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FACTORS THAT AFFECT FINANCING PROFIT-LOSS-LOSS SCHEME) SYARIAH TBK GENERAL BANKING IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the economic aspects of the implementation of financing (Revenue Sharing - Loss). Factors that affect financing (Profit Sharing Schemes - Losses) in Islamic general banking Tbk in Indonesia (in 2011-2017) using the variable Third Party Funds (DPK), Capital/equity, Non-Performing Financing (NPF), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Return on assets (ROA) and Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR). The method of this study is Ordinary Least Square (OLS) with panel data from the eight observed Sharia commercial banks. The approach model used in this study is the Fixed Effect Model. The results of this study show that Third Party Funds (DPK), Capital / Equity, Non-Performing Financing (NPF), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) have a significant effect on financing (Revenue Sharing - Loss Scheme), while Return on assets (ROA) and Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) has no significant effect on financing (Revenue Sharing - Loss).

Keywords: *Third Party Funds (DPK), Capital / Equity, Non-Performing Financing (NPF), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Return on assets (ROA) and Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR)*

In recent years, the global market for sharia-compliant financial instruments has increased strongly. Based on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), global Islamic financial assets have grown from USD 200 billion in 2003 to USD 1.8 trillion in 2013 and USD 2,293 trillion in 2016 (global Islamic Financial Report / GIFR). The development of sharia finance is due to the increasing number of products, services for sharia finance, to the development of supporting infrastructure, although sharia financial growth has not been able to keep up with conventional financial growth, where the development of the financial sector is crucial for real sector productivity (Adeusi and Aluko, 2015).

One of the products and services offered by Islamic finance is Islamic banking. Islamic banking is a financial service that is by Islamic principles. In Islamic principles, financial services performed are prohibited from paying interest (riba) and excessive uncertainty (gharar) or gambling (may), and risks and rewards must be shared and transactions must have real economic objectives. One of the sharia / Islamic financial instruments whose development is very rapid is sharia / Islamic banking. Islamic / Islamic banking is currently practiced in more than 50 countries around the world including Iran, Pakistan and Sudan, Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, and Malaysia. In August 2004, the Islamic Bank of England became the first bank licensed by a non-Muslim country to engage in Islamic banking. HSBC, University Bank in Ann Arbor and Devon Bank in Chicago offer Islamic banking products in the United

States. Islamic banking estimates manage around US $ 250 billion in assets worldwide in 2004, estimated to grow at a rate of 15% per year (Chong and Liu, 2009).

Islamic banking in Indonesia is regulated in Law No. 21/2008 which contains everything concerning Sharia Banks and Sharia Business Units, including institutions, business activities, as well as ways and processes in carrying out their business activities. Law No. 21/2008 has opened great opportunities for Islamic banks to develop. According to Islamic law, Islamic banks are prohibited from receiving or paying interest (Aggarwal and Yousef, 2000) and according to Amin (2008), Islamic banks must operate under strict religious guidelines, which are based on principles different from conventional banks. In addition to the above laws, in operational banking which runs Islamic sharia is also regulated by government regulations and others and most Islamic banking cooperate with conventional banking in its operations.

The sharia banking system in Indonesia is carried out within the framework of a dual-banking system or dual banking system whose aim is to present alternative banking services that are becoming more complete to the Indonesian people. In this case, together, the Islamic banking system and conventional banking work to support the mobilization of public funds to improve the ability of financing for sectors of the national economy. Besides that, the existence of Islamic banking will bring 'benefits' for economic improvement and the equitable distribution of public welfare. It is believed that Islamic banks offer products that are close to the public, namely in business financing that uses profit-sharing patterns. profit-loss sharing system which becomes the spirit of Islamic banking that will bring more equitable benefits to all parties.

The development of Sharia banking in Indonesia still lags behind its conventional partners which only had about 5.79% of total Indonesian banking assets in 2017. Sharia banking holds a market share of 20% (in Indonesia almost 90% of the total population, which amounts to approximately 261 million people, were Muslims in 2017). Since the enactment of law no. 21 of 2008, the growth of Sharia Commercial Banks and Sharia Business Units in Indonesia showed considerable development in terms of assets, financing, third party funds, FDR and NPF (Paulina, 2017).

