

The Influence of Profit Sharing on Profitability in Islamic Banking (Case Study at Bank BCA Syariah in 2021)

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ABSTRAK

Analisis ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui sejauh mana pengaruh tingkat bagi hasil terhadap profitabilitas, yang mengambil studi kasus pada Bank BCA Syariah pada tahun 2021. Penulis mengambil judul penelitian ini dengan alasan perbedaan dan konsekuensi kepentingan syariah. Perbankan di Indonesia yang lambat laun berkembang menjadi pesaing kuat bagi bank konvensional. Jika melihat data yang mengalami pertumbuhan cukup besar sejak tahun 2019, menjadi daya tarik bagi penulis untuk mengambil judul penelitian ini. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis mengumpulkan data melalui metode studi kepustakaan, yang bersumber dari informasi keuangan Bank BCA Syariah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membatasi kapasitas pengaruh tingkat bagi hasil terhadap profitabilitas. Hasil dari analisis ini adalah bagi hasil tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap profitabilitas.

ABSTRACT

This analysis aims to define the extent of the influence of the level of profit sharing on profitability, which takes a case study at Bank BCA Syariah in 2021. The author takes the title of this research for reasons of interest in the differences and consequences of Islamic Banking in Indonesia which has gradually evolved into a powerful competitor for conventional banks. If you look at data, which has undergone substantial growth since 2019, it becomes an attraction for the author to take the title of this research. In this study, the authors collect data through the literature study method, which comes from Bank BCA Syariah's financial information. This study aims to confine the capacity of the impact of the level of profit sharing on profitability. The upshots of this analysis are profit sharing has no significant influence on profitability.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The establishment of financial institutions such as banks in human civilization is very useful for humans because this institution acts as a place to carry out financial transactions or as a liaison in these transactions (Hasan, 2022). The bank operates as an intermediary between a group that owns assets/assets and a group that wants to borrow these assets/assets (Emy Widyastuti & Nena Arinta, 2020). In today's modern era, banks have helped many people's needs from any social strata by providing them with business capital loans and fulfilling the consumer's consumptive sense. Banks, in carrying out their business, need the trust of the public/customers; maintaining the level of stability of the bank's health and bank performance is something that becomes a foundation within the institution (Ubaidi, 2020).

Along with the development of the times, many banks are now referring to Islamic religious rules by not using interest rates in all their transactions, which we know as Islamic Commercial Banks (Hasan et al., 2022). Banks with sharia principles are banks that work by applying Islamic laws and sharia principles (referring to the Koran and Hadith) in their financial transactions, making this bank different from conventional banks. Sharia principles in their transaction activities. 1998 was the initial milestone for establishing Islamic banks in Indonesia and ratifying regulations regarding the banking system in Indonesia contained in Law Number 10 of 1998. Banks with sharia principles fundamentally differ from conventional banks by prohibiting all forms of usury, *gharar* and *maisir* (Soemitra et al., 2021).

In carrying out its operational activities, Islamic banks collect funds and distribute funds to customers (Aulia et al., 2020). One of these activities is a profit-sharing system that shares profits (sharia deposits) from agreements between customers and banks. In connection with using this fund-raising function, banks are often claimed by trust institutions. as a banking institutions, Islamic banks are profit-oriented institutions. In general, the profitability ratio is the ratio used to compare the company's ability to set aside profits from revenues (Wijayanti et al., 2017), (Orhan, 2018). This ratio, in other words, is used to measure the ability to generate a lot of profit from production activities. Profitability as a reference in calculating the amount of profit is very important to determine whether the company or bank has been running its business efficiently. To increase its profitability, the bank will try to increase the collection of funds from the origin of the available funds, accompanied by efforts to improve the quality of distribution of productive assets to form a good level of profit or bank financial performance (Ali, 2020), (Mahrani & Soewarno, 2018). One of the evaluations of bank financial performance can be observed from the magnitude of profitability by using the Return on Assets (ROA) measure. Return on Assets describes the company's ability to earn a profit through all available capabilities and resources. The greater the Return on Assets owned by the bank, the greater the level of profit achieved and the better the bank's position in asset use (Rasbin et al., 2021).

