Journal Synergia Economia
Volume 1, Number 1, 2026
P-ISSN: xxxx-xxxx E-ISSN : xxxx-xxxx
Open Access: https://journal.asaeconomics.com/JSE

The Effect of Green Banking, Sharia Governance and Non-Performing Financing on The Financial Performance of Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia

Risna Wati[1], Moh.Bahrudin[2], Citra Etika[3]
[1]State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung
[2]State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung
[3]State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung
Correspondence: risnawati050903@gmail.com

Article Info
Article history:
Received Apr 29th, 2026
Revised Jun 29th, 2026
Accepted Jul 1st, 2026

Keyword:
Green Banking; Sharia Governance; Non Performing Financing (NPF); Financial Performance; Islamic Commercial Banks

ABSTRACT
This study aims to analyze the influence of Green Banking, Sharia Governance, and Non-Performing Financing on the financial performance of Sharia commercial banks in Indonesia registered with the Financial Services Authority (OJK) for the period 2020-2024. The research method used is a quantitative approach with associative type of research, using secondary data in the form of financial statements and bank sustainability reports, and analyzed using multiple linear regression techniques. The results showed that partially or simultaneously, Green Banking, Sharia Governance, and Non-Performing Financing have an influence on the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks. NPF variables tend to negatively affect financial performance, while Green Banking and Sharia Governance have the potential to make a positive contribution to improving bank profitability and stability. The implications of this study affirm the importance of integrating sustainable financial practices, strengthening Sharia governance, and controlling financing risks to improve optimal and sustainable financial performance.

© 2025 The Authors. Published by ASA Economics. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as the country with the largest muslim population in the world has promising prospects for the development of the Islamic banking industry (Saputri, 2020). Sharia banks are banks that conduct business in accordance with the principles of sharia, or the principles of Islamic law stipulated in the fatwa of the Indonesian Ulema Council, such as the principles of justice and balance (‘adl wa tawazun), welfare (maslahah), universal (alamiyah), and do not contain uncertainty (gharar), gambling (maysir), interest or usury, unjust and unlawful objects (Setiawan and Siregar, 2023). The banking industry is an industry that has a role for the growth and development of the economy in a country, and is one of the needs for the community where now the community has many needs for financial services both in the form of deposits, distribution of funds and the provision of other services. The increasing growth of Islamic banking gives rise to competition among Islamic banks with various forms of products and services provided can cause problems in the community (Jhody Wiraputra et al., 2025).

The economic success of a country depends primarily on the performance and quality of the financial system, which in turn depends on a healthy and stable banking system (Muhamad Dikky et al., n.d.). The early development of Islamic banks in Indonesia began in 1991 which was marked by the operation of Bank Muamalat. This incident could not be separated from the concern of Indonesian ulama for the development of the capitalist economy and usury. Therefore, MUI in collaboration with the government of Indonesia established Bank Muamalat as the first bank in Indonesia that operates based on Islamic law. Since then, the development of Islamic banks in Indonesia more rapidly (Ridwan and Mayapada, 2022).

The financial performance of Islamic banking is a picture of the financial position of Islamic banking that is analyzed using financial analysis tools, so that it can be known the good and bad condition of legitimate bank financing that reflects business performance in a certain period (Rahmah, 2022). To assess the financial position and financial performance of the enterprise, financial analysis requires several normative criteria, the most frequently used of which are financial ratios. The bank provides several e-banking services, including: call banking, sms banking, mobile banking, internet banking and others. E-banking in banking offers various facilities for customers and also the banking sector (Wiraputra et al., 2026). For example, the use of m-banking service offers customers an ease and speed in transactions on banking products.

One of the main indicators used to measure a company's financial performance is profitability. Profitability reflects the company's ability to generate profits from various business activities undertaken (Ningrum, 2022). This indicator is a benchmark for the company's efficiency in utilizing its resources, such as capital, labor, and assets (Miswanto, Abdullah, and Suparti, 2017). The ability to generate optimal profits can be evaluated through profitability ratios, one of which is Return on Assets (ROA). The ROA ratio is used by management to assess the extent to which the effectiveness and efficiency of the company in managing all assets owned. In this case, profitability is not only an assessment of the company's success in making a profit, but also reflects the company's ability to maximize the potential of resources for long-term sustainability (Saragih, 2013).

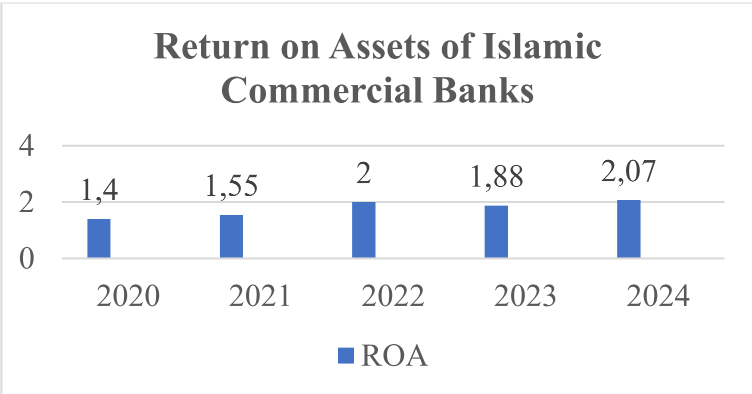

Figure 1. Development of Return on Assets (ROA) of Islamic commercial banks
Source: OJK, Islamic banking statistics

Based on figure 2, The Return on Assets (ROA) Data in the graph shows a positive and stable trend for Islamic banking from 2020 to 2024. In 2020, ROA was at around 1.4%, and gradually increased until it reached a peak in 2022 with a figure of around 2%. After a slight decline in 2023 at around 1.88%, ROA rose again in 2024, reaching around 2.07%. This increase indicates that Islamic banking is becoming more efficient and profitable in managing its assets, which reflects its financial health and good performance.

