

## Toward a Resilient Islamic Banking System: Insights from 14 Years of Research

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### **Abstract**

**Research Originality:** This research is unique in that it consolidates macroeconomic and institutional studies to better understand how Islamic banks absorb and recover from financial shocks.

**Research Objectives:** To investigate the conceptual and empirical development of Islamic banking resilience over the past 14 years, concentrating on dominating variables and thematic clusters.

**Research Methods:** The research examines 42 peer-reviewed journal articles indexed in Scopus through a comprehensive systematic literature review (SLR) methodology utilizing bibliometric instruments.

**Empirical Results:** Internal factors like capital adequacy, liquidity, and profitability, as well as macroeconomic indices like GDP and inflation, influence resilience. The keyword “bank resilience” is underused, implying a lack of conceptual consistency in the literature.

**Implications:** An integrated view of resilience in Islamic finance and the requirement for specialized regulatory frameworks and resilience-based performance metrics customized to Islamic banking principles has substantial implications for researchers, policymakers, and regulators.

### **Keywords:**

Islamic banking; resilience; systematic literature review; macroeconomic indicators; risk management

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## INTRODUCTION

Research on the resilience of Islamic banking has garnered substantial attention from academics, research institutions, universities, and industry practitioners over the past 14 years, reflecting its pivotal role in maintaining financial stability (Biancone et al., 2020; Hashem & Abdeljawad, 2018; Hassan & Aliyu, 2018). The resilience of Islamic banking is crucial for withstanding financial crises and ensuring long-term sustainability, systemic stability, and stakeholder trust, while adhering to ethical financial principles that prohibit *riba* and *gharar*. In addressing macroeconomic shocks, pandemics, and geopolitical tensions, Islamic banks must provide operational continuity while boosting medium, small, and micro enterprises (MSMEs), infrastructure, and the social sector to protect depositor assets, enhance financial inclusion, and strengthen global stability and growth.

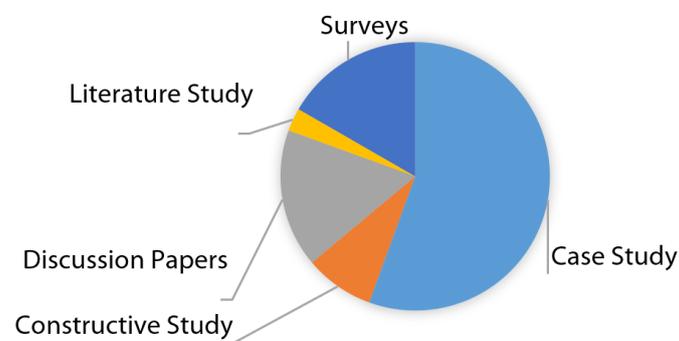
Financial stability is essential for allocating funds towards long-term economic resilience and sustainable development. Financial intermediaries, such as banks, mobilize and allocate resources, influencing economic growth and macroeconomic performance (Ghosh et al., 2020; Tok & Yesuf, 2022; Wiranatakusuma, 2018). In bank-based economies, the resilience of banking institutions is essential and necessitates continuous monitoring and supervision (Krishnamurti & Lee, 2014). The financial system is vulnerable to many threats and systemic crises. The 2008 financial crisis and the COVID-19 epidemic illustrated that disruptions within a single bank, especially those that are interconnected, can rapidly spread and significantly affect the economy. The resilience of the financial system, including Islamic banking, has become increasingly important. Resilience is a complex concept that encompasses the ability of financial institutions to respond to and recover from external shocks while maintaining their fundamental operations. Resilience is a dynamic process that develops through adaptation, learning, and systemic boost aimed at achieving stability and sustainability (Ahmad et al., 2022; Alam et al., 2019; Bai & Elyasiani, 2013; Bakoush et al., 2022; Bourkhis & Nabi, 2013; Farooq & Zaheer, 2015). Building resilience in Islamic banking requires Islamic compliance and the integration of strategic financial management practices.

Internal and external forces determine bank resilience. Internal factors, including supervisory policies, service innovation, and bank structure, affect adaptability and operational continuity (Khan et al., 2020). Externally, macroeconomic conditions and compliance with Islamic legal principles serve as influential factors in the context of Islamic banking. Additional external determinants include the profit-sharing system, patterns of bank ownership, and the nature of governance and management relationships unique to Islamic financial institutions (Riaz et al., 2017; Setyawati et al., 2019). The study of resilience within the banking sector has attracted widespread scholarly attention. For instance, Abiwodo et al. (2023) offer a comprehensive mapping of resilience in conventional banking, financial stability, and Islamic finance, while Belouafi et al. (2015) contribute foundational perspectives on Islamic financial systems. Systematic literature reviews have also explored specific dimensions of Islamic banking, including the role of corporate social responsibility (Zafar & Sulaiman, 2019) and banking efficiency (Idris & Ahmad, 2020). Notably, research on the resilience of Islamic banking has seen a marked

increase over the last 14 years, reflecting its growing relevance in discussions on financial system stability (Barau et al., 2023; Farooq & Zaheer, 2015; Hassan & Aliyu, 2018). These studies employ a wide range of methodological approaches, broadly categorized into empirical and conceptual frameworks. Empirical approaches encompass case studies, constructive studies, discussion papers, and surveys, providing context-specific, data-driven insights (Banaeianjahromi & Smolander, 2016). Case studies have been used to assess institutional resilience to financial crises, the COVID-19 pandemic, and systemic hazards across institutions, regions, and regulatory settings. This research has shed clarity on how Islamic banks weather external shocks and stay stable.

Research on the resilience of Islamic banking employs various methodologies to develop innovative frameworks, models, and instruments. Constructive studies often employ software, modeling, and theoretical methodologies to enhance resilience, as exemplified by solvency stress testing, innovative behavior, and value-based banking. Discussion papers provide essential analyses of emerging concerns, such as the impact of COVID-19 on Islamic banking. Survey methodologies collect primary data regarding elements such as customer satisfaction, emotional intelligence, and corporate social responsibility, providing insights into attitudes and behaviors. Literature reviews consolidate previous studies, pinpoint deficiencies, and offer conceptual and bibliometric frameworks, establishing a basis for forthcoming research in Islamic banking resilience.

**Figure 1. Overview of the Proportion of Empirical Research and Literature on Islamic Banking Resilience**



Source: Author Analysis by Excel 365

Furthermore, existing literature reviews on Islamic banking have predominantly concentrated on specific thematic areas such as Islamic-compliant customer behavior, Islamic social reporting practices, the application of the *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* framework in banking operations, governance structures within Islamic financial institutions, and the impact of monetary policy on Islamic banking performance (Andespa et al., 2024; Wijayanti et al., 2023; Mahyudin, 2022; Zuhroh, 2022; Savon & Yousfi, 2025). Despite prior research providing significant insights, no research has methodically charted the evolution of Islamic banking resilience from both internal and external viewpoints. This study addresses that deficiency by providing a thorough conceptual and thematic analysis

through bibliometric techniques. It delineates critical trends, disparate study domains, and neglected policy matters, thus augmenting the comprehension of the evolution of resilience in Islamic banking and establishing a robust foundation for forthcoming research and policy development.