Table 1. Islamic Banking Assets in Indonesia (in IDR trillion):

No.	Perbankan	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Islamic Commercial Banks & Islamic Business Units	145.5	195.0	242.3	272.3	296.3	356.3	424.2
2	Islamic Rural Banks	3.5	4.7	5.8	6.6	7.7	9.2	10.8
	Total	149.0	199.7	248.1	278.9	304	365.5	434.6

Source: OJK

Although the market share of Islamic banking in Indonesia is still low, the Government still shows great support for the Islamic banking industry in Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia is determined to make Indonesia a major global center for Islamic banking because this will deepen Indonesia's financial markets and hence make Indonesia stronger in the face of the negative impacts of global economic shocks.

This form of support can be seen from the Financial Services Authority (OJK) developing and launching a five-year roadmap to increase the market share of Islamic banking in Indonesia. The special characteristics of Islamic banks are different from conventional banking, where the characteristics are profit-sharing system (profit-sharing system occurs when the capital owner cooperates with the entrepreneur), transaction agreement (decisions or agreements that have been made commitments based on sharia values), product patterns (deposits, loans, financing/profit sharing, buying and selling, rents and others by Islamic sharia).

Table 2. Funding Provided by Islamic Commercial Banks And Sharia Business Unit in Indonesia (In Trillion Rupiah)

No.	years	Islamic Commercial Banks & Islamic Business Units	Islamic Rural Banks	Total
1	2011	102.655	2.676	105.331
2	2012	147.505	3.553	151.058
3	2013	184.122	4.433	188.555
4	2014	199.330	5.004	204.334
5	2015	212.996	5.765	218.761
4	2016	248.007	6.662	254.669
7	2017	285.695	7.764	293.459

Source: OJK

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that the financing growth is carried out by commercial banks. Sharia and Sharia business units in Indonesia have increased from year to year with an average increase of 19.21%. This shows that the financing provided by Islamic banking is needed by the people of Indonesia and Islamic banks are places for middle and small-scale entrepreneurs who do not get financing from conventional banks (Noraziah, 2010). However, if compared with the development of conventional banks is still far away. The challenges faced by Islamic banking, according to Mosab I. Tabash (2017) are the regulatory environment that is less supportive, lack of banking experts and Islamic scholars, lack of awareness for Islamic banking instruments followed by lack of standardization, lack of cooperation and coordination between Islamic banking authorities (for the case in India). The condition is not much different from Indonesia. The main products of Islamic banking are generally offered using the Debt Based Financing scheme (Murabaha and Ijarah). At present, the largest proportion of Islamic banking financing products are Murabaha products (+ 60% of total financing) and ijarah. For banks, these products are also the bank's favorite products, because their transaction schemes are easy to implement and are not high risk. Besides that, other financing products are using a profit-loss sharing scheme (mudaraba, musharaka, istishna, and cards). To date, 22 Islamic products have been introduced. These products are a combination of five basic Islamic financing structures: Murabahah, Mudharabah, AlIjarah, Musharakah, and Bay'al-Salam. (How, Karim, and Verhoeven, 2005). Funding with the profit-loss sharing scheme is smaller than the total financing with the principle of buying and selling. This certainly is an interesting phenomenon because it is expected that financing based on profit sharing should dominate. After all, profit-based financing is more upholding the values and spirit of Islam compared to buying and selling or other financings. The principle of revenue sharing is expected to move the real sector more because it covers the possibility of channeling funds for consumptive purposes and is intended only for productive purposes.

Many studies discuss the financing of sharia banking, including:

- Shatha Abdul-Khaliq (2014): discussing the difference between Murabaha and Istisnaa financing in Islamic banking in Jordan, the results of the study state that Murabaha is the first choice.

- Aisyah Abdul-Rahman and Shifa Mohd Nor (2016), stated that there are four obstacles in the implementation of profit-loss sharing (PLS) financing in Malaysia, namely high investment risk, difficulty in choosing the right partner, low funding demand and low capital security.
- Nurul Azuma et al (2014) found that the prospect of financing the purchase of Islamic finance in Malaysia is strong because it is caused by strong public acceptance, competitiveness, and religious inclination.
- Muhammad Ramzan et al (2012), the growth of Islamic banking in Pakistan shows remarkable growth as a milestone in the future of Islamic banking, this is evidenced by the AID model "(Assets, Investments, and Deposits).
- Irma Setyawati et al (2015) argues that the product cycle of most Islamic banks is still in the stage of introduction and development to survive.
- Laili Rahmi (2017), states that Sharia Commercial Banks (BUS) is more liquid, have lower risks and have greater financing management compared to Sharia Business Units (UUS).

