Proceeding of 2nd International Conference on Education, Society and Humanity
e-ISSN : 2986-5832
p-ISSN : 2986-6979

Vol. 02 No. 02 (2024)
Available online at https://ejournal.unuja.ac.id/index.php/icesh

THE INFLUENCE OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS ON SHARIA BANKING FINANCING IN THE CITY OF BANDA ACEH

Hayatun Nufus[1], Aulia Fitri[2]
[12] Institute Agama Islam Al-Muslim Aceh, Indonesia
Email: hayatun.nufus.m98@gmail.com[1], aulia87.ra@gmail.com[2]

Abstract:

Factors that are thought to influence the amount of financing disbursed by Islamic banking are Non-Performing Financing (NPF), capital adequacy ratio (CAR), and Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR). Economic conditions can be used as one of the external factors that can influence bank financing. One of the macro indicators is inflation. Especially in Banda Aceh, the GRDP for 2021 will reach Rp. 19 million. So seeing the relatively large nominal Islamic bank financing a good impact on the economy in each region as described by GRDP. This study aims to determine (1) the short-term effect of internal factors (NPF, FDR, CAR) on Islamic banking financing in Banda Aceh City. (2) the short-term effect of external factors (inflation, GRDP) on sharia banking financing in Banda Aceh City. (3) the long-term influence of internal factors (NPF, FDR, CAR) on Islamic banking financing in Banda Aceh City. (4) the long-term influence of external factors (inflation, GRDP) on sharia banking financing in Banda Aceh City. The approach used in this research is quantitative. The population used in this study is Islamic banking in the City of Banda Aceh with samples taken from monthly data for 2017-2021. The sampling technique in this study was purposive sampling. Data analysis used the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) through the Eviews 9 program. The results of the study show that the effect of the NPF, CAR, and FDR variables on bank financing in the short term has a positive but not significant impact. The influence of the inflation variable on financing in the short term has a positive but not significant impact. While GRDP has a negative impact but not a significant. The NPF and FDR variables have a positive and significant effect on bank financing, while the CAR variable has a positive but not significant effect in the long term. Inflation variable, GRDP has a positive and significant impact on sharia financing in the long term

Keywords: *Internal Factors, External Factors, Banking Financing, Sharia.*

INTRODUCTION

Sharia banks are growing and developing very rapidly in Muslim and non-Muslim countries, some of which range from Asian countries, Australia, Africa, to Europe and America (Azmi, 2017). The development of sharia banking in Indonesia began with the establishment of Bank Muamalat Indonesia on May 1 1992, which was the result of the efforts of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) Banking team on the agenda of the National Conference. Based on Law no. 7 of 1992 concerning banking, can strengthen the legal basis for the establishment of sharia banks in Indonesia. with this Law and amended to become Law no. 10 of 1998 has made the development and growth of sharia banking increasingly rapid. In this law, banks are allowed to establish two financial systems, namely conventional and sharia systems, where banks are allowed to implement a dual banking system which gives conventional banking permission to open new sharia banks or establish Sharia Business Units. Therefore, Islamic banks are also expected to be able to meet the needs of the community in providing banking services (Suryani, 2011).

The banking industry itself has a tight level of competition. According to the Financial Services Authority (OJK), currently there are 165 commercial banks registered with the OJK and 43 of them are listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI). Because of this, banks are competing to improve their performance so that they can become leading companies in their business sector.

The Financial Services Authority (OJK) conveyed the latest developments that sharia financial services in Indonesia, based on various indicators, are better than conventional financial services. In Aceh After conventional banking is converted to a sharia system, of course the standardization of bank performance in terms of operations, products and services must be truly sharia-based. Sharia banking in Aceh successfully passed 2020 with performance continuing to grow positively. With the support and trust of the community and customers, sharia banking in Aceh has also carried out transformations in digitalization to make it easier for people to make transactions.

Banks carry out their business activities as an intermediation function that collects public funds and distributes them in the form of credit. Based on this function, banks carry out their business activities using other people's funds, so high public trust is needed so that people use banks in various financial transactions.

