



THE INFLUENCE OF THIRD PARTY FUNDING, CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO AND NON PERFORMING FINANCING ON COMPANY PROFITABILITY

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Abstract

This research aims to investigate the influence of third party funds, Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), and Non-Performing Financing (NPF) on company profitability in the context of Islamic banking and finance. Using a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach, this research identified 10 relevant accredited national journals via Google Scholar and the "Publish or Perish" application. Inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied to ensure the quality of the selected journals. The results of the analysis and summary of the selected journals are presented in a table, showing the main findings, research methodology and conclusions. The first finding shows that TPF, CAR, and NPF have a positive influence on financing and profitability. The next findings illustrate the impact of NIM, NPL, and CAR on banking company value, with NIM and NPL having a significant influence, while CAR has a positive influence. Other research highlights the importance of effective management of variables such as NPF, FDR, CAR, BOPO, and Bank Size in increasing the profitability of the financial sector. The discussion describes the analysis of the findings, including the complex relationships between variables. Several studies show that NPF can influence ROA, while FDR can affect bank liquidity efficiency. CAR is identified as a key factor in increasing profitability by absorbing the risk of loss. BOPO also plays an important role, with a low ratio indicating management efficiency and potential for increased ROA. This research provides a comprehensive picture of the impact of certain variables on company profitability in the financial sector. The implications include the importance of effective management of risk and liquidity, as well as the need for an in-depth understanding of these variables to improve the company's financial performance.

Keywords : *Funds, CAR, Financing, Profitability*

1. INTRODUCTION

Profitability is a crucial measure for evaluating a bank's performance, and in numerous instances, Return On Assets (ROA) is the most suitable metric for assessing it. Return on assets (ROA) is a metric used to assess the profitability of a company or bank by taking into account the assets it possesses, while subtracting the costs associated with funding those assets (Musthafa & Hidayat, 2023). Therefore, ROA offers a precise assessment of the bank's effectiveness and efficiency in utilizing its assets to attain optimal profitability outcomes. Hence, Return on Assets (ROA) can be regarded as a highly significant and suitable metric for evaluating a bank's performance. The role of financing is pivotal in determining the profitability of bank companies. Rivai and Veithzal underscored that the primary source of revenue for the majority of financial institutions, including banking firms, is the provision of financing (Umaira & Setiawan, 2023). Dendawijaya also asserted that financing or credit activities constitute the predominant activities in the banking sector. This viewpoint aligns with the Risk Bearing Theory of Profit, which posits that a company can attain supernormal profits if it operates in a high-risk industry. Within the banking industry, financing pertains to business activities that carry a significant level of risk (Junianti et al., 2023). In addition, the bank's funds play a crucial role in determining its profitability. Effective management of these funds can have a favorable impact on the bank's financial performance.

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Financing and fund management are essential factors that are interconnected in determining the profitability of a bank.

The funds held by a bank play a vital role in both investment planning and the execution of business operations. Within the banking sector, funds serve as the lifeblood of a business entity, according to Dendawijaya. He asserts that financial institutions consider this issue to be of utmost importance. Insufficient financial resources will render a bank incapable of operating effectively (Rohimah, 2021). The funds held by banks, particularly those that come from external sources or public funds, are the primary and most dependable component in facilitating their business operations. Hence, the level of profitability of the bank will depend on the quantity of third-party funds acquired (Febriani & Manda, 2021). Banks have the ability to direct financing and investment, which can impact their overall financial performance and profitability, in addition to the quantity and quality of funds they hold.

In addition to financing and third party funds, financial ratios such as the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Non-Performing Financing (NPF) are significant determinants of a bank's profitability. As stated by Iqbal & Anwar (2022), the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is a metric that quantifies the degree to which a bank's assets with inherent risk are financed by the bank's own capital, rather than relying on external sources for funding. A high Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) signifies that the bank possesses ample capital to sustain its operations, including the provision of financing, and is capable of withstanding the potential risks associated with its operational activities. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is a crucial measure for financial institutions to ensure stability and resilience in the face of economic pressures (Yulianti et al., 2023). In addition, the non-performing financing (NPF) plays a crucial role as it assesses the proportion of financing that customers are unable to repay, thereby impacting the quality of the bank's assets and directly influencing its profitability. Hence, effective management of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Non-Performing Financial (NPF) assets is vital for the maintenance and enhancement of a bank's financial performance.

Another financial ratio that greatly affects bank profitability is Non-Performing Financing (NPF) or Non-Performing Loans (NPL). The NPF is a measure that compares the amount of credit or financing that is considered problematic with the total amount of credit or financing provided by the bank (Hidayanty et al., 2023). A higher NPF ratio indicates a greater inability of the bank to effectively manage its problematic credit or financing. A high Net Profit to Fund ratio can suggest imprudent or unwise lending practices, potentially leading to decreased customer and investor trust in the bank. The NPF ratio serves as an indicator of the credit risk encountered by the bank and the overall standard of the bank's assets. A bank's incapacity to manage non-performing loans can detrimentally affect its profitability, as the bank may be required to allocate additional resources to address these risks, such as loss reserves (Hakimul 'Izza & Utomo, 2022). Hence, the magnitude of the non-performing loans (NPF) in the preceding period can serve as a significant determinant that impacts the level of bank profitability in the subsequent period. Banks with effective credit risk management practices typically exhibit greater profitability due to their ability to uphold trust and prudence in their business operations, including the allocation of financing (Gozal et al., 2023).

Non-Performing Financing (NPF) or Non-Performing Loans (NPL) is a financial metric that greatly affects the profitability of banks. The NPF (Non-Performing Financing) metric quantifies the ratio of credit or financing that is facing difficulties in repayment to the overall credit or financing extended by the bank. A higher NPF ratio indicates a greater inability of the bank to effectively manage credit or financing issues. An elevated NPF ratio can signify imprudent or unwise lending practices, leading to a decline in customer and investor trust in the bank (Layyinatusifa & Santosa, 2023). The NPF ratio serves as an indicator of the bank's credit risk exposure and the overall quality of its assets. The bank's incapacity to manage non-performing loans can adversely affect its profitability, as it may be required to allocate additional resources to mitigate these risks, such as loss reserves. Hence, the magnitude of the non-performing loans (NPF) in the preceding period can serve as a significant determinant that impacts the extent of bank profitability in the subsequent period (Rais et al., 2023). Banks that exhibit effective credit risk

management typically experience greater profitability due to their ability to uphold customer and investor trust, as well as exercise prudence in their business operations, including the allocation of financing.

2. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

This study will utilize a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) methodology to examine the impact of third party funds, Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), and Non-Performing Financing (NPF) on company profitability. The task of identifying 10 reputable national journals that are pertinent to this research topic will be conducted using the Google Scholar search engine, supplemented by the "Publish or Perish" application to guarantee the inclusion of high-quality journals. The inclusion and exclusion criteria will be meticulously formulated, considering factors such as publication year, relevance to the research topic, and journal accreditation. To ensure accurate search results, journal searches will employ specific keywords such as "third party funding", "Capital Adequacy Ratio", "Non-Performing Financing", and "company profitability". After determining the accredited journals, the subsequent step will entail conducting a systematic literature review (SLR) analysis. This analysis aims to systematically synthesize the main findings from each journal in order to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between the variables under study. The utilization of this SLR methodology is anticipated to offer a robust theoretical framework and comprehensive comprehension of the impact of third-party funds, capital adequacy ratio (CAR), and non-performing loans (NPF) on company profitability, drawing upon research that has been acknowledged in accredited national journals.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of this literature review comprise analyses and summaries derived from multiple documented journals, with a particular focus on examining the impact of third party funds, Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), and Non-Performing Financing (NPF) on company profitability. The data has been condensed and organized into a table, which includes key details such as the research approach, primary discoveries, and conclusions from each journal analyzed in this study. This analysis and summary aim to offer a comprehensive understanding of how third party funds, Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), and Non-Performing Financing (NPF) impact company profitability. The findings presented in relevant journals serve as the basis for this research. displayed in Table 1.

