Journal of Islamic Economic Perspectives, Volume 5. Issue 2 (2023)
E-ISSN 2715-0445

Risk Mitigation Strategy in Financing Without Collateral at PT. BPRS Sarana Prima Mandiri Pamekasan

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Abstract

Financing without collateral BPRS SPM Pamekasan is proliferating. Every year there is always an increase in customers by 75% from an average of 35%. The problem raised in this research is how to implement collateral-free financing and risk mitigation. This research is descriptive qualitative research with a case study model. Data collection techniques use observation, interviews, and documentation related to risk mitigation of collateral-free financing at BPRS Sarana Prima Mandiri Pamekasan. The results of this study indicate (1). PT. BPRS Sarana Prima Mandiri can provide financing for productive businesses. The customer's business funding needs are financed 100% by the BPRS SPM. The customer is the business manager, and the maximum period is six months. The payment procedure is carried out every day, while profit sharing is done once a month, which will be disbursed when the financing is said to be paid off. (2). The risk mitigation process carried out by BPRS Sarana Prima Mandiri Pamekasan is risk identification, namely looking at the character of the prospective customer, working capital capabilities, income that does not exceed the payment ability of the prospective customer, and education on customer product marketing.

Keywords: *Management, Risk Mitigation and Financing, BPRS, Pamekasan.*

1. INTRODUCTION

In the last three years, investigations of financial risks from banking institutions, the national economy, or the global economy have been very intense, especially when the Covid 19 outbreak hit. Take, for example, Gregor Semieniuk's research,(Semieniuk et al., 2021) which reviews the literature on the state of policies aimed at protecting the financial system from transition risks. Xueying Wu tested the contribution of green finance to climate change mitigation by producing data on a 1% increase in the green financing index, increasing environmental quality by 0.375% in G7 countries and purifying the environment by 0.3920% in E7 countries(Wu et al., 2021). Antonella Moretto stated that Covid 19 impacted the destruction of the global economy. Therefore changes were not accessible from regulations, individuals, technology, and behavior(Moretto & Caniato, 2021). Banking institutions have also been affected, so they must carefully disburse financing. One of the strategies is to find customers who are almost sure to be able to pay installments, such as doctors, civil servants, and BUMN employees(Nikmatul Masruroh, 2022).

Intermediary institutions that we know as banking institutions are significant in providing solutions for every individual who needs and has excess funds. The transition of third-party funds in the form of savings or time deposits must be channeled through accurate financing. Otherwise, there is a risk of failed financing, which will significantly affect the banking system's health(Rafiqi et al., 2020). Risk in the banking context is a potential event, both anticipated and unanticipated, which will hurt bank income and capital. Therefore, banking institutions must implement a prudential system to channel lending funds(Basyirah & Wardi, 2020). However, if there is a default on financing or problematic financing, proper methods and handling are needed to save banking assets(Sutrisno, Ludia Panggalo, Muhammad Asir, Muhammad Yusuf4, 2023). So if it comes to the time when the financing is problematic, it will be even more difficult to save the Islamic bank's assets.

PT. BPRS Sarana Prima Mandiri, better known as SPM Sharia Bank, has the slogan "Syariah Towards Blessing" with the aim that our products can provide blessings by sharia. The presence of Islamic People's Banks in the religious Madura region is expected to meet the Madura community's needs in making transactions according to Islamic sharia. The development of the SPM Islamic bank began to be seen in 2017, in May to be precise, when the SPM Sharia Bank released a new product called.

The characteristics of Tabarok financing are that it is without collateral, the disbursement process is fast, as long as the administrative requirements are considered complete, it can be immediately disbursed. In addition to the fast process, the customer is not burdened with any fees so that the customer can receive the full amount of the agreed financing(SPM, 2021). The Tabrok financing character is a special attraction for customers, so the development is very good, as evidenced by these data:

Table 1.

