THE INFLUENCE OF THIRD PARTY FUNDS AND PROFIT SHARING RATE ON PROFIT SHARING FUNDING

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Abstract

Sharia banking or Islamic banking is a financial institution. Activities based on Shariah principles and refers to the Qur'an and Hadith. Sharia banking not charge or pay interest to customers but in the form of profit sharing. One of the forms of financing in the Sharia banking is the financing of profit sharing which consists of mudharabah and musyarakah financing. The purpose of this research is to know the financing of profit sharing, third party fund, and the level of profit sharing in sharia commercial bank. This research to test and analyze whether there is influence of third party fund and profit sharing result to financing for both partially and simultaneously. The method used is descriptive quantitative sourced from the financial statements of sharia banks and literature study. The results showed that third party funds increased, the profit-sharing rate fluctuated, and the profit sharing financing varied. To simultaneously test the hypothesis of third party funds and the level of profit sharing effect on financing for the results. Partially, third party funds have a significant effect on profit sharing.

Keywords: *Third Party Funds, Profit Sharing, Profit Sharing Funding*

I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of muamalat in Islam has a broad meaning, one of which is the concept of sharia banking that emerged as an economic system that should be done by every Muslim in commercial transactions between the parties involved. However, the establishment of Bank Muamalat Indonesia is not necessarily followed by the establishment of other sharia banks so that the development of sharia banking almost stagnant until 1998 (Ikatan Bankir Indonesia, 2014:2). Islamic banking began to develop with the establishment of Bank Syariah Mandiri in 1999 and the BNI Bank's Syariah Business Unit in 2000. Then the Indonesian Ulema Council (Majelis Ulama Indonesia, or MUI) issued a fatwa saying that bank interest is haram (forbidden) in 2003 so that more and more banks that run the principles of sharia.

The sharia banking system has been made as an alternative choice in Indonesia in muamalat/trading, where most of the people of Indonesia embrace and believe in Islam. Currently sharia banking already has its own regulation, which is Law Number 21 Year 2008 about regulation on sharia banking.

The number of banks conducting activities based on sharia principles until 2016 is increasing in line with the increase of a number of new banks operating under sharia principles. Financing types that exist in sharia banking is based on the principle of profit sharing, such as mudharabah and musyarakah. The relatively small financing for the results distributed by sharia banks when compared with financing with the principle of sale and purchase is an interesting phenomenon because the financing with the principle of profit sharing is expected to move the real sector because it closes the possibility of disbursing funds in the interests of consumptive and only on productive interests. In addition, with the profit-sharing system it is expected to be able to move productive businesses, so it does not close the possibility to create new jobs.

There are various problems that arise in the company, are as follows First is the public does not really understand and not interested in financing products which based on profit sharing. Second, the volume of profit sharing (mudharabah and musyarakah) distributed is still

inferior when compared to the sale-based financing (murabahah). Third is third Party Funds are factors that affect the volume of profit-sharing. The last is the level of Profit Sharing becomes a factor that influences the volume of profit-sharing. From the problems above, the researcher is interested in doing this research

II. LITERATURE
2.1 Accounting
According to the American Accounting Association in Pura's book (2013:4) that state "The definition of accounting is a process of identifying, measuring, and reporting economic information to allow for clear and firm assessments and decisions for those who use the information."

Furthermore, accounting is the art of recording, classifying, summarizing in certain ways in monetary terms, transactions, events that are generally financial, including interpreting the results (American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) in Sarip, 2015: 15).

2.2 Islamic Accounting
According to Nurhayati and Wasilah (2013: 2) that, in simple terms, sharia accounting can be explained through the root of the words 'accounting' and 'sharia.' The free definition of 'sharia' is a rule that has been established by Allah to be obeyed by humans in living all activities of his life in this world. Thus, sharia accounting can be interpreted as an accounting process for transactions in accordance with the rules set by Allah.

