

**THE INFLUENCE OF FINANCING TO DEPOSIT RATIO (FDR), NON PERFORMING FINANCING (NPF) AND BOPO ON ZAKAT COMPLIANCE IN ISLAMIC BANKS IN INDONESIA PERIOD 2011-2015**

**Tri Utami**  
Esa Unggul University  
*gendisutami27@gmail.com*

**Abstract**

*This study aimed to examine the influence of financial performance that is Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), Non Performing Financing (NPF) and Operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO) of the Compliance Zakat in Islamic Banks in Indonesia. The data used in this study was obtained from the data Condensed Financial Statements Annual Islamic Banks 2011-2015 period*

*The population in this study were 12 Islamic Banks in Indonesia. To determine the author of a sample using the purposive sampling method, obtained 10 Islamic Banks are suitable for use in further research. The analysis technique used in the study is binary logistic regression that aims to obtain a comprehensive picture of the relationship between variables. In conducting a test of hypothesis, first tested the feasibility of a regression model (goodness of fit), the overall assessment models (overall model fit) and the accuracy of regression (classification table).*

*The results showed that the variables simultaneously FDR, NPF and BOPO have significant influence on Compliance Zakat  $0,000 < 0,05$ , while partial variable FDR significant negative effect on Compliance Zakat Islamic Banks. while the NPF variables and BOPO has a negative effect and no significant effect on Compliance Zakat. The predictive ability of the three variables by 80%, rest influenced by other factors outside the research model. The results of this study are expected to be a guideline for the management of Islamic Banks in managing the company, so as to increase awareness of Islamic Banks in paying zakat in accordance with the provisions of sharia. for regulators and governments can add the Act relating to obligations and terms of payment of zakat enterprises and for further research to be able to add more independent variables.*

**Keywords:** *FDR, NPF, BOPO and Compliance Zaka*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Zakah, as the third pillar of sharia economy, is inseparable from the other two pillars of the real sector and the Islamic financial sector, including sharia banking. Zakah as a pillar of Islam is an obligation for a Muslim who is able to pay it and is intended for those who are entitled to receive it. With good zakat management, zakat is a potential source of funds that can be utilized to advance the welfare of society.

the potential of zakah on the company issued by Sharia Commercial Bank as a big sharia business entity among other sharia business entities. But from the resulting potential is still fluctuating, even not in line with the development of Islamic finance growing number as many as 12 Islamic Banks

Research on the adherence of zakah has been done by Adibah Abdul Wahab (2014) in the theoretical review raised that in Malaysia zakah trade become the main contributor of zakah compared to other zakah, in the research is disclosed there are three factors that influence the compliance of business entity in pay zakah that is organization factor, government and internal factors, which of these three factors affect the compliance of entities in pay zakah. The next research is research conducted by (Muammar, 2010) The study uses financial ratios as independent variables, jointly between ROA and ROE has a significant influence on the ability of zakat at Bank Mandiri Sharia and Bank Mega Sharia, while (Word, 2013) adds one variable that is the size of the company as a moderating variable seen from total assets memoderating profitability measured by ROA against expenditure of zakah on Sharia Commercial Bank.

The research conducted by Sari (2014) shows that Profitability Ratio proxied by Net Profit Margin has a positive effect on the expenditure of

zakah, GPM (Gros Profit Margin) negatively affects the expenditure of zakah, ROA has no effect on zakat expenditure and ROE has a positive effect on expenditure of zakah. While the results of research conducted by Tri Jayanti, Dkk (2015) that the financial performance of ROA and ROE affect the zakat while BOPO and NIM has no effect on zakah. From the difference of research result done by some previous researcher and to distinguish with previous research which more use variable profitability ratios hence, in this research researcher use other indicator beside profitability level which become determinant of success and health of bank in doing fund management (Arifin, 2002) such as: liquidity ratio ratio in variable of FDR, ratio of earning asset quality in variable of NPF and efficiency ratio in variable of BOPO and taking dependent variable is compliance zakah company where writer analyze about how big compliance payment zakah company by set criteria bank obedient zakah with health level sharia commercial banks in Indonesia.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1. Zakah on the Company

The research on zakah was done by Al-Barak (1981) through Kurniawan (2013) which discusses zakah accounting in Saudi Arabia. In the study mentioned that the zakat in Saudi Arabia is imposed on all economic activities. Capital assets and the results, individual income from trade, industry, handicraft, salary, corporate profits or in others and all other profits. From the research it can be seen that zakah objects are not only imposed on individuals but also on all economic activities as the complexity of the human possessions grows. Zakah is also imposed on companies that once belonged to individuals or families has now developed into a joint venture.

