

Conceptual Model of Determining Factors of Islamic Banking Financial Performance

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the determinants of the financial performance of Islamic banking and develop a conceptual model. This type of research uses a qualitative method with a literature study approach. Data collection uses the publish or perish application selected with the preferred reporting items for the systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA) approach. This study has identified 46 journals that meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Based on the analysis of 46 journals found, 40 determinants of the financial performance of Islamic banking. The financial performance elements of Islamic banking have been compiled as a conceptual model categorized into two dimensions: financial and non-financial factors. Furthermore, nine theories are found in 46 journals: agency theory, commercial loan theory, legitimacy theory, exchange theory, company theory, resource-based theory, resource dependency theory, signal theory, and stakeholder theory.

Keywords: Islamic banking, financial performance, PRISMA, conceptual model.

INTRODUCTION

Islamic banking in Indonesia is experiencing rapid development (Amalia, 2020). Arif et al. (2022) describe that Islamic banking related with is a financial institution that runs according to its function as a media intermediary for raising funds and distributing financing using sharia principles to the public. It can be seen from the indicators of the number of Islamic Banks and Islamic Business Units in Indonesia. Based on the November 2022 Islamic Banking Statistics (OJK, 2020), there are 13 Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia with total assets of IDR 502,571 (in billion Rupiah). Furthermore, there are 20 Islamic Business Units with total assets of IDR 235,175 (in billions of Rupiah). The success of Islamic banking was supported by the stimulus for Islamic banking regulations (Baidhowi, 2018; Nastiti & Kasri, 2019) with the enactment of the Banking Law No. 7 of 1992 concerning Banking (Fitriasari, 2012). Subsequent developments show that Islamic Banking can produce significant assets (Suwarno & Muthohar, 2018). Fitriasari (2012) identified the journey of Islamic banking beginning with a workshop held by the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) in 1990. This development of Islamic banking has given Indonesia a position as a country representing most of the world's Muslim population (Affandi & Astuti, 2014).

Although the expansion of Islamic banking in Indonesia continues, it faces challenges related to financial performance standards (Rahmaniar & Ruhadi, 2020). Therefore, it is crucial to pay attention to the financial performance of Islamic Banking to provide an overview of financial performance for a certain period (Zakiyudin & Mufraini, 2021). Financial performance is related to exposure to the bank's financial situation over a certain period, which discusses raising and distributing funds (Suryakusuma & Wahyuni, 2018). Financial results from utilising resources and operational activities following Islamic principles in Islamic banking are presented in the financial performance of Islamic banking (Maulidia & Fahlevi, 2022). Furthermore, financial performance is one of the performance components of Islamic Banking. Therefore, financial performance is also a factor to consider in maintaining the continuity of Islamic Banking operations (Fitri & Afriyenti, 2021).

Financial performance is an essential assessment for parties interested in the bank. Investors, creditors, customers, employees, the government and the surrounding community are some interested parties. According to several researchers, e.g. Bahri & Al Faruqy (2023) and Sukma & Krisnadewi (2013), it is essential to assess the performance of business entities to provide management with confidence that the objectives set by the entity have been achieved. Mariza (2003) believes that financial performance can be measured using indicators of net profit and Return on Investment (ROI) (Bahri & Al Faruqy, 2023).

Evaluating banking performance is very important considering the many interested parties (Umar & Haryono, 2022). In addition, evaluating company performance can help overcome past problems (Sari & Indrarini, 2019). Maintaining stakeholder trust in Islamic banks is very important for assessing banking performance. By maintaining stakeholder trust, Islamic banks are expected to be able to attract more customers and ultimately become a trusted source of financing for the community (Kristianingsih & Wildan, 2020). Through evaluating financial performance, management can carry out its duties to stakeholders and achieve the goals set by Islamic banking (Munir, 2017). Therefore, the determinants of Islamic banking financial performance must be the concern of all parties.

However, the description regarding the determinants of the financial performance of Islamic Banking is still limited. This condition is due to the limited comprehensive research describing the various determinants of Islamic banking financial performance. It can result in the development of Islamic banking financial performance in Indonesia needing to be more optimal. Therefore, an overview of Islamic banking's financial performance determinants is needed to develop Islamic Banking. One of the efforts needed is identifying and developing a conceptual model of the determinants of Islamic banking financial performance.

Various analyses of Islamic banking financial performance have been carried out, e.g. Amalia (2020), Bahri et al. (2022), Cakhyanu (2018), Setiawan et al. (2020), and Anggraeni (2019). However, research by Amalia (2020) and Cakhyanu (2018) deals with evaluating the performance of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia using the Islamic Maqashid Index (SMI) approach. Furthermore, research by Bahri et al. (2022)

discusses the performance of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia utilising the Maqashid Islamic Index and Comparative Performance Index approaches. Furthermore, research by Setiawan et al. (2020) deals with measuring financial and non-financial performance with objects in Islamic Banks in Five Asian Countries. Meanwhile, research by Anggraeni (2019) discusses the disclosure of social performance and corporate social responsibility in Islamic banking.

Meanwhile, research identifying and compiling the determinants of Islamic banking financial performance still needs to be completed. Based on this information, this research needs to be conducted because it can provide information about the factors that have influenced the financial performance of Islamic banking. In addition, the findings obtained can form the basis for development research related to the financial performance of Islamic banking in Indonesia. Islamic bank stakeholders wishing to develop Islamic banking in Indonesia can also use the results. Therefore, this study aims to identify and construct a conceptual model of the determinants of Islamic banking financial performance.

METHOD

The research method used in this paper is a qualitative research method with a literature study approach (Rosalina & Bahri, 2022). The type of data used in this paper is secondary data, namely reference journals sourced from Google Scholar. Data collection techniques used the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach. SLR is carried out in three stages: planning, implementing and reporting the literature review (Latifah & Ritonga, 2020). The SLR uses the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA) approach (Bahri et al., 2022) and Shahab et al., 2021). The PRISMA-P plan is shown in Figure 1 in detail.

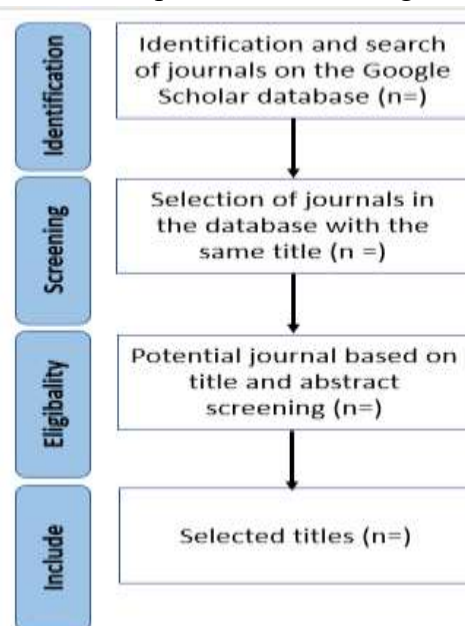


Figure 1. PRISMA-P Flow Diagram Plan

Source: Bahri et al. (2022); Shahab et al. (2021)

The selection of data with PRISMA was made purposively. The requirements specified are journals selected based on the year of publication between 2018 and 2022, and the factors selected have significant/positive significant values. This study selects data using a purposive PRISMA approach. The journal requirements specified in the selection are journals that are selected based on the year of publication between 2018 and 2022. Furthermore, the factors selected have significant value. Based on the PRISMA approach, the data selection process uses publish or perish applications and goes through four stages: identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Results of Article Selection

This research has selected various articles with data categories from 2018 to 2022 through a 4-stage process (identification, screening, eligibility, and included) using the title word "Islamic bank finance" and four keywords: "performance", "performance" "Islamich bank", and "financial". The results of the article selection process on July 14, 2022, were obtained using the PRISMA flow diagram shown in Figure 2.

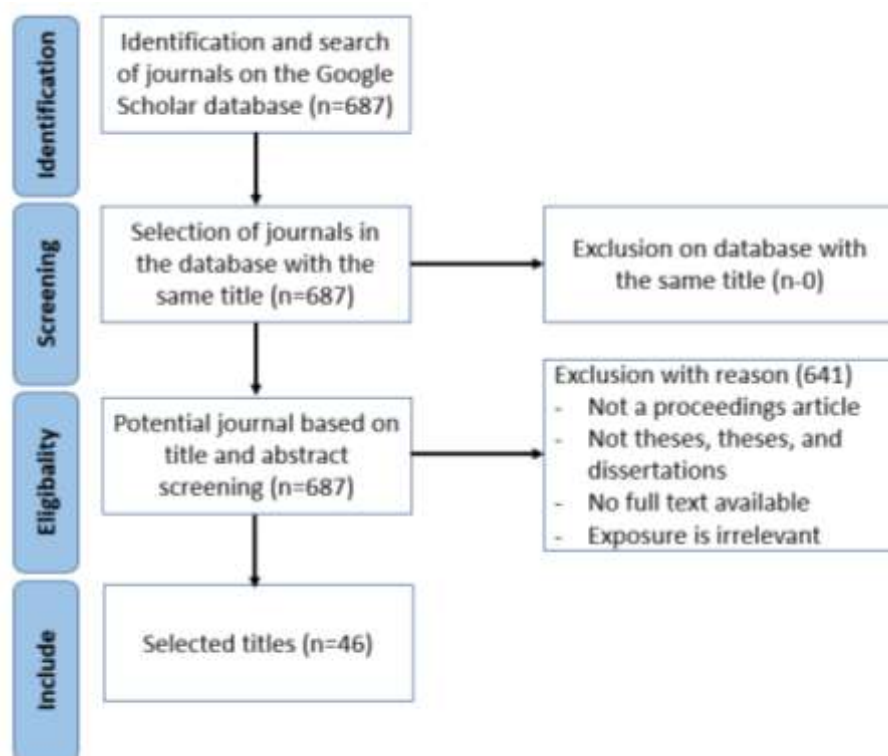


Figure 2. Results of Article Selection Using PRISMA Flow Diagrams

Based on the PRISMA flow diagram image and search results from the Google Scholar database, the journals obtained were 687. Furthermore, journals with the same title were eliminated and adjusted according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. After that, screening of titles and abstracts was carried out, with a total of 46 journals selected

for this systematic review. The analysis results from a search on the Google Scholar database obtained 46 relevant journals. The results of this analysis are described in Table 1.

Table 1. Results of Article Selection Using PRISMA Flow Diagrams

Year	No	Title and Researcher	Method	Sample	Result
2022	1	Analysis of the Influence of Mobile Banking and Financial Inclusion on the Financial Performance of Islamic Banks in Indonesia for the 2014-2019 Period (Widyandri & Laila, 2022)	Quantitative, descriptive analysis and documentation	11 BUS with 66 processed data (6-year study period)	Mobile Banking, Intellectual Capital, CAR, FDR, Tax avoidance, Good Corporate Governance, Structure of the Board of Commissioners Zakat, NPF, NIM, KAP
	2	Intellectual Capital and Financial Performance of Islamic People's Financing Banks (Muawanah & Baihaqi, 2022)	Quantitative, Partial Least Square (PLS), descriptive analysis, and documentation	23 BPRS with 69 data (3-year study period).	
	3	Do Banking Financial Ratios Impact the Health Rating of Islamic Banks? (Susilowati & Siregar, 2022a)	Quantitative, multiple regression test, and documentation	56 items	
	4	The Effect of Net Operating Margin, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Financing to Deposit Ratio, and Non-Performing Loans on Profitability (Empirical Study of Islamic Banks Registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2014-2018 period), (Mulyani et al., 2022)	Quantitative, descriptive analysis, panel data regression, and documentation	Seven banks with 35 data	
	5	The Urgency of Bank Health Assessment and Tax Avoidance on the Financial Performance of Islamic Banking (Susilowati & Siregar, 2022b)	Quantitative, descriptive analysis, and documentation	Seventy-two items were obtained from 12 months x 6 years	
	6	Good Corporate Governance, Risk Management and	Quantitative, casual, linear regression	14 BUS with 56 data	

