

**LEMBAR**  
**HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW**  
**KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH**

Judul karya ilmiah (artikel) : A Comparative Study of Indonesian and Malaysian Islamic Banks  
 Jumlah Penulis : 4 Orang  
 Status Pengusul : Penulis ke 1  
 Nama Penulis : **Dr. Drs. Mochammad Chabachib, M.Si, Akt**

Identitas : a. Nama Jurnal : Banks and Bank Systems  
 Jurnal Ilmiah : b. Nomor ISSN : P-ISSN : 1816-7403, E-ISSN : 1991-7074  
 : c. Volume, nomor, bulan, tahun : Volume 14, Issue 4, 2019 pp. 55-68  
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 : e. DOI artikel (jika ada) : [http://dx.doi.org/10.21511/bbs.14\(4\).2019.06](http://dx.doi.org/10.21511/bbs.14(4).2019.06)  
 : f. Alamat web jurnal : [www.businessperspectives.org](http://www.businessperspectives.org)  
 : <https://businessperspectives.org/journals/banks-and-bank-systems/issue-335/a-comparative-study-of-indonesian-and-malaysian-islamic-banks>  
 : g. Terindeks di scimagojr / Thomson Reufer ISI knowledge atau nasional / terindeks di DOAJ, CABI, Copernicus : H-Index 12, Q3, SJR (2018) 0,21  
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d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	12					10,7
<b>Total = (100%)</b>	<b>40</b>					<b>33,3</b>
<b>Nilai pengusul =60 % x 33,3 = 19,98</b>						<b>19,98</b>

**KOMENTAR/ ULASAN PEER REVIEW**

• Kelengkapan dan kesesuaian unsur	Sistematika lengkap sesuai guidance dan antar unsur mulai introduction sampai references ada benang merahnya secara konsisten
• Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan	Ruang lingkup sesuai bidang ilmu. Pembahasan dilakukan secara mendalam dan referensi yang digunakan sebagian besar mutahir dan sangat baik
• Kecukupan dan Kemutakhiran Data & Metodologi	Sebagian besar referensi yang digunakan (lebih dari 60%) mutahir dan dengan jumlah yang memadai. Keberadaan novelty telah dirumuskan dengan sangat baik. Metode pengumpulan data dan analisis sangat baik
• Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit cukup baik. Jurnal terindex SCOPUS Q3, SJR 2018: 0.21 dan H index 12
Indikasi plagiasi	Tidak ditemukan indikasi plagiasi dan similarity index sebesar 11 %
• Kesesuaian bidang ilmu	Sesuai bidang ilmu manajemen khususnya manajemen Keuangan

Semarang, Juli 2020

Reviewer 1



Prof. Dr. Sugeng Wahyudi, M.M.  
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<b>Total = (100%)</b>	<b>40</b>					<b>38,7</b>
<b>Nilai pengusul =</b>						<b>23,22</b>

**KOMENTAR / ULASAN PEER REVIEW**

• Kelengkapan dan kesesuaian unsur	Penulisan sudah lengkap dan cukup sesuai mencakup: title, introduction, literature review, hypotheses, research method, result and discussion, conclusion. Artikel sesuai bidang ilmu pengusul
• Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan	Ruang lingkup baik dan kedalaman pembahasan baik Kedalaman pembahasan baik lebih dari 20% rujukannya dilibatkan dalam proses pembahasan
• Kecukupan dan Kemutakhiran Data & Metodologi	Data baik dan mutakhir serta metodologi cukup memadai. Metode yang digunakan cukup baru dan hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya kebaruan. Rujukan lebih dari 15% dari 10 tahun terakhir, sebagian besar berupa jurnal internasional bereputasi.
• Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit	Baik, terindex SCOPUS Q3, dan SJR = 0.21
Indikasi plagiasi	Tidak ditemukan indikasi plagiasi dan similarity index sebesar 11 %
• Kesesuaian bidang ilmu	Artikel Sesuai bidang ilmu yang bersangkutan

Semarang, 23 Juni 2020

Reviewer 2

  
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 Banks and Bank Systems [Open Access](#)  
 Volume 14, Issue 4, 2019, Pages 55-68

