THE MAIN FINANCIAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE COMMERCIAL BANK'S MARKET SHARE SHARIA IN INDONESIA 2014-2018

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Abstract *- This study aims to determine and analyze the influence of the main financial factors affecting the market share of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia in 2014-2018 where the main factors consist of the variables of BOPO, CAR, ROA and FDR.*

The research strategy used by the author is causality research with a quantitative approach. The population used in this study is a Sharia Commercial Bank (BUS) registered in the Financial Services Authority consisting of 14 BUS. Based on the purposive sampling criteria, 10 Sharia Commercial Banks were sampled. This study uses a computer program tool to manage data in the form of Eviews Software.

Based on the analysis and discussion, it shows that BOPO has a negative significant effect on market share in Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia for the 2014-2018 period, meaning that the high and low BOPO has an influence on market share. CAR has a negative significant effect on market share in Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia for the 2014-2018 period, meaning that CAR has an influence on market share. The effect that occurs is a negative influence. This shows that if the CAR increases it will cause a decrease in market share. ROA does not have a significant effect on market share in Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia for the 2014-2018 period, meaning that the high and low ROA does not have an effect on market share. FDR has no significant effect on the market share of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia for the 2014-2018 period, meaning that the level of FDR does not have an effect on market share.

Keywords**:** *BOPO, CAR, ROA, FDR, Market Share*

I. INTRODUCTION

The current development of Islamic economics in Indonesia is very rapid. It is characterized by the increasing number of islamic banks. Islamic Bank is a financial institution carrying out its business activities based on sharia principles, namely to perform the agreement based on Islamic law between bank and other parties for the deposit of funds or financing business activities and other activities stated in accordance with the Islamic sharia. The main components of islamic banking is Sharia Bank and Sharia Business Unit.

In Indonesia, the banking system used is a dual banking system, which is defined as two types of bank business, namely Islamic banks and conventional banks. Where the measures taken by the government through the Bank Indonesia of course is different for both types of banks. The fundamental difference between conventional banks and islamic banks lies in the principle which is embraced in the activities of financial service. The islamic bank does not know the system of interest, because basically islamic bank is an institution that leaves the problem of usury on bank interest. Riba is prohibited in Islam, it is clearly stated in Al-Quran. Islamic principles that promote justice, blessing, and does not cause harm to other parties.

Current conditions, business activities islamic finance is growing every year. Start of islamic banking, the islamic pawnshops, insurance sharia, to the sharia-based cooperatives. But the most rapid development occurs in islamic banking. This is evidenced in 1998, when Indonesia was in a state of economic crisis but islamic banking is able to survive. It gets a positive belief in the banking industry so that the government increasingly support the development of sharia banking in Indonesia . Government support is marked by the enactment of laws regulating the Islamic banking industry through UU No. 19 of 2008 concerning National Sharia Securities and UU no. 21 of 2008 concerning Islamic Banking.

Based on the statistical data of the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK), islamic banking in Indonesia until the year of 2018 has had a Public Bank Islamic 14, Islamic Business Unit 20 and the Agency Financing the People of the Sharia as much as 167 as in table 1.

Table 1: Development Institutions, The Islamic Financial Years 2014-2018

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Sharia Commercial Bank (BUS)						
Number of Bank	12	12	13	13	14	
Number of Offices	2.163	1.990	1.869	1.825	1.875	
Sharia Business Unit (UUS)						
Number of the BUK that has UUS	22	22	21	21	20	
Number of Offices	320	311	332	334	354	
BPRS						
Number of Bank	163	163	166	167	167	
Number of Offices		439	446	453	441	495
Total Bank	**197**	**197**	**200**	**201**	**201**	
Total Office	**2.922**	**2.747**	**2.654**	**2.600**	**2.724**	

Source: Sharia Banking Statistics 2018 by OJK

The performance of islamic banking can be seen through the magnitude of the market share of the bank. It can be observed from the assets of the bank it self. The ratio of the share of the market is considered as a way to measure how large the growth of islamic banking assets. Market share is one of the factors that affect the profitability of the banking (Rofiatun, 2016). Market share or market control has become the center of attention of the company in assessing market power. According to Saputra (2014) the larger the market share of islamic banks, the greater its contribution to the national economy.

To support the increasing market share of islamic banking, it takes the performance of each bank of the islamic Sharia commercial Banks and Sharia Business Units. The performance of islamic banks as befits a company can be seen by analyzing the financial reports of islamic banks.