		Financing to Deposit Ratio on the Financial Performance of Islamic Commercial Banks (Halim & Buana, 2022)	models and documentation	(2016-2019 period)	
	7	The Influence of Intellectual Capital, Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility and Zakat on the Financial Performance of Islamic Commercial Banks for the 2012-2020 Period (Maulidia & Fahlevi, 2022)	Quantitative, descriptive, panel data regression analysis, and literature and documentation	4 Islamic banks with 36 observation data	
	8	Fluctuations in Financial Ratios FDR, NIM, NPF and BOPO to Profitability (ROA) in Islamic Commercial Banks (Ferawati, 2022)	Quantitative and field research.	80 Financial reports	
	9	The Impact of Bank Soundness Ratios on the Financial Performance of Islamic Commercial Banks for the 2015-2019 Period (Karo-Karo, 2022)	Quantitative, descriptive analysis, and documentation	60 observation data	
	10	Moderating Variable on the Financial Performance of Islamic Banking in Indonesia (Empirical Studies on Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia Period 2014 Q1 - 2018 Q4) (Kurnia & Wahyudi, 2022)	Kuantitatif, analisis deskriptif, moderated regression analysis, dan dokumentasi.	11 bank dengan data sebanyak 220.	
2021	11	The Effect of Islamic Social Reporting on Financial Performance, Zakat as Intervening in Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia (Adisaputra, 2021)	Quantitative, comparative, descriptive analysis, and documentation	8 BUS with 40 data (5-year study period)	ISR, Zakat, CAR, FDR, Total Asset Turnover (TATO), BOPO, Total board of directors, Characteristics of the board, Audit Committee, GCG, CSR, Profit sharing financing, murabahah financing,

				BOPO, DPS educational qualifications, IC, ZPR, Islamic Income vs Non-Islamic Income, NOM
12	The Influence of Non-Performing Financing (NPF), Financing Deposit to Ratio (FDR), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Inflation on Profitability in Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia Registered with the Financial Services Authority in 2015-2019 (Rahmawati & Handri, 2021)	Association, panel data regression, and documentation	11 Islamic banks with 55 data	
13	Non-Performing Financing, Financing to Deposit Ratio to Financial Performance (Empirical Study of Islamic Commercial Banks Registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2011-2020 period) (Wahyuni, 2021)	Quantitative, descriptive analysis, and documentation	2 BUS with 120 data	
14	The Effect of Financial Ratios on the Profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks in Era 4.0 (Amrina & Kaban, 2021).	Quantitative, multiple regression analysis, and documentation	11 BUS.	
15	Bank Financial Performance in Asset Growth, Solvability, and Total Asset Turnover with Financing Risk as a Moderating Variable (Case Study on Islamic Commercial Banks for the Period 2016-2020) (Septiani & Annisa, 2021)	Quantitative, descriptive analysis, Moderate Regression Analysis (MRA), and documentation	Sixty-five observational data from 13 banks	
16	Analysis of Factors Influencing Financial Performance (Case Study of Sharia Commercial Banks Registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2015-	Descriptive quantitative, multiple regression analysis, and literature research	Seven banks	

