

ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO, NON-PERFORMING FINANCE, FINANCIAL DEPOSIT RATIO AND INFLATION ON PROFITABILITY AT PT. BANK MUAMALAT

ANALISIS PENGARUH RASIO KECUKUPAN MODAL, KREDIT BERMASALAH, RASIO DEPOSIT KEUANGAN, DAN INFLASI TERHADAP PROFITABILITAS DI PT. BANK MUAMALAT

Nurjanah¹, Juliana²

^{1,2} Institute Agama Islam Negri Cot Kala Langsa

Correspond Email : nurjannah@iainlangsa.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the influence of variables on Bank Muamalat's profitability during 2016-2023 using a quantitative approach. The variables tested included CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio), NPF (Non-Performing Financing), FDR (Financing-to-Deposit Ratio), and inflation. The results of the study show that the variable that has the most significant influence on profitability is NPF (Non-Performing Financing), which has a significant effect on the bank's profitability. This shows that effective non-performing loan management can directly improve the bank's financial performance. Meanwhile, inflation significantly affects profitability, as rising inflation can reduce consumers' purchasing power and affect banks' performance. On the other hand, the CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) does not have a significant effect on profitability, indicating that while maintaining financial stability is important, its impact on profitability is not substantial. The same applies to the FDR (Financing-to-Deposit Ratio), which has no significant effect on profitability. These findings imply that NPF management and inflation monitoring should be the primary focus in efforts to increase the profitability of Islamic banks.

Keywords: Profitability, CAR, NPF, FDR, and Inflation.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh variabel-variabel terhadap profitabilitas Bank Muamalat pada periode 2016-2023 dengan menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif. Variabel yang diuji meliputi CAR (*Capital Adequacy Ratio*), NPF (*Non-Performing Financing*), FDR (*Financing to Deposit Ratio*), dan inflasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variabel yang

memiliki pengaruh paling besar terhadap profitabilitas adalah NPF (*Non-Performing Financing*), yang berpengaruh signifikan terhadap profitabilitas bank. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa pengelolaan pembiayaan bermasalah yang baik dapat meningkatkan kinerja keuangan bank secara langsung. Sementara itu, inflasi juga menunjukkan pengaruh signifikan terhadap profitabilitas, di mana kenaikan inflasi dapat menurunkan daya beli masyarakat dan mempengaruhi kinerja bank. Di sisi lain, CAR (*Capital Adequacy Ratio*) tidak menunjukkan pengaruh signifikan terhadap profitabilitas, yang berarti meskipun penting untuk menjaga stabilitas keuangan, pengaruhnya terhadap profitabilitas bank tidak cukup besar. Begitu juga dengan FDR (*Financing to Deposit Ratio*), yang tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap profitabilitas. Implikasi dari temuan ini adalah bahwa pengelolaan NPF dan pemantauan inflasi harus menjadi fokus utama dalam upaya meningkatkan profitabilitas bank syariah.

Kata Kunci: Profitabilitas, CAR, NPF, FDR, dan Inflasi.

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INTRODUCTION

Bank Muamalat Indonesia (BMI) is the first Islamic bank in Indonesia. This bank was established after the enactment of Law Number 7 of 1992 concerning Banking which adheres to a profit sharing system. People who are opposed to banks using the interest system as the basis of their operations or the principles used by traditional financial institutions, are very enthusiastic about the establishment of this Islamic bank, because most of the Indonesian people are majority Muslims so they know that interest is part of *riba*, and *riba* is prohibited in the provisions of Muslims. Law No. 21 of 2008 concerning Sharia Banking was issued with the aim of providing a more transparent operational framework for Islamic banking, the development of Islamic banks so far has been very good because it offers something positive and does not bring harm to other parties (Kuncoro, 2011).

Although during the monetary crisis Islamic banks are able to survive and not be affected by it, Islamic banks must still maintain their work performance to remain stable, financial work performance has a great influence on the operations of a bank, with good bank work performance proving that a bank's profitability is also in a good category. Profitability is an analysis of a company's financial ratios with the aim of analyzing how much the Return on Assets Ratio (ROA) can be used to evaluate how profitable a company is in terms of generating profits and benefits (Burhanuddin, 2015). ROA is a ratio that describes how much the company benefits from its operational activities using the company's assets, the higher this ratio proves the better the bank's work performance, but the fact is that Bank Muamalat had experienced problems with the value

of ROA which decreased so that it showed the bank's work performance in an unstable state (Muhammad Firdaus, 2017).

Another ratio that can affect the development of the profitability ratio is (*Net Performing Finance*) NPF. The magnitude of financing problems that arise in a bank is measured based on the NPF ratio. The greater the NPF value, the more evidence that the bank is experiencing multiple financing problems. so it is hoped that all banks will continue to maintain the NPF value to always be in the low category, not exception to Bank Muamalat which still has to maintain the stability of the NPF value generated per year, because the fact is that the NPF in this bank itself had experienced a fairly high spike so that it worried the bank's situation.

