EL DINAR: Jurnal Keuangan dan Perbankan Syariah
Volume 10, No. 1, Tahun 2022
E ISSN: 2622-0083

ISLAMIC COMMERCIAL BANKS: AN ANALYSIS THE DETERMINANTS OF PROFIT DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT

Aprih Santoso[1], Joko Samboro[2]
[1]Faculty of Economics, Semarang University
Soekarno Hatta Street, Semarang, Central Java, 59160, Indonesia
[2]Business Administration Department, Politeknik Negeri Malang
Soekarno Hatta Street, No. 9, Malang, East Java, 65141, Indonesia

✉ Corresponding Author:
Nama Penulis: Aprih Santoso
E-mail: aprihsantoso@usm.ac.id

Abstract

The study examines the effect of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) on Profit Distribution Management (PDM) with Return on Assets (ROA) as a mediating variable in Islamic Commercial Banks (BUS) for the 2010-2020 period. The population includes all BUS in Indonesia registered with the Financial Services Authority (OJK), which successively reports 9 BUS financial statements. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. The analysis technique used is path analysis. The results showed that CAR had a positive and significant effect on ROA.On the other hand, CAR and ROA positively and significantly impact PDM. Else, ROA can mediate the effect of CAR on PDM. Information and evaluation of the company's financial performance minimize error decisions.

***Keywords**: CAR; ROA; PDM; Banks*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menguji pengaruh *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR) terhadap *Profit Distribution Management* (PDM) dengan *Return On Assets* (ROA) sebagai variabel mediasi pada Bank Umum Syariah (BUS) periode 2010 – 2020. Populasi penelitian meliputi Bank Umum Syariah (BUS) di Indonesia yang terdaftar di Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK). Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah *purposiev sampling*. Teknik analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis jalur. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa CAR berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap ROA, CAR dan ROA berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap PDM, ROA mampu memediasi pengaruh CAR terhadap PDM. Penelitian ini dapat dijadikan sebagai infomasi dan evaluasi kinerja keuangan perusahaan sehingga dapat meminimalisir adanya kesalahan pengambil keputusan.

Kata kunci: CAR; ROA; PDM; Bank

INTRODUCTION

Improved financial performance will have a tremendous impact on maintaining depositors' confidence so as not to switch services. The main principle that Islamic banks can do to improve their performance is optimal fund management. Islamic banks are based on sharia principles that prioritize the principles of muamalah, justice, and togetherness in business, both in obtaining profits and facing risks.

Islamic banks that operate by the principles of Islamic law and banks whose operating procedures refer to the provisions of the Qur'an and Hadith (Tho'in, 2016; Iqbal & Molyneux, 2016). Bank Indonesia, profit sharing is the distribution of profits of Islamic banks to depositors based on an agreed ratio every month. Profit-sharing is regulated based on the product selected by the depositor to the bank. Profits are shared between depositors and banks based on a predetermined.

The purpose of management is to achieve targeted results effectively and efficiently (Sulistyawati et al., 2021). The profit-sharing obtained depends on the amount and term of the deposit and the bank's income in that period. Profit Distribution Management (PDM) is an activity carried out by managers in managing the distribution of profits to meet the profit-sharing obligations of Islamic banks to their customers.

The phenomenon shows that Islamic banks do not provide profit distribution but do PDM, referring to conventional bank interest rates. It is related closely to the type of customer in Indonesia. Many factors affect PDM, including the CAR (Mismiwati, et al. 2019; Rifadil & Muniruddin, 2017). The determination of the CAR at a certain level is intended so that banks have sufficient capital capacity to reduce the possibility of risks arising from the development or increase in asset expansion, especially assets classified as yielding and, at the same time, risky. This high CAR can protect customers and increase customer confidence in the bank. A high CAR allows banks to reduce the risks that arise, so that bank managers are more daring to carry out PDM, which refers to interest rates, because the bank is in a safe condition. CAR is used as a basis for measuring the performance of a bank. Mismiwati et al. (2019) say that the CAR positively affects PDM. The results of this study are not in line with the research results of Sumadi & Romdhoni (2020), which state that the CAR does not affect PDM.