Based on the definition of sharia accounting, it can be concluded that sharia accounting is a system that includes the process of recording, classification and overviewing a transaction that is done according to the rules of sharia or based on the provisions of Islam that originated in Al-Qur'an and Hadits that produce output of financial statements which can be used by users of financial statements in terms of decision making (Giannini, and Gilang N 2014).

2.3 Understanding Sharia Banking
According to Ikatan Bankir Indonesia (2014: 7) and Dita (2011), "Sharia banks is an Islamic Financial Institution and more than banks (beyond banking) based on the Qur'an and hadith (guidance of the Prophet Muhammad PBUH) which refers to the principle of muamalat, that is, unless there is a prohibition in the Qur'an and the hadith that governs human-economic relations, social, and political."

2.4 Financing Profit Sharing
Profits sharing financing is one of the financing applied in sharia banking transactions that has become the characteristics that distinguish between sharia banks and conventional banks. This is because, in the implementation there is no element of interest or usury but the enactment of profit sharing system (Muhammad, 2005; Rivai and Arifin, 2010:800).

This financing based on profit sharing is applied in sharia banking products which are mudharabah financing and musyarakah financing. Both products offer the cooperation of two or more people to undertake a business project. These two financing, said to be a product of profit-sharing financing because in mudharabah financing and musyarakah financing is not allowed to levy usury, no matter how small (Nawawi et al. 2018).

By prohibiting usury, Islam seeks to build a society based on honesty and justice. Justice in this context has two dimensions: the financier is entitled to get the reward in the form of profit sharing, but must be equal to the risks and the required effort, and the reward of profit sharing is determined by the profit of the project being financed or the amount of the profit sharing agreement.

2.5 Third Party Funds
According to Law number 21 of 2008 Article 1 verse 20, deposits are funds entrusted by customers to sharia banks and / or sharia businesses based on wadi'ah contract or other contract that is not contrary to sharia principles in the form of current accounts, savings, or other forms are likened to it. Here are the products of third party funds in sharia banking :

a. Current account, that is a form of deposit withdrawal may be made at any time by cheque or transfer form or other payment order facilities in accordance with the terms and conditions of the bank.

The management of public funds collected in the form of demand deposits may use the wadiah yadh dhamanah with the principle of deposit (wadiah) and profit sharing (mudharabah) (Ikatan Bankir Indonesia, 2014:84).

b. Savings, which are deposits based on wadi'ah contract or fund investment based on mudharabah contract or other contract which is not contradictory to sharia principles withdrawal only by certain agreed terms and conditions but can not be withdrawn by cheque, transfer form, and / or other tools profit-sharingto it (Law Number 21 of 2008 concerning Sharia Banking).

c. Time deposits are savings of third parties to be secured to banks where the withdrawals are made at a specified time as agreed. Time deposits are withdrawn after the expiration period and can be renewed automatically (Ikatan Bankir Indonesia, 2014:98).

2.6 Profit- sharing Rates

The profit- sharing rate becomes one of the important factors in financing profit-sharing based on mudharabah financing and musyarakah financing. This financing based on Natural Uncertainty Contratcs (NUC) where business contracts that do not provide certainty of income / return both in terms of amount and time (Rivai and Arifin, 2010). There is an effect of Profit Sharing on Financing of Profit Sharing in sharia banks in Indonesia

2.7 The Influence of Third Party Funds and Profit- sharing Rates on Profit Sharing-Based Funding

Third party funds are the main source of bank funds, growth in third party funds shows a declining trend, it will weaken the bank's operational activities (Destiana 2018). The profit- sharingrate is the average rate of return the sharia bank receives on the financing of profit sharing at a given time (Rivai, 2008). Both are factors affecting revenue sharing funding. Based on the description above, it can be built a hypothesis as follows :

Ha1 : There is influence of third party funds on profit sharing funding.

Ha2: There is influence of profit sharing on profit sharing funding.

