Research Article

Influence Financing Mudharabah and Financing Murabahah To BTN Bank Profit Sharia Period December 2019 – December 2024

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Abstract: This study aims to thoroughly investigate and analyze the influence of Mudharabah financing and Murabahah financing on the profitability of Bank BTN Syariah during the period from December 2019 to December 2024. Adopting a rigorous quantitative research approach with an associative causal design, this research regularly examines monthly financial reports obtained from Bank BTN Syariah. The primary analytical tool employed is regression analysis, which facilitates the robust exploration of relationships between the variables. The empirical findings derived from this study indicate that Mudharabah financing does not exert a statistically significant influence on the bank's profit. Conversely, Murabahah financing demonstrably shows a significant positive influence on the bank's profit, suggesting its effectiveness as a major contributor to profitability. These results collectively underscore the importance of strategic financial product management within Islamic banking institutions. This study proposes that while Murabahah financing effectively contributes to profitability, there is a critical need for enhanced evaluation, more stringent monitoring, and potential restructuring of Mudharabah financing to maximize its overall effectiveness and optimize its contribution to the bank's comprehensive financial performance. The study significantly contributes to the existing body of literature by offering updated empirical insights and a deeper understanding into the complex dynamics of Islamic banking profitability, particularly within the Indonesian context during a period of economic flux.

Keywords: Bank BTN Syariah; Mudharabah Financing; Murabahah Financing; Profitability; Return on Assets (ROA)

1. BACKGROUND

The Islamic banking sector in Indonesia is currently experiencing significant progress, one of the causes is the increasing public awareness and understanding of the Islamic Banking system. Unlike the conventional banking system which relies on interest as the basis for transactions, Islamic banking applies the principle of profit sharing or margin as the basis for all its operational activities (Muhammad Nasrullah, 2017). According to Romdhoni and Yozika (2018), Islamic banks can be defined as financial institutions that run their operational mechanisms based on the principle of profit sharing and do not allow the application of interest in their transactions. This growth reflects the increasingly widespread acceptance of business models that comply with Islamic principles.

Banking also contributes greatly to spurring economic growth in a country (Salim, 2015). In this context, Islamic banking has a strategic role in supporting economic stability and growth through productive fund distribution. To continue to make a profit amidst tight competition, Islamic banking must compete with conventional banking in running

its business based on Islamic principles, especially in carrying out its operations and not using interest. The implementation of operational activities must be carried out efficiently and effectively, while still adhering to Islamic principles and considering its financial health (Agustin, 2021). Operational efficiency is crucial to ensure the sustainability and profitability of Islamic banks. The financial health of banks is measured based on Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) No.9/1/PBI/2007, which indicates that compliance with regulations is the main pillar in maintaining bank stability (Bukair, 2018).

As a crucial effort, it is important to conduct an in-depth analysis of the influence of Murabahah Financing and Mudharabah Financing on the financial performance of Islamic banks. Both types of financing are the main pillars in fund distribution activities in Islamic banking, but their contribution to profitability needs to be analyzed empirically. The focus of the research should be directed at evaluating Return on Assets (ROA), as one of the main measures to assess the efficiency of asset management in creating maximum profits. ROA is a key indicator that reflects how effective bank management is in using its assets to generate profits. The period from December 2019 to December 2024 is considered appropriate to evaluate the impact of the two contracts, considering that this period covers the dynamics of the global economy, including post-pandemic challenges, as well as significant developments in the Islamic banking industry in Indonesia. This research is expected to provide academic and practical contributions to the development of more effective financing strategies at Bank BTN Syariah.

The insights gained from the analysis of the influence of Murabahah Financing and Mudharabah Financing on ROA can be used to formulate concrete recommendations for policy makers and management of Islamic banks. A deeper understanding of this relationship allows for more efficient resource allocation, while increasing competitiveness in the market. The implications of these findings are not only relevant to Bank BTN Syariah, but can also be a reference for other Islamic banks in Indonesia in their efforts to improve financial performance.

The development of a more accurate predictive model in identifying the determinants of profitability in the Islamic banking sector can be built. By identifying a strong correlation between the type of financing and financial performance, optimization of the financing portfolio can be done to achieve higher profit targets. Historical data from the mentioned period can contribute to the construction of such a model, facilitating trend prediction and anticipation of changing market conditions.

2. THEORETICAL STUDY
2.1. Mudharabah Financing

Overall, the operational activities of Islamic banks involve three main areas: fund raising, fund distribution, and the provision of various banking services such as guarantees (kafalah), letters of credit (L/C), fund transfers (hiwalah), representation (wakalah), and foreign exchange trading. (Widanti & Wirman, 2022). Finance, or better known as financing, is defined as funds provided to other parties or customers to support planned investments or Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), either carried out independently or by an institution (Bhakti et al., tt). This emphasizes the central role of Islamic banks in facilitating productive economic activities that are in line with Islamic principles.

In the midst of the economic crisis that once hit Indonesia, Islamic Commercial Banks (BUS) showed resilience and continued to experience significant development. This phenomenon underlines the fundamental strength and adaptability of the Islamic banking model in facing macroeconomic challenges. In accordance with its characteristics, the products offered by Islamic banks are always based on Islamic principles, including working capital credit financing and mudharabah financing (Aditya & Nugroho, 2016; Srisusilawati & Eprianti, 2017). These types of financing are designed to meet the financial needs of customers without violating Islamic provisions, such as the prohibition of usury.

The definition of Mudharabah refers to a type of cooperation agreement between two (2) or more parties with an agreement to share profits based on a previously determined ratio between Shahibul Maal (capital owner) and Mudharib (business manager). According to Srisusilawati & Eprianti (2017), this agreement model describes a collaboration in which Shahibul Maal provides all cash capital contributions, while Mudharib contributes his expertise and hard work in managing the business. The

distribution of profits from the business will be carried out in accordance with the provisions that have been agreed upon and stated in the contract, which reflects the principles of fairness and transparency in the profit-sharing system.

The Mudharabah contract has two main types, namely Mudharabah Absolute and Mudharabah Muqayyadah (Novita Ramadhani et al., tt).

2.1.1. Absolute Mudharabah

Mudharabah Mutlaqah is a capital investment without any specific conditions or limitations for Mudharib in managing the business. In this scheme, the entrepreneur (Mudharib) is given full freedom to carry out his business activities according to his policies and discretion, as long as the business being run is in line with halal principles and has the potential to generate profits. The profit sharing percentage that has been agreed upon at the beginning will be the basis for the distribution of profits obtained from the use of these funds (Suryakancana, 2022).

2.1.2. Mudharabah Muqqayadah

In contrast to Mudharabah Mutlaqah, Mudharabah Muqayyadah is a capital investment accompanied by certain conditions or limitations from the Shahibul Maal regarding the type of business or investment sector in which the funds can be allocated. This means that the Mudharib cannot run all types of businesses with the capital; only businesses that have been determined and agreed upon can be carried out. In the Islamic banking industry, the Mudharabah Muqayyadah technique is often applied as a cooperation agreement between the Shahibul Maal (investor customer) and the bank. In this context, the bank has an obligation to manage the funds provided by the owner of the assets and channel them into investments in projects that have been mutually agreed upon. The profit obtained from this cooperation will then be divided among all parties according to the previously agreed ratio percentage (Suryakancana, 2022). Both types of mudharabah provide flexibility for banks and customers to adjust the contract to different risk profiles and investment objectives.

2.2. Murabahah Financing

According to Ikbal & Chaliddin (2022), "Murabahah contract refers to an agreement made through a sale and purchase transaction with the addition of profit above the cost price." This type of contract is specifically included in the category of sale and purchase which inherently contains an element of profit in it. In fiqh terminology, the Murabahah contract is known as bai' al-murabahah or al-amr bissyira, and is fundamentally included in the category of sale and purchase contracts. Although payments in sales and purchases are generally made in cash, the Murabahah contract mechanism is designed to facilitate payments through installments, while allowing sellers to obtain additional profits from the goods they sell (Mutiara et al., 2021). This makes Murabahah one of the most popular financing instruments in Islamic banking due to its simplicity and compliance with sharia.

Furthermore, Mutiara et al. (2021) explained that "the Murabahah contract is made between the seller and the buyer based on an agreement on the price of the goods, which includes the value of the goods known to the buyer and the profit margin received by the seller that has been conveyed to the buyer." The principle of transparency or trust is the core of this contract, where all price components, both the cost price and the profit margin, must be disclosed transparently to the buyer. Several views in the fiqh book state that Murabahah is included in the category of sale and purchase transactions that have a trustworthy nature, emphasizing the importance of honesty and trust in its implementation. Murabahah financing products have the main advantage of providing customers with the opportunity to purchase goods according to their preferences and financial capacity, making it an inclusive and flexible financing solution.

One of the main benefits of Murabahah financing is the flexibility for customers to obtain the desired goods as long as they are able to pay the installments, without being burdened with interest or usury systems (Usman, 2009). With installment-based financing, this product allows for more affordable purchases and does not burden customers. The process of transparency between the bank and the customer becomes essential, where the bank provides clear and detailed information about the product to be purchased according to the customer's wishes, as well as the price that has been agreed upon by the developer and has been understood by the customer. Furthermore, the bank resells the goods to the

buyer according to the price determined by the developer and plus additional profit from the bank, which is agreed upon at the beginning of the transaction (Prabowo, 2009). This model ensures that customers understand the entire cost structure and financial commitments from the start, in line with the principle of sharia transparency.

2.3. Return On Assets (ROA)

Return on Asset (ROA) is a measure that describes the extent to which a bank is able to generate profits from its assets. This ratio shows the bank's efficiency in maximizing the use of resources to achieve profits. In evaluating the financial stability of a bank, there is a significant difference between the calculation of ROA based on academic theory and the calculation that follows the standards set by Bank Indonesia. (Rohyani & Anita, 2021). According to (Febby, 2019) "in order to measure the health of a bank, there is a small difference between the calculation of ROA based on theory and the calculation method based on Bank Indonesia provisions."

2.4. Previous Research.

Hidayah's study (2017) investigated that "The effect of murabahah, musyarakah and mudharabah financing on the level of profitability of Islamic commercial banks for the period 2012–2016". The findings of this study revealed that elements such as murabahah, musyarakah, and mudharabah have a significant influence on the performance of Islamic Commercial Banks (BUS). Financing through murabahah and musyarakah showed a significant negative impact on Return on Assets (ROA), while mudharabah financing actually had a significant positive impact on ROA. From these results, this study opens up opportunities for further exploration by utilizing more recent data and a longer time span.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Data Collection Methods in Research

According to Sugiyano (2013: 2) "that the research method is basically a scientific way to obtain data with certain goals and uses." The approach used in data collection for this analysis is a quantitative research method with a causal associative type of research, using regression analysis techniques as the main tool to explore the relationship between variables.

This study utilizes a literature review approach and monthly financial report analysis to build a comprehensive theoretical basis for general Islamic banks. In addition, the process of collecting data and information is carried out by utilizing various online sources, where one of the sites used as the main reference for obtaining the latest information related to the development of the banking industry is www.ojk.go.id.

There are various sources of data obtained and used in this study, namely secondary data. According to Sugiyono (2017:137) "Secondary data is a source that does not directly provide data to data collectors, but data that has been collected and published by other parties." This information can include financial reports or statistics published by the government. This type of data is used when the author collects information that comes from sources that have previously processed it.

3.2. Measurement of Variables

3.2.1. Dependent Variable (bound)

According to (Bambang Supono, 1999: 62) "The symbol for this variable is (Y). This variable refers to a variable that is influenced or explained by another independent variable, which is called a dependent variable." In study This Variables its dependents that is there is on ROA (Return On Asset).

3.2.2. Independent (Free) Variable

This variable is a type of variable that helps / influences other variables called independent variables, the symbol of this variable is (X). (Bambang Supono, 1999: 62). Independent variables in this study consist of:

- Mudharabah Financing Used to measure the amount of mudharabah financing (total value of financing provided to customers in the mudharabah scheme).
- Murabahah Financing Can be used to measure Total Murabahah Financing, payment duration, Level of late payment.

3.3. Method Testing

For analyze variables in study This , R software is used. Analysis process covering testing assumption base like normality , multicollinearity , heteroscedasticity , autocorrelation , and testing hypothesis that includes T test and F test . Variables analyzed consists of from Financing Murabahah (X1), Financing Mudharabah (X2), and Profit (Y), which becomes focus main in study This .

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The financial report of Bank BTN Syariah published on the BTN bank website, from December 2019 to December 2024 is the subject of this study.

