Analysis of the Performance of Islamic Mutual Funds in Indonesia by using Sharpe, Treynor and Jensen the Period 2010-2012

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Abstract
Mutual fund is defined as a vehicle used to collect funds from public investors to be invested in the portfolio securities by the Investment Managers. Mutual funds have unique characteristics that are different from other investment instruments.The purpose of this study is: 1) Knowing how the performance of Islamic mutual funds using Sharpe, Treynor, and Jensen. 2) Determine the performance of the Islamic mutual fund rating that has been assessed using the method of Sharpe, Treynor, and Jensen. 3) To know the proper Islamic mutual funds used as investment instruments.This study uses secondary data published by Bapepam dan LK, IDX, and Indonesian Central Bank. Samples were taken using purposive sampling, with the criteria that: 1) Mutual funds that Islamic operation in 2010 until 2012 and is still listed in Bapepam and LK. 2) Still active until December 2012. 3) Mutual funds sharia issued monthly net asset value per month during 2010 to 2012. And 4) is not included in the types of mutual funds structured. Based on these criteria the number of samples studied by 25 Islamic mutual funds. Test samples using analytical methods of Sharpe, Treynor and Jensen, with the help of Microsoft Excel.Overall analysis of the results each year with the performance of the three methods resulted in two mutual funds that are worthy of investment options, namely mutual funds MNC islamic funds and mutual funds shariah mandiri investa funds, both mutual funds because it provides measurement results are always positive during the years 2010 to in 2012. Results of this study support previous research that says that the acquisition of a positive return indicates that mutual funds can provide benefits to the owners of mutual funds, while negative returns indicate that the fund suffered a loss that can not provide benefits to the owners of capital funds.
Keywords : Mutual Funds, Sharpe, Treynor, Jensen.

1. Introduction
1.1 Background
Capital markets have an important role for the economy of a country, because the capital markets serve two functions, first as a means of company to get funds from investors to develop the business, expansion of additional working capital, etc.. Second, capital markets became a means for people to invest in financial instruments such as stocks, bonds, etc. (Husnan, 2008). Thus, people can put the funds in accordance with the characteristics possessed the advantages and risks of each instrument.

With the publication of the Capital Market Law No. 8 of 1995 on the capital market in which there is mutual fund investment instruments. Article 1 (27) defines that the mutual fund is a vehicle used to collect funds from public investors to be invested in a portfolio of securities by the Investment Manager. Mutual funds have unique characteristics that are different from other investment instruments that good liquidity, managed by a professional investment manager, portfolio diversification, and relatively low cost (Heykal, 2012).

The unique characteristics make rapid mutual funds attractive to investors, resulting in a relatively short time, the number of mutual funds offered to the public has shown a lot of changes. Compared with direct investments are made, such as foreign exchange, and bonds. This development is seen with the rapid development of the number of investment companies operating in the Indonesia Stock Exchange and the value of assets under management. In 1996, there were 7 investment company with total net asset value (NAV) of Rp 684.4 billion and in 2012 there have been 80 companies with a total investment managed NAV of Rp 223.03 trillion (http: //aria.bapepam. go.id/reksadana).

Indonesia is a country that is predominantly Muslim. Muslim society expects appropriate investment instruments Islamic sharia.To respond to the desire of the market players in the field of investment in mutual fund launched types that are sharia operational base, which is commonly known as the Islamic mutual fund. Islamic mutual fund is a mutual fund investment alternatives other than conventional ones.

Capital Market Supervisory Agency and Financial Institution (Bapepam-LK) as owners of capital market authorities to take the initiative to accommodate Muslim investors, starting in 1997 with the present Islamic mutual fund products named equity funds and mutual funds mixture. The emergence of Islamic mutual funds in Indonesia, which was driven by Islamic mutual funds issue of PT Danareksa Investment Management dated June 25, 1997 is the forerunner to the emergence of the Islamic capital market (http://bapepam.go.id/syariah).

