

## THE EFFECT OF MURABAHAH FINANCING AND RECEIVABLE INCOME OF PANIN DUBAI SYARIAH BANK ON ROA IN 2010-2019

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### Abstract

Panin Dubai Bank has murabahah financing and receivables which play an important role in the wheels of the Indonesian economy. Bank financing income is measured by the level of profitability using the Return on Assets (ROA) formula. This study aims to determine and analyze partially and simultaneously the effect of Mudharabah Receivables and financing on ROA of Panin Dubai Syariah Bank. Using 40 samples from quarterly financial reports for March 2010 - December 2019. Data analysis, using, Classical Assumption Test, Multiple Linear Regression Test, T Test, F Test, Correlation Coefficient, and Coefficient of Determination using SPSS 16. The results showed that partially Mudharabah has no positive and insignificant effect on ROA, while Musyarahah does negative and significant, partially Murabahah Receivables have no negative and significant effect on ROA, and simultaneously Mudharabah Receivables and financing have a significant positive effect on ROA.

**Keywords:** Financing; Murabahah Receivables; ROA

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### I. Introduction

Most Indonesians are Muslims. They are in the trade and business sector to support the economy in their country. The world of business and commerce requires human resources who think innovatively and creatively about their business, so it requires enormous funds for the success and progress of the company. For these capital needs,

business people make loans through financial institutions.

Financial institutions (LK) according to Hamka and Danarti (2019) have a very important contribution to the nation's economy, such as the disbursement of funds from a person (party) who has excess capital to people / parties who need capital. In the macro-economic study, Zaenudin (2014) stated that the distribution of capital to the

community is used as a stimulus for populist-based economic activities. Legally, LK is divided into two groups, namely formal/(legal) LK and informal LK. Formal LK in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia in 2008 is an institution with a legal and regulatory basis of the government. While LK informal there is no law from the government that regulates it.

A slowdown in a country's economic growth can occur when the amount of banking financing disbursed decreases due to the prudence of the bank. When financing is not distributed, traders / individuals who need capital will be hampered in running their business, thus reducing the productivity of their business which leads to a decrease in income. This has a big impact if it happens in the long term, which causes the per capita income will decrease.

Since the issuance of the latest banking law No. 21 of 2008 concerning islamic banking. Conventional banks can conduct dual banking with the permission of Bank Indonesia. Islam encourages all moeslim to make investments and prohibits usury or money laundering, but this investment activity carries the risk of usury. Because of there is an element of uncertainty. Furthermore, the gain of return becomes uncertain or inconsistent.

According to Law No.21 article 3 of 2008 in (Imam Ghozaly, 2006), the purpose

of Sharia banking is to support the implementation of national development in order to improve justice, togetherness, and equality of people's welfare. While the Banking Task becomes a community mediation by facilitating various activities / problems that exist. One of them is financing. Banks collect and obtain funds from the public in the form of deposits, then channel them in the form of financing loans and ultimately customers are able to improve their economy. Either through capital or cooperation and by mutual consent.

In general, the financing is approved by LK, if the customer's financing application is accompanied by a decent collateral. This guarantee can be in the form of property owned by the debtor or a third party tied to a written agreement as a means of paying in case of default against LKS. The need for collateral is as a means of payment of debt if in the future there is a default on the financing that has been provided by LK. Here LK cashes the guarantee by selling the guarantee by mekanime existing.

Guarantee as an indicator of LK determination in assessing the feasibility of debtor customers obtain the amount of financing provided and the period of time. With the guarantee, LKS has a debtor who

will fulfill the obligation if a default arises from a financing agreement.

The types of financing that can be channeled are murabahah, istishna, ijarah, mudharabah and musyarakah financing, but depending on the needs and desires of the community. However, in this study the authors only focused on three types of financing in Panin Dubai Syariah Bank, namely mudharabah, musyarakah, and murabahah receivables.

Mudharabah financing according to Karim in Rika Fajrina (2016) is "Al-mudharabah means a form of two-party contract, in which one party acts as the owner of capital and entrusts some of its capital to be managed by the second party, as a business, with the aim of obtaining profit". Salman's opinion, that mudharabah is a cooperation between the owner of the capital and the manager in conducting business activities, (between sharia banks owners of capital / shahibul maal and customers as managers / mudharib) where profit is divided based on the ratio of profit sharing in accordance with the agreement in the agreement between the two parties, in the event of loss shall be borne by the owner of the capital unless caused by errors, omissions and violations by the management.

PASK 106 on Musyarakah Financing, mentions that musyarakah

financing cooperation is a mixture of capital between two or more parties in conducting certain businesses that are lawful and productive, and each member provides capital with the determination that the profit obtained will be divided according to approval / agreement. On the other hand, if the loss is incurred, it will be divided according to the contribution of the capital portion. Capital can be in the form of cash and non-cash assets that are broken into by sharia, (Zaenudin, 2014).

Murabahah receivables are financing with a trade agreement between the bank and the customer. Where the Bank buys what the customer needs then sells it for the price earned plus the profit set and agreed by both parties. Murabahah sales inform the buyer about the cost of goods and how much margin is added for the goods, can be in the form of a lump sum or by percentage, (Harisadono, 2017).

But not all financing provided went smoothly. If so it will affect the profit obtained by the bank and also the profitability value of sharia banks. Conversely if the loan is given smoothly then profitability will increase. Therefore, the distribution of financing is carried out very carefully, carefully and on target so that customers can smoothly make financing returns or not hampered.

Bank income is not only from financing, but also from some other income such as receivables and securities trading. Receivables is an accounting transaction that manages billing to a person, company, or organization for goods and services that have been provided then must be returned to the bank, (Awib, 2016).

Fadhila research study (2015), Profitability is: "the ability of companies to generate profit before tax (profitability), with total assets owned in a certain period. Furthermore, the profitability ratio is a comparison of the profit that the company has with the equity used". The profitability of sharia banks continues to increase every year, by increasing funds from available capital sources. The increase in the source of funds is done by collecting Third Party Funds (DPK).

The funds that have been collected are then channeled through financing to customers. Based on the statistics of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) in 2014, for Sharia banking, it is known that the distribution of Sharia banking financing reached 78.91%. Then followed by the placement of BI 13.69%, securities / bilyet 4.15%, placements in other banks 2.50%, other bills 0.73% and inclusions 0.02%. Based on this data, it can be said that the profitability of sharia banks is determined by the financing.

From this it can be concluded that the level of profitability of the bank depends heavily on the amount of financing disbursed and the amount of return. This is in line with research conducted by (Rustika Yesi Nuriana, 2018, Herman Felani, 2017, Ela Chalifah 2017, Desi Rahmi Princess 2014 and Anisa Rian Nurhasanah, 2013) who said that the increasing financing of Musyarakah, Mudharabah (Agung MulyaPrasetyo, 2018) and Murabahah Receivables will increase the Profitability of Sharia Commercial banks.

Profitability of a company can be measured by several ratios, namely return on equity (ROE), return on asset (ROA), debt to equity ratio (DER), debt to asset ratio (DAR), and time interest earned ratio (TIE). But in this study the authors only used the ROA formula, because: 1), ROA calculation and analysis tend to be easy to understand for everyone. 2), ROA analysis is able to encourage the company's management to get maximum profit. 3), The company's management achievements in generating net profit can be measured by ROA. 4), in addition to performance evaluation and management policy can also be measured with ROA. 5), ROA is also used as a benchmark for comparison of similar companies, which lies in the ability to earn profit and utilize assets.

Research Objectives are: 1), To Know and Analyze the Effect of Mudharabah and Musyarakah Financing Revenue on ROA on Panin Dubai Syariah Bank Period 2010 - 2019. 2), To Explain and Analyze the Effect of Murabahah Receivables Revenue on ROA on Panin Dubai Syariah Bank Period 2010 - 2019. 3), To find out if Mudharabah, Musyarakah and Murabahah Receivables financing income Simultaneously Affect ROA at Panin Dubai Syariah Bank Period 2010 – 2019.

Maya Aprilia's research (2018), obtained partial results of mudharabah financing negatively and insignificantly on profitability this is supported by the research results of Desi Rahmi Putri (2014), Yulius Dharma and Ade Pristianda (2018), as well as murabahah receivables partially negatively and insignificantly affect profitability. But simultaneously the variable financing of mudharabah and murabahah receivables is positive and has no effect on profitability. There is a very clear difference seen in this study with Maya Aprilia research, because the research conducted by Maya Aprilia obtained very different results or conclusions from this study, the difference lies in the results of T and F tests. Based on the results of the inconsistent research, this study retested previous research with a different research

site situation namely Panin Dubai Syariah Bank in 2010 - 2019.

## **II. Discussion**

### ***Mudharabah***

Al-Mudhrabah Technically is a cooperation agreement in terms of business investment between two parties bound by a business agreement, in which the shahibul maal party submits all (100%) the capital is said to be the first party while the second party is the person who manages the business (Muhammad, 2005:102), until it gets a profit, Ascarya (2015:60). The profit obtained from the business proceeds is divided according to the letter of contract agreement, while the losses incurred capital owners as long as the loss is not the right of negligence of the manager (Muhammad, 2005:102).

Mudharabah Contract according to Ascarya (2013:62), the owner of the capital can work with more than one business partner or manager. The amount of profit sharing ratio between the owner of the capital and the manager is based on the contract agreement.

### ***Musyarakah***

Musyarakah financing is profit sharing financing, by combining the two capitals for a managed business. That is, when the bank as shahibul maal participates as a business partner to finance the business capital of other parties. In this financing,

both the profit earned and the losses throughout its business operation, the division is based on mutual agreement (Rivai and Arifin, 2010:193).

### **Murabahah**

Murabahah is a form of cooperation in terms of buying and selling certain goods, by stating the cost of acquisition and margin taken. In practice murabahah receivables, banks do not accept the delivery of goods means the manufacturer directly delivers the goods to consumers / customers receiving facilities (Ascarya, 2015:81). The selling price is the bank's purchase price from the supplier plus the agreed profit (margin) and payment limit, as well as the sale and purchase agreement that are all contained in the agreement letter that cannot change as long as the contract is still valid. In the practice of murabahah transactions in banking, commodity goods are immediately given after the contract while payments are always made by means of installment payments / tough (bi'tsaman ajil, or muajjal), (Karim, 2014: 98).

### **Profitability**

Profitability is the wisdom of management in managing the company to obtain a profit, which the greater the profit earned by the company shows the better management in the management of the company.

Measurement of profitability in this study the authors used Return On Asset (ROA). A high ROA ratio for a company indicates that the better the banking company in generating a return or profitability so that the profit becomes greater / better, (Siamat, 2005:102). And the better the position of the bank in terms of the use of assets, (Dendawijaya, 2009: 118).

Therefore, ROA can be used as an indicator of management's ability to manage available capital to obtain overall profit and as a measurement of the company's effectiveness in generating profits by utilizing its assets.

So, ROA is information that provides an understanding of the level of ability of the company in using its wealth funds to generate net income through all the capabilities and resources that exist and investors will respond both negatively and positively. To obtain a net income / profit above average, the company's management can increase the high revenue gain and minimize all expenses. That is, companies are obliged to expand market share at a favorable price level and eliminate activities that have no added value.

Profit as the main objective of the company in managing capital wealth. The more funds managed from capital, the more profit opportunities. The ROA ratio is measured between profit after tax to total

assets. The formula (Return On Asset) can be calculated in the following way:

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Net Income} \times 100\%}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

The ROA ratio illustrates that asset turnover is measured by the quantity of sales. This means that assets can spin faster and earn profit.

### **The Effect of Financing on Profitability**

Financing musyarakah and mudharabah have the principle of Profit sharing. Sharia banking revenue in the form of ratios or margins obtained through financing distribution. Hanania, (2015:154) said when the profit will be obtained by the bank when the customer returns the financing along with the ratio or margin. This profit will have an effect on improving profitability.

Research by Ela Chalifah (2017), that the financing of Mudharabah Pratama, et al. (2017), Wibowo and Sunarto (2016) and Musyarakah positively influenced the Profitability of BSM, this is supported by the research of Rustika Yesi Nuriana (2018), Agung MulyaPrasetyo (2018), Herman Felani (2017),Desi Rahmi Putri (2014), and Anisa Rian Nurhasanah (2013). But unlike the results of Maya Aprilia's research (2018), Desi Rahmi Putri (2014), Permata and Yaningwati (2014), that mudharabah financing has a negative and insignificant effect on the Profitability of Sharia Banks.

This is supported by amalia and fidiana research (2016). And there is no impact on Faradilla's research, et al (2017). But for musyarakah financing, Amalia and Fidiana's research (2016), negative influence on profitability at Bank Muamalat. Based on the description above, the researchers formulated the hypothesis as follows:

**H1: Mudharabah financing positively affects the profitability of Panin Bank Dubai Syariah Year 2010 - 2019.**

**H2:Musyarakah financing has a positive impact on the profitability of Bank Panin Dubai Syariah Year 2010 - 2019.**

Financing of trade in this study, the author only used murabahah financing agreement. In Agung Mulya Prasetyo's research (2018), Rustika Yesi Nuriana (2018), Desi Rahmi Putri (2014), and Anisa Rian Nurhasanah (2013), found that murabahah financing results had a positive and significant effect on profitability, but in contrast to the findings of Maya Aprilia (2018), Amalia and Fidiana (2016) which suggested the negative influence of murabahah financing on the profitability of Bank Muamalat and had no effect on Syariah Mandiri Bank.

These results support qodriasari research study (2014). Simultaneous financing of trade, conducted by Inayatillah and Subardjo (2017), and Rahman and

Rochmanika (2012), resulted in a positive influence on profitability. This contradicts the findings of Riyadi and Yulianto (2014) which stated that murabahah financing does not affect profitability levels. From the explanation above, the researchers concluded the hypothesis as follows:

**H3: Murabahah receivables positively affect the profitability of Panin Dubai Syariah Bank Year 2010 - 2019.**

This research was conducted at Panin Dubai Syariah Bank in 2010-2019. Data obtained from the official website of Jakarta Islamic Index, in the form of financial statements in period 2010-2019 in the form of time series. The research method with data analysis techniques used are: 1). Instrument Validity Testing, 2). Descriptive Analysis, 3). Reliability Testing, 4). Classic Assumption Test, 5). Multiple Regression Analysis, 6) Hypothesis Test.

**Validity Test**

Based on Table 4.1 the validity test results show that all independent variable items and dependent variables are declared valid, because  $r$  calculate  $>$   $r$  table with a significant value of each statement  $<$  5%.

**Table 4.1**  
**Validity Test**

	N	%
<b>Ca-sesValid</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.</b>
<b>Ex-cluded<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.0</b>

a. List-wise deletion based on all variables in the procedure

**Descriptive Statistics**

**Table 4.2**  
**Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Mini mum	Max imu m	Averag e	Standar d Deviati on
LN_MD	40	.38	6.25	3.2779	1.18319
LN_MS	40	1.04	6.29	4.0109	1.93115
LN_PM B	40	.19	5.56	3.4868	1.14846
LN_RO A	40	-3.51	3.26	.7917	1.56128
Valid N (listwise )	40				

The table above interprets, there are four variables in it, namely murabahah, mudharabah, musyarakah and ROA receivables with an observation period of 40 samples. Obtained from the quarterly financial report of Panin Dubai Syariah Bank from March 2010 to December 2019.