	2019 Period) (Marlina & Suhono 2021)		
17	The Effect of Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) on Financial Performance in Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia (Adisaputra & Kurnia 2021).	Quantitative, descriptive analysis, and documentation	8 BUS with 40 data
18	Corporate Governance and Financial Performance of Islamic Banks in Indonesia (Carmidah & Sukirno 2021).	Quantitative, cross-section and times series data and documentation	12 BUS from 2014-2018
19	The Influence of Implementing Good Corporate Governance on the Financial Performance of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia (Amelinda & Rachmawati 2021).	Quantitative, association approach, descriptive analysis, and documentation	66 BUS with observer data of 30 (Annual report in 2014-2018)
20	Factors Influencing the Performance of Islamic Banking in Indonesia (Study on Islamic Commercial Banks Registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2015-2019 Period) (Dasopang, 2021).	Quantitative, multiple linear regression analysis, descriptive analysis, and documentation	11 BUS with 55 data (5-year study period)
21	Effect of the Volume of Profit Sharing Financing and Murabahah Financing on the Financial Performance of Islamic Commercial Banks for the 2015-2020 Period (Quatro et al., 2021)	Quantitative, descriptive, Error Correction Model (ECM) analysis, and documentary and literature studies	13 BUS with 68 monthly financial report data published in Islamic banking statistics
22	NPF Moderation of BOPO and CAR Interventions on the Financial Performance of Islamic Banks in Indonesia 2019-2021 (Barizi et al. 2021)	Quantitative, multiple regression analysis, and documentation	26 months
23	The Effect of the Characteristics of the Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS) on the Financial Performance of Sharia Commercial Banks Registered with the	Quantitative, descriptive analysis, multiple linear analysis, and documentation	13 BUS with 65 processed data (5-year study period)

		Indonesian Financial Services Authority (OJK) (Afiska et al., 2021)		
	24	Intellectual Capital, Islamicity Performance Index, and Financial Performance of Islamic Banks in Indonesia (2015-2020 Study) (Cahya et al., 2021)	Quantitative, associative causal, descriptive analysis	13 BUS with 30 observational data
	25	The Effect of Disclosure of Islamic Ethical Identity, Agency Cost and Intellectual Capital on Financial Performance (Study of Islamic Commercial Banks Registered with the Financial Services Authority for the 2016-2018 period) (Mursidah et al. Zahara, 2021)	Quantitative, descriptive analysis, multiple linear regression analysis, and documentation	13 BUS with 39 data (2016-2018 period)
	26	Analysis of the Influence of the Intermediation Function and Social Performance on the Financial Performance of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia (Zakiyudin & Mufraini, 2021)	Quantitative, asymmetric causal, descriptive analysis, and documentary	11 BUS with 66 data
2020	27	The Influence of Islamic Compliance, Islamic Corporate Governance, CAR, and Zakat on the Financial Performance of Islamic Commercial Banks (Sari et al., 2020)	Quantitative, descriptive analysis, literature study methods and internet research methods	8 BUS with 32 observational data
				PSR, LOANTA, IER, IsIR, ZPR, FDR, GCG, EDR, CSR, Efficiency, Risk Taker Behavior, Intellectual Capital, Liquidity, Al-Bai Receivables
	28	and CIR on Profitability in Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia (Case Study of Islamic Commercial Banks Registered with the Financial Services Authority in 2008 – 2018) (Kumalasari & Hersugondo, 2020)	Quantitative, descriptive analysis, regression models, and documentation	11 BUS with 121 data