Sekaran & Bougie (2017) states that the influence of a variable on other variables is still ambiguous in the results of the previous studies above. The next researcher can enter a mediating variable, where the mediating variable must have been tested first as an independent variable on the dependent variable. It is related to Mismiwati et al. (2019), which state that PDM is one of them also influenced ROA. Based on Sekaran & Bougie (2017) and the research results from Mismiwati et al. (2019) and previous studies above, the researchers included a new variable, namely ROA, as a mediating variable because ROA plays an essential role in PDM.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The theory initially emerged because of the developing awareness and understanding that the company has stakeholders, namely parties interested in the company. This stakeholder theory says that the company is not an entity that only operates for its interests but must provide benefits to stakeholders (shareholders, creditors, consumers, suppliers, government, society, analysts, and other parties). Thus, the existence of a company is strongly influenced by support provided by stakeholders to the company (Sulistyawati et al., 2021). All stakeholders have the right to obtain information about the company's activities that may affect their decision-making. Sharia banks operate following the principles of Islamic law and banks whose operating procedures refer to the provisions of the Qur'an and Hadith (Tho'in, 2016; Iqbal & Molyneux, 2016).

Kusumawati et al. (2021) state that CAR measure the adequacy of capital owned by a bank to support assets containing or generating risks, such as financing provided. The concept of capital theory in Islamic and conventional banks has differences. In the Islamic view, loan capital (subordinated loan) is included in the qard category, namely property loans requested back. The higher the CAR, the better the bank can bear credit risk or risky productive assets (Tho'in & Heliawan, 2020). Bank Indonesia requires every commercial bank to provide a minimum capital of 8% of Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA). A high CAR allows banks to reduce the risks that arise, so that bank managers are more daring to carry out PDM, which refers to interest rates because the bank is safe. Then, ROA is a profitability level proxy ratio that assesses the bank's performance in its operations and capital (Defri, 2012; Sari & Indrarini, 2020). ROA shows the effectiveness of the company in generating profits by optimizing its assets. The higher the profit generated, the higher the ROA, which means the company uses assets more effectively to create profits.

The purpose of management is to achieve targeted results effectively and efficiently (Sulistyawati et al., 2021). Profit Distribution is the distribution of Islamic bank profits to deposit customers based on an agreed monthly ratio (www.bi.go.id). The profit-sharing obtained depends on the amount and term of the deposit and the bank's income in that period. The profit-sharing amount is calculated based on the bank's income (income) so that customers will get profit-sharing and not lose the deposit's principal. Management aims to achieve the targeted results effectively and efficiently.

PDM activities are carried out by managers in managing the distribution of profits to fulfill the profit-sharing obligations of Islamic banks to savings customers to fulfill their credibility, which is commonly called PDM.

HYPOTHESIS

Capital adequacy describes the bank's ability to maintain sufficient capital to cover the risk of losses that may arise from investing funds in risky productive assets and financing in fixed assets and investments. In calculating capital adequacy, the most appropriate indicator is using the CAR (Sulistyawati et al., 2021). The smaller the bank's risk, the greater the profit earned by the bank. CAR is a ratio that shows the extent to which a bank's capital capacity can absorb the risk of credit failure that may occur so that the higher this ratio, the healthier the bank and vice versa. The results in the research of Christiano & Tommy (2014); Marliana & Anan (2015); Warsa & Mustanda (2016); Pravasanti (2018); Bernardin (2016); Avrita & Pangestuti (2016) is CAR influences ROA.
H1: CAR has a significant effect on ROA

Capital is the main requirement for the establishment of a company. Without capital, a company will not exist. CAR is an indicator in measuring a company's capital. Bank Indonesia pays excellent attention to CAR in banks, even though the standard has been set that the minimum CAR ratio is 8%. Thus, the PDM carried out is indirectly influenced by CAR. The results of the research of Fitriyana et al. (2018), Mismiwati et al. (2019), and Rifadil & Muniruddin (2017) found that CAR has a positive influence on PDM. Therefore, from the description above, the following hypothesis is formulated:
H2: CAR has a significant effect on PDM

ROA measures the company's effectiveness in generating profits by utilizing its assets. ROA is the ratio between profit before tax to total assets. The amount of profit-sharing obtained is determined based on the success of the fund manager to generate income. The result was supported by Mismiwati et al. (2019), that the ROA variable had a positive PDM.
H3: ROA has a significant effect on PDM

