

Research Article

The Effect of Capital Adequacy Ratios, Third-party Funds, and Non-performing Financing on the Liquidity of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia

Suciyati Maharani*, Muhammad Kurniawan, Dimas Pratomo

Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Raden Intan Lampung, Indonesia

ORCIDSuciyati Maharani: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-3780-7427>**Abstract.**

Liquidity is a ratio that describes a bank's ability to provide its short-term needs. The availability of these funds is sometimes experiencing problems. One of them is the existence of problematic financing, commonly referred to as non-performing financing (NPF). Adequacy of capital and protection of all risks are things that must be fulfilled by the bank to maintain trust and provide a sense of security to the public. This capital adequacy can be measured by the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR). Liquidity in this study will be proxied by the Finance To Deposit ratio (FDR). The formulation of the problem in this study is: How do the third-party funds (DPK), NPF, and CAR partially affect the ratio of liquidity levels (FDR) of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia? How do DPK, NPF, and CAR simultaneously affect the level of liquidity (FDR) BUS in Indonesia? This research is a quantitative study, using secondary data collection techniques for BUS financial reports for the 2017-2020 period, data analysis, multiple linear regression models, and the SPSS program. The results showed that CAR had a significant effect on liquidity with a value of $0.039 < 0.05$, DPK had a significant effect on liquidity with a value of $0.011 < 0.05$, and NPF had a significant effect on liquidity with a value of $0.006 < 0.05$. Collectively CAR, DPK, and NPF affect the liquidity of Islamic Commercial Banks.

Keywords: capital adequacy ratio (CAR), third-party funds (DPK), non-performing financing (NPF), financing to deposit ratio (FDR)

Corresponding Author: Suciyati
Maharani; email:
ucimaharani@gmail.com

Published: 17 May 2024

Publishing services provided by
Knowledge E

© Suciyati Maharani et al. This article is distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use and redistribution provided that the original author and source are credited.

Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the ICIEBDS Conference Committee.

1. Introduction

Currently, there are two types of banking in Indonesia, namely conventional banking and Sharia banking. The growth of Sharia banking in Indonesia is progressing, this is based on Sharia banking statistical data in January 2020, there were 13 Sharia commercial banks (BUS) and 21 Sharia business units (UUS) as well as 167 Sharia people's credit banks (BPRS) [1]. The growth of Sharia banking is greatly influenced by the bank's ability to collect funds from the public, both in large and small amounts.

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is the capital adequacy ratio of a bank or the bank's ability to use existing capital to cover possible losses in credit or traded securities [2].

OPEN ACCESS

CAR, which is also called the bank capital adequacy ratio, is how a bank can finance its activities with its capital.

Funds deposited by customers or collectives from the community are called Third Party Funds (DPK). One indicator in assessing bank performance is the level of liquidity [2]. Liquidity in Sharia banks is very important because the function of Sharia banks is as a financial intermediary institution that brings together parties who have a lot of funds (surplus units) with parties who lack funds (deficit units) so that liquidity in Sharia banks can reflect their capabilities. banks as intermediary institutions. The level of liquidity can be measured using the financing-to-deposit ratio (FDR), which is a ratio that measures the level of liquidity of a bank. The higher the FDR, the lower the bank's liquidity because more funds are allocated for loans. Meanwhile, the lower this ratio indicates the more liquid the bank is [3].

If liquidity is high, public trust will be higher so that many will invest their funds in banks so that third-party funds will be better off. The higher the DPK, the higher the distribution in the form of financing, and the higher the CAR to support banks in channeling their funds. On the other hand, if the financing has high performance, the bank will stop financing. The higher the problematic financing, the more banks will not dare to channel higher financing [4].

TABLE 1: Financial Ratios and Third-Party Funds for 2017-2020.