Research on the resilience of Islamic banking indexed in Scopus primarily employs empirical methodologies—such as case studies, surveys, and data-driven analyses—while insufficiently addressing conceptual and theoretical foundations, thus constraining a thorough comprehension of the field's intellectual evolution. This study aims to enhance the conceptual foundation of Islamic banking resilience research by conducting a comprehensive review of publishing trends, subject clusters, and existing frameworks. The study employs bibliometric tools and literature mapping techniques to identify prevalent analytical models, emphasize resilience indicators, and reveal methodological biases influencing contemporary discourse. This method consolidates disparate viewpoints and facilitates the creation of standardized, Islamic-compliant conceptual frameworks, which are essential for enhancing future research, policymaking, and the strategic function of Islamic banking in fostering sustainable and ethical finance. Figure 1 illustrates that empirical studies, particularly those examining the factors that influence resilience, remain prevalent in the academic field (Nugroho et al., 2020; Suropto, 2023). These studies consistently demonstrate that Islamic banks tend to exhibit greater resilience than their conventional counterparts, particularly during periods of financial stress (Farooq & Zaheer, 2015; Hashem & Abdeljawad, 2018). Empirical findings also point to macroeconomic indicators such as gross domestic product (GDP), inflation, capital adequacy ratio (CAR), and non-performing financing (NPF) as significant determinants of Islamic banking resilience (Maliha & Marlina, 2019; Setyawati et al., 2019), given their close connection to financial and economic stability.

Besides case studies, empirical research on Islamic banking resilience has used surveys, experimental investigations, and peer-reviewed scholarly articles, highlighting the sector's rising focus on resilience. Numerous survey-based research studies have highlighted the crucial human and organizational elements that affect Islamic banking resilience. For example, employee emotional intelligence (Jannah & Primadineska, 2022), along with trust and organizational commitment (Wahyudi, 2014), has been found to play a significant role in shaping institutional resilience. Meanwhile, constructive investigation has led to new frameworks and models that link resilience to Islamic financial principles. These studies emphasise value-based banking and solvency stress testing, which uses asset quality and the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) to evaluate Islamic banks under duress (Chattha & Archer, 2016; Tok & Yesuf, 2022).

The discussion paper format has also highlighted conceptual markers of Islamic banking resilience. Corporate resilience, financial performance, and innovative employee behavior have been examined in relation to how Islamic banks adapt and function during crises and systemic disruption (Abdel-Baki & Leone Sciabolazza, 2014; Suhandiah et al., 2023). Additionally, literature-based studies have highlighted the influence of macroeconomic indicators—such as inflation, GDP, and interest rate volatility—on the

resilience of Islamic banking (Hussain et al., 2016). Although less common, these reviews offer valuable insight into the external economic conditions that affect the capacity of Islamic banks to withstand shocks and maintain operational stability.

This study provides a comprehensive examination of Islamic banking resilience research over the past 14 years, utilizing bibliometric tools such as VOSviewer and Excel 365 to identify key themes, research trends, and methodological approaches, while addressing the deficiencies in conceptual clarity and theoretical coherence within the discipline. Through the integration of systematic review and visual analysis, the study elucidates internal and external resilience factors, identifies underexplored domains, and provides evidence-based policy recommendations to foster the establishment of cohesive, Islamic-compliant resilience frameworks—thereby enhancing academic discourse and guiding policymakers.

## **METHODS**

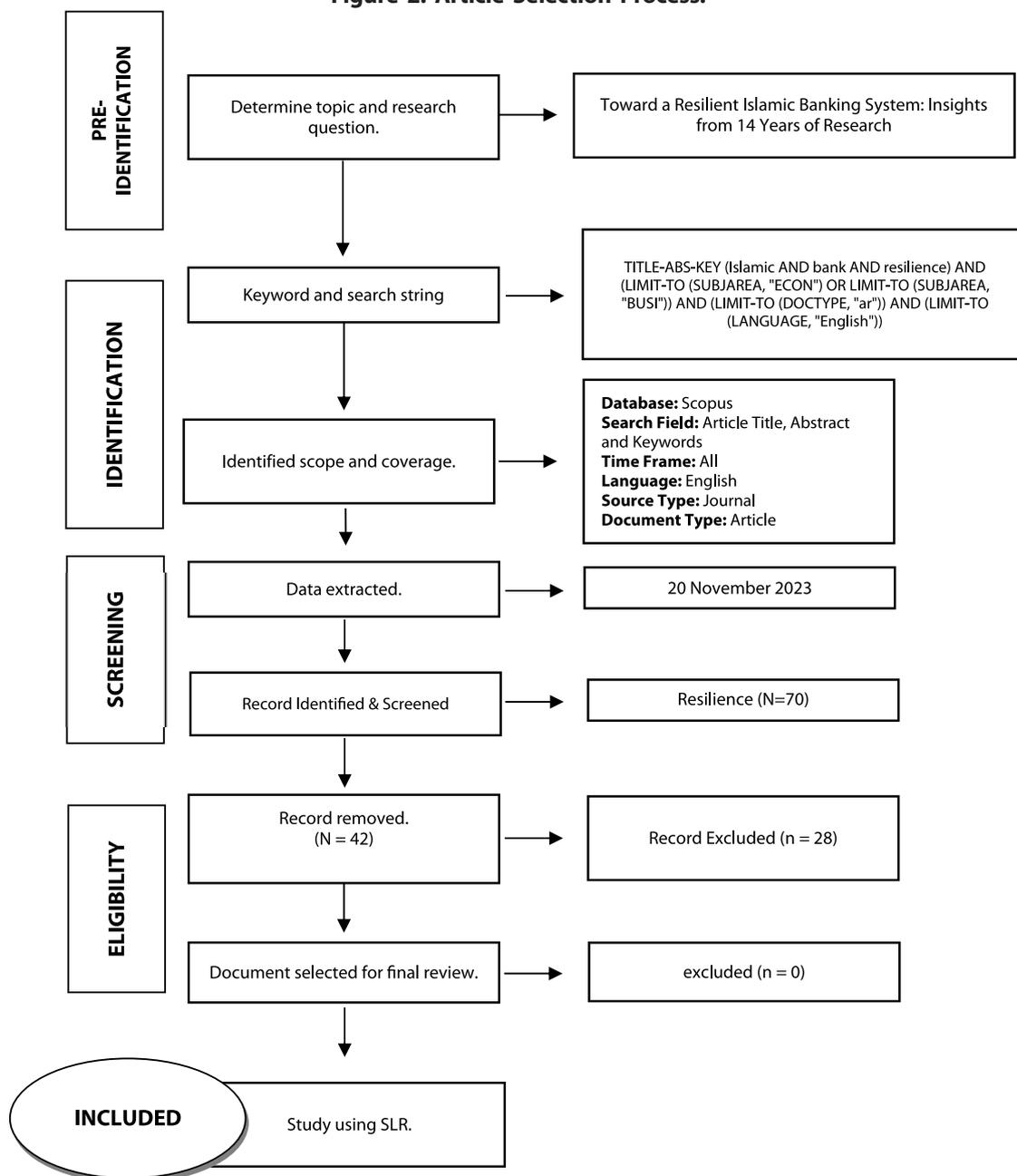
This study utilizes a qualitative research design that integrates a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) and a Systematic Mapping Study (SMS) to investigate the resilience of Islamic banking within the domains of economics, business, finance, and accounting. The search, directed by a specific research topic, was conducted in the Scopus database (as of November 20, 2023), utilizing the keywords “Islamic banking” and “resilience,” and was restricted to English-language, peer-reviewed journal articles in pertinent subject areas. The original search yielded 70 records, from which 42 were excluded following screening, leaving 28 articles eligible for full-text analysis. The final analysis encompassed 42 peer-reviewed publications, meticulously selected in accordance with Rowe’s (2014) recommendation that 20–50 articles are adequate for narrative and integrative reviews, thereby ensuring comprehensive coverage.