Sharia banks carry out their functions as fund collectors, fund distributors and providers of banking services in accordance with Islamic principles and laws. In sharia banks, the process of collecting funds is carried out using deposit (wadi'ah) and investment (mudharabah) contracts, while for the process of distributing funds, sharia banks have mudharabah, musyarakah, murabahah, istishna and qardh contracts. Of these products and services, those related to the business activities of sharia banks are products and services in the process of distributing funds or often referred to as financing.

Financing provided by banks to customers will receive remuneration in the form of profit sharing, profit margins and rental income, depending on the financing agreement that has been agreed between the sharia bank and the business partner (customer). Financing will have an effect on increasing bank profitability. This can be reflected in profit generation. An increase in bank operating profits will lead to an increase in bank profitability.

Factors that are thought to influence the amount of financing disbursed by sharia banking are Non-Performing Financing (NPF), capital adequacy ratio (CAR), and Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR)..

In terms of fund distribution (financing), the amount of financing provided by Islamic banks is influenced by various factors, both internal and external. Internal factors are those that can be controlled by the company, meaning that the company's management capabilities are key to managing these factors. Internal factors include the capital adequacy ratio (CAR), financing-to-deposit ratio (FDR), and non-performing financing (NPF). Besides internal factors, financing is also affected by external factors. While internal factors can be fully controlled by the company, external factors such as debtors, inflation, and gross regional domestic product (GRDP) cannot be controlled or predicted.

The level of Non-Performing Financing (NPF) is one of the factors considered by banks before providing financing to customers. Financing by banks carries a significant risk of defaults, including financing under special attention, substandard, doubtful, and bad debts. A high NPF level in an Islamic bank indicates unhealthy bank quality, which can lead to a decline in profits. When FDR increases, a bank's liquidity tends to decrease as more funds are allocated to financing. Therefore, banks must manage their funds effectively to optimize financing while maintaining liquidity. Bank Indonesia's standard FDR is 80%-100%. In providing financing, banks must also consider their FDR level. FDR serves as an indicator of whether the bank can allocate its funds effectively. If the FDR approaches 100%, the bank's fund allocation performance is deemed good, but exceeding 100% may indicate inefficiencies in fund management. Higher FDR implies increased financing, and vice versa. Thus, FDR should be maintained at an optimal level.

The capital adequacy ratio (CAR) reflects the adequacy of a bank's capital to absorb potential losses. Higher CAR indicates better ability of a bank to handle risks from credit or risky productive assets.

Economic conditions serve as an external factor that can influence bank financing, with inflation being one of the key macroeconomic indicators. Inflation is a condition characterized by a sharp and sustained increase in prices over a significant period, accompanied by a decline in the real (intrinsic) value of a country's currency (Tajul, 2000). Inflation affects financing as central banks may increase interest rates, which subsequently influences interest rates in conventional banks and, indirectly, Islamic banks. During inflationary periods, businesses may experience a downturn due to reduced aggregate demand.

In general, inflation refers to the rise in the general price level of goods, commodities, and services over a certain period. It is also viewed as a monetary phenomenon due to the decline in the purchasing power of money against commodities. Inflation is measured by the inflation rate, indicating changes in general price levels. Inflation rates vary across periods and countries. Low inflation rates range between 4%-6%, moderate rates are around 5%-10%, and severe inflation may reach hundreds or thousands of percent annually.

According to OJK's Islamic Banking Statistics, the growth of Islamic banking in Indonesia has increased year by year. As of December 2019, there were 14 Islamic commercial banks with 19 branches across Indonesia, employing 49,654 workers. DKI Jakarta, East Java, and Nanggroe Aceh are the top three provinces with the highest Islamic banking financing in Indonesia, valued at IDR 85,285 billion, IDR 18,624 billion, and IDR 16,325 billion, respectively.