Year	CAR (%)	third-party funds (in billion Rupiah)	NPF (%)	FDR (%)
2017	17,91	238,393	4,76	81,92
2018	20,39	257,606	3,26	80,00
2019	20,59	288,978	3,23	77,91
2020	24,13	322,853	3,13	78,69

Source: Sharia Banking Statistics for 2020

The table shows that BUS financial ratios and dpk show fluctuating figures. It can be seen that the CAR and DPK variables have increased continuously. Based on Bank Indonesia regulations, the minimum CAR that Sharia commercial banks must have is 8% of the asset weight (risk). The higher the bank's CAR, the greater the bank's ability to bear credit risk or risky assets.

One of the risks faced by Islamic banks is known as credit. NPF is the ratio between problematic financing and total financing disbursed by Islamic banks. The higher this ratio, the worse the quality of bank financing, which results in higher financing risks faced by Islamic banks. Islamic banks must always maintain the financial performance of their banks to obtain good profits [5]. From the table above, it can also be seen that the NPF has decreased, meaning that the smaller the amount of substandard financing,

the more assets can be used for other financing. The smaller the NPF level, the total growth will increase. However, the increase in these three variables was not followed by an increase in FDR or liquidity. This shows that Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia have unstable liquidity.

The growth of TPF from 2017 to 2020 continues to increase every year. Sharia banking is currently also trusted by the public as an option for savings funds. Of course, this has a very positive impact on their DPK collection. The greater their ability to collect funds from the public, the greater the possibility of being able to provide credibility and this means that the greater their institution's income, the smaller the income they earn, the smaller the amount of credit they provide, the smaller their income.

Based on the results of previous research, this research aims to obtain maximum results by comparing and creating novelty with the same theme. They are some of the relevant references which will be explained as follows:

1. Research conducted by Ervina and Anindya Ardiansari with the title Influence of Third Party Funds, Non-Performing Financing, Capital Adequacy Ratio, and Return on Assets, regarding Liquidity Limits [6]. In this research, it was found that TPF results have a negative and significant influence on liquidity rights (FDR). NPF has a negative and insignificant effect on liquidity rights (FDR). CAR has a positive and significant influence on the level of liquidity (FDR). Return on Assets (ROA) has a negative and significant influence on the level of liquidity (FDR). This research has similarities with this research, namely using one independent variable (NPF) and an independent variable (FDR). What differentiates this research is the research population, in this research the financial report population of KJKS-BMT "Bondho Tumoto" Seimarang is used for the period 2011 to 2013. This research uses multiple regression analysis, while this research uses multiple regression analysis. Stationary Theist and Cointegration Theist.
2. Research conducted by Deilsy Seitiawati Ratu Eido and Ni Luh Putu Wagustini with the journal title "The Influence of Third Party Funds, Non-Performing Loans, and Capital Adequacy Ratio on Loan to Deposit Ratio and Return on Assets in the Banking Sector in Indonesia Stock Exchange"[7]. The results of this research are that TPF has a positive and significant effect on FDR, NPF has a negative and insignificant effect on FDR, and CAR has a positive and significant effect on FDR. The difference is the use of the main variables and the analysis method. In this research, the two main variables used are FDR and ROA. Meanwhile, this research uses one of the main variables, namely FDR. The difference between this research and previous research is the method. The analysis used in this research is Path Analysis with the Non-Participant Observation data collection method, while in this

research the analysis method used is regression analysis with data collection using documentation data. They used the same independent variables as the equations in this study.

3. Research conducted by Aulia and Astiwi Indriani with the journal title "Analysis of the Effect of Size, Capital Adequacy Ratio (Car), Return on Assets (Roa), Non-Performing Loans (Npl), and Inflation on Loan To Deposit Ratio (Ldr)" [8]. The results of research based on partial hypothesis testing can be concluded that the size variable does not have a significant negative influence on LDR. Thus it can be said that the higher the size, the lower the bank's LDR. So the first hypothesis is rejected. Based on partial hypothesis testing, it can be concluded that the CAR variable has an insignificant positive influence on LDR. Thus, it can be said that the higher the CAR, the higher the bank's LDR. Based On partial hypothesis testing, it can be seen that the ROA variable has an insignificant positive influence on LDR. Thus, it can be said that the higher the ROA, the higher the bank's LDR. Based on partial hypothesis testing, it can be concluded that the NPL variable has an insignificant positive effect on LDR. Thus, it can be said that the higher the NPL, the lower the bank's LDR.