Table 1. ROA BCA Syariah

Information	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2020-2021 Growth
ROA	1,1 %	1,1 %	1,2 %	1,2 %	1,2 %	0,0 %

Source: Laporan Keuangan Tahunan PT. Bank BCA Syariah, data diolah kembali (tahun 2021)

The fundamental essence of Islamic banking is the profit-sharing regulation involved by Islamic banks. The Islamic banking scheme prohibits the interesting approach, frequently comprehended as usury and explains the profit-sharing strategy (Kurniawati et al., 2021). In Islamic banks, the association is not between creditors and debtors but between the funder (*shahibul maal*) and the fund manager (*mudharib*) in a cooperative relationship. So the profits in Islamic banks are received from profit sharing on the usage of accounts by the borrower (Kurniawati et al., 2021).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

One of the studies by Muhammad Kamal Zubair with the title profit sharing mechanism at Islamic microfinance institutions and the research method used is descriptive, which is a research method carried out to make an accurate description or description of a situation. This study was conducted to determine the customer understanding of the concept of profit-sharing financing applied by BMT Fauzan Azimah in Pare Pare (Hasan, 2020). The presence of BMT Fauzan Azimah with a profit-sharing system has a positive impact and a major contribution to empowering the poor and developing small businesses in Parepare and its surroundings. That research explains the profit-sharing system as useful for building the surrounding community's economy (Hudaefi et al., 2021).

Then, the researcher also looked at the research conducted by Trotjevina Rorimpandey with the title of liquidity and profitability analysis at PT. BPR Paro Tondano. The research method used is a quantitative descriptive analysis method with data collection techniques used are observations and documentation obtained from the published reports of the financial services authorities on the financial statements of the Paro Profit Rural Bank (BPR) for the 2015-2019 period (Zulfikar, 2020). The results of research on part-profit people's credit banks show that the liquidity ratio, as measured by the Cash Ratio, shows that the bank can meet the short-term debt. The Quick Ratio shows that the bank has not been able to fulfil its obligations to depositors with the most liquid assets. Then the loan-to-deposit ratio indicates that the bank cannot repay its debts to customers using the credit provided by the bank with the funds received. Meanwhile, the profitability ratio measured by the Net Profit Margin indicates that the bank has not been able to generate net profit from its operating activities. Return On Assets suggests that the bank can generate net profit before tax from the total assets owned and Return On Equity indicates that the bank can benefit from its capital (Noor & Rahmasari, 2018).

In addition, a study conducted by Sayid Aulia Taslim entitled The Effect of Profit Sharing Financing on Profitability Levels of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia. This title is the same as what the researcher did in terms of the variables and the bank being studied. It's just that the researcher is more complex in researching the BCA Syariah bank (Hachicha & Ben Amar, 2015). This study uses a quantitative approach where the data is sourced from the published financial statements of Islamic banking companies. The results of the partial test between *musharaka* financing on profitability have a positive and insignificant effect on profitability (Hasan, 2021). At the same time, the partial test results between *mudharabah* financing on profitability show that *mudharabah* has a positive and significant impact on profitability. The results of simultaneous testing of *musharaka* financing and *mudharabah* financing significantly affect profitability. The contribution of *musyarakah* financing and *mudharabah* financing variables to profitability is 32.3%, and the remaining 67.7% is influenced by other variables not examined (Mutmainah et al., 2021).

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is a literature study where library research also means data collection techniques by reviewing books, literature, notes, and various reports related to the problem to be solved. Researchers collect data through financial statements from related banks so that they get conclusions based on the information and use multiple other similar studies as reviews (Hasan et al., 2021).

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on a literature study conducted on the financial statements of Islamic Banking, especially the financial statements of Bank Central Asia (BCA), the researchers summarized several economic reporting periods starting from 2020 to 2021 with each quarter, namely March, June, September, and December. As seen in the table below:

Table 2. Data is taken from the financial statements of BCA Syariah 2021 and 2020 regarding profit-sharing financing

No	Periode	Pendapatan Bagi Hasil	Tahun 2021	Tahun 2020	Persentase
1	Desember	Mudharabah	53.624	42.838	20%
		Musyarakah	284.296	300.736	-6%
		Lainya	0	0	0%
2	September	Mudharabah	40.557	32.878	19%
		Musyarakah	205.101	225.633	-10%
		Lainya	0	0	0%
3	Juni	Mudharabah	26.613	22.384	16%
		Musyarakah	132.568	148.859	-12%
		Lainya	0	0	0
4	Maret	Mudharabah	11.836	11.161	6%
		Musyarakah	65.663	73.719	-12%
		Lainya	0	0	0%

