



PROCEEDINGS

The 4th International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) 2020

Cutting Edge Innovations for Sustainable Development Goals

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (Indonesia)

October 13 - 14 2020

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Focal Conferences



- ✔ (ICPU) The 2nd International Conference on Pharmaceutical Updates
- ✔ (ICOMS) The 6th International Conference on Management Sciences
- ✔ (ICLAS) The 9th International Conference on Law and Society
- ✔ (ICMHS) The 4th International Conference Medical and Health Sciences
- ✔ (ICAF) The 6th International Conference for Accounting and Finance
- ✔ (ILEC) The 2nd International Language and Education Conference
- ✔ (ICONURS) The 2nd International Conference on Nursing
- ✔ (ICITAMEE) The 1st International Conference on Information Technology, Advanced Mechanical and Electrical Engineering
- ✔ (IConARD) International Conference on Agribusiness and Rural Development
- ✔ (ISHERSS) The 2nd International Symposium on Social Humanities Education and Religious Sciences
- ✔ (ICONPO) The 10th International Conference on Public Organization
- ✔ (DREAM) The 5th Dental Research and Exhibition Meeting
- ✔ (ICHA) The 5th International Conference on Hospital Administration
- ✔ (ICOSA) The 3rd International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture





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Preface by the Chairperson of the 4th ICoSI 2020



Dr. Yeni Rosilawati, S.IP. S.E., MM.

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

All praise is due to Allah, the Almighty, on whom we depend for sustenance and guidance. Prayers and peace be upon our Prophet, Muhammad SAW, his family and all of his companions.

On behalf of the organizing committee, it is my pleasure and privilege to welcome the honourable guests, distinguished keynote & invited speakers, and all the participants.

With the main theme of “Cutting-Edge Innovations on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”, the 4th International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) 2020 serves as a forum to facilitate scholars, policy makers, practitioners, and other interested parties at all levels from Indonesia and abroad to present their novel ideas, promote cutting-edge research, and to expand collaboration network. The conference has about 1373 participants participating from more than 8 countries 4 continents all over the world, making this conference a truly international conference in spirit.

This multidisciplinary conference was first held in 2012 and has undertaken various changes and adopted to the current technological trends of our education system. From having this conference with just 175 participants back in 2012 we have come a long way in making the conference a huge success with more than 1373 participants participating in this two-day conference.

Formerly, this conference consisted of only 9 (nine) focal conferences. This year, there are 14 focal conferences from various disciplines, namely: 1) The 2nd International Conference on Pharmaceutical Updates (ICPU), 2) The 6th International Conference on Management Sciences

(ICoMS), 3) The 9th International Conference on Law and Society (ICLAS), 4) The 4th International Conference Medical and Health Sciences (ICMHS), 5) The 6th International Conference for Accounting and Finance (ICAF), 6) The 2nd International Language and Education Conference (ILEC), 7) The 2nd International Conference on Nursing (ICONURS), 8) The International Conference on Information Technology, Advanced Mechanical and Electrical Engineering (ICITAMEE), 9) The 2nd International Conference of Agribusiness and Rural Development (IConARD), 10) The 10th International Conference on Public Organization (ICONPO), 11) The 2nd International Symposium on Social Humanities Education and Religious Sciences (ISHERSS), 12) The 5th Dental Research and Exhibition Meeting (DREAM), 13) The International Conference on Hospital Administration (ICHA), and 14) The 3rd International Conference on Sustainable Agriculture (ICoSA).

Accordingly, We are proud to announce that this year, the 4th ICoSI 2020 breaks the Museum Rekor-Dunia Indonesia (MURI) record as the Virtual Multidisciplinary Conference with the Largest Number of Area of Fields in Indonesia

In addition, this year, this conference holds special value since this is the first conference in the history of our university where the entire conference is taking place remotely on a digital platform through the use of advance technologies due to the Covid-19 Pandemic.

I would take this opportunity to express my highest respect to the Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Dr. Gunawan Budiyan to who gave approval and ensured the maximal support from all the faculty members of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) that made this event a big success. In addition, my appreciation goes to all the support teams who have provided their valuable support and advice from planning, designing and executing the program.

Let me conclude my speech by encouraging the delegates to participate with an increasing number in all the activities and discussions through the digital platforms for the next two days. I wish everyone a successful, safe, and fruitful conference.

Thank you!

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 14 October 2020



Welcoming Remarks by the Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta



Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gunawan Budiyanto

Innovation is the beginning of the development of technology, and technology is a development machine that is expected to provide benefits to humans and provide the smallest possible impact on environmental quality. In the concept of sustainable development, development must improve the quality of human life without causing ecological damage and maintain the carrying capacity of natural resources.

International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) is an international conference which is an annual conference held by the University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY), Indonesia. In 2020 this raises the issue of "Cutting-Edge Innovations on Sustainable Development Goals." Therefore, on behalf of all UMY academics, I would like to congratulate you on joining the conference, hoping that during the Covid-19 Pandemic, we can still provide suggestions and frameworks for achieving sustainable development goals.

About The 4th International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) 2020

Cutting Edge Innovations for Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is enacted by the United Nations as a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. It consists of strategies to improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth while also conserving natures by 2030.

This year, however, at the first one-third of its timeline, the SDG Reports shows that the outbreak of COVID-19 did hinder the achievement, or at least decelerate the progress of achieving the 17 goals. In fact, according to the report, “some number of people suffering from food insecurity was on the rise and dramatic levels of inequality persisted in all regions. Change was still not happening at the speed or scale required”, accordingly.

Therefore, in this event of pandemic, the quantity and quality of research, innovation, and more importantly multi-disciplinary collaboration are indispensable. Furthermore, there needs to be clear ends of those works. That is how those research are applicable and benefits directly to the society. That is how those research is incorporated as the drivers of policy making, and used practically in the society. Hence, the stakeholders especially the triple helix of higher education institution, government, and industry must be re-comprehended and supported to reach the common goal of the SGD.

International Conference on Sustainable Innovation (ICoSI) has been essentially attempting to strengthen this regard since its first establishment. One of the goals of ICoSI is to provide primarily a platform where scholars, practitioners, and government could grasp the development and trends of research. Hopefully, meeting these actors altogether would result in stronger collaboration, sophisticated and advantageous research, and brighter ideas for further research. Based on these reasoning, this year, the 4th ICoSI 2020 UMY is themed ‘Cutting-edge Innovations for Sustainable Development Goals’.

Improving from last year conference which brought nine focal conference, this year ICoSI 2020 UMY brings 14 disciplines, from social sciences, natural sciences, and humanities. ICoSI 2020 received as much as 1005 papers. The paper works submitted in ICoSI 2020 UMY will be published in Atlantis Proceedings, IOP Proceedings, National/International Journals, and ICoSI ISBN-indexed Proceedings.

Nevertheless, ICoSI believes that publication is only the beginning of research dissemination. The publications will enhance the chance of the research known by wider audience, and then used, applied, and incorporated at either system, institutional, or personal level of human lives.



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TRACK ECONOMICS, LAW, EDUCATION, SOCIAL, AND HUMANITIES



Does Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure Affect Profit Sharing Ratio?

Veni Soraya Dewi^{1,*} Friztina Anisa^{1,*} Faqiatul Mariya Waharini¹

¹ Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang, Indonesia

*Corresponding author. Email: venisorayadewi@ummgl.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a form of corporate social responsibility that can improve the relationship between the company and stakeholders. This study aims to determine whether disclosure of CSR funds has an effect on profit sharing ratio, in Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia. Profit Sharing Ratio is one of the financial performance indicators used in Islamic banking, namely the Islamicity Performance Index, which is a comparison between mudharabah and musyarakah financing with total financing. 5 Sharia Commercial Banks were selected as research samples from 13 Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia. Data were obtained from the annual report from 2013-2018 and included panel data. The results of linear regression using EViews state that disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility funds has no effect on the Profit Sharing Ratio. This means that any amount of CSR funds incurred does not affect the amount of mudharabah and musharaka financing at Sharia Commercial Banks.

Keywords: *Corporate Social Responsibility, Financial Performance, Profit Sharing Ratio*

INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of the company's operations is to maximize the value of the company by considering profit as one of the factors. The company's operational activities will also have an impact on the social, environmental and economic conditions of the community, especially around the company. Based on Law Number 40 of 2007 article 74 which is further stipulated in Government Regulation No. 47 of 2012 concerning social responsibility of Limited Liability Companies (Ltd.), Ltd. are obliged to carry out social and environmental responsibilities that have been budgeted and calculated in accordance with propriety and fairness.

