Mutanaqishah: Journal of Islamic Banking
2025, 5(2), 208-223

The Impact of Financial Risk, Liquidity Risk, and Operational Risk on Islamic Rural Bank Performance

Nita Gustiyana, Sania Nuraziza
State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung, Indonesia

Article History
Received : 2025-05-05
Revised : 2025-08-03
Accepted : 2025-09-03
Published : 2025-10-04

Keywords:
Financial risk; Liquidity risk; Operational risk; Islamic bank; Performance

DOI:
https://doi.org/10.54045/Mutanaqishah.v5i2.2825

JEL Clasification:
B26, G21, G23

Corresponding author:
Nita Gustiyana
nitagstynaa@gmail.com

Author's email:
sania.nuraziza@radenintan.ac.id

Paper type:
Research paper

Department of Islamic Banking, Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, IAIN Sultan Amai Gorontalo, Indonesia

Abstract

Purpose – This study aims to analyze the effect of the application of financing risk management, liquidity, and operations on the performance of Sharia Rural Banks (SRB) in Bandar Lampung from 2014 to 2024.

Methodology – Type of data in this study using quantitative methods in the form of secondary data from the financial statements of the Sharia Rural Banks contained in the entire city of Bandar Lampung to obtain data from Bandar Lampung Islamic Bank PT. BPRS Bandar Lampung and PT BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha. The nature of explanatory research. The population in this study comprises all Sharia Rural Banks in Lampung from 2014 to 2024. The sampling method is saturated sampling. The method of data analysis used in this study is multiple linear regression analysis, utilizing SPSS software.

Findings – The results showed that simultaneously variable Financing Risk, Liquidity Risk, and Operational Risk significantly affect the profitability of Sharia Rural Banks in Bandar Lampung.

Implications – SRB management can use the research findings to identify areas of weakness in the application of financing, liquidity, and operational risk management. This will help them devise more effective risk mitigation strategies.

Originality – Sharia Rural Banks, in achieving their profitability, will undoubtedly face various risks; risk management is a crucial filter in identifying, measuring, monitoring, and controlling the course of the bank's business activities. Risks that occur will cause losses to the bank if not detected and managed correctly, so the bank must implement effective risk management.

Cite this article:
Gustiyana, N. & Nuraziza, S. (2025). The Impact of Financial Risk, Liquidity Risk, and Operational Risk on Islamic Rural Bank Performance. *Mutanaqishah: Journal of Islamic Banking*, *5*(2), 208-223. https://doi.org/10.54045/Mutanaqishah.v5i2.2825

1. Introduction

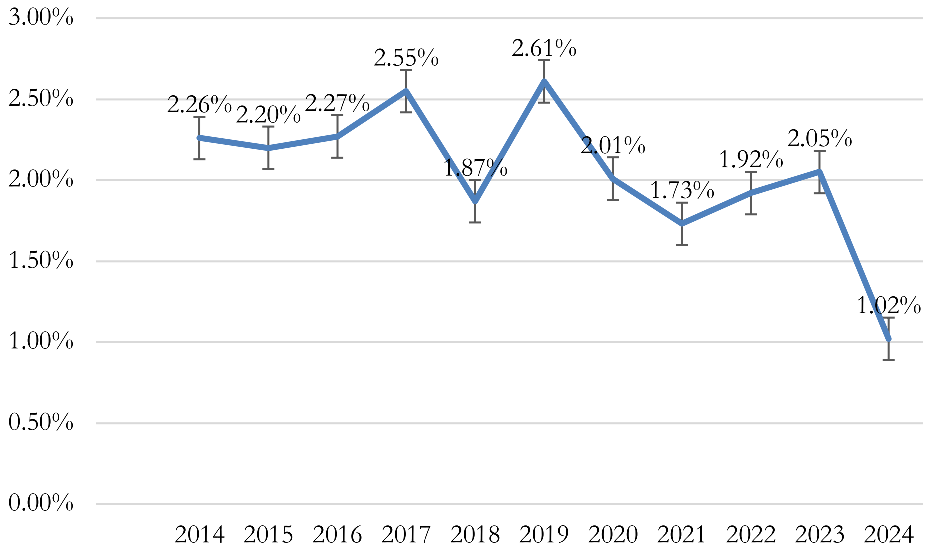
The development of the banking sector in Indonesia is a fascinating topic to explore. Banking plays a crucial role in supporting a country's economic growth as an Agent of Development. Therefore, banks must apply the principle of prudence to reduce or at least minimize the risks that may arise, thereby maintaining their performance and remaining a healthy and stable industry (Faitullah & Nurrachman, 2021). Sharia Rural Banks (SRB) is one type of bank that focuses on services for Micro, Small, and medium entrepreneurs, especially in rural areas. The successful development of Sharia Rural Banks is closely tied to the effectiveness of financing distribution to micro and small businesses, which serves as working capital (Nuraeni et al., 2023).

Sharia Rural Banks play a strategic role in promoting the regional economy, particularly by providing access to financing for MSMEs that face difficulties accessing commercial bank services (Priyono & Amin, 2023). In the city of Bandar Lampung, Sharia Rural Banks have become a pillar of Islamic finance for local communities, with a growing number of customers and an increase in the financing portfolio over the past decade. However, behind the growth, Sharia Rural Banks face significant challenges in maintaining their stability and financial performance (Anggraini et al., 2023). The main problems encountered are the high risk of financing problems, liquidity pressures, and operational inefficiency. All three pose significant risks to the banking industry, which can erode profitability if not properly managed.

Given the critical role of Sharia Rural Banks in supporting the community's economy, more attention needs to be paid to their existence. As an institution trusted by the community, Sharia Rural Banks not only distribute financing to the micro, small, and medium-sized business sectors but also receive deposits from the community through a more straightforward financing procedure and a relatively fast process (www.bi.go.id). Based on Islamic banking statistics in the last year, the number of Sharia Rural Banks has decreased. The Financial Services Authority (OJK) recorded 167 Sharia Rural Banks in 2018, but by September 2019, the number had been reduced to 165 units. The Deposit Insurance Agency (LPS) also reported that four Sharia Rural Banks were liquidated by December 2019. This Data is interesting to study to understand whether the risk management system, aimed at detecting potential losses and the need for additional capital, is not functioning correctly, which may have contributed to the liquidation of the four Sharia Rural Banks (Chasanah & Fithria, 2021).

The financial performance of Sharia Rural Banks is a key indicator in assessing their operational effectiveness and economic stability (Faitullah & Nurrachman, 2021). As an Islamic financial institution, Sharia Rural Banks play a crucial role in channeling financing to the community in accordance with Sharia principles that differ from those of conventional banks. One of the primary indicators for assessing a bank's performance is the Return on Assets (ROA), which measures the bank's efficiency in utilizing its assets to generate a profit (Pradini & Hidayat, 2024). However, in practice, various factors, such as financing risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk, affect the stability and profitability of Shariah Rural Banks.