29	Islamic Compliance and Financial Performance in Islamic Banks in Indonesia (Ovami, 2020)	Quantitative and documentation	13 Islamic banks
30	Impact Analysis of the Islamicity Performance Index and Intellectual Capital on the Financial Performance of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia (Rahmaniar & Ruhadi, 2020)	Quantitative, descriptive analysis, time series and cross-section data, and documentation	7 BUS with 63 data
31	Analysis of the Financial Performance of Bank Muamalat Syariah in Indonesia (Mauliyati et al. 2020)	Quantitative, Ordinary analysis Least Square (OLS), descriptive analysis, and documentation	Bank Muamalat Syariah with 28 observational data (Periodes from 2012-2018)
32	The Influence of Islamic Compliance and Corporate Governance on Islamic Commercial Banks' Financial Performance (Lestari 2020)	Quantitative and documentation	7 BUS with 49 observation data (2012-2018, 7-year research period)
33	Corporate Social Responsibility and Financial Performance of Islamic Commercial Banks (Prasojo, Hadinata, and Shalihin 2020)	Quantitative, descriptive analysis, multiple regression analysis, and documentation	9 BUS with 54 research data (9 BUS x 6 years)
34	Increasing Market Share of Islamic Banks Through Financial Performance; Between Efficiency Moderation and Risk-Taking Behavior (Ubaidi 2020)	Quantitative, descriptive analysis, and documentation	34 Indonesian Sharia Banks (11 Sharia Commercial Banks, 13 Sharia Business Units) and produced 48 observational data (from SPS monthly data)
35	The Influence of Bank Internal Variables and Macroeconomic Variables on Financial Performance	Quantitative, panel data regression analysis, and	11 BUS

		(Study of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia for the 2014-2018 Period) (Febriyanti & Shofawati 2020)	documentary and literature studies		
	36	The Effect of Al-Bai's Receivables and Syirkah Investment on the Financial Performance of Islamic Banks (Patianto et al., 2020)	Quantitative, descriptive analysis, and documentation	8 BUS with 32 data (2015-2018 period)	
	37	The Effect of Musyarakah Financing, Market Share and Intellectual Capital on Financial Performance in Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia (Yunita and Fitri 2020)	Quantitative, descriptive analysis, and documentation	13 BUS with 60 processed data (available 13 bus data: 68. Outlier data: 8)	
2019	38	Islamic Bank Financial Performance (Pramono & Widiarto, 2019)	Quantitative, descriptive analysis, and documentation	40 sharia banks in Indonesia in 2012-2016	NPF, ZPR, musyarakah income, CKPN, mudharaba income, ISR
	39	The Impact of the Policy on Allowance for Impairment Losses on Musyarakah Financing on the Performance of Sharia Business Unit Banks in Indonesia (Zulfikar et al., 2019)	Quantitative, time series data, Structural Equation Modeling-Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS), and observation	22 Conventional Banks that have Sharia Business Units (UUS)	
	40	The Impact of the Loan Loss Provision Policy on Mudharaba Financing and Its Impact on the Financial Performance of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia (Zulfikar et al., 2019)	Quantitative and observation	13 BUS.	
	41	The Impact of Islamic Corporate Governance, Islamic Social Reporting on the Financial Performance of Islamic Banks in Indonesia (Sutapa & Hanafi 2019)	Quantitative, descriptive analysis, and documentation	Seven banks with 35 data	
2018	42	Dampak Makro Ekonomi dan Faktor Internal terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia,	Quantitative, descriptive analysis, multiple linear regression	Semua bank syaria Indonesia dengan periode	CAR, Inflation, Debt Financing, Equity Financing,

	(Suryakusuma & Wahyuni 2018).	analysis, and documentation. All Indonesian sharia banks with the 2014-2017 research period	penelitian 2014-2017.	Mudharabah deposits, NPF, FDR, Mudharabah
43	The Effect of Debt Financing and Equity Financing on the Financial Performance of Islamic Banks with Non-Performing Financing as a Moderating Variable (Study of Sharia Commercial Banks Listed in BI) (Rahayu et al., 2018)	Quantitative, descriptive analysis, multiple regression analysis, and documentatio	8 BUS and 40 observation points (5 years × 8 Islamic Banks=40)	
44	Mudharabah Deposit Savings and Deposit Profit Sharing Behavior Affects the Financial Performance of Islamic Banks (Tiastiti, 2018).	Quantitative, multiple linear regression analysis, and documentation	4 BUS.	
45	Analysis of the Effect of Financial Performance on Return on Assets (ROA) in Islamic Commercial Banks (BUS) (Hadiyati & Nain 2018).	Quantitative, panel data regression analysis, descriptive analysis, and documentation	5 companies with 60 observational data (12th period)	
46	Pengaruh Pembiayaan Mudharabah, Musyarakah, Murabahah dan Ijarah terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah (BUS) yang Terdaftar di Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK), (Sirat, Bailusy, and Ria 2018).	Quantitative, multiple linear regression, and documentatio	11 BUS.	