For companies that do not carry out these obligations, sanctions will be given in accordance with the laws and regulations. Through this Law, the company does not only focus on environmental issues but also issues directly related to employees and the community who feel the direct impact of the existence of the company.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities as a form of corporate social responsibility can improve relations between companies and stakeholders even though the performance of CSR in a company does not guarantee the good or bad relationship between the company and stakeholders. Even so, from the CSR performance that has been done by the company, there will be a commitment, policy, and company actions to stakeholders.

One of the advantages of companies that carry out CSR programs is to avoid the bad image of the company. Investors and consumers tend to be interested in

companies that have a good image, so that their financial performance will also increase continuously. Both the company's capital and profitability will increase as the company discloses CSR disclosure. This statement is supported by previous research stating that CSR has a positive effect on ROA and NPM [1], CSR has a positive effect on ROE and ROA [2], CSR has an effect on company performance moderated by company size [3], CSR is positively and significantly related to CFP (Corporate Financial Performance) in companies in Taiwan [4], CSR has a positive and significant effect on firm performance in Indian companies [5], the contribution of all stakeholders both through capital, mudarabah third party funds, wadiah third party funds, the role of the shari'ah supervisory board, management commitment to a positive and significant effect simultaneously on profit and loss sharing financing [6]. Different results stated that CSR Disclosure had a negative effect on CFP (Corporate Financial Performance) [7], CSR had no effect on ROE and EPS [1], and CSR had no effect on Earning per Share [2].

Sharia Commercial Banks as one of the drivers of the Indonesian economy has grown rapidly in recent years. Table 1 shows the performance of Islamic Banking industry in Indonesia [8].

The increase in the number of banks and offices of Sharia Commercial Banks has caused the performance of Sharia Commercial Banks to be a matter that is always considered by the public and investors, not only in terms of their financial performance but also their responsibility to the environment. Moreover, as a sharia-based company is required to carry out accountability not only

to stakeholders but also to Allah SWT according to Sharia Enterprise Theory.

Determination of certain measures so that it can measure the success of a company in generating profits is called measurement of financial performance [9]. Islamicity Performance Index, is a performance measurement that is able to express the values of sharia Islamic banks [10] because Sharia banks do not only have an obligation to report their performance that covers only financial performance, but also report bank performance that includes compliance with sharia values, social care, and concern for stakeholders.

In evaluating CSR performance, it is difficult to do it in plain view because this activity is intangible, so clear measurements are needed so that it can be assessed on the success of the program. In Islam, a business may not violate the norm:

“And do not cause damage on the earth, after (Allah) repairs it and pray to Him with fear (will not be accepted) and hope (will be granted). Surely the mercy of Allah is very close to those who do good. ” (QS. Surah Al A'raf: 57)

The contribution of this study is different from previous studies, namely the measurements used to measure financial performance do not use ROE, ROA, EPS, or other performance measurements but use the Profit Sharing Ratio which is included in one of the sharia performance measures, namely the Islamicity Performance Index. This is in accordance with the principle used by Sharia Commercial Banks where in its management not only prioritizes profits but also sharia compliance. Profit Sharing Ratio consists of mudharabah and musyarakah financing whose management is in accordance with sharia principles, namely profit sharing not interest. Mudharabah and musyarakah financing affect the profitability of Sharia Commercial Banks [11] [12]. The operations of Sharia Commercial Banks not only prioritize non-usury business, but also are able to provide welfare to the wider community, especially the less able people [13]. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of disclosure of CSR funds to the Profit Sharing Ratio in Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia in 2013-2018.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Signaling Theory

Signaling Theory [14] states that corporate executives have more information about the company will tend to convey good information to prospective investors in order to increase the company's stock price. This is what distinguishes companies that provide positive information with other companies that do not have it.

Managers are usually motivated to convey positive information to the public as quickly as possible, for example through a press conference. But parties outside the company do not know the truth of the information so managers must be able to provide a convincing signal to the public. If the public is impressed, it will be reflected in the security price which is the value of the company.