Another ratio that has an important influence on the development of the company's profitability is *the FDR (Financial to Deposit Ratio)*. A company's liquidity capacity is reflected in its FDR ratio, which compares the amount of financing provided with the amount of public money plus equity. The higher the FDR ratio, the less liquidity the company has.

In addition, factors that affect the profitability value of a company by looking at the inflation value of a country. The inflation rate itself determines whether a high or low inflation rate has a positive or negative impact on changes in stock prices. A high inflation rate will result in a decrease in the stock value of banking assets, while a very low inflation rate will result in very slow economic growth, which will ultimately affect the slow movement of banking assets.

The formulation of the problem in this study is 1) How Does the *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR) Affect Bank Muamalat's Profitability for the 2016-2023 Period? 2) How Does *Non-Performing Finance* (NPF) Affect Bank Muamalat's Profitability for the 2016-2023 Period? 3) How Does the *Financial Deposit Ratio* (FDR) Affect Bank Muamalat's Profitability for the 2016-2023 Period? 4) How Does Inflation Affect Bank Muamalat's Profitability for the 2016-2023 Period? 5) How Does *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR), *Non-Performing Finance* (NPF), *Financial Deposit Ratio* (FDR) and Inflation Affect Bank Muamalat's Profitability for the 2016-2023 period.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Sharia Banking

According to Law Number 21 of 2008 in terms of Islamic banking, Islamic banks are commercial organizations that seek to improve people's living standards by collecting funds from

the community and distributing them to the community in the form of loans or other financial support. Banks that operate in accordance with Islamic Sharia principles are referred to as Islamic banks (Wijaya, 2019).

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

CAR is the ratio of a bank's capital adequacy determined by comparing capital and risk-weighted assets (ATMR). The capital ratio, or CAR, is the minimum capital that a bank must have. Usually, this money is used to enforce the client's trust in the bank's operational efficiency. This is common for a banking sector because a bank is a business that is established based on customer trust. Furthermore, the operations of banking institutions can be affected by various types of significant risks (Kasmir, 2011).

Non Performing Finance (NPF)

NPF is a type of non-performing financing that includes loans that are considered poor, doubtful, and not good. In Islamic banks, non-performing financing is measured by NPF. This ratio shows how well the bank's management is able to handle non-performing financing provided by the bank. The larger the ratio, the more ineffective the bank will be in carrying out its duties or the more problematic financing that is happening in the bank (Sobana, 2017).

Finance Deposit Ratio (FDR)

The bank's ability to pay all of its debts, when collected, including savings, checks, and deposits, and to handle any credit applications that meet the acceptance requirements, forms the basis for this liquidity rating (Ulfatuzahroh, 2020).

Inflation

The process of price increases is generally known as inflation, and is always related to market dynamics. This can be caused by increasing public consumption, a *surplus* of market liquidity that drives consumption or even speculation, and unstable distribution of products. This can be understood as a process in which the value of a currency continues to decline. As a sign of change, inflation is seen to be present when price increases occur regularly and impact each other (Putong, 2000).

Profitability

The ability of a business to generate profits in a concise manner using sales, total assets, or equity is known as profitability. The purpose of profitability ratio is to measure how effectively business operations are used. A company's profitability is a key indicator of how well it manages

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its operations. The efficiency of a new business can be determined by comparing its profits with the capital or assets that generate it (Mahendra & Sahibuddin, 2022).

A company's profit rate is determined by its return on assets (ROA), which is a ratio that assesses how well the bank's management can utilize the average total assets of the bank in question. The higher the return on assets (ROA), the greater the profit the bank gets, thus reducing the likelihood that the bank will experience problems. Profit before tax is net profit from operating activities before tax (Kasmir, 2011).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses a quantitative approach, with secondary data derived from the financial statements of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Financial Services Authority (OJK) with variable *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR), *Non-Performing Finance* (NPF), *Financial Deposit Ratio* (FDR), Inflation and Profitability. The data were collected over 8 years, from 2023 to 2023.