Zakah is a charity based on the principle of justice and the results of *ijtihad* of classical jurists. The zakah obligations of the company are only shown on the property of the company owned (at least the majority) by the Muslims. (Syafei, 2008)

## **2.2. Financing to Deposit Ratio**

Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) is the ratio of financing provided by banks with third party funds successfully deployed by banks (Muhammad, 2005). The ratio of FDR that is analogous to the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) of a conventional bank is the ratio used to measure the level of bank liquidity indicating the ability of the bank to meet the demand for credit by using the total assets owned by the bank. (Dendawijaya, 2003). The value of FDR permitted by Bank Indonesia is in the range of 78% to 100%.

## **2.3. Non Performing Financing**

The need for caution is firmly mandated in Law no. 21 of 2008 concerning Sharia Banking. Non Performing Financing shows the ability of bank management in managing problematic financing provided by the bank. So the higher this ratio will be the worse the credit quality of the bank causing the number of bad loans the greater the possibility of a bank in the increasingly troubled conditions. Loans in this case are credits granted to third parties excluding credits to other banks. Nonperforming loans are credits with substandard quality, doubtful and loss (Almilia, 2005).

## **2.4. Operational Cost of Operating Income**

According to Dendawijaya (2005), BOPO is the ratio between operating cost to operating income. Operating costs represent costs incurred by banks in the course of carrying out their activities, while operating income is any

form of income derived from bank activities. BOPO Ratio (Operating Cost to Operating Income). This ratio is often called the efficiency ratio is used to measure the ability of bank management in controlling operational costs to operating income. The smaller this ratio means the more efficient the operational costs incurred by the bank concerned so that the possibility of a bank in problem condition is getting smaller (Almilia, 2005). Hasbi (2011) adds the smaller this ratio, the better the bank performance. Thus the operating efficiency of a bank proxied with BOPO ratio will affect the performance of the bank.

## **3. RESEARCH METHOD**

This research uses binary logistic regression model, because the dependent variable uses non-metric variables (nominal) while the independent variables use Ghazali metric variable, (2012). Dependent variable in this research is nominal scale that is Zakat Compliance of Sharia Commercial Bank. The nominal scale is the measurement scale of the category or group Ghazali, (2012).

The dependent variable in this study is the nominal scale of Company Zakah Compliance. The nominal scale is the measurement scale of the category or group Ghazali, (2012). Company Zakah Compliance is the awareness of Sharia Commercial Banks in conducting business in accordance with Sharia principles under Sharia National Sharia Rules and Sharia Banking Regulations No.21 of 2008, the Zakat Compliance variable is categorized as "1" and "0". Category "1" for companies that pay zakat and are said to be healthy and category "0" for companies that do not pay zakat and are said to be unhealthy.

The regression equation can be written as follows: (Ghozali, 2006)

$$\ln P = \alpha + b_1FDR - b_2NPF - b_3BOPO$$

overall model (overall model fit) and accuracy of regression (classification table).