Syaria Enterprise Theory

Sharia Enterprise Theory is an enterprise theory that incorporates Islamic values resulting in a transcendental and humanist theory [15]. This theory recognizes that responsibility is not only done to owners but also to wider stakeholders. According to [16], sharia accounting is a form of management accountability towards company owners, stakeholders, nature and God. This opinion has two implications. First, Islamic accounting must be built based on ethical values (sharia ethics) so that the accounting information presented becomes more just, impartial, in contrast to modern accounting that sided with creditors. Second, Islamic ethical values must also be carried out in business practices and accounting carried out by management. If these two implications are applied, management accountability is sacred accountability where management gives sacred "offerings" to God, so God accepts them with pleasure (according to QS. Az Zariyat: 56).

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The definition of CSR [17] states that CSR is a commitment of the company in its contribution to building a balanced corporate economy. Ethical activities are carried out to improve the quality of life of employees and their families to be in line with the local community and the wider community.

According to [18], CSR is a concept that the organization, more specifically the company, is responsible for employees, consumers, shareholders, communities, and the environment in all aspects of the company's operations. CSR emphasizes that companies are not only responsible for economic activities that create profits, but also social and environmental responsibility. CSR is the company's commitment to account for its operational activities in the social, economic and environmental dimensions in order to be beneficial to the community and the environment.

Financial Performance

Assessment of financial performance, is the determination of a certain measure that can measure the success of a company in generating profits [9]. Performance measurement is a method that can be used to record and assess the achievement of an activity based on vision, mission, and strategies to determine the progress of the organization, improve quality, decision making, and accountability [19]. Financial performance

also means the achievement of the company in a certain period that reflects the health of the company [20].

Measurement of performance needs to be done with the aim of knowing whether the deviation from the vision and mission has been determined as long as the work is carried out, or to find out the results of the performance that has been achieved as expected [21]. Bank Financial Performance is a description of the financial condition of the bank in a certain period, where the prediction of financial position and performance in the future is based on financial position and bank financial performance in the past. The performance evaluation of banks can be assessed by the approach to financial ratio analysis of all reported financial statements [22].

Islamicity Performance Index

Islamicity Performance Index is a measuring instrument that is able to express the performance of Islamic banks [10]. Islamic banks not only have an obligation to report their performance that covers only financial performance, but reporting bank performance which also covers compliance with sharia values, social awareness, and concern for stakeholders. Through the Islamicity Performance Index approach, it can be seen the performance of Islamic banks in terms of economics and Islamic values contained in the Islamic bank [10].

Profit Sharing Ratio

The principle of profit sharing carried out by Islamic banks will provide benefits, including creating more financial resources for small and medium enterprises, and not making people earn money by not working, this is in accordance with the concept of Islam, namely prohibiting usury and supporting the concept of justice and equal rights because all businesses are worthy of funding [23].

God's Word SWT:

"And Say:" Work on you, then Allah and His Messenger and the believers will see your work, and you will be returned to (Allah) who knows the unseen and the real, then He preaches to you what has been you do it. "(QS. At-Taubah: 105).

METHODOLOGY

This type of research is descriptive quantitative research. Descriptive research aims to find out the value of variables independently, either one or more variables without making comparisons, or connecting with other variables [24]. Quantitative research uses statistical data/numbers to explain the results of their research.

The population of this study is 13 Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia during the period 2013-2018. Samples obtained by purposive sampling method amounted to 5 Sharia Commercial Banks from 2013-2018. Eviews is used as a regression analysis tool because the data used is panel data, namely data

consisting of several time periods and several Islamic Commercial Banks as research objects.

In panel data regression, there are several models used, namely common effects, fixed effects, and random effects. To determine which model to use, it must be done through several testing steps namely chow test, LM test, and hausman test [25].

The variables in this study are CSR as an independent variable and Profit Sharing Ratio as the dependent variable.

Table 2. Variable measurements

Variable	Measurement	Scale
CSR	The amount of CSR funds issued by Sharia Commercial Banks every year	Nominal
Profit Sharing Ratio	(Mudharabah+Musyarakah) divided by total financing	Ratio

Source: research data processed

Regression models:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta.X + e$$

Information:

α = constanta

β = koefisien

Y = dana CSR

X = Profit Sharing Ratio

e = error

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The first step to do is to choose which model is the best that will be used for each regression model through several testing steps. After selecting a model that will be used, it is processed and interpreted the results.