What differentiates this research is the sample population, previous research used Conventional Commercial Banks listed on the IDX in 2010-2014. The population of this research is 30 banks. This research uses a sample population of Sharia Commercial Banks registered with the OJK. The independent variables used in previous research were car weirei, roa, npl and the independent variable ldr. The formulation in this research is how CAR, DPK, and NPF partially influence the liquidity yield ratio (FDR) of BUS in Indonesia. How CAR, DPK, and NPF simultaneously influence the liquidity yield (FDR) of BUS in Indonesia. Indonesia.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Contingency Theory

The contingency theory put forward by Fieldleir is that the contingency theory is that the performance of a group depends on the motivational system of its leader and the extent to which the leader has control and influence in a particular situation, situational advantage. With this statement, it can be concluded that contingency theory emphasizes leadership style and understanding of the appropriate situation by the leader [9].

This theory is based on a concept that states that a company, through the implementation of its management control system, can run well and smoothly if the company

leadership can analyze and solve certain situations being faced so that it can improve its performance and financial performance. a company [10]. The relationship between theory and this research is to describe an effort to identify according to the control system under the right conditions. Contingency theory can also determine whether the reliability of the management system will always have the same effect in every condition or not.

2.2. Signaling Theory

According to Brigham and Houston, signaling theory is an action taken by company management to provide clues to investors regarding the company's prospects [11].

The signal theory in this research is based on how companies must provide signals to users of their financial reports so that companies can manage their funds efficiently. More efficient management of company funds means that small amounts of funds can be managed well so that maximum benefits can be obtained [12]. This will automatically reduce the company's capital but increase profits because the company can manage its funds efficiently and increase deposits and funding obtained.

2.2.1. Liquidity Ratio

Sharia bank credit management will affect the bank's liquidity and will ultimately affect the collection of funds from third parties. Liquidity in this research will be proxied by the Finance To Deposit Ratio (FDR). Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) is a comparison between the financing provided by the bank and the deposits successfully distributed by the bank. The higher this ratio, the lower the bank's liquidity capacity will be if depositors withdraw their funds, so the possibility of a bank being in trouble is greater. This will also influence depositors in choosing where to collect their funds [13].

3. Methods

This type of research is quantitative and the nature of this research is associative [14]. In this research, the research population is the financial reports of Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia for the period 2017 to 2020 which are registered with the Financial Services Authority (OJK). the year 2017-2020, BUS which publishes financial reports through the bank's official website and BUS operating in 2017-2020, Bank BNI Syariah, Bank Muamalat Indonesia, Bank Syariah Mandiri, Bank Victoria Syariah, Panin Bank Syariah, Bank Bukopin Syariah, BCA Syariah, BRI Syariah Bank.

This research uses a descriptive analysis method which is used to provide an overview of the research variable data. In addition, classical assumption testing and multiple linear regression testing were also carried out. The classic assumption tests used in this research are normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation tests with a significant probability level of 5% using the SPSS 2020 application.

4. Result And Discussion

Descriptive Statistical Test

TABLE 2: Descriptivetestt results.

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Meian	Std. Deviation
X1	32	12	45	20,98	7,411
X2	32	7	12	9,53	1,423
X3	32	0,01	5	2,86	1,478
Y	32	19	197	81,49	26,941
Valid N (listwise)	32				

The descriptive table shows that the amount of data (N) for each variable is 32 data obtained from 8 banks as a sample multiplied by the 2017-2020 observation period. With an explanation of each variable as follows:

- a. The CAR variable has a standard deviation value that is lower than the mean value, this shows that the deviation in the CAR variable is not too large. Thus it can be said that the variation between the minimum and maximum values during the observation period is relatively low, so it can be said to be good because the gap is relatively not large between the maximum and minimum values in the CAR.
- b. The TPF variable has a minimum value of 7.00 while the maximum DPK value is 12.00. The mean value (mean) is 9.53 with a standard deviation of 1.423. The standard deviation value shows a lower value compared to the median value, this shows that the data deviation in the DPK variable is not too large. Thus, it can be said that the variation in minimum and maximum values during the observation period is relatively low, so it can be said to be good because there is not a relatively large gap between the maximum and minimum values in the DPK.
- c. The NPF variable has a minimum value of 0.01% while the maximum NPF value is 5%. The average (mean) value is 2.86% with a standard deviation of 1.478%. The standard deviation value shows a lower value compared to the median value,

this shows that the data deviation in the NPF variable is not too large. Thus, it can be said that the variation between the minimum and maximum values in the observation period is relatively low, so it can be said to be good because there is not a relatively large gap between the maximum and minimum values in the NPF.

FDR as the main variable has a mean of 81.49% and a deviation of 26.94% with a minimum value of 19% and a maximum value of 106.50%. The standard deviation value shows a lower value compared to the median value, this shows that the deviation in the FDR variable is not too large. Thus, it can be said to be good because there is not a relatively large gap between the maximum and minimum FDR values.

1. Classic Assumption Test

a. Normality Test

This normality test is used to determine whether the residual normality assumption is met or not. The normality test in this study used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test with the following results:

TABLE 3: Normality Test Result.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		32
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	0E+7
	Std. Deviation	24,47971974
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,216
	Positive	,216
	Negative	-,188
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1,220
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,102
a. The first distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculate from the data.		

This normality test is used to determine whether the residual normality assumption is met or not. The normality test in this study used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test with the following results.

b. Multicollinearity Test

This multicollinearity test aims to find out whether there are a certain integral correlation between several independent variables used in the regression model. The results of the multicollinearity test in this study are as follows:

The Multicollinearity test table shows that the coefficient output in the Collinearity Statistics section shows that the tolerance value for the CAR variable is $0.649 \geq 0.10$,

TABLE 4: Multicollinearity Test Result.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beia			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	123,178	50,644		2,432	,000		
X1	,482	,775	,133	1,622	,039	,649	1,540
X2	6,240	3,675	,330	1,698	,011	,782	1,278
X3	2,672	3,702	,147	1,722	,006	,715	1,399

a. Dependent Variable: FDR

which means that there is no multicollinearity in the regression model. Meanwhile, for the DPK variable, the tolerance value is $0.782 \geq 0.10$ and the NPF variable is $0.715 \geq 0.10$, which means that there is no multicollinearity in the regression model.

c. Autocorrelation Theist

This autocorrelation test is used to determine whether the correlation is a correlation between the residuals in an observation and other observations in the regression model. The results of the autocorrelation test in this study are as follows:

TABLE 5: Autocorrelation Test Result.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,718 ^a	,674	,586	85,758	1,849

a. Predictors: (Constant), NPF, DPK, CAR
b. Dependent Variable: FDR

Based on the autocorrelation test table that shows DW with $N = 32$ and several independent variables = 3, then the DL and DU values are 1.244 and 1.650 respectively with the DW value of 1.849 being greater than the upper limit (DU) of 1.650 and less from $(4 - du) / 4 = 1,650 = 2,350$. Based on decision-making in Durbin Watson's theory above, it can be concluded that there are no problems or symptoms of autocorrelation, so multiple linear regression analysis to test the research hypothesis can be carried out or continued.

Multiple Linear Regression Test

Multiple analysis is used to find out how the criteria for dependent variables can be determined through independent variables or predictors, either partially or simultaneously. In this research, multiple regression analysis was carried out to determine the relationship between the CAR, DPK, and NPF variables on FDR. The results of several repeated tests are as follows:

TABLE 6: Multiple Linear Regression Test Result.