Chart 1. Mudharabah percentage 2021 and 2020

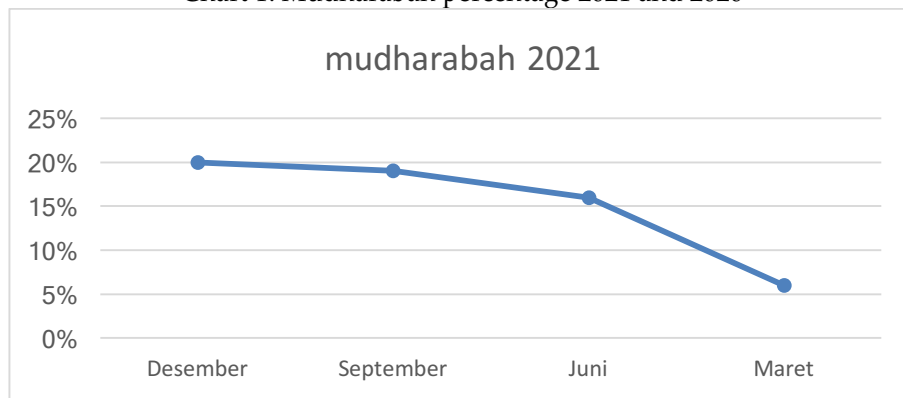
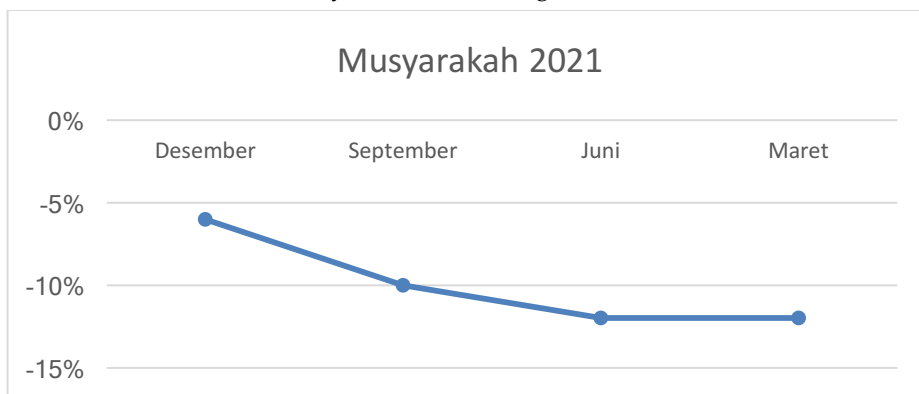


Chart 2. Musyarakah Percentage in 2021 and 2020



From financial report data and *mudharabah* and *musyarakah* charts, it can be concluded that a significant increase occurred in 2021 related to *mudharabah*, which in 2020 was worth 42,838 in December and 2021 in the same month, it was 53.624, so there was an increase of 20%. Then in September 2020, it was worth 40.557 and increased by 19% in September 2021 to 32.878, which we

can conclude that the increase is quite significant when viewed from the same month in the previous year.

Then for the 2nd graph related to *musyarakah*, it is inversely proportional to *mudharabah*, which has decreased. We can see the bias in the chart explaining the decline in March 2021, initially valued at 73,719 in 2020 and 2021. In the same month, it was worth 65,663. From these data, we can judge that the decrease was 12% or -12%. Then the same thing also happened in December, where in 2020, the value was 300.736, and in 2021 it was 284,296. The decline in 2021 began to improve in December 2021 but was still at 6% or -6%.

Table 3. After Distribution of Profit Sharing

Total	2021	2020
Desember	482,445	402,810
September	348,359	301,02
Juni	224,876	200,400
Maret	112,099	97.663

From the table above, we can conclude that the income after profit sharing distribution at BCA Syariah banks in Indonesia in the 2021 period experienced a significant increase. As of December 2021, with a value of 482,445, an increase compared to 2020 in the same month. So, we can conclude from this study that profit sharing, especially in *musharakah* and *mudharabah* at BCA Syariah, has no significant effect on profitability at the bank.

5. CONCLUSION

From this study, it can be concluded that the profitability value in Islamic banking for case studies at BCA Syariah banks for the period 2021 with the quarters of March, June, September and December has increased. The centre of this research is the profit sharing value obtained from the fourth quarter financial report of the month, which shows many significant changes in percentage. The researcher attached the share *mudharabah* profits in the table above. There was a considerable increase from the same month in 2020 and 2021. However, it was inversely proportional to *musyarakah*, which in 2020 had a fairly high value, but in 2021 it decreased. As a result, BCA Syariah slowly overcame the decline, and we can see in the graphs and tables above that in December 2021, the percentage was only -6%. However, we will refocus on profitability which the researcher attaches a table to this study, namely the income table after profit sharing distribution. So it can be seen that profit sharing, especially *musharaka* and *mudharabah*, has no significant effect on profitability at BCA Syariah in 2021.

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Laporan Keuangan BCA Syariah Tahun 2021 Triwulan Desember

Laporan Keuangan BCA Syariah Tahun 2021 Triwulan September

Laporan Keuangan BCA Syariah Tahun 2021 Triwulan Juni

Laporan Keuangan BCA Syariah Tahun 2021 Triwulan Maret

Laporan Keuangan BCA Syariah Tahun 2020 Triwulan Desember

Laporan Keuangan BCA Syariah Tahun 2020 Triwulan Maret

Laporan Keuangan BCA Syariah Tahun 2020 Triwulan Juni

Laporan Keuangan BCA Syariah Tahun 2020 Triwulan September