In Banda Aceh, the GRDP for 2021 reached IDR 19 million (BPS, 2021). Considering the significant financing provided by Islamic banks, this contributes positively to the economy in each region, as reflected in the GRDP. Indonesia, with its diverse natural resources in each province, contributes to GDP through GRDP. Provinces in Java and Sumatra are the largest contributors to GDP through GRDP. It is unsurprising that Islamic bank financing activities are concentrated in these regions. Java alone accounts for 5.56% of GDP, contributing 3.27% to the national GDP, while Sumatra ranks second with 4.49%, equivalent to 0.95% of the national GDP (BPS, 2020).

Relevant studies on this topic include findings that GDP significantly and positively impacts ROA. Inflation has an insignificant and negative impact on ROA since Islamic banks are unaffected by interest rates, which are considered riba. Instead, Islamic banks use profit-sharing mechanisms. Thus, on a macroeconomic scale, only GDP significantly and positively impacts ROA. Other studies show FDR does not significantly affect ROA but has a positive influence. Operational efficiency ratio (OER) has a significant negative impact on ROA (Istan and Fahlevi, 2020).

Other findings indicate that interest rate growth, inflation, and GDP have significant negative impacts on DPK growth. Conversely, profit-sharing rates significantly and positively impact DPK growth, while promotional costs have no significant effect. Simultaneously, interest rate growth, inflation, GDP, promotional costs, and profit-sharing rates significantly impact DPK growth in Islamic banks from 2014-2018 (Kartika and Suprayogi, 2020).

Research has shown that: (1) NPF does not negatively affect murabahah financing in Islamic commercial banks; (2) Net Operating Margin (NOM) positively influences murabahah financing; (3) FDR positively influences murabahah financing; (4) Third-Party Funds (TPF) do not moderate the negative impact of NPF on murabahah financing; (5) TPF strengthens the positive influence of NOM on murabahah financing; (6) TPF enhances the positive impact of FDR on murabahah financing. These findings suggest that Islamic commercial banks should prioritize policies on NOM, FDR, and TPF to increase murabahah financing (Farianti, 2019).

Another study found that capital adequacy, asset quality, liquidity, and inflation have a strong but indirect correlation with bank performance, while management efficiency, profit quality, GDP, and stock market performance have a significant positive correlation. CAMEL factors and economic indicators statistically and significantly influence bank performance during the study period. The findings emphasize the importance of CAMEL factors for bank management to improve performance, which is vital for investors and stakeholders in making investment decisions (Fani et al., 2018).

Research results show: (1) CAR negatively and significantly influences BPRS financing in Indonesia in both the short and long term; (2) TPF has a positive and significant impact on BPRS financing in the long term and a significant impact in the short term at lag 2; (3) Inflation has a positive but insignificant effect on BPRS financing in both the short and long term in Indonesia; (4) The Industrial Production Index has a significant positive impact on BPRS financing in the short and long term (Anggraini and Nugroho, 2021).

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a quantitative research method, which focuses on testing theories through the recording of research variables in numerical form and requires data analysis using statistical procedures.

The population refers to the general area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that the researcher has set for study and from which conclusions are drawn (Sugiyono, 2012). The population used in this study is Islamic banks in Banda Aceh. The sample is taken from monthly data from 2017 to 2021.

The sampling technique used in this study is purposive sampling, with the following criteria: (1) Islamic banks that issue complete annual financial reports for the period 2017-2021, (2) Islamic banks that have Mudharabah and Murabahah financing in the period 2017-2021, (3) Islamic banks that report pre-tax profits for the period 2017-2021, (4) Islamic banks that experience net problematic financing during the period of 2017-2021.

This study uses secondary data obtained from the quarterly reports of Islamic banks, which are downloaded from OJK (Financial Services Authority).