Methods CAMELS (Capital, Assets, Management, Earning, Likuidity, and Sensitivity to Market Risk) can be used to analyze the performance and then rated the financial health of islamic banks (Saputra, 2014). Some financial ratios that represent the CAMELS are the operating Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO), Capital Adequancy Ratio (CAR), Return On Assets (ROA), Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR). Analysis of financial performance that reflects the level of health of islamic banks and is expected to contribute to an increase in the market share of sharia banking in Indonesia. This can be seen in table 2 below.

Table 2: Development of Earnings, ROA, CAR, ROA, and FDR on the BUS period 2014-2018

Year	Profit (Billion)	BOPO (%)	CAR (%)	ROA (%)	FDR(%)
2014	822	96,97	15,74	0,41	86,66
2015	977	97,01	15,02	0,49	88,03
2016	1.426	96,22	16,63	0,63	85,99
2017	1.697	94,91	17,91	0,63	79,61
2018	3,806	89,18	20,39	1,28	78,53

Source : Financial Ratios of Islamic Banks 2018 by OJK

Seen from table 2, the development of sharia bank profit from 2014 to 2017 each year has always increased, although not significant. But the end of the year 2018 earnings increased more than 2-fold from the year 2017, which is to become 3,806 billion. This is due to its improved performance and business of the islamic banking industry is increasing.

The movement of earnings in the context of this influenced some of the indications, namely the BOPO, CAR, ROA, and FDR. Can be seen in a column in ROA, the ratio is still not stable in 2014 ROA reached 96,97% and increase in 2017 to be 97,04 % but fell in the next two years, namely 96,22% and 94,91%. This is due to the level of efficiency at the cost of operational of islamic banks is less good so the impact on the profit. Islamic banks too much financing to increase the profit of islamic banking.

Meanwhile the value of the CAR every year tend to increase every year. The end of the year 2014 by 15,74 % and next year will be 15,02 %. But in the year 2016 increase to 16,63% and increased again in the year 2017 be a 17,91%. It can be concluded if the value of the CAR is quite stable at the point of 15-17 %. This happens due to influenced the rules of Bank Indonesia requires CAR of at least 8%. This makes the banks are trying to keep the CAR held in accordance with the rules of Bank Indonesia.

If it is seen from table 2, the value of ROA is always increasing every year. In 2014 ROA of 0.41 percent and increased to 0.49% in the year 2015. In the year 2016 ROA increase to 0.63% and this value survive until the end of 2017. Return On Assets (ROA) is a ratio that measures the ability of banks in generating profit or income by comparing the net profit with the resources or total assets owned. Its function is to see how effectively the banking sector in using its assets in generating revenue. The greater the value of ROA means the better ability of banks in generating profit.

According to Table 2 the value of the FDR tends to decrease, the highest ratio occurred in the period of 2015, namely 88,03% and the lowest occurred in the period of 2018, that is 78,53%. This indicates that islamic banks have not been able to maximize the funds that go into the distribution of funds or financing to the community. The phenomenon that is faced by islamic banking that is difficult to penetrate the market share or the market share that is actually very large for the islamic banking industry. His condition is such as running in place. Based on the statistical data of islamic banking in Indonesia up to June 2018, the market share of islamic banks is only able to reach at the figure of 5.70%. The share of the market in general will have an effect when it reaches the figure of 15%, meaning that in such circumstances, the islamic bank is considered not to have the role and functions significant to the national economy. Therefore, Bank Indonesia has set a target of five years for the market share of islamic banking should reach the number of 20% against all of the assets of the national banking industry. From the background of the problems

described above, the problem in this study can be formulated, namely: whether the BOPO, CAR, ROA, and FDR affect the share market of Islamic Banks in Indonesia 2014-2018. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of ROA, CAR, ROA, and FDR affect the share market of Islamic Banks in Indonesia 2014-2018.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Market Power Theory

The theory of market power is the power that can influence the price and demand for a product or service, this influence does not come from the government, but from the behavior of consumers and sellers. (Business Dictionary, 2017). In a market there must be competition among market players. This is so that market players can master market content. Competition can be manifested in the form of competition for the products offered as well as competition in the quality of the company itself. This competition appears as an attraction for consumers, in this case the customer. In addition, another target is to stakeholders, in this case investors as a source of funds.

In placing their funds, investors must see to what extent a company is effective in running its operations. In addition, investors will also see the company's management performance whether the company has been managed effectively and efficiently. This can be seen through a company's market access, in this case an Islamic bank. The market concentration of a company describes the market power possessed by the bank or company.

Setyawati et al. (2015) argues that the theory of market forces in the banking industry states that bank performance is influenced by the industrial market structure. There are two theoretical approaches to market power, namely the structure of performance behavior (structure conduct performance) and relative market power (relative market power). The performance behavior structure approach states that the concentration level in the banking industry has the potential to create a bank market power to increase profitability. Banks that have a high concentration in the market will get abnormal profits because of their ability to determine lower interest rates and provide high interest credit rates. Meanwhile, the relative market strength approach according to Setyawati, et al. stated that bank performance is influenced by market share.

2.2 Islamic Banking

According to Law No. 21 of 2008, Sharia Banking is everything concerning Sharia Banks and Sharia Business Units including institutions, business activities, and methods and processes for carrying out their business activities. According to its type, Islamic banks consist of BUS (Sharia Commercial Banks), UUS (Sharia Business Units), and BPRS (Sharia Rural Banks).

Sharia Commercial Bank is a sharia bank which in its activities provides payment traffic services. Sharia People's Financing Bank is a sharia bank which in its activities does not provide payment traffic services. Then, the Sharia Business Unit is a work unit of a conventional commercial bank office that functions as an office or unit that carries out business activities based on sharia principles (Law No. 21 of 2008).

Sharia banks are banks whose activities refer to Islamic law and in their activities do not charge interest or pay interest to customers (Indonesian Bankers Association, 2016: 7). Rewards received by Islamic banks and paid to customers depend on the contract and agreement between the customer and the bank. The agreement (contract) contained in Islamic banking must comply with the terms and conditions of the contract as regulated in Islam. The contract is a written agreement between the bank and the customer which contains the rights and obligations of each party in accordance with Sharia principles.

2.3 Bank Health

Penilaian tingkat kesehatan bank syariah telah memasukan risiko yang melekat pada aktivitas internal bank (*intern risk*), yang merupakan bagiann dari proses penilaian manajemen risiko. Penilaian tingkat kesehatan bank mencakup penilaian terhadap faktor-faktor Permodalan (*Capital*), Kualitas Asset (*Asset Quality*), Manajemen, (*Management*), Rentabilitas (*Earning)*, dan Likuiditas (*Liquidity*).

Sharia Banks and Sharia Business Units are required to maintain a soundness level which includes at least capital adequacy, asset quality, liquidity, profitability, solvency, management quality that describes capabilities in the financial aspect, compliance with Sharia principles and Islamic management principles, as well as other aspects related to the Sharia Bank business and Sharia Business Unit.

2.4 Operating Expenses To Operating Income (BOPO)

Operating expenses to Operating Income (BOPO) is a ratio used to measure the level of efficiency and the bank's ability to perform its activities (Veithzal, 2013: 131).

BOPO ratio indicates the presence of the operational risks borne by the bank. Operational risk occurs because of uncertainty regarding the bank, among others, the possibility of loss of operations when a decline in the profit which is affected by the cost structure of the bank's operations and the possibility of failure for the services or products offered. Operational risk that will arise if the bank does not consistently follow the rules-rules that apply.

2.5 *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR)

According to Kasmir (2014: 46) Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is a comparison between the ratio of capital to risk-weighted assets and according to government regulations.

According to Bank Indonesia Regulation No.10 / 15 / PBI / 2008, it is clear that banks are required to prepare a minimum capital of 8% of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA). The higher the CAR ratio, the better the bank's ability to bear the risk of each risky credit / earning asset.

2.6 *Return On Assets* (ROA)

Return On Assets (ROA) is a ratio that shows the results of the total assets used in the company (Kasmir, 2014: 201). The Indonesian Bankers Association (2016: 103) states that ROA compares net income to total assets. This ratio measures the returns from the company for investors and creditors. The greater the ROA ratio of a bank, the greater the level of profit achieved by the bank and the better the position of the bank in terms of asset use. In accordance with Bank Indonesia regulations, ROA is said to be healthy if the value is above 1,25%.

2.7 *Financing to Deposit Ratio (*FDR)

Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) is a measure of how far the bank's ability to refinance funds withdrawals made by depositors by relying on the financing provided as a source of liquidity (Dendawijaya, 2014: 116). No matter how much financing is given to the public or a customer, the bank must be able to balance it immediately to meet the need for withdrawal of funds at any time by depositors. In simple terms, FDR is a ratio that describes the level of the ability of Islamic banks to return funds to customers. FDR can also be said to be one of the long-term bank liquidity ratios.

2.8 The Effect of BOPO on Market Share

According to Dendawijaya (2013: 120), the ratio of operational costs is used to measure the level of efficiency and the ability of a bank to carry out its operations. The ratio of operating costs to operating income (BOPO) is often called the efficiency ratio, and is used to measure the ability of bank management to control operating costs against operating income. Controlling operational costs will also result in a growth in the market share of Islamic banks. If examined further, efficiency as well as control of operating costs will have an impact on profit and increase in business. For this reason, if the use of operational costs can be controlled properly by Islamic banks, the market share of Islamic banks will increase.

Therefore, the efficiency of a bank is proxied by using the OEOI ratio and can affect the bank's performance. The higher the level of the BOPO ratio of a bank, it reflects the lower the efficiency of the bank as a result of the operating expenses incurred not being proportional to its operating income. In the description above, the hypothesis in this study are:

H1: BOPO has a negative effect on market share.

2.9 The Effect of CAR on Market Share

CAR is a ratio used to measure a bank's ability to identify, measure, monitor, and control risks that can affect the amount of capital. The higher the CAR, the stronger the bank's ability to bear the

risk of each risky credit / earning asset. If the CAR value is high, it means that the bank is able to finance the bank's operations, a favorable situation for the bank will provide a sizeable contribution to profitability. Increased profitability will have an effect on the increase in a bank's assets as measured by market share. Based on this description, the second hypothesis in this study is:
H2: CAR has a positive effect on market share.

2.10 The effect of ROA on Market Share

Return On Assets (ROA) is a ratio that describes a bank's ability to manage funds invested in all assets that generate profits. ROA describes a bank's ability to generate profit through the use of a number of bank assets. ROA can also be used to determine the efficiency of a bank's performance in turning its assets. The more efficient the use of bank assets, the greater the profit and market share of Islamic banks.

Return on Asset (ROA) is used to measure the ability of bank management in obtaining overall profits (Dendawijaya, 2013: 120). The greater the ROA of a bank, the greater the level of profit achieved by the bank in terms of asset use (Widyaningrum and Septiarini, 2015: 974). An increase in the profits of Islamic banks can mean that company profits increase. This increase in company profits can increase the market share position of Islamic banks. From this description, the third hypothesis in this study is:
H3: ROA has a positive effect on market share.

2.11 The effect of FDR on Market Share

The FDR ratio states how far the bank's ability to repay customer withdrawals by relying on the financing provided as its liquidity. Thus, the FDR has an influence on market share.
In payment traffic, banks have an intermediary function. In practice, this intermediary function is manifested in lending or financing in Islamic banks. Funds collected from the public are channeled to parties who need funds by Islamic banks. Saputra (2014) states that if this ratio increases within a certain limit, more funds will be channeled in the form of financing, so that it will increase the market share of Islamic banks, assuming the bank channels its funds for effective financing.

Economically, Islamic banking has a high FDR level but a low level of liquidity. The income obtained from financing is relatively small so that it does not really have an effect on increasing the assets of Islamic banking. Based on this description, the fourth hypothesis in this study is:
H4: FDR has a positive effect on market share.

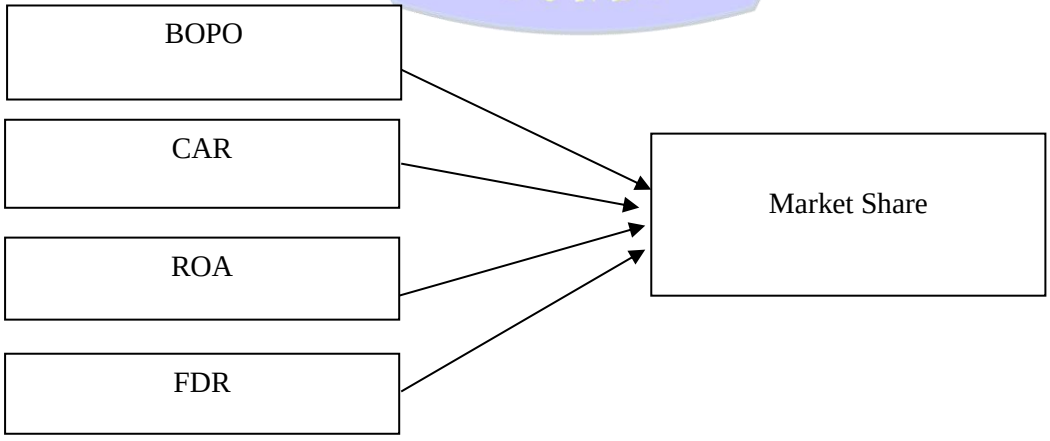

Image 1 . Research Conceptual Framework

III. RESEARCH METHOD

Secondary data is taken from the Islamic Commercial Bank Financial Statements published from 2014-2018 on the websites of each bank. The population in this study were Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the Financial Services Authority in 2014-2018. Samples were taken using purposive sampling method.

Table 1: Sampling Procedure

No	Kriteria	Total
1	The number of Islamic Commercial Banks registered with the OJK	14
2	Islamic Commercial Banks that do not have complete data in accordance with the research: PT. Bank Aceh Syariah , PT. Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Syariah, dan PT. Maybank Syariah Indonesia, PT. BPD Nusa Tenggara Barat Syariah	4
	The number of observation samples used	10
	Number of observations (5 years x 10 Islamic Commercial Banks)	50

Source: Data processed (2020)

The dependent variable in this study is market share (Y). Market share is also stated by the market percentage which is determined in terms of unit size and revenue and is calculated based on a specific entity. Market share describes a company's sales as a percentage of total sales volume in an industry, market, or product, market share is the share of the market that can be achieved by the company (Sumarwan, et al., 2010: 98).

$$\text{Market Share} = \frac{\text{Total Assets of Islamic Commercial Banks}}{\text{Total Assets of National Banking}} \text{ X100\%}$$

The independent variables in this study are BOPO, CAR, ROA, and FDR. Operational Cost to Operating Income (BOPO) is a comparison between operating costs and operating income in measuring the level of efficiency and the ability of a bank to carry out its operational activities, which is formulated as follows:

$$\text{BOPO} = \frac{\text{Operating Costs}}{\text{Operating Income}} \text{ X 100\%}$$

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is a ratio that shows how far all bank assets that contain risk (credit, investment, securities, claims on other banks) are also financed from the bank's own capital fund, in addition to obtaining funds from sources in outside the bank, such as public funds, loans (debt) and others. CAR is formulated as follows:

$$\text{CAR} = \frac{\text{ATMR}}{\text{Modal}} \text{ X 100\%}$$

ROA compares profit before tax to total assets. This ratio measures the returns of the company for investors and creditors, ROA can be measured by the formula:

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Profit Before Tax}}{\text{Total Assets}} \text{ X } 100\%$$

FDR is a comparison between the amount of credit granted and the source of funds originating from public funds (current accounts, savings and savings), FDR can be measured by the formula:

$$FDR = \frac{\text{Pembayaran yang diberikan}}{\text{Dana Pihak Ketiga}} \text{ X } 100\%$$

The data analysis method used in this research is partial and multiple regression analysis, where the processing uses descriptive statistical analysis. This study uses a computer program to manage data in the form of Software Eviews version 10. To determine the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable with multiple linear regression models, the equation in this study is as follows:

$$MSi,t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 BOPOi,t + \beta_2 CARi,t + \beta_3 ROAi,t + \beta_4 FDRi,t + \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

Description :

β_0 = Constant
MSi,t = Market Share
$\beta_1 BOPOi,t$ = BOPO of the company i in year t
$\beta_2 CARi,t$ = CAR of the company i in year t
$\beta_3 ROAi,t$ = ROA of the company i in year t
$\beta_4 FDRi,t$ = FDR of the ccompany i in year t
β_1-β_4 = Dependent Variable Regression Coefficient
ε = *Error*

IV. RESULTS

The results of descriptive statistical tests for the dependent and independent variables will be explained in table 1 below:

Tabel 1: Descriptive Statistical Results

	Y Market Share	X1 BOPO	X2 CAR	X3 ROA	X4 FDR
Mean	0.341448	100.1690	18.82460	0.612400	104.4800
Median	0.110550	95.33000	17.30000	0.525000	89.97500
Maxim um	1.218900	217.4000	36.70000	32.00000	903.0000
Minimum	0.022500	82.58000	11.51000	-10.77000	71.87000
Std. Dev.	0.383347	20.88539	5.672765	5.092608	115.4582
Sum	17.07240	5008.450	941.2300	30.62000	5224.000
Observations	50	50	50	50	50

Source: Data processed Eviews. 10 (2020)

Based on table 1, the following can be explained:

1. Market share has a mean value of 0.341448. The lowest market share value is at 0.02250 and the highest is 1.218900. This indicates a good condition as the market share value continues to rise. Islamic banking market share means the percentage of the total market area that can be controlled by Islamic banking from the total national banking industry market. Although the share of the Islamic banking market has not reached the target expected by many parties, from the asset side, the development of Islamic banking is already on the right track.
2. BOPO has a minimum value of 82.58, this means that the bank is efficient in reducing operating expenses and increasing its operating income. Meanwhile, the maximum value is 217,4000, this means that the bank has not been efficient in reducing operating expenses and increasing operating income. The average value of BOPO is 100.1690. This indicates that the BOPO ratio does not comply with Bank Indonesia regulations because it is above 93.52% with the criteria of "unhealthy". Things like this are quite reasonable considering the financial condition and monetary stability in Indonesia which have tended to be unstable in recent years, thus affecting the banking industry.
3. CAR has a minimum value of 11.51, this means that the bank's capital is good enough to support assets that contain or generate risk. Whereas the maximum value is 36.70, this means that the bank's capital is optimal in supporting assets that contain risk. The average value of CAR is 21.15433. This shows that the CAR ratio is in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulations, which is above 8% and even above the "very healthy" criteria of 12%.
4. The greater the ROA of a bank, the greater the level of profit achieved by the bank and the better the position in the use of assets. ROA has a minimum value of -10.77 and a maximum value of 32 and the average company has an ROA value of 0.6124 this means that the average ROA of banks is not good because a good ROA must have a value of above 2 while the standard deviation of 5,092608. This illustrates that the average ROA value is smaller than the standard deviation, so it can be concluded that the data distribution from the sample data is evenly distributed.
5. FDR has a minimum value of 71.87, this means that the bank's FDR level is good because the bank will be able to fulfill its obligations to third party funds and a maximum value of 903 this means that the bank's FDR level is unhealthy and the company has an average liquidity value. amounting to 104.48, this means that the FDR has the criteria of "unhealthy" with the OJK provisions, namely 100% to 120%, far above the OJK provisions of 75% to 85% with the criteria of "healthy". While the standard deviation of 115.4582 this value is greater.

Table 2: Test for Multiple Linear Regression Equations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	**1.672981**	0.356873	4.687891	0.0000
BOPO	**-0.006931**	0.002595	-2.670614	0.0105
CAR	**-0.035382**	0.008918	-3.967537	0.0003
ROA	**-0.006472**	0.010327	-0.626755	0.5340
FDR	**0.000313**	0.000415	0.754776	0.4543

Source: Eviews processed data. 10 (2020)

Based on the results above, the multiple linear regression equation can be as follows:

$$MS_{i,t} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 BOPO_{i,t} + \beta_2 CAR_{i,t} + \beta_3 ROA_{i,t} + \beta_4 FDR_{i,t} + \varepsilon$$

$$MS_{i,t} = 1.672981 - 0.006931 BOPO_{i,t} - 0.035382 CAR_{i,t} - 0.006472 ROA_{i,t} + 0.000313 FDR_{i,t} + \varepsilon$$

Description :

β_0	= Constant
$MS_{i,t}$	= Market Share
$\beta_1 BOPO_{i,t}$	= BOPO of the company i in year t
$\beta_2 CAR_{i,t}$	= CAR of the company i in year t
$\beta_3 ROA_{i,t}$	= ROA of the company i in year t
$\beta_4 FDR_{i,t}$	= FDR of the ccompany i in year t
β_1-β_4	= Dependent Variable Regression Coefficient
ε	= *Error*

Multiple linear regression analysis is intended to test whether there is an effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The independent variable in this study is BOPO, CAR, ROA and FDR, while the dependent variable is market share using the Common Effect Model. Based on the multiple linear regression equation, it can be analyzed the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable, namely:

1. Contstan value α of 1.672981 state that if the value of BOPO BOPO (X_1), CAR (X_2), ROA (X_3) and the FDR ratio (X_4) are constant (0) then the market share is 1.672981.
2. The regression coefficient value X_1 has a negative effect of -0.006931 to BOPO, where every time there is an increase in the value of BOPO, the market share will experience a decrease of 0.006931. This states that every addition of 1% BOPO with the assumption that other variables are fixed, will reduce the market share of Islamic Commercial Banks by 0.69%.
3. The regression coefficient value X_2 has a negative effect of -0.035382 for CAR, meaning that every time there is an increase in the value of the CAR ratio, the market share will decrease by 0.035382. This states that every 1% increase in CAR with the assumption that other variables are fixed, the market share of Islamic Commercial Banks will decrease by 3,38%.
4. The regression coefficient value X_3 has a negative effect of -0.006472 for ROA, meaning that every time there is an increase in the value of ROA, the market share will decrease by -0.006472. This states that if the ROA value increases by 1% with the assumption that other variables are constant, the market share of Islamic Commercial Banks will decrease by 0,63%.

Table 3 : Results Of Testing The Partial

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	**t-Statistic**	**Prob.**
C	1.672981	0.356873	**4.687891**	**0.0000**
BOPO	-0.006931	0.002595	**-2.670614**	**0.0105**
CAR	-0.035382	0.008918	**-3.967537**	**0.0003**
ROA	-0.006472	0.010327	**-0.626755**	**0.5340**
FDR	0.000313	0.000415	**0.754776**	**0.4543**

Source : Data processed Eviews. 10 (2020)

1. Partial test (t Test)

a. First Hypothesis (H_1). The results can be seen from table 3 that the probability significance value of 0,0105 <0,05 means that the results state that H1 is accepted, so BOPO (X_1) partially has a negative effect on market share (Y) thus the H1 hypothesis is

proven. This means that if the BOPO ratio gets bigger, the market share will decrease. Therefore, banks must be able to manage operational costs as efficiently as possible.

b. The results can be seen from table 3 that the probability significance value of 0,0003 <0,05 means that the result states that H_2 is accepted, then CAR (X_2) partially has a negative effect on market share (Y) thus the hypothesis H_2 is proven. This means that the greater the CAR ratio, the smaller the market share.

c. Third Hypothesis (H_3). The results can be seen from table 3 that the probability significance value of 0,5340> 0,05 means that the result states that H_3 is rejected, then ROA (X_3) partially has no effect on market share (Y) so the hypothesis H3 is not proven. That is, an increase in the ROA ratio decreases the market share ratio. This shows that banks have not been able to manage bank profits to increase market share.

d. Fourth Hypothesis (H_4). The t test can be seen from the results of the partial regression significance test. The results can be seen from table 3 that the probability significance value of 0,4543> 0,05 means that the result states that H_4 is rejected, then the FDR ratio (X_4) partially has no effect on market share (Y) so the hypothesis H_4 is not proven. This means that the greater or the smaller the FDR ratio, it will not affect the level of market share.

2. Partial Testing (t test)

Tabel 4: Of Testing Simultaneously

R-squared	0.318548	Mean dependent var	0.341448
Adjusted R-squared	0.257975	S.D. dependent var	0.383347
S.E. of regression	0.330219	Akaike info criterion	0.716517
Sum squared resid	4.906999	Schwarz criterion	0.907719
Log likelihood	-12.91292	Hannan-Quinn criter.	0.789328
F-statistic	**5.258870**	Durbin-Watson stat	0.364777
Prob(F-statistic)	**0.001460**		

Source : Data processed Eviews. 10 (2020)

With the F-statistic probability value with a value of 0,001460 <0,05. Based on these results, the hypothesis which states that BOPO, CAR, ROA and FDR simultaneously affect market share is accepted, thus the hypothesis is proven to have an effect. So, it can be said that the regression model is feasible.

Tabel 5: Results Of The Coefficient Of Determination

R-squared	0.318548	Mean dependent var	0.341448
Adjusted R-squared	**0.257975**	S.D. dependent var	0.383347
S.E. of regression	0.330219	Akaike info criterion	0.716517
Sum squared resid	4.906999	Schwarz criterion	0.907719
Log likelihood	-12.91292	Hannan-Quinn criter.	0.789328
F-statistic	5.258870	Durbin-Watson stat	0.364777
Prob(F-statistic)	0.001460		

Source: Data processed Eviews. 10 (2020)

Based on table 5 states that the value of Adjusted R-square i.e. 0.257975 that is a great contribution the influence of ROA, CAR, ROA and FDR simultaneously to the market share of 0,257975 or 25,79% while the rest of 74,21% influenced by the independent variable other is not researched in this study, is explained by other factors not found in research, such as the high NPF,

inflation, and economic instability of the country. Due to the magnitude of the Adjusted R-squared that is still not enough close to 1 (one) which indicates the ability of the independent variables in explaining the variation in the dependent variable is still limited.

4.1 The Effect of BOPO on Market Share

The results of the analysis states that the value of significance probability of ROA (X_1) of 0,0105 < 0.05 means that the variable BOPO significant and negative effect on market share by value of regression coefficient X_1 has the direction of the negative influences -0.006931. The test results show that ROA is partially significant effect on the market share of Islamic Banks.

This is in line with the results of the research of Rahman (2016) which has the results of ROA has a significant influence on market share. But contrary to the results of research conducted Harjito, et al. (2016) menunjunkkan that ROA had no significant effect on market share.

4.2 The Effect of CAR on Market Share

The results of the analysis states that the value of significance probability from the ratio of CAR (X_2) equal to 0,0003 < 0.05 means the CAR significant and negative effect on market share by value of the regression coefficient of X_2 has the direction of the negative influences -0.035382. Thus this study accepts the second hypothesis (H_2) that states that the CAR is partially significant effect on the market share of Sharia Banks in Indonesia. This means that if the level of the CAR increases, it will have an impact on the declining level of market share of Islamic Banks.

The results of this study support the results of research conducted by Saputra (2014) and Rahman (2016) which states that the CAR has a significant influence on market share.

4.3 The Effect of ROA on Market Share

The results of the analysis states that the value of significance probability of ROA (X_3) of 0,5340 > 0.05 the mean ROA no significant effect on market share by value of regression coefficient X_3 with a negative direction -0.006472. Thus this study rejects the third hypothesis (H_3) which states that the ROA is partially significant effect on the market share of Sharia Banks in Indonesia.

This research is in line with the research Harjito, et al. (2017) which states that the ROA does not affect the market share. However, this study contradicts with the study conducted Saputra (2014) and Aminah, et al. (2018) the research shows that the ROA has positive and significant influence on market share. .

4.4 The Effect of Ratio FDR on Market Share

The results of the analysis states that the value of significance probability from the ratio FDR (X_4) of 0,4543 > 0.05 means that FDR does not significantly influence market share by value of the regression coefficient of the X_4 has a positive direction 0.000313. Thus this study rejected the fourth hypothesis (H_4) which states that the FDR is partially significant effect on the market share of Sharia Banks in Indonesia. This means that if the level of FDR is increased, it does not have an impact on the declining level of market share of islamic banks.

The results of this study support the results of research conducted by Arief and Rahmawati (2018) and Aminah, et al. (2018) who say there is no influence between FDR with a share of the market, and contrary to the research conducted by Saputra (2014) and Probo (2018), which stated that the FDR a significant positive influence on market share.

V. CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION AND LIMITATION

5.1 Conclusion

1. BOPO has a significant positive effect on market news on Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia for the 2014-2018 period, meaning that high or low BOPO has an influence on market share.
2. CAR has a significant effect on the market share of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia for the 2014-2018 period, meaning that CAR has an influence on market share.

The effect that occurs is a negative influence. This shows that if the CAR increases it will cause a decrease in market share.

3. ROA does not have a significant effect on market share in Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia for the 2014-2018 period, meaning that the high and low ROA does not have an effect on market share.
4. FDR does not have a significant effect on market share in Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia for the 2014-2018 period, meaning that the level of FDR does not have an effect on market share

5.2 Suggestion

1. From the results of this study it is known that the two independent variables (BOPO and CAR) have a significant effect on market share, while the variables ROA and FDR do not have a significant effect. Islamic banks are expected to be able to manage ROA and FDR by controlling financing as efficiently as possible, so as to generate income (profit) that can affect performance. With a good performance, it will produce good market opportunities as well. The ideal market share will make Islamic banks better compete with conventional banks.
2. The public / customers are expected to better understand the Islamic banking industry and play a role in developing the Islamic banking system so that it can increasingly compete with the conventional banking system.

5.3 Limitation

Limitations in this study are only two hypotheses that are otherwise evident from the four hypotheses in this study, so this study is not able to give a more precise picture of the factors that affect the market share in Islamic Banks in Indonesia.

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