The systematic literature review facilitated a comprehensive synthesis of themes, theoretical frameworks, and empirical findings (Iden & Eikebrokk, 2013; Khatib et al., 2021; Xiao & Watson, 2019), whereas the systematic mapping study offered a macro-level perspective by classifying research focus, methodologies, and trends (Petersen et al., 2008; Aprizal et al., 2025). Zuhroh (2022) was performed to extract and interpret data from structured abstracts and entire texts. The literature was analyzed to discern resilience variables, conceptual frameworks, methodological trends, and geographic emphasis. This comprehensive methodology outlines thematic and methodological advancements, identifying gaps and underexplored domains, thereby facilitating theoretical consolidation and informing future research and policy trajectories. Figure 2 outlines the sequential technique, ensuring transparency and the inclusion of high-quality, Scopus-indexed papers.

The SLR method provides a structured and comprehensive review of the literature to address the main research questions, identify key conceptual and empirical gaps, and propose informed directions for future investigation. To enhance transparency, rigor, and replicability, the review process follows the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) framework, as recommended in systematic review standards (Petersen et al., 2008). In parallel, the systematic mapping analysis expands the scope of

inquiry beyond traditional review practices. Unlike conventional SLRs that focus on depth, SMS enables broader categorization and clustering of themes, providing a macroscopic view of the intellectual landscape of Islamic banking resilience. The mapping analysis captures methodological patterns, thematic concentrations, and regional research distributions—insights that are essential for strategic forecasting and agenda-setting in future scholarship (Zuhroh, 2022). The initial phase of the research involved identifying core research questions, which were informed by prior studies on early warning systems, financial stability, and sustainability in Islamic banking. This foundational step helped shape the criteria for article inclusion and guided the thematic coding process throughout the content analysis.

Figure 2. Article Selection Process.



Source: Wiranatakusuma et al. (2024)

In the second phase, pertinent literature was retrieved from Scopus using ScienceDirect, with the search term “Islamic banking resilience” in the “Reference” column, yielding 70 papers: the third phase involved selecting English-language, peer-reviewed journal papers and refining the dataset to 42 high-quality publications. During the fourth phase, papers were evaluated for eligibility according to the following criteria: publication between 2010 and 2023, inclusion in Scopus, thematic relevance to Islamic banking resilience, and sufficient content for qualitative coding and bibliometric analysis (see Figure 1). The chosen articles were organized with Mendeley and exported in RIS format for analysis. Instruments, including VOSviewer, Microsoft Excel 365, and Publish or Perish, were utilized. VOSviewer facilitated the visualization of co-authorship networks and theme clusters, whilst Excel assisted in manual classification, trend analysis, and chart creation. Publish or Perish supplied citation metrics and authorship information for quantitative validation. The study achieved methodological rigor and thorough synthesis through the integration of various tools and methods. The integration of SLR and SMS frameworks facilitated the detection of prevailing themes, research trends, and conceptual deficiencies. This comprehensive technique, which constitutes approximately 10–15% of the text, enhances the transparency, replicability, and trustworthiness of the findings.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This study significantly enhances the field of Islamic banking resilience by employing a comprehensive approach that incorporates both internal and external factors, surpassing earlier research, such as Farooq & Zaheer (2015) and Hassan & Aliyu (2018), which primarily concentrated on internal metrics, including efficiency and profitability. The research offers a more comprehensive and policy-relevant analysis by highlighting the previously underestimated importance of macroeconomic determinants and policy connections. The bibliometric mapping indicates that research on Islamic banking resilience is fragmented, characterized by weak keyword correlations and a lack of topic consistency, underscoring the absence of a cohesive theoretical framework. It identifies significant deficiencies in the literature, including the oversight of external shocks and systemic risks, and provides a more strategic framework for further research. Moreover, the study examines the historical, geographic, and disciplinary evolution of the discipline, revealing that resilience is often narrowly regarded as an internal or operational matter, with a limited focus on macro-level issues. This study underscores the importance of resilience in maintaining financial stability, effective risk management, and adaptive policymaking, offering crucial insights for academics, policymakers, and regulators seeking to enhance Islamic banking institutions in pursuit of global sustainability and stability objectives.

Articles on Islamic banking resilience fluctuated between 2010 and 2012, but grew rapidly from 2013 to 2017. After a modest reduction in 2018, publications rebounded, peaking in 2022 with 8 out of 42 papers (Figure 3). Between 2010 and 2017, intellectuals and professionals became increasingly interested in global economic issues affecting emerging and Muslim-majority countries. The ability of Islamic banking

to recover from economic shocks and sustain prosperity was highlighted in research. From 2018 to 2022, publication trends focused on resilience variables, including governance, ownership frameworks, liquidity, social capital, and risk management. The complex dynamics of Islamic banking, including stability, profitability, and systemic risk, are attracting attention.