Figure 1. Return on Assets (ROA) at Sharia Rural Banks



Source: Financial Services Authority (2025)

Based on the ROA graph of Sharia Rural Banks from 2014 to 2024, the performance of Sharia Rural Banks can be generally categorized as quite healthy in most periods. ROA ranged from 1.73% to 2.61% in the period 2014-2023, which still meets the standards of a healthy bank. The peak of performance occurred in 2019 with an ROA of 2.61%, which reflects the optimal level of profitability. However, starting in 2020, ROA experienced a downward trend, possibly due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which pressured the financial sector, including Islamic banking.

Although it experienced a recovery in 2022 and 2023 with figures of 1.92% and 2.05%, a drastic decline to 1.02% in 2024 is a danger sign for the financial health of Sharia Rural Banks. An ROA of around 1% suggests that the bank's profitability is eroding and may have an impact on its operational sustainability. If the ROA continues to decline and is below 1%, then the bank can be categorized as unhealthy and at risk of financial difficulties (Sidik, 2020).

Although Sharia Rural Banks have performed relatively well in recent years, a significant downward trend in ROA in 2024 indicates the need for improvements in risk management strategies, operational efficiency, and revenue optimization to remain in the healthy bank category. ROA is an important measure of profitability in banking (Aini & Rachman, 2020). However, in the field, many Sharia Rural Banks experience ROA fluctuations caused by high Non-Performing Financing (NPF), unbalanced Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), and high operating cost to operating income ratio (BOPO)

The problem of high operational risk, or BOPO, describes an inefficient cost structure that negatively affects the bank's profit. A significant decrease in Return on Assets (ROA) in 2024, which reached only 1.02%, is a crucial signal that the profitability of Sharia Rural Banks is under pressure. If this trend is not corrected through adequate risk mitigation strategies, the Sharia Rural Banks are at risk of experiencing liquidity and solvency crises.

The Islamic banking industry in Indonesia has experienced significant growth in recent decades, as people's demand for a financial system that adheres to Islamic principles has increased (Arifudin, 2022). The implementation of risk management has a significant influence on the performance of Sharia Rural Banks. Effective risk management can enhance the financial and operational performance of Sharia Rural Banks by mitigating the risk of uncollectible financing and strengthening operational efficiency (Erwina & Kurnia, 2022). The economic performance of Sharia Rural Banks before and after the COVID-19 pandemic showed significant differences in several indicators, including ROA. The decrease in ROA during the pandemic indicates the challenges faced by Sharia Rural Banks in maintaining profitability amid unstable economic conditions (Kamarni & Saputra, 2022). Facts on the ground suggest that ROA fluctuations can be influenced by various risk factors, including financing, liquidity, and operational risks, which necessitate effective risk management to maintain the financial stability of Sharia Rural Banks.

Sharia Rural Banks that implement risk management strategies with prudential principles and focus on clients with a good track record can maintain healthy financing quality. The latest Data shows that Sharia Rural Banks' assets increased significantly by 18.39% on an annual basis, reaching Rp18.97 trillion in the third quarter of 2022. However, this increase in assets is not always in line with the rise in profitability, given the challenges in risk management faced by Sharia Rural Banks. In addition, the Covid-19 pandemic has brought significant risks to the banking sector, including the Sharia Rural Banks, which has resulted in a decline in financial performance during the period. Thus, an effective risk management strategy includes not only the management of financing and liquidity, but also the implementation of systems that support operational efficiency, such as the use of technology in risk management (Chrisanty & Tambotoh, 2023).

In Bandar Lampung, Sharia Rural Banks have become a pillar of Islamic finance for local communities, marked by an increase in the number of customers and the growth of the financing portfolio over the past decade. However, behind the growth, Sharia Rural Banks face significant challenges in maintaining their stability and financial performance. The main problems encountered are the high risk of problematic financing, liquidity pressures, and operational efficiency that remains suboptimal (Asir et al., 2023). These three aspects pose significant risks in the banking industry, which, if not properly managed, can erode profitability (Martini, 2022).

Several studies have previously been conducted to examine the impact of financing risk management, liquidity, and operations on the performance of Sharia Rural Banks, among others (Ichsan, 2021). The results showed that NPFS can significantly reduce ROA, as the high level of problem financing reduces revenues and increases the cost of reserves. Research conducted by Hasibuan (2024) indicates that the FDR variable has a positive and statistically significant effect on

ROA. According to Caesar and Isbanah, 2020 the findings, there is a positive correlation between the FDR variable and financial performance, which is attributed to the financing issued by banks to prospective customers running smoothly, thereby impacting financial performance and also increasing it and powered by Hismendi et al. (2023) and Yuniar and Manda (2021) which shows that BOPO has a significant positive effect on profitability.

But research Yushinta et al. (2020) the stated Financing Risk (NPF) is negative and significant profitability (ROA) of Islamic people's financing banks. However, this study is not in line with Sastrawan et al. (2023). While Azizah (2022) stating that FDR does not have substantial results on the variable financial performance (ROA) because the financing disbursed by the bank does not cause an increase in the practical and optimal, it affects non-current financing, which is also in line with the total funding issued by the bank, the results of empirical studies are also supported by Ellina and Listyorini (2023). The results of this study are not in line with Aghitsni and Busyra (2022), Ramadhani et al. (2021) and Susanti and Erlita (2021) indicate that BOPO negatively affects the profitability of Islamic banks. The smaller the BOPO ratio, the more efficient the operational costs incurred, so that banks in problematic conditions are smaller.

Based on the description above, researchers are interested in conducting research. The research I aim to conduct shares a common topic with previous studies on the impact of risk management, financing, liquidity, and operations on the performance of Shariah Rural Banks. The research conducted by this author differs from previous research on novelty from 2014 to 2024, as well as on liquidity variables using FDR. Some of the research above indicates that the impact of risk management, financing, liquidity, and operations on the performance of Sharia Rural Banks yields different results. Therefore, the author wants to do the research.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Agency Theory

Agency theory is a framework that describes the relationship or contract between the owner (principal) and the manager (agent). The underlying problem of agency theory is the conflict of interest between owners and managers (Novita, 2021). The owner is referred to as the principal, and the manager is referred to as the agent (Agustin et al., 2022). There are two parties that each have different goals in controlling the company, especially regarding how to maximize the satisfaction and interest of the results achieved through business activities (Santosa, 2023). The relationship between the agent and principal must be based on firm trust, where the agent reports all information about the company's development to the principal, including all forms of accounting information. This is because only management knows the company's actual state. The separation between management and company owners is vulnerable to problems referred to as the agency problem (Theresia & Keles, 2016). In the context of SRB, sound risk management can reduce conflicts of interest between bank owners, managers, and customers, while also increasing transparency and accountability in Islamic banking operations (Rahmah et al., 2024).