From the results of descriptive statistics, it is known that the highest average value is in murabahah receivables of 3.4868 and the lowest falls in profitability of 0.7917. For the minimum value the highest value falls on the ROA of -3.51 and the lowest by the murabahah receivable of 0.19. While for the highest maximum value is in the medium musyarakah financing is the lowest on the ROA of 3.26, and the highest standard deviation of 1.93115 is in musyarakah financing and the lowest falls on mudharabah financing of 1.18319.



**Reliability Test**

**Table 4.3  
Reliability Test**

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
LN_MD	6.6299	6.928	.704	-.144 <sup>a</sup>
LN_MS	5.9217	7.812	.101	.503
LN_PM B	6.4349	7.228	.663	-.087 <sup>a</sup>
LN_RO A	10.7370	12.446	-.198	.711

a. The value is negative due to a negative average co-variance among items. This violates reliability model assumptions. You may want to check item codings.

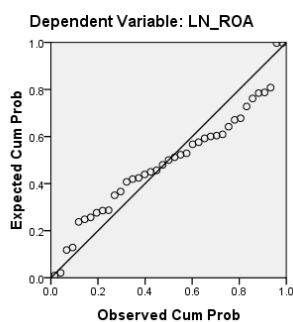
Based on Table 4.3. reliability test found the total correlation results of mudharabah, musyarakah, murabahah and ROA greater than the value of significance set at 0.05. Thus all variables are reliable.

**Classic Assumption Test**

**Normality Test**

**Figure 4.1  
Normality Test**

Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual



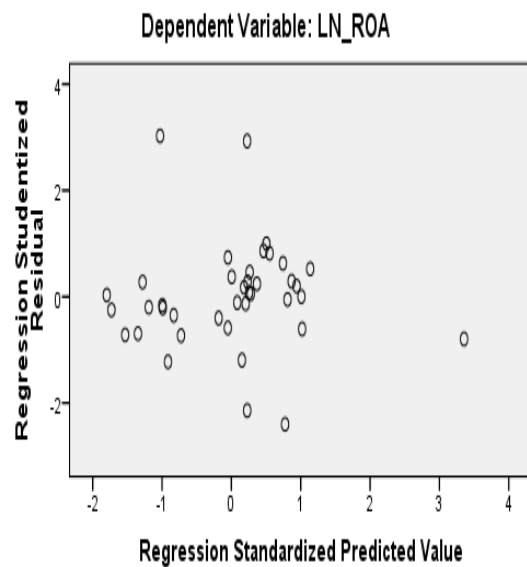
Based on Figure 4.1 the Normality test shows the overall sample balls following a diagonal line, then the research data is distributed normally.

**Heterokedastisity Test**

In this study the heteroskedastisity test that the authors used was a Scatterplot test.

**Figure 4.2  
Hetero-kedastisity test**

Scatterplot



The scatter diagram above is random and does not form a pattern so that the conclusion of regression is not impaired heteroskedastisity or homokedastisity.

## Multicollinearity Test

**Table 4.4**  
Multicollinearity Test

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Unstandardized Coefficients	T	sig	Collinearity	
	B	Std. Error				Beta	Tolerance
Konstanta	-.233	.750		-.31	.76		
Ln_MD	.747	.387	.565	1.93	.06	.25	4.03
Ln_MS	-.356	.129	.445	2.76	.02	.82	1.23
Ln_MR	-.468	.409	.347	1.14	.26	.23	4.33

a. Dependent Variable: LN\_ROA

Based on table 4.4, multicollinearity test it is known that, tolerance value mudharabah, musyarakah and murabahah receivables amounted to 0.25; 0.82, and 0.23 greater than 0.01. While the VIF values of variables X1 (mudharabah), X2 (musyarakah) and X3 (murabahah receivables) are worth 4,028, 1,225, and 4,334 less than 10.00. So it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity.

## Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

**Table 4.5**  
Multiple Linear Regression Analysis  
Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model	Unstandardized coefficients		Unstandardized Coefficients	t	Sig
	B	Std. Error			
konstanta	-.233	.750		-.31	.76
Ln_MD	.747	.387	.565	1.93	.06
Ln_MS	-.356	.129	.445	2.76	.02
Ln_MR	-.468	.409	.347	1.14	.26

a. Dependent Variable: LN\_ROA

The estimated model found from multiple linear regression analysis is  $ROA = -0.233 + 0.747 \text{ mudharabah} + (-0.356) \text{ musyarakah} + (-0.468) \text{ murabahah receivables}$ .

The author's statistical interpretation for the above regression equation is: a), Constants worth -0.233 means that if the variable mudharabah, musyarakah, murabahah receivables are constant or fixed, then return on assets (ROA) will be -0.233. b), The mudharabah variable has a regression coefficient of 0.747, meaning that if the mudharabah variable increases by 1 point assuming another variable's value

remains or does not change, then each increase of 1 point of the mudharabah variable will increase the ROA variable by 0.747. c), while the findings of musyarakah variables have a negative relationship with ROA, meaning that every increase of 1% musyarakah assuming other variables remain, there is a decrease in ROA of 0.356. d), murabahah receivables that have a coefficient value equal to musyarakah namely -0.468, meaning that if the murabahah variable increases in value and other variables are considered fixed then the relationship will decrease the ROA by 0.468.

**Hypothesis Test**

**Table 4.6  
Partial Test Results (T Test)  
Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig
	B	Std. Error			
konstanta	-.233	.750		-.31	.76
Ln_MD	.747	.387	.565	1.93	.06
Ln_MS	-.356	.129	-.445	-2.76	.02
Ln_MR	-.468	.409	-.347	-1.14	.26

a. Dependent Variable: LN\_ROA

The t-test method in this study uses or a two-way partial t-test. With a significance value of 0.025 (calculated from  $0.05/2 = 0.025$ , and the value  $df = 37$  (derived from the formula  $n-k-1 = 40-2-1 = 37$ ), it is obtained t-table 2.021.

If the significance level is less than 0.05 or 5% then the proposed hypothesis is accepted or said to be significant ( $H_a$  accepted and  $H_0$  rejected). a), Based on the results of the t test against mudharabah variables, amounting to  $(1,931 < 2,021)$  and mudharabah variables have a sigifikansi value of  $(0.062 > 0.05)$ , it can be concluded that partially mudharabah has no positive and insignificant effect on ROA. The results of this study are supported by previous research conducted by Maya Aprilia (2018), Faradilla and friends (2017).

b), the test result of t-test musyarakah, negative value of  $(-2,755 > 2,021)$  and has a sigifikansi value smaller than  $(0.009 < 0.05)$ . That is, partially musyarakah negatively and significantly affect ROA. The results of this study are the same as the results of research conducted by Amalia and Fidiana (2016).

c), t-test testing of murabahah receivables, obtained results amounting to  $(-1,143 < 2,021)$  and has a sigifikansi value  $(0.261 > 0.05)$ , it can be concluded that partially murabahah receivables have no negative and insignificant effect on ROA.

These results are in accordance with previous research, Ela Chalifah (2017), Amalia and Fidiana (2016) and supported by Qodriasari (2014). as well as overall trade financing supported by inayatillah and Subardjo research (2017).

**Simultaneous Test (Test F)**

Based on the calculation obtained the value of F-table of 2,463 and the value of F-Calculation as seen in the table below of 4,004, it was found that the F-Calculate > F-Tabel which is  $4,004 > 2,462$  means receiving  $H_a$  in other words mudharabah, musyarakah and murabahah receivables simultaneously have an influence and significant on ROA. This is reinforced by evidence of the value of significance obtained is smaller than the level of signification set ( $0.015 < 0.05$ ).

