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DETERMINANTS OF PROFITABILITY OF ISLAMIC COMMERCIAL BANKS IN INDONESIA WITH THIRD-PARTY FUNDS AS A MODERATING VARIABLE

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Abstract
Profitabilitas merupakan salah satu rasio yang diperlukan untuk menilai kesehatan suatu bank. Kesehatan suatu bank merupakan cerminan dari kondisi bank saat ini dan yang akan datang. Begitu banyak faktor yang mempengaruhi tingkat profitabilitas suatu bank ditinjau dari beberapa penelitian yang ada. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apakah variabel independen yang dipilih peneliti berpengaruh terhadap profitabilitas bank dan apakah dana pihak ketiga dapat memoderasi hubungan keduanya. Bank Umum Syariah (BUS) sebanyak 13 BUS menjadi populasi, sedangkan sampel penelitian adalah 5 BUS yang dipilih berdasarkan teknik judgment/purposive sampling. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis regresi moderat dengan aplikasi SPSS20. Profitabilitas merupakan variabel dependen sedangkan variabel independennya adalah rasio kecukupan modal (CAR) dan rasio simpanan terhadap pembiayaan (FDR), dan dana pihak ketiga (DPK) sebagai variabel moderasi. Hasil penelitian berdasarkan uji t CAR, FDR dan DPK tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia. Dan berdasarkan hasil uji analisis regresi moderasi, DPK dapat memoderasi hubungan antara variabel CAR dan FDR terhadap profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah.

Kata Kunci: Determinan, Profitabilitas, Dana Pihak Ketiga

Abstract
Profitability is one of the ratios needed to assess the health of a bank. The health of a bank is a reflection of the current and future condition of the bank. So many factors that affect the level of profitability of a bank are reviewed from several existing studies. The purpose of this study is to find out whether the independent variables chosen by the researcher affect the profitability of the bank and whether third-party funds can moderate the relationship between the two. Sharia Commercial Banks (BUS) as many as 13 BUS became the

population, while the research sample was 5 BUS choosen based on judgement / purposive sampling techniques. The data analysis technique used is moderated regression analysis with the SPSS20 application. Profitability is a dependent variable while the independent variables are capital adequacy ratio (CAR) and financing deposit to ratio (FDR), and third-party funds (DPK) as moderating variables. The results of the study based on the t-test of CAR, FDR and DPK did not have a significant effect on the profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia. And based on the results of the moderation regression analysis test, DPK can moderate the relationship between CAR and FDR variables to the profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks.

Keywords: Determinants, Profitability, Third-party Funds

INTRODUCTION

From year to year, the country's economy has increased. This growth is characterized by the development of economic activities caused by an increase in the level of production that increases, both products and services of export-import activities. In the second quarter of 2022 against the second quarter of 2021, Indonesia's economy experienced growth of 5.45% year *on year* (YoY). This is supported by the growth of transportation and warehousing business fields in production terms by 21.27%. And the growth of exports of goods and services in terms of expenditure was 19.74%.[1]

At the beginning of its operation, Islamic banking became the national spotlight for its resilience to the economic crisis of 1998.[2]

The development of Islamic banking from year to year has become a phenomenon itself in the banking world in Indonesia.[3] So, Islamic banking is one of the economic drivers that act as an intermediation institution for all sectors, both the government, business and individual/family sectors. [4]

In 2007, sharia banking was divided into 3 based on its activities, namely Islamic Commercial Banks (BUS), Sharia Business Units (UUS), and Sharia People's Financing Banks (BPRS). Islamic Commercial Banks have a mandatory function to carry out, namely collecting funds and disbursing funds. [5] The collection and disbursement of funds have an inseparable relationship. Without funds, the bank cannot do anything in other words, the bank becomes completely dysfunctional. So that banks can be said to be unhealthy because their operational activities are

[1] Badan Pusat Statistik, "Ekonomi Indonesia Triwulan II-2022 Tumbuh 5,44 Persen (y-on-Y)."
[2] Dadang Hermawan Eva Sofariah, Fatmi Hadiani, "Analisis Kontribusi Perbankan Syariah Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia (Studi Pada Bank Umum Syariah Dan Unit Usaha Syariah Tahun 2017-2020)," *Journal of Applied Islamic Economics and Finance*, vol.2, no. 2 (2022), https://jurnal.polban.ac.id/ojs-3.1.2/jaief/article/view/3002.
[3] Bambang Agus Pramuka, "Faktor-Faktor Yang Berpegaruh Terhadap Tingkat Profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah," *Jurnal Akuntansi, Manajemen Bisnis Dan Sektor Publik (Jambsp)*, vol.7, no. 1 (2010).
[4] Anisa Sasabila Tisat, Saiful Anwar, "Determinan Profitabilitas Bank Umum Syariah Di Indonesia Dengan Tingkat Likuiditas Sebagai Variabel Intervening," *Jurnal Perbankan syariah*, vol.2, no. 2 (2021).
[5] Burhan Nanda Suryadi, "With Npf As A Moderation Variable In Sharia Commercial Banks Pengaruh Pembiayaan Mudharabah Murabahah Dan Musyarakah Terhadap Profitabilitas Dengan Npf Sebagai Variabel Moderasi Pada Bank Umum Syariah," vol.3, no. 1 (2022): 169–183.

not running due to the absence of funds such as disbursement activities in the form of financing or credit. [6]

The health of a bank is a reflection of the current and future condition of the bank. The health or unhealthy of a bank is seen from profitability. [7] This means that the better the level of profitability, so the banks health level is also higher. Otherwise, the worse the bank's profitability level, so the bank's health level is also lower.

Profitability is a company's ability to make a profit and is measured using a profitability ratio. And one of the indicators of the success of Islamic banking is shown by the functioning of banks as intermediation institutions that will have an impact on bank profits. [8] In February 2022, BUS's profitability was 2.16%. This is higher than BUS's profitability at the end of 2021 of 1.94%

To measure the profitability ratio, one of the measuring instruments used is *Return on Assets* (ROA). *Return on Assets* (ROA) is obtained from the comparison between the measurement of the company's profit before tax compared to the company's total assets.[8] The higher this ratio, the better the company will be and the profit also better.

Studies analyzing the determinants of profitability have been conducted in many studies with mixed results. Sasabila Tisat Anisa and Saiful Anwar (2021); Gregory Ken and Linda Santioso (2022); Meintin Lubis Series (2021); Husni Sabri and Anggia Nofasari (2022); Yasfillahul Laili and Anton Bawono (2022); Uun Sunarsih and Siti Aisah Rahmah Wati (2021). Some of the studies above, it has different *results*. This makes researchers interested in researching the determinants of profitability of Islamic commercial banks.

We need to know that the deposits of Islamic bank customers in early 2022 continue to soar. This can be seen from the third-party funds (DPK) of Islamic banks which experienced growth in the first 3 months of 2022.[9] For example, PT Indonesia Bank Sharia Tbk (BSI) managed to collect deposits of IDR 238.53 trillion, or an increase of 16.07% YoY in the first quarter of 2022.[10] If we analyze it well, the level of profitability and deposits have both increased.

The equation can be withdrawn, the increase in third-party funds will lead to large credit growth that can affect the level of bank's profitability. Funds owned by banks can reach 80% to 90% of the total funds carried out by banks as credit funds.
So researchers want to make third-party funds into moderating variables, which is supported by several studies on the effect of third-party funds on *financing to deposit ratio* by Ria Alfina Pratiwi (20. So that the researcher initiated the title "**Determinants of Profitability of Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia with DPK as a Moderating Variable"**

RESEARCH METHODS

Quantitative descriptive method is a research method used by researchers. The data used in this study is skunder data from several Islamic Commercial Banks in

[6] (Supiah Ningsih 2021)
[7] (Bayu Wulandari, Veronica, and Vinna 2022)
[8] (Uun sunarsih et al 2021)
[9] Afgiansyah dan Muhammad Ridho, "Pengaruh Total Asset Turn Over (TATO) Dan Debt to Assets Ratio (DAR) Terhadap Return On Assets (ROA) Pada Perusahaan Yang Terdaftar Di Indeks Saham Syariah Indonesia (ISSI) : PT. Mandom Indonesia Tbk. Periode 2011-2021" (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, 2022).
[10] (Bank Syariah Indonesia 2022)

Indonesia from 2017-2021. The population of this study was 13 Islamic Commercial Banks and the samples is 5 banks taken through were *nonprobability* sampling techniques and used *judgement / purposive* sampling techniques to select the samples to be studied.[11] *Purposive sampling* is a technique of determining samples with certain considerations.[12] Data from Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia that became the sample of the study were as follows:

Table.1
Research Samples

No	Bank Name
1	PT. Bank Muamalat Indonesia, Tbk
2	PT. Bank Aceh Syariah
3	PT. BCA Syariah
4	PT. Sharia National Retirement Savings Bank
5	PT. Bank Jabar Banten Syariah

This study used a moderation regression analysis technique using a data processing tool in the form of an SPSS.20 application. Moderation regression analysis is performed to determine whether the moderating variable will strengthen or weaken the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.[13]

The form of systematic equations in this study is formulated as below:

$Y = a + \beta 1 X 1 + \beta 2 X 2 + \beta 3 Z_3 + \beta_4 X_1 Z + \beta_5 X_2 Z + ++ + + e$

Information:

Yˆ(read Y cap) = Projected bound variable
a = Constant
β_1 , , β_2, β_3 = Guess parameters
X_1 = Capital Adequacy (CAR)
X_2 = Liquidity Level (FDR)
Z = Third-party Funds (DPK)
e = Error

DISCUSSION

1. Test Classical Assumptions

Normality Test

Table.2

***Kolmogorov-Smirnov One-Sample* Normality Test**

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Standardized Residual
N		25
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	0E-7
	Std. Deviation	,93541435
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,209
	Positive	,209
	Negative	-,145
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1,046
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,224
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		

Based on the results of the *Kolmogrov smirnov* test as presented, it shows that the value of Sig, (2-tailed) is 0.224 > 0.05. Therefore H_0 is accepted and H_a is unacceptable. This means that assumptions about the sample to be studied are drawn from the normally distributed population.

Multicollinearity Test

Table.3

Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients[a]								
Type		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIFs
1	(Constant)	22960450,211	29697904,851		,773	,448		
	CAR	1250421,083	480328,379	,648	2,603	,017	,526	1,902
	FDR	-267405,540	385856,838	-,142	-,693	,496	,775	1,290
	DPK	-3715806,657	1337817,708	-,677	-2,778	,011	,549	1,821
a. Dependent Variable: ROA								

Based on the output from the coeffiecient table, it shows that the *tolerance* value of the research variable is greater than 0.1, namely 0.526 (CAR), 0.775 (FDR) and 0.549 (DPK). And the VIF value is smaller than 10, which is 1,902 (CAR), 1,290 (FDR) and 1,821 (DPK). Therefore, it can be stated that this research model is free from the symptoms of multicollinearity.

Heteroskedasticity Test

Table.4
1st Heteroskedasticity Test

Coefficients[a]						
Type		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	,227	,401		,567	,577
	CAR	,002	,006	,081	,335	,741
	FDR	,009	,005	,333	1,668	,110
	DPK	-,052	,018	-,684	-2,882	,009
a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES						

From the Glesjer test above, it can be seen that the tests carried out showed the result of a signification value of > 0.05 except for the moderation variable. So that it can be concluded that the regression model contains symptoms of heteroskedasticity. So that a second test is needed to overcome these symptoms, namely by jumping (Ln) all the variables used in this *study* and obtaining results as in the table presented below:

Table.5
2nd Heteroskedasticity Test

Coefficients[a]						
Type		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-4,332	3,259		-1,329	,199
	Ln_X1	-,115	,324	-,099	-,353	,727
	Ln_X2	1,243	,695	,461	1,789	,089
	Ln_M	-,064	,092	-,222	-,689	,499
a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES2						

Based on the results of the 2nd Glesjer test above, it can be seen that the tests carried out showed the results of a signification value of > 0.05 on all research variables. So that it can be concluded that the regression model no longer contains symptoms of heteroskedasticity.

Autocorrelation Test

Table.6
Autocorrelation Test

Model Summary b					
Type	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,562[a]	,315	,218	22267547,56807	1,687
a. Predictors: (Constant), DPK, FDR, CAR					
b. Dependent Variable: ROA					

Known:
n = 25
d = 1.687
dL = 1.206
dU = 1,560
4-dL = 2,793
4-dU = 2,440

Based on the test results above, it is known that 4-d > dU = 3.313 > 1.560, then this regression model has a positive autocorrelation. If d > dU = 1.687 < 1.206, then this regression has absolutely no positive autocorrelation. So this regression model does not have negative or positive autocorrelation.

2. Test Hypotheses before Moderation
Multiple Linear Regression Test before Moderation

Table.7
Multiple Linear Regression Test before Moderation

Coefficients[a]						
Type		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	9,393	5,741		1,636	,117
	CAR	-,044	,079	-,124	-,551	,587
	FDR	-,052	,078	-,151	-,662	,515
	DPK	-5,087E-008	,000	-,279	-1,371	,185
a. Dependent Variable: ROA						

Based on the test table above, the results of the regression model equation are obtained as follows:

$$Y = 9.393 - 0.044X_1 - 0.052X_2 - 5.087E\text{-}008Z_3 + e$$

This equation can be explained, as follows :
a. Without the influence of other variables the magnitude of ROA is 9.393

b. Coeffesien X 1 is -0.044 states that if X 1 increases by 1% then profitability tends to decrease by -0.044.
c. Coeffesien X 2 is valued at -0.052 states that if X_2 increases by 1% then profitability tends to decrease by -0.052.
d. Coeffesien Z 3 worth -5.087E-008 states that if Z_3 increases by 1% then profitability tends to decrease by -5.087E-008.

Test F before Moderation before Moderation

Table 4.8
Test F before Moderation

ANOVA[a]						
Type		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	75,093	3	25,031	1,224	,326[b]
	Residual	429,441	21	20,450		
	Total	504,534	24			
a. Dependent Variable: ROA						
b. Predictors: (Constant), DPK, CAR, FDR						

Based on the test results above, shows that the probability value (sig.) is 0.326 > 0.05. While the calculated F value is 1.224. The calculated F value is compared to table F, known by df1 = 2 and df2 = 25 which results in a table F value of 3.385. Which indicates that F counts < F table (1,224 < 3,385). So simultaneously independent variables along with moderation variables do not affect on bank profitability (ROA).

t-test before Moderation before Moderation

Table 4.9
t-test before Moderation

Coefficients[a]						
Type		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	9,393	5,741		1,636	,117
	CAR	-,044	,079	-,124	-,551	,587
	FDR	-,052	,078	-,151	-,662	,515
	DPK	-5,087E-008	,000	-,279	-1,371	,185
a. Dependent Variable: ROA						

a. T-test of *variable capital adequacy ratio* (CAR)

The results obtained from the t-test in the table above, the *variable capital adequacy ratio* (CAR) partially showed insignificant results at a value of > 0.05 (0.587 > 0.05). While the calculated t value X 1 = -0.551 and t table is 2.074 (df = n-k-1) (25-2-1 = 22, α = 0.05) so the value of t counts < t table (-0.551 < 2.074). Then it can be formulated that partially the *capital adequacy ratio* (CAR) variable does not have a significant effect on the profitability variable (ROA).

b. T-test of variable *financing deposit ratio* (FDR)

The results obtained at the *variable financing deposit ratio* (FDR) partially showed insignificant results at values greater than 0.05 (0.515 > 0.05). While the calculated t value X 1 = -0.662 and t table is 2.074 (df = n-k-1) (25-2-1 = 22, α = 0.05) so the value of t counts < t table (-0.662 < 2.074). So it can be formulated that the *financing deposit ratio* (FDR) variable does not have a significant effect on the profitability variable (ROA) partially.

c. T-test of variable third-party funds (DPK)

Results obtained partially on the third-party funds variable (DPK) showed insignificant results at a value of > 0.05 (0.185 > 0.05). While the calculated t value X 1 = -1.371 and t table is 2.074 (df = n-k-1) (25-2-1 = 22, α = 0.05) so the value of t counts < t table (-1.371 < 2.074). Then it can be formulated that partially the variable of third-party funds (DPK) does not have a significant influence on the variable profitability (ROA).

Coefficient-test of Determination (R^2) before Moderation

Table 4.10

Test the Coefficient of Determination (R *Square*) before Moderation

Model Summary [b]				
Type	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,386[a]	,149	,027	4,52212
a. Predictors: (Constant), DPK, CAR, FDR				
b. Dependent Variable: ROA				

Based on the results above, it is known that the coefficient of determination (R 2) is 0.027 or 2.7%, meaning that the combination of independent variables and moderation of dependent variables is 2.7%. As for the remaining 97.3%, meaning that other influences are derived from other factors that were not studied by researchers.

3. Test the Hypothesis after Moderation

Moderated Regression Analysis

Table 4.11
Moderated Regression Analysis

Coefficients[a]						
Type		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	,734	,267		2,753	,013
	CARDPK	-,003	,001	-,119	-3,131	,006
	FDRDPK	,011	,000	1,094	34,893	,000
	CAR	,010	,006	,029	1,824	,084
	FDR	-,008	,003	-,024	-2,533	,020
	DPK	-5,426E-009	,000	-,030	-2,845	,010
a. Dependent Variable: ROA						

The table above, it shows that the coefficient value in the interaction of capital adequacy ratio (CAR) with third-party funds (DPK) is -0.003, so it shows that every 1 increase in interaction between *capital adequacy ratio* (CAR) and third-party funds (DPK) causes an increase in profitability (ROA) of -0.003. And the coefficient value in the financing to deposit ratio (FDR) interaction with third-party funds (DPK) is 0.011, so it shows that every 1 increase in interaction between *financing to deposit ratio* (FDR) interaction with third-party funds (DPK) causes an increase in profitability (ROA) of 0.011.

Based on the table above, the results of the regression equation are obtained as follows:

Y = 0.734 + + 0.010X 1 – 0.008X 2 – 5.426E-009Z 3 – 0.003 X 1 Z + 0.011X_2 Z + + e

Test F after Moderation

Table 4.12
Test F after Moderation

ANOVA[a]						
Type		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	503,880	5	100,776	2930,244	,000[b]
	Residual	,653	19	,034		
	Total	504,534	24			
a. Dependent Variable: ROA						
b. Predictors: (Constant), DPK, FDR, CAR, FDRDPK, CARDPK						

The table above, it is known that the calculated F value is 2930.244 with a signification value of 0.000 smaller than 0.05. So the result is the

capital adequacy ratio (CAR), financing to deposit ratio (FDR) and the interaction between the *variable capital adequacy* ratio (CAR) with third-party funds (DPK) and *financing to deposit ratio* (FDR) with third-party funds (DPK) simultaneously there is an influence on *the* profitability (ROA) of Islamic Commercial Banks.

t-test after Moderation

Table 4.13
t-test after Moderation

Coefficients[a]						
Type		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	,734	,267		2,753	,013
	CARDPK	-,003	,001	-,119	-3,131	,006
	FDRDPK	,011	,000	1,094	34,893	,000
	CAR	,010	,006	,029	1,824	,084
	FDR	-,008	,003	-,024	-2,533	,020
	DPK	-5,426E-009	,000	-,030	-2,845	,010
a. Dependent Variable: ROA						

The table above, it shows the result of the *capital adequacy ratio* calculated t value of 1.824 with a signification t value of 0.084 (insignificant). The calculated value of the variable *financing to deposit ratio* is -2.533 with signification t worth 0.020 (significant). The calculated value of the third-party fund variable is -2.845 with a signification of 0.010 (significant).

The interaction variable between *the capital adequacy ratio* (CAR) variable and third-party funds (DPK) has a calculated t-value of -3.131 with a signification value of 0.006 (significant). And the interaction variable between *financing to deposit ratio* (FDR) and third-party funds (DPK) has a calculated value of 34,893 with a signification value of 0.000 (significant). Thus, third-party funds (DPK) are a factor that can strengthen (moderate) the relationship between *capital adequacy* ratio (CAR) and *financing to deposit ratio* (FDR) with profitability (ROA).

Coefficient-test of Determination (R^2) after Moderation

Table 4.14
Test F after Moderation

Model Summary				
Type	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate

1	,999[a]	,999	,998	,18545

a. Predictors: (Constant), DPK, FDR, CAR, FDRDPK, CARDPK

The table above, it can be seen that there is an increase in the value of R 2 from the regression model I to the regression model II by 2.7%. While the value of R 2 in the regression model to II of 0.998 shows that 99.8% of profitability is influenced by the interaction between the *variable capital adequacy* ratio (CAR) with third-party funds (DPK) and *financing to deposit ratio* (FDR) with third-party funds (DPK), the remaining 0.2% is influenced by other factors. In other words, the effect exerted by the interaction between the *variable capital adequacy* ratio (CAR) and third-party funds (DPK) and *the financing to deposit ratio* (FDR) with third-party funds (DPK) is very high.