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	123.178	50.644		2.432	.000
	X1	0.482	.775	.133	1.622	.039
	X2	6.240	3.675	.330	1.698	.011
	X3	2.672	3.702	.147	1.722	.006

$$Y = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + e$$

$$Y = 123.178 + 0.482 X_1 + 6.240 X_2 + 2.672 X_3 + e$$

Meaning

- (a) The constant value is 123.178. This means that if the independent variables are: CAR, DPK, and NPF, they do not have values (X1, X2, X3 = 0), then the Y or FDR value is 123.178
- (b) The regression coefficient value of the CAR variable (X1) is 0.482. This means that if the CAR variable increases by one unit, then the FDR decreases by 0.482.
- (c) The regression coefficient value of the DPK variable (X2) is 6.240. This means that if the DPK increases by one unit, then the FDR experiences a decreation of 6,240.
- (d) The NPF coefficient value is 2,672. This means that if the NPF increases by one unit, then the NPF decreases by 2.672.

2. Hypothesis testing

a. Partial Test

TABLE 7: Partial Test Result.

Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
B	Std. Error	Beta		
123,178	50,644		2,432	,000
,482	,775	,133	1,622	,039
6,240	3,675	,330	1,698	,011
2,672	3,702	,147	1,722	,006

a. Dependent Variable: FDR

Based on the table above, the test results can be explained that the significance value of the CAR variable is 0.039 in the positive direction, because the significance value is $0.039 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that H1 or the first hypothesis is accepted, meaning that it is the influence of CAR on FDR. The significance value of the DPK variable is 0.011 in the positive direction, because the significance value is $0.011 < 0.05$, so it can be concluded that H2 or the first hypothesis is accepted, meaning that it has an effect on DPK on FDR. The significance value of the NPF variable is 0.006 in a positive direction, because the significance value is $0.006 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that H3 or the first hypothesis is accepted, meaning that it has an effect on DPK on FDR.

b. Simultaneous Test

The simultaneous test table shows a significance value of 0.000. Because the significance value is $0.000 < 0.05$, then based on decision-making in the F test it can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted or in other words CAR, DPK, and NPF together influence FDR.

TABLE 8: Simultaneous Test Result.

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	3922,764	3	1307,588	1,971	,000 ^b
Residual	18576,957	28	663,463		
Total	22499,721	31			
a. Dependent Variable: FDR					
b. Predictors: (Constant), NPF, DPK, CAR					

4.1. Effect Of CAR On Liquidity (FDR)

CAR is an important indicator of bank capital. Bank Indonesia has set a minimum banking capital adequacy requirement of 8%. So a bank that has a standardized capital adequacy limit is an indicator of a healthy bank. The partial test results, namely liquidity (FDR) on BUS, show that CAR has a positive effect on FDR. This is because the CAR coefficient value is positive 0.482 and a significance value of 0.039 is obtained which is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$. So it can be said that CAR has a positive and significant effect on FDR receipts. The research results show that CAR has a positive and significant effect on liquidity (FDR). If CAR increases then FDR also increases.

This research is in line with research conducted by Eirvina and Anindya Ardiansari that CAR has a positive and significant effect on FDR [6]. The results of this research are also following contingency theory which states that the management of an organization or company through the implementation of its management control system can run well and smoothly if the leadership of the organization or company can analyze and identify

certain situations being faced, so that it can improve its performance. . and the financial performance of a company. This shows that the company does not only have an interest in obtaining maximum profits.

Companies must pay attention to other interests, such as the interests of the surrounding community and the environment so that if the company pays attention to the interests of its company stakeholders, it will have good value in society.

4.2. Effect of DPK on liquidity (FDR)

Based on the results of research conducted regarding DPK on liquidity (FDR), it is stated that the significant value of the third-party funds variable is 0.011 in a positive direction. This means that DPK is an influence on the liquidity (FDR) of Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia.

In allocating funds there are two approaches. One of these approaches is the pool of funds approach. This measurement is carried out by banks, among other things, by considering the impact or ability to have a positive influence on liquidity and profitability [15]. The results of this research are in line with the results of research conducted by Deilsy and Nih Luh which shows that TPF has a positive and significant effect on liquidity (FDR).

