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The Effect Of Credit And Public Fund On Profit After Tax At PT. BJB Tbk And PT. BNI (Persero) Tbk

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Abstract: Bank is one of the sectors that support the economic of Indonesia. BJB and BNI give funds to the public in the form of credit. Bank raises the maximum amount of public funds to operate own activities, their activities including credit distribution to public. In 2014, BJB has an decrease in after tax profit even though credit and public funds increased, similiarly with the same case to BNI in 2015. This research was conducted to find out whether credit and public funds affect earnings after tax in BJB and BNI. The method used in this research is associative quantitative by using descriptive statistical analysis, classical assumption test, multiple linear regression analysis. Hypothesis of this research use t test, f test, and coefficient of determinasi. The results of partial, credit have effect on profit after tax, and public funds haven't affect the profit after tax. Based on the simultaneous test results obtained data that credit and public funds have a positive and significant effect to profit after tax of 71.8% and the remaining 28.2% influenced by variables that have not been studied.

Keywords: Credit, Public Fund, and Profit After Tax

INTRODUCTION

Economy is always be a relentless topic to be discussed. It is because economy has a close relation to the growth of a nation. Therefore, to advance the country, national development can be carried out by means of prospering and prospering the people. Several parties are expected to be able to participate in realizing this economic development, on of which is banking. The bank is an agency that is the core of the economic system in every country where economic and financial flows flow in it.According to Article of the Republicof Indonesia Number 10 of 1998 concerning Banking in Kasmir (2014:24) what is meant by a bank is a business agency tht collects funds from the public in the form of credit and / or other forms in order to improve the standard of living of the people at large. The bank is in charge of providing credit to business institution or individuals in need. The purpose of lending is for productive activities. Apart from channeling credit, banks are also tasked with withdrawing money from the public. Providing services in the field of circulation traffic and paying money is part of one of the main duties of the bank.Public funds or more commonly known as Dana Pihak Ketiga (DPK) are funds owned by banks that come from the public in the form of savings, time deposits and demand deposits. The funds collected from the public can reach 80%-90% of the total funds managed and for credit activities, it reaches 70%-80% of the bank's business activities.Bank Jabar Banten is a commercial bank owned by the government of West Java and Banten. BJB distributes credit for the productive sector in the form of working capital credit, investment for all business sectors and consumptive loans for public consumption goods. BNI is one of the banks implementing the Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR) distribution activity which was launched by the government to overcome economic problems, especially to reduce poverty. The following is a report on the development of credit and public funds as well as net income after taxes on BJB and BNI for the years 2011-2015:

Table 1. **Financial statement PT. BJB Tbk**

Year	Credit (In million rupiah)	Public Funds (In million rupiah)	Net Profit After Tax (In million rupiah)
2011	28.764.701	39.042.777	962.695
2012	38.332.712	50.607.925	1.193.304
2013	48.902.340	49.996.607	1.376.387
2014	54.017.114	54.487.890	1.120.034
2015	60.487.430	63.306.505	1.380.963
Year	Credit (In billion rupiah)	Public Funds (In billion rupiah)	Net Profit After Tax (In billion rupiah)
2011	163.533	231.296	7.461
2012	200.742	257.661	8.899
2013	250.638	291.890	9.058
2014	277.622	313.893	10.829
2015	326.105	370.420	9.141

Source: Research data, 2020

In the table of the BJB and BNI financial statements for the period 2011-2015 above, it can be seen that every year the development of credit distribution to the public continues to increase as well as the public funds collected, but the net profit after tax obtained by BJB in 2014 and BNI in 2015 experience transmission. Whereas in years where the profit after tax fluctuates, on the contrary, the distribution of credit and public funds has increased from the previous year.

According to Abdullah (2005), which states that if the credit extended to the public increases, the income received by financial institutions will increase and will affect the amount of profit earned.

Based on the facts obtained, it turns out that it is not in accordance with the existing theory, so with this incident, this is a very interesting phenomenon to study.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Kasmir (2011: 303) defines profit after tax as profit that has been deducted by costs which are the company's expenses in a certain period of time including taxes.

Ismail (2011) states that the activity of channeling funds to the public is an activity that can generate profits and take advantage of certain bank funds that have been collected.

Kasmir (2014: 59) states that third party funds are funds originating from the wider community which are the most important source of funds for the operational activities of a bank and are a measure of the success of a bank if it is able to finance the operations of this fund. The hypothesis in this study is :

1. H1= credit has an effect on profit after tax.
2. H2= public funds have an effect on profit after tax.
3. H3=Credit and public funds affect profit after tax.

METHODS

Population is a generalization area consisting of objects / subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by the researcher to study and then draw conclusions. So population is not only people, but also objects and other natural objects, population is also not just the number that is in that object / subject or object. So the population of this study is the financial statements of PT. BJB and PT. BNI (Persero) Tbk.