Number Of Tabarok Financing Customers at Sarana Prima Mandiri Pamekasan BPRS	
2019	306
2020	1041
2021	1064

Source: BPRS SPM Pamekasan Annual Report (processed)(Fauzi, 2022)

Tabarok, namely financing without collateral, this bark stands for Unsecured and Barokah. Where financing provides solutions for small entrepreneurs to obtain cash funds to meet business capital needs, the characteristics of bark financing are that it is without collateral, the disbursement process is fast, and as long as the administrative requirements are considered complete, it can be immediately disbursed(Istiana & Haryanto, 2021). This bark financing is a financing without collateral or guarantees. It will be very susceptible to congestion or risk in payment of obligations or default, and the Bank will experience enormous losses. It will not be able to carry out auctions or sell assets again. Risk mitigation is needed, especially in financing that uses collateral-free financing, because the risks faced are prone to occur.

Studies on risk mitigation strategies have been carried out a lot, but this research is essential because this BPRS SPM Pamekasan financing product is provided without collateral. More than that, this research wants to explore the appropriate analysis in providing unsecured financing and how to mitigate it.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Understanding risk management in Islam

From an Islamic perspective, risk management is an effort to maintain God's trust in wealth and to achieve human welfare. The verses of the Qur'an mention the importance of managing this risk. Surah Al-Luqman: 34

اِنَّ اللّٰهَ عِنْدَهٗ عِلْمُ السَّاعَةِۚ وَيُنَزِّلُ الْغَيْثَۚ وَيَعْلَمُ مَا فِى الْاَرْحَامِۗ وَمَا تَدْرِيْ نَفْسٌ مَّاذَا تَكْسِبُ غَدًاۗ وَمَا تَدْرِيْ نَفْسٌۢ بِاَيِّ
اَرْضٍ تَمُوْتُۗ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ عَلِيْمٌ خَبِيْرٌ

> Truly Allah, Only with Him is the knowledge of the Day of Judgment, and He sends down the rain and knows what is in the wombs. And no one can know (with certainty) what he will try tomorrow. And no one can know on which earth he will die. Verily, Allah is All-Knowing, All-Knowing. (QS. Lukman: 34) (Departemen Agama RI, 2004)

Successful human risk management can lead to better results. The emergence of this benefit can be interpreted as the success of humans in maintaining their trust in Allah SWT. The definition of risk is the consequence of a choice that contains uncertainty that has the potential to result in unexpected results or other negative impacts that are detrimental to decision-makers. This is the classic definition of risk(Assidiq, 2019). From this definition, risk contains several dimensions: opportunity costs, potential losses or other negative impacts, uncertainty and unexpected results(Nieli Karunia, 2021). With these various dimensions, risk is measured, mitigated and monitored during ongoing business processes.

Risk mitigation in Islam is not just making limits in the form of regulations or prohibitions not to make anything. Risk mitigation also includes developing the personal competence of each risk stakeholder. Therefore, building a risk management system not only forms a safe business process but also builds the competence of risk stakeholders so that they are experts in their field(Assidiq, 2019).

Risk Management Process

The application of risk management in Islamic banks must be adjusted to the goals, commercial policies, size and complexity of the bank and the capabilities of the bank. Business complexity is the diversity in network/business network transaction types. Meanwhile, banking capacity includes financial capacity, infrastructure support and human resource capabilities(Rianto, 2013). So that it can be concluded that the management in the bank is adjusted to the benchmark of the bank's ability, both in terms of products and so on.

Application of risk management at least includes: (1) Application of risk management in general; (2) Implementation of risk management for each risk, which includes 8 (eight) risks, namely credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, legal risk, strategic risk, compliance risk and reputation risk; (3) Risk profile assessment(Dewi Hanggraeni, 2021). So that we can know that risk management is applied only to risks in general.

In its implementation, the process of identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling risks takes into account the following matters:

1) Risk identification is carried out by analyzing:
   a. Characteristics of risks inherent in functional activities;
   b. Risks from products and business activities.
2) Risk measurement is carried out by periodically conducting:
   a. Evaluate the suitability of assumptions, data sources, and procedures used to measure risk.
   b. Improvement of the risk measurement system if there are changes in business activities, products, transactions and risk factors, namely material.
3) Risk monitoring is carried out by:
   a. Evaluation of risk exposure;
   b. Improