

ENHANCING FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF ISLAMIC FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

This research book describes the results of an empirical study of Islamic financial institutions and non-Islamic financial institutions. This study seeks to explore factors that can improve its financial performance in terms of competition (for Islamic financial institutions) and in terms of earnings management, debt levels, and company disclosure (for non-Islamic financial institutions). The conclusions, suggestions, and implications of the research presented in this book are expected to be able to make a practical contribution, especially to the management of Islamic institutions in order to improve their performance. In addition, we also hope that this book can also contribute ideas as well as knowledge for further research in the field of Islamic finance in particular and for all of readers in general.



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Fakultas Bisnis & Ekonomika
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Penerbit EKONISIA
Fakultas Bisnis dan Ekonomika
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Yogyakarta

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Oleh:
Yunice Karina Tumewang

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KATA PENGANTAR

Assalammu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

All praise be to Allah SWT who has been bestowing us with His mercy and blessings, so that the author can complete the writing of a research book chapter entitled "Enhancing Financial Performance of Islamic Financial and Non-Financial Institutions". May salawat and salam always be delivered upon our prophet Muhammad SAW, with his companions and ummah.

This research book describes the results of an empirical study of Islamic financial institutions and non-Islamic financial institutions. This study seeks to explore factors that can improve its financial performance in terms of competition (for Islamic financial institutions) and in terms of earnings management, debt levels, and company disclosure (for non-Islamic financial institutions).

The conclusions, suggestions, and implications of the research presented in this book are expected to be able to make a practical contribution, especially to the management of Islamic institutions in order to improve their performance. In addition, we also hope that this book can also contribute ideas as well as knowledge for further research in the field of Islamic finance in particular and for all of readers in general.

Nevertheless, as an ordinary human being, the author realizes that this research book is not free from mistakes and shortcomings. The author always believes there is a room for improvement in any endeavor we've made. The author would like to thank colleagues and all parties involved in the preparation of this research book, especially to the Department of Accounting and the Center for Accounting Development (PPA FBE UII) for the funding grants so that this book can be realized.

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Yogyakarta, October 16th 2020

Author

**Enhancing Financial Performance of Islamic
Financial and Non-Financial Institutions**

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ENHANCING FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF ISLAMIC FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Background

Currently, Sharia institutions has been expanding rapidly, supported by a conducive environment that is renowned for continuous product innovation, a diversity of financial institutions from across the world, a broad range of innovative Islamic investment instruments, a comprehensive financial infrastructure and adopted global regulatory and legal best practices (Yap, et al., 2012).

Islamic Banks which account for the largest chunk of Islamic finance industry is expected to contribute significantly to play a role as an alternative of financial system based on sharing-economy principle which could boost economic growth. Hence it becomes an important institution in world-wide financial sector. Average growth of Islamic Banking increased by 15-30% each year (Antonio et al. 2012). In this growth phase, performance measurement on Islamic Banking is necessary to be able to detect problems and settle concerns about the safety and soundness of investments for any stakeholders. Moreover, it can help the determination of banking prospect in the future to become better and sustainable Islamic Banking (Kuppusamy et al. 2010).

The climate changes of the banking sector in many countries has an impact on the level of competition and concentration of banks. There are two tendencies between competition and concentration which related inversely. These proportions reveal that the more concentrated market implicated the lower degree of competition due to unwillingness of the banks to have market power (Maharani & Setiyono, 2018). The soundness and stability of the financial sector may in various ways be influenced by the degree of competition and concentration.

Competition can have a negative impact on stability because it can reduce bank charter value, so that can reduce the incentives for prudent risk-taking behavior. In previous literature, measuring the level of competition can examine using Non-Structural Approach based on *New*

Empirical Industrial Organization (NEIO). This approach is based on premise that the company in a competitive and imperfect markets will have different reactions to the changes in demand and supply (Lubis, 2012). Thus, measuring competition is focused on price behavior and market power which are proxied by several methods such as H-Statistic, Lerner Index, and Boone Indicator.

On the other hand, Islam respect on the good ethics and behavior which have brought into social justice, wealth, and *maslahah* as a way of life. So as in term of ethical individual and organizational in Islamic Banks environment that concern on "social good" and "good governance". As the form to create the ethical responsibilities in the Islamic Banks, Bank driven by public demand to increase transparency and accountability with regard social responsibility as a result of changes in community norms and expectations. CSR is a concession to Islam are meant for Islam as a religion show a proactive stakeholder paradigm and developing the company applying moral obligation to the community through substantive morality (Platonova et al. 2016).

Above all, basically the goal of the company is just to prosper the owner. One alternative way to achieve the company's prosperity is through maximizing stock price in order to obtain capital gains (Susanto, 2010). Stock market prices are determined by market mechanisms, which are the demand and supply of the stock in capital market. The increase of investor's interest to have stocks is influenced by the quality or value of the stock in capital market. The level stock value (high or low) actually reflect the company's financial performance. If a company has good financial performance, investors will do the investment, because it would make benefits (Susanto, 2010).

The major concern of the Islamic Capital Market (ICM) is ideally characterized by the absence of interest based transactions, doubtful transactions, and trading of shares in companies that deal in activities or items that are unlawful under Islamic (Sharia) law (Alhabshi, 1994). However, some non-permissible activities well-known exist in the Sharia-compliant companies are earnings management, leverage, and no fully Islamic disclosure.

Problem Formulation

- 1) What factors enhancing the performance of Islamic bank?
 - a. Does competition affect Islamic bank's performance?
 - b. Does CSR moderate the relationship between competition and Islamic bank's performance?
- 2) What factors enhancing the performance of Islamic company (listed in Jakarta Islamic Index)?
 - a. Does earnings management affect Islamic company's performance?
 - b. Does leverage affect Islamic company's performance?
 - c. Does corporate disclosure affect Islamic company's performance?

Research Objective

Firstly, this study aims to examine the effect of competition and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) disclosure toward Islamic banks' financial performance. Secondly, this research examines the impact of earnings management, leverage, and corporate disclosure to the market performance of sharia-compliant companies listed in JII.

Research Significance

There are many factors could be considered as the affecting variable on Islamic Bank's and Islamic company's performance supported by a number of prominent literatures. This paper adds to the empirical literature of Islamic Bank's performance which relates to its competition in several ways as well as Islamic company's performance which relates to earnings management, leverage, and corporate disclosure. As far as we are concerned, there is only small number of researches on analyzing this matter such as Sghaier et al. (2015) and Mokhtar et al. (2008), although this kind of analysis is vital to improve the stability and development of this sector. This work is an attempt to fill in this gap.

In addition to that, this study examines whether Islamic banks tend to be concentrated or even have a high level of competition. Besides, there is still several research that analyzes the impact of good corporate governance (GCG) policies. By applying CSR it is possible to increase the value of Islamic banks so that it affects the level of competition between banks. This study helps to raise the awareness of society to see Islamic Banking and its CSR's program as a mutually beneficial sector in the foreseeable future. The concern over CSR is also significant to Islamic banks. Islamic banks act not merely as an ordinary intermediary body, but also as a social agent which should manage the social funds for investment on real-sector activities which is highly Sharia-compliant and socially-impactful.

Title of Chapter

Title of Chapter 1:

"Enhancing Islamic Bank's Performance in The Light of Competition and CSR"

Title of Chapter 2:

"Enhancing Islamic Company's Performance in The Light of Earnings Management, Leverage, and Corporate Disclosure"

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Chapter 1

ENHANCING ISLAMIC BANK'S PERFORMANCE IN THE LIGHT OF COMPETITION AND CSR

1.1 Islamic Bank's Performance

For many decades since its first footstep into the mainstream industry, Islamic finance has shown a slow progress despite its exponential growth in the first couple years. It has been widely criticized for just focusing on Islamic banking sector which are largely mimicking its counterpart with few 'controversial' distinctive values but undoubtedly higher cost. Though we have to be fair to say that many initiatives have been made by Islamic banks to upgrade its Sharia-compliance, but it still remains controversial in society.

Most studies in banking literature focused on profitability which affect on bank performances with generally used the financial ratio. Measuring the bank performance can be measured by internal and external factors. Ben and Omran (2011) analyzed the impact of bank regulation, concentration and institutional and financial development on the profitability of 173 banks in the MENA during the period 1988-2005. The empirical results suggest that the specific characteristics of banks, the capitalization of banks and especially credit risk, have a significant and positive impact on profitability, while indicators of macroeconomic and financial development have no significant impact on performance, with the exception of inflation. Ben and Rachdi (2014) assessing bank profitability in MENA region with the sample of 15 conventional and 15 Islamic banks. The result shows that the bank profitability in MENA region are slightly persistent due to the intervention of government that become barriers for banks to be more competitive.

1.2 Factors Enhancing Islamic Bank's Performance

1.2.1 Islamic Bank's Performance and Competition

There are two tendencies between competition and concentration which related inversely. These proportions reveal that the more concentrated

market implicated the lower degree of competition due to unwillingness of the banks to have market power. Other studies found that both competition and concentration can coexist. This term, refers to contestability theory assuming the company can enter or leave rapidly in the market without losing their capital and competitors have the same cost function as the companies that have been existing at these market (Mamatzakis et al. 2005). Efficiency is an important aspect to ascertain when evaluating the competition. Commonly, the more competitive market means the higher efficiency (Allen and Engert 2007). Another argument reveals that the greater competition among banks heading to more fragility (Beck et al. 2013).

Most studies in banking literature focused on profitability which affects banks' performance with generally used the financial ratio. Measuring the bank performance can be measured by internal and external factors. Ben Naceur and Omran (2011) analyzed the effect of bank regulation, concentration and institutional and financial development on the profitability of 173 banks in the MENA during the period 1988-2005. The result indicates that the specific characteristics of banks, the capitalization of banks and especially credit risk, have a significant and positive impact on profitability, whereas macroeconomic indicators and financial development have no significant impact on performance, with the exception of inflation. Mokni and Rachdi (2014) assessing bank profitability in MENA region with the sample of 15 conventional and 15 Islamic Banks. The result show that the bank profitability in MENA region are slightly persistent due to the intervention of government that become barriers for banks to more competitive.

H1: Competition are negatively related to Islamic Banks' performance

1.2.2 CSR Moderates Competition and Islamic Bank's Performance

Islam respect on the good ethics and behavior which have brought into social justice, wealth, and *maslahah* as a way of life. So as in term of ethical individual and organizational in Islamic Banks environment that concern on "social good" and "good governance". As the form to create the ethical responsibilities in the Islamic Banks, Bank driven by public demand to increase transparency and accountability with regard social responsibility as a result of changes in community norms and expectations. CSR is a concession to Islam are meant for Islam as a religion show a proactive stakeholder paradigm and developing the company applying moral obligation to the community through substantive morality (Platonova et al. 2016). Based on the above-mentioned literature review, the hypotheses developed in this study are as follow:

H2: CSR weakening the negative relationship between Competition and Islamic Banks' performance.

1.3 Testing Factors Enhancing Islamic Bank's Performance

1.3.1 Data Analysis Method

This study used yearly unbalanced panel method to identify the characteristic of each sample. Generalized Least Square (GLS) method was employed as a statistical technique to eliminate the problem of heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation, namely by weighting the value of its observations. Focusing on Islamic and conventional commercial banks in 8 countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Emirates Arab) were both bank types coexist, and the initial panel data set comprises a total of 314 banks (217 Islamic Banks and 97 Conventional Banks) with the period 2012-2016. The reason Conventional Banks to enter into the sample is to test directly the characteristics of Islamic Banks in each country that views of the whole banks. This paper takes bank specific information from Orbis Bank Focus database for banks variable and Thomson Reuters Datastream for CSR disclosure index.

This paper used H-Statistic adopting Panzar and Rosse test to examine directly the effect of bank competition based on market power, which is the sum of elasticities of the reduced-form revenue function with respect to factor prices (unit of capital, funds, and labor) (Schaeck et al, 2012). The result of H-statistic (Schaeck *et al.*, 2012; Bikker *et al.*, 2010; Mamatzakis *et al.*, 2005) can be interpreted as the characteristic of monopoly market colluding oligopoly perfectly when H is equal to 0. Conversely if H is equal to 1, it indicates a perfect competition market. Meanwhile, monopolistic competition condition can be indicated by the result of H between 0 and 1.

CSR as a moderating variable is proxied by CSR disclosure index which is calculated as the ratio of points awarded over the total number of selected dimensions. The index is based on CSR categorization defined by 2010 AAOIFI Standards and items that are required and recommended by the Standards to disclose in annual reports of Islamic financial institutions, and also based on other established literatures. Some modifications were made to this checklist in order to adapt it to the conditions and characteristics of Islamic banks in the selected counties.

1.3.2 Equation Model

To calculate H-Statistic, this paper use the specification of the reduced-form revenue equation (Mamatzakis et al, 2005; Schaeck et al, 2012):

$$\ln(R) = \alpha + \beta_1 \ln(w_1) + \beta_2 \ln(w_2) + \beta_3 \ln(w_3) + \delta_1 \ln(y_1) + \delta_2 \ln(y_2) + \varepsilon$$

where R is proxied interest income to total asset (output price), w_1 represents price of fixed asset (other operating expenses to fixed assets), w_2 captures price of labour (staff expenses to total assets), and w_3 captures price of funds (interest expenses to total liabilities). Respecting for risk and

size, y_1 denotes credit risk (impaired to NPL) and y_2 is the proxy of total asset. Therefore, H is calculated as the sum of coefficient of $\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3$.

CSR (moderating variable) is proxied by CSR disclosure index which is calculated as the ratio of points awarded over the total number of selected dimensions following Haniffa and Hudaib (2007):

$$\text{CSR disclosure index} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^n x_{ijt}}{N}$$

where CSR disclosure index j_t denotes the CSR disclosure index for dimension j and period t ; X_{ijt} is variable X (1, ..., n) for dimension j and time t ; N is the number of variables/statements.

The previous study expected that increased competition in the financial sector leads to boost efficiency and decreased the costs, but, in fact that financial product are quite heterogeneous (Claessens and Laeven 2004).

Thus, the empirical model of this study based on relevant literature:

$$\text{ROAA}_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{Compt}_{it} + \beta_2 \text{CSR}_{it} + \Sigma \beta_3 \text{Bank control}_{it} + \beta_4 \text{GDP}_t + D_1 \text{Ibdum} + D_2 \text{Region} + e_{it}$$

$$\text{ROAA}_{it} = \alpha + \beta_4 \text{Compt}_{it} * \beta_5 \text{CSR}_{it} + \beta_6 \text{CSR}_{it} + \Sigma \beta_7 \text{Bank control}_{it} + \beta_8 \text{GDP}_t + D_3 \text{Ibdum} + D_4 \text{Region} + e_{it}$$

Where ROAA represent return on average asset ratio is calculated by earning after tax (EAT) to total asset as a proxy of Islamic bank profitability, Compt denotes a competition of Islamic Banks which is measured by H-statistic, CSR as a proxy of CSR disclosure index, Σ bank control includes a set of bank-specific characteristics which is represented by Size (natural logarithm total asset), NPL (ratio of non-performing loan to total asset), and GDP is proxy for macroeconomic indicators which calculated by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Growth. In addition, this paper includes a Islamic Banks dummy variable (D_1 Ibdum) to differ from Conventional Banks and regional dummy variable (D_2 Region) to control for other region specific characteristics. Subscripts i and t refer correspondingly to Islamic Banks i at time t , and e is a zero-mean disturbance term.

1.3.3 Analysis of CSR, Competition, and Islamic Bank's Performance

The paper first present the result of H-statistic based on Panzar and Rosse test. In Table 1 are the results of the calculation of the H-statistic for each country the period of 2012 to 2016. These results cover the entire sample of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks. The calculated of H-statistics are in line with those reported by previous literatures and suggest that there is a monopolistic competition condition in both Islamic and Conventional Banks for each countries. Furthermore, in Table 2 are presented descriptive statistics of each variable. Table 3 shows correlation among variables which are in pairs. The test used to identify the correlation among the variables as indication of multicollinearity in independent variables.

Table 1. This table report summary statistics of H-statistic for each countries. This shows H-Statistic for the full sample of Islamic Banks and Conventional Banks.

| Year | Country | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Bahrain | Indonesia | Kuwait | Malaysia | Oman | Qatar | Saudi Arabia | UAE |
| 2012 | n/a | 0.75 | 0.58 | -0.23 | n/a | n/a | 0.47 | 0.71 |
| 2013 | n/a | 0.47 | 0.77 | 0.71 | 0.66 | -0.42 | 0.56 | 0.62 |
| 2014 | -0.26 | 0.62 | 0.45 | 0.49 | 0.65 | 0.22 | 0.62 | n/a |
| 2015 | 0.13 | 0.66 | 0.3 | -0.76 | 0.6 | -0.64 | 0.59 | 0.11 |
| 2016 | 0.89 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | -0.1 | n/a | .89 |
| Average | 0.15 | 0.50 | 0.42 | 0.04 | 0.38 | -0.19 | 0.45 | 0.47 |

In Table 4 (model 1, 2, 5, 7), H-statistic as a proxied of competition have negatively affected on average return on asset (ROAA), indicating that the higher degree of competition will decrease banks' performance. This result suggest that the greater banks' performance have less competition. The result in line with competition and banks' profitability hypothesis, and banks with lower level of competition lead to higher concentration. According to the Competition-Fragility Paradigm, banks which have the higher degree of competition tend to reduce market power and decreased the profit margin. This result can also be concluded that most commercial banks in Indonesia have behavior that tends to be concentrated, even though the concentration level is still relatively low.

This result can also be attributed to the large number of foreign banks entering a country and the low restrictions on bank activities can encourage the level of competition in the banking system. Thus, concentrated banking is negatively related to competitiveness. The need for regulations regarding restrictions on the entry and exit of foreign banks into Indonesia can help guide the climate of effective competition and can also reduce gaps or imbalances that can affect the stability of the banking sector.

Under these circumstances, it is vital for the regulatory authorities to revisit the structural changes in order to avoid the occurrence of banking sector instability argued by the existing literature. This research would like to push ahead the government plan to strengthen domestic Islamic bank through consolidation or a merger of state-owned Islamic banks in order to lower the degree of competition which ultimately leads to a better performance of Islamic banks in Indonesia.

Indonesia's Islamic banking industry currently is highly fragmented, with 12 shariah-compliant commercial banks, 163 Islamic rural banks and 22 Islamic windows, and so, consolidation would likely bring significant economies of scale, therefore making the industry more competitive. All the usual arguments for bigger business and economies of scale appear on the surface to be relevant here, without the failings that might otherwise be relevant if we were truly looking at the creation of a megabank.

The merger of five state-owned Islamic banks which will include BNI Syariah, BRI Syariah, Bank Syariah Mandiri and the Shariah unit of BTN is expected to enhance financial inclusion as they will have more capital, more resources, and more offices across the country to offer more creative products and services to the customer. Together, these banks reportedly account for up to 40% of the Indonesian Islamic banking industry, and would create an entity with assets of US\$ 8 billion.

A mega Islamic bank will enable the Islamic banking industry to compete with larger conventional banks and to extend their financing to both SMEs and big corporate segment. Further, by having the big scale, mega Islamic bank could reduce operating costs and provide services at more competitive rates. It is also expected to help improving public awareness of shariah-compliant finance as well as having access and ability to raise further funding for large projects by issuing a series of sukuk (Islamic bonds) with a variety of maturities in diversified sectors and regions.

For having a smooth progress of Islamic banks' consolidation, sustained regulatory support and marketing of shariah-compliant financing, together with increased training and development of experts in the field will also be necessary for Islamic banks to achieve the OJK's desired aim of Islamic finance holding at least 15% of the Indonesian finance market by 2023. The Indonesian authorities have made a promising start and shown a clear intention over the past 12 months to assist in shaping the way forward for the country's Islamic finance industry and in encouraging consolidation and proposals for building a new regulatory system.

Table 2. Summary of descriptive statistic

| | Obs | Mean | St.Dev | Min | Max |
|--------------------|------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| ROAA | 800 | 0.0125964 | 0.08786 | -0.02243 | 0.0366 |
| H-Statistic | 852 | 0.4052113 | 0.3942919 | -0.76 | 0.89 |
| CSR | 1171 | 62.44812 | 16.93912 | 23 | 96 |
| Size | 890 | 7.737923 | 0.8167508 | 5.245477 | 9.424317 |
| NPL | 815 | 13.79412 | 2.277882 | 6.116313 | 18.66686 |
| GDP | 956 | 0.0476198 | 0.0159576 | -0.01622 | 0.099589 |

This table shows descriptive statistics for dependent variable, banks' performance is proxied with the average of return on asset (ROAA), and independent variables this paper use in the regression that model ROAA as a function of competition, CSR, and a set of control variables. H-Statistic is the measure of competition, CSR as a moderating variable that is proxied with CSR disclosure index, the bank control variables are size (ln asset) impaired to non-performing loans, and GDP as a macroeconomic control variable. This paper report the number of observation, the mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum.

The result between H-Statistic Interaction and Islamic Bank (H-Statistic * D_ibdum) is negative and not significant (Model 2 and 7). Based

on these results, it can be concluded that Islamic banks cannot moderate competition relations and banks' performance. This shows that there is no difference in the effect of competition level on Islamic Bank and Conventional Banks on the performance of banks that correlate negatively. This finding implicates that the condition of firms at Islamic Bank is still low and does not reflect the performance of the Islamic Bank. These results are supported also by previous literature which found that Islamic banks have lower comparative rates compared to conventional banks (Ariss 2010).

Table 3. Pairwise Correlations Matrix

| | ROAA | H-Statistic | CSR | SIZE | NPL | GDP |
|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| ROAA | 1.00000 | | | | | |
| H-Statistic | -0.0646 | 1.00000 | | | | |
| CSR | -0.0612 | -0.0874 | 1.00000 | | | |
| SIZE | 0.3831 | -0.0092 | -0.3481 | 1.00000 | | |
| NPL | 0.2996 | -0.1541 | -0.3559 | 0.7562 | 1.00000 | |
| GDP | 0.0308 | 0.0843 | 0.2738 | -0.0423 | -0.0722 | 1.00000 |

The estimation result between ROAA and CSR is positive (Model 3, 4, 5, 6) indicates the existence of CSR is proven to improve bank performance. These results support previous literature where CSR implementation can have a positive impact on bank performance (Maqbool and Zameer, 2018; Odetayo et al. 2014). However, when CSR variables are witnessed with Islamic bank dummy (CSR * D_ibdum) negative result is significant where the existence of CSR turns down the performance of sharia banks. This result is not in accordance with research found by Platonova et al (2016) in which CSR has a positive effect on bank financial performance.

Further, this study attempted to interact with H-Statistic and CSR (Model 6 and 7). The results show the value of negative and significant coefficients (Model 6) stating that CSR moderates the relationship of ROAA and H-Statistic. There is a difference of influence between ROAA and H-Statistic moderated by CSR where CSR weakens the negative relationship between bank performance and competition. The presence of CSR can weaken the negative relationship between competition and bank performance. These results indicate that on the whole sample of competition level at banks implementing CSR will be higher.

This result is also supported by a research by Quairrel-Lanoizele'e (2011) who concluded that the higher level of CSR, the competition negatively affects the banks' performance in the future because the CSR program is used by management as a form of entrepreneurs strategy to deal with stakeholders. This is due to management's expectations that competitiveness is not aligned with other stakeholders by implementing CSR programs. Then this research tried to interact with Islamic Bank dummy (H-Statistic * CSR * D_ibdum), but the result is not significant. So there is no difference in the effect of CSR moderation in Islamic banks and conventional banks.

Banks that are concerned about encouraging CSR programs have a good image in the public. Banks that focus on supporting the development of CSR programs will attract customer interest and increase bank performance. If there are banks that have implemented CSR programs, they will directly make other banks participate in developing CSR so as to increase the degree of bank competition. Thus, the competition climate will be created with the many banks that make up CSR programs. Finally, the bank's performance seen from its level of profitability will further increase bank profits. Even though many banks operate and go in and out in Indonesia which reflected high competition, it will not disturb its banks' performance.

The effect of size on banks' performance is positive and statistically significant at the 1 percent level on the overall model. Structured-Conducted-Performance (SCP) hypothesis in which states that the larger banks in a more concentrated market will increase the banks' -charter values due to more profitable and high market power and would have more capital buffers (Chan et al. 2015). The influence of NPL is negative in value, indicating that banks with lower NPLs demonstrate better banks' performance that has lower loans and default risk.

Table 4. Regression Result

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | ROAA | ROAA | ROAA | ROAA | ROAA | ROAA | ROAA |
| H-Statistic | -0.0017* | -0.001 | | | -0.001 | 0.009 | -0.000 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | | | (0.001) | (0.005) | (0.01) |
| H-Statistic*D_ibdum | | -0.002 | | | | | -0.000 |
| | | (0.002) | | | | | (0.000) |
| H-Statistic*CSR | | | | | | -0.000* | -0.000 |
| | | | | | | (0.000) | (0.0002) |
| H-Statistic*CSR*D_ibdum | | | | | | | 0.0001 |
| | | | | | | | (0.000) |
| CSR | | | 0.000*** | 0.000*** | 0.000*** | 0.000*** | 0.0001 |
| | | | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) |
| CSR*D_ibdum | | | | -0.000 | | | -0.0002* |
| | | | | (0.000) | | | (0.0001) |
| Size | 0.0051*** | 0.005*** | 0.005*** | 0.005*** | 0.006*** | 0.0052*** | 0.004*** |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.000) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.000) |
| NPL | -0.0001 | -0.000 | -0.000 | -0.000 | -0.000 | -0.000 | |
| | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.000) | (0.002) | (0.000) | |
| GDP | 0.0731*** | 0.070*** | 0.040* | 0.042** | 0.051** | | 0.061** |
| | (0.024) | (0.024) | (0.021) | (0.021) | (0.025) | | (0.026) |
| D_ibdum | -0.0024*** | -0.001 | -0.002*** | 0.001 | -0.001** | -0.002** | 0.008 |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.002) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.007) |
| D_Region | -0.0011 | -0.001 | -0.003*** | -0.003*** | -0.002*** | -0.002** | -0.002*** |
| | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.001) | (0.0001) |
| C | -0.0265*** | -0.027*** | -0.033*** | -0.034*** | -0.035*** | -0.037*** | -0.032*** |
| | (0.004) | (0.004) | (0.004) | (0.004) | (0.004) | (0.005) | (0.006) |
| Obs | 560 | 560 | 641 | 641 | 560 | 579 | 598 |
| No Banks | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196 | 197 | 212 |

While management cannot avoid opportunities for high-risk taking practices in boosting the financial performance, but the expected high-risk

actions are not detrimental to the interests of other stakeholders in the long run so the banks can enjoy the benefits of CSR programs on the financial performance and in turn will be enjoyed by the public in general. Moreover, it will also link to the acceleration of United Nation's program stated in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as they share equally a deep concern on environmental and social objectives among the society.

Full sample test of competition and banks' performance. The dependent variable is ROAA, which represents banks' performance. H-Statistic represents the competition among the banks. CSR as a moderating variable between competition and banks' performance. Size represents the natural logarithm of total bank assets. NPL is the proxy for bank risk. GDP is the annual growth of real gross domestic product. D_ibdum is an Islamic bank dummy, and D_region as a dummy of banks' region.

GDP variables that represent macroeconomic conditions show positive and significant results in all models. Increased performance in banks was also an impact on improving a country's macroeconomic condition. According to the existing literatures, there is a huge gap found in the relationship between CSR disclosure, competition, and the macroeconomic view.

This paper examined the relationship between competition and performance of the bank, and then encounters competition with CSR and its effects on the performance of the bank. From the findings it can be concluded that based on previous literature, banks with high performance reflects the market power held by the bank. The amount of market power held by banks showed a dominant position in the market which leads to a high concentration. Thus, banks with high concentrations have low competition in the market. This study is also in line with concentration-stability theory in which a concentrated banking system more stable due to more profitable, better diversified, easier to monitor, and more resilient to shocks (Berger et al. 2003). This can trigger higher growth and greater access to the bank in carrying out its activities. The result show that the behavior of Islamic Banks are concentrated, due to the negative relationship between competition and performance of the bank which is interpreted by the high concentration for each countries.

However, this study proves that spending on CSR-related activities could weaken the negative correlation between competition and performance of Islamic Banks. For CSR approaches that adopt a new institutional grid of interpretation, corporate economic decisions should be embedded within a social network. Agreements among competitors in the same sector and also with other actors contribute to the institutionalization of the values of sustainable development and to the definition of new market conditions according to generally accepted principles of international law or agreements which promote a broad vision of CSR. Overall, such agreements prefer cooperation to competition.

It is in line with Islamic worldview which encourages cooperation and social action. Islam emphasizes on the good ethics and behavior which have brought into social justice, wealth, and *maslahah* as a way of life.

Therefore, Islamic banks environment should put more concern on “social good” and “good governance”. As the form to create the ethical responsibilities in the Islamic banks, banks are driven by public demand to increase their transparency and accountability with the respect to social responsibility as a result of changing norms and expectations in society. “CSR is an intended consequence of Islamic ethics because Islam as a religion suggests a proactive and expanded stakeholders’ paradigm through enforcing a moral obligation of corporations towards society by substantive morality” (Platonova et al. 2016).

The concern over CSR is also significant to Islamic banks. As a business entity established within the scope of Islamic law (Shari’ah), Islamic banks are expected to be guided by an Islamic worldview, which is based on principle of social justice and wellbeing (Dusuki, 2006). This is particularly true since those involved in Islamic banking and finance normally regard their ethics and social responsibility commitment as being more enduring since they are ultimately based on divine revelation, whereas ethics and social responsibility derived from secularist morality are unavoidably temporary (Wilson, 2001). The concern over CSR is also significant to Islamic banks.

The limits of the CSR concept within the liberal paradigm, arguing that the mainstream theoretical CSR framework based on the hypothesis of the convergence between firms' objectives and the common interest is not relevant. It can be explained by the paradox motivation of corporate conducting CSR merely to respond the increasing pressure from new social movements that denounce the irresponsible actions of large multinationals in the international context of deregulation, while the actual demand for CSR is low and the impact of this loss of legitimacy does not offset the pressures arising from strong global competition.

This paper highlights that the framework of Islamic worldview is more appropriate to analyze the identical link between CSR and competition in Islamic banks due to the presence of concept of *mashlahah* (benefit of the society) and *maqashid sharia* (purpose of Islamic rules). In the point of view of Islamic financial institutions, Islamic banks act not merely as an ordinary intermediary body, but also as a social agent which should manage the social funds for investment on real-sector activities which is highly Sharia-compliant and socially-impactful.

1.4 Conclusion and Recommendation

1.4.1 Conclusion

Based on hypothesis testing, this study could conclude that the competition has negative influence on the Islamic Bank’s financial performance as the first hypothesis is accepted. In addition to that, as the second hypothesis is also accepted, it means that the activities of corporate social responsibility (CSR) associated with the degree of competition affect the company’s financial performance in the future. Having said that, investors and creditors are expected to exercise careful consideration to

the investment decision (the decision to provide loans), especially in manufacturing companies implementing CSR programs. Input for the management is expected to be more aware of the importance of management of CSR programs for the survival of companies in the future. To that end, management is expected to harmonize the various interests of stakeholders through CSR programs by maximizing the positive impacts and minimizing negative impacts of a particular business activity.

1.4.2 Recommendation

Based on this empirical evidence, we would like to recommend regulatory authority to ensure a structure for the banking sector with necessary incentive for banks, particularly for Islamic banks, to improve their profitability and efficiency. No doubt, a number of conversions to Islamic banking and various changes under financial deregulation have been successful in accelerating the level of competition. The issue is whether this changing level of competition can enhance the banking sector performance in a developing country like Indonesia. Such decision accelerates the competition level in the future, which may result in a decreased performance.

Under these circumstances, it is vital for the regulatory authorities to revisit the structural changes in order to avoid the occurrence of banking sector instability argued by the existing literature. This research would like to push ahead the government plan to strengthen domestic Islamic bank through consolidation or a merger of state-owned Islamic banks in order to lower the degree of competition which ultimately leads to a better performance of Islamic banks in Indonesia. The merger of five state-owned Islamic banks which will include BNI Syariah, BRI Syariah, Bank Syariah Mandiri and the Shariah unit of BTN is expected to enhance financial inclusion as they will have more capital, more resources, and more offices across the country to offer more creative products and services to the customer. A mega Islamic bank will enable the Islamic banking industry to compete with larger conventional banks and to extend their financing to both SMEs and big corporate segment.

For future research, we recommend to extend the period of observation as well as to have a broader coverage (include more Islamic banks in more selected countries not only the Muslim-majority country) for a more comprehensive result regarding the link between competition and CSR in Sharia-compliant banking industry.

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Chapter 2

ENHANCING ISLAMIC COMPANY'S PERFORMANCE IN THE LIGHT OF EARNINGS MANAGEMENT, LEVERAGE, AND CORPORATE DISCLOSURE

2.1 Factors Enhancing Islamic Company's Performance

Performance evaluation is a method of measuring a company's achievement based on the targets set earlier. It is a part of control measures that can help company to improve its future performance while identifying the deficiencies of its operation throughout the financial year. To have a sound and appropriate performance measurement system is utmost essential especially in today's borderless world in order to remain competitive and financially strong (Shahul Hameed Bin Mohamed Ibrahim, 2004). Martani *et al.* (2009) found no clear evidence that Shariah stocks perform below the conventional stocks. The chance for Shariah investors to gain maximum possible return while at the same time being socially and ethically concerned about their investment is still possible yet debatable.

2.1.1 Earnings Management

Earnings management is an intentional act and managers taking actions which tend to manipulate the accounting number. This is done to portray an idea that the financial statements of the company are in good position, so that the stakeholders will invest more in the company and will not take away their investments to other places. This is also done to attract the potential investor to invest in the company. The reason is the company will have a higher cash inflow to continue its operation and sustain in the industry (Isa, Sanusi, Suffian, & Omar, 2013).

2.1.2 Leverage

Leverage is a financial ratio that compares the total debt to the total assets of the company. Companies that use the fund resources from fixed charges called to be a company that has financial leverage. Financial

leverage, also called by debt ratio, is the use of financial resources that have fixed charges. Leverage can also be meant by the amount of debt used to finance the company's assets. A company with significantly more debt than equity is considered to be high leverage (Sahar, 2014 in Isa, Sanusi, Suffian, & Omar, 2013).

2.1.3 Islamic Corporate Disclosure

Regarding Islamic Corporate Disclosure, the development of indices to gauge the performance of *Islamic* financial institutions nowadays is seen as important. There is a growing awareness among the Muslim community to assess how far these institutions have successfully achieved their objectives. As far as we are concerned, most Muslims now are not only conscious about how much of return they can get at the end of the day, but more importantly, to where their money has been invested. Meanwhile, as for non-Muslims community such indices are beneficial to them in order to compare which company has performed better, perhaps in terms of returns as well as the social responsibilities (Shahul Hameed Bin Mohamed Ibrahim, 2004).

2.2 Analysis of Islamic Company's Performance

2.2.1 Earnings Management to the Market Performance

Beidleman (1973) and Dye (1988) argued that investors will demand for EM for two reasons. First, executives can reduce the capital cost through a smoother more predictable income stream. Second, Dye (1988) states that a more stable income stream influences prospective investors' perceptions of the company value. As current shareholders will sell their stocks to the subsequent generation of future shareholders, executives will act on behalf of the current shareholders and has an incentive to manage earnings so as to maximize the selling price received by the existing shareholders. Chaney and Lewis (1995) found evidences that support this argument. Some studies found indication that EM is more efficient, rather than opportunistic. In fact, Subramanyam (1996) concluded that the behavior of discretionary accruals is consistent with efficient EM because discretionary accruals have a significant positive relationship with future profitability on market value of share. A number of other studies argued that EM may be beneficial since it potentially enhances the information value of earnings. Executives may exercise discretion over earnings to communicate inside information to stockholders and the public (Al Fayoumi et al, 2010). Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis formulated is as follows:

H1: Earnings management has positive impact on the market performance.

2.2.2 Leverage to the Market Performance

In sharp contrast to the insignificant stock price response documented for

seasoned debt issues (Datta, Iskandar-Datta, and Patel (2000)) find significant negative stock price reaction to announcements of bond and explain their findings in the context of debt structure choice theories. The substantial changes in debt maturity and ownership structures due to the introduction of arm's length debt have important long-term implications for stockholders.

Recently, Krishnaswami, Spindt, and Subramaniam (1999) report that firms with low contracting costs have higher proportion of public debt. Supporting Datta, Iskandar-Datta, and Patel (2000), they document that firms with more growth opportunities benefit more from the monitoring associated with privately placed debt. This suggests that the market would view negatively the firm's decision to change its debt structure mix (by accessing public debt markets for the first time) as it implies lower growth opportunities in the future. Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis is formulated as follows:

H2: Leverage has negative impact on the market performance.

2.2.3 Corporate Disclosure to the Market Performance

These disclosures provide information about practices related to protecting the environment that could reduce government regulation and the resulting compliance costs, potential litigation, and/or pollution cleaning costs. Furthermore, disclosures related to these issues inform stakeholders beyond investors who opt to patronize or work for environmentally responsible firms, which leads to superior sales, financial and market performance (Lev, Petrovits, and Radhakrishnan 2008).

In addition, Clarkson et al. (2010) examines the impact of voluntary environmental disclosure on the cost of equity and firm value. They measure the voluntary environmental disclosures presented via CSRs and corporate web sites for firms within five environmentally sensitive industries and document a positive association between voluntary environmental disclosures and overall firm value, even after controlling for environmental performance measured using toxic emissions data.

Two recent studies more directly related to this study are Dhaliwal, Li, Tsang, and Yang (2010) and Clarkson, Fang, Li, and Richardson (2010). Dhaliwal et al. 2010 examines whether the initiation of voluntary disclosure of corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities is associated with a reduction in a firm's cost of equity capital. They find that firms with a high cost of equity capital are more likely to initiate disclosure of CSR activities and that the firms with superior CSR enjoy a subsequent reduction in the cost of equity capital. Based on the explanation above, the hypothesis is formulated as follows:

H3: Corporate disclosure has positive impact on the market performance.

2.3 Examining Factors Enhancing Islamic Company's Performance

2.3.1 Research Model

The research model is described in the following figure:

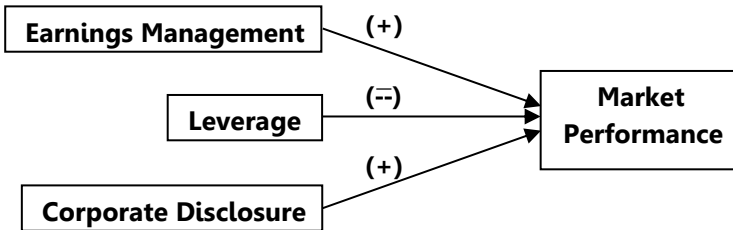


Figure 1: Research Model

For testing hypothesis 1, 2, and 3, this study uses a statistical method of multiple linear regression with models:

$$MP_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 EM_{it} + \beta_2 LR_{it} + \beta_3 CD_{it} + SIZE + Aud$$

With expectation: $\beta_1 > 0$, $\beta_2 < 0$, and $\beta_3 > 0$

With descriptions:

MP_{it} = Market Performance Company i in year t

EM_{it} = Earnings Management Company i in year t

LR_{it} = Leverage Ratio Company i in year t

CD_{it} = Corporate Disclosure Company i in year t

$SIZE$ = the natural logarithm of total assets

Aud = dummy variable

2.3.2 Population and Sample

The population of this research is Sharia-compliant companies that are listed in Jakarta Islamic Index (JII). Sample taken in this research is using purposive sampling. The criteria that researcher uses are as follows:

- 1) Sharia-compliant companies which ever listed in Jakarta Islamic Index in 2010-2013
- 2) Sharia-compliant companies which issue their annual report
- 3) Sharia-Compliant Companies which did not have good data completeness of firm value, earnings management, leverage ratio, and disclosure.

From the criteria above, researcher found 136 Sharia-compliant companies that can be used as research sample.

2.4 Analysis of Factors Enhancing Islamic Company's Performance

2.4.1 Hypothesis of Earnings Management and Islamic Company's Performance

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| (Constant) | 5,865 | 1,297 | | 4,521 | ,000 |
| EarningsM anagement | 4,083 | ,764 | ,381 | 5,346 | ,000 |
| Leverage | -1,996 | ,511 | -,299 | -3,906 | ,000 |
| 1 Disclosure | -,238 | 1,274 | -,013 | -,187 | ,852 |
| | -,585 | ,203 | -,211 | -2,887 | ,005 |
| Firm_Size | ,376 | ,188 | ,151 | 2,006 | ,047 |
| Type of Auditor | | | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: Market_Performance

The result of multiple regression analysis on hypothesis 1 shows that the earnings management has significant effect on the market performance. The coefficient of EM is positive (+4,083) and statistically significant ($p=0.000$), it means the hypothesis 1 is accepted. The result shows that Shariah-compliant companies which have low indications of earnings management will result in a good market performance. This result is in line with the previous study conducted by Al Fayoumi et al (2010) in Isa, Sanusi, Suffian, & Omar (2013), which shows that earnings management has positive and significant impact to the market performance.

Although earnings management adds value to the market performance and it is legally acceptable, Shariah-compliant companies need to take an extra care of mitigating the potential problems which might arise concerning the tendency of undermining the ethical value inside earnings management practices. Islam does leave no room for ambiguous interpretation and individuals are supposed to adhere to the ethical system that Islam presents. It has been narrated in one of the Hadith of Prophet Muhammad SAW, "A honest business man will be amongs the Prophets, the truthful and the martyrs on the day of judgment" (HR. Tirmidzi). Truthful here means not only telling the truth but also not hiding the truth as well. Therefore, Shariah-compliant companies must report their financial condition as it is.

2.4.2 Hypothesis of Leverage and Islamic Company's Performance

On the other side, the result of multiple regression analysis on hypothesis 2 shows that the leverage ratio has significant effect on the market performance. The coefficient of EM is negative (-1,996) and statistically significant ($p=0.000$), it means the hypothesis 2 is accepted. The result shows that Shariah-compliant companies have a medium level of debt to

assets ratio, and the greater number of debts will lead to the worse market performance. It is in line with the fundamental Shariah principle which prohibit *riba*, because the core belief in Islamic finance is that money should not in itself be an earning asset. In Islam, money is only permissible as the exchange instrument and transactional purposes. The result of research hopefully can encourage Shariah-compliant companies to not have debts since Islam commands us to refrain from charging interest and to share financial risk, thereby *mudharabah* or *musyarakah* financing can be the best alternative. This result is also in line with the previous study conducted by Datta, Iskandar-Datta, and Patel (2000) in Isa, Sanusi, Suffian, & Omar (2013), which shows that leverage ratio has negative and significant impact to the market performance.

2.4.3 Hypothesis of Corporate Disclosure and Islamic Company's Performance

Meanwhile the result of multiple regression analysis on hypothesis 3 shows that the corporate disclosure index has significant effect on the market performance. The coefficient of EM is negative (-0,238) and statistically not significant ($p=0,852$), it means the hypothesis 3 is rejected. It is due to the fact that the indicators used in this study are corporate governance and Shariah compliance indicators as regulated by AAOIFI standard. However, most companies have not fulfilled those indicators yet. One of the reason is because many points of the indicators are not being adopted by the regulation in Indonesia. Therefore it resulted in almost similar percentage of corporate disclosure index among those companies and investors do not give much attention on the Islamicity of corporate disclosure even for the Shariah-compliant companies. That is why the result of this study shows that corporate disclosure has negative and insignificant impact to the market performance. This result is different from the results of research conducted by Lev, Petrovits, and Radhakrishnan (2008) in Shahul Hameed Bin Mohamed Ibrahim (2004) which stated that the corporate disclosure has positive and significant effect on the market performance.

2.5 Conclusion and Recommendation

2.5.1 Conclusion

From the regression analysis result, we can conclude that:

1. Earnings management has positive effect to the market performance. It is a necessity that needs to be fixed by companies. Although earnings management adds value to the market performance, but Shariah-compliant companies should avoid it due to the lack of Islamic value inside the earnings management practices.
2. The leverage has negative effect to the market performance. It is in line with the fundamental Shariah principle which prohibit *riba*, because the core belief in Islamic finance is that money should not in itself be

an earning asset. As the best alternative, Islam provide *mudharabah* and *musyarakah* financing to fulfill the company's financial need.

3. Corporate disclosure index has insignificant negative effect of to the market performance.

However, there are some limitations that researcher get in conducted this research. First, this research used only three independent variables which are able to explain its influence to market performance. Second, the index used for Islamicity disclosure is not familiar to the Sharia-compliant companies in Indonesia.

2.5.2 Recommendations

From the research that has been done, then the researcher give an recommendation for further research as follows: Future studies should add others variable which has significant influence to the market performance, such as good corporate governance (GCG), corporate social responsibility (CSR) and others. In addition, future studies will be better when using another Islamicity disclosure index to be the proxy of corporate disclosure in order to have a significant effect to the market performance.

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