Ha3 : There is influence of third party funds and profit sharing on profit sharing Funding.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
3.1 Research methods

This research uses descriptive quantitative methods. According to Sujarweni (2014: 46) that, the descriptive analysis is trying to describe the various characteristics of data derived from a sample (Sugiyono, 2014:7).

Based on the explanation, it can be concluded that the method of quantitative descriptive research is research with the type of data derived from a sample in the population which then analyzed using statistical methods used in order to test the hypothesis that has been set. Quantitative descriptive research in this research is intended to get information about how big the influence of third party funds and profit- sharingrate on profit--sharing financing at sharia commercial banks registered in bank Indonesia in the 2012-2016 period.

3.2 Research variable

Research variables according to Sugiyono (2014: 38) is anything in the form of what is set by the researchers to be studied so that obtained information about it, then drawn conclusions.

3.2.1 Independent variables (x)

In this study the independent variable used is:

a. Third Party Funds: are funds entrusted by customers to sharia and / or sharia businesses banks based on wadi'ah or other contracts that are not contrary to sharia principles in the form of time deposits, savings, or other similar forms. Due to the different data units of third party funds (rupiah) with the level of profit sharing (%), so the third party fund data needs to be transformed into natural logarithm. the step is also intended to avoid the occurrence of problems that often arise in Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression in multiple regression analysis. Third party funds are calculated using the following formula:

$$Ln_{DPK} = \text{Wadiah Giro} + \text{Wadiah Savings} + \text{Mudharabah Savings} + \text{Mudharabah Deposits}$$

b. Profit- sharing Rates:

The average rate of return received by a sharia bank for the financing

of profit sharing at a given time, expressed in percentage (Rivai 2008). Profit - sharingrates is the average rate of return received by sharia banks on profit-sharing financing (mudharabah financing and musyarakah financing) at a certain time, expressed as a percentage (Rivai and Veithzal, 2008). Data on the amount of profit sharing is obtained from the published financial statements (profit / loss) of sharia public bank. Profit Sharing is calculated using the following formula:

$$Profit\ Sharing\ Rate = \frac{Revenue\ Sharing\ Received}{Profit\ Sharing\ Funding} x100\%$$

3.2.2 Dependent Variables (Bound)

The dependent variable in this study is profit-sharing funding. Output-sharing funding is the aggregate amount of mudharabah and musyarakah financing distributed by sharia banks, expressed in billions of rupiah (Pramono, 2013). Revenue Sharing (PBH) is calculated using the following formula:

$$Ln\_PBH = Mudharabah\ funding + Musyarakah\ funding$$

Table 1 Research Instruments

Variable	Sub-Variables	Indicators
Third-party funds	Amount of *wadiah* deposits, *mudharabah* savings and *mudharabah* deposits	Ln_Third Party funds = *Wadiah* currents + *Wadiah* Savings + *Mudharabah* Savings + *Mudharabah* Deposits Source: Law No.21 Year 2008
Profit- sharing rates	the average rate of return received by an sharia bank on the financing of profit sharing at a given time, expressed as a percentage	*Source* : Rivai and Veithzal, 2008
Sharing Financing	The aggregate amount of *mudharabah* and *musyarakah* financing distributed by sharia commercial banks	Ln_Financial Sharing = *Mudharabah* Financing + *Musyarakah* Financing *Source* : Pramono, 2013

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2017

3.3 Data Analysis Method
3.3. 1 Heteroscedasticity Test

This heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is a difference of residual variance of a period of observation to another observation period (Sujarweni, 2016:232).