**Figure 3. Publications on Islamic Banking Resilience in Scopus Indexed Journals for the Last 14 Years**

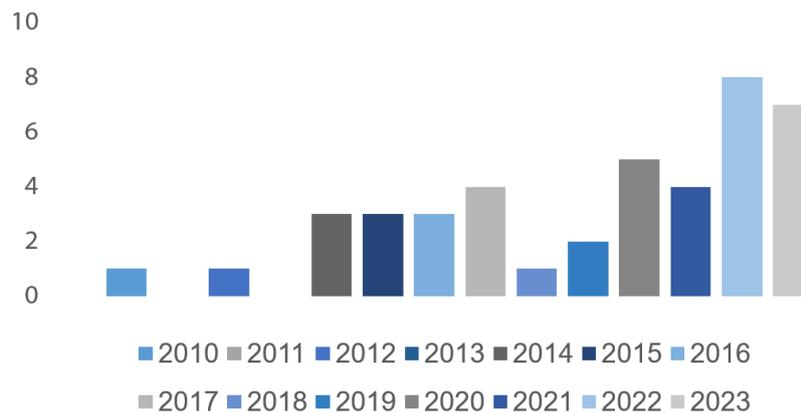
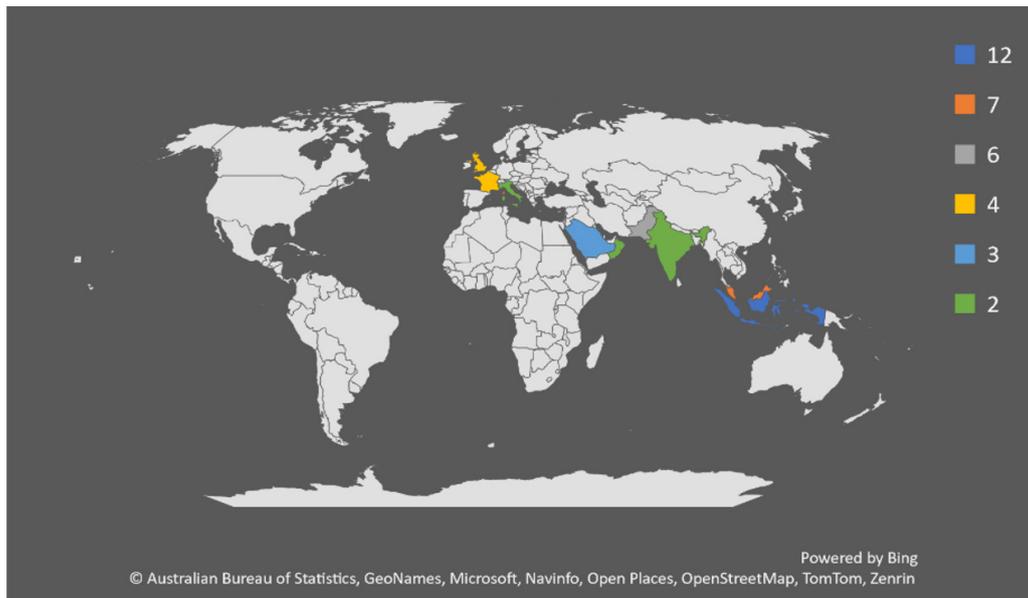


Figure 3 illustrates the distribution of Scopus-indexed Islamic banking resilience articles from 2010 to 2023. This study found two main phases. Publications were limited and irregular between 2010 and 2016, suggesting the subject’s early academic interest. A significant change in 2017 signaled a growing interest in this area. Publication rates increased from 2020 to 2023, peaking at 9 and 8 pieces in 2022 and 2023. This rise aligns with global economic risks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and systemic risk concerns, emphasizing the need for Islamic banking to be resilient in crisis and to adopt a long-term strategy. The rising trend supports interdisciplinary research on resilience in Islamic finance. Most research comes from countries with strong Islamic finance sectors. Indonesia is leading, followed by Malaysia with 12 publications and Pakistan with 7. Also contributing were France, England, Saudi Arabia, the United States, India, Italy, and Oman, though in smaller amounts. France and England’s involvement highlights the issue’s global reach, extending beyond Muslim-majority countries. Institutional analysis (Figure 5) highlights key contributors, including Indonesian universities Universitas Airlangga and Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, which demonstrate a regional commitment to Islamic banking research. These findings support academic interest in resilience in Islamic financial institutions and its strategic importance.

Some researchers are interested in the resiliency of Islamic banking. International institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), are addressing this issue on a global scale. IMF involvement suggests that the resilience of the Islamic finance system is a global financial stability and policy concern. This growing body of academic and multinational research emphasizes resilience as a key aspect of Islamic banking’s resilience

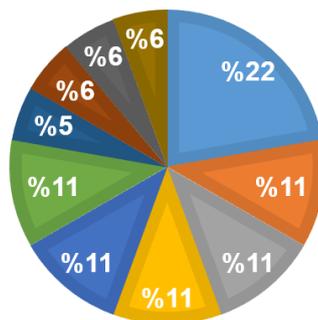
and sustainability during global economic crises. Other researchers are interested in the resiliency of Islamic banking. International institutions, such as the IMF, are globalizing this issue. IMF involvement suggests that the resilience of the Islamic finance system is a global financial stability and policy concern. This growing body of academic and multinational research emphasizes resilience as a key aspect of Islamic banking's resilience and sustainability during global economic crises. The Islamic banking resilience study involves many academic fields.

**Figure 4. Map of Islamic Banking Resilience Document Articles in Scopus Indexed Journals for the Last 14 Years**



**Figure 5. Top Ten Affiliated Articles on Islamic Banking Resilience Documents in Scopus Indexed Journals for the Last 14 Years.**

- Universitas Airlangga
- Universitas Kebangsaan Malaysia
- International Monetary Fund
- Universitas Indonesia
- Universite de la Manouba
- Universitas Islam Sunan Kalijaga
- Islamic Research and Training Institue
- Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Manajemen YKPN
- Bait Al-Mashura Finance Consultation
- MY Business School



**Figure 6. Number of Articles on Islamic Banking Resilience in Scopus-Indexed Journals Based on Scientific Field in 14 Years**

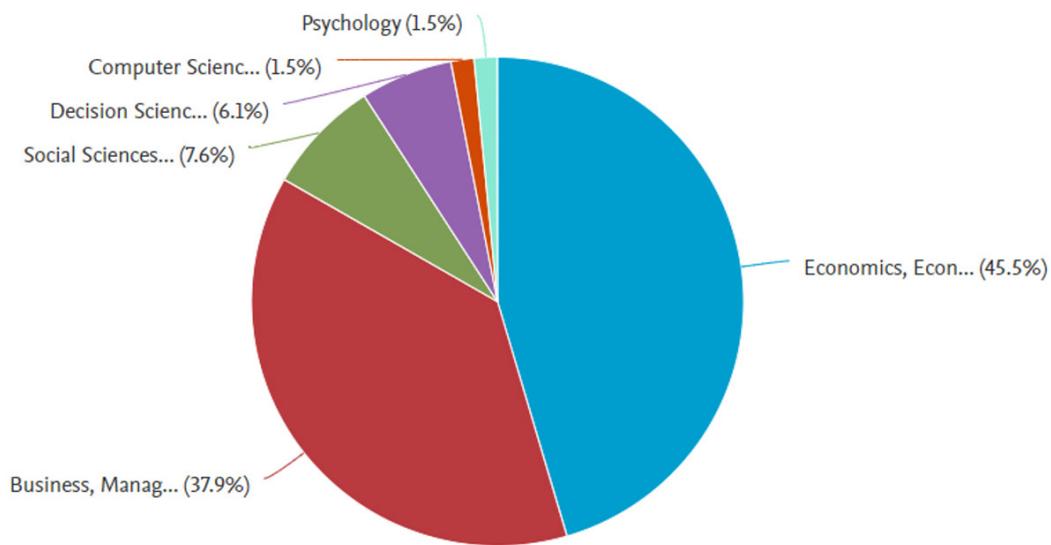
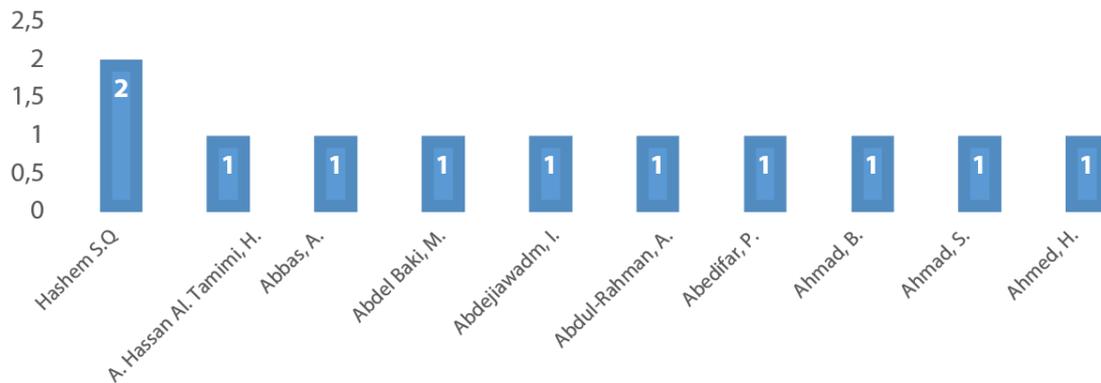