Periode	Pembiayaan Murabahah	Pembiayaan Mudharabah	Laba
31 Desember 2024	37,852,489	6,030,813	872,403
31 September 2024	37,333,046	5,366,961	545,969
30 Juni 2024	36,582,925	4,827,790	370,338
31 Maret 2024	34,528,886	4,606,522	164,132
31 Desember 2023	32,488,789	4,624,042	702,335
31 September 2023	31,004,135	4,787,544	400,892
30 Juni 2023	29,081,892	4,819,290	281,211
31 Maret 2023	27,842,718	4,782,530	105,149
31 Desember 2022	26,776,404	4,847,735	333,576
31 September 2022	25,462,171	4,885,224	235,272
30 Juni 2022	24,075,462	5,167,900	190,900
31 Maret 2022	23,128,620	5,112,547	75,410
31 Desember 2021	22,381,830	5,168,028	185,197
31 September 2021	22,088,901	5,260,306	141,737
30 Juni 2021	21,376,358	5,487,010	87,545
31 Maret 2021	20,558,783	4,912,779	60,142
31 Desember 2020	19,953,532	5,108,514	134,858
31 September 2020	19,973,569	4,386,226	112,339
30 Juni 2020	20,037,791	3,839,933	100,334
31 Maret 2020	20,058,829	3,858,163	86,548
31 Desember 2019	19,491,719	4,120,901	23,846

Source : https://www.btn.co.id

Based on the data above , financing mudharabah at BTN Syariah Bank experience pattern uptrend However fluctuate during period research . Meanwhile, Murabahah Financing showed a stable uptrend pattern during the period. On the other hand, Profit experienced a continuous increase every quarter.

4.1. Classical Assumption Test Results
4.1.1. Normality Test

Normality test is a test to measure whether the Residual (Error) is normally distributed so that it can be used in a multiple regression model. To find out whether the residuals in this study are normally distributed or not, a Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is carried out. If the Probability of the Shapiro-Wilk test results > 0.05 then the normality assumption is met. The results of the normality test are as follows:

```
> check_normality (model)
OK: residuals appear as normally distributed (p = 0.222).
```

Data processed R application

- H_0 = Residual distributed normal.

  H_1 = Residual No normally distributed

- α = 5% = 0.05

- Statistics test

  Test Shapiro- Wilk

- Criteria testing

  If the P value < α then reject H_0 If mark P > α so accept H_0

- Conclusion

Based on results, obtained as follows:

mark P > α that is 0.222 > 0.05 so Accept H_0 So the residual is normally distributed.

It can be concluded that the analysis conducted on the relationship between mudharabah financing, murabahah financing, and profit can be considered in accordance with the assumptions.

4.1.2. Multicollinearity Test

The Multicollinearity Test aims to test whether in the regression model there is a high correlation between explanatory variables or there are variables that are functions of other variables. A good regression model is one that does not have multicollinearity. In this test, the variance inflation factor (VIF) value can be used. This multicollinearity test is fulfilled if the VIF number does not exceed 10. The results of the multicollinearity test are as follows:

```
Low Correlation
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                Term  VIF    VIF 95% CI adj. VIF Tolerance Tolerance 95% CI
  pembbasispiutang 1.18 [1.02, 3.08]      1.09      0.85     [0.32, 0.98]
        pembbaghas 1.18 [1.02, 3.08]      1.09      0.85     [0.32, 0.98]
```

Conclusion : based on results show that No there is multicollinearity , because VIF value of independent variables more small 10. So that both explanatory variables are worthy of being included in the regression model.

4.1.3. Heteroscedasticity Test

This heteroscedasticity test aims to determine whether in a regression model there is inequality of residual variance between one observation and another. If the residual variance between one observation and another observation is different, it is called Heteroscedasticity, while a good model is one where there is no heteroscedasticity. The presence or absence of heteroscedasticity can be determined by looking at the level of significance, if the P-value is > 0.05, then there is no heteroscedasticity. The following are the results of the heteroscedasticity test:

```
> check_heteroscedasticity(model)
OK: Error variance appears to be homoscedastic (p = 0.096).
```

- H_0 = No happen heteroscedasticity on residual. H_1 = Occurs heteroscedasticity on residual
- α = 5% = 0.05
- Statistics test Test Breusch - Pagan
- Criteria testing
  If the P value $< \alpha$ then reject H_0 If mark P $> \alpha$ so accept H_0
- Conclusion

Based on results, obtained as follows:

P value $> \alpha$, namely $0.096 > 0.05$, so accept H_0 So No happen heteroscedasticity on residual. Therefore, it can be concluded that the assumption of homoscedasticity is met in this multiple linear regression model.

4.1.4. Autocorrelation Test

Test autocorrelation aiming For know whether in model regression linear There is a correlation between the disturbance error in period t and the disturbance error in period t – 1. To detect whether or not there is an autocorrelation symptom, this can be done by detecting the experiment Durbin- Watson (DW Test).

```
> check_autocorrelation(model)
OK: Residuals appear to be independent and not autocorrelated (p = 0.610)
```

- H_0 = No happen autocorrelation on residual. H_1 = Occurs autocorrelation on residual
- α = 5% = 0.05
- Statistics test Test Durbin- Watson
- Criteria testing
  If the P value $< \alpha$ then reject H_0 If mark P $> \alpha$ so accept H_0
- Conclusion

Based on results , obtained as following : value P $> \alpha$ that is $0.610 > 0.05$ so Accept H_0 So No happen autocorrelation on residual, can concluded that No There is indication existence problem autocorrelation in the tested model .

4.1.5.   Test Coefficient Determination

```
Call:
lm(formula = laba ~ pembbasispiutang + pembbaghas)

Residuals:
    Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
-277902  -44339    5132   61683  311597

Coefficients:
                  Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)      -7.869e+05  2.845e+05  -2.765   0.0127 *
pembbasispiutang  2.577e-02  5.182e-03   4.974 9.82e-05 ***
pembbaghas        7.358e-02  6.319e-02   1.164   0.2595
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 135800 on 18 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.6675,   Adjusted R-squared:  0.6306
F-statistic: 18.07 on 2 and 18 DF,  p-value: 4.961e-05
```

Source : Processed Data R Application

Results analysis shown by R-squared value of 0.6306 at chart This show that variables independent , (Financing Mudharabah And Financing Murabahah), can explain around 63.06% of variations that occur on Profit at BTN Syariah Bank during period December 2019 to December 2024. As much as 36.94% of the variation in profit is influenced by other factors not discussed in this study.

4.1.6.   Results Test Hypothesis

● Test F

Simultaneous test or F test is used to test the influence of all explanatory variables in the model. The f statistic test basically shows whether there are explanatory variables included in the model that have a joint influence on the dependent variable.

- H_0 = No there is influence Which significant between variable explanation to response variable .
  H_1 = There is at least one explanatory variable that has a significant influence on the response variable.
- α = 5% = 0.05
- Statistics test F Test
- Criteria testing
  If the P value < α then reject H_0 If mark P > α so accept H_0
- Conclusion

Based on Table , obtained as following:

mark P < α namely 4.961e-05 < 0.05 then reject H_0

There is sufficient evidence to say that there is at least one explanatory variable that has a significant effect on the response variable.

4.1.7.   t-Test Results (Partial Significance)

The results of partial parameter testing with the t-test aim to evaluate the significance of the influence of each independent variable individually on the dependent variable. In the context of the influence of Mudharabah financing and Murabahah financing on profits at Bank BTN Syariah, the use of the t-test is to determine whether each independent variable has a significant influence on the dependent variable separately.

The regression coefficient test (t statistic) is used to test the partial regression coefficient of the explanatory variable against the response variable. The significance level used is 5%.

Test t b_0

● H_0 = Intercept (b_0) No worthy For enter to in model regression. H_1 = Intercept (b_0) is feasible For enter to in the regression model

● α = 5% = 0.05

● Statistics test tb test 0

● Criteria testing

If the value of P < α so reject H $_0$
If P value > α so accept H $_0$

- Conclusion

Based on Table, obtained as following:

mark P < α which is 0.0127 < 0.05 so reject H $_0$

Already Enough proof For say that Intercept (b $_0$) worthy For enter to in the regression model.

Test t b $_1$ (Accounts Receivable Basis) To Profit)

- H $_0$ = No there is the influence that significant between X1 and Y .
  H $_1$ = There is influence Which significant between X1 against Y .
- α = 5% = 0.05
- Statistics test tb test 1
- Criteria testing
  If the P value < α then reject H $_0$ If mark P > α so accept H $_0$
- Conclusion

Based on Table, obtained as following:

mark P < α which is 9.82e-05 < 0.05 so so reject H $_0$

There is enough evidence to say that there is a significant influence between X1 and Y.

Test t b $_2$ (Results Bag To Profit)

- H $_0$ = There is no significant influence between X2 and Y.
  H $_1$ = There is influence Which significant between X2 against Y .
- α = 5% = 0.05
- Statistics test tb test 2
- Criteria testing
  If the P value < α so reject H $_0$
  If P value > α so accept H $_0$
- Conclusion

Based on Table, obtained as following:

mark P > α which is 0.2595 > 0.05 so Accept H $_0$

There is no significant influence between X2 and Y.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of this study reveal that the mudharabah variable does not have a significant effect on Profit at Bank BTN Syariah during the period December 2019 to December 2024. Meanwhile, the murabahah variable has a significant effect on Profit at Bank BTN Syariah during the period December 2019 to December 2024. Therefore, the linear regression equation used in this analysis is =

$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X1 + \beta_2 X2 + et$

$Profit = \beta_0 + \beta_1 P\ costs\ M\ urabahah + \beta_2 P\ costs\ M\ udharabah + et$

```
Coefficients:
                   Estimate
(Intercept)       -7.869e+05
pembbasispiutang   2.577e-02
pembbaghas         7.358e-02
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Profit= -7.869e+05 + 2.577e-02Pemb Receivables + 7.358e-02Pemb Baghas

The regression analysis equation above shows:

b $_0$ = -7.869e+05

If X1 and X2 are the same with zero then the profit will decrease by -7.869e+05 million rupiah.

b $_1$ = 2.577e-02

Every improvement The receivables base is 1 million rupiah so will increase Profit by 2,577e-02 million rupiah.

b $_2$ = 7.358e-02

Every increase in the profit sharing base of 1 million rupiah will increase profits by 7,358e-02 million rupiah.

5.1 The Impact of Mudharabah Financing on Profit

Mudharabah financing is a system of agreement between two parties; the first party receives funds and believes that the funds will be managed by the second party, who is the activity manager. In this context, the bank functions as a capital provider, while the customer acts as a business manager. The success of the business managed by the customer will have a positive impact on the bank's profitability. (Arie Nugraha & Azib, 2022)

Analysis Results: Based on regression analysis and partial significance test, the effect of mudharabah financing (PM) on Profit can be explained through the results of the regression coefficient, which shows a value of 7.358e-02 for the mudharabah financing variable (PM). This indicates that financing with a mudharabah scheme, although based on profit sharing, does not provide a significant contribution to the profitability of Islamic banks. The results of the partial significance test (t-test) show a value of $P > \alpha$, namely 0.2595 > 0.05, then Accept H0 there is no significant effect between X2 and Y, which states that mudharabah financing does not have a statistically significant effect on Profit. Therefore, it is recommended that btn Syariah banks focus on improving the evaluation and monitoring of mudharabah financing to ensure its effectiveness and contribution to financial performance.

5.2 The Impact of Murabahah Financing and Profit

According to (Ernawati, 2020) "murabahah financing is a transaction of buying and selling goods, where the financial institution as the seller and the customer as the buyer and the seller must disclose the selling price at the acquisition cost plus the agreed profit to the buyer who wants to use the services of a sharia financial institution using the murabahah contract."

Analysis Results: Based on regression analysis and partial significance test, the relationship between Murabahah Financing (PTM) and Profit can be explained through several findings. The regression coefficient for the Murabahah Financing variable was recorded at 2.577e-02, which indicates a positive correlation between Murabahah Financing and Profit. This means that any increase in Murabahah Financing has the potential to drive an increase in Profit. The results of the t-test, obtained a value of $P < \alpha$, namely 9.82e-05 < 0.05, then reject H0. There is sufficient evidence to say that there is a significant influence between X1 and Y, which indicates that statistically, Murabahah Financing has a significant influence on profit. This may be influenced by several factors, such as profit margin.

6. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS
6.1 Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, it can be concluded that the analysis of the influence of Mudharabah financing and Murabahah Financing on Profit at Bank BTN Syariah for the period December 2019 to December 2024 shows that the mudharabah variable does not have a significant effect on Profit at Bank BTN Syariah, while the murabahah variable has a significant effect on Profit at Bank BTN Syariah. This study provides an overview that several steps that need to be considered by Bank BTN Syariah include: evaluating the financing strategy implemented, diversifying financial products, and strengthening the monitoring and risk management system to improve overall performance.

6.2 Suggestion

Suggestions for further research are: to make the results more generalizable, expand the scope of the research by using data from several years and to enrich the analysis, include additional variables such as operational costs or musyarakah financing.

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