From the discussion above, this paper wants to discuss the factors that influence financing with profit-loss sharing schemes. As is known profit-loss sharing schemes namely mudharabah and people are relatively low in total financing issued by Islamic banking compared to total murabahaah financing.
Factors that influence the growth of financing with profit-loss sharing schemes can be influenced by external and internal factors of the banks themselves. In this paper what we want to discuss is internal banking factors, i.e

1. Is there any influence of Third Party Funds (DPK), Capital / Equity, Non-Performing Financing (NPF), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Return on assets (ROA) and Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) on financing with profit loss schemes partial sharing of Sharia banking in Indonesia
2. Is there any influence of Third Party Funds (DPK), Capital / Equity, Non-Performing Financing (NPF), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Return on assets (ROA) and Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) on financing with profit loss schemes simultaneous sharing of Sharia banking in Indonesia;

Islamic Financing

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 Year 2008 concerning Sharia Banking, financing provided in the form of a. profit sharing transactions (mudharabah and Masyarakat); b. leasing transactions in the form of ijarah or leasing (ijarah muntahiya bittamlik); c. sale and purchase transactions (murabahah, salam, and istishna); d. loan and loan transactions (qardh); and e. lease transactions (ijarah), thus the implementation of financing provided by an Islamic bank depends on the objectives and activities of the customer receiving the financing. While the type of Islamic financing, based on Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) no. 19/4 / PBI / 2017 is Sharia working capital financing (Murabaah / sale and purchase, Mudharabah and Musyarakah), consumption financing (Murabahaah and Ijarah) and Sharia Investment Financing (murabahaah and Ijarah). The implementation of financing by shari'a banking must meet (1) sharia aspects (the realization of financing to customers must be guided by Islamic sharia), and (2) economic aspects (considering the profitability of both parties.

Financing with a profit-loss sharing scheme is in the form of mudharabah and musyarakah financing. Mudharabah financing is divided into muthlaqah, muqayyadah and musytarakah, where the provisions provided by Islamic banking differ from one another (PSAK 105). While musyarakah financing is a collaboration between two or more parties to carry out a certain business, provided that the profits and losses will be divided based on the agreement (PSAK 106).

According to Huda (2012), Islamic bank financing products can help solve the problem of SMEs in terms of financial shortages, but the financing provided by Islamic banks avoid Islamic uncertainty so that the scheme is not widely used. Meanwhile, according to Paulina (2017), the existence of Islamic banking in providing financing does not affect GDP (Gross Domestic Product).

Third-Party Funds (DPK)

Third-Party Funds (DPK) are sources of bank capital, so Islamic banks must be able to ensure that the activities of third party funds run well. According to Agung Yulianto (2016), several factors affect deposits between Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) and Non-Performing Financing (NPF).

Capital

Capital is the most important part that must be owned by every company because, without capital, a company cannot carry out its business activities. According to Bank Indonesia Regulation No.15 / 12 / PBI / 2013 dated 12 December 2013 concerning the Minimum Capital Requirement for Commercial Banks, Banks are required to provide core capital (Tier 1) of at least 6% (six percent) of RWA. While the Financial Services Authority Regulation (OJK) Number 21 / POJK.03 / 2014, the minimum capital requirement for a Sharia Commercial Bank (BUS) is in the range of 8-14 percent.

Non-Performing Financing (NPF)

Non-Performing Financing (NPF) is associated with the risk of congestion in returning financing that has been issued by Islamic banks. NPF is identical to NPL in conventional banking (Chandra Setiawan, 2016). Based on Bank Indonesia circular no.6 / 23 / DPNP / 2004, the NPL criteria are NPL <2% (very healthy), 2% ≤ NPL <5% (healthy), 5% ≤NPL <8% (healthy enough), 8% ≤ NPL <12% (less healthy) and NPL ≥ 12% (unhealthy). According to Aulia Nurul Huda (2012), Islamic bank nonperforming (NPF) is higher than conventional non-bank non-performing loans (NPLs).

