, I am grateful to everyone else—whether through shared resources, moral support, or constructive dialogue—whose contributions made the successful completion of this study possible.

REFERENCES

Arafat, W. (2015). Behind a Powerful Image: Grasping the Strategy and Keys to Success in Building a Solid Corporate Image. Yogyakarta: Andi

Arta, I., P., S., et al. (2021). Risk Management. Bandung: Widina Bhakti Persada. Astuti, D. (2017). Corporate Financial Management. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia. Azzahra, AD, & Anita, WF (2023). Market Risk and Foreign Exchange Risk against

Profitability of State-Owned General Banking Companies Listed on the IDX for the 2014-2021 Period. Socio E-Kons, 15(1), 68.

Darmawi, H. (2016). Risk Management. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.

Fadhillah, AP, & Waluyo, B. (2022). The effect of financing risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk on the profitability of PT BTPN Syariah in 2014-2022. Proceedings of SNAM PNJ.

Fahmi, I. (2016). Human Resource Management Theory and Application. Bandung: CV Alfabeta.

Fahmi, I. (2018). Financial Performance Analysis: A Guide for Academics, Managers, and Investors and Analyzing Business from a Financial Aspect. Bandung: Alfabeta

Ghozali, I. (2014). Multivariate Analysis Application with SPSS. Semarang: UNDIP Publishing Agency.

Gitman, L. J., & Zutter, C. J. (2015). Principles of Managerial Finance 14th Edition. In Pearson Education Limited.

Habriyanto, H., Khairiyani, K., & Alfaruq, MA (2023). The Effect of Financing Risk and Liquidity Risk on the Profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks for the 2018-2020 Period. Al Fiddhoh: Journal of Banking, Insurance, and Finance, 4(1), 57–65.

Hanafia, F., & Karim, A. (2020). Analysis of CAR, BOPO, NPF, FDR, NOM, and DPK on Profitability (ROA) in Islamic Banks in Indonesia. Target: Journal of Business Management, 2(1), 36–46.

Hariyani, I. (2014). Restructuring and Write-Off of Bad Debts. Jakarta: PT Elex Media Komputindo.

Harun, U. (2016). The Influence of Financial Ratios CAR, LDR, NIM, BOPO, NPL on ROA. Journal of Business and Management Research.

Hery. (2015). Introduction to Accounting. Jakarta: PT Grasindo.

Hendrastuti, R., & Harahap, RF (2023). Agency theory: Review of the theory and current research. Jurnal Akuntansi Aktual, 10(1), 85.

Hopkin, P. (2017). Fundamentals of Risk Management. Fourth Edition The Institute of Risk Management.

Ihsan, DN, & Hosen, MN (2021). Performance of BNI Syariah Bank During the Covid-19 Pandemic. Scientific Journal of Islamic Economics, 7(2), 756–770.

Indonesian Bankers Association. (2015). Identifying Market, Operational, and Credit Risks in Banks. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama

Indonesian Bankers Association. (2016). Risk-Based Bank Health Management. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Jahrotunnupus, N., & Manda, GS (2021). Analysis of the Influence of Credit Risk, Market Risk, and Operational Risk on Profitability in Commercial Banks

State-Owned Enterprises Listed on the IDX for the 2013-2020 Period. Eksis: Scientific Journal of Economics and Business, 12(2), 157.

J. Fred, W., & Brigham, E.F. (2021). Fundamentals of Financial Management (G. Hutahuruk & R. Nainggolan (eds.); 7th ed.. Erlangga

Karim, A. (2014). Islamic Bank. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada. Kasmir. (2016). *Financial Statement Analysis*. Jakarta: Rajawali Press. Kasmir. (2017).

Banking Management. Jakarta: Rajawali Press.

Lutz, E., & Schilling, M. A. (2023). Agency theory and strategic management: A review and future directions. Strategic Management Journal, 44(5), 1007-1029.

Mokoagow, SW, and Misbach, F. (2015). Factors Affecting the Profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia. EEBANK Journal Vol 6 No 1. Mosey, AC, Tommy, P., & Untu, V. (2018). The Effect of Market Risk and Credit Risk on Profitability in State-Owned Commercial Banks Listed in

BEI Period 2012-2016. EMBA Journal: Journal of Economics, Management, Business and Accounting Research, 6(3), 1338–1347.

Mukhlisin, A., & Suhendri, A. (2018). Sharia Banking Product Development Strategy in Indonesia. Journal of Sharia Economics. Vol 3 no 2.

Muranaga, J., & Ohsawa, M. (2018). Measurement of liquidity risk in the context of market risk calculation, Working paper. Tokyo: Institute for Monetary and Economic Studies, Bank of Japan.

Natalia, P. (2017). Analysis of the Influence of Credit Risk, Market Risk, Operational Efficiency,Capital and Liquidity on Banking Financial Performance (Case Study of State-Owned Banks Listed on the IDX for the Period 2009 - 2012). Journal of Economics, Management and Banking. Journal of Economics, Management and Banking. Vol 1 No 2.

Nugraheni. Peni, et al. (2014). The Effect of Liquidity Risk on Profitability in Islamic and Conventional Banking in Indonesia. Journal of Accounting and Investment Vol 15 No 1.

Qodar, A. (2022). Influence of Non Performing Financing (NPF) On Return On Assets (ROA) In Indonesia Sharia Bank Influence of Non Performing Financing NPF) on Return On Assets (ROA). Journal Of Economics, Business And Accounting. Vol 6 No 1.

Rahmawati, A. (2020). The impact of financing risk, liquidity risk, and capital on the profitability of Islamic banking. Journal of Office Administration, 8(2), 185198.

Safei, DM (2020). The Effect of Financing Risk and Operational Risk on Profitability at Bank Bjb Syariah Tasikmalaya Branch Office. Inclusive (Journal of Islamic Economic and Legal Research Studies), 5(1), 35.

Sugiyono (2016). Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D Research Methods. Bandung: CV Alfabeta.

Sugiyono, (2020). Qualitative Research Methods. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sukma, N., Saerang, I., & Tulung, J. (2019). The Effect of Third Party Funds, Credit Risk, Market Risk, and Operational Risk on Profitability in Banks Category Book 2 Period 2014-2017 Effect Of Third Party Funds,

Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk on Profitability in Banks Book 2. EMBA Journal, 7(3), 2751–2760.

Tehresia, S., Mesrawati, Dewi, M., Wijaya, EY, & Billyandi, C. (2021). The Effect of Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk, Market Risk, and Operational Risk on Profitability in Banking Sector Companies. Indonesian Scientific Journal, 6(9), 4717–4730.

Trisnawati Dewi, E., & Srihandoko, W. (2018). The Effect of Credit Risk and Liquidity Risk on Bank Profitability (Case Study of State-Owned Banks 2008-2017). Journal of Financial Management, 6(3), 131–138.

Ubaidillah & Astuti, T., P,. (2020). Analysis of Islamic Bank Financial Performance Using Sharia Conformity and Profitability (SCNP). Journal of Islamic Finance and Banking Research.

Umam, K., & Utomo, S., B. (2017). Islamic banking: the basics and dynamics of its development in Indonesia. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.

Wahyudi, I. (2014). Islamic Bank Risk Management. Jakarta: Salemba Empat

Yushinta, R., Rusdi, M., Desiana, L., Al-qardh, J., Yushinta, R., & Desiana, L. (2020). Ryan Yushinta, Muhammad Rusdi, Lidia Desiana. 5(2), 99–118.