As of the end of 2012 Islamic mutual fund registered with Bapepam and LK totaled 58 mutual fund or

(8.62%) of the total mutual funds in Indonesia. In terms of NAV, as of the end of 2012 Islamic mutual fund has a NAV of Rp 8050.07 billion (3.79%) of the total NAV of mutual funds www.bapepamlk.depkeu.go.id/e-monitoring)

Research on mutual fund performance has been widely studied. As performed by Wulandari Trisni Veronika (2004) using the equity mutual funds and money market funds. Satria Wibowo (2005) use mutual fund shares . Bungaran Hutajulu M. (2006) use fixed income mutual funds. Ruminih (2009) use mutual fund shares. And Choirunissa (2011) use a balanced fund. motivation of this research is to investigate the performance of Islamic mutual funds with methods Sharpe, Treynor and Jensen.

1.2 Research Problem
Based on this background, researchers identified problems as follows:
1. How is the performance of Islamic mutual fund if assessed by using Sharpe, Treynor, and Jensen period of 2010 to 2012?
2. How Islamic mutual fund performance rating using Sharpe, Treynor, and Jensen period of 2010 to 2012?
3. Which of the Islamic mutual funds as an instrument worthy of investment?

1.3 Research Objectives
This study aims to determine how the performance of Islamic mutual funds, rating the performance of Islamic mutual funds using Sharpe, Treynor, and Jensen and Islamic mutual funds which serve as a viable investment instruments in the period 2010-2012.

1.4 Contribution to Research
This research is expected to contribute to theoretical and practical contributions are:
1. Contributions Theory
   The results of this study are expected to provide empirical evidence that the future for the Islamic mutual fund performance measurement should be the measurement in accordance with the provisions of Shariah.
2. Contributions Practice
   For investors are expected to have a good understanding that has a picture of the mutual funds which deserve to be as an investment instrument.

2. Theoretical Framework
2.1 Islamic Mutual Fund
In carrying out its operations, the DSN-MUI issued a fatwa number: 20 / DSN-MUI / IV / 2001 on Guidelines for Mutual Fund Investment Sharia. In Article 1, item 6 DSN-MUI fatwa explained the definition of Islamic mutual fund is a mutual fund that operates according to the rules and principles of Islamic law, either in the form of contract between the investor and the Investment Manager on behalf of the owners of capital, as well as the Investment Manager as a representative of the owners of capital by user investing.

The main difference with the Islamic mutual fund conventional mutual funds lies in the operational implementation. In DSN-MUI fatwa stated that the operational mechanism that occurs between the user agreement with the Investment Manager's investment is done with mudaraba system. While the operational mechanism between investors with investment managers conducted by wakalah system. Wakalah means submission, delegation, or mandate (Huda and Nasution, 2007). And the presence of the screening process of the effect portfolio and shall have the Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS).

2.2 Assessment of Performance of Mutual Funds
Performance of mutual fund is reflected by the rate of return. Variable rate of return on mutual funds obtained by the formula (Heykal, 2012):

$$\text{performance of mutual fund} = \frac{NAVt \quad NAVt-1}{NAVt}$$

Where:
Performance Rd = average performance of mutual fund certain sub-period
NAVt   = Net Asset Value / unit later this month
NABt-1   = Net Asset Value / Unit end of the previous month

2.3 Risk Free
Risk-free investment is by definition have a definite return, assets of this type must be securities of rate fixed that do not have the possibility of default. In this study, an investment without risk assumed interest rate of an

average of Bank Indonesia Certificates (SBI). Performance on a risk-free investment sub-period is formulated as follows (Pratomo and Ubaidullah, 2009):

$$Rf = \frac{R_{f1t}+R_{f2t}+R_{fnt}}{n}$$

Where,
Rf = risk-free investment return
Rf1t, Rf2t, Rfnt = SBI rate period t
n = number of observation periods

2.4 Mutual Fund Performance Assessment Methods
Several methods were used to evaluate the performance of mutual funds in general are (Gumanti, 2011):

1. Sharpe Method
Sharpe linking the magnitude of reward and risk . Comparison between reward and risk is named reward-to-varaibility ratio (RVAR):

$$RVAR = \frac{\check{R}p - \check{R}f}{\sigma p}$$

Specification:
RVAR = Reward to variability ratio model of Sharpe
RP = Average return of portfolio
Rf = Risk free rate
Σp = Sandar deviasi return portofolio sebagai tolok ukur risiko

Where,

$$\sigma p = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (Ri - \check{R}i)^2}{(n - 1)}}$$

Specification:
σp = Standard deviation of the sample
Σ = symbol of the addition operation
Ri = value data that are in the sample
Ri = average sample count
n = total number of data

The greater the value RVAR better portfolio performance.

2. Treynor Method
Treynor method using past average return as expected return and use the beta. Bp as a measure of risk. Beta shows the large-small change in return of a mutual fund to changes in market return, (Rm). Excess return is selisish between avarage return minus the risk free rate and market risk is expressed by the notation portfolio beta (βp).

$$RVOL = \frac{\check{R}p - \check{R}f}{\beta p}$$

Specification:
RVOL = Reward to volatility ratio Treynor models
RP = Average return of portfolio
Rf = Average risk free rate
βp = Beta portfolio (market risk or systematic risk).

Where,

$$\beta p = \frac{\sum |(Rp – \check{R}p)(Rm – \check{R}m)|}{\sum (Rm – \check{R}m)^2}$$

Specification:
Rp = Return portfolio
RP = Average return of portfolio
Rm = Return the market
RM = average market return

If the Treynor ratio (RVOL) a mutual fund is greater than the Treynor ratio for the market portfolio (is positive), then the mutual fund is a portfolio that is superior. Conversely, if RVOL for a mutual fund is less than the Treynor ratio for the market portfolio (negative value), then the mutual fund is a portfolio that is inferior.

3. Jensen Method
Jensen uses the formula Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM), to calculate the minimum rate of return as follows:

$$Jp = (Rp - Rf) - \beta p (Rm - Rf)$$

Specification:
Jp   = performance measure Jensen's method
Rp   = Average return of mutual funds during the period of observation p
Rf   = Risk free, interest rate
βp   = Beta portfolio (market risk or systematic risk)
Rm   = Expected market return

In this case Jp can be positive numbers, zero or negative. The greater the value of Jp (positive), then the performance of the portfolio will be the better, this suggests that the level of portfolio return greater than the benchmark portfolio in this case is based on the expectation of portfolio securities market line

3. Methodology
3.1. Type and Data Research
The method used is descriptive method. The data taken in this study is secondary data. The data used in this study are:
1. Mutual fund data from Bapepam and LK during 2010-2012, obtained from www.bapepam.go.id/reksadana.
2 . Data Bank Indonesia Certificates (SBI), which is obtained from the monthly interest www.bi.go.id .
3. Net Asset Value (NAV) of Islamic mutual fund, the NAV used monthly data for 2010-2012 were obtained from www.bapepam.go.id/reksadana .

3.2 Data Collection Method
Data collection in this study was done by noting that the data contained in the www.bapepamlk.depkeu.go.id/e Bapepam-monitoring for data on Net Asset Value (NAV) of the monthly observation period 2010-2012. of the population to be sampled as research data using purposive sampling technique. sample selected with the following criteria:
1) Mutual funds sharia operates in 2010-2012 and is still listed in Bapepam and LK.
2) Still active until December 2012.
3) Islamic mutual funds each month publishes the net asset value per month during 2010 to 2012
4) Not the type of mutual fund is structured.