Source: The results of the selection with the prism approach from various references (processed)

Based on Table 1, the literature study results with the Prisma approach revealed 46 journals that discussed the determinants of Islamic banking financial performance from 2018-2022. In addition, some journals were published in 2021, including 16 journals. This study has identified variables that determine Islamic banking's financial performance based on data analysis. This variable is one of the elements forming a conceptual model. It follows research by Bahri et al. (2022) and Lynham (2002) that conceptual development is one of the five phases of developing applied theory.

Factors Determining Islamic Banking Financial Performance

Based on the research that has been carried out, 46 reference journals relating to the determinants of Islamic banking financial performance have been identified. The results of this research have identified 40 factors that determine the financial performance of Islamic banking. It is divided into two categories: financial factors and non-financial factors. Financial factors are 25 variables: Operating Expenses on Operating Income (BOPO), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), Income Expense Ratio (IER), Earning Asset Quality, Liquidity, Loan Loss Provision Mudharabah Financing, Loan Loss Provision Community Financing, Loans to Total Asset Ratio (Loanta), Net Interest Margin (NIM), Net Operating Margin (Noam), Non-Performing Financing (NPF), Mudharabah Income, Musyarakah Income, Profit Sharing Financing Murabahah Financing, Profit Sharing Sharing Ratio (PSR), Accounts of Al Ba'i, Tax Avoidance, Total Asset Turnover (TATO), Equitable Distribution Ratio (EDR), Equity Financing Income, Islamic Income Ratio (IIIR), Mudharabah Time Deposits, Zakat, and Zakat Performance Ratio (ZPR).

Furthermore, there are 15 non-financial factors: Corporate Governance, Corporate Social Responsibility, Debt Financing, Inflation, Efficiency, Intellectual Capital, Non-Islamic Income, Islamic Social Reporting, Total Board of Directors, Board Characteristics, Audit Committee, DPS Educational Qualification, Mobile Banking, Risk Taker Behavior, and Structure of the Board of Commissioners.

Conceptual Model

The selection with the prime approach has identified 40 Determinant Factors of Islamic Banking Financial Performance measured using a profitability ratio, namely Return on Assets (ROA). These variables can be built into conceptual models of Islamic banking financial performance determinants based on the identification results obtained. The following conceptual models are presented in Figure 3.