Table 1. Research Results on the Effect of Third Party Funds, Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), and Non-Performing Financing (NPF) on Company Profitability

No.	Researcher Name	Research Title	Year of Research	Journal	Research result
1.	Mohamad Rais, Henny A. Manafe, and Stanis Man	Influence Third Party Funds, Capital Adequacy Ratio and Non Performing Financing Against Company Profitability with Financing as an Intervening Variable on Sharia banking (A Study of Company	2023	JIMT: Journal of Applied Management Science	The research results show that there are ten hypotheses to test the relationship between the variables Third Party Funds (DPK), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Non-Performing Financing (NPF), Financing, and Profitability in the company context. The first to third

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		Financial Management Literature)			hypotheses state that DPK, CAR, and NPF have a positive and significant influence on financing. Meanwhile, the fourth to sixth hypotheses state that DPK, CAR, and NPF have a positive and significant influence on profitability. The seventh hypothesis states that financing has a positive and significant effect on profitability. Furthermore, the eighth to tenth hypotheses state that DPK, NPF, and CAR have a positive and significant effect on profitability with financing mediation. With the formulation of this hypothesis, researchers attempt to investigate the complex relationship between these variables and their impact on company performance and profitability.
2.	Tiara Wardani, Dewa Putra Khrisna Mahardika	The Influence of Net Interest Margin (NIM), Non-Performing Loans (NPL), and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) on Company Value (Study of Bank Sub-Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange for the 2018-2021 Period)	2023	Management Studies Entrepreneurship Journal	This research highlights the influence of Net Interest Margin (NIM), Non-Performing Loans (NPL), and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) on Company Value in the banking subsector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) during the 2018-2021 period. The



					research results show that NIM, NPL, and CAR have a significant influence on company value in the banking context. In particular, NIM and NPL have a significant impact, while CAR has a meaningful positive influence on company value. In addition, the findings show that NIM has no effect on company value, however, NPL also does not have a significant impact on company value in the banking subsector studied.
3.	Doni Pardian, Cris Kuntadi, and Maidani	The Influence of Non-Performing Financing, Financing To Deposit Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Operational Costs, Operational Income, and Bank Size on the Profitability of Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia for the 2014-2021 Period	2022	Journal of Comprehensive Science	Based on the results of the literature review, research shows that there is a significant influence of several variables on company profitability. Variables Non-Performing Financing (NPF) (x1), Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) (x2), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) (x3), Operating Costs Operating Income (BOPO) (x4), and Bank Size (Bank Size) (x5) together have an impact on company profitability (y). These findings indicate that effective management of these

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					variables can influence the financial performance and profitability of companies in the financial sector. Therefore, a deeper understanding of the influence of these variables can be the basis for formulating more effective policies and management strategies in an effort to increase the profitability of companies in the financial sector.
4.	Norma Sevi Layyinatufifa and Agus Budi Santosa	Analysis of the Influence of Third Party Funds, Non-Performing Loans, Capital Adequacy Ratio, and Loan To Deposit Ratio on PT Profitability. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. 2015-2021 period	2023	Management Studies and Entrepreneurship Journal (MSEJ)	Partial test results show several findings related to the influence of certain variables on Return on Assets (ROA). The Third Party Funds (DPK) variable does not show a significant negative influence on ROA, as can be seen from the significance value (sig) of 0.070, which is greater than the significance level of 0.05, and the coefficient value of -5.363E-10. Meanwhile, the Non-Performing Loans (NPL) variable shows a significant negative influence on ROA, with a significance value of 0.000 which is smaller than 0.05, and a coefficient value of -0.572. The Capital Adequacy