Table 1.1 Non-Performing Financing (NPF) Data for Sharia Banking in Banda Aceh City

Month/Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	4.72	5.21	3.39	3.46	3.20
February	4.78	5.21	3.44	3.38	3.18
March	4.61	4.56	3.44	3.43	3.23
April	4.82	4.84	3.58	3.41	3.29
May	4.75	4.86	3.49	3.35	3.30
June	4.47	3.83	3.36	3.34	3.25
July	4.50	3.92	3.36	3.31	3.23
August	4.49	3.95	3.44	3.30	3.25
September	4.41	3.82	3.32	3.28	3.19
October	4.91	3.95	3.49	3.18	3.04
November	5.27	3.93	3.47	3.22	2.64
December	4.77	3.26	3.23	3.13	2.59

Table 1.2 Sharia Banking Financing Deposit to Ratio (FDR) Data Banda Aceh City

Month/Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	84.74	77.93	77.92	77.80	76.59
February	83.78	78.35	77.52	77.02	76.51
March	83.53	77.63	78.38	78.93	77.81
April	81.36	78.05	79.57	78.69	76.83
May	81.96	79.65	82.01	80.50	76.07
June	82.69	78.68	79.74	79.37	74.97
July	80.51	79.45	79.90	81.03	74.11
August	81.78	80.45	80.85	79.56	74.25
September	80.12	78.95	81.56	77.06	75.26
October	80.94	79.17	79.10	77.05	74.50
November	80.07	79.69	80.06	77.61	72.07
December	79.65	78.53	77.91	76.36	70.12

Table 1.3 Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) Data for Sharia Banking Banda Aceh City

Month/Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	16.99	18.05	20.25	20.28	21.80
February	17.04	18.62	20.30	20.47	24.31
March	16.98	18.47	19.85	20.38	24.46
April	16.91	17.93	19.61	20.47	24.41
May	16.88	19.04	19.62	20.82	24.44
June	16.42	20.59	19.56	21.20	24.28
July	17.01	20.41	19.72	20.93	24.31
August	16.42	20.46	20.36	20.37	24.66
September	16.16	21.25	20.39	20.41	24.96
October	16.44	21.22	20.54	20.41	23.56
November	16.46	21.39	20.48	21.18	25.51
December	17.91	20.39	20.59	21.84	25.71

To make it easier and avoid mistakes or misunderstandings in interpreting the meaning or meaning of this research, the author emphasizes the following terms (Supriyanto, 2013):

1. The dependent variable is a variable included in a hypothesis that is determined and influenced by other variables.
2. Independent variables are independent or explanatory variables that influence or cause changes in the affected variable.

Table 4 Operational research variables

No.	Variable	Description	Measurement Tool	Item	Source
1	NPF (Non Performing Financing)	NPF is measured as the ratio of problematic financing to total financing provided.	A condition where the customer is unable to pay part or all of their obligations to the bank as per the agreement.	Muchlisin Riadi, *Problematic Financing / Non Performing Financing (NPF)*, 2020	
2	CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio)	Measured based on the ratio of capital to risk weighted assets (RWA).	A capital adequacy ratio used to absorb potential losses that the bank may face.	Circular Letter of the Financial Services Authority Number /SEOJK.03/2019 on the Bank Soundness Rating System for Islamic Rural Banks	
3	FDR (Financing to Deposit Ratio)	FDR is determined by the ratio of total financing provided to funds collected from the public, including current accounts, time deposits, and savings.	The ratio between the total financing provided by the bank and the third party funds received by the bank.	Alif Rana Fadhilah, *The Effect of FDR, NPF, and BOPO on Return on Assets in Islamic Banking in Indonesia*, 2019	
4	Inflation	The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used as the basis for measuring inflation.	A process of continuously increasing prices in general.	Sofia Mawar, *Tools for Measuring Inflation*, 2022	
5	GRDP (Gross Regional Domestic Product)	There are three approaches to calculating GRDP: production approach, income approach, and expenditure approach.	The total added value of goods and services produced by all economic activities in a region.	Budi Wahyono, *How to Calculate Gross Domestic Product*, 2021	
6	Financing	The provision of funds based on an agreement or opportunity between the bank and the financed party to return the funds or claims within a certain period, with compensation or profit sharing.	Harmony, *Islamic Financing, Practical Solutions in Accordance with Islamic Sharia*, 2021		

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the analysis carried out by the author, namely VECM testing using software in the form of Eviews 9, the results of this research were obtained, with the following results.