Figure 6 illustrates these studies, which include economics, econometrics, finance, business, management, and accounting, as well as social sciences, decision sciences, computer science, and psychology. To illustrate its conceptual diversity, science can be classified into two groups. Economics, finance, business, management, accounting, and social sciences study financial stability, institutional performance, governance, and policy effects in the first cluster. Second, decision science, computer science, and psychology demonstrate an increasing interest in data-driven, behavioral, and cognitive Islamic banking resilience. This group studies predictive analytics, risk modeling, uncertainty-based decision-making, and stakeholder psychology. These findings demonstrate that Islamic banking resilience research uses quantitative and qualitative scientific approaches. This diverse academic engagement highlights the complexity of resilience and the necessity for cross-disciplinary methods in Islamic banking.

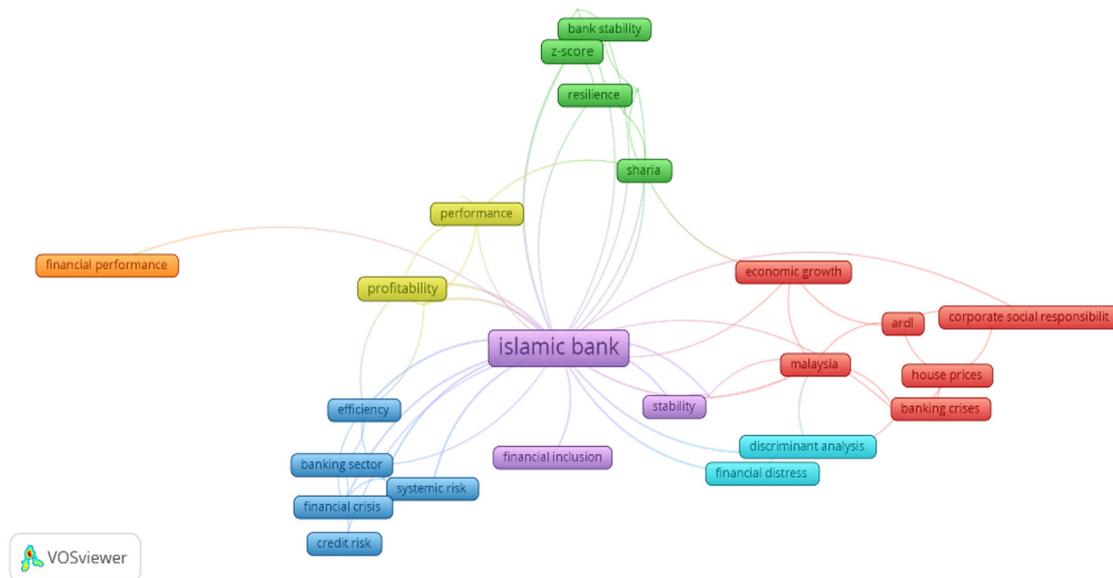
Figure 7 identifies key contributors to Islamic banking resilience research over the past 14 years. Hashem and Abdeljawad (2018) emerged as the most prolific authors, each with two publications, while most others contributed only once. It reflects limited sustained author-level engagement in the field. VOSviewer analysis revealed ten author clusters, suggesting emerging but fragmented research networks based on co-authorship, affiliations, or thematic focus. This pattern highlights both a challenge and an opportunity. The lack of recurring contributors indicates the field is still developing and lacks a dedicated scholarly core. However, the presence of multiple clusters signals growing interest and potential for expansion. Advancing this area will require fostering long-term scholarly engagement, encouraging collaborative research, and building institutional networks centered on Islamic banking resilience.

**Figure 7. Top Ten Prolific Authors of Islamic Banking Resilience Articles in Scopus Indexed Journals in the Last 14 Years**



VOSviewer, a powerful bibliometric analysis tool, leverages data from the Scopus database to visualize and interpret thematic structures within scholarly literature. In this study, the tool identified seven distinct clusters of co-occurring keywords, each representing a thematic grouping within the field of Islamic banking resilience. These clusters offer valuable insights into the intellectual landscape of the field and the interconnections between various research themes (Figure 8). Thematic analysis of Islamic banking resilience research reveals seven distinct clusters, illustrating the field's diversity and interdisciplinary character. Cluster 1 (Red) emphasizes econometric modelling and macro-financial variables, specifically within Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) nations, incorporating concepts such as autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL), economic growth, and the stability of Islamic banks. Cluster 2 (Green) emphasizes technical resilience metrics, including the capital adequacy ratio, Z-score, and surplus liquidity, highlighting regulatory and stability indicators. Cluster 3 (Blue) offers a comparative analysis of Islamic and conventional banks, focusing on themes such as credit risk, efficiency, and systemic risk during financial crises. Cluster 4 (Yellow) focuses on operational and financial performance, encompassing profitability, liquidity, and the effects of COVID-19. Cluster 5 (Purple) associates Islamic banking with financial inclusion and stability, highlighting its developmental function. Cluster 6 (Light Blue) employs methodological instruments, such as discriminant analysis, to evaluate resilience characteristics, whereas Cluster 7 (Orange) focuses on financial performance as a metric of output-based resilience. The proximity and color-coded clusters demonstrate thematic co-occurrence and conceptual connectedness, indicating that Islamic banking resilience is a dynamic and expanding area of research. This mapping validates the thoroughness of the literature. It directs future research and policy by pinpointing gaps, particularly in behavioural finance and sustainable integration, underscoring its importance for financial stability, development strategy, and risk governance.