3.3.2 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple regression analysis tool in this research is used to test the influence of third party fund and profit-sharingrates to financing based on profit sharing with equation as follows :

$Ln\_Y = \alpha + \beta 1 Ln\_X1 + \beta 2x2 + e$

(Ghozali, 2016)

3.3.3 Correlation Coefficient (Pearson)

According Suharyadi and Purwanto (2009: 218), states whether there is a relationship between variables X with variable Y and to state the amount of contribution of one variable to the other expressed in percentage.
The correlation coefficient (Pearson) can be formulated as follows :

$$rxy = \frac{n \sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{\{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2\}\{n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2\}}}$$

Source : Sugiyono, 2012:183

3.3.4 Auto correlation test

The purpose of the autocorrelation test is to test whether in the linear regression model there is a correlation between the confounding variables in the t period and the t-1 period (before). If autocorrelation occurs, it is called an autocorrelation problem and a good regression model is free from autocorrelation. Some ways to detect autocorrelation is one of them using the Durbin-Watson test (DW test), where the hypothesis to be tested is HO = no autocorrelation (r = 0).

3.3.5 Coefficient of Determination (R²)

The coefficient of determination (R2) has a value between zero and one. This coefficient is used to measure the extent to which the model's ability to explain the variation of the dependent variable. The greater the value means the independent variable is able to explain the dependent variable well and vice versa. The formula of the coefficient of determination is as follows:

3.3.6 Simultaneous Test (F Test)

The purpose of the simultaneous significant test or F statistic test is to show whether all the independent variables in the model have a mutual influence on the dependent variable.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research consists of three research variables, third party funds, profit- sharingrates , and profit sharing

financings for seven sharia commercial banks during the 2012-2016 period. the following descriptions for each study variable :

4.1 Third Party Funds at Sharia Commercial Banks

The first independent variables or X1 in this study are third party funds. The following is the details of third party funds per year which are found in seven sharia commercial banks which are used as research samples during the 2012-2016 period :

Table 2
Third Party Funds at seven Sharia Commercial Banks Per Year during the 2012-2016 period

No	Bank Umum Syariah	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
1	Bank Muamalat Indonesia	34.903.830.342	41.791.039.419	50.869.448.259	45.077.652.220	41.919.920.094	214.561.890.334
2	Bank Syariah Mandiri	47.405.805.257	56.446.479.001	59.810.009.734	52.512.986.654	69.943.279.802	286.118.560.448
3	BRI Syariah	11.014.246.000	13.794.869.000	16.711.516.000	20.123.658.000	22.019.067.000	83.663.356.000
4	BNI Syariah	8.980.035.000	11.488.209.000	16.246.405.000	19.322.756.000	24.233.009.000	80.270.414.000
5	BJB Syariah	2.975.062.726	3.135.446.309	4.622.231.233	4.702.474.750	5.453.389.923	20.888.604.941
6	BCA Syariah	1.263.968.967	1.702.357.773	2.339.506.546	3.255.154.779	3.842.271.582	12.403.259.647
7	Bank Syariah Bukopin	2.850.783.991	3.272.262.657	3.994.957.347	4.756.304.058	5.442.607.999	20.316.916.052
	Average	20.520.657.183					
	Minimum	1.263.968.967					
	Maximum	69.943.279.802					

Source: sharia commercial bank website, 2017

During the 2012-2016 period, the amount of third party funds in almost all sharia banks has increased, only in Bank Muamalat Indonesia and Bank Syariah Mandiri which fluctuated during the 2012-2016 period. With explanation that is, third party funds at Bank Muamalat Indoneisa year 2012-2014 has increased but in 2015 and 2016 have decreased in each year. For Bank Syariah Mandiri has increased in the year 2012-2014, then there was a decline in 2015 and increased again in 2016.

The increase that occurred in almost all sharia commercial banks shows that the increasing number of people who save their funds in sharia banks. In Table 2 also can be seen the average nominal third party funds of the total third party funds contained in the table, amounting to Rp 20,520,657,183,000, then for the minimum amount of Rp 1.263968.967.000 at BCA Syariah in 2012, and the amount maximum amount of Rp 69,943,279,802,000 at Bank Syariah Mandiri in 2016.

4.2 Profit- sharing Rate at Sharia Commercial Bank

The second independent variable or X2 in this study is the Profit- sharing Rate. The following is the breakdown of the level of profit sharing per annum in seven sharia commercial banks which were used as research samples during the 2012-2016 period :

Table 3
Profit- sharingRate at Seven Sharia Commercial Banks Per Year for the

No	Bank Umum Syariah	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total(%)
1	Bank Muamalat Indonesia	8,43	9,35	11,23	11,02	8,29	48,32
2	Bank Syariah Mandiri	12,06	11,61	11,33	9,55	9,12	53,67
3	BRI Syariah	9,32	10,08	10,28	10,58	9,90	50,16
4	BNI Syariah	9,79	9,74	9,72	9,18	10,24	48,67
5	BJB Syariah	7,92	12,52	11,45	12,19	11,41	55,49
6	BCA Syariah	6,83	8,72	8,83	10,92	9,38	44,68
7	Bank Syariah Bukopin	10,54	10,70	11,87	10,15	11,81	55,07
	Average	10,17					
	Minimum	6,83					
	Maximum	12,52					

Source: Sharia commercial bank website, 2017

During the period 2012-2016, the percentage of profit sharing in all sharia banks has fluctuated. This fluctuation condition can occur because the nominal profit-sharing rate is not set at the beginning but is the result of a comparison between the revenue-sharing revenue received with the revenue-sharing financing multiplied by one hundred percent (Moriguchi, 2016). Therefore, if the revenue share is received high it will also affect the level of profit sharing, and vice versa.

Based on the data in Table 3, it can also be seen the average percentage of profit sharing rate of the overall level of profit sharing contained in the table that is equal to 10.17%, then for the minimum amount of 6.83% at BCA Syariah 2012, maximum of 12.52% in BJB Syariah in 2013.

4.3 Financing of Profit Sharing at Sharia Commercial Bank

The dependent or Y variable in this research is the Financing of Profit Sharing. The following is the breakdown of annual profit sharing financing provided by seven sharia banks that were sampled during the 2015-2016 period :

Table 4
Financing of Profit Sharing at seven Sharia Commercial Banks Per Year for the 2012-2016 Period

No	Bank Umum Syariah	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total(Thousand Rupiah)
1	Bank Muamalat Indonesia	14.805.384.716	20.898.935.470	21.273.143.673	21.245.145.837	20.919.488.923	99.142.098.619
2	Bank Syariah Mandiri	10.210.577.759	10.752.404.923	10.337.084.906	13.111.451.083	16.086.672.761	60.498.191.432
3	BRI Syariah	2.597.083.000	3.970.205.000	4.881.619.000	6.068.912.000	6.457.375.000	23.975.194.000
4	BNI Syariah	1.254.135.000	1.768.300.000	2.421.699.000	3.358.807.000	4.089.070.000	12.892.011.000
5	BJB Syariah	1.070.668.161	1.247.135.333	1.257.249.810	1.043.434.478	873.322.363	5.491.810.145
6	BCA Syariah	464.380.711	734.408.925	999.275.541	1.330.947.216	1.630.489.323	5.159.501.716
7	Bank Syariah Bukopin	840.259.855	1.072.100.115	1.433.741.312	2.038.304.615	2.477.450.955	7.861.856.852
	Average	6.143.447.536					
	Minimum	464.380.711					
	Maximum	21.273.143.673					

Source: sharia commercial bank website, 2017

Table 4
Financing of Profit Sharing at seven Sharia Commercial Banks Per Year for the 2012-2016 Period

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2	Bank Syariah Mandiri	10.210.577.759	10.752.404.923	10.337.084.906	13.111.451.083	16.086.672.761	60.498.191.432
3	BRI Syariah	2.597.083.000	3.970.205.000	4.881.619.000	6.068.912.000	6.457.375.000	23.975.194.000
4	BNI Syariah	1.254.135.000	1.768.300.000	2.421.699.000	3.358.807.000	4.089.070.000	12.892.011.000
5	BJB Syariah	1.070.668.161	1.247.135.333	1.257.249.810	1.043.434.478	873.322.363	5.491.810.145
6	BCA Syariah	464.380.711	734.408.925	999.275.541	1.330.947.216	1.630.489.323	5.159.501.716
7	Bank Syariah Bukopin	840.259.855	1.072.100.115	1.433.741.312	2.038.304.615	2.477.450.955	7.861.856.852
	Average	6.143.447.536					
	Minimum	464.380.711					
	Maximum	21.273.143.673					

Source: sharia commercial bank website, 2017

During the 2012-2016 period, the amount of profit sharing financing fare experiences varies in each bank. There is an increase in the amount of profit-sharing financing as happened in BRI Syariah, BNI Syariah, BCA Syariah, and Bank Syariah Bukopin. And there is a fluctuation of Bank Muamalat Indonesia, Bank Syariah Mandiri and BJB Syariah. Nominal financing of profit sharing in each bank during the 2012-2016 period seen in Table 4 also has not dominated the existing financing in the sharia bank that became the sample. This can happen because financing for profit sharing is a financing that has a considerable risk level due to the fact that the profit generated is determined on the basis of profit sharing system, so that sharia banks are not too heavily distributed profit sharing finances (Martani 2012; Sholikhah 2017).

We can also find in Table 4 that the average financing of profit sharing from the overall financing is Rp 6.143.447.536.000, and for the minimum amount of Rp 464.380.711.000 in BCA Syariah in 2012, and the amount maximum amount of Rp 21,273,143,673,000 at Bank Muamalat Indonesia in 2014.

4.4 The influence of Third Party Funds on Profit Sharing

Determination of test results can be done by comparing tcount with ttable and can be seen from the significance value. The results of partial testing with the help of SPSS 23 software are as follows:

Table 5
Partial Hypothesis Test Results (t Test)

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1,020	1,349		,756	,455		
	Ln_X1	,922	,056	,949	16,483	,000	,991	1,009
	TINGKAT BAGI HASIL	-,045	,050	-,052	-,898	,376	,991	1,009

a. Dependent Variable: Ln_Y

Based on the results of hypothesis testing that can be seen in Table 5, obtained tcount t test on the influence of third party funds on the financing for profit sharing with the results of 16.483. When compared with the value of ttable that is equal to 2.035 it will get the result value tcount> value ttabel or 16.483> 2.035. And the significance value of 0.000 is smaller than 0.05. Based

on these results indicate that Ho is rejected and Ha1 accepted. In addition, it has a positive constant value of 0.922 which means that if there is an increase in third party funds will be followed by an increase in financing for the results.

Thus, it is concluded that there is a positive influence of third party funds on the financing of profit sharing. This indicates that the more third party funds that can be collected by banks will be able to increase financing for the results distributed by the bank, vice versa. This is in accordance with those recorded in Minhas research in 2014 that is operational banking, DPK is a source of liquidity to facilitate the financing contained on the side of bank balance assets. So that more and more deposits are collected by banks, it will be more and more financing that can be channeled by the bank (Kurniawanti, A and Zulfikar 2014; Nugroho ES et al. 2017).

The results of this study support the study of Lintang and Yaya (2015) stating that "Third party funds affect the volume of profit sharing-based fundings".

4.5 Effect of Profit Sharing on Profit Sharing Funding.

Based on the results of hypothesis testing that can be seen in Table 5, obtained value tcount of -0.898. When compared with the value ttable that is equal to 2.035 it will get the result of the value tcount < ttable value or equal to -0.898 <2.035. And the significance value of 0.376 is greater than 0.05. Based on these results indicate that Ho is accepted and Ha2 is rejected. Besides, it has a constellation value of -0.045 which means that if there is an increase in the profit sharing rate it will be followed by a decrease in profit sharing. Thus, it can be concluded that there is no effect of profit sharing rates on the profit sharing funding. This suggests that the size of the profit sharing rate does not have a significant effect, but that does not mean it has no effect at all. This condition can occur due to the amount or value of the unpredictable profit sharing rate from the beginning, but must wait for the bank to get the results of the financing. The results of this study support the research of Pramono (2013) stating that "Profit sharing raes does not affect the financing of profit sharing".