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

Capital Adequacy Ratio is a ratio that shows one measure to determine the bank's capital adequacy if it experiences a shock. According to PBI No 15/12 / PBI / 2013 article 2 regarding the minimum capital requirement for commercial banks, banks are required to provide minimum capital according to the risk profile. The minimum capital requirement for commercial banks is set at a minimum of 8%. The stipulation states that banks that have capital higher than the specified minimum amount will reduce the case of bank failure. This is because capital reserves can help banks to cover losses and avoid failure in the long run (Petersen, 2008 and Irwan CH, 2017, while Yolanda (2017), states that CAR is an assessment of bank capital adequacy to cover risk exposures.Berdasarkan Surat Edaran Bank Indonesia No. 6/23/DPNP Tahun 2004, criteria dari CAR dalam suatu bank adalah CAR > 12% (sangat Sehat), 9 % ≤ CAR < 12 %(sehat), 8% ≤ CAR < 9% (cukup sehat), 6% < CAR < 8% (kurang sehat) dan CAR ≤ 6% (tidak sehat).

Return on assets (ROA)

Return On Assets is one indicator that determines a company's financial performance, where financial performance is the company's ability to manage and control the resources of the company (Yolanda and Sumarni 2018). Criteria that state banking conditions in managing assets to generate income based on Bank Indonesia Regulations (PBI) are ROA> 1.5% (very healthy), 1.25 <ROA≤ 1.5% (healthy), 0.5% <ROA ≤1.25% (fairly healthy), 0% <ROA ≤0.5% Not healthy, and ROA ≤ 0% (Unhealthy).

Efforts to increase revenue and be able to generate profits are the provision of complete banking facilities, long / many management experiences and regulations of the central bank and supporting minimum reserve limits.

Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR)

Loan To Deposit Ratio (LDR) for conventional banks and FDR for Islamic banks, because in Islamic banking they do not recognize loans, but financing. FDR shows the ability of banks to meet financing demands using total assets owned.

According to Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) No. 13 / I / PBI / 2011 article 2, LDR / FDR is one indicator to determine the health of banks. The reference indicator used for the LDR is based on Bank Indonesia Circular No. 6/23 / DPNP 2004: LDR ≤ 75% (very healthy), 75% <LDR ≤ 85% (healthy), 85% <LDR ≤ 100% (Fairly healthy), 100% <LDR ≤ 120% (less healthy)) and LDR> 120% (unhealthy). Meanwhile, according to Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI), No. 17/11 / PBI / 2015 dated June 25, 2015, for the Financing to Deposits (FDR) ratio of 78% - 92, of the funds collected can be distributed by banks is the 78% limit and the highest limit is 92%. The higher the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) indicates the more risky bank liquidity, on the contrary, the lower the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) indicates the lack of effectiveness of the bank in expanding its finances.

METHOD

This study uses data on the financial statements of Islamic banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) between a period of seven years (in 2011 and 2017) consisting of 8 banks with the following criteria:

1. Sharia Commercial Banks which publish financial reports consistently in 2011-2017 and submit them to the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
2. Islamic Banks that provide a complete financial statement and ratios needed in this study for 7 consecutive years.
3. Having a positive and consistent profit during the period 2011-2017, because with positive profits there will be no extreme data that can cause problems in the data processing.

This study is to examine the effect of financial performance on financing (profit sharing - loss schemes) in Syariah Indonesia General Banking Tbk with analysis techniques using Eviews software with descriptive statistical management, classical assumption testing, hypothesis testing (f test and t-test) and chow test / Hausman Test. Multiple linear regression (panel data regression equation with One Way Model) and finally the coefficient of determination testing.

Model Specifications of this study are;

$$Y\,it = \beta o + \beta 1X1t + \beta 2X2t + \beta 3X3t + \beta 4X4t + \beta 5X5t + \beta 6X6t + \mu$$

Where:

1. Variable Y is financing (Revenue Sharing - Loss) for Sharia General Banking companies listed on the IDX at time t.
2. Variable X1 is the growth of Third Party Funds in Islamic Public Banking registered on the IDX at time t.