					Ratio (CAR) variable does not show a significant negative influence on ROA, with a significance value of 0.999, which is greater than 0.05, and a coefficient value of $-9.250E-5$. Meanwhile, the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) shows a significant positive influence on ROA, with a significance value of 0.006 which is smaller than 0.05, and a coefficient value of 0.041.
5.	Fionna Gozal, Tia Andercan, Novandy Limardy, Verlyn Anggelia, Bayu Wulandari, and Zulkifli Hasibuan	The Influence of Third Party Funds, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Non-Performing Loans, ROA, Interest Rates and Inflation on Credit Distribution of Commercial Banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange	2023	Management Studies and Entrepreneurship Journal (MSEJ)	The research results show that the Third Party Funds variable has a significant influence on the distribution of commercial bank credit listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) during the 2017-2021 period, as reflected in the Return on Assets (ROA) value. On the other hand, other variables such as Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Non-Performing Loans (NPL), Interest Rates and Inflation do not show a significant influence on bank credit distribution.
6.	Alfian Agus Putranto, Farida Titik Kristanti Dewa Putra Khrisna Mahardika	Capital Adequacy Ratio, Loan Deposit Ratio and Non-Performing Loans on Profitability	2017	Journal of Contemporary Accounting Research (JRAK)	The main variables in the banking sector involving Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Loan Deposit Ratio (LDR), Non-

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					Performing Loans (NPL), and Return On Assets (ROA) for the 2011-2015 period, are overall categorized as good, in accordance with the limits set by Bank Indonesia. Simultaneously, CAR, LDR and NPL significantly influence the profitability of banking companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange. However, if analyzed partially, CAR has a significant positive influence on profitability, indicating that the level of capital adequacy has a positive impact on the bank's financial performance. On the other hand, NPLs have a significant negative impact, highlighting the importance of credit risk management to support bank profitability. Meanwhile, LDR does not show a significant influence on profitability, indicating that the level of fund utilization does not significantly influence the bank's financial performance in the context studied.
7.	Ahmad Hakimul 'Izza, and Budi	Influence Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	2022	Revenue Journal: Accounting Journal	This research aims to analyze the influence of Capital Adequacy



	Utomo	And Financing to Deposits Ratio (FDR) Against Profitability With Non Performing Financing (NPF) as an intervening variable in commercial banks Sharia			Ratio (CAR) and Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) on the profitability of sharia banking with Non- Performing Financing (NPF) as an intervening variable. The research sample consisted of 11 sharia banks from a population of 14 sharia commercial banks. The results of the analysis show several significant findings. First, the Capital Adequacy Ratio has a positive and significant influence on the profitability of sharia banking in the 2016- 2020 period. Second, Financing to Deposit Ratio has a negative influence, although not significant, on profitability. Third, Non-Performing Financing has a positive and significant influence on profitability. Fourth, NPF is unable to mediate the relationship between CAR and profitability. Fifth, NPF is able to mediate the relationship between FDR and profitability.
8.	Nur Hidayanty, Julia, and Abu Nizarudin	The Influence of Capital Adequacy Ratio, Third Party Funds, Loan to Deposit Ratio on Profitability with Interest Rates as a	2023	JEMSI (Journal of Economics, Management and Accounting)	This research evaluates the influence of several variables on the profitability of banks listed on the Indonesia Stock

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		Moderating Variable (Banking Companies Listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange)			Exchange (BEI) during the 2019-2021 period. The t test results show that the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has a positive and significant effect on profitability, indicating that the level of capital adequacy contributes positively to the security and stability of financial institutions. Third Party Funds (DPK) also have a positive and significant effect on profitability, indicating that the greater the amount of third party funds, the greater the opportunity to provide loans and make profitable investments for the bank. Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) also has a significant positive influence on profitability, indicating that optimal levels of liquidity support business growth and bank profits. Furthermore, interest rates moderate the effect of CAR on profitability with positive significance, while it does not moderate the effect of DPK and LDR on profitability.
9.	Nadia Yulianti, Wirman, R. Nasution	The Influence of Net Operating Margin (NOM), Financing To Deposit Ratio	2023	Innovative: Journal Of Social Science Research	This research reveals that the level of Net Operating Margin (NOM) in Sharia Commercial Banks