CAR indicates that the bank already has sufficient capital to support its needs and bear the risks. Research conducted by Akhtar et al. (2011), Schiniotakis (2012), Eljelly & Elobeed (2013), and Wibowo & Syaichu (2013) are the CAR affects ROA. The higher the CAR mediated by ROA, the higher the profit-sharing of Islamic banks to deposit customers based on the agreed monthly ratio. Mismiwati et al. (2019) state that the ROA variable positively affects PDM. The higher the ROA, the better the bank's managing assets into profit. The better the management of fund management by the bank, the higher the income received by the bank. This mediating effect requires the identification of direct and indirect effects. Below is the hypothesis for mediating effect.

H4: ROA can mediate the effect of CAR on PDM

METHOD

The type of research is causal research and uses a quantitative approach because it is based on the philosophy of positivism. The independent variable is CAR, the dependent variable is PDM, and the mediating variable is ROA. The research population includes BUS in Indonesia registered with the OJK in 2010-2020, which successively report financial statements of 10 BUS. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. The analysis technique used is the classical assumption test (normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, linearity test), path analysis and hypothesis testing (t-test). To prove the direct and indirect role of ROA on the effect of CAR on PDM, a mediation model was formed. The formula is in equation 1 and equation 2

$$PDM = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 (CAR) + \varepsilon \tag{1}$$

$$PDM = \alpha_2 + \beta_2 (CAR) + \beta_3 (ROA) + \varepsilon \tag{2}$$

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The study uses path analysis which requires classical assumptions. Several classical assumptions must be met. It is including normality test, homogeneity test, multicollinearity test, and linearity test. Table 1 show the normality test. The normality test of equation I and 2 has a significant level of 0.275 and 1,56 > 0.05, the regression model is normally distributed, therefore further testing can be carried out. Table 2 is heterocedasticity test. Based on table 2, it is known that the result of the significance value (0.830) > 0.05, there is no heteroscedasticity in structural 1, and it is known that the results of the significance value (0.832 and 0.860) > 0.05, so there is no heteroscedasticity in structural 2. The Multicolinierity test (Table 3) shows that, Equation 1: The tolerance value (0.938) is > from the specified default value (0.10). For the VIF value of 1.066 < 10 so that the CAR variable has met the tolerance threshold requirements and the VIF value, meaning that the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable does not occur multicollinearity problems. Equation 2: The tolerance values (0.423 and 0.821) > the specified default value of 0.10. For VIF values (6.597 and 3.034) < 10, all variables have met the tolerance threshold requirements and VIF values, meaning that the independent variable on the dependent variable does not have multicollinearity problems. Linearity Test (Table 4) show that the equiation is linear. Based on the results of the path test calculation (Table 5), there are results that the return on assets variable can mediate the effect of the CAR on PDM because the result of the multiplication of the indirect effect is greater than the result of the direct influence, namely 0.6027 > 0.280.

The path test shows that the ROA mediates the CAR's effect on PDM because the multiplication of the indirect impact is greater than the direct influence (0.6027 > 0.280). The Sobel test has been carried out to test whether the mediating variable is significant. The results obtained t-statistics greater than t-table or 2.05868 > 1.66071, which means significant. It proves that the ROA significantly mediates the effect of CAR on PDM, so the mediating role of ROA in this model is partial mediation because direct and indirect effects are significant on the dependent variable.

Table 1. Normality Test Results Equation 1 & 2
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

	Unstandardized Residual	
	Equation 1	**Equation 2**
N	90	**99**
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	1.56	.275

Source: Author's analysis (2021)

Table 2. Heteroscedasticity Test Results Equation 1 & 2

Model	**Sig.**	
	Equation 1	**Equation 2**
CAR	.0830	.832
ROA	-	.860

Source: Author's analysis (2021)

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results Equation 1 & 2

	Collinearity Statistics -1		**Collinearity Statistics – 2**	
Model	**Tolerance**	**VIF**	**Tolerance**	**VIF**
CAR	.938	1.066	.423	6.597
ROA	.-	-	.821	3.034

Source: Author's analysis (2021)

Table 4. Linearity Test Results
Lagrange Multiplier on Equation 1 & 2

Model	**R Square**	
	Equation 1	**Equation 2**
1	.412	.494

Source: Author's analysis (2021)