1

3. Variable X2 is the growth of Equity/capital owned by Islamic Public Banking registered on the IDX at time t.
4. Variable X3 is Non-Performing Financing (NPF) of Sharia General Banking registered on the IDX at time t.
5. Variable X4 is the Capital Adequacy Ratio (Sharia Capital Adequacy Ratio) of Islamic Banking registered on the IDX at time t.
6. Variable X5 is Return On Assets (ROA) on Islamic General Banking registered on the IDX at time t.
7. Variable X6 is the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) on Islamic Public Banking registered on the IDX at time t.

Hypothesis;

H1: There is a significant positive relationship between Third Party Funds and financing (Revenue Sharing - Loss Scheme) Islamic Commercial Bank Tbk.

H2: There is a significant positive relationship between Equity/capital owned by financing (Profit Sharing - Losses) Sharia Commercial Bank Tbk.

H3: There is a significant positive relationship between Non-Performing Financing (NPF) and financing (Profit Sharing - Loss Scheme) of Islamic Commercial Bank Tbk.

H4: There is a significant positive relationship between Capital Adequacy Ratio (Capital Adequacy Ratio) and financing (Profit Sharing - Loss Scheme) of Islamic Commercial Bank Tbk.

H5: There is a significant positive relationship between Return On Assets (ROA) and financing (Revenue Sharing - Loss) Bank Syariah Syariah Tbk.

H6: There is a significant positive relationship between Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) with financing (Profit Sharing - Loss Scheme) of Islamic Commercial Bank Tbk.

DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistics

Variables examined in this study are financing, Third Party Funds (Deposits), Non-Performing Financing (NPF), Capital Adequacy Ratio (ROI), Return On Assets (ROA), Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR). From these variables we will find the mean, median, maximum, minimum and standard deviation values as follows in table 1 below:

Table 1. Descriptive statistics

	Y1?	X1?	X2?	X3?	X4?	X5?	X6?
Mean	16204.65	26046.73	2732.347	2.003393	18.86268	0.883036	90.00804
Median	6444.915	16478.96	1793.245	1.690000	15.98500	1.000000	88.93500
Maximum	60584.00	81611.03	10104.98	4.850000	61.98000	3.290000	162.9700
Minimum	301.8070	420.7600	255.7740	0.000000	10.15000	-10.58000	71.87000
Std. Dev.	17454.97	24671.99	2547.388	1.498279	9.267251	1.755208	13.11364

Source : processed

Based on tables Tables 1 and 2, it can be described as follows:

1. The average financing (Profit Sharing - Loss Scheme) / Y1 provided by Islamic commercial banks is Rp. 16204.65 billion. This value is 62.21% of the average of third party funds in eight (8) Islamic commercial banks studied. This value is certainly still low because there are still 47.79% more third party funds that have not been utilized. According to Aisyah Abdul Rahman (2016), Four obstacles in

financing PLS (Profit Sharing - Loss Scheme) such as high-risk investment; difficulty choosing the right partner; demand comes from customers with low creditworthiness; and lack of capital security.

2. The average third party funds (DPK) from Islamic commercial banks in this study are 26046.73, a maximum of 81611.03 and a minimum of 420.77600. This average value is caused by a large number of third party funds coming into 3 Islamic commercial banks (from eight Islamic Commercial Banks studied).
3. The average Equity / Capital (X2) for this study is 2732.35, a maximum of 10104.98 and a minimum of 255.7740. The average value of this equity is 10.49% of the value of third party funds and 16.86% of the total financing (Revenue Sharing - Loss Plan). This means that the average owned capital is 10.49% of the average third party funds deposited in the banking sector.
4. The average value of Non-Performing Financing (NPF) / X3 of Sharia General Banking listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange is 2.003. This indicates that the average sharia general banking Tbk is healthy, this is in accordance with Bank Indonesia circular no.6 / 23 / DPNP / 2004: 2% ≤ NPL <5% (healthy).
5. The average value of the Capital Adequacy Ratio (capital adequacy ratio) / X4 is 18.86%. This states that the condition of the bank is very healthy, where the minimum capital adequacy ratio requirement by Bank Indonesia is 8%, where the stipulation aims to: (a) Maintain public trust in banks, (b) Protect the third party funds of the bank concerned, (c) To meet the provisions of the BIS (Bank for International Settlement) standard. Thus public trust in Islamic banking is high.
6. The average value of the Return on Assets (ROA) / X5 of the company is positive, this reflects that the total assets used for the company's operations are able to provide profits for the company. and the average value of 0.88% and this value according to BI regulations is quite healthy. According to the research results of Irma Setyawati et al (2015), the average ROA of Islamic banks is 1%, caused by internal and external factors, such as limitations in the distribution of funds, banking products, revenue contribution from non-operating activities (income from activities other than from disbursement).
7. The average value of Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) / X6 of the companies studied was 90.01. This reflects the condition of the banking sector understudy that is healthy enough to carry out its operations based on PBI No. circular letter Bank Indonesia No. 6/23 / DPNP 2004, LDR value between 85% <LDR ≤ 100% (Fairly healthy). Thus the LDR shows the use of bank deposits for loans, which means the bank has been able to carry out the intermediation function properly.