Effect of CSR on Profit Sharing Ratio (PSR)

Test the model that will be used to analyze:

Common Effect

Table 3.
Linear Regression Test Results PSR with Common Effect models

Dependent Variable: PSR?
 Method: Pooled Least Squares
 Date: 05/21/19 Time: 16:14
 Sample: 2013 2018
 Included observations: 5
 Cross-sections included: 6
 Total pool (balanced) observations: 30

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.178007	0.029208	6.094529	0.0000
CSR?	-3.34E-13	7.31E-13	-0.456843	0.6521
R-squared	0.008993	Mean dependent var		0.172235
Adjusted R-squared	-0.034095	S.D. dependent var		0.129482
S.E. of regression	0.131670	Akaike info criterion		-1.140412
Sum squared resid	0.398753	Schwarz criterion		-1.042902
Log likelihood	16.25515	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-1.113367
F-statistic	0.208705	Durbin-Watson stat		2.500961
Prob(F-statistic)	0.652069			

Source: Eviews 6 Output

Fixed Effect

Table 4.
Linear Regression Test Results PSR with Fixed Effect models

Dependent Variable: PSR?
 Method: Pooled Least Squares
 Date: 05/21/19 Time: 16:14
 Sample: 2013 2018
 Included observations: 5
 Cross-sections included: 6
 Total pool (balanced) observations: 30

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.181430	0.031078	5.837902	0.0000
CSR?	-5.32E-13	8.45E-13	-0.629565	0.5365
Fixed Effects (Cross)				
_BAS—C	-0.045358			
_BRIS—C	-0.035558			
_BNIS—C	-0.017544			
_BSM—C	0.044849			
_BMS—C	0.053612			

Effects Specification

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)			
R-squared	0.111641	Mean dependent var	0.172235
Adjusted R-squared	-0.122138	S.D. dependent var	0.129482
S.E. of regression	0.137161	Akaike info criterion	-0.929758
Sum squared resid	0.357450	Schwarz criterion	-0.637228
Log likelihood	17.62197	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-0.848622
F-statistic	0.477548	Durbin-Watson stat	2.777226
Prob(F-statistic)	0.788499		

Sumber: Eviews 6 Output

Random Effect

Table 5.
Linear Regression Test Results PSR with Random Effect models

Dependent Variable: PSR?
 Method: Pooled EGLS (Cross-section random effects)
 Date: 05/21/19 Time: 16:16
 Sample: 2013 2018
 Included observations: 5
 Cross-sections included: 6
 Total pool (balanced) observations: 30
 Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.178007	0.030426	5.850556	0.0000
CSR?	-3.34E-13	7.61E-13	-0.438555	0.6651
Random Effects (Cross)				
_BAS—C	0.000000			
_BRIS—C	0.000000			
_BNIS—C	0.000000			
_BSM—C	0.000000			
_BMS—C	0.000000			

Effects Specification

	S.D.	Rho
Cross-section random	0.000000	0.0000
Idiosyncratic random	0.137161	1.0000

Weighted Statistics

R-squared	0.008993	Mean dependent var	0.172235
Adjusted R-squared	-0.034095	S.D. dependent var	0.129482
S.E. of regression	0.131670	Sum squared resid	0.398753
F-statistic	0.208705	Durbin-Watson stat	2.500961
Prob(F-statistic)	0.652069		

Unweighted Statistics

R-squared	0.008993	Mean dependent var	0.172235
Sum squared resid	0.398753	Durbin-Watson stat	2.500961

Sumber Eviews 6 Output

Model suitability testing steps:

Chow Test

Table 6. Result Chow Test PSR

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
 Pool: PANEL
 Test cross-section fixed effects

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	0.548852	(4,19)	0.7021
Cross-section Chi-square	2.733640	4	0.6033

Sumber: Eviews 6 Output

From the results of the Chow Test, the results obtained that the probability of cross-section F is 0.7021 > 0.05, then Ho is accepted and the study uses the Common Effect model. The Hausman test is not necessary because the chosen model is the Common Effect.