4.6 The Effects of Third Party Funds and Profit Sharing Rates on Simultaneous Profit Sharing Funding.

Determination of test results can be done by comparing tcount with ttable and can be seen from the significance value. The results of simultaneous testing with the help of SPSS 23 software are as follows:

Table 6
Simultaneous Hypothesis Test Results (Test F)

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	41,299	2	20,650	136,052	,000[b]
	Residual	4,857	32	,152		
	Total	46,156	34			

a. Dependent Variable: Ln_Y

b. Predictors: (Constant), TINGKAT BAGI HASIL, Ln_X1

Based on the results of hypothesis testing that can be seen in Table 6, it can be seem that the Fcount Value is 136.052. As for Ftable value at 5% significance level and degrees of freedom df1 = 2 and df2 = 32 then Ftable obtained F (2; 32) = 3.29. The value of Fcount with Ftable is then compared, so that the value of 136,052> 3,29, Fcount value is greater than Ftable value. The significance value amounting 0.000 smaller than 0.05. So Ho is rejected and Ha3 accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that there is influence simultaneously between Third Party Fund and Profit Sharing Rates of Profit Sharing.

In addition, the value of R2 or Coefficient of Determination that was generated is equal to 0.895 or 89.5%, which means together independent variables consisting of Third Party Funds and Profit Sharing

Rates gives a strong influence of 89.5% to the dependent variables, namely Profit Sharing or independent variables are able to explain 89.5% of the independent variables.

The results of this study support the research of Fatayati Widya Putri (2015) which states that "Simultaneously, Third Party Funds and Profit Sharing Rates affects Profit Sharing Funds".

V. CONCLUSION

Based on research and discussion conducted by the author, a number of conclusion has been made, namely :

1. During the 2012-2016 period. third party funds in almost all sharia banks have increased. Only in Bank Muamalat Indonesia and Bank Syariah Mandiri that had fluctuated amount of funds. The increase that occurred in almost all sharia commercial banks shows that the more people who save their funds in sharia banks.

2. The profit-sharing rate of all sharia banks is fluctuating. This fluctuation condition occurs because the nominal profit-sharing rate is not set at the beginning, but is the result of a comparison between the revenue-sharing revenue received with the financing of profit sharing distributed multiplied by one hundred percent. Therefore, if revenue-sharing is received high then it will also affect the level of profit sharing.

3. Shared financing is subject to varying circumstances in each of its banks. There is an increase and there is also a fluctuation. However, when viewed from the nominal, financing for the results have not dominated the existing financing. This is because this financing includes financing with a high enough risk so that Islamic banks are not too heavily channeled.

4. There is a third party funding effect on profit sharing financing. This can be seen in the t test that proves that the significance level of 0,000 <0,05 and the tcount (16,483)> ttable (2,035) is obtained. Then Ho is rejected and Ha1 accepted, which means there is influence of third party funds on financing for the results.

5. There is no effect of the profit-sharing rate on the profit-sharing financing. This can be seen in t test that proves that obtained significance number of 0.376> 0.05 and tcount (-0.898) < ttable (2.035). Then Ho accepted and Ha2 rejected, which means there is no effect of profit sharing rate on financing for the results.

6. There is the influence of third party funds and the level of profit sharing on simultaneous sharing of revenue sharing. This can be seen from the result of the f test which proves that the significance value is 0.000 <0,05 and Fcount (136,052)> Ftable (3,29). Hence Ha3 is accepted and Ho is rejected, which means there is influence of third party funds and profit sharing on financing of profit sharing simultaneously (simultaneously).

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