3.3. Method of data analysis was performed as follows :
1. Performance assessment using Sharpe is as follows :
 a. Calculate the return on a portfolio of mutual funds that are obtained by menselisihkan between the NAV per unit of investment months now with the inclusion of NAV per unit of the previous month. After that, averaged over the year.
 b. Finding standard deviation of each mutual fund with the excel program.
 c. Calculating risk-free (Rf) obtained from the SBI rate.
 d.   Incorporating these data into the model formula Sharpe as follows:

$$RVAR = \frac{Rp - Rf}{\sigma p}$$

1.   Performance assessment using treynor is as follows :
 a. Calculate the return on a portfolio of mutual funds that are obtained by menselisihkan between the NAV per unit of investment months now with the inclusion of NAV per unit of the previous month. After that, averaged over the year.
 b. Calculating risk-free (Rf) obtained from the SBI rate.
 c. Calculate the beta (β) by using excel.
 d.   Incorporating these data into the model formula Treynor:

$$\text{RVOL} = \frac{\text{Rp} - \text{Rf}}{\text{Bp}}$$

2. Performance assessment using treynor is as follows :
   a. First calculate the return.
   b. Calculate market return (Rm) obtained from average data Composite Stock Price Index (CSPI).
   c. Calculating risk-free (Rf) obtained from SBI rate
   d. Calculate the beta (β) by using excel.
   e. To measure the jensen index penyelisihan made between portfolio return (mutual fund) of the risk-free return (SBI) and then reduced by the results of the beta multiplied by the difference between the market return (CSPI) to the risk free return (SBI), with the following formula:

   $$\text{Jp} = (\text{Rp} - \text{Rf}) - \beta p\,(\text{Rm} - \text{Rf})$$

Assessment of the performance of the three models have in common the decision the higher the value generated (positive), the better the performance of mutual funds and mutual funds show is worth to buy. Furthermore, after taking measurements will fund are ranked based on the sequence to get the best performance of the three models will be selected and Islamic mutual fund that has a good performance (positive) consistently over a 3 year period of observation to be used as a basis for making investment decisions.

4. Results and Discussion
4.1 Calculation of Performance of Islamic Mutual Funds
4.1.1 Calculation of Performance of Islamic Mutual Funds with Sharpe Method

In table 1 shows the results of calculations 25 Islamic mutual fund performance from 2010 -2012 with the Sharpe method is as follows:

Table. 1 Results of Calculation Method Sharpe Year 2010-2012

No	Nama Reksa Dana	2010	2011	2012
1	Cipta Syariah Balance	0,34680	0,02692	0,14914
2	Danareksa Syariah Berimbang	0,39227	-0,03966	0,15282
3	Trim Syariah Berimbang	0,33741	0,07643	0,18477
4	Mandiri Investa Syariah Berimbang	0,32645	-0,16017	-0,02673
5	Mega Dana Syariah	0,27752	-0,10317	-0,14233
6	PNM Syariah	0,19736	-0,21517	-0,15258
7	Sam Syariah Berimbang	0,31307	-0,04304	0,43493
8	BNP Paribas Pesona Amanah	0,41189	-0,01620	0,25004
9	AAA Amanah Syariah Fund	0,34393	-0,16107	0,08828
10	BNI Danaplus Syariah	0,39668	-0,04052	0,10393
11	IPB Syariah	0,35594	-0,28775	-0,02211
12	Schroder Syariah Balanced fund	0,35096	-0,04510	0,22443
13	Mandiri Investa Dana Syariah	0,59331	0,27267	0,77941
14	PNM Amanah Syariah	0,78603	0,43568	-0,54031
15	Mega Dana Obligasi Syariah	0,43841	0,23752	-0,00854
16	MNC Dana Syariah	0,66674	1,19922	1,02931
17	Sam Sukuk Syariah Sejahtera	0,19595	0,58950	0,32958
18	BNI Dana Syariah	0,68236	0,54657	0,54237
19	Haji Syariah	0,52776	0,83632	1,38625
20	Batavia Dana Saham Syariah	0,29111	-0,16296	0,16606
21	Cipta Syariah Equity	0,36068	0,00758	0,24621
22	Mandiri Investa Atraktif-Syariah	0,34483	-0,14197	0,04803
23	TRIM Syariah Saham	0,29628	0,03118	0,19882
24	PNM Ekuitas Syariah	0,21083	-0,20944	0,01885
25	Manulife Syariah Sektoral Amanah	0,40268	-0,08890	0,17544

Sources: Data Processed

Based on Table 1 shows that the performance of 25 Islamic mutual funds in 2010 all have a positive performance. While in 2011 there were 11 Islamic mutual funds have a positive performance and the rest have a negative performance. In 2012 there were 19 Islamic mutual funds have a positive performance, the rest have a negative performance.

4.1.2 Calculation of Performance of Islamic Mutual Funds with treynor Method
In table 2 shows the results of calculations 25 Islamic mutual fund performance from 2010 -2012 with the Treynor method is as follows:

Table. 2 Results of Calculation Method Treynor Year 2010-2012

No	Nama Reksa Dana	2010	2011	2012
1	Cipta Syariah Balance	0,01955	0,01351	0,00418
2	Danareksa Syariah Berimbang	0,02347	-0,01247	0,00621
3	Trim Syariah Berimbang	0,02013	0,03042	0,00695
4	Mandiri Investa Syariah Berimbang	0,01914	-0,06047	-0,00081
5	Mega Dana Syariah	0,01527	-0,05510	-0,00249
6	PNM Syariah	0,01139	-0,19188	-0,00438
7	Sam Syariah Berimbang	0,01960	-0,38073	0,01477
8	BNP Paribas Pesona Amanah	0,02301	-0,00486	0,00802
9	AAA Amanah Syariah Fund	0,01945	-0,06544	0,00300
10	BNI Danaplus Syariah	0,02596	0,03036	0,00351
11	IPB Syariah	0,02088	-0,05285	-0,00091
12	Schroder Syariah Balanced fund	0,01952	-0,01512	0,00706
13	Mandiri Investa Dana Syariah	0,07604	1,05313	0,01961
14	PNM Amanah Syariah	-0,31884	-0,05120	0,11108
15	Mega Dana Obligasi Syariah	0,06333	0,78884	-0,00041
16	MNC Dana Syariah	-1,13078	0,05694	0,18675
17	Sam Sukuk Syariah Sejahtera	0,07817	-0,61330	0,06587
18	BNI Dana Syariah	0,57388	-0,06739	0,18654
19	Haji Syariah	-0,89238	-1,80259	-0,31150
20	Batavia Dana Saham Syariah	0,01623	-0,06543	0,00684
21	Cipta Syariah Equity	0,02007	0,00412	0,00679
22	Mandiri Investa Atraktif-Syariah	0,01946	-0,05768	0,00167
23	TRIM Syariah Saham	0,01716	0,01504	0,00754
24	PNM Ekuitas Syariah	0,01202	-0,12628	0,00077
25	Manulife Syariah Sektoral Amanah	0,02222	-0,06095	0,00706

Sources: Data Processed

Table 2 shows that in 2010 there were 22 Islamic mutual funds have a positive performance and the rest have a negative value. In 2011 there were eight mutual funds that have a positive performance and the rest have a negative value. In 2012 there were 19 mutual funds have a positive performance and the rest have a negative
4.1.3 Calculation of Performance of Islamic Mutual Funds with Jensen Method
In table 3 shows the results of calculations 25 Islamic mutual fund performance from 2010 -2012 with the Jensen method is as follows:

Table. 3 Results of Calculation Method **Jensen** Year 2010-2012

No	Nama Reksa Dana	2010	2011	2012
1	Cipta Syariah Balance	-0,00685	0,00151	-0,00200
2	Danareksa Syariah Berimbang	-0,00292	-0,00161	0,00015
3	Trim Syariah Berimbang	-0,00630	0,00398	0,00101
4	Mandiri Investa Syariah Berimbang	-0,00510	-0,00624	-0,00561
5	Mega Dana Syariah	-0,00940	-0,00236	-0,00754
6	PNM Syariah	-0,01011	-0,00951	-0,00872
7	Sam Syariah Berimbang	-0,00648	-0,00201	0,00883
8	BNP Paribas Pesona Amanah	-0,00483	-0,00066	0,00245
9	AAA Amanah Syariah Fund	-0,00562	-0,00471	-0,00260
10	BNI Danaplus Syariah	-0,00064	-0,00071	-0,00113
11	IPB Syariah	-0,00535	-0,01159	-0,00700
12	Schroder Syariah Balanced fund	-0,00499	-0,00137	0,00078
13	Mandiri Investa Dana Syariah	0,00274	0,03299	0,00135
14	PNM Amanah Syariah	0,00213	0,00078	-0,00100
15	Mega Dana Obligasi Syariah	0,00207	0,00217	-0,00072
16	MNC Dana Syariah	0,00502	0,00181	0,00096
17	Sam Sukuk Syariah Sejahtera	0,00118	0,00600	0,00464
18	BNI Dana Syariah	0,00256	0,00238	0,00112
19	Haji Syariah	0,00345	0,00269	0,00159
20	Batavia Dana Saham Syariah	-0,01096	-0,00849	0,00100
21	Cipta Syariah Equity	-0,00841	0,00068	0,00106
22	Mandiri Investa Atraktif-Syariah	-0,00710	-0,00730	-0,00495
23	TRIM Syariah Saham	-0,01147	0,00213	0,00211
24	PNM Ekuitas Syariah	-0,01503	-0,01450	-0,00673
25	Manulife Syariah Sektoral Amanah	-0,00522	-0,00477	0,00114

Sources: Data Processed

Table 3 shows the year 2010, there were 7 Islamic mutual funds have a positive performance and the rest have a negative value. The year 2011 has 11 positive performance and the rest have a negative value. In 2012 there were 14 Islamic mutual fund performance is positive and the rest have a negative value.

Assessment of the performance of the three models have in common the decision the higher the value generated (positive), the better the performance of mutual funds and mutual funds show is worth to buy. Furthermore, after taking measurements will fund are ranked based on the sequence to get the best performance of the three models will be selected and Islamic mutual fund that has a good performance (positive) consistently over a 3 year period of observation to be used as a basis for making investment decisions.

Similarities and differences of the three methods of performance assessment is reasonable, because the measure of risk used is also different. Sharpe and Treynor method based on the risk of deviations that occur from the average return expected.

While Jensen method based on beta risk, which involves inserting a risk imposed on the Jakarta Composite Index (JCI) through the covariance of the return. Investors also can determine by looking at the assessment that there is also value in mutual funds.

4.2 Rating of Mutual Fund Performance
4.1.2 Rating of Mutual Fund Performance with Sharpe Method
After doing the calculations, the next is to rank the performance of mutual funds with Sharpe method. Of 25 Islamic mutual funds shows that mutual fund "PNM Amanah Syariah" has the best performance for the year 2010 with a value of 0.78603 and mutual funds with the worst performance is a mutual fund "Sam Sukuk

Syariah Sejahtera" with a value of 0.19595. While the first rank in 2011 at the rank occupied by "MNC Dana Syariah" with a value of 1.19922 and the lowest rank is "IPB Syariah" with a value of -0.28775. The year 2012 is the first order of mutual funds "Haji Syariah" with a value of 1.38625 and the last sequence of sharia trust fund "PNM Amanah Syariah" with a value of -0.54031. (appendix 1)