Taking into account the findings that Financing Risk Management, liquidity, and operational performance significantly influence the performance of Sharia Rural Banks as measured by ROA, Agency Theory offers a relevant framework for understanding this relationship. In the context of Sharia Rural Banks, management acts as an agent entrusted by the principals to manage the bank's assets and liabilities, thereby maximizing value and ensuring business continuity. The significant influence of NPF, FDR, and BOPO on ROA reflects how management decisions and practices in managing these three risk aspects directly impact the achievement of principal objectives. High financing risk (NPF) can erode profitability and capital, indicating that agents are failing to carry out their duties prudently. Similarly, poor liquidity management or operational inefficiencies indicate a potential conflict of interest or limited ability of agents to allocate resources efficiently, which can ultimately reduce returns for principals. Therefore, the results of this study confirm the importance of supervision and incentives aligned with agency theory in ensuring that Sharia Rural Banks' management effectively manages these risks in the optimal interests of the principals.

2.2 Signaling Theory

Based on Signaling Theory, positive financial performance can be an indicator that a business is in good shape. Management actions that provide investors with signals about the company's prospects are an example of the application of this theory, as explained by Sekar and Ningtiyas (2024). Signals are defined as actions performed by top-level management that are generally not performed by lower-level management.

Signal theory is relevant in explaining how the risk management of financing, liquidity, and operations at Sharia Rural Banks affects its performance. In this context, NPF, FDR, and BOPO serve as important signals to external parties, including potential customers, investors, and regulatory authorities. A low NPF indicates effective risk management of financing, suggesting that the SRB can manage problem loans, which is a positive signal for the bank's health and prudence. Similarly, the optimal management of the FDR reflects the bank's ability to maintain its liquidity, signaling stability and readiness to fulfill obligations, which is also a positive signal. Finally, an efficient BOPO indicates that the Sharia Rural Banks can control their operating costs well, which will have a direct impact on increasing profitability. Thus, the positive performance of the three ratios sends a signal of confidence and good profitability prospects to the market, attracting the interest of interested parties, and ultimately improving the overall performance of the bank.

2.3 Risk Management Concept

The word "management" originates from the English verb "to manage," which means to take care of, organize, and carry out tasks effectively. Management is the art and science of planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling Human and Natural resources to achieve predetermined goals. Based on the language, according to the Indonesian dictionary, "risk" has various meanings, including less pleasant consequences of an act. Risks are associated with possible events or circumstances that may threaten the achievement of an organization's goals and objectives (Samsuri & Jayad, 2024). Risk management is applied in various aspects, including the business world, banking, and the country's economy. Risk is always associated with uncertainty; there are many definitions of risk management, including the possibility of adverse consequences (Rizki et al., 2023).

In the context of Sharia Rural Banks, implementing effective risk management is crucial for maintaining financial stability and customer confidence (Yuliana & Listari, 2022). For example, prudence in decision making (prudent), as mentioned, is the key to assessing the feasibility of financing to avoid the risk of bad loans. In addition, the ability to predict short- and long-term impacts enables Sharia Rural Banks to prepare adaptive strategies, especially in the face of market fluctuations and changing regulations (Zahra, 2020).

2.4 Banking Risk

Banking risk is the risk experienced by the banking business sector as a form of various lending decisions, credit card issuance, foreign exchange, inkaso, and various other forms of financial decisions, which have caused losses to the bank, and the most significant losses are in the form of financial (Anggraini, 2022).

The following are banking financial ratios:

a. Return on Asset (ROA)
b. Non-Performing Financing (NPF)
c. Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR)
d. Operating expenses to operating income (BOPO)

2.5 Bank Performance

The financial condition of a bank can be determined by reviewing the financial statements presented by the bank on a periodic basis. This report also describes the bank's performance during the period. For this report to be meaningful, it is necessary to analyze it first. Diguynakan analysis involves using financial ratios in accordance with applicable standards (Nuriant & Fitria, 2022). Using financial ratios can help explain and provide analysts with a picture of a bank's financial performance, indicating whether its financial position is in a good or bad state from one period to the next. To assess the performance of each bank, whether it has worked efficiently and what the health of the bank in question is, as well as what efforts should be made so that the bank can be more efficient and better, namely by knowing how to calculate financial ratios (Hardiyanti, 2024). The assessment of financial ratios in conventional and Islamic banking is known as CAMELS, which includes an analysis of the bank's health and performance in terms of Capital, Assets, Management, Earnings (profitability), liquidity, and Sensitivity to Market Risk (Fakhrurozi et al., 2021).

2.6 Sharia Rural Banks (SRB)

Sharia Rural Banks is one of the Islamic banking financial institutions, whose operating pattern follows the principles of sharia or muamalah Islam. Sharia Rural Banks are established based on Law No. 7 of 1992, which is governed by Government Regulation (PP) No. 72 of 1992 and is founded on the principle of profit sharing. In Article 1 (point four) of Law No. 10 of 1998 on amendments to Law No. 7 of 1992 on banking, it is stated that Sharia Rural Banks are banks that carry out business activities based on Sharia principles, which, in their activities, do not provide services in payment transactions. However, Law No. 21 of 2008, a special law for Islamic banks, clarifies that the definition of SRB is a Sharia Bank whose activities do not involve providing services in the payment traffic (Nengsih et al., 2021).

The existence of Sharia Rural Banks serves as guidance, where Islamic people's financing banks also operate similarly to existing Islamic banks. In general, other Islamic banks also collect and distribute funds to the broader community (Sekar & Ningtiyas, 2024). It's just that Bank Pembayaran Rakyat Syariah does not participate in providing payment traffic services. Every financial institution or non-financial institution has an operational purpose. As for operational objectives, it will give an overview of the company regarding the prospects of what is achieved (Sutrisno et al., 2023).

2.7 Hypothesis

2.7.1 The effect of NPF on ROA

Non-Performing Financing (NPF) reflects the financing risk; the smaller the Non-Performing Financing (NPF), the smaller the financing risk borne by the bank. The higher the NPF, the greater its negative impact on profitability. NPF has a negative and significant influence on the ROA of Islamic Banking. This shows that the greater the NPF, the greater its effect on the decline in the profitability of Islamic Banking. Non-Performing Financing (NPF) has a negative and significant impact on Return on Assets (ROA). This suggests that the increased level of problem financing will reduce the bank's profits (Azizah, 2022). However, this study is in line with research conducted by Rahman and Rochmanika (2012), which states that NPF has a positive and significant effect on ROA. This can happen because the return from distributing funds other than through financing, such as placing them in different banks, making securities investments, or making investments, can cover losses incurred on funding problematic. This finding aligns with research conducted by Rahmi Fitriyah (2016), which indicates that NPF has a significant positive impact on ROA (Rizki et al., 2023).

H_1: NPF has a positive and significant effect on the ROA

2.7.2 Effect of FDR on ROA

Liquidity risk, as measured by the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), had no significant adverse effect on financial performance, as indicated by the Return on Assets (ROA). That is, changes in FDR that either increase or decrease do not have a significant impact on the bank's profitability (Firdausy & Satria, 2024). The Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) has a positive effect on Return on Assets (ROA). The results of hypothesis testing two show that FDR has a positive direction and has a significant influence on ROA (Abdullah, 2022). The Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) has a positive relationship with the value of probability. This finding aligns with research conducted by Reswanty (2019), who reported that FDR had a positive and significant impact on

ROA. This finding aligns with research conducted by Duri Novita Sari (2018), which indicates that FDR has a positive and significant impact on profitability (ROA) (Rizki et al., 2023).
H_2: FDR has a positive and significant effect on the ROA

2.7.3 Effect of BOPO on ROA

The ratio of operating expenses to operating income (BOPO), which shows a significant adverse effect on Return on Assets (ROA), underlines the importance of efficient management of operating expenses (Diana et al., 2021). If the BOPO is low, it means that the bank can manage its operating expenses effectively relative to the income generated, which contributes to better financial performance. On the contrary, a high BOPO indicates inefficiency in the bank's operations, where the costs incurred are too significant compared to the income generated, leading to a decrease in profitability. There is a significant positive relationship between operational risk and profitability, meaning that the smaller the level of BOPO, the more optimal the performance of bank management is due to its efficiency in utilizing existing resources and systems. The increase in BOPO will result in decreased performance of the bank, followed by a decrease in profitability at the bank (Asyhari & Sulistyowati, 2023).
H_3: BOPO has a positive and significant effect on the ROA

3. Research Methods

3.1 Research Approach

The approach in this study is to use quantitative research methods. The nature of this study is explanatory, as it aims to elucidate the causal relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Using a quantitative approach, this study will test hypotheses and measure the extent to which the independent variable affects the dependent variable.

3.2 Data

Type of data in this study using descriptive quantitative methods in the form of secondary data from the financial statements of the SRB contained in the entire city of Bandar Lampung to obtain data from Bandar Lampung Islamic Bank (PT. BPRS Bandar Lampung) and PT BPRS Mitra Agro Usaha. The nature of explanatory research is that it aims to analyze the relationships between one variable and another variable, or how a variable affects other variables (Sugiyono, 2022). The population in this study is all SRBs in Lampung from 2014 to 2024. The sampling method is saturated sampling. Saturated Sampling is a sampling technique used when the population size is relatively small or limited, allowing for the sampling of all members of the population (Ali, 2020).

3.3 Variable Measurement

In this study, there are three independent variables and one dependent variable. Independent variable (X) consists of Financing Risk (X1), Liquidity Risk (X2), and Operational Risk (X3), while the dependent variable (Y) in this study is Performance (Y).

3.4 Estimation Technique

Calculation of data using data validity and reliability test (Prayanto, 2020). Analysis using the normality test, autocorrelation test, and heteroscedasticity test. The hypothesis tests used are the t-test or partial test, and the F-test or simultaneous test. The method of data analysis employed in this study is multiple linear regression analysis, utilizing SPSS software (Adi, 2021). Multiple linear regression analysis to predict the effect of two or more variables on one variable or to prove the presence or absence of a functional relationship between two or more independent variables (X) and a dependent variable (Y).

Table 1. Variable Measurement

Variable	Indicator	Scale	Sources
Financing Risk (X1)	Comparison of total problem financing to total financing provided.	NPF = non-current loans / Total Loans X 100 %	(Muarif et al., 2021)
Liquidity Risk (X2)	Comparison of financing against third party funds.	Comparison of financing against third party funds.	(Pransiska & Ilmiah, 2022)
Operational Risk (X3)	Comparison between total operating expenses and total operating income.	BOPO = Profit Before Tax / Total assets X 100 %	(Putra, 2023)
Company Performance (Y)	The ratio between profit before tax to total assets of the bank.	ROA = Profit Before Tax / rate2 Total assets X 100%	(Kusumawardani, 2023)

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Descriptive Statistical Test Results

Descriptive statistical test analysis is used to describe the data obtained based on the sampling method of saturated sampling (total sampling). The results can be explained by the variables identified in the multiple regression model. The data required for this analysis consist of NPF, FDR, BOPO, and ROA. They are expected to determine the influence of NPF, LDR, and BOPO variables on ROA in Sharia Rural Banks in Bandar Lampung City. In this case, the data obtained come from quarterly reports for ten years (2014-2024) of Sharia Rural Banks in Bandar Lampung City.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistical Test Results

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
NPF	88	0.0	11.7	3.548	2.3774
FRD	88	65.5	133.9	95.539	13.0059
BOPO	88	9.2	99.8	76.972	18.8805
ROA	88	0.0	14.4	2.143	1.9460
Valid N (listwise)	88				

Source: Data processed (2025)

Based on the results of a descriptive analysis of the quarterly data from Sharia Rural Banks in Bandar Lampung city from 2014 to 2024, several significant findings were obtained. The average NPF value of 3,548 indicates that the level of problem financing in general remains within reasonable limits for the Islamic banking sector, despite significant fluctuations in specific periods.

An average FDR of 95,539 indicates that Sharia Rural Banks is optimal in disbursing third-party funds, although the high maximum value reflects potential liquidity risk. Meanwhile, the average BOPO of 76,972 means that operational efficiency still needs improvement, particularly with significant variations that suggest inconsistencies between periods or between SRBs. The average ROA of 2,143 illustrates good profitability. Still, it has not been evenly distributed, as indicated by the minimum value of 0.0, which suggests the presence of Sharia Rural Banks that did not generate a profit during a specific period.

4.2 Results

This T-test aims to determine the effect of independent variables consisting of NPF, FDR, and BOPO on ROA in Sharia Rural Banks in Bandar Lampung City:

Table 3. Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
NPF	0.159	0.078	0.194	2.028	0.046
FDR	0.057	0.014	0.383	2.024	0.000
BOPO	0.020	0.010	0.196	2.062	0.042

Source: Data processed (2025)

Table 3 shows that NPF variables affect the ROA in Sharia Rural Banks in Bandar Lampung City. NPF variable with t count of 2.028 and T table of 2.021, t count > t table (2.028> 2.021) or significantly smaller value than alpha 0.05 % (0.046 < 0.05). FDR variables affect the ROA in Sharia Rural Banks in Bandar Lampung City. FDR variable, with t count > t table (2.024 > 2.021) or a value significantly smaller than alpha 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05). BOPO variables affect the ROA in Sharia Rural Banks in Bandar Lampung City. Variable BOPO, with t count > t table (2.062> 2.021) or a value significantly smaller than alpha 0.05 (0.042< 0.05).

4.1 Discussion

4.1.1 Effect of NPF on ROA

Non-Performing Financing (NPF) reflects the financing risk; the smaller the Non-Performing Financing (NPF), the smaller the financing risk borne by the bank. The higher the NPF, the greater its negative impact on profitability. Based on the results of the study, the value of t count is 2.028, and the T table is 2.021; t count > t table (2.028> 2.021), or a value significantly smaller than alpha 0.05 % (0.046 < 0.05). Then, credit risk management has a significant effect on ROA. The NPF variable showed statistically significant results at values smaller than α (0.046 < 0.05). This indicates that the increase in credit risk impacts the decline in profitability, as the credit risk faced by the bank is relatively small.

The smaller the credit risk owned by the bank, the greater the profitability it can obtain, so this does not harm the bank. That the role of banks in providing small-risk loans will generally result in excellent profitability, on the contrary, the role of banks in giving large-risk loans means the bank's opportunity to obtain profitability is decreasing. Credit risk is the risk faced by banks because they channel their funds in the form of loans to the public. High Non-Performing Financing (NPF) will increase costs, potentially leading to bank losses. The higher this ratio, the worse the bank's credit quality, which leads to an increase in the number of problem loans. The Bank must bear losses in its operating activities, thus affecting the decrease in profit (ROA) it obtains.

Based on signal theory, the investor aims to maximize the profit or return on their investment. Therefore, when providing financing to customers, it is expected that the level of funding risk is low, resulting in a high profit. Therefore, the relationship between NPF and ROA is expected to have an adverse effect. At the same time, the results of research here weaken the theory of agency.

This is in line with research conducted by Miswar (2021) [insert source] that shows the variable Non-Performing Financing (NPF) affects the Return on Assets (ROA). From this, it can be concluded that the greater the value of the NPF, the greater the reduction in the value of the ROA of Islamic banking companies (Saputra et al., 2023; Utami & Pramono, 2024). The results showed that Non-Performing Financing (NPF) has a positive and significant effect on Return on Assets (ROA). This is not in line with research Yushinta et al. (2020); they stated that Financing Risk (NPF) is negative, and considerable profitability (ROA) is observed in Islamic banking institutions serving the general public. This shows Rachmania (2021) the absence of simultaneous significant influence of NPF and inflation variables on ROA, or NPF negatively affects ROA (Cholilah et al., 2024).

4.1.2 Effect of FDR on ROA

The Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) is used to assess a bank's liquidity by distributing the entire amount of credit among the amount of funds. FDR can serve as a measuring tool to determine whether the bank can provide funds to debtors by collecting capital from the community. With the distribution of significant third-party funds, the bank's revenue (ROA) will increase, resulting in a positive effect on the ROA. Based on the study's results, the value is with t-count> t-table (2.024 > 2.021) or a value significantly smaller than alpha (0.000 < 0.05). Liquidity risk management has a significant impact on ROA. The LDR variable showed statistically significant results at values smaller than 0.00 < 0.05. This indicates that as the number of loans disbursed increases, the income from these loans will also rise, and the bank's ability to generate profits will increase accordingly.

The lower liquidity risk indicates a lack of effectiveness in lending by banks. The higher the liquidity risk the bank incurs, the more it will increase, assuming it can effectively channel its credit. However, the amount of liquidity will have an impact on the low level of profitability. The Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) is a measure of liquidity that indicates the proportion of funds placed in the form of credit, derived from funds collected by banks. Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) reflects the ability of the bank to repay the withdrawal of funds made by depositors by relying on credit provided as a source of liquidity, in other words how far the provision of credit to credit customers can offset the bank's obligation to immediately meet the demand of depositors who want to withdraw money that the bank has used to provide credit provided with total third party funds. The higher the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), the higher the company's profit (assuming the bank can effectively disburse loans, so the number of credit jams will be small).

Signal theory explains how cues or signals shape valuable information for investors when making investment decisions. Existing financial ratios reported by financial banking companies related to liquidity can be viewed as the FDR value, providing investors with a signal or valuable information. So, FDR's relationship with ROA is expected to have an adverse effect. At the same time, the results of research here weaken the theory of agency. This is also in line with research conducted by Hasibuan (2024), which suggests that, partially, the FDR variable has a positive and significant influence on ROA. According to Caesar and Isbanah (2020) the study, a positive relationship has been found between the FDR variable and financial performance (ROA), which is attributed to the financing issued by banks to prospective customers running smoothly. This, in turn, has an impact on economic performance (ROA), which also increases.

However, this study is not in line with according to Sastrawan et al. (2023) FDR variable on financial performance (ROA) has a negative relationship, caused by the amount of financing provided by the bank but the funding is not offset by the addition and increase in the amount of third party funds (DPK), causing the amount of receivables that have not been received will reduce cash. While Azizah (2022) stating that FDR does not have significant results on the variable financial performance (ROA) because the financing disbursed by the bank does not cause an increase in the practical and optimal, it affects non-current funding which is also in line with the total financing issued by the bank, the results of empirical studies are also supported by Ellina and Listyorini (2023).

4.1.3 Effect of BOPO on ROA

Operating expenses to operating income (BOPO) is the ratio of the comparison between operating expenses and operating income. The lower the BOPO ratio, the better the bank's management performs, as it is more efficient in utilizing existing company resources. The higher the BoPo ratio, the more it will negatively affect the bank's profitability (ROA). Based on the results of research that the value of t count > t table (2.062> 2.021) or sinifikan value is smaller than alpa 0.05 (0.042< 0.05), operational risk management has a significant effect on ROA. The BoPo variable showed statistically significant results at values smaller than α (0.042 < 0.05). This indicates that the decrease in Operational Risk experienced by the bank will increase the bank's ability to obtain profits.

The greater the risk experienced by the bank, the greater the monitoring costs that will be incurred, so that the opportunity for the company to benefit will be smaller. To minimize the risks arising from these operational activities, operational costs or operating income (BOPO) are used to measure the level of operational risk faced. The lower the level of BOPO produced, the better the bank's management performs. BOPO is used to measure the level of efficiency and ability of banks in conducting their operations. Considering that the bank's main activity, in principle, is to act as an intermediary, that is, to collect and distribute public funds, interest costs and interest yields primarily drive the bank's operating costs and revenues. Any increase in operating expenses will result in reduced profit before tax, which will ultimately lower the ROA.

Signal theory states that companies that have a low BOPO will give positive signals to investors so that profitability increases. Due to the lower value of the BOPO, the more efficient the funds that must be paid for Islamic bank operations, with lower costs, the greater the income obtained by Islamic banks. However, if the value of BOPO has increased, it means that the costs to be incurred by the bank for operations are greater than the operating income obtained by Islamic banks. Therefore, the relationship between BOPO and ROA is expected to have an adverse effect. In contrast, the results here weaken the theory that agency is supported by Hismendi et al. (2023) and Yuniar and Manda (2021) which shows that BOPO has a significant positive impact on profitability. BOPO has increased; there has been a rise in total operating expenses, with a greater percentage increase compared to the percentage increase in operating income. This resulted in decreased profits and ROA (Putri et al., 2021). The results of this study are not in line with Aghitsni and Busyra (2022), Ramadhani et al. (2021) and Susanti and Erlita (2021) indicate that BOPO negatively affects the profitability of Islamic banks. The smaller the BOPO ratio, the more efficient the operational costs incurred, so that banks in problematic conditions are smaller.

5. Conclusion

This study aims to analyze the effect of risk management on financing, liquidity, and operations on the performance of Sharia Rural Banks in Bandar Lampung from 2014 to 2024. Based on the results of research conducted on Sharia Rural Banks in Bandar Lampung City, it can be concluded that Non-Performing Financing (NPF) has a significant effect on Return on Assets (ROA), indicated by the calculated t value of 2,028, which is greater than T table 2,021 and a significance value of 0,046 (< 0.05). This shows that an increase or decrease in financing risk has a tangible impact on the profitability of banks. Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) also significantly affects the ROA, with a calculated t value of 2.024 (> 2.021) and a significance value of 0.000 (< 0.05).

That is, optimal liquidity management contributes directly to improving the financial performance of banks. Operating costs to operating income (BOPO) proved to have a significant effect on ROA, with a calculated t value of 2.062 (>2.021) and significance of 0.042 (<0.05). This suggests that operational efficiency is a crucial factor in determining the level of profitability of SRB. Simultaneously and partially, the three variables NPF, FDR, and BOPO were found to have a significant impact on the profitability (ROA) of Sharia Rural Banks in Bandar Lampung. These findings support the framework of Signaling and agency theory, where management that can control risk and improve efficiency will give positive signals to investors and act in accordance with the interests of capital owners.

This indicates that the profitability of Sharia Rural Banks is highly dependent on the bank's ability to manage financing risk, maintain optimal liquidity, and achieve operational efficiency. Therefore, Sharia Rural Banks need to prioritize NPF risk mitigation, maintain a healthy FDR ratio, and continue to strive to reduce operating costs to improve overall financial performance and profitability. It is recommended that Sharia Rural Banks' management pay more attention to financing risk management and continue to improve operational efficiency to maintain and enhance bank profitability. Future research is expected to expand the variables used, for example, adding external factors such as inflation, interest rates, or economic growth rates. Additionally, expanding the research area to the provincial or national level can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the influence of risk factors on the profitability of Sharia Rural Banks.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: Nita Gustiyana
Data curation: Nita Gustiyana, Sania Nur Azizah
Formal analysis: Nita Gustiyana, Sania Nur Azizah
Investigation: Nita Gustiyana
Methodology: Nita Gustiyana
Project administration: Nita Gustiyana
Supervision: Nita Gustiyana
Validation: Nita Gustiyana
Visualization: Nita Gustiyana
Writing – original draft: Nita Gustiyana
Writing – review & editing: Nita Gustiyana, Sania Nur Azizah

References

Abdullah, M. W. (2022). Manajemen Risiko di Perbankan Syariah. *Jurnal Hukum Ekonomi Syariah*, *1*(2), 51–56. https://doi.org/10.46870/milkiyah.v1i2.162

Aghitsni, W. I., & Busyra, N. (2022). Pengaruh Risiko Kredit, Risiko Likuiditas, Modal Bank Dan Rentabilitas Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank. *Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen, Ekonomi, Dan Akuntansi*, *6*(3), 38–51. https://doi.org/10.31955/mea.v8i2.3938

Agustin, H., & Hasan, H. (2022). Teori Manajemen Resiko Bank Syariah. *Jurnal Tabarru': Islamic Banking and Finance*, *5*(2), 551–564. https://doi.org/10.25299/jtb.2022.vol5(2).11251

Ali, Z. (2020). *Metode Penelitian*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika https://books.google.co.id/books?id=y_QrEAAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&hl=id

Adi, R. (2021). *Metode Penelitian Sosial Dan Hukum*. Jakarta : Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia https://balaiyanpus.jogjaprov.go.id/opac/detail-opac?id=334606

Anggraini, A. (2022). Pengaruh Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Terhadap Kinerja Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah (Studi Pada Bprs Se Kota Bandar Lampung). *Jurnal Economia*, *2*(1), 11–35. https://repository.radenintan.ac.id/id/eprint/6658

Anggraini, T., Lathief, M., & Nasution, I. (2023). Analisis Risiko Pembiayaan Bagi Hasil Dengan Menggunakan Metode Risk Adjusted Return On Capital (RAROC) Pada Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah (BPRS) Di Indonesia Periode 2016-2022. *Journal of Management & Business*, *6*(2), 327–339. https://doi.org/10.37531/sejaman.v6i2.5223

Arifudin, A. (2022). Financial Statement Fraud and Financial Stability. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional*

Cendekiawan, *2*(1), 1–7. https://doi.org/10.25105/semnas.v0i0.5822

Asir, M., Yuniawati, R. A., Mere, K., Sukardi, K., & Anwar, M. A. (2023). Peran manajemen risiko dalam meningkatkan kinerja perusahaan: studi manajemen sumber daya manusia. *Entrepreneurship Bisnis Manajemen Akuntansi (E-BISMA)*, *4*(1), 32–42. https://doi.org/10.37631/ebisma.v4i1.844

Astuti, W. S., & Nazar, S. N. (2024). Pengaruh Financial Stability, Leverage Dan Karakteristik Komite Audit Terhadap Fraudulent Financial Reporting. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Dan Manajemen*, *2*(7), 452–469. https://doi.org/10.61722/jiem.v2i7.1999

Asyhari, M. A. B., & Sulistyowati, E. (2023). Pengaruh Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Industri Perbankan. *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi*, *12*(4), 1–25. https://jurnalmahasiswa.stiesia.ac.id/index.php/jira/article/view/5178

Azizah, F. (2022). Pengaruh Fdr Dan Npf Terhadap Profitabilitas (Roa) Bank Syariah Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia (Periode 2018-2022). *SYARIAH: Journal of Islamic Law*, *4*(2), 144. https://doi.org/10.22373/sy.v4i2.635

Caesar, J. A., & Isbanah, Y. (2020). Pengaruh Intellectual Capital, Non Performing Financing (NPF), & Financing To Deposit Ratio (FDR) terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Bank Syariah Tahun 2014-2018. *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen*, *8*(4), 1455. http://dx.doi.org/10.26740/jim.v8n4.p1455-1467

Chasanah, N. I., & Fithria, A. (2021). Corporate Governance Dan Kinerja Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah Di Yogyakarta. *Al-Intaj: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Perbankan Syariah*, *7*(2), 145-160. http://dx.doi.org/10.29300/aij.v7i2.4627