The short-term influence of NPF, FDR, CAR on sharia banking financing

The results of the cointegration test indicate that the movements of NPF, CAR, FDR on banking financing have a short term period, all variables tend to adjust to each other, to reach long-term equilibrium. For the short term, the variables NPF, CAR, FDR adjust to each other. The short-term estimation results show that the NPF variable at lag 1, although it has no significant effect. This means that if there was an increase or decrease of 1 percent in the previous month, then this will not affect the decrease or increase in the NPF (of 15.42 units) in the current month.

The short-term estimation results show that the CAR variable at lag 1, although it has no significant effect. This means that if there was an increase or decrease of 1 percent in the previous month, then this will not affect the decrease or increase in the CAR (of 0.898 units) in the current month. The short-term estimation results show that the FDR variable at lag 1, although it has no significant effect. This means that if there was an increase or decrease of 1 percent in the previous month, then this will not affect the decrease or increase in FDR (of 0.235 units) in the current month.

This empirical finding is supported by previous findings which state that partially the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) variable has a significant negative effect on murabahah financing with a value of sig. 0.0000 < 0.05. The Non Performing Financing (NPF) variable has a significant negative effect on murabahah financing with a sig value. 0.003 < 0.05. The Financing Deposit Ratio (FDR) variable has a significant negative effect on murabahah financing with a value of sig. 0.0000 < 0.05. The results of this research show that the variables capital adequacy ratio (CAR), non-performing financing (NPF), and financing deposit ratio (FDR) simultaneously influence the murabahah financing variable with a sig. 0.0000 < 0.05 (Nafiah, 2020). According to (Antonio, 2003) cost control is related to the performance of banking institutions, so that the lower the level of non-performing financing (NPF), the smaller the amount of financing distributed by the bank, and vice versa.

According to (Muhammad, 2005) in Fitrianti, Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) is the ratio between the financing provided and total third party funds. FDR measures the ability of Islamic banks to fulfill all their short-term obligations when they fall due. A sharia bank is said to be liquid if it is able to return depositors' funds when they are billed and is able to meet financing needs from external parties. So, if the FDR is high, it shows that the company is included in the liquid category.

Short-term influence of inflation, PFRB on sharia banking financing

The results of the cointegration test indicate that between movements in inflation, GDP and banking financing have a short term period, all variables tend to adjust to each other, to reach long-term equilibrium. For the short term, the inflation and GRDP variables adjust to each other. The short-term estimation results show that the INFLATION variable at lag 1, although it has no significant effect. This means that if there was an increase or decrease of 1 percent in the previous month, then this will not affect the decrease or increase in INFLATION (of 1.06 units) in the current month.

The short-term estimation results show that the GRDP variable at lag 1, although it has a negative value, does not have a significant effect. This means that if there was an increase or decrease of 1 percent in the previous month, then this will not affect the decrease or increase in GRDP (of -1.59 units) in the current month.

According to (Khalwaty, 2000) Inflation is a situation where there is a sharp (absolute) increase in prices which takes place continuously over a long period of time followed by a decline in the real (intrinsic) value of a country's currency. In financing, inflation can also have an effect because if inflation occurs then the central bank will increase interest which then has an impact on interest increases by commercial banks which ultimately also has an impact on Islamic banks, and if inflation occurs the business world will experience a decline because aggregate demand will fall. So from the results of this research, the effect of inflation in the short term is positive but not significant on banking financing, meaning that if there is an increase or decrease in inflation it will not affect banking financing..

