

ABSTRAK

Irawan : Pengaruh Risiko Pembiayaan, Risiko Imbal Hasil dan Risiko Investasi Terhadap Profitabilitas Perbankan Syariah di Indonesia Tahun 2017-2019

Fungsi intermediasi perbankan syariah senantiasa dihadapkan pada potensi risiko-risiko inheren yang memerlukan pengelolaan dan mitigasi yang baik, tepat dan berkelanjutan. Otoritas Jasa Perbankan sebagai regulator telah menetapkan ada sepuluh jenis risiko yang harus mendapat perhatian dari perbankan syariah. Delapan dari sepuluh jenis risiko tersebut sama dengan yang ada di bank konvensional, yaitu ; risiko kredit/pembiayaan, risiko pasar, risiko operasional, risiko likuiditas, risiko legal, risiko strategis, risiko kepatuhan dan risiko reputasi. Dua jenis risiko yang menjadi pembeda bagi bank syariah adalah risiko imbal hasil dan risiko investasi.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis sejauh mana risiko imbal hasil dan risiko investasi, sebagai risiko yang unik bagi bank syariah, serta risiko pembiayaan, sebagai salah satu risiko primer dalam operasional perbankan karena berkaitan langsung dengan *core business* perbankan, memberikan pengaruh, baik secara parsial maupun simultan, terhadap kemampuan bank dalam mencetak pendapatan dan laba/profitabilitas. Risiko pembiayaan direpresentasikan dalam rasio *non performing financing* (NPF) ; risiko imbal hasil direpresentasikan pada realisasi indikatif *rate* bagi hasil pendanaan (IBH) dan risiko investasi direpresentasikan pada rasio pembentukan cadangan kerugian pembiayaan berbasis bagi hasil (CKP) pada periode 2017 hingga 2019.

Sumber data berasal dari publikasi Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) berupa Statistik Perbankan Syariah (SPS) dan Statistik Perbankan Indonesia (SPI) periode 2017-2019, dengan metode analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis deskriptif, analisis asosiatif (analisis regresi linear berganda, analisis korelasi berganda dan koefisien determinasi) serta analisis uji hipotesis (uji t dan uji F). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ketiga variabel memiliki korelasi yang kuat terhadap profitabilitas ($R=0,777$) dan sebesar 79,6% ketiga variabel tersebut berpengaruh tinggi terhadap ROA ($R^2_{adj}=0,796$). Sementara secara parsial risiko pembiayaan dan risiko imbal hasil berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap profitabilitas, sedangkan risiko investasi berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap profitabilitas, dan secara simultan menghasilkan $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$ yaitu $41,593 > 2,90$ yang berarti bahwa ketiga variabel tersebut memberi pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap profitabilitas.

Kata Kunci : Bank Syariah, Profitabilitas, Risiko Imbal Hasil, Risiko Investasi, Risiko Pembiayaan.

ABSTRACT

Irawan : The Influence of Financing Risk, Return Risk and Investment Risk on the Profitability of Islamic Banking in Indonesia on Year 2017-2019

The intermediation function of Islamic banking is always faced with potential inherent risks that require good, appropriate and sustainable management and mitigation. The Banking Services Authority (OJK) as a regulator has determined that there are 10 types of risks that must receive attention from Islamic banking. Eight of the ten types of risk are the same as those in conventional banks, namely; credit/financing risk, market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk, legal risk, strategic risk, compliance risk and reputation risk. Two types of risk are different for Islamic banks, namely return risk and investment risk.

This study aims to determine and analyze the extent to which return risk and investment risk, as unique risks for Islamic banks, as well as financing risk, as one of the primary risks in banking operations because they are directly related to the core business of banking, have an influence, either partially or partially. or simultaneously, on the ability of banks to generate revenue and profit/profitability. Financing risk is represented in the ratio of non-performing financing (NPF); return risk is represented in the realization of the indicative funding profit sharing rate (IBH) and investment risk is represented in the ratio of the formation of profit sharing based financing loss reserves (CKP) in the period 2017 to 2019.

The data source comes from OJK publications in the form of Sharia Banking Statistics (SPS) and Indonesian Banking Statistics (SPI) for the 2017-2019 period, with the data analysis methods used are descriptive analysis, associative analysis (multiple linear regression analysis, multiple correlation analysis and coefficient of determination) and analysis of hypothesis testing (t test and F test). The results showed that the three variables had a strong correlation to profitability ($R=0.777$) and 79.6% of the three variables had an effect on ROA ($R^2_{adj}=0.796$). While partially financing risk and return risk have a significant negative effect on profitability, while investment risk has a significant positive effect on profitability, while simultaneously producing $F_{count} > F_{table}$, namely $41,593 > 2.90$, which means that the three variables have a significant effect on profitability.

Keywords: Islamic Bank, Financing Risk, Investment Risk, Profitability, Return Risk.