Description:

P: Zakat Compliance  
 $\alpha$ : Constants  
 $b_1$ : Regression coefficient of FDR ratio  
 $b_2$ : Regression coefficient of NPF ratio  
 $b_3$ : BOPO ratio regression coefficient

In conducting hypothetical test, firstly feasibility test of regression model (goodness of fit), assessment of

#### 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

##### 4.1. Descriptive Analysis

Based on the results of data processing, then conducted descriptive analysis to determine the description of each variable owned by each company. Based on the results of statistical analysis using SPSS 23.0, obtained the results as follows:

**Tabel 1. Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
FDR	50	46	289	100.43	36.424
NPF	50	0	35	3.68	4.919
BOPO	50	51	1190	187.47	302.715
Zakat	50	0	1	.48	.505
Valid N (listwise)	50				

Source: Data Processing Results, 2017

Based on the data table 1, it can be seen that from 50 samples, the FDR variable has an average value of 100.43 and standard deviation of 36.424. The highest value of FDR of 289% is owned by Maybank Syariah (MAYBANKS) in 2011 and for the lowest value of 46% is owned by Bank Victoria Syariah in 2011. Within 5 years of Shariah

##### 4.2. Assessing the Eligibility of the Regression Model

Assessing the feasibility of a goodness of fit test The first step is to assess the feasibility of the Fit Model regression model can be tested with Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

**Tabel 2. Good of Fit Test Hosmer and Lemeshow Test**

Step	Chi-square	Df	Sig.
1	10.025	8	.263

The result of SPSS in Table 2 shows the statistical value of Hosmer and Lemeshow Test shows the probability of significance of 0.263 with Hosmer and Lemeshow Test shows the probability significance of  $0.263 > 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is accepted which means the estimation model is significant fit with probability significance 1,000 with value of significance more than 0,05 hence there is no difference of logistic regression estimation data with obeservasinya data, so that regression

model used in this research is feasible to be used for further analysis.

**4.3 Overall Model Fit Test**

The next step is to assess the feasibility of the model (overall model fit). First by assessing the number of Log Likelihood (LL) on (Block Number = 0) and the Log-Likelihood number in Block Number = 1, if there is a decrease in the number of Log Likelihood (block Number = 0 - block Number = 1) then shows the second regression model is better than the first model regression that means fit model of the data

**Tabel 3. Overall Model Fit Test**

Block number = 0 -2 log likelihood 69,235	Block number = 1 -2 log likelihood 43,466
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Table 3 shows the feasibility test by considering the number at the beginning of Log Likelihood (LL) Block Number = 0, amounting to 69.235 and the number at -2 Log Likelihood (LL) Block Number = 1, of 43.466. This indicates the decrease of Log Likelihood value in block 0 and block 1 of  $69,235 - 43,466 = 25,769$  This decrease of Likelihood

shows better regression model or in other words fit hypothesized

**4.4 Assessing Regression Accuracy (Classification Table)**

Regression accuracy is used to find out how strong the prediction of a model as a whole, based on the results of tests conducted then it can be precise model prediction values that can be explained in the table

**Tabel 4. Accuracy of Regression Classification Table<sup>a</sup>**

	Observed	Predicted		
		Zakah		Percentage Correct
		Not Pay Zakah	Pay Zakah	
Step 1	Zakat	20	6	76.9
	Pay Zakah	4	20	83.3
Overall Percentage				80.0

a. The cut value is .500  
 Source: Results of Data, 2017

Based on table 4 it can be explained that:

- a. On the line (actual observation result) there are 20 observations that pay zakat and declared healthy and there are 30 (20 + 6 + 4) obeservasi who do not pay zakat and declared unhealthy, pay zakat but declared unhealthy or not pay zakat and declared healthy
- b. The average percentage of truth as a whole is 80%, where this value is more

than 50% or close to 100% which means that this model has good predictions.

#### 4.5. Simultan Test

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients, is a test used to test whether independent variables simultaneously or simultaneously affect the dependent variable is Zakah Compliance Company Sharia Public Bank.

**Table 5. Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients**

		Chi-square	Df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	25.769	3	.000
	Block	25.769	3	.000
	Model	25.769	3	.000

Source: Results of Data, 2017

Based on Table 5, the value of chi-square is 25.769 with  $df = 3$ . As for the model significant value of 0.000, because this value is smaller than 0.05, then  $H_4$  is accepted at the 5% significance level. So it can be concluded that the variable FDR (Financing to Deposit Ratio), NPF (Non Performing Financing), BOPO have a significant effect simultaneously to Company Zakah Compliance

$H_4$ : FDR (Financing to Deposit Ratio), NPF (Non Performing Financing), BOPO has significant effect to Company Zakah Compliance.

Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), Non Performing Financing (NPF) and BOPO against corporate zalt obedience.

This shows that the worse of the financial performance of sharia banking companies will decrease compliance in paying corporate zakat vice versa. In this study shows the financial performance proxied in the ratio of FDR, NPF and BOPO which has a fairly high average percentage, thus reducing the compliance of Islamic banks in paying zakah.

#### 4.6. Partial Test

Partial test using (Variable in the Equation) or Wald Test whether independent variable one by one or partially have an effect on its dependent variable that is Zakat Compliance of Sharia Commercial Bank.

**Table 5 Variables in the Equation**

		B	S.E.	Wald	Df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 <sup>a</sup>	FDR	-.076	.029	6.689	1	.010	.927
	NPF	-.231	.274	.712	1	.399	.794
	BOPO	-.066	.048	1.903	1	.168	.936
	Constant	14.215	5.697	6.226	1	.013	1491636.118

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: FDR, NPF, BOPO.

Source: Results of Data, 2017

Based on Table 5 variables in the equation, logistic regression equation model in this study as follows:

$$\ln \left( \frac{P}{1 - P} \right) / \text{Zakat Compliance} = 14.215 - 0.076\text{FDR} - 0.231\text{NPF} - 0.066\text{BOPO}$$

- 4.6.1. Constants of 14.215. If the FDR (Financing to Deposit Ratio), NPF (Non Performing Financing), BOPO does not go up and does not decrease by 1 unit then the Zakah Compliance value remains at 14.215
- 4.6.2. The value of regression coefficient variable FDR (Financing to Deposit Ratio) is negative value of -0.076. This shows that if the value of FDR increases by 1 unit then Zakat Compliance will decrease by 0.076 assuming other independent variables are fixed value. And vice versa if the value of FDR decreased by the zakat obedience will rise by 0.076
- 4.6.3. The value of regression coefficient of variable NPF (Non Performing Financing) is negative value of -0.231. This shows that if the NPF value rises by 1 unit then Zakat Compliance will decrease by 0.231 with the assumption of other independent variables fixed value. And vice versa if the NPF value decreased by 1 unit then zakat adherence rose by 0.231
- 4.6.4. BOPO variable regression coefficient value is negative value of -0.066, this shows that if the value of BOPO rose by 1 unit then Zakat Compliance will decrease by 0.066 assuming other independent variables fixed value. And if the value of BOPO down 1 unit then zakat adherence rose by 0.066

#### **4.7. Partial Regression Coefficient Tests**

Partial test in the logistic regression model is the same as t test on linear regression ie see the value of significance of each independent variable. Tests conducted to determine whether the independent variables individually able to affect significantly to the dependent variable, with a significance level of 0.05. The test results of partial influence can be explained as follows:

##### **4.7.1. FDR Regression Coefficiency Test (Financing to Deposit Ratio)**

The value of significance for the variable FDR (Financing to Deposit Ratio) is 0.010 is less than 0.05 so that in this study received H1. it shows that the variable FDR (Financing to Deposit Ratio) partially significant effect on Zakat Compliance. H<sub>1</sub>: FDR (Financing to Deposit Ratio) Influential Significant to Zakat Compliance

The result of the research is that during the 5 years research period, 50 samples of BUS financial report are 80% BUS with FDR ratio between 75% to 100% and 4% of BUS financial statements with FDR ratio below 75% which is negatively significant between the ratio of FDR to zakah compliance. The greater the FDR ratio indicates the level of capital adequacy of the bank from third party funds that are fully used for financing, so that it will affect the turnover of bank capital to earn profits, while the profit has implications on zakah compliance issued by the company, where the calculation zakah company is 2, 5% of profit after tax.