The sample used in this research is saturated sample and the sample taken by the researcher is the financial report of PT. BJB Tbk and PT. BNI (Persero) Tbk. In the 2011-2015 period regarding Credit Distribution, Third Party Funds and Profit after tax.

After the classical assumption test is used, multiple regression techniques are used to prove whether there is an effect of credit and public funds on profit after tax. Multiple regression analysis is an extension of the regression technique if there is more than one independent variable on the related variable: $Y= \alpha + \beta 1X1 + \beta 2X2+ \beta 3X3\ldots\ldots+ \beta 3X3\ \varepsilon$

Statistic test

1. Determination Coefficient Test (R^2)
   In the regression test, the coefficient of determination (R2) was also analyzed. The coefficient of determination is used to measure and determine the percentage of influence of the independent variable on changes in the dependent variable. If the coefficient of determination is close to 1 (one), it is said that the ability of the independent variables in the regression model is stronger in planning the dependent variable. Conversely, if the coefficient of determination approaches 0, the weaker the independent variable explains the variation in the dependent variable.
2. T-statistic test
   The t-statistic test was conducted to test the significance of the influence of the independent variables individually on the related variables and to prove which variable had the most dominant influence.
3. F-statistic test
   This test is conducted to determine whether all independent variables have the same effect on the dependent variable. Testing is done by using the F distribution test by comparing the value of F_{table} with F_{count}. Decision making based on the comparison between F_{table} and F_{count} in accordance with the significant level α <0.05 used.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 2. Results of Multiple Line Regression Analysis

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	-184138.336	358527.220		-.514	.612
1	Credit	.018	.006	.782	3.183	.004
	Public Funds	.001	.005	.071	.287	.776

Source: Research data, 2020

The regression equation is as follows :

$Y= \alpha + (\beta)X1 + (\beta)X2$
Profit after tax = -184138.336+0,018+0,001
Profit after tax = -184138.317

The regression equation can be explained as follows :

1. = -184138.336 declares that if credit and public funds remain meaningful, the profit after tax will be -184138,336
2. = 0,018 states that credit increases by 1%, then the profit after tax will increase by 0.018.
3. = 0,001 states that public funds increase by 1% then the profit after tax will increase by 0.001.

Table 3. Results of Correlation Coefficient Analysis

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.847[a]	.718	.697	1161958.56043	2.587

Source: Research data, 2020

Based on the table above, the R number is 0.847. This shows that the level of the R number is 0.847. This shows that the level of relationship is very strong between credit and public funds on profit after tax. Meanwhile, the direction of the relationship is positive because the R value is positive. This means that more credit and public funds can increase profit after tax by 84.7%.

Table 4. t test result

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	Constant	-184138.336	358527.220		-.514	.612
	Credit	.018	.006	.782	3.183	.004
	Public_funds	.001	.005	.071	.287	.776

Source: Research data, 2020

1. Credit
   Based on the results of the t-test for the credit variable, it was obtained that t_{count} was 3.183 and t_{table} (df = n k =30 3=27) was 2,05183 (3.183 > 2.05183). then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. This means that credit has an effect on profit after tax, while the significant value on credit is 0.004 because the significant value is less than 0.05, namely 0.004 <0.05, so credit has a significant effect on profit after tax.
2. Public Funds
   Based on the results of the t-test for the Public funds variable,it was obtained t_{count} was 0,287 and t_{table} (df = n k =30 3=27) was 2,05183 (0.287 < 2.05183). then H0 is accepted and H2 is rejected. This means that public funds have no effect on profit after tax while the value on public funds is 0.776 because the significant value is more than 0.05, namely 0.775> 0.05, so public funds do not have a significant effect on profit after tax.

Based on the results of multiple linear regression test, it is obtained that F_{count} of multiple linear regressions is obtained F_{count} was 34.337 with a significant value of 0.000 and F_{table} obtained (df1=k-1=3-1=2 dan df2=n-k=30-3=37) was 3,35. Because F_{count} is greater than F_{table}, namely 34.337 > 3.35 and the significant value is smaller than 0.05, namely 0.000 <0.05, then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, this means that credit and public funds have a significant effect on profit after tax.

Obtained a value of r^2 (R squre) was 0.718 which is then used to calculate the coefficient of determination to determine after tax profit is affected by credit and public funds. These results indicate that the variable profit after tax is influenced by the variable credit and public funds by 71.8% and the remaining 28.2% is influenced by variables not included in this study.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Credit partially has a positive and significant effect on profit after tax.
2. Partially public funds have aq negative and insignificant effect on profit after tax.
3. Credit and public funds simultaneously affect profit after tax. Profit after tax is influenced by the variable credit and public funds by 71.8%, and the remaining 28.2% is influenced by variables not included in this study.

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