Figure 8. Network Visualization of Islamic Banking Resilience



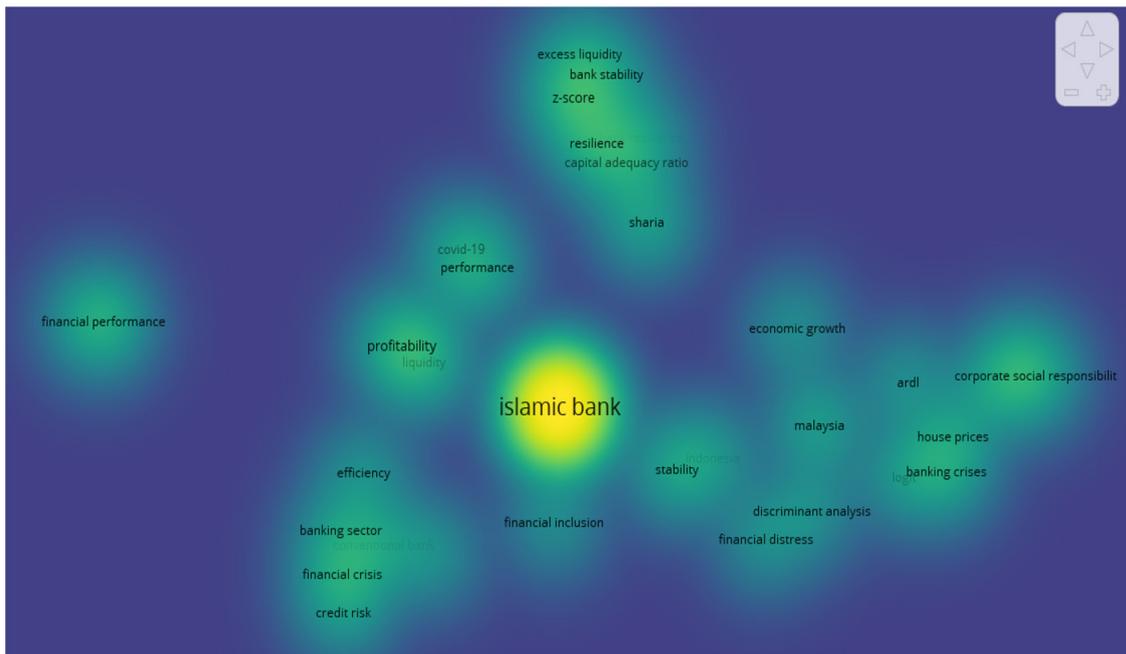
Source: Authors' Analysis by VOSviewer

Figure 9, produced with VOSviewer, illustrates a density visualization of keyword occurrences in the literature on Islamic banking resilience. Warm hues (yellow) emphasize commonly examined subjects such as Islamic banking, stability, profitability, and financial performance, reflecting a pronounced emphasis on institutional efficiency and financial robustness. Conversely, subjects such as economic growth and financial inclusion are depicted in cooler tones, indicating they are inadequately examined. This graphic elucidates essential research goals and deficiencies. Although financial measurements predominate, larger developmental factors—such as inclusivity and economic impact—are still constrained. Considering the ethical and community-oriented principles of Islamic banking, the integration of resilience with financial inclusion offers a significant avenue for future research. This integration can facilitate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and inform more equitable financial policies. The map highlights the necessity of broadening the resilience discourse beyond mere performance to include social and ethical dimensions that accord with the principles of Islamic finance.

Table 1 outlines the most frequently cited publications in Islamic banking resilience, highlighting their impact and alignment with the thematic clusters presented in Figure 8—namely, resilience, financial crisis, stability, profitability, liquidity, and systemic risk. The highly cited works, such as Hassan and Aliyu (2018), Farooq and Zaher (2015), Pappas et al. (2017), Salman and Nawaz (2018), and Rizvi et al. (2020), uniformly examine fundamental subjects including bank stability, crisis performance, and efficiency assessments relative to traditional banks. Keyword mapping substantiates these tendencies, indicating the prevalent use of phrases such as Islamic banks, stability, profitability, and performance—thereby delineating the conceptual parameters of the subject. The density of citations about particular themes and authors indicates a developing literature and an

increasing consensus on definitions and evaluation criteria for resilience. The correlation between citation data and thematic clusters substantiates the research landscape and provides strategic direction for future studies. It aids scholars in refining theoretical frameworks and identifying underexplored yet significant topics, such as climate-related hazards or fintech within Islamic banking. These significant studies provide policymakers and practitioners with valuable insights to develop more resilient, inclusive, and Islamic-compliant financial systems.

**Figure 9. Density Visualization Islamic Banking Resilience**



Source: Authors' Analysis by VOSviewer 2023

**Table 1. Top 5 Articles about Islamic Banking Resilience with the Highest Citations**

Document Title	Author	Source	Cited By
A Contemporary Survey of Islamic Banking Literature	Hassan & Aliyu (2018)	Journal of Financial Stability	289
Are Islamic Banks More Resilient During Financial Panics?	Farooq & Zaheer (2015)	Pacific Economic Review	237
A Survival (Stability) Analysis of Islamic and Conventional Banks	Pappas et al. (2017)	Springer	190
Islamic Financial System and Conventional Banking: A Comparison	Salman & Nawaz (2018)	Arab Economic and Business Journal	163
Role of Islamic Banks in Indonesian Banking Industry: An Empirical Exploration	Rizvi et al. (2020)	Pacific-Basin Finance Journal	125

Source: Author Analysis by Scopus Database, Publish & Perish, and Excel 365

Table 2 shows that Islamic banking resilience research focuses on efficiency, profitability, liquidity, and financial performance. These studies analyze resilience using

operational measures, offering little institution-specific perspective. Despite Riaz et al. (2017) and Setyawati et al. (2019) finding that macroeconomic variables, such as inflation, GDP growth, and exchange rate volatility, are crucial for understanding Islamic banking resilience within broader economic frameworks, the analysis fails to represent this. The term “bank resilience” is infrequently used and carries negative connotations with “efficiency” and “profitability.” It suggests that while resilience components are addressed, few studies explicitly use or identify these frameworks as resilience. These findings suggest that research on Islamic banking resilience is still in its early stages of development and lacks a comprehensive conceptual and methodological framework. Future studies should define and quantify resilience, combine macroeconomic variables, use sophisticated modeling, and emphasize “bank resilience” as a key concept. It will help set a research agenda, improve cross-study comparability, and make the literature more policy-relevant and practical.

**Table 2. Selected Keywords Regarding Islamic Banking Resilience**

Keyword	Occurrences	Total Link Strength	Keyword	Occurrences	Total Link Strength
Islamic Bank	35	44	Bank Resilience	2	4
ARDL	9	9	Bank Stability	2	4
Efficiency	2	7	Banking Sector	2	4
Liquidity	3	7	Economic Growth	2	4
Profitability	4	7	Financial Distress	2	4
Financial Crisis	3	6	Stability	3	4
Islamic Compliant	3	5	Resilience	3	3
Excess Liquidity	2	3	Financial Inclusion	2	5
Financial Performance	3	3	Systemic Risk	2	3
GCC Countries	2	3	Financial Inclusion	2	2
Banking Crises	3	2	COVID-19	2	2
Credit Risk	3	2	Performance	3	5

Source: Author Analysis by VOSviewer

In the current global financial landscape, resilience within the financial sector has emerged as a critical priority for countries worldwide, especially in light of recurring economic disruptions and systemic shocks. Within this context, Islamic banking resilience is of paramount importance, as it plays a pivotal role in sustaining economic activity and preserving financial stability during periods of stress, such as financial crises, pandemics, or geopolitical disturbances.

Islamic banking can be deemed resilient when it satisfies three essential conditions: first, it absorbs shocks without government dependence. A resilient Islamic bank must possess the internal strength to absorb economic or financial shocks without relying on

government bailouts or extraordinary fiscal support. This independence reflects institutional robustness and reduces the risk of moral hazard, thereby contributing to systemic stability.