##### **4.7.2. Test of NPF (Non Performing Financing) Coefficient**

The value of significance for the variable NPF (Non Performing Financing) is 0.399 is more than 0.05 so in this study rejected H2. it shows that the variable NPF (Non Performing

Financing) partially no significant effect on Zakat Compliance.  
H<sub>2</sub>: NPF (Non Performing Financing) has no significant effect on Zakat Compliance)

The result of the research shows that NPF (Non Performing Financing) has negative and insignificant effect on Zakah compliance. This proves that the variable is not a determinant of a business entity obeys its obligations in paying zakah, even under conditions of profit where the NPF ratio is low or loss ie conditions where NPF ratios are high, NPF variables affect profits, where profits have implications for zakat 2.5% of profit after tax). The results of this study are similar to the research conducted by Nurdiani (2016) which states that the partial NPF variable has no significant effect on Zakah. This is because the lower NPF ratio leads to a rise in bank profits but the circumstances that occur not all banks that earn profits will be obediently issued zakah company, there are some sharia banks that do spin off and concentrate them centered on the development of branch offices and quality of human resources it is still the focus of BUS so it does not fully perform social functions such as issuing zakah company

#### 4.7.3. BOPO Coefficient Test (Operating Expense to Operating Income)

Value of significance for BOPO variable (Operating Expense to Operating Income) is 0.168 is more than 0.05 so in this study reject H<sub>3</sub>. it shows that the variable BOPO (Operating Expenses to Operating Income) partially has no significant effect on Zakat Compliance.

H<sub>3</sub>: BOPO (Operating Expenses to Operating Income) has no significant effect on Zakah Compliance)

From the data obtained shows the average value of BOPO of 187% which

states that during the research period BOPO high position. This explains the existence of the company's desire to provide good service to customers by strengthening the bank's network and the number of employees, resulting in operational revenues that are still not able to exceed the operational expenses as well as the assumption that companies consider zakat as an additional burden for them. Whereas zakat is an obligation that is regulated in state law and religious law. From the results of the data show no significant effect between the variables BOPO with zakat adherence which means the small ratio of BOPO in syariah banks do not indicate sharia banks to obediently pay zakat. This shows the least awareness of sharia business entities to abide by their obligations in paying zakah.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion above, it can be concluded that the financial performance of banks together affect the compliance of zakah payments. Partially, however, only FDR variables have a significant influence on zakah compliance although it is negative which means the greater the ratio of FDR to eat the lower the compliance to the payment of zakah sharia bank. While the next independent variable that is NPF and BOPO both partially has no effect to zakat compliance, it indicates that the big or small both of these ratios have no effect to awareness of sharia public bank against obligation to pay zakah company. This is because Islamic banks in Indonesia are in the expansion phase and some of them focus on the expansion of office network and the quality of human resources, so some of the banks do not obey the payment of zakah and still consider zakat as a burden of the company.



From the limitations that have been exposed by the researchers, the suggestions that can be given by researchers to Islamic banks, regulators and subsequent research, among others:

- 5.1. Improvement to BUS who do not have baitul maal not to do the distribution of zakat own see the Law no. Article 4 of 2008 stipulates that it requires the management of zakah by the baitul maal.
- 5.2. For banks that still make merging reports on the distribution activities and zakah payments with CSR activities should be separated because they come from different ideology
- 5.3. In the social function of sharia banks regarding the management of zakat should not only limited to collect and distribute zakat funds from the community, but also plays a role in appealing to customers to issue zakat maal taken from customer accounts in the form of savings, demand deposits and deposits for customers who have qualify as a compulsory zakat, seen based on nisab and haulnya. To increase public awareness in respect of zakat obedience.
- 5.4. For the National Sharia Council MUI should make the formulation of the provisions in the Islamic financial accounting standards regarding corporate zakat in order to practice zakat companies in Indonesia more focused.
- 5.5. For the government and Bank Indonesia should add paragraphs in the Zakah Law regarding sanctions or fines given not only to the amil group but also to the non-zakah muzaki
- 5.6. Adding independent variables such as macro variables ie, Gross Domestic Revenue (GDP) and inflation are factors that can affect the dependent variable outside the

independent variables that have been used by researchers, so the results obtained most can explain the variation of the dependent variable

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