## A comparative study of Indonesian and Malaysian Islamic banks [\(Article\)](#)

[\(Open Access\)](#)Chabachib, M.<sup>a</sup>, Windriya, A.<sup>a</sup>, Robiyanto, R.<sup>b</sup>, Hersugondo, H.<sup>a</sup><sup>a</sup>Department of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia<sup>b</sup>Department of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, Satya Wacana Christian University, Indonesia

### Abstract

[View references \(35\)](#)

The aim of this study is to analyze the influence of the non-performing financing (NPF), financing to deposit ratio (FDR), operational efficiency ratio (OER), and firm size (SIZE) on return on assets (ROA). The object of the research is the Islamic bank in Indonesia and the Islamic bank in Malaysia for the period of 2010-2015. Another aim of this research is to determine if there are differences in the impact of FDR, NPF, OER and firm size on ROA between the Islamic bank in Indonesia and the Islamic bank in Malaysia. The findings show that not all studied independent variables affect the ROA of the Indonesian Islamic Bank and the Malaysian Islamic bank. OER has a negative and significant effect on the Indonesian Islamic Bank's ROA, while FDR and size have a positive and significant influence on the Indonesian Islamic Bank's ROA. In the Islamic bank of Malaysia, NPF affects ROA positively, while OER affects ROA negatively. In the Indonesian Islamic bank, independent variables that influence ROA are FDR, OER, and SIZE. In Malaysian Islamic bank, only OER influences ROA significantly. Based on the Chow test, one can conclude that there is a significant difference between the Indonesian Islamic bank and the Malaysian Islamic bank. Regarding operational costs, banks should pay more attention to validation of the costs to be incurred, so there is no need to spend unnecessary costs. © 2019 LLC CPC Business Perspectives. All rights reserved.

### SciVal Topic Prominence [i](#)

Topic: Interest Margin | Bank Profitability | Non-Interest Income

Prominence percentile: 93.143



### Author keywords

Financing to deposit ratio (FDR)

Islamic bank

non-performing financing (NPF)

operational efficiency ratio (OER)

return on assets (ROA)

### Funding details

#### Funding text

According to the financial intermediation theory, its function is illustrated by high FDR that indicates high funding to increase returns. This is supported by the results of research by Almazari (2014), Mokni and Rachdi (2014) that the FDR variable has a positive impact on profit. Thus, the following hypotheses can be developed:

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# Issue #4 (Volume 14 2019)

OVERVIEW

KEYWORDS

**Released** December 27, 2019

**Articles** 19


65 Authors

95 Tables

28 Figures

## Articles 19

### Intellectual capital and financial performance of Sharia-compliant banks in Saudi Arabia

Mohammad Naushad  *doi: [http://dx.doi.org/10.21511/bbs.14\(4\).2019.01](http://dx.doi.org/10.21511/bbs.14(4).2019.01)*

Banks and Bank Systems Volume 14, 2019 Issue #4 pp. 1-9

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### Financial stability management in banks: strategy maps

Borys Samorodov , Galyna Azarenkova  , Olena Golovko , Kateryna Oryekhova , Maksym Babenko  *doi: [http://dx.doi.org/10.21511/bbs.14\(4\).2019.02](http://dx.doi.org/10.21511/bbs.14(4).2019.02)*

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### Transformation of the Ukrainian banking system regulation: a new horizon of compliance with the international framework

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### The impact of discretionary loan loss provision of sharia financing on financial performance

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## Determining the level of bank connectivity for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

Nataliya Vnukova  , Sergii Kavun  , Oleh Kolodiziev  , Svitlana Achkasova  ,  
Daria Hontar   doi: [http://dx.doi.org/10.21511/bbs.14\(4\).2019.05](http://dx.doi.org/10.21511/bbs.14(4).2019.05)

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## A comparative study of Indonesian and Malaysian Islamic banks

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Mohammad Naushad (The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)

# INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF SHARIA-COMPLIANT BANKS IN SAUDI ARABIA

## Abstract

The current study is aimed at analyzing the impact of intellectual capital on the performance of Sharia-compliant banks in Saudi Arabia for the period 2013–2018. The intellectual capital efficiency has been measured by applying a widely-used proxy to intellectual capital, i.e., Value Added Intellectual Coefficient (VAIC). A multiple linear regression method, based on panel data using the pooled Ordinary Least Squares (OLS), was exerted. Regression equations were obtained to determine the impact of VAIC and its components (Human Capital Efficiency (HCE), Structural Capital Efficiency (SCE), and Capital Employed Efficiency (CEE)) on the financial performance of banks, designated as Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE). The study has found out that VAIC has a statistically significant impact on the financial performance of Sharia-compliant banks in Saudi Arabia. But VAIC components fail to have a significant impact on ROE. However, these components significantly affect ROA. The study concludes that Sharia-compliant banks in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia should pay particular attention to Intellectual Capital (IC) in general and Human Capital (HC), Structural Capital (SC), and Employed Capital (EC) in particular to increase Return on Assets and financial performance as a whole.

## Keywords

Sharia-compliant banks, Intellectual Capital (IC), Value Added Intellectual Coefficient (VAIC), Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), Saudi Arabia

**JEL Classification** G21, 034, C31

## INTRODUCTION

The roots of the conventional banking system can be traced back centuries (Cerović et al., 2017). The conventional banking system was based solely on the interest-based banking system. In contrast to the interest-based banking system (conventional), there is a non-interest based banking system called the Islamic banking system. It fully complies with banking principles referred to in Sharia law, also known as the Sharia-compliant banking system. The Sharia banking system arose at the dawn of Islam (Ali, 2015; Chachi, 2005). The basis of the Sharia-compliant banks lies on three important pillars, i.e.:

- a) prohibition of Ribaa' (interest);
- b) prevention of speculative activities (gharar);
- c) proscription of financing the illegal (haram) business activities (Chachi, 2005; Nawaz & Haniffa, 2017).

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), which is one of the largest Muslim countries, does not exclude the presence of the Islamic banking. There are currently four full-fledged Sharia-compliant banks in





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Borys Samorodov (Ukraine), Galyna Azarenkova (Ukraine), Olena Golovko (Ukraine), Kateryna Oryekhova (Ukraine), Maksym Babenko (Ukraine)

# FINANCIAL STABILITY MANAGEMENT IN BANKS: STRATEGY MAPS

## Abstract

To prevent crises in the economy, it is necessary to ensure the financial stability of banks, which is one of the main tasks facing the banking system.

The purpose of this article is to develop tools for improving the efficiency of financial stability management in a bank based on strategy maps.

Using UkrSibbank (Ukraine) as an example, two strategy maps are developed: a general management map and a local map – for the international payments division of the operational payments department. Structural elements of the designed strategy maps are: finances, clients, internal processes, training and development.

Implementing the developed general strategy map in the bank's practical activities involves the following measures: increasing financial stability; avoiding credit risk and optimizing the credit process; increase in profit; cost reduction; introducing new banking products; increase in the number of satisfied consumers; involvement and retention strategic clients.

The developed strategy map for the international payments division of the operational payments department provides for the following measures: ensuring sufficient liquidity level of the bank's balance sheet; introducing an effective system of analysis of origin of individuals' and legal entities' funds; direct correlation between employees of the international payments division and bank customers; timely informing customers regarding requirements updated.

## Keywords

financing strategy, customers, internal processes, international payments, operational calculations, UkrSibbank

## JEL Classification

G21, G24

## INTRODUCTION

To prevent crises in the economy, one of the main tasks facing the banking system is to support the proper level of financial stability of each bank and providing its strategy development. This enables them to provide economic entities with sufficient financial resources. The development of the economy directly depends on the state of the banking system, financing and servicing of business entities and individuals by banks. The modern banking system is characterized by a significant deficit of circulating and, especially, investment capital due to the lost ability of banks to mobilize long-term resources. Today, banking institutions serve mainly the current, primarily payment needs of economic entities. Banks do not have a stable resource base to meet the investment needs of the real sector. As a result, their influence on the formation of the material and technical support of the economy is minimal. Stable-working banking institutions provide for the accumulation of excess liquidity, reduce the level of the shadow economy, promote the development of long-term lending, which catalyzes economic growth and welfare of the population. Therefore, to ensure the dynamic development of the economy, the issue of financial stability of banks, creation of strategy maps for managing it should be given considerable attention.