Based on table 1 above and the results of the analysis, on average sharia general banking Tbk based on a circular letter of Bank Indonesia in a healthy condition in its operation provides financing. This power is in line with the research of Mohammed T. Abusharbeh (2016), where CAR (14.67), ROA (2.85), NPF (4.2) and FDR (97.32) for 11 Islamic commercial banks and 24 business units Islam in Indonesia, where the Bank is included in the healthy criteria and so the results of Abdul Mongid's research (2015) is the CAR value (17.16) for Islamic rural banking.

Regression Analysis

The regression model will be used as an unbiased estimation tool if it meets the BLUE (best linear unbiased estimator) requirements, that is, there is no heteroscedastic, no multicollinearity, and no autocorrelation. Based on test results obtained normally distributed data normality, the data is free from heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation.

Table 2 Common Effect models, fixed effects and random effect

Variable	Common effect			Fixed effect			Random effect		
	Coefficient	t-Statistic	Prob.	Coefficient	t-Statistic	Prob.	Coefficient	t-Statistic	Prob.
C				5266.848	3.177920	0.0028	3454.707	2.125479	0.0386
LogX1?	-0.076183	-0.046518	0.9631	-1.158051	-2.332781	0.0245	-0.909077	-1.873789	0.0669
LogX2?	0.420689	1.789692	0.0796	1.060567	5.620157	0.0000	0.935194	8.339389	0.0000
LogX3?	1.710946	8.895416	0.0000	0.507809	4.485469	0.0001	0.958332	12.81645	0.0000
LogX4?	-12.87998	-7.212612	0.0000	-1.394381	-1.730117	0.0910	-5.488541	-8.466797	0.0000
LogX5?	1170.002	1.731385	0.0895	-500.3961	-1.363869	0.1799	62.37241	0.198180	0.8437
LogX6?	154.5984	1.946212	0.0573	-30.86003	-0.649530	0.5195	-8.105337	-0.179197	0.8585
R-squared		0.794179		0.989085			0.682612		
Adjusted R-squared		0.773597		0.985706			0.643748		
F-statistic				292.7532			17.56420		
Prob(F-statistic)				0.000000			0.000000		

Source: Process

Based on table 2 above, for the selection of the right model for panel data a chow test is performed. The chow test results show a probability value of less than 0.05 and continued with the Hausman Test (random cross-section with Prob 0.0000). This shows that the Fixed Effect is the chosen model because the probability value of the Hausman test is smaller than 0.5. The Fixed effect model has a constant coefficient of 8 Islamic Sharia Banks at 5266,848 with a probability of 0.0028 (significant).

The partial test from table 3 above is obtained:

1. Third-Party Funds (DPK) with financing (Revenue Sharing - Loss) Sharia Commercial Bank Tbk, has a negative and significant effect with a probability of 0.0245. This means that an increase in third-party funds in Islamic banking does not make financing (Revenue Sharing - Loss Scheme) Sharia Commercial Bank Tbk increased. In the opinion of Irawan Febianto (2012), this is due to the low level of participation of Islamic banks in profit-sharing and loss financing models and the majority of Islamic banks limit themselves to less risky trade finance assets, which tend to be financing with shorter maturities. Also, the results of Paulina's research (2017) of third party funds do not affect economic growth (GDP) and economic development will affect the development of Islamic banking in Indonesia.
2. Equity/capital owned by financing (Profit Sharing - Loss Scheme) Islamic Commercial Bank Tbk, has a positive and significant effect. According to Asma Salman and Nauman Munir (2012), financing with capital/equity has a positive effect on business performance. Thus the relationship of capital/equity with positive and significant financing can be strengthened.
3. Non Performing Financing (NPF) dengan pembiayaan (Skema Bagi Hasil - Kerugian) Bank Umum Syariah Tbk, berpengaruh positif dan signifikan . Koefisien variabel yang positif mencerminkan perkembangan NPF dan pembiayaan (Skema Bagi Hasil - Kerugian) searah. Hasil penelitian ini