Although the Islamic banking Return on Assets (ROA) data from 2020 to 2024 showed a positive and stable trend, peaking at 2.1% in 2024, the main problems that arise are the difference in performance gap with conventional banks and the potential for illusory growth. The high ROA achieved is often dominated by a handful of large Islamic banks, hiding the structural challenges faced by small- and medium-sized Islamic banks, especially related to operational efficiency and limited competent human resourceAlthough the Islamic banking Return on Assets (ROA) data from 2020 to 2024 showed a positive and stable trend, peaking at 2.1% in 2024, the main problems that arise are the difference in performance gap with conventional banks and the potential for illusory growth. The high ROA achieved is often dominated by a handful of large Islamic banks, hiding the structural challenges faced by small- and medium-sized Islamic banks, especially related to operational efficiency and limited competent human resources. The small fluctuations that occur, such as the decline in 2023, also indicate that the profitability of Islamic banking is still vulnerable to macroeconomic changes and has not been fully supported by products which ultimately makes the growth of assets and market share of the industry as a whole is still far behind conventional.

This phenomenon of instability is compounded by external challenges and specific issues of Islamic banking in Indonesia. Despite a major consolidation through the BSI merger in 2021 that boosted the total assets of the Sharia industry, the challenges of improving post-integraThis phenomenon of instability is compounded by external challenges and specific issues of Islamic banking in Indonesia. Despite a major consolidation through the BSI merger in 2021 that boosted the total assets of the Sharia industry, the challenges of improving post-integration efficiency, especially in terms of technology, infrastructure and Human Resources (HR) are still a highlight in financial performance. On the other hand, the issue of competition with conventional banks that still dominate and the spin-off obligations of Sharia business units (UUS) from conventional banks according to POJK No. 12/2023 also creates complex dynamics.

Then the latest related to the phenomenon of spin-off of Sharia business units (UUS) into Sharia commercial banks (buses) is a major highlight in the national banking industry today, driven by regulatory mandates, especially POJK number 12 of 2023 which requires the separation of UUS if the value of its assets has reached at least 50% of the total assets of the parent bank or at least IDR 50 trillion. The most significant recent development is the move of PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk (BTN) which officially approved the separation.

Based on the phenomenon of fluctuations in the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks (BUS) which are vulnerable to external pressures, it can be concluded that the profitability, efficiency, and asset quality of Islamic banking are now increasingly integrated with environmental risks. Therefore, the financial performance of Islamic banking can be affected by various risks, including increasingly real environmental risks, where one of the main forms of risk is climate change. Climate change is a serious concern due to the impact of its significant financial losses on the economy and the real sector, which is the main source of financing for buses. Bappenas Data (2023) even estimates that losses due to climate change in 2020-2024 will reach Rp544 trillion, plus an estimated annual economic loss of Rp22.8 trillion dominated by hydrometeorological disasters. This massive loss directly creates credit risk (NPF) which ultimately suppresses the Bank's Return on assets (ROA). This challenge further encourages awareness of the importance of policies and the implementation of sustainable finance practices in managing risks and improving the resilience of Islamic banking financial performance in the future.

In the banking industry, an important role in the sustainable development of a country is played by green banking which refers to investment solutions that protect the environment, ensure social justice, and create economic success by prioritizing the banking industry to protect banks and society against unexpected future economic problems, such as global financial instability, climate change, social unrest, and corporate scandals.(Setiawan and Siregar, 2023). Therefore, the need for green banking initiatives knows no bounds, and green banking practices are applied globally. Regulations on green banking practices are listed in SI / POJK.03/2017 POJK which requires banks to use sustainable finance in lending and day-to-day banking operations in Indonesia. However, in practice, there are still various obstacles to the implementation of green banking in Islamic banks, such as low levels of financial sector participation and understanding of industry players who believe there will be additional costs.

Sustainable development is a pattern of utilizing resources with the aim of meeting human needs, while maintaining environmental sustainability so as to ensure that the resources owned by the country can not only meet the needs of the present, but also in the future and in an indefinite period of time. In addition, the banking sector implements green banking as an initiative against environmental problems with its practice of leading and encouraging environmentally friendly businesses. Green banking is intended as an effort to improve portfolio, risk management and self-awareness on environmental risks in order to create a life that cares about the environmental ecosystem and the quality of human life (Wiraputra et al., 2024). Its implementation is expected to create innovative new business development and opportunities in supporting sustainable finance to obtain long-term benefits.

Financial performance has an important role in supporting the implementation of green banking, because a healthy financial condition allows banks to allocate resources more optimally for sustainable financing and environmentally friendly activities (Ridwansyah et al., 2025). Banks with good profitability, adequate liquidity, and high operational efficiency tend to have greater capacity to develop green financial products, improve the quality of Environmental Risk Management, and expand the disclosure of sustainability practices (Wiraputra et al., 2025). On the other hand, the implementation of green banking can also strengthen financial performance in the long term through improving reputation, customer trust, and regulatory compliance, thus creating sustainable added value for banks and stakeholders.

The next factor that affects the performance of Sharia commercial banks is Sharia Governance. Sharia Governance in the IFSB is a collection of regulations for Islamic financial institutions to determine the existence of an independent view of sharia compliance in the process of issuance, dissemination of information, and internal review (Rahmawaty and Helmayunita, 2021). In sharia banks, Sharia Governance is a combination of the concepts of Good Corporate Governance and Sharia Compliance.(Rini, 2018) Sharia principles in the context of Indonesia, namely that the National Sharia Council (DSN) formed by the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) issued the principle of Sharia law where the activities carried out by Islamic banks must be based on Islamic law based on fatwas contained in Law No. 21 of 2008 on Sharia banking Article 1 Paragraph 12 (Tamam, 2021).

In Islamic banks, the implementation of GCG is the application needed by Islamic banks because it is the responsibility of the community, so that shareholder value increases, management in Islamic banks must be done properly, professionally and carefully. The next part of Sharia Governance is Shariah compliance where Islamic banks must comply with Sharia principles because it is their obligation. Implementation of GCG in Islamic banking, in order to ensure that Islamic banks meet sharia principles, it is required to implement shariah compliance (Usanti and Shomad, 2022).

Sharia Governance considers that the company must be managed based on the Islamic paradigm of the Qur'an and As-Sunnah. Sharia not only concerns religious rituals but also includes social, political, economic, business, and legal dimensions (Jhody Wiraputra et al., 2025). Based on the Islamic perspective, there is no separation between religious and non-religious activities, so Muslims must always obey the things that have been determined by Allah. Therefore, Sharia governance has a two-tier board, namely the board of directors and the Sharia supervisory board. which involves fuqaha (jurists) and academics from various disciplines.