		(FDR), Non Performing Financing (NPF), and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) on the Profitability of Sharia Commercial Banks for the 2017-2022 Period			in the 2017-2022 period has a positive and significant influence on Return On Assets (ROA). This indicates that Islamic banks that have a high NOM are able to generate net operating income that is greater than the operational costs incurred for financing management, which in turn increases the level of profit. However, the research results also show that the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) does not have a significant influence on ROA. This shows that a high FDR level is not always a benchmark for achieving high profitability, because this does not provide a guarantee against increased income due to problematic financing. Furthermore, Non-Performing Financing (NPF) has a negative and significant influence on ROA, indicating that the higher the NPF value, the worse the bank's performance and lower the level of profitability. Finally, the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has a positive effect on ROA, but even though the
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					bank has high capital and a high level of CAR, if it is not balanced with efficient distribution of funds, CAR will not have a significant effect on profitability.
10.	Muhamat Iqbal, Saiful Anwar	Influence Capital Adequacy Ratio, Non Performing Financing, Financing To Deposit Ratio, Operational Efficiency Ratio, Dan Profit Sharing Ratio On the Financial Performance of Commercial Banks Sharia	2022	Revenue Journal: Accounting Journal	The research results show that the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) does not have a significant influence on Return On Assets (ROA) in the context of Islamic commercial banks. Even though sufficient capital provides strength and good performance in generating profits, a CAR that is too high can indicate that the bank is not optimizing its capital potential. The research results also confirm that Non-Performing Financing (NPF) has a negative and significant effect on ROA, indicating that high financing risk can reduce the level of profitability. Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) does not affect ROA, indicating that a high level of bank liquidity does not always have an impact on the level of profitability. Operational Efficiency Ratio (OER) has a negative and



					significant effect on ROA, indicating that the higher the level of operational efficiency, the higher the ROA. Profit Sharing Ratio (PSR) does not have a significant influence on ROA, perhaps because profit sharing principles such as mudharabah and musyarakah are less dominant than murabahah in sharia banking practices. Simultaneously, CAR, NPF, FDR, OER, and PSR influence ROA, emphasizing the need to pay attention to various aspects to achieve optimal financial performance.
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This study encompasses ten research studies that aim to assess the impact of the variables Third Party Funds (DPK), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), and Non-Performing Financing (NPF) on company profitability, specifically within the domain of sharia banking and finance. The initial research findings indicate that DPK, CAR, and NPF exert a favorable and substantial impact on Financing and Profitability. The second study emphasizes the impact of Net Interest Margin (NIM), Non-Performing Loans (NPL), and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) on the valuation of companies in the banking subsector. The results demonstrate that Net Interest Margin (NIM) and Non-Performing Loans (NPL) exert a substantial influence, whereas Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has a favorable impact on the value of the company.

The third research examines the impact of variables such as NPF (Non-Performing Loans), FDR (Financial Distress Risk), CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio), BOPO (Operating Efficiency), and Bank Size on the profitability of financial sector companies. These findings emphasize the importance of efficiently controlling these factors in order to enhance performance and profitability. Additional research also examines the influence of factors such as DPK (Demand Deposit and Current Account), NPL (Non-Performing Loans), and LDR (Loan-to-Deposit Ratio) on Return on Assets (ROA), highlighting the significant role that risk management and liquidity levels have in determining bank profitability. The tenth study concludes that CAR has no significant impact on ROA in the context of Islamic commercial banks. However, other variables such as NPF and OER play a significant role in determining bank performance and profitability.

4. DISCUSSION

Febriani & Manda (2021) conducted research that revealed a partial influence of Non-Performing Financing (NPF) on banks' increase in Return on Assets (ROA). Consequently, a lower NPF level corresponds to a reduced credit risk for the bank. These results indicate that banks with

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high non-performing loan (NPF) levels may have inadequate credit management practices. Additionally, it suggests that these banks face a significant level of risk in extending credit, which aligns with their high NPF levels. These findings align with previous research conducted by Devi (2021), which similarly demonstrates the impact of NPF on ROA. Put simply, a decrease in the non-performing loans (NPF) leads to a decrease in the credit risk that the bank takes on. Conversely, an increase in NPF can have an adverse effect on profitability, specifically the return on assets (ROA).