The long-term influence of NPF, FDR, CAR on sharia banking financing

The results of the cointegration test indicate that the movements of NPF, FDR, CAR and banking financing have a long-term stability/balance relationship, meaning that the long-term relationship is stronger than the short-term. The long-term estimation results of the NPF variable, FDR, are significant at the 5% real level in influencing banking financing. The NPF variable has a positive influence on banking financing, namely 411.61 units. This means that if there is an increase in NPF of 1 unit, it will cause banking financing to increase by 411.61 units. The FDR variable has a positive influence on banking financing, namely 12.34 units. This means that if there is an increase in FDR of 1 unit, it will cause banking financing to increase by 12.34 units. The CAR variable has a positive influence on banking financing of 9.31 units, but it is not significant. This means that if there is an increase or decrease in the CAR, it will not cause banking financing to increase or decrease significantly.

The results of the cointegration test indicate that the movements of NPF, FDR, CAR and banking financing have a long-term stability/balance relationship, meaning that the long-term relationship is stronger than the short-term. The long-term estimation results of the NPF variable, FDR, are significant at the 5% real level in influencing banking financing. The NPF variable has a positive influence on banking financing, namely 411.61 units. This means that if there is an increase in NPF of 1 unit, it will cause banking financing to increase by 411.61 units. The FDR variable has a positive influence on banking financing, namely 12.34 units. This means that if there is an increase in FDR of 1 unit, it will cause banking financing to increase by 12.34 units. The CAR variable has a positive influence on banking financing of 9.31 units, but it is not significant. This means that if there is an increase or decrease in the CAR, it will not cause banking financing to increase or decrease significantly.

Long-term influence of inflation, GRDP on sharia banking financing

The results of the cointegration test indicate that between inflation movements, GDP and banking financing have a long-term stability/balance relationship, meaning that the long-term relationship is stronger than the short-term. The results of the long-term estimation of the inflation variable, GRDP, are significant at the 5% real level in influencing banking financing. The INFLATION variable has a positive influence on banking financing, namely 108.99 units. This means that if there is an increase in INFLATION of 1 unit, it will cause banking financing to increase by 108.99 units. The GRDP variable has a positive influence on banking financing, namely 339.93 units. This means that if there is an increase in GDP of 1 unit, it will cause banking financing to increase by 339.93 units. The NPF variable has a positive influence on banking financing, namely 411.61 units. This means that if there is an increase in NPF of 1 unit, it will cause banking financing to increase by 411.61 units.

This research supports previous research which stated that simultaneously population size and gross regional domestic product have a significant and positive effect on sharia bank financing in North Sumatra. Partially, the more dominant factor that significantly influences sharia bank financing in North Sumatra is the population factor (Jannah, 2018).

CONCLUSION

Based on the research objectives, hypothesis testing results, and the discussion presented, it can be concluded that the relationship between variables such as NPF, FDR, CAR, inflation, and GDP with Islamic banking financing exhibits different patterns in the short and long term. Overall, these variables demonstrate influence, although the levels of significance vary.

In the short term, the cointegration test results indicate that NPF, FDR, and CAR have a positive but insignificant effect on Islamic banking financing. This suggests that in shorter time frames, fluctuations in these variables are not strong enough to significantly impact financing. Meanwhile, inflation has a positive but insignificant impact, whereas GDP shows a negative but insignificant influence on Islamic banking financing.

In the long term, the relationship between NPF, FDR, and CAR with Islamic banking financing exhibits greater stability compared to the short term. NPF and FDR have a significant positive effect on financing, indicating that over a longer period, fluctuations in these variables contribute significantly to financing. On the other hand, CAR has a positive but insignificant effect, implying that this variable is not yet a dominant determining factor in the long term.

As for inflation and GDP, both demonstrate a positive and significant impact on Islamic banking financing in the long term. This indicates that under stable conditions, economic growth (measured through GDP) and controlled inflation levels can serve as major driving factors in increasing financing within the Islamic banking sector. These findings highlight the importance of considering macroeconomic aspects in planning and managing Islamic banking financing, both in the short and long term.