Financial performance is closely related to the implementation of Sharia Governance, because good Sharia governance encourages bank operations that are transparent, accountable, and in accordance with Sharia principles. Effective implementation of Sharia Governance can minimize the risk of non-compliance, improve the quality of internal control, and strengthen integrity in financing management and fundraising. These conditions contribute to an increase in stakeholder confidence which ultimately has a positive impact on the stability and financial performance of the bank. On the contrary, sound financial performance provides support for consistent implementation of Sharia Governance on an ongoing basis through improvements in management systems, processes, and quality.

Then related to financing, the downward trend in NPF is certainly positive, and the amount is less than 5% as the benchmark NPF set by Bank Indonesia, which is a standard for both conventional and Sharia banking. The cause of the decline in the level of problematic financing in Islamic banking, among others, because Islamic banks tend to be more cautious in channeling financing. However, when compared with the NPF (total) of Islamic banks with non-performing loans (NPL) of conventional banks in the same period, the average NPF of Islamic banks is higher than the average NPL of conventional banks in the same period (Fatoni and Sidiq, 2019).

The Islamic banking sector in Indonesia faces significant challenges in integrating the principles of sustainability and good governance into its operations. The concept of Green Banking, although increasingly urgent in the context of climate change and global environmental awareness, is still in the early stages of its application in many Islamic commercial banks (BUS) in Indonesia. The Islamic finance industry has experienced significant growth in recent years. However, challenges in measuring the performance of Islamic banking arise because conventional measuring instruments such as CAMELS are not fully able to capture the ethical and social dimensions that characterize Islamic banking. Present as a more comprehensive alternative.

The next problem arises because not all buses have a comprehensive framework to identify, measure, and report on the environmental impact of their financing activities. For example, data from the Financial Services Authority (OJK) shows that the share of green financing in the total BUS financing portfolio is still relatively small, often below 5% of total financing in 2023. In addition, the implementation of strong and effective Sharia Governance, which includes sharia compliance, transparency, and accountability, is also still a concern. Although Sharia Supervisory Boards (DPS) have a central role, their supervisory effectiveness and independence can vary between buses. The

Sharia Governance index released by several research institutions shows that the average BUS score in Indonesia in 2022 is still at a fairly good level, with room for significant improvement in terms of disclosure and sustainable best practices. These issues have the potential to affect BUS ' reputation, investor confidence, and ultimately, financial performance. On the other hand, the problem of Non-Performing Financing (NPF) continues to be a crucial issue that directly affects the financial performance of buses in Indonesia. A high NPF indicates a problem in the quality of financing assets, which may result in a decrease in margin income and an increase in reserve costs. Historical Data from Bank Indonesia (BI) and OJK shows that the NPF ratio of gross BUS in Indonesia tends to fluctuate, with some periods recording figures above 3% or even close to 5% in certain years. Although there have been efforts to restructure and improve asset quality, economic pressures and fluctuations in commodity prices can still lead to an increase in NPF.

Financial performance has a close relationship with the level of Non-Performing Financing (NPF), because NPF reflects the quality of financing managed by the bank. The high NPF indicates an increased risk of problem financing, which can reduce income, increase the Reserve burden, and disrupt the financial stability of the bank. These conditions have an impact on decreased profitability and operational efficiency, thereby weakening overall financial performance. Conversely, a low NPF level signifies effective financing management and good risk management, which ultimately supports the sustainability and improvement of the bank's financial performance. The high NPF directly reduces the profitability of banks because funds that would otherwise be rolled back become tied up in problem financing. It could also limit banks ' ability to Channel new financing, including green financing, and hamper overall asset growth. Therefore, the interconnection between Green Banking, strong Sharia Governance and NPF management is very important to achieve optimal and sustainable financial performance for Sharia commercial banks in Indonesia.

Therefore, this study becomes very important and urgent to be carried out because of the complex interconnection between three crucial variables of Green Banking, Sharia Governance and NPF management that collectively affect the financial performance of Sharia commercial banks (BUS) in Indonesia. Despite data showing fluctuations in financial performance and high NPF and significant climate risks, not all buses have a comprehensive Green Banking framework, as evidenced by the small portion of green financing. In addition, the effectiveness of Sharia Governance still needs to be improved, as indicated by a fairly good Index score with room for improvement in transparency. This study will examine empirically how the adoption of Green Banking practices and strengthening Sharia Governance can mitigate environmental risks and financing risks (NPF) and how the combination of the three can synergistically drive more optimal and sustainable financial performance of BUS, making an important contribution to regulators, practitioners and academics in formulating holistic policies.

Based on previous research previous research by (Anggraini, Aryani, and Prasetyo, 2020). and (Ratnasari, Surwanti, and Pribadi, 2021). provide results with evidence of the positive influence of green finance on financial performance. However, other research results from Hasanah and Hariyono (2022). providing evidence of green banking has no effect on performance. Research by Ben Abdallah & Bahloul found that sharia governance affects financial performance.(Abdallah and Bahloul, 2021). However, there is another study by (Ajili and Bouri, 2018). that found that sharia governance has no effect on financial performance. Research from (Almi and Aziz, 2023). said that NPF has an effect on the financial performance of buses in Indonesia. In contrast, research from (Koyyimah et al., 2023), said that NPF has no effect on the financial performance of buses in Indonesia.

Investigations on the influence of Green Banking, Sharia Governance, and Non-Performing Financing (NPF) on the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks (BUS) in Indonesia have been conducted but most studies are still limited to the pre-pandemic period or only focus on one or two of these variables partially. The significant Research gap lies in the lack of comprehensive studies that analyze simultaneously and in depth the complex interaction of these three variables in the post-pandemic context, in particular the data from 2020 to 2024. This period is crucial as BUS faces unprecedented economic pressures, resulting in an increase in NPFS, as well as a greater global push for Green Banking, as well as increasingly stringent Sharia Governance demands. Previous studies have often not explicitly explored how strengthening Sharia Governance can mitigate NPF risks in the context of green financing, or how Green Banking initiatives can affect operational efficiency and profitability amid economic turmoil.