Febriani & Manda (2021) performed studies that showed that a partial influence of the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) on banks' ability to increase Return on Assets (ROA). A high FDR ratio of a bank indicates that the bank has lower liquidity in comparison to banks with a smaller ratio. Conversely, a low False Discovery Rate (FDR) suggests that the bank is not effectively distributing credit. If a bank's Financial Depth Ratio (FDR) falls within the range established by Bank Indonesia (78% - 92%), it will result in increased profitability for the bank, consequently leading to an increase in Return on Assets (ROA). This discovery aligns with previous research conducted by Devi (2021), which similarly demonstrates the impact of FDR on ROA. The FDR ratio, derived from the division of financing by third party funds, holds significance due to its potential to augment financing distribution and subsequently enhance company profits and profitability. Nevertheless, a low FDR suggests inadequate bank efficacy in facilitating financing, resulting in diminished bank liquidity.

Rohimah's (2021) research uncovers a strong positive correlation between the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Return on Assets (ROA). This demonstrates that as the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) increases, the bank's capacity to protect against potential losses in its business operations also increases. An automobile acquired by a financial institution enables the institution to bear any potential financial losses, conduct its operations effectively, and ultimately enhance its earnings. This finding aligns with the research conducted by Devi (2021), which similarly demonstrates the impact of CAR on ROA. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is regarded as a measure of a bank's capacity to supply capital for the growth of businesses and mitigate potential losses in lending. Banks commonly employ strategies such as issuing subordinated bonds (subdebt) and rights issues to enhance their Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and facilitate credit expansion in the subsequent year. Thus, it can be inferred that there is a positive correlation between the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and the profitability, specifically the Return on Assets (ROA), of a bank.

Febriani & Manda (2021) carried out studies which demonstrated that Operational Costs and Operational Income (BOPO) have a partial influence on banks' ability to increase Return on Assets (ROA). A low BOPO ratio signifies strong bank management performance, as it demonstrates optimal utilization of company resources. The findings of this study align with the research conducted by Devi (2021), which similarly demonstrates the impact of BOPO on ROA. The BOPO ratio is a metric used by banks to mitigate operational risk, which encompasses the inherent uncertainty in a bank's business operations. The bank may face operational risk due to losses or failures in its products and services. A high BOPO ratio signifies that the bank's operational expenses surpass the operational income it generates, potentially leading to a decrease in the bank's profitability (ROA).



5. CONCLUSION

The research findings indicate that the impact of the variables Third Party Funds (TPF), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), and Non-Performing Financing (NPF) on company profitability, particularly in the field of sharia banking and finance, yield diverse outcomes. Multiple studies indicate that TPF (Third Party Fund), CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio), and NPF (Non-Performing Loans) exert a favorable and substantial effect on financing and profitability. Additionally, other research emphasizes the positive correlation between CAR and Return on Assets (ROA), as well as the adverse impact of NPF on ROA. The significance of proficient management of these variables, namely BOPO (Bank Operating Profitability), FDR (Funds Deposit Ratio), and bank liquidity, is evident in numerous studies that underscore the necessity of efficient management to enhance performance and profitability. Furthermore, the examination of variables such as Net Operating Margin (NOM), Operational Efficiency Ratio (OER), and Profit Sharing Ratio (PSR) aids in comprehending the determinants that impact the financial performance of banks, particularly within the realm of Islamic banking. Collectively, these studies emphasize the intricate nature of the connections among these variables and their influence on the success and financial gain of a company. Hence, a comprehensive comprehension of the impact of these variables can serve as the foundation for devising more efficient policies and management tactics with the aim of enhancing the profitability of financial sector companies.

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