REFERENCES

Agus Widarjono,(2007) Penggunaan Alat Ekonomitrika Dengan Pendekatan VAR, (Yogyakarta: UPP STIM YKNP)

Ahmad Sani Supriyanto dan Maharani, (2013) Metodelogi Penelitian Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia, Teori, Koesioner, dan Analisis Data. Cetakan II.Malang. Uin-Maliki Press, H.30

Antonio, M. S. Bank Syariah dari Teori ke Praktek. jakarta: PT Rajawali Press. 2003

Aprilia Anggraini, (2021) Ris Yuwono Yudo Nugroho, Faktor Internal dan Eksternal yang Mempengaruhi Pembiayaan Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah, Jurna Istiqamah Volume 7 Nomor 1 Ed.

Azmi, M.A. and W, (2017), “Impact of Islamic Banking on Economic Growth and Volatility: Evidence from the OIC Member Countries”, Palgrave CIBFR Studies in Islamic Finance, Springer International Publishing AG, Gewerbestrasse 11, 6330 Cham, Switzerland, 15–32.

Badan Pusat Statistic Kota Banda Aceh, (2021) bandaacehkota.bps.go.id/id

Badan Pusat Statistic , (2020) https://www.bps.go.id/id

Badan Pusata Statistic Provinsi Aceh, (2021) https://aceh.bps.go.id/id

Dityawarman El Aiyubbi, (2022) Dampak Diversifikasi Pembiayaan Sektoral terhadap Non-Performing Financing Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah, Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Teori dan Terapan Vol. 9 No.

Farianti, R., Pramuka, B. A., & Purwati, A. S. (2020) Pengaruh NPF, NOM dan FDR Terhadap Pembiayaan Murabahah dengan DPK Sebagai Variabel Moderating. MALIA: Journal of Islamic Banking and Finance

Gujarati, D. N, (2013) Dasar-Dasar Ekonomitrika, Edisi Kelima, Mangunsong, R. C. Penerjemah. (Jakarta: Selemba Empat)

Khurram Aziz Fani, (2018) Vina Javed Khan, Bezon Kumar, Bidur Kumar Pk, Impact of Internal and External Factors on Bank Performance in Pakistan, International And Public Affairs, Vol. 2 No. 4

Muhammad Istan Dan Mochammad Fahlevi, (2020) The Effect Of External And Internal Factors On Financial Performance Of Islamic Banking, Jurnal Ekonomi & Studi Pembagunan Vol. 21 No. 1

Nunuk Nafidzatun Nafiah, (2020) Pengaruh CAR, NPF dan FDR Terhadap Pembiayaan Murabahah Pada Bank Umum Syariah Di Indonesia (Studi Kasus Pada Bank Mandiri Syariah, Bank Bni Syariah Dan Bank Bri Syariah Triwulan I-Iv Tahun 2015-2019), Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Volume 5, Nomor 2

Nurul Jannah, (2018) Pengaruh Jumlah Penduduk dan PDRB Terhadap Bank Syariah di Sumatra Utara, At-Tawassuth Vol, III No. 2

Rizki Farianti, (2019) Pengaruh NDF, NOM dan FDR Terhadap Pembiayaan Murabahah dengan DPK Sebagai Variabel Moderating, Malia: Journal of Islamic Banking and Finance, Vol. 3 No.1

Rosa Kartika Al-Jihadi, Noven Suprayogi, (2020) Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Faktor Eksternal Dan Internal Terhadap Pertumbuhan Dana Pihak Ketiga Bank Syariah, Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Teori Dan Terapan Vol. 7no. 1

Sugiyono, Statistik Untuk Penelitian, (2012) Bandung: Alfabeta,h. 80

Suryani, (2011) Analisis Pengaruh Financing To Deposit Ratio (FDR) Terhadap Profitabilitas Perbankan Syariah Di Indonesia. STAIN Malikussaleh Lhokseumawe: Walisongo, (online), Vol. 19, No.1

Tajul Khalwaty, (2000) Inflasi dan Solusinya, Jakarta : PT Gramedia Pustaka Umum, h. 5