Second, rapid recovery and operational continuity. Beyond merely withstanding crises, resilient Islamic banks should demonstrate the capacity to recover swiftly from adverse events such as financial crises or economic recessions. It includes the ability to resume normal operations, ensure service delivery, and continue supporting economic activities, such as lending to businesses and facilitating payment systems, even under pressure.

Third, robust risk management, capital adequacy, and liquidity buffers. Resilience also depends on the presence of robust risk governance frameworks, including prudent risk identification, effective mitigation strategies, and sufficient capital reserves and liquidity holdings. These features ensure that Islamic banks can fulfill their obligations, maintain public confidence, and perform critical financial functions—such as mobilizing deposits, allocating credit, and processing transactions— even in times of stress.

Farooq and Zaheer (2015) and Yanikkaya et al. (2018) concur that a resilient Islamic financial institution can withstand shocks and contribute to financial system stability. Therefore, Islamic banking resilience is the ability of an Islamic bank or banking system to absorb shocks and external pressures, recover efficiently, and continue operations during recessions, systemic financial disruptions, and operational crises. According to Hassan and Aliyu (2018), Setyawati et al. (2019), and Yanikkaya et al. (2018), financial strength, governance quality, and Islamic banking’s ethical-financial principles, such as risk-sharing and asset-backing, may make Islamic banks more stable than conventional banks. Islamic banks must be resilient for institutional survival and to contribute to macroeconomic stability in nations where Islamic banking is significant. In an era of frequent global disruptions, Islamic banking operations must be resilient to maintain trust, promote economic recovery, and achieve sustainable financial development. Additionally, Islamic finance requires regulatory frameworks, supervisory tools, and stress-testing processes customized to its principles and characteristics.

**Table 3. The Importance of Achieving and Maintaining Banking Sector Resilience**

No	Reasons
1	Stability in Financial and Economic System
2	Building Trust or Confidence towards Investor and Consumer
3	Risk Management
4	Protecting against Losses
5	Economic Diversification
6	Regulatory Compliance
7	Financial Intermediation, Profitability, and Efficiency
8	Policy Implication

Source: (Hassan & Aliyu, 2018; Setyawati et al., 2019; Yanikkaya et al., 2018) Analysis by Author

Built on the results of a review of several Islamic banking resilience literature studies, resilience studies are deemed important for several reasons (Table 3). Stability in financial and economic systems, building trust or confidence (investor and consumer), risk management, protecting against losses, economic diversification, regulatory compliance, financial intermediation, profitability and efficiency, and policy implications. (Hassan & Aliyu, 2018; Setyawati et al., 2019; Yanikkaya et al., 2018).

First, stability in financial and economic system. The resilience of Islamic banking is crucial for sustaining financial and economic stability, especially in times of crisis. It allows banks to mitigate internal risks and endure external shocks, including market volatility, economic recessions, and geopolitical conflicts. Resilient Islamic banks maintain public trust and facilitate economic recovery by consistently providing critical services, including credit, liquidity, and transactional support. Inability to absorb shocks can precipitate systemic crises and prolonged instability. According to Abdel-Baki and Leone Sciabolazza (2014), Khémiri and Alsulami (2023), and Mohammed et al. (2020), resilience serves as a strategic asset that promotes sustainable growth and protects economies from financial disturbances.

Second, building trust or confidence towards investors and consumers. Islamic banking's resilience fosters trust among investors, consumers, shareholders, and communities during external shocks, such as financial crises or the COVID-19 pandemic. Banks that manage risks and offer stable returns are perceived as reliable, attracting deposits and investments (Pratama & Rizal, 2019). Trust, as noted by Azmi et al. (2023), is vital for ensuring liquidity—the lifeblood of Islamic banks. A resilient system maintains operations, credit flows, and financial stability. Conversely, weak, undercapitalized banks risk eroding confidence, triggering withdrawals, liquidity crises, and systemic instability. Therefore, resilience is essential both strategically and operationally to sustain stakeholder trust and long-term financial stability.

Third, risk management. The resilience of Islamic banking arises from robust governance and proactive risk management, which are integral to strategic planning. By proactively identifying and mitigating risks, Islamic banks can withstand shocks, expedite recovery, and reduce interruptions. Abedifar et al. (2017) emphasize that the asset-backed and risk-sharing frameworks of Islamic banks improve their capacity to manage systemic crises. Ahmad et al. (2022) assert that resilience enhances risk management and financial stability via capital buffers, liquidity reserves, and stress testing. These practices safeguard stakeholders and preserve critical services. Ultimately, proficient risk management sustains trust, credibility, and operational viability in a swiftly evolving global market.

Fourth, protecting against losses. Banks act as custodians of public funds, making their resilience vital to prevent losses and economic disruption. In Islamic banking, resilience is even more critical due to its unique risk-sharing contracts. Adequate capital buffers and prudent risk-weighted asset management are essential for absorbing shocks and maintaining solvency. Barau et al. (2023) emphasize the importance of protecting unrestricted investment account holders (URIAH), who bear the profit and loss without ownership rights and face greater risks, particularly in areas where investor protections

are weak. Strengthening Islamic banking resilience safeguards URIAHs, builds trust, and ensures ethical, inclusive, and stable financial outcomes for all stakeholders.

Fifth, economic diversification. The distinctive characteristics of Islamic banking, including the ban on interest and reliance on asset-based financing, enhance financial diversification and mitigate speculative risk by associating transactions with tangible economic activities. This paradigm facilitates areas such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure, hence augmenting economic resilience and development. In times of crisis, Islamic banks with robust capital and risk management systems continue to provide essential services, thereby supporting SMEs, employment, and consumer demand. Their resilience embodies ethical ideals, endorsing social and environmental objectives via community funding, waqf, and sustainable investments (Albaity et al., 2023; Wahyudi, 2014). Consequently, the resilience of Islamic banking promotes enduring stability, inclusivity, and sustainability.

Sixth, regulatory compliance. Regulators mandate that banks demonstrate financial resilience, often through stress testing, which assesses a bank's ability to withstand economic shocks. Resilient banks adhere to these criteria to avoid sanctions and reputational damage. It is consistent with Islamic concepts such as ethical investment and risk-sharing for Islamic banks. Mohammed et al. (2020) state that stress testing improves stability and strengthens compliance by facilitating real-sector funding and mitigating risk. Structural characteristics—such as asset-backed lending and the restriction of *riba* and *gharar*—enhance resilience (Tok & Yesuf, 2022; Al-Muharrami & Hardy, 2013). The combination of regulation with Islamic principles provides a stable, ethical, and crisis-resistant banking sector.

Seventh, financial intermediation, profitability, and efficiency. Banks enhance capital allocation, investment, and economic growth by transferring funds from depositors to borrowers. Business growth, job creation, and household spending depend on this intermediary function. This role is damaged when banks lack resilience. Liquidity shortages, credit limits, and capital depreciation can disrupt financial intermediation, slowing investment flows and economic activity. Poor risk management, economic shocks, or inefficiencies can lead to prolonged operational losses, which negatively impact a bank's profitability and efficiency. Vulnerabilities impact the bank's performance, stakeholder confidence, access to funding, and systemic risk.