The results of this research are also by signaling theory which states that information that provides a positive signal given by the company will attract the attention of investors to invest their funds for a longer time, and vice versa if information with a negative signal is given by the company, investors will hold their funds. in a shorter time. So that companies can manage their funds efficiently. More efficient management of company funds means that certain resources can be managed well so that maximum benefits can be obtained.

4.3. The effect of NPF on liquidity (FDR)

Based on the results of research conducted related to NPF Liquidity (FDR), it is stated that the significance value of the NPF variable is 0.006 in a positive direction. According to the theory put forward by Deindawijaya, the impact of increasing the NPF will result in the loss of opportunities to obtain income from the financing (credit) provided, thereby reducing profits and reducing the ability to provide credit. A large number of non-performing loans also prevents banks from increasing their loans, especially if third-party funds cannot be processed optimally, which can disrupt a bank's liquidity. From this theory which is juxtaposed with the research results, this theory supports the research results.

This research follows the results of research by Aulia and Astiwi Indriani which states that NPF has a positive and significant effect on FDR. A study may have different results from other studies because of differences in sampling techniques in each study [8].

The research results show that NPF has a positive effect on liquidity (FDR). This is because if non-performing financing is disbursed, it will have an impact on increasing the bank's ability to channel the third-party funds it collects. This is due to the increasing number of non-performing financing (NPF) which prevents banks from increasing their financing distribution. Apart from that, banks cannot achieve DPK optimally, so it can disrupt a bank's liquidity. Therefore, the greater the NPF, the smaller the financing that banks can distribute to the public, bearing in mind that banks are more selective in channeling financing using third-party funds because of the financing risks and losses that arise. Thus, an increase in NPF will cause a decrease in liquidity (FDR).

4.4. Effect of CAR, DPK, and NPF on FDR Liquidity

Sharia banks are financial institutions that function as intermediary institutions. Meanwhile, Islamic banks are financial institutions that rely heavily on public trust. Assessing the liquidity limit of a bank is very necessary, this is useful for seeing how liquid the bank is so that it can fulfill its obligations, and collect and distribute funds.

Based on the simultaneous acquisition of the F-theist output, it is known that the Anova output has a significant value of 0.000. Because the significance value is $0.000 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that CAR, DPK, and NPF together influenced the liquidity (FDR) of Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia in 2017-2020.

In this case, based on the explanation of the results of simultaneous data testing, it has a positive and significant influence on CAR, DPK, and NPF on liquidity (FDR) of Sharia Commercial Banks. This shows that these four variables have a liquidity relationship (FDR) and interrelated parts of the financial statements.

Liquidity in a bank is related to issues of public trust. The assessment carried out on liquidity does not aim to see how liquid a bank is in fulfilling its obligations and collecting and distributing funds. By looking at the financial reports provided by the bank, customers or the public can find out the bank's liquidity rights in terms of financial ratios and third-party funds collected by the bank..

5. Conclusion

The results of research relating to CAR on the liquidity of Sharia commercial banks state that the significant effect is $0.039 < 0.05$, so it can be concluded that the CAR

variable has a positive effect on the liquidity (FDR) of Sharia Commercial Banks. Banks in Indonesia. If CAR increases then FDR also increases.

a. The results of research on the TPF variable have a significant influence of $0.011 < 0.05$, so it can be concluded that DPK has a positive influence on BUS liquidity (FDR) in Indonesia. The results of the study show that banks that can manage third-party funds will have high customer trust in the bank's liquidity rights.

b. The results of research on NPF have a significant effect of $0.006 < 0.05$, so it can be concluded that NPF has a positive effect on the liquidity (FDR) of Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia. The research results prove that increasing non-performing financing will increase bank liquidity because the bank returns funds and profits from disbursed financing.

c. Overall, the three financial ratios, CAR, DPK, and NPF can affect liquidity (FDR). The results of this research prove that it follows the Signaling Theory which explains how a company should provide signals to users of its financial reports, in the form of all information regarding bank performance provided by management.