Table 5. Hypothesis Test Results (t test)
Coefficients[a]

Model	Coefficient (Sig.)	
	Equation 1	Equation 2
CAR	0.157 (.001)	0.181 (.002)
ROA	-	0.062 (.000)

Source: Author's analysis (2021)

The effect of CAR on ROA

Based on table 5, H1 is accepted, meaning that the CAR has a significant positive effect on ROA. Capital adequacy describes the bank's ability to maintain sufficient capital to cover the risk of losses that may arise from investing in risky productive assets and financing in fixed assets and investments. The greater the CAR makes, the more incredible the bank's profit. In other words, the smaller the bank's risk, the greater the profit earned by the bank. The results of this study are by agency theory, where agency theory is the approach used to discuss the relative level of Profit Distribution Management (PDM) of Islamic banks to their customers. This theory also states that the profit distribution and the rate of return are influenced by conflicts of interest between shareholders (principals) and bank management (agents). The results of this study support the results of previous studies by Devri (2012), Pravasanti (2018), Bernardin (2016), Avrita & Pangestuti (2016), which state that the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has a positive and significant effect on ROA. However, the results of this study contradict the results of research by Sabir et al. (2012), Erlangga & Mawardi (2016), Munir (2018), Oktaviani et al. (2019), Madugu et al. (2020), Rahayu et al. (2018), Hakim (2018), Maulana et al. (2021) which shows that the CAR also does not affect ROA.

The Effect of CAR on PDM

Based on table 5, H2 is accepted, meaning that the CAR has a positive and significant effect on PDM. Capital is the main requirement for the establishment of a company. Without capital, the company would not exist. CAR is an assessment of capital factors that compares the amount of capital to total risk-weighted assets (Samanto & Hidayah, 2020). CAR is one indicator in measuring the capital of a company. Bank Indonesia pays excellent attention to the CAR in banking, although the standard set is the CAR ratio of at least 8%. A high car makes banks able to reduce the risks that arise, so bank managers are more daring to carry out Profit Distribution Management that can compete with other banks. Therefore, the PDM carried out is directly influenced by the CAR. The results of this study are by agency theory, where agency theory is the approach used to discuss the relative level of PDM of Islamic banks to their customers. This theory also states that the profit distribution and the rate of return are influenced by conflicts of interest between shareholders (principals) and bank management (agents). The results in this study are in line with the research results of Mulyo. & Mutmainah (2013), Mismiwati et al. (2019), and Rifadil & Muniruddin (2017) found that the CAR has a positive effect on PDM. The results of this study are not in line with the research results of Sumadi & Romdhoni (2020), which state that the CAR does not affect PDM.

The Effect of ROA on PDM

Based on the results of table 5, H3 is accepted, meaning that ROA has a positive and significant effect on PDM. ROA is a return based on the number of assets used in the company and in financial institutions (Sumadi & Romdhoni, 2020). ROA is used to measure the effectiveness of the company in generating profits by utilizing its assets. Return On Assets (ROA) is the ratio between profit before tax to total assets. The results of this study follow agency theory, where agency theory is the approach used to discuss the relative level of PDM of Islamic banks to their customers. This theory also states that the profit distribution and the rate of return are influenced by conflicts of interest between shareholders (principals) and bank management (agents). The research results accompany the Mismiwati et al. (2019) that states the ROA variable positively affects PDM.

The Effect of CAR on PDM with ROA as Mediating Variable

The CAR is part of the fund banks can use in banking activities. Also, the CAR is a capital adequacy ratio, which means the amount of own capital needed to cover the risk of losses arising from investing in risky assets and financing all fixed assets and bank investments.

It reflects that the higher the CAR mediated by ROA, the higher the PDM. The findings of this study are in line with the results of research by Akhtar et al. (2011), Schiniotakis (2012), Eljelly & Elobeed (2013), Wibowo & Syaichu (2013) are the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has an effect on Return on Assets (ROA). This study also proves that Mismiwati et al. (2019); Rifadil & Muniruddin (2017) found that the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) had a positive effect on Profit Distribution Management (PDM). Based on the Sobel test, Return on Assets (ROA) is proven to be a variable that mediates the effect of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) on Profit Distribution Management (PDM). This mediation is called partial mediation. The impact of Return on Assets (ROA) on Profit Distribution Management (PDM) is positive and significant, as is the case with research conducted by Mismiwati et al (2019).