**Table 4.7**  
**Simultaneous Test Results (Test F)**  
**ANOVA<sup>b</sup>**

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	23.73	3	7.91	4.0	0.0
Residual	69.15	3	1.98	0	15
Total	92.88	5			a
		3			
		8			

a. Predictors: (Constant), LN\_PMB, LN\_MS, LN\_MD

b. Dependent Variable: LN\_ROA

**Correlation and Determination Coefficient**

**Table 4.8**  
**Correlation And Determination Coefficient Test Results**  
**Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.505 <sup>a</sup>	0.503	0.492	1.4056

a. Predictors: (Constant), LN\_PMB, LN\_MS, LN\_MD

b. Dependen Variabel: LN\_ROA

In the table of correlation coefficients above, it is found that the value (R) is 0.505 located at the interval of coefficient 0.40 – 0.59 which means the relationship between mudharabah, musyarakah and murabahah receivables is classified as moderate. This can be seen from the table of correlation coefficient test guidelines below.

**Table 4.9**  
**Correlation Coefficient Test Guidelines**

Coefficient Interval	Relationship Level
0,00 – 0,19	Very low
0,20 – 0,39	Low
0,40 – 0,59	Medium
0,60 – 0,79	Strong
0,80 - 1,00	Very Strong

As for the value of the coefficient of determination can be seen from the value R2 in the table correlation coefficient above is 0.503 or 50.3%. It can be concluded that the figure means mudharabah, musyarakah and murabahah receivables affect roa by 50.3%.

While the rest is 49.7% (100% - 50.3% = 49.7%) influenced by other variables outside of this study.

### III. Conclusion

Based on the results of the above research and discussion, it can be concluded:

a), the results of the data analysis showed partial mudharabah had no effect but the results were positive and insignificant to the ROA. It can be explained that, mudharabah financing is still less productive, it is characterized by positive value but can not affect the level of profitability of Panin Dubai Syariah banking. b), while the results of the analysis of musyarakah financing worth negative which is partially negative and significant effect on ROA. The negative influence on musyarakah financing indicates that musyarakah financing is unproductive and there are still few interests in Sharia banking and there is wan achievement on the financing.

C), but different results of data analysis obtained for murabahah receivables, where the conclusion partially has no negative and insignificant effect on roa. Explanation of the negative value and effect of murabahah financing on ROA is the rate of return of funds disbursed losses and the occurrence of problematic financing so that murabahah financing seems to have no effect on improving profitability. In fact, we know that murabahah financing is a very popular

financing in Sharia banking when compared to musyarakah and mudharabah financing. D), further simultaneous analysis concluded that, Mudharabah, Musyarakah, and Murabahah Receivables simultaneously influenced the variable bonded (Return On Assets (ROA) at Panin Dubai Syariah Bank in 2010-2019. Reinforced with a significant level value smaller than 0.05 or ( $0.015 < 0.05$ ).

### Suggestion.

The proposed in this study are as follows: a), For Panin Dubai Syariah Bank, it is expected to be careful and continue to maintain financing management through more accurate monitoring of the feasibility of financing provided, so that the funds disbursed can remain productive and the profit sharing obtained from mudharabah and musyarakah financing is able to increase the profitability of Panin Dubai Syariah Bank and vice versa.

b), Panin Dubai Syariah bank still has to increase the amount of financing, especially in mudharabah financing that is of positive value but has no effect on improving profitability, but its management must be improved in order for the funds disbursed to be productive and ultimately to increase profitability. Meanwhile, musyarakah and Murabahah financing should be reviewed where the mistakes made by the banks.

To obtain a return that can cover the loss of problematic financing then. Panin Dubai Syariah bank must continue to distribute funds in addition to financing distribution in order to keep the bank healthy.

c). this study is expected to be used as an additional reference for researchers in the same field by adding other variables that affect profitability, but has not been thorough in this study. Expanding the population by adding Sharia Business Units and multiplying research periods so that it is expected to obtain a better description and can represent the entire population of Sharia Banking.

d). For investors, to make investment decisions. An investor must analyze the financial statements of a company that can be used as a consideration in making investments.

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