Novelty in this study lies in the integration of Green Banking, Sharia Governance, and Non-Performing Financing (NPF) variables simultaneously to analyze their impact on the financial performance of Sharia commercial banks in Indonesia in the current period, namely 2020-2024. The novelty includes the use of a holistic conceptual framework to examine how the adoption of green banking practices and the strengthening of Sharia governance can act as a financing risk mitigation strategy (NPF) to achieve optimal and sustainable financial performance. In addition, this study makes a new contribution by exploring the complex interactions between these variables amid the latest regulatory dynamics, such as spin-off obligations of Sharia business units (UUS) and the integration of environmental risks in national Sharia banking operations.

Thus, the purpose of this study was to examine the extent to which the implementation of green banking, the quality of sharia governance and the level of non-performing financing (NPF) have a significant impact on the financial achievement of these Islamic banks. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the development of Islamic banking theory, as well as a foundation for practitioners and policy makers in formulating strategies to improve the health and sustainability of the Islamic banking sector in the future. This period is particularly relevant as it includes the significant impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the global trend of increased awareness of Sharia sustainability and accountability in the financial sector.

Based on several previous studies and developments conducted in this study, the researcher aims to see the financial performance of several other independent variables from the compilation of several previous studies. So that researchers are encouraged to conduct research entitled “The effect of Green Banking, Sharia Governance and Non-Performing Financing on the financial performance of Sharia commercial banks in Indonesia registered with the OJK (Financial Services Authority) in 2020-2024”.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach. This research was conducted on Sharia commercial banks through the official website of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and each Sharia Commercial Bank covering annual reports and sustainability reports. The time of this study was conducted with a period of 5 years starting from 2020 to 2024. Data sources obtained from secondary data through the official website of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and each Islamic Commercial Bank include annual reports, sustainability reports and financial statements for a period of 5 years.

The population used in this study are all Sharia commercial banks registered with the Financial Services Authority (OJK) as follows:

Table 1. Research Population

No.	The Name of The Islamic Bank
1	Bank Syariah Indonesia
2	Bank Muamalat Indonesia
3	Bank Panin Dubai Syariah
4	Bank BCA Syariah
5	Bank BJB Syariah
6	Bank Aceh Syariah
7	Bank BTPN Syariah
8	Bank Mega Syariah
9	Bank Aladin Syariah
10	Bank Syariah Nasional
11	Bank Syariah Bukopin
12	Bank Nano Syariah
13	Bank Riau Kepri Syariah
14	Bank NTB Syariah

Source: Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK), 2026

Determination of the sample of this study using purposive sampling technique through certain considerations. The research criteria in the sampling process, namely:

1. Islamic commercial banks registered with the OJK for the period 2020-2024.
2. Islamic commercial banks that have published annual reports and sustainability reports for the period 2020-2024.
3. Islamic commercial banks that did not merge for the period 2020-2024.

From the criteria that have been described, so that in the research conducted by the researchers get a sample of 11 Islamic commercial banks used as a sample in the study.

Table 2. Research Sample

No.	The Name of The Islamic Bank
1	Bank NTB Syariah
2	Bank Muamalat Indonesia
3	Bank Panin Dubai Syariah
4	Bank BCA Syariah
5	Bank BJB Syariah
6	Bank Aceh Syariah
7	Bank BTPN Syariah
8	Bank Mega Syariah
9	Bank Aladin Syariah
10	Bank Syariah Bukopin
11	Bank Riau Kepri Syariah

Source: Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK), 2026

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Results

1. Descriptive Statistics

Table 3. Descriptive Statistical Test Results

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Green Banking	55	0,25	0,88	0,4920	0,20450
Sharia Governance	55	1,00	4,00	2,1818	0,47496
Non Performing Finance	55	0,00	4,95	1,0804	1,35037
Financial Performance	47	-1,70	1,06	0,0113	0,70269
Valid N (listwise)	47				

Sources: Output SPSS 25, 2026

Table 3 presents descriptive statistical test results for all research variables including Green Banking, Sharia Governance, Non-Performing Financing (NPF), and financial performance. Based on these data, the Green Banking variable has an average value (mean) of 0.4920 with a range of values between 0.25 to 0.88, which indicates the level of green banking implementation varies among Islamic commercial banks. Meanwhile, Sharia governance variables showed an average value of 2.1818 with a standard deviation of 0.47496, reflecting the consistency of Sharia governance in the research sample. In the NPF variable, there is a fairly wide range with a maximum value of 4.95, indicating a significant difference in financing risk between banks in the observation period.

Furthermore, the analysis on financial performance variables showed an average value of 0.0113 with a standard deviation of 0.70269. It is interesting to note that there is a minimum value of -1.70, which indicates that there are Islamic commercial banks that experience decreased performance or losses during this period. The number of samples (N) that are valid listwise is 47 observations, which means that this data is ready for further processing to the stage of classical assumption test and hypothesis test.

2. Classical Assumption
   a. Normality Test

Normality test is done as a step to determine the presence of disruptive or residual variables that have a normal distribution in the study.(Ghozali, 2018) Methods that can be used to detect whether residuals are normally distributed or not include the one sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test, histogram graphs, and P-Plot curves. Normality test in this study was conducted using one sample KolmogorovSmirnov (K-S). The following are the results of the statistical test one sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S):

Table 4. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		47
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	0,0000000
	Std. Deviation	0,48693924
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0,124
	Positive	0,094
	Negative	-0,124
Test Statistic		0,124
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,070[c]
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		

Sources: Output SPSS 25, 2026

Based on Table 4 that has been presented, it can be seen that the value of Asymmp.sig (2-tailed) for the dependent variable measured by ROA is 0.070. Therefore, the data is categorized as normally distributed, because the value of 0.070 is greater than the value of significance that should be > 0.05

   b. Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test is used to determine the correlation between independent variables (independent) in the regression model of the study. To assess the indication of multicollinearity between independent variables can use Tolerance Value and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). The absence of multicollinearity indication can be seen in tolerance value > 0.10 and VIF value < 10.(Ghozali, 2018) Here are the results of the multicollinearity test:

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test Results

Model		**Collinearity Statistics**	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	Green Banking	0,990	1,010
	Sharia Governance	0,966	1,035
	Non Performing Finance	0,957	1,044