The data analysis in this study employs multiple regression, with classical assumption tests (normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity), multiple regression analysis, partial and simultaneous tests, and the coefficient of determination (R^2).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Multiple Linear Regression

Table 1 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test Results

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized		Standardized	T	Sig.
	Coefficients		Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	3.386	1.201		2.821	.006
CAR	.251	.034	-.002	-.018	.986
NPF	.311	.0311	-.003	-.014	.871
FDR	.451	.022	-.005	-.1.761	.561
Inflasi	.561	.065	-.138	-1.307	.194

Sumber: Data Diolah, 2024

The following interpretation can be made from the regression estimation findings in the table above:

$$Y=3,386+0,251x_1+0,311x_2+0,451x_3+0,561x_4$$

The above equation can be concluded as follows::

1. The constant value of 3.386 means that if the variable CAR (X1), the variable NPF (X2), FDR (X3), Inflation (X4) is worth 0, then the ROA (Y) is worth 43.386.
2. The regression coefficient of the CAR(X1) variable A coefficient value of 0.251 indicates that the ROA(Y) will increase by 0.251 if all other independent variables remain the same and the ROA increases by 1%. The coefficient is positive, indicating that CAR and ROA are positively related: higher CAR is associated with higher ROA.
3. Regression coefficient of NPF variable (X2) A coefficient value of 0.311 indicates that ROA (Y) will increase by 0.311 if all other independent variables remain the same and ROA increases by 1%. The coefficient is positive, which indicates that NPF and ROA have a positive relationship; the higher the NPF, the higher the ROA.
4. The value of the coefficient of the FDR variable (X3) The value of the coefficient of 0.451 indicates that the ROA (Y) will increase by 0.451 if all other independent variables remain the same and the ROA increases by 1%. The coefficient is positive, indicating that FDR and ROA are positively related: higher FDR is associated with higher ROA.
5. The regression coefficient of the Infasi variable (X4) of 0.561 indicates that the ROA (Y) will increase by 0.561 if all other independent variables remain the same and the ROA increases by 1%. Positive coefficients show a positive correlation between inflation and ROA, with higher inflation resulting in higher ROA.

Coefficient Determination Test

Table 2 Determination Coefficient Test Results

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.608 ^a	.780	.760	1.384	1.979

Source: Data Processed, 2024

Based on the test results shown in the table above, the magnitude of the determination coefficient is 0.760 or 76%, meaning that independent variables (CAR, NPF, FDR, and inflation) have an influence of 76% on the variation of dependent variables (Bank Muamalat's profitability). However, other factors outside the study that were not included in the regression model had an influence on the rest of 24%, i.e. the percentage (100-76%).

Test F

Table 3 F Test Results
ANOVA^b

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	107.932	3	35.977	19.561	.000 ^a
Residual	183.778	96	1.914		
Total	291.710	99			

Source: Data Processed, 2024

The regression coefficient between the free variable and the bound variable was tested simultaneously using the statistical test F. As can be observed from the previous table, the calculated F value is $19.561 > F \text{ table } 2.70$. Thus, it can be said that the variables CAR (X1), NPF (X2), FDR (X3), and inflation (X4) simultaneously affect the profitability of Bank Muamalat (Y).

As can be observed from the mentioned ANOVA test, the significance value is $0.000 < 0.05$. Since the value is less than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$), this figure indicates that the factors of CAR (X1), NPF (X2), FDR (X3), and inflation (X4) all impact profitability (Y) simultaneously.

Partial T-Test

Table 4 T Test Results (Partial)

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	3.386	1.201		2.821	.006
CAR	.251	.034	-.002	.251	.986
NPF	.311	.0311	-.003	3.512	.005
FDR	.451	.022	-.005	.321	.561
Inflasi	.561	.065	-.138	2.411	.005

Source: Data Processed, 2024

The output result of the calculated t-value is shown in the table above as follows:

1. It can be seen that $t \text{ counts } (0.251) < t \text{ table } (1.984)$ because the variable CAR (X1) is 0.251 and the value of t table is 1.984. Therefore, it can be said that profitability (Y) is positively but marginally affected by the variable CAR (X1).
2. The table t-value is 1.984, while the calculated t-value for the NPF variable (X2) is 3.512. Since the value of t-calculates $(3.512) > t\text{-table } (1.984)$, it can be said that the NPF variable (X2) affects profitability (Y) significantly and positively.
3. The table t-value is 1.984, while the calculated t-value for the FDR variable (X3) is 0.321. Because the value of t is calculated $(0.321) < t \text{ of the table } (1.984)$, it can be said that the FDR variable (X3) has no significant effect on profitability (Y).
4. The calculated t-value for the inflation variable (X4) is 2.411, while the table t-value is 1.984. Because the value of t is calculated $(2.411) > t \text{ of the table } (1.984)$, it can be said that the inflation variable (X4) has a significant and positive effect on profitability (Y).