For banking, BUS is expected to be able to maintain liquidity so that financial institutions continue to function well and maintain a healthy FDR ratio at an optimal interest rate with a safe limit so that banks can fulfill their obligations in providing funds to customers. Banks must also be able to maintain liquidity to maintain public trust so that they always keep their funds in Sharia commercial banks so that they can be managed by making a positive contribution to the progress of Sharia banking. For the public or customers, this research is very important to be taken into consideration in assessing the financial performance of banks in placing their savings funds in Sharia financial institutions.

References

- [1] "<http://www.ojk.go.id/id/kainail/perbainkain/daitai-dain-staitistik/Paiges/Daiftair-Ailaimait-Kaintor-Pusait-Baink-Umum-Dain-Syairiah.aispx>
- [2] A. & Fernanda. "Pengaruh DPK,CAR, NPF, dan ROA terhadap Pembiayaan Mudharabah pada Bank Syariah Mandiri," *jurnal Ekon. Bisnis.*, vol. Vol 19. No, 2019.
- [3] Baikti, "Analisis DPK,CAR,BOPO, dan NPF terhadap Pembiayaan Perbankan Syariah," *Jurnal Bisnis dain Mainajemen.*, vol. Vol 17. No, 2017.
- [4] Nomor PO. 5 /Pojk.03. Tentaing Kewajibain Penyediaiain Modail Minimum Dain Pemenuhain Modail Inti Minimum Bank Perkreditain Raikyait; 2015.
- [5] Peraturan OJ. 35 /Pojk.05. Tentaing Penyelenggairaiain Usaihai Perusaihaiain Pembaiyaiain; 2018.

- [6] E. Anindya, "Pengaruh Dana Pihak Ketiga, Non Performing Financing, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Dan Return On Asset, Terhadap Tingkat Likuiditas," *J. Manaj. Univ. Negeri Semarang*, vol. 1. No, 2016.
- [7] Edo DS, Wiagustini NL. "Pengaruh dana pihak ketiga, non performing loan, dan capital adequacy ratio terhadap loan to deposit ratio dan return on assets pada sektor perbankan di Bursa Efek Indonesia," *E-Jurnal Ekon. dan Bisnis Univ. Udayana*. 2014;3(11):650–73.
- [8] Ramadhani AN, Indriani A. Analisis pengaruh size, capital adequacy ratio (CAR), return on assets (ROA), non performing loan (NPL), dan inflasi terhadap loan to deposit ratio (LDR). *Diponegoro J. Manag.* 2016;5(2):392–406.
- [9] I. Zulaihah, "Contingency Leadership Theory/Pendekatan Situasional," *Al-Tanzim J. Manaj. Pendidik. Islam* <https://doi.org/10.33650/altanzim.v1i1>, vol. 29, 2017. <https://doi.org/10.33650/al-tanzim.v1i1.29>.
- [10] Lathifah I. SISTEM PENGENDALIAN MANAJEMEN DAN TUJUAN PERUSAHAAN (SEBUAH TINJAUAN TEORI KONTINJENSI). *J. Din. Akunt.* 2014;6(1).
- [11] A. Hakimul'izza and B. Utomo. PENGARUH CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR) DAN FINANCING TO DEPOSITO RATIO (FDR) TERHADAP PROFITABILITAS DENGAN NON PERFORMING FINANCING (NPF) SEBAGAI VARIABEL INTERVENING PADA BANK UMUM SYARIAH. *J. Revenue J. Ilm. Akunt.* 2022;2(2):289–301.
- [12] D. Maulidah and L. Hakim, "Pengaruh Penerapan Corporate Governance Terhadap Earnings Management Dalam Perusahaan Perbankan Di Indonesia," *Ejournal Unesa J. Akunt.*, vol. 2, no. 3, 2014.
- [13] Y. Fitriani, "Analisis Faktor- Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) pada Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia", *J. Ekon.*, vol. Vol. 4. No, 2019.
- [14] Jaya IL. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif. Yogyakarta: Anak Hebat Indonesia; 2020.
- [15] Muhammad, *Manajemen Dana Bank Syariah*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada; 2014.
- [16] Dendawijaya L. Manajemen Perbankan. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia; 2005.