Sources: Output SPSS 25, 2026

Based on the results of multicollinearity test on all independent variables listed in Table 4, it is known that there is no indication of multicolinearity between independent variables. This is because the independent variables of the study, namely Green Banking, Sharia Governance and Non-Performing Finance that use the dependent variable of financial performance each have a tolerance value greater than 0.10 and a VIF value smaller than 10. So it can be judged that the independent variable does not experience indications of multicollinearity in both regression models of the study.

c. Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation test was conducted to identify the correlation between research data from the current period and the previous period in the linear regression model. Regression models that are free from autocorrelation are considered good regression models. In this study autocorrelation testing was conducted using Durbin-Watson. Here are the results of the DurbinWatson test:

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model	R	Durbin-Watson
1	,721[a]	0,977

Sources: Output SPSS 25, 2026

Based on the autocorrelation test results in Table 6 that can be seen the results of the Durbin-Watson test resulted in a value of 0.977. In accordance with the basic decision-making in the Durbin Watson test if the value of DW between -2 to 2 then the data is free from autocorrelation problems. Thus, it can be concluded that the regression model in this study does not have autocorrelation problems.

d. Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity test was conducted to test the variance of residual inequality between one observation to another in the regression model of the study. A good regression Model is the homoscedasticity regression model. This study uses the park test in conducting hetereoskedasticity test. The following are the results of the park test in heteroscedasticity testing:

Table 7. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-0,192	0,261		-0,733	0,467
	Green Banking	0,233	0,232	0,146	1,001	0,322
	Sharia Governance	0,174	0,097	0,266	1,803	0,078

Non Performing Finance	0,037	0,040	0,137	0,924	0,360
a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES					

Sources: Output SPSS 25, 2026

Based on the results of heteroscedasticity test in Table 7 shows that the significance value of all independent variables > 0.05. Thus that the study is free from heteroscedasticity.

3. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis is used to analyze the presence or absence of the influence of independent variables Green Banking, Sharia Governance and non-Performing Finance partially to the dependent variable is the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks.

Table 8. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Coefficients[a]				
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
		B	Std. Error	Beta
1	(Constant)	1,939	0,402	
	Green Banking	-0,767	0,357	-0,228
	Sharia Governance	-0,520	0,149	-0,376
	Non Performing Finance	-0,378	0,061	-0,667
a. Dependent Variable: LOG_Y				

Sources: Output SPSS 25, 2026

Seen from table 8 above shows, obtained the equation of multiple linear lines seen from Unstandardized Coefficients obtained as follows:

$$Y = a + b1X1 + b2X2 + b3X3 + e$$
$$Y = 1{,}939 - 0{,}767X1 - 0{,}520X2 - 0{,}378X3 + e$$

The regression equation can be described as follows:

a. Constant value of 1.939, meaning that if there is no change in the independent variable or its value is 0, then the profitability variable increases by 1.939.
b. The value of green Banking regression coefficient (X1) of -0.767 means that if the Green Banking variable (X1) has increased by one unit, then the financial performance variable (Y) has decreased by 0.767.
c. The value of Sharia Governance regression coefficient (X2) of -0.520 means that if the Sharia Governance variable (X2) has increased by one unit, then the financial performance variable (Y) has decreased by 0.520.
d. The value of the regression coefficient of Non-Performing Finance (X3) of -0.378 means that if the variable Non-Performing Finance (X3) has increased by one unit, then the variable Financial Performance (Y) decreased by 0.378.

4. Hypothesis Test

a. Determination Coefficient Test (R^2)

Coefficient of determination (R^2) test is used to measure how far the independent variable can explain the dependent variable. The smaller the value of R2 indicates the limited ability of the independent variable in providing an explanation.(Ghozali, 2018) Here is a table of test results coefficient of determination (R^2):

Table 9. Determination Coefficient Test Results (R^2)

Model Summary				
Model	**R**	**R Square**	**Adjusted R Square**	**Std. Error of the Estimate**
1	,721[a]	0,520	0,486	0,50364
a. Predictors: (Constant), Non Performing Finance, Green Banking, Sharia Governance				

Sources: Output SPSS 25, 2026

Based on the test results of the coefficient of determination listed in Table 9 describes the regression model of the dependent variable of the company's financial performance as measured using ROA. In the summary model table, the value of Adjusted R square in the regression model is 0.486 or 48.6%. This shows that 48.6% of the dependent variable of the financial performance of Sharia commercial banks measured using ROA is influenced by the independent variables of Green Banking, Sharia Governance and Non-Performing Finance. While the remaining 51.4% is influenced by other variables that are not contained in the study.

b. F Test

Statistical F test is used to determine whether together the independent variables have a significant influence on the dependent variable. In this study, the significance level used is 5% or 0.05. If the significance value > 0.05, then the hypothesis is rejected. Conversely, if the significance value is < 0.05, then the hypothesis is accepted, which indicates a significant influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Here is a table of statistical test results f:

Table 10. F Test Results

ANOVA[a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	11,807	3	3,936	15,516	,000[b]
	Residual	10,907	43	0,254		
	Total	22,714	46			
a. Dependent Variable: LOG_Y						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Non Performing Finance, Green Banking, Sharia Governance						

Sources: Output SPSS 25, 2026

Based on the results of the statistical test f in Table 10 above, it can be seen that the results of the F test on profitability resulted in a value of 15.516 with a significance value of 0.000. This indicates that the significance value of $\alpha < 0.05$. Thus, it can be concluded that the independent variables of Green Banking, Sharia Governance and Non-Performing Finance simultaneously or jointly affect the dependent variable of financial performance.

c. T Test

Statistical test t is a test performed on the data in the study to determine the effect of each independent variable to the dependent variable. If the test results in a significance value of $\alpha < 0.05$, then Ha is accepted. Here is a table of statistical test results t

Table 11. T Test Results

Coefficients[a]				
Model		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		Beta		
1	(Constant)		4,825	0,000
	Green Banking	-0,228	-2,147	0,037

Sharia Governance	-0,376	-3,496	0,001
Non Performing Finance	-0,667	-6,180	0,000
a. Dependent Variable: LOG_Y			

Sources: Output SPSS 25, 2026

Based on the table of statistical test results t above, it can be seen that the influence of each independent variable partially to the dependent variable is as follows:

a. Independent variable of Green Banking obtained calculated t value of -2.147 with significance value of 0.037. The calculated t value of 2.147 indicates that it is greater than the table t value of 1.675 and the significance of 0.037 indicates that the significance value is less than 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that partially green banking variables have a negative and significant effect on the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks.
b. Independent variable Sharia Governance obtained a calculated t value of -3.496 with a significance value of 0.001. The calculated t value of 3.496 indicates that it is greater than the table t value of 1.675 and the significance of 0.001 indicates that the significance value is less than 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that partially Sharia governance variables have a negative and significant effect on the financial performance of Sharia commercial banks.
c. Independent variable Non Performing Finance obtained a calculated t value of -6.180 with a significance value of 0.000. The calculated t value of 6.180 indicates that it is greater than the table t value of 1.675 and the significance of 0.000 indicates that the significance value is less than 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that partially non-Performing Finance variables have a negative and significant effect on the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks.