In contrast, resilient banks can operate smoothly under pressure. Strong governance, capital buffers, risk management, and operational efficiency define these institutions. As noted by Faizulayev et al. (2020) and Setyawati et al. (2019), resilience enables banks to deliver sustainable profitability and operational efficiency, which in turn benefits both shareholders and customers. Resilient banks are more likely to generate consistent returns, honor depositor obligations, and provide credit even during economic downturns—thus reinforcing their role as a stabilizing force in the economy. In summary, resilience is vital not only for mitigating risks and surviving crises but also for ensuring that banks can continue to fulfill their economic and social functions effectively. A resilient Islamic banking sector fosters trust, promotes inclusive growth, and contributes to the long-term stability of the financial system.

Eight, regulatory supervisory framework. Islamic banking’s resilience can help policymakers and regulators develop effective policies for Islamic financial institutions. Understanding how Islamic banks manage shocks and maintain stability helps regulators develop policies that enhance economic and financial resilience. Resilience studies develop an Islamic-compliant regulatory system that safeguards financial stability and adheres to the ethical and structural principles of Islamic finance. It includes profit-and-loss sharing, riba, and asset-backed transactions. As noted by Abedifar et al. (2017), Ahmad et al. (2022), and Mohammed & Muhammed (2017), resilience-focused analysis can be used to construct prudential-based incentives that discourage excessive risk-taking. Policymakers can improve risk governance, banking responsibility, and sustainability by aligning regulatory measures with resilience patterns. The study of Islamic banking resilience informs strategic evidence-based policymaking. It promotes stable, ethical, and risk-aware regulatory systems that preserve the financial system and encourage Islamic banking.

**Table 4. List of Articles on Factors That Can Influence Islamic Banking Resilience**

No	Name & Year	Title	Results
1	Yanikkaya et al. (2018)	How profitability differs between conventional and Islamic banks: A dynamic panel data approach	Inflation, Gross Domestic Product, Interest Rate, Exchange Rate, Bank Size (Total Assets)
2	Nugroho et al. (2020)	The resilience of the Indonesian banking system and macroeconomic fluctuation: Islamic versus conventional banking	Gross Domestic Product, Inflation, Exchange Rate, Composite Stock Price Index (CSPI)
3	Otaviya & Rani (2020)	Productivity and its determinants in Islamic banks: Evidence from Indonesia	Gross Domestic Product, BI Rate
4	Setyawati et al. (2022)	Stability and resilience of Islamic banking system: A closer look at the macroeconomic effects	Capital Adequacy Ratio, Non-Performing Financing, Gross Domestic Product, Exchange Rate, Return on Assets
5	Cahyono et al. (2021)	Determinants of Indonesian conventional and Islamic bank depositor trust during the COVID-19 pandemic	Interest Rate, Industrial Production Index, Inflation, Profit Sharing
6	Suripto (2023)	Comparing the resilience of Islamic and conventional banking to the financial crisis in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations	Capital Adequacy Ratio, Return on Assets, Loan Deposit Ratio, Non-Performing Loans, Non-Performing Financing
7	Pratama & Rizal (2019)	The resilience of Islamic banks in facing the economic dynamics in Indonesia	Exchange Rate, BI Rate
8	Areeba Khan et al. (2019)	Islamic vs. conventional commercial banking: The resilience avant-garde	Ownership Type, Return on Assets, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Bank Size, Non-Performing Loan, Non-Performing Financing, Return on Equity
9	Maliha & Marlina (2019)	Why are Islamic banks relatively more resilient to crisis?	Financing to Asset Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Inflation, BI Rate, Industrial Production Index, Export, M2, Exchange Rate
10	Talba et al. (2019)	The perception on the contribution of Islamic banks and Islamic windows towards the growth of the Nigerian economy	Loan Service, Deposit Service

Source: Author Analysis by Microsoft Excel 365

An examination of 20 research studies reveals that both macroeconomic and bank-specific factors significantly impact the durability of Islamic banks. Principal drivers encompass GDP, inflation, currency rates, bank size, capital adequacy ratio (CAR), non-performing financing (NPF), return on assets (ROA), central bank rates, non-performing loans (NPL), liquidity, interest rates, the industrial production index, and credit. These metrics provide a comprehensive framework for evaluating the ability of Islamic banks to withstand financial shocks. GDP and inflation are the most significant external factors. An increase in GDP, indicative of overall economic activity, boosts banking demand, enhances borrowers' repayment ability, and stimulates investment, therefore fortifying bank resilience (Yanikkaya et al., 2018). Inflation presents intricate hazards by diminishing buying power and elevating the likelihood of default. Nugroho et al. (2020) and Otaviya & Rani (2020) indicates that Islamic banks exhibit greater susceptibility to inflation compared to regular banks. The research highlights the need to connect resilience metrics with the structural and institutional framework of the banking sector. Table 4 emphasizes that resilience necessitates consideration of both macroeconomic variables and internal banking parameters such as the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and liquidity. Policymakers should integrate GDP and inflation trends into stress testing, while Islamic banks must employ proactive risk management methods to enhance long-term stability and mitigate susceptibility to inflation shocks.

The size of a bank and its capital adequacy ratio (CAR) are two critical internal characteristics that profoundly affect the resilience and sustainability of Islamic banking. A larger bank, assessed by total assets or operational reach, typically gains advantages from economies of scale, diversified portfolios, and enhanced resource efficiency, all of which bolster resilience. Nonetheless, augmented size also introduces heightened operational complexity, necessitating the development of sophisticated governance and risk management frameworks. Areeba Khan et al. (2019) and Danisman et al. (2021) suggests that major banks face heightened liquidity requirements, and inadequate liquidity management can compromise their resilience. A high Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) indicates robust capital reserves that enable Islamic banks to withstand losses, comply with regulatory requirements, and maintain depositor confidence, particularly during economic recessions (Maliha & Marlina, 2019; Banna & Alam, 2020). From a legislative and managerial standpoint, bank size and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) should inform supervisory frameworks, capital strategies, and macroprudential policies, especially for systemically significant institutions. As Islamic banks expand, they must synchronize their growth with robust risk governance and liquidity policies. Moreover, comprehending the interaction between these internal characteristics and external macroeconomic influences is essential for formulating successful resilience solutions. In dual-banking systems, augmenting size and capital adequacy ratio (CAR) bolsters the ability of Islamic banks to manage crises and foster enduring financial stability.

## CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that both internal elements, such as capital and risk, and external factors, including GDP and inflation, influence the resilience of Islamic banking. Nevertheless, macroeconomic variables are frequently disregarded. The research used bibliometric analysis, revealing a fragmented field characterized by insufficient cross-bank comparisons and ambiguous language. It underscores the necessity for cohesive frameworks and Islamic-compliant stress testing to enhance governance, promote ethical finance, and ensure the long-term viability of Islamic banks.

This study highlights the need to enhance the resilience of Islamic banking for regulators, financial institutions, and scholars. It necessitates comprehensive policies, enhanced risk management, and uniform research methodologies. Strengthening resilience promotes crisis stability, ethical finance, financial inclusion, and long-term sustainability within Islamic and dual banking systems.

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