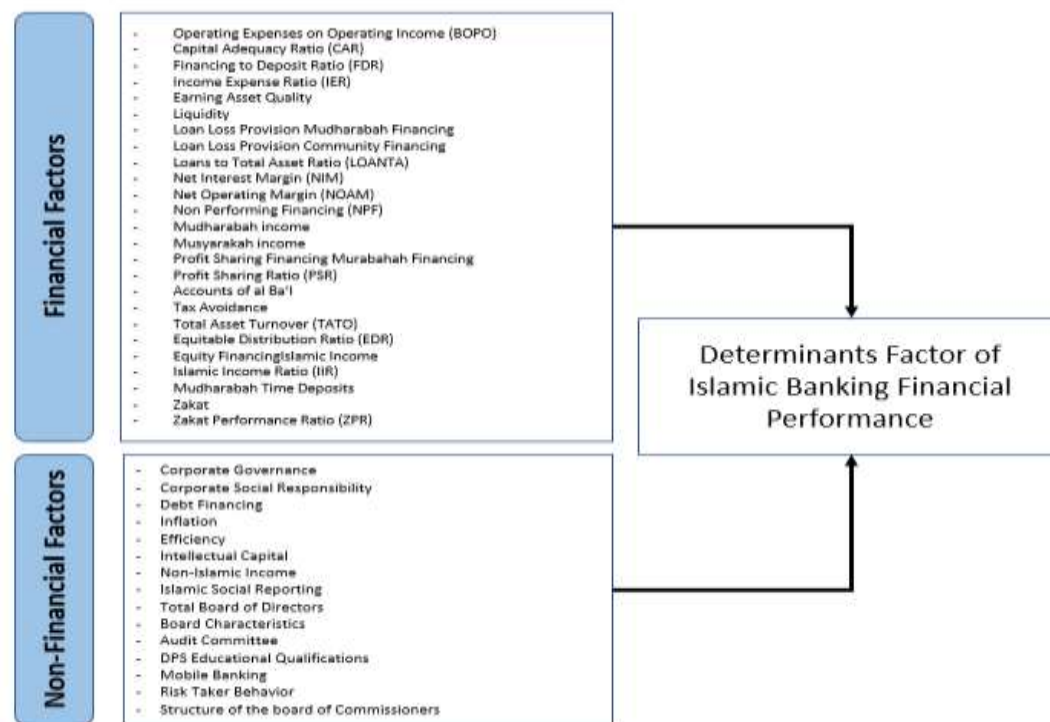


Figure 3. Conceptual Model Factors Determining Islamic Banking Financial Performance

Source: The results of the selection with the prism approach from various references

Based on Figure 3, the conceptual model of determinants of the financial performance of Islamic banks consists of 40 variables consisting of 25 financial factors and 15 non-financial factors. From the results of the analysis, the variables that have been studied have a significant value. The difference in the significant value of the variables in several studies is due to the number of samples and different places.

Furthermore, theories were found in 46 journals after selection through PRISMA. Theories used by several journals selected: agency theory, commercial loan theory, legitimacy theory, exchange theory, company theory, resource theory, resource theory, signal theory, and stakeholder theory. The theories used in various studies related to the performance of Islamic banking can be seen in Table 2 in detail.

Table 2. Theories related to Islamic Banking Performance

No	Theory	Source
1	Agency theory	Halim & Buana (2022), Mursidah et al. (2021), and Rahayu et al. (2018).
2	Commercial Loan theory	Rahayu et al. (2018).
3	Legitimacy theory	Pramono & Widiarto (2019).
4	Exchange theory	Sirat et al. (2018).
5	Company theory	Muawanah & Baihaqi (2022).
6	Resource based theory	Cahya et al. (2021), Mursidah et al. (2021), and Rahmaniar & Ruhadi (2020).

7	Resource Dependency Theory	Afiska et al. (2021).
8	Signal theory	Susilowati & Siregar (2022b) and Wahyuni (2021), Septiani & Annisa (2021), Mursidah et al. (2021), and Pramono & Widiarto (2019).
9	Stakeholder theory	Adisaputra (2021), Rahmaniar & Ruhadi (2020), Prasajo et al. (2020) and Pramono & Widiarto (2019).

Source: From various references

Based on the table above, it is explained that there are nine theories used by 46 journals that have been analyzed: agency theory, commercial loan theory, legitimacy theory, exchange theory, company theory, resource-based theory, resource conducted theory, signal theory, and stakeholder theory.

CONCLUSION

This study has identified the determinants of financial performance in Islamic banking. Identification is carried out with the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (prism) purposive. The identification results show that 46 journals match the inclusion and exclusion criteria. From the analysis of 46 journals, there are 41 determinants of Islamic banking financial performance. The financial performance factor of Islamic banking is subsequently arranged in the form of conceptual models divided into two dimensions: financial factors and non-financial factors. In the end, nine theories are used to test financial performance in Islamic banking: agency theory, commercial loan theory, legitimacy theory, exchange theory, company theory, resource-based theory, resource dependency theory, signal theory, and stakeholder theory. Policymakers and Islamic banking entities can respond to the results of this study by paying attention to the determinants of Islamic banking performance.

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