Discussion Of Research Results

1. The influence of Green Banking on the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia

Based on the results of the test data can be seen that Green Banking has a negative and significant effect on the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks. This means that when the implementation of Green Banking increases, the financial performance decreases. Thus, it can be concluded that H1 is rejected. This happens because the implementation of sustainability principles requires the allocation of operational costs and a very large technological investment at the beginning. Islamic banks will have to incur additional costs for stricter financing screening processes based on environmental criteria, green audits as well as the transformation of digital systems to reduce the use of paper. Given the structure of BUS assets that may not be as large as conventional banks, the amount of this cost burden is not immediately followed by an increase in revenue in the short term so that it erodes the profitability or Return on Assets (ROA) of the company.

Viewed from the point of view of Legitimacy Theory, the results of this study confirm that banks are willing to sacrifice some of their financial performance in order to gain recognition and acceptance from the public and regulators. The theory of legitimacy states that organizations operate under a social contract with their surrounding environment. By implementing green policies despite weighing on profits, Islamic commercial banks are actually investing in long-term image and reputation. The Bank strives to align its operational values with the norms of a society that increasingly cares about the environment in order to ensure the survival of the company in the future despite the current financial pressures. This negative correlation also indicates that Green Banking practices in Indonesia are still at the stage of compliance and reputation improvement, not yet reaching the stage of economic efficiency. Costs incurred for social and environmental activities are considered expenses rather than investments that generate instant profits. However, this remains crucial for Islamic banking which philosophically has the principle of Maqashid Sharia, where protecting nature is part of the protection of offspring and property. Therefore, this decline in financial performance is a logical consequence of the bank's efforts to build a solid legitimacy in the eyes of stakeholders.

In line with research from (Alifatussyahdiah et al., 2025), which said that Green Banking negatively affects the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia. This research is also supported by ethics (Karyani & Obrien, 2020) and (Fransisca et al., 2025) which says that green financing or the application of Green Banking has a negative influence on financial performance.

2. The effect of Sharia Governance on the financial performance of Sharia commercial banks in Indonesia

Based on the results of testing data can be seen that Sharia Governance has a negative and significant effect on the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks. This means that when the application of Sharia Governance increases, then financial performance decreases. Thus, it can be concluded that H2 is rejected. This is because the implementation of strict Sharia governance requires additional supervisory structures such as the Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS) as well as a layered sharia compliance audit process. The existence of these structures increases operating costs substantially. In addition, strict restrictions on the types of investment instruments that are considered to be less compliant with certain Sharia standards can limit the flexibility of banks in optimizing their portfolios, so in the short term, profitability tends to be depressed in order to maintain Sharia integrity.

Viewed from the perspective of Stakeholder Theory, this result confirms that the main objective of Islamic commercial banks is not merely to maximize profits for shareholders but to meet the interests of broader stakeholders, especially the Ummah and regulators. In this theory, the company is considered to have a moral responsibility to comply with the norms and values believed by its stakeholders. Although strengthening Sharia Governance lowers net income, it is an investment to maintain the trust and legitimacy of customers who want certainty that their funds are managed according to sharia principles. Thus, this significant negative influence does not necessarily indicate management failure, but rather reflects the bank's priority in maintaining a balance between financial performance and spiritual compliance. Sharia commercial banks seem to prioritize fulfilling obligations to stakeholders through transparency and sharia-compliant governance, although they have to sacrifice some of their cost efficiency. In the long run, this compliance is expected to mitigate reputational risks that are far more expensive than current governance operating costs.

In line with what was done by (Wibisana & Nila Saadati, 2022), said that Islamic Corporate Governance or Sharia Governance has a negative effect on the financial performance of Sharia commercial banks in Indonesia. Also supported by research (Paramitha, 2025). which said that Sharia governance negatively affect the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks.

3. The effect of Non-Performing Finance on the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks in Indonesia

Based on the results of testing data can be seen that Non-Performing Finance has a negative and significant effect on the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks. This means that when the application of Non-Performing Finance increases, the financial performance decreases. Thus, it can be concluded that H3 is accepted. This relationship occurs because the NPF reflects the level of problem financing or the customer's failure to fulfill his obligations. When the NPF ratio increased, the bank was forced to allocate greater funds to the impairment loss reserve (CKPN) which directly cut net profit. In addition, the high level of problem financing led to the loss of revenue-sharing potential of the funds disbursed, resulting in impaired operational efficiency and decreased financial performance.

Viewed from the perspective of Stakeholder Theory, this result confirms that failure in managing financing risk has a wide impact on various interested parties. Banks have a responsibility to maintain the trust of shareholders, depositors, and regulators. The high NPF reflects management's inability to maintain stakeholder trust to manage assets productively. If financial performance declines due to uncontrolled financing risks, the bank not only fails to provide optimal returns to shareholders but also increases systemic risks for depository customers that can damage the bank's legitimacy in the public eye. Therefore, the significance of this negative influence indicates that NPF control is a crucial variable in maintaining the balance of interests of all stakeholders. The decline in financial performance due to high NPF can trigger a loss of trust from customers, which in the long run threatens the business continuity of Islamic banks. Thus, the implementation of strict risk management is not just an effort to keep profitability figures on paper but a form of fulfilling the bank's moral and professional responsibilities to the community and all stakeholders.

In line with research conducted by (Ishak & Pakaya, 2022) who said that Non-Performing Finance (NPF) has a negative and significant effect on the financial performance of Sharia commercial banks in Indonesia. This research was supported by (Muliyanti et al., 2023) and (Rahmah, 2022) which says that Non-Performing Finance (NPF) negatively and significantly affect the financial performance of banks.