Effect of *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR) on Profitability (ROA)

Based on the results of regression *test research*, the *capital adequacy ratio* (CAR) variable partially showed insignificant results at values greater than 0.05 (0.587 > 0.05). While the calculated t value X 1 = -0.551 and t table is 2.074 (df = n-k-1) (25-2-1 = 22, α = 0.05) so the value of t counts < t table (-0.551 < 2.074). This means that *the Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR) does not have a positive effect on Profitability (ROA).

The results of Sasabila Tisat Anisa and Saiful Anwar research [14] show the same thing as the results of this study which analyzes the factors that affect the profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks moderated by *financing to deposit ratio* (FDR). The results of their research stated that the *capital adequacy ratio* (CAR) did not have a positive and significant effect on the profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks. So, the *capital adequacy ratio* (CAR) is not enough to be used as a factor that can make the profitability of a bank increase.

Effect of *Financing to Deposit Ratio* (FDR) on Profitability (ROA)

Based on the results of the research regression test, the *variable financing deposit ratio* (FDR) partially showed insignificant results at a value of > 0.05 (0.515 > 0.05). This means that *the financing deposit ratio* (FDR) has no positive and significant effect on Profitability (ROA).

[14] (Sasabila Tisat Anisa and Saiful Anwar 2021)

The results of Sri Meintin Lubis [15] research show the same thing as the results of this research, which analyzes the determinants of profitability of Sharia Business Units. The results of her research stated that based on the partial test (t-test) *financing to deposit ratio* (FDR) has no effect on profitability (ROA). So, the *financing to deposit ratio* (FDR) is also not enough to be used as a factor that can make the profitability of a bank increase.

Effect of Third-party Funds (DPK) on Profitability (ROA)

Based on the results of the research regression test, the third-party fund variable (DPK) partially showed insignificant results at a value of > 0.05 (0.185 > 0.05). While the calculated t value X 1 = -1.371 and t table is 2.074 (df = n-k-1) (25-2-1 = 22, α = 0.05) so the value of t counts < t table (-1.371 < 2.074). This means that the same as other results of third-party funds (DPK) do not have a positive and significant influence on Profitability (ROA).

The results of Fada Fahma Diana's research [16] show that it is in line with the results of this study which states that based on the hypothesis test of third-party funds have a significant influence on the profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks. So, third-party funds (DPK) are also not enough to be used as a factor that can make the profitability of a bank increase.

Effect of *Capital Adequacy* Ratio (CAR) and *Financing to Deposit Ratio* (FDR) on Profitability (ROA) moderated by Third-party Funds (DPK)

The signification value of third-party funds before moderation between *capital adequacy* ratio (CAR) and *financing to deposit ratio* (FDR) to profitability (ROA) of 0.185 indicates no significant effect on profitability. And the moderation regression results show that the signification value of the interaction between *capital adequacy* ratio (CAR) and *financing to deposit ratio* (FDR) to profitability (ROA) is 0.000 (significant) less than 0.05.

[15] (Sri Meintin Lubis 2021)
[16] (Fada Fahma Diana 2022)

From the two statements above, shows that the moderation regression model shown is *pure* moderation with meaning that the third-party fund variable does not become an independent variable (predictor), but only becomes a moderation variable, which is a variable that can improve the relationship between *capital adequacy* ratio (CAR) and *financing to deposit ratio* (FDR) to profitability (ROA). So, the fourth hypothesis (H_4) proposed by the researcher is accepted that third-party funds can strengthen the relationship between *capital adequacy* ratio (CAR) and *financing to deposit ratio* (FDR) to profitability (ROA).

CONCLUSION

The conclusions of the study are as follows:

First *Capital adequacy ratio* (CAR) does not have a significant effect on the profitability (ROA) of Islamic Commercial Banks of Indonesia, second *financing to deposit ratio* (FDR) does not have a significant effect on the profitability (ROA) of Islamic Commercial Banks of Indonesia. Third, Third-party funds (DPK) do not have a significant effect on the profitability (ROA) of Islamic Commercial Banks of Indonesia. Fourth, Third-party funds (DPK) can moderate the relationship between *capital adequacy* ratio (CAR) and *financing to deposit ratio* (FDR) to profitability (ROA) of Islamic Commercial Banks of Indonesia.

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