Chrisanty, T. W., & Tambotoh, J. (2023). Analisis Manajemen Risiko Sistem Informasi Menggunakan Iso 31000:2018 Di Pt. Xyz. *ZONAsi: Jurnal Sistem Informasi*, *5*(2), 371–380. https://doi.org/10.31849/zn.v5i2.13198

Cholilah, A. U., Sopingi, I., & Musfiroh, A. (2024). Pengaruh Non-Performing Financing (NPF) dan Inflasi Terhadap Return on Assets (ROA) Perbankan Syariah di Indonesia. *Jurnal Studi Islam Mahasiswa UII Dalwa*, *2*(1), 106–118. https://doi.org/10.38073/pelita.v2i1.2047

Diana, S., Sulastiningsih, Sulistya, E., & Purwati. (2021). Analisis Kinerja Perbankan Syariah pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Dan Bisnis Indonesia*, *1*(1), 112. https://doi.org/10.32477/jrabi.vxix.xxx

Erwina, & Kurnia, O. (2022). Penerapan Marketing Komunikasi Dalam Menangani Komplain Online Tamu Di Vanilla Hotel Batam. *Jurnal Mekar*, *1*(2), 75–81. https://doi.org/10.59193/jmr.v1i2.59

Faitullah, & Nurrachman, M. A. (2021). Pengaruh manajemen risiko kredit terhadap kinerja pt bank perkreditan rakyat sumatera selatan periode 2015 – 2019. *Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, Bisnis, Auditing, Dan Akuntansi*, *6*(2), 160–174. https://doi.org/10.54077/jembatan.v6i2.66

Fakhrurozi, M., Warsiyah, & Kesumah, F. S. D. (2021). Analisis Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Pembiayaan Baitut Tamwil Muhammadiyah Bina Masyarakat Utama Bandar Lampung. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, *7*(3), 1540–1550. https://doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v7i3.3467

Firdausy, R. P., & Satria, D. (2024). Pengaruh Risiko Pembiayaan Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia. *Media Riset Ekonomi Pembangunan*, *1*(3), 322–330. https://medrep.ppj.unp.ac.id/index.php/MedREP/article/view/82

Hasibuan, H. T. (2024). Analisis Pengaruh Faktor-Faktor Rasio Keuangan Terhadap Profitabilitas. *E-Jurnal Akuntansi*, *34*(2), 371–383. https://doi.org/10.24843/EJA.2024.v34.i02.p07

Hismendi, H., Safaruddin, S., Nasir, M., Abdullah, A. F., & Nadia, S. (2023). Determinan Yang Mempengaruhi Profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Sosial Humaniora Sigli*, *6*(2), 667–679. https://doi.org/10.47647/jsh.v6i2.2136

Ichsan, M. (2021). Dampak Risiko Operasional terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah di Indonesia. *Journal of Islamic Banking and Finance*, *10*(3), 55–70. https://ojs.unida.ac.id/JN/article/download/16876/6461/55093

Kamarni, N., & Saputra, Y. (2022). Penyaluran Dana Zakat Produktif Dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Mustahik Kota Padang (Model Cibest Baznas Kota Padang). *Taraadin: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam*, *1*(2), 121–133. https://doi.org/10.24853/trd.1.2.121-133

Theresia, M. I., Runtuwene, R., & Keles, D. (2016). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Pada Pt. bank Danamon, Tbk. *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis (JAB)*, *4*(4), 1–8. https://doi.org/10.35797/jab.v4.i4.%25p

Kusumawardani, A. (2023). Analisa Perhitungan Kinerja Keuangan Pada PT. Bank Tabungan Negara (PERSERO), Tbk Menggunakan Rasio Solvabilitas dan Profitabilitas. *REMIK: Riset Dan E-Jurnal Manajemen Informatika Komputer*, *7*(1 SE-), 546–554. https://doi.org/10.33395/remik.v7i1.12126

Martini, M. (2022). Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Di Indonesia. *Sebatik*, *26*(1), 98–105. https://doi.org/10.46984/sebatik.v26i1.1915

Miswar, R. (2021). Pengaruh Npf Dan Fdr Terhadap Roa Bank Syariah Di Indonesia. *Robust Research of Business and Economics Studies*, *1*(1), 123–135. https://doi.org/10.31332/robust.v1i1.2620

Muarif, H., Ibrahim, A., & Amri, A. (2021). Likuiditas, Kecukupan Modal, Pembiayaan Bermasalah dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia Periode 2016-2018. *JIHBIZ: Global Journal of Islamic Banking and Finance*, *3*(1), 36–55. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.22373/jihbiz.v3i1.9631

Nengsih, I., Meidani, D., & Batusangkar, I. (2021). Strategi Manajemen Menghadapi Risiko Operasional Pada Pt Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah (BPRS) Haji Miskin Pandai Sikek. *Jurnal Promotif Preventif*, *2*(1), 12–31. https://doi.org/10.32815/jpro.v2i1.760

Novita, N. (2021). Tinjauan Stabilitas Keuangan Bank Melalui Tingkat Persaingan dan Diversifikasi Pendapatan: Studi Pada Bank Umum yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Jurnal Fairness*, *5*(3), 153–164. https://doi.org/10.33369/fairness.v5i3.15314

Nuraeni, Murdiana, L., & Huda, K. (2023). Pengaruh Dana Pihak Ketiga Dan Manajemen Risiko Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Ekonomi Dan Keuangan Syariah*, *1*(4), 167–179. https://doi.org/10.59059/jupiekes.v1i4.457

Nuriant, U., & Fitria, A. (2022). Konsep Signifikan Manajemen Resiko Operasional Perbankan Syari'ah. *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah*, *2*(2), 57–66. https://doi.org/10.32764/izdihar.v2i2.2551

Pradini, F. A., & Hidayat, E. (2024). Implementasi Manajemen Risiko Pembiayaan Terhadap Kinerja BPRS. *Jurnal Administrasi Publik*, *8*(2), 96–103. https://doi.org/10.22225/pi.8.2.2023.96-103

Pransiska, P., & Ilmiah, D. (2022). Perbandingan Rasio Kinerja Bank Syariah Terhadap Pertumbuhan Dana Pihak Ketiga Sebelum Dan Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *JPS (Jurnal Perbankan Syariah)*, *3*(2), 160–173. https://doi.org/10.46367/jps.v3i2.779

Prayanto. (2020). *Metode Penelitian*. Yogyakarta: Deepublish. https://repository.deepublish.com/publications/593264/metode-riset-penelitian-kuantitatif-penelitian-di-bidang-manajemen-teknik-pendid

Priyono, S., & Amin, R. W. (2023). Mitigasi risiko akad dalam pembiayaan murabahah pada pt . Bprs bangun drajat warga yogyakarta. *Economic Journal*, *2*(1), 21–32. https://doi.org/10.62708/ibseej.v2i1.24