CONCLUSION

The results showed that the CAR partially had a positive and significant effect on ROA and PDM. Then, ROA has a partially positive and significant impact on PDM. Else, ROA can mediate the effect of CAR on PDM at BUS for the period 2010 – 2020. This research is imperfect and has limitations, such as a limited period. The following analysis is expected to be continued by adding a more extended period for Islamic commercial banks and other Islamic financial institutions.

REFERENCES

Avrita, R. D., & Pangestuti, I. R. D. (2016). Analisis Pengaruh CAR, NPL, LDR, NIM, dan BOPO Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank (Perbandingan Bank Umum Go Public Dan Bank Umum Non Go Public Di Indonesia Periode Tahun 2011-2014). *Diponegoro Journal Of Management.* 5(2). 1-13

Bernardin, D.E.Y. (2016). Pengaruh CAR Dan LDR Terhadap Return On Assets. *Jurnal Ecodemica*, 4(2). 232-241. https://doi.org/10.31294/jeco.v4i2

Christiano, M., & Tommy, P. (2014). Analisis Terhadap Rasio-Rasio Keuangan Untuk Mengukur Profitabilitas Pada Bank-Bank Swasta Yang Go Public Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Jurnal EMBA,*2(4). 817–830. https://doi.org/10.35794/emba.2.4.2014.6490

Defri. E.M. (2012). Pengaruh Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Likuiditas dan Efisiensi Operasional Terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan Perbankan yang Terdaftar di BEI". *Jurnal Manajemen Bisnis*. 01(01). 1-18. https://doi.org/10.24036/jkmb.476700

Erlangga, O.P. & Mawardi, I. (2016). Pengaruh Total Aktiva, Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Finance to Deposit Ratio (FDR) Dan Non-Performing Financing (NPF) Terhadap Return on Assets (ROA) Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia Periode 2010-2014. *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Teori Dan Terapan.* 3(7). 561-574. https://doi.org/10.20473/vol3iss20167pp561-574

Fitriyana, Ardiyani, K. & Sutrisno, C.R. (2018). Profit Distribution Management Pada Bank Syariah. *MALIA: Journal of Islamic Banking and Finance.* 2(1). 31-46. http://dx.doi.org/10.21043/malia.v2i1

Hakim, N. (2018). Pengaruh Internal Capital Adequency Ratio (CAR), Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), Dan Biaya Operasional Per Pendapatan Operasional (BOPO Dalam Peningkatan Profitabilitas Industri Bank Syariah Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Mega Aktiva.* 7(1). 1-10. http://dx.doi.org/10.18202/jam23026332.14.1.17

Iqbal, M., & Molyneux, P. (2016). *Tiga puluh tahun perbankan Islam: Sejarah, kinerja dan prospek*. Peloncat.

Kusumawati, O.A., Tho'in, M. & Prastiwi, I.E. (2021). Faktor Internal yang Mempengaruhi Likuiditas Bank Syariah: Analisis Rasio Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Dana Pihak Ketiga (DPK), Non Performing Financing (NPF). *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 7(02). 1107-1116. http://dx.doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v7i2.2614

Madugu, A. H., Ibrahim, M., & Amoah, J. O. (2020). Differential effects of credit risk and capital adequacy ratio on profitability of the domestic banking sector in Ghana. *Transnational Corporations Review*, 12(1), 37-52. https://doi.org/10.1080/19186444.2019.1704582

Marliana, R., & Anan, E. (2015). Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Profitabilitas Pada BUSN Devisa diIndonesia. *Jurnal EBBANK*, 6(1). 63-78

Maulana, P., Dwita, S. & Helmayunita, N. (2021). Pengaruh CAR, NPL, LDR dan BOPO terhadap Return on Assets (ROA) pada Bank Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2017-2019. *Jurnal Eksplorasi Akuntansi*. 3(2,). 316-328. https://doi.org/10.24036/jea.v3i2.355

Mismiwati, Lubis, T.A. & Arum, E.D.P. (2019). Investigasi Bagi Hasil, Transparansi Dan Kinerja Perusahaan Terhadap Manajemen Distribusi Laba. *Jurnal Studi Bisnis dan Tinjauan Manajemen (JBSMR)*. 2(2). 75-81

Mulyo, G.P. & Mutmainah, S, (2013). Determinan Profit Distribution ManagementBank Syariah di Indonesia Periode 2008-2011. *Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen dan Akuntansi Islam IMANENSI.* 1(1). 31-41. https://doi.org/10.34202/imanensi.1.1.2013.31-41

Munir, M. (2018). Analisis Pengaruh CAR, NPF, FDR dan Inflasi terhadap Profitabilitas Perbankan Syariah di Indonesia. *Ihtifaz: Journal of Islamic Economics, Finance, and Banking.* 1(1). 89-98.

Oktaviani, S., Suyono & Mujiono. (2019). Analysis The Effect Of CAR, BOPO, LDR, NIM And Firm Size on Profitability of Banks Listed On IDX Period 2012-2017. *Bilancia Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi.* 218-231

Pravasanti, Y. A. (2018). Pengaruh NPF Dan FDR Terhadap CAR Dan Dampaknya Terhadap ROA Pada Perbankan Syariah Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 4(03), 148-159. http://dx.doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v4i03.302

Rahayu, NE., Izatunnafsi & Sugiyanto. (2018). Pengaruh Faktor Profil Risiko, Tata Kelola Perusahaan Yang Baik, Pendapatan, Modal Dan Jenis Bank Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Bank Umum. *Jurnal Ekonomi: Jurnal Ekonomi.* 9(02). 1-17. https://doi.org/10.47007/jeko.v9i02.2526

Rifadil, T. & Muniruddin, S. (2017). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Profit Distribution Management Pada Bank Umum Syariah Tahun 2012-2015. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Ekonomi Akuntansi (JIMEKA).* 2(3). 140-153. DOI: 10.24815/jimeka. v2i3.4924

Sabir. M, Ali, M. & Habbe, A.H. (2012). Pengaruh Rasio Kesehatan Bank Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Bank Umum Syariah Dan Bank Konvensional Di Indonesia". *Jurnal Analisis*, 1(1) 79 – 86.

Sari, D. & Indrarini, R. (2020). Pengaruh Rasio Keuangan Terhadap Risiko Kesulitan Keuangan Perbankan Syariah di Indonesia dengan Pendekatan Bankometer. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 6(03), 557-570

Sekaran, U. & Bougie, R. (2017), Metode Penelitian untuk Bisnis: Pendekatan Pengembangan-Keahlian, Edisi 6, Buku 1, Cetakan Kedua, Jakarta: Salemba Empat

Sudiyatno, B. & Suroso, J. (2010). Analisis Pengaruh Dana Pihak Ketiga, BOPO, CAR Dan LDR Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Pada Sektor Perbankan Yang Go Public Di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) (Periode 2005-2008). *Jurnal Dinamika Keuangan dan Perbankan*. 2(2). 125-137

Sulistyawati, A.I., Saifudin, Santoso, A. & Ma'ruf, M.H. (2021). Measuring The Role Of Roa In Boosting Profit Distribution Management (Pdm) Sharia Commercial Banks (BUS). *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 7(02), 1-12. http://dx.doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v7i3.3539

Sumadi & Romdhoni, A.H (2020). Pengaruh Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), Dana Pihak Ketiga (DPK) dan Return On Asset (ROA) Terhadap Pembiayaan Musyarakah (Studi Kasus Bank Syariah Mandiri Periode 2010-2018). *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam,* 6(03), 598-608. http://dx.doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v6i3.1430

Tho'in, M & Heliawan, Y.A. (2020). Analisis Faktor-faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Likuiditas Bank BNI Syariah dan Bank BCA Syariah. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 6(03), 582-587. http://dx.doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v6i3.1426

Tho'in, M. (2016). Kompetensi Sumber Daya Manusia Bank Syariah Berdasarkan Prinsip-Prinsip Syariah Islam (Studi Kasus Pada BNI Syariah Surakarta). *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 2(03). 158-171. http://dx.doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v2i03.49

Warsa, N. M. I. U. P. & Mustanda, I. K. (2016). Pengaruh CAR, LDR dan NPL Terhadap ROA Pada Sektor Perbankan Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *E-Jurnal Manajemen Unud*,5(5). 2842 - 2870