4. The influence of Green Banking, Sharia Governance and Non-Performing Finance on the financial performance of Sharia commercial banks in Indonesia

Based on the results of the test data can be seen that simultaneously variable Green Banking, Sharia Governance and Non-Performing Finance positive and significant effect on the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks. This means that when the implementation of Green Banking, Sharia Governance and Non-Performing Finance increases, financial performance also increases. Thus, it can be concluded that H4 is accepted.

The synergy of these three variables creates stronger operational efficiency and market confidence. The implementation of Green Banking promotes long-term cost efficiency through digitalization and reduced use of physical resources, while strong Sharia Governance mechanisms ensure that risk management and sharia compliance are optimal, thus minimizing potential losses due to malpractice. Interestingly, the positive influence of NPF in this simultaneous context indicates that as long as the problematic financing ratio is still within tolerance limits and balanced with strict governance, the bank is still able to optimize the distribution of financing to generate higher profits.

Viewed from the perspective of Stakeholder Theory, these findings confirm that the sustainability of Islamic commercial banks is highly dependent on their ability to balance the interests of various parties. The implementation of Green Banking and Sharia Governance is not just a regulatory compliance, but a strategy to meet the expectations of stakeholders who are now increasingly concerned about the environmental and ethical aspects of Islamic Business. When a bank manages the environmental and governance aspects well, the bank's reputation will increase which in turn attracts more customer loyalty and investment. Thus, the satisfaction of stakeholders ' interests through sustainable and transparent banking practices directly contributes to improving the profitability and overall financial health of banks.

This study is in line with (Siregar et al., 2023), which said that Green Banking, Risk Management, operational efficiency and Sharia Governance simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussions that have been carried out regarding the influence of Green Banking, Sharia Governance, and Non-Performing Financing (NPF) on the financial performance (ROA) of Sharia commercial banks in Indonesia for the period 2020-2024, the following conclusions can be drawn is Green Banking variables have a negative and significant effect on the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks. Sharia governance variables have a negative and significant effect on the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks. Non-Performing financing variables have a negative and significant effect on the financial performance of Islamic commercial banks. Simultaneously, green Banking, Sharia Governance, and Non-Performing Financing variables have a positive and significant effect on the financial performance of Sharia commercial banks.

REFERENCES

Ajili, H., & Bouri, A. (2018). Corporate governance quality of Islamic banks: measurement and effect on financial performance. *International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management*, *11*(3), 470–487. https://doi.org/10.1108/IMEFM-05-2017-0131

Alifatussyahdiah, I., Indriyani, R., & Sari, F. (2025). Analisis Implementasi Green Banking pada Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia menggunakan Eviromental Risk Index (ERI) Terhadap Kinerja keuangan. *Permana: Jurnal Perpajakan, Manajemen, Dan Akuntansi*, *17*(3), 1138–1150.

https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24905/permana.v17i3.1091

Almi, R. F., & Aziz, R. M. (2023). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Fungsi Intermediasi Serta Dampaknya Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan BUS Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, *9*(1 SE-Articles), 1355–1368. https://doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v9i1.6843

Anggraini, D., ARYANI, D., & Prasetyo, I. B. (2020). Analisis Implementasi Green Banking Dan Kinerja Keuangan Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Di Indonesia (2016-2019). *JBMI (Jurnal Bisnis, Manajemen, Dan Informatika)*, *17*(2 SE-), 141–161. https://doi.org/10.26487/jbmi.v17i2.11264

Ben Abdallah, M., & Bahloul, S. (2021). Disclosure, Shariah governance and financial performance in Islamic banks. *Asian Journal of Economics and Banking*, *5*(3), 234–254. https://doi.org/10.1108/AJEB-03-2021-0038

Fatoni, A., & Sidiq, S. (2019). Analisis perbandingan stabilitas sistem perbankan syariah dan konvensional di Indonesia. *Ekspansi: Jurnal Ekonomi, Keuangan, Perbankan, Dan Akuntansi*, *11*(2), 179–198. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35313/ekspansi.v11i2.1350

Fransisca, L., Malini, H., Azazi, A., & Syahputri, A. (2025). Dampak CSR dan ESG Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan dan Keberlanjutan Perusahaan Dimediasi oleh Green Finance. *Jurnal Akutansi Manajemen Ekonomi Kewirausahaan (JAMEK)*, *5*(1), 115–124.

Ghozali, I. (2018). *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate dengan Program IBM SPSS 25*. Universitas Diponegoro.

Hasanah, N., & Hariyono, S. (2022). Analisis Implementasi Green Financing Dan Kinerja Keuangan Terhadap Propitabilitas Perbankan Umum Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekobis : Ekonomi Bisnis & Manajemen*, *12*(1 SE-Articles), 149–157. https://doi.org/10.37932/j.e.v12i1.444

Ishak, I. M., & Pakaya, S. I. (2022). Pengaruh Non-Performing Financing (NPF) Terhadap Return On Asset (ROA) Di Perbankan Syariah Indonesia (Studi Kasus Pada Bank Umum Syariah Yang Terdaftar Di Ojk Tahun 2013-2020). *JAMBURA: Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Dan Bisnis*, *5*(1), 66–70. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.37479/jimb.v5i1.14235

Jhody Wiraputra, Ridwansyah, Yulia Andriani, & Palupi Pratiwi. (2025). The Role of Social Performance, Governance System and Spiritual Compliance in Improving the Financial Performance of Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia. *Al-Muamalah: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam, Filantropi Dan Perbankan Syariah*, *2*(2 SE-Articles), 179–203. https://journal.syamilahpublishing.com/index.php/muamalah/article/view/542

Karyani, E., & Obrien, V. V. (2020). Green banking and performance: the role of foreign and public ownership. *Jurnal Dinamika Akuntansi Dan Bisnis*, *7*(2), 221–234.

Koyyimah, A. K., Tanjung, H., & Ayuniyyah, Q. (2023). Pengaruh Likuiditas, Ukuran Perusahaan, Dan Risiko Pembiayaan Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Bank Umum Syariah Tahun 2018-2022. *Jurnal Syarikah: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, *9*(1), 47–60. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30997/jsei.v9i1.8742

Miswanto, M., Abdullah, Y. R., & Suparti, S. (2017). Pengaruh efisiensi modal kerja, pertumbuhan penjualan dan ukuran perusahaan terhadap profitabilitas perusahaan. *Jurnal Bisnis Dan Ekonomi*, *24*(2).