Based on the table obtained from the Common Effect model, the effect of CSR funds on the Profit Sharing Ratio can be written in the regression formula as follows:

$$PSR = 0,178007 - 3,34E^{-13}CSR + e$$

Constant 0.178007 means if the CSR variable does not exist or the value is 0 then PSR has a positive value of 0.178008. Regression coefficient -3.34E-13 means that if the CSR value rises by 1 unit, then the PSR will decrease by 3.34E-13. The results of the t test show that t count is -0.456843 with a significance value of 0.6531 > 0.05, meaning H1 is rejected or CSR does not affect PSR.

The F value is 0.208705 and has a F probability value of 0.652069 > 0.05, so the conclusion is that CSR does not have a simultaneous effect on PSR. This is supported by a low coefficient of determination, which is 0.8993%, which means that the CSR variable influences PSR by 0.8993% and the remaining 99,1007% is influenced by other variables outside the research.

The results of the t test state that CSR does not affect PSR, meaning that the value of the Profit Sharing Ratio is not influenced by the amount of CSR funds issued by Islamic Commercial Banks. One characteristic of a good CSR program is that it is integrated and becomes part of a business program. In this case, CSR is considered an investment that is beneficial for sustainable growth, not as a cost center [26]. Mudharabah and musyarakah as one of the superior products offered in each Sharia Commercial Bank accommodates various activities needed by customers, especially those related to working capital which are apparently not influenced by the size of CSR funds issued by the company.

These results contradict the signaling theory where CSR is considered a positive signal that will increase the value of the company through CSR activities that are

carried out so that companies often run CSR activities so that they will introduce the company and its products to the community, one of them is mudharabah and musyarakah. From the annual report of Sharia Commercial Banks related to CSR activities carried out, most of them were carried out for educational, health, environmental and religious activities. While in business, trade and economic empowerment activities there are very few in number or none. The following are data on CSR fund distribution at BRI Syariah as one of the data used:

Table 7. Distribution of CSR Funds at BRI Syariah

Year	Educational	Health	Religious	Environment and disaster	Economic Empowerment
2013	303.750.000	496.270.718	616.200.000	1.513.410.000	0
2014	250.000.000	214.763.974	526.446.500	1.393068110	310.000.000
2015	251.800.000	204.555.365	598.203.000	296.915.816	22.994.000
2016	577.790.000	413.467.103	396.039.900	336.329.000	0
2017	1.119.350.000	94.500.000	115.374.995	870.115.580	109.050.000
2018	1.170.426.068	649.470.330	492.161.288	2.578.482.732	137.000.000

Source: Research data processed

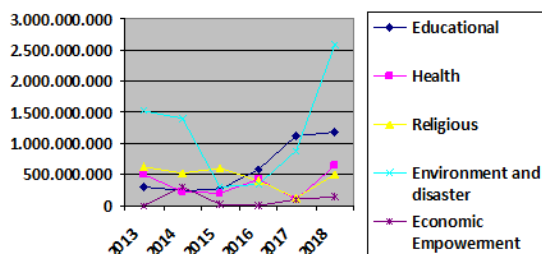


Figure 1. Distribution of CSR Funds at BRI Syariah

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the amount of CSR funds used for economic empowerment activities that are directly related to mudharabah and musyarakah loans is very small compared to other funds such as education and health. Even in 2013 and 2016 BRI Syariah did not carry out CSR activities related to economic empowerment. This is not only found in BRI Syariah, but in almost all Sharia Commercial's that are sampled. This is the reason why the amount of mudharabah and musyarakah loans does not affect the CSR funds.

CONCLUSIOAN

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the disclosure of CSR funds had no effect on the Profit Sharing Ratio. This is because there are no significant changes in the Sharia Commercial Banks related to the variables studied from year to year. In addition, CSR is seen as a corporate obligation that must be fulfilled so that the activities carried out are more in activities in the fields of health, education, social and religion, while activities which have the potential to improve the financial performance of Islamic Commercial Banks are rarely carried out.

The limitation in this study is the lack of data on Sharia Commercial Banks used as samples. This is because there are still many Islamic Commercial Banks

that do not disclose their CSR funds in the annual report so that they cannot be used as research samples.

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