4.2.2 Rating of Mutual Fund Performance with Treynor Method

Based on the research results, then from 25 Islamic mutual fund shows that during the year 2010 the best performance is" BNI Dana Syariah" with a value of 0.57388 and mutual funds with the worst performance is "MNC Dana Syariah" with a value of -1.13078. While in 2011 the first rank is occupied by "Mandiri Investa Dana Syariah" with a value of 1.05313 and the lowest rank is "Haji Syariah" with a value of -1.80259. The year 2012 is the first order of mutual funds "MNC Dana Syariah" with a value of 0.18675 and the last order of "Haji Syariah" with a value of -0.31150. (appendix 1)

4.2.3 Rating of Mutual Fund Performance with Jensen Method

Based on the calculation of the performance of mutual funds is done by the method of Jensen, shows that the best performance rating for the year 2010 is a " MNC Dana Syariah" with a value of 0.57388 and mutual funds with the worst performance is a mutual fund "PNM Ekuitas Syariah" with a value of -0.01503. While in 2011 the first rank is a mutual fund "Mandiri Investa Dana Syariah " with a value of 0.03299 and and the lowest rank is a mutual fund "PNM Ekuitas Syariah" with value of -0.01450. And in 2012 the first order was "Sam Syariah Berimbang" with a value of 0.00883 and the final sequence mutual fund "PNM Ekuitas Syariah " (-0.01450) (appendix 1)

4.3 Value Mutual Funds Sharia

In investing course, investors will choose an efficient portfolio. In tabel1,2 and 3 (appendix 1) show that mutual funds have always had a positive performance (good) for the year 2010 up to 2012 the method of Sharpe, Treynor and Jensen is mutual funds " MNC Dana Syariah "and" Mandiri Investa Dana Syariah" . So mutual fund selected as the appropriate decisions to be made investing are two Islamic mutual fund is because it has an efficient portfolio is to provide the maximum return and the same risk with other mutual funds.

5. Conclussion and Suggestion

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the findings, the following conclusions can be gleaned:

1. Analysis by the method of Sharpe, Treynor, and Jensen during the period 2010-2012 resulted in better performance (positive) and poor performance (negative):
   a. Performance of mutual funds with Sharpe method in 2010 shows all mutual funds have a positive performance. In 2011 there were 11 Islamic mutual funds that have a positive performance and 14 Islamic mutual funds have a negative performance. In 2012 as many as 19 Islamic mutual funds have a positive performance and 6 which has a negative performance.
   b. Performance of mutual funds with Treynor method in 2010 showed there are 22 Islamic mutual funds that have a positive performance and 3 Islamic mutual fund has a negative value. In 2011 as many as 8 Islamic mutual fund that has a positive value and 17 Islamic mutual funds is negative. In 2012 there were 19 Islamic mutual funds has a positive value and negative value of mutual funds 6.
   c. Performance of mutual funds with Treynor method in 2010 showed there are 7 Islamic mutual funds that have a positive performance and 18 islamic mutual fund has a negative value. In 2011 as many as 11 Islamic mutual fund that has a positive value and 14 Islamic mutual funds is negative. In 2012 there were 14 Islamic mutual funds has a positive value and negative value of mutual funds 11.
2. After calculation and analysis, it will obtain the rank of Islamic mutual funds. Islamic mutual fund performance rankings makes it easier for investors who want to try to invest in the stock market through mutual funds.
3. Mutual funds are eligible to be used investments is Islamic mutual fund ' MNC Islamic funds "and Islamic mutual fund" Mandiri Investa Islamic funds "because it has been consistently positive returns during 2010 to 2012.

5.2 Suggestion

In view of the aforesaid conclusions, the researcher has come up with the following recommendations:

1. For investors and prospective investors are advised to use the method of Sharpe, Treynor and Jensen to measure the performance of mutual funds prior to the placement of investments in mutual funds.
2. It is suggested that future researchers to add years of research, because the long years of research, the more valid the data to be examined or better can use the daily data of mutual funds.
3. For further research is recommended to include VAT, Income Tax, as well as commission fees for the purchase and sale of mutual funds.

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