Discussion

The Effect of CAR on Profitability

Based on partial testing (t-test) between CAR and profitability, it showed a non-significant effect. This shows that profitability is slightly affected but not significantly by the CAR component (H_a is rejected and H_0 is accepted). The CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) ratio is one of the indicators used to measure the level of financial health of a bank. The CAR ratio indicates how much capital the bank has in dealing with risks that may arise. The higher the CAR ratio, the stronger the bank's capital

position. The effect of the CAR ratio on profitability can be explained as follows: The bank's financial condition will be safer if the CAR ratio is higher. Thus, banks can be more flexible in taking risks that have the potential to provide profits. However, on the other hand, a CAR ratio that is too high can also indicate that the bank may be less efficient in managing its capital, which can negatively impact its profitability. As such, it is important for banks to find the right balance in determining the optimal level of CAR ratios, so as to support the bank's overall profitability. This is in accordance with the research of Muhammad Haris et al (2020) which shows that CAR can increase the bank's profitability. However, it is inversely proportional to Widyastuti's research & Aini (2021) which revealed that CAR has a negative influence on profitability.

The Effect of NPF on Profitability

Based on testing, Non-Performing Finance has a significant influence on profitability. The NPF ratio is a ratio that measures the amount of financing that is unable to pay installments on time or experiences late payments. The NPF ratio is an important indicator in the financial industry, as it can reflect the level of credit risk faced by financial institutions. The higher the NPF ratio, the higher the risk of losses that will be faced by financial institutions. This condition will have a negative impact on the profitability of financial institutions, because they have to bear the costs of settling non-performing loans. Therefore, financial institutions need to closely monitor the NPF ratio and take the necessary steps to reduce credit risk. By properly managing the NPF ratio, a financial institution can increase its profitability and strengthen its position in the financial market. The results of this study are in line with Mubarak (2024) which states that NPF has a positive effect on the profitability of a bank, but is inversely proportional to Azizah's research (2024) which reveals that NPF has a negative influence on profitability.

FDR's Influence on Profitability

Based on the results of the test, FDR has a negative and significant influence on profitability. The FDR (financing to deposit ratio) ratio is a ratio that measures how much a bank uses customer deposits to provide loans to other parties. The FDR ratio is used to evaluate a bank's liquidity level and the extent to which the bank uses the funds it receives from customers to provide loans. The higher the FDR ratio, the greater the liquidity risk faced by banks. Banks that have a high FDR ratio tend to have a high dependence on customer funds to provide loans. So that if there is a massive withdrawal of funds by customers, banks can experience liquidity difficulties. In the context of profitability, a high

FDR ratio can also have a negative impact as banks may have to pay higher interest rates to withdraw customer funds or find other sources of funds. This can lead to a decrease in the bank's profit margin and ultimately affect the bank's overall profitability. Therefore, it is important for banks to closely monitor the FDR ratio and maintain a balance between the utilization of customer deposit funds and the bank's liquidity needs, in order to support the bank's profitability and financial stability. This is in line with Regina's research(2024) which states that FDR has a negative effect on the profitability of a bank, but is inversely proportional to the research of Syaipudin and Luthfi (2024) Surya and Danang revealed that FDR had a positive influence on profitability.

The Effect of Inflation on Profitability

Based on the test that Inflation has a positive and significant effect on Profitability. Inflation is a condition in which there is a general and continuous increase in the price level of goods and services over a certain period of time. The effect of the inflation ratio on profitability, usually Inflation can cause an increase in operational costs for the company, such as production costs, labor costs, and distribution costs. If prices rise faster than the company's ability to raise its selling price, then the company's profitability can be negatively affected. Inflation can affect consumer purchasing power. If inflation is high, then consumer purchasing power tends to decrease because the prices of goods rise. This can negatively impact a company's sales and profitability. Inflation can also affect the value of a company's assets and debt. If inflation is high, then the value of the company's assets tends to increase, but the value of debt remains the same. This can have a positive impact on the company's profitability. Thus, companies need to pay attention to the influence of the inflation ratio on their profitability and take appropriate measures in managing inflation risks, such as adjusting selling prices, improving operational efficiency, and diversifying products. This research is in line with the research of Utami and Sihotang (2024) which states that inflation has a positive effect on profitability, and contradicts Muhammad Rahmat (2024) which states that Inflation has no effect on profitability.

CONCLUSION

The results of the partial analysis show that the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) does not have a significant influence on profitability, so it can be concluded that capital adequacy has not

been the main factor in determining the profit performance of Islamic financial institutions. In contrast, Non-Performing Financing (NPF) and inflation have been shown to have a significant influence on profitability, indicating that the quality of financing and external macroeconomic conditions play an important role in determining the level of profit. Meanwhile, the findings on the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) show an effect on profitability, but it needs to be re-examined as the results show inconsistencies between statistical value and significance, which could be an indication of other factors that have not been thoroughly identified.

The implications of these findings confirm the importance of financing risk management and resilience to external variables such as inflation in maintaining the stability of Islamic banks' profitability. A more adaptive risk management strategy and policies that are responsive to macroeconomic conditions are essential in strengthening the competitiveness of Islamic financial institutions.

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