berbeda dengan penelitian Uus Ahmad Husaeni (2016) : NPF dengan pembiayaan (murabaha) berpengaruh negative dan tidak signifikan. Dan penelitian ini juga berbeda dengan penelitian Zahrotush Sholikhah et al (2017) dan Sutrino (2016) yang menyatakan bahwa NPF tidak berpengaruh signifikan dengan pembiayaan.

4. Capital Adequacy Ratio(Rasio kecukupan modal) dengan pembiayaan (Skema Bagi Hasil - Kerugian) Bank Umum Syariah Tbk berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan pada α = 0.10. Penelitian ini sejalan dengan hasil penelitian Sutrisno (2016) yang mengkajinya pengaruh CAR terhadap pembiayaan mudharabah and musharaka.
5. Return On Assets (ROA) dengan pembiayaan (Skema Bagi Hasil - Kerugian) Bank Umum Syariah Tbk, berpengaruh negative dan tidak signifikan. Hasil penilitian ini sejalan dengan Zahrotush Sholikhah (2017), dimana ROA berpengaruh negative dan tidak signifikan terhadap equity based financing volume.
6. Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) dengan pembiayaan (Skema Bagi Hasil - Kerugian) Bank Umum Syariah Tbk, berpengaruh negative dan tidak signifikan. Hal ini berarti bank tidak menerapkan fungsi intermediasinya secara optimal. Sementara menurut Rochadi Santoso Rini Puspita Dewi (2017), Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap jumlah pinjaman. Istilah pinjaman untuk bank kovensional, sedangkan pembiayaan untuk bank syariah.

Simultaneous tests from table 3 above are obtained: together, variable Third Party Funds, Equity/capital, Non-Performing Financing (NPF), Capital Adequacy Ratio, Return on Assets (ROA) and Financing to Deposit Ratio (ROA) FDR) has a significant effect on financing (Profit Sharing - Loss Scheme) of Islamic Commercial Banks Tbk with Prob (F-statistics) of 0.0000. While the coefficient of determination is 0, 986 or 98.6%, the contribution of the independent variable affects the financing variable (Profit Sharing - Loss Scheme) of Islamic Banks and 1.4% is influenced by other factors.

CONCLUSION

The results of a study of the factors that influence financing (Profit Sharing - Loss Scheme) of Islamic Commercial Bank Tbk show that:

1. Partially Variable Third Party Funds (DPK), Capital Adequacy Ratio (Capital Adequacy Ratio) have a negative and significant effect on financing (Profit Sharing - Loss Scheme) Islamic Commercial Banks Tbk. This condition reflects that increase DPK and CAR do not make funding increase, this means that other factors cause banks not to carry out their functions as intermediary institutions.
2. Partially, Equity / Capital, Non-Performing Financing (NPF) Variables have a positive and significant effect on financing (Profit Sharing - Loss Scheme) at Sharia Commercial Banks Tbk. High non-performing financing (NPF), reflecting the condition of an unhealthy bank (the number of bad loans). This will affect banking activities, one of which will reduce the source of credit/financing. But in this study the NPF is high, so the financing (Revenue Sharing - Loss) is high. This is due to the scheme of financing.
3. Partially the Return on Assets (ROA) and Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) variables have no significant effect on financing (Profit Sharing - Loss Scheme) of Sharia Commercial Banks Tbk. This is due to Return On Assets (ROA) is the ability of banks to generate profits from assets owned, not entirely from financing (Revenue Sharing - Loss). Financing (Revenue Sharing - Loss Scheme) is one of the many activities of banks in generating profits. While Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) is the ability of banks to repay fund withdrawals by depositors by relying on financing provided as a source of liquidity, only a small portion is sourced from financing (Revenue-Sharing Schemes).

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