Muhamad Dikky, Adel, A. N. H., Anis, A. A., umam, F. U., isma, I. N. A. N., & sisil, S. R. (n.d.). Dampak Sistem Keuangan Mikro Syariah dan Bank Syariah Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Nasional. *Journal of Economics and Business*, *2*(1 SE-Articles), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.61994/econis.v2i1.447

Muliyanti, S., Agusti, R., & Azhari, A. (2023). Pengaruh Good Corporate Governance, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Non Performing Financing, Kualitas Aktiva Produktif, dan Dana Pihak Ketiga Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perbankan Syariah. *Jurnal Karya Ilmiah Multidisiplin (JURKIM)*, *3*(1), 38–48. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31849/jurkim.v3i1.12785

Ningrum, E. P. (2022). *Nilai perusahaan: Konsep dan aplikasi*. Penerbit Adab.

Paramitha, T., Anugerah, R., & Indrawati, N. (2025). Tata Kelola Syariah Dan Kinerja Keuangan Bank Syariah Di Indonesia: Sharia Governance And Financial Performance Of Islamic Banks In Indonesia. *CURRENT: Jurnal Kajian Akuntansi Dan Bisnis Terkini*, *6*(2), 351–363. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31258/current.6.2.351-363

Rahmah, Y. F. (2022). Pengaruh Non Performing Financing Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Bank Umum Syariah 2010-2017. *Ecobankers : Journal of Economy and Banking*, *3*(1), 74. https://doi.org/10.47453/ecobankers.v3i1.665

Rahmawaty, A. S., & Helmayunita, N. (2021). Pengaruh Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility (ICSR) dan Sharia Governance Terhadap Kinerja Bank Umum Syariah. *Jurnal Eksplorasi Akuntansi*, *3*(4), 876–892. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24036/jea.v3i4.426

Ratnasari, T., Surwanti, A., & Pribadi, F. (2021). Implementation of Green Banking and Financial Performance on Commercial Banks in Indonesia. In W. A. Barnett & B. S. Sergi (Eds.), *Recent Developments in Asian Economics International Symposia in Economic Theory and Econometrics* (Vol. 28, pp. 323–336). Emerald Publishing Limited. https://doi.org/10.1108/S1571-038620210000028018

Ridwan, R., & Mayapada, A. G. (2022). Does sharia governance influence corporate social responsibility disclosure in Indonesia Islamic banks? In *Journal of Sustainable Finance & Investment* (Vol. 12, Issue 2, pp. 299–318). Taylor & Francis.

Ridwansyah, R., Wiraputra, J., & Ali, K. (2025). Determinan Keuangan Berkelanjutan Bank Umum Syariah Di Indonesia: Pendekatan Kuantitatif Atas Pengaruh Green Finance, Return On Assets, Leverage, Dan Ukuran Perusahaan. *Fidusia: Jurnal Keuangan Dan Perbankan*, *8*(2). https://doi.org/https://badge.dimensions.ai/details/doi/10.24127/jf.v8i2.2788?domain=https://fe.ummetro.ac.id

Rini, N. (2018). The Implementation of Islamic Corporate Governance (ICG) on Sharia Banking in Indonesia. *International Journal of Applied Business*, *2*(1), 29–38. https://doi.org/10.20473/tijab.V2.I1.2018.29-38

Saputri, O. B. (2020). Pemetaan potensi indonesia sebagai pusat industri halal dunia. *Jurnal Masharif Al-Syariah: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Perbankan Syariah*, *5*(2).

Saragih, F. (2013). Analisis rasio profitabilitas dalam menilai kinerja keuangan perusahaan pada pt. pelabuhan indonesia I (persero) Medan. *Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Dan Studi Pembangunan*, *12*, 1–14.

Setiawan, D. A., & Siregar, M. R. (2023). Persepsi Pengusaha UMKM Terhadap Peran Bank Syariah:(Studi Kasus Kecamatan Medan Satria). *DIRHAM: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, *4*(1), 28–38.

Siregar, R., Haryono, S., Ekonomi Syariah, M., Sunan Kalijaga, U., & Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, U. (2023). Pengaruh Green Banking, Manajemen Risiko, Efisiensi Operasional Dan Sharia Governance Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Bank Umum Syariah. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Dan Manajemen*, 73–88.

Tamam, A. B. (2021). Kedudukan Fatwa Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI) Dan Fatwa Dewan Syariah Nasional (DSN) Dalam Sistem Hukum Indonesia. *Al-Musthofa: Journal Of Sharia Economics*, *4*(1), 62–78.

Usanti, T. P., & Shomad, A. (2022). *Transaksi bank syariah*. Bumi Aksara.

Wibisana, D. E., & Nila Saadati. (2022). Analisis Islamic corporate governance dan pengungkapan islamic social reporting terhadap kinerja keuangan bank umum syariah dengan pendekatan moderated regression analysis . *Journal of Accounting and Digital Finance*, *2*(1 SE-Articles), 31–43. https://doi.org/10.53088/jadfi.v2i1.161

Wiraputra, J., Andriani, Y., Pratiwi, P., Safira, I., Madnasir, M., & Ghofur, R. A. (2025). Ontological approach in improving Islamic economic literacy. *Priviet Social Sciences Journal*, *5*(12), 647–655. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.55942/pssj.v5i12.1137

Wiraputra, J., Habibi, A., & Fasa, M. I. (2026). The Yield Level Of Sharia Financing And Relevance To The Profitability Performance Of Bank Perekonomian Rakyat Syariah In Indonesia. *Jurnal Dinamika Ekonomi Syariah*, *13*(1), 179–192. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.53429/jdes.v13i1.1858

Wiraputra, J., Supaijo, S., & Sisdianto, E. (2024). The Influence of The Global Reporting Initiative, Sustainability Accounting Standard Board and Carbon Emission Disclosure on the Sustainable Development Goals in Southeast Asia in the Islamic Perspective in 2021 And 2022. *Jurnal Ekonomi*, *13*(03), 480–497. https://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/Ekonomi/article/view/4969