Putra, S. D. (2023). Analisis Perbandingan Roa, Roe, Npm, Dan Beban Operasional Terhadap Pendapatan Operasional. *Motivasi*, *8*(1), 1–8. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.32502/mti.v8i1.4784

Putri, I. G. A. M. K., Kepramareni, P., & Pradnyawati, S. O. (2021). Pengaruh Capital Adequacy Ratio, Non Performing Loan, Loan To Deposit Ratio, Biaya Operasional, Pendapatan Operasional, Tingkat Suku Bunga Bi Terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan. *Kumpulan Hasil Riset Mahasiswa Akuntansi (KHARISMA)*, *3*(1). 207-218. https://e-journal.unmas.ac.id/index.php/kharisma/article/view/1694

Rachmania, R. (2021). Pengaruh Pembiayaan Murabahah Sebagai Variabel Mediasi antara Non Perfoming Financing (NPF) terhadap Profitabilitas (ROA) pada BRI Syariah. *Jurnal Intelektualita: Keislaman, Sosial Dan Sains*, *10*(1), 15–20. https://doi.org/10.19109/intelektualita.v10i1.7862

Rahmah, Z. Z., Fatmah, D., Rahmah, M., Hasani, S., Rahmah, Y., & Karem, N. A. (2024). Evaluasi Dampak Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah (Bprs) Terhadap Pertumbuhan Dan Pengembangan Umkm Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi USI*, *6*(2), 308–318. https://doi.org/10.36985/fabzp258

Rahman, A. F., & Rochmanika, R. (2012). pengaruh pembiayaan jual beli, pembiayaan bagi hasil, dan rasio Non Performing Financing terhadap profitabilitas bank umum syariah di indonesia. *Iqtishoduna*. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.18860/iq.v0i0.1768

Ramadhani, A. S., Imsar, & Jannah, N. (2021). Pengaruh Rasio Capital, Asset, Earning Dan Likuiditas Terhadap Profitabilitas (Roa) Pada Pt. Bank Aceh Syariah Tbk. Periode 2011-2020. *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah*, *2*(2), 42–56. https://jurnal.stain-madina.ac.id/index.php/eksya/article/view/584/485

Rizki, N., Hamid, A., & Nurjanah. (2023). Profitablitas Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah (BPRS) di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa*, *5*(2), 349–365. https://doi.org/10.32505/jim.v5i2.6829

Samsuri, & Jayad, M. (2024). Manajemen Risiko Pada Pembiayaan Mudharabah Di Bank Syari'ah Pamekasan (Studi Atas Bank Perkreditan Syariah). *Journal Civic Education*, *2*(1), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.30651/justeko.v2i1.1697

Santosa. (2023). Pengaruh Manajemen Risiko Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Pada Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah Di Yogyakarta Dan Jawa Tengah. *Proceedings 6th NCAB (National Conference on Applied Business)*, *14*(2), 151–166. https://www.unisbank.ac.id/ojs/index.php/ncab/article/view/7726/2688

Saputra, R., Zaroni, A. N., & Komariah, K. (2023). Pengaruh NPF, FDR, dan CAR Terhadap Profitabilitas (ROA) Bank Umum Syariah Periode 2017-2021. *Indonesian Scientific Journal Of Islamic Finance*, *1*(2), 183–192. https://doi.org/10.21093/inasjif.v1i2.6064

Sastrawan, R., Saputra, E., & Pratiwi, N. (2023). Determinan Profitabilitas Dengan Rasio Pinjaman Terhadap Simpanan Sebagai Variabel Moderasi. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, *11*(1), 57. https://doi.org/10.29103/jak.v11i1.9772

Septiani, E. M., & Widati, L. W. (2022). CAR, NPF, FDR, dan BOPO Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah. *Kompak :Jurnal Ilmiah Komputerisasi Akuntansi*, *15*(2), 527–539. https://doi.org/10.51903/kompak.v15i2.809

Hardiyanti, S. (2024). *Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Terhadap Pembiayaan Mudharabah Sebagai Upaya Meminimalisir Pembiayaan Bermasalah Di BMT Assyafiiyah Metro, Tejo Agung Kec. Metro Timur Kota Metro* (Doctoral dissertation, IAIN Metro). https://repository.metrouniv.ac.id/id/eprint/10555/

Sidik, A. R. (2020). Analisis Ketaatan Syariah Dan Pengendalian Internal Terhadap Kinerja Bisnis Bank Syariah Di Surabaya. *Dinamika Administrasi: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi dan Manajemen, 2*(2), 9–23. https://sasanti.or.id/ojs/index.php/jda/article/viewFile/30/46

Sugiyono. (2022). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif.* Bandung: Alfabeta. https://inlislite.uin-suska.ac.id/opac/detail-opac?id=30193

Susanti, & Erlita, D. R. (2021). Pengaruh Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) Terhadap Profitabilitas Return On Asset (ROA) Studi Kasus BPRS Tulen Amanah Cabang Masbagik Semester II Tahun 2017-2019. *Jurnal Al Birru*, *1*(1), 64–86. https://jurnal.iaihnwpancor.ac.id/index.php/albirru/article/download/528/389

Sutrisno, Panggalo, L., Asir, M., Yusuf, M., & Cakranegara, P. A. (2023). Literature Review: Mitigasi Resiko Dan Prosedur Penyelamatan Pada Sistem Perkreditan Rakyat. *Journal of Economic, Business and Accounting*, *6*(2), 1154–1167. https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v6i2.4879

Utami, R. S., & Pramono, N. H. (2024). Pengaruh Faktor – Faktor Penentu Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Syariah Di Indonesia Tahun 2020 -2022. *Edunomika*, *8*(3), 1–23. https://doi.org/10.29040/jie.v8i3.14602

Yuliana, I. R., & Listari, S. (2022). Pengaruh CAR, FDR, Dan BOPO Terhadap ROA Pada Bank Syariah Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Kesatuan*, *9*(2), 309–334. https://doi.org/10.37641/jiakes.v9i2.870

Yuniar, K. A., & Manda, G. S. (2021). Pengaruh risiko operasional dan tingkat kecukupan modal terhadap profitabilitas pada bank umum swasta nasional di bursa efek indonesia periode 2015-2019. *Jurnal Riset Pendidikan Ekonomi*, *6*(2), 1–14. https://doi.org/10.21067/jrpe.v6i2.5423

Yushinta, R., Desiana, L., & Africano, F. (2020). Pengaruh Risiko Pembiayaan terhadap Profitabilitas seta damp. Pengaruh Risiko Pembiayaan terhadap Profitabilitas seta dampaknya pada Kecukupan Modal. *Journal of Islamic Economics*, *1*(2), 1–13. https://doi.org/10.58958/elkahfi.v1i02.33

Zahra, N. M. *Pengaruh Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Terhadap Kinerja Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah (BPRS) di Indonesia* (Bachelor's thesis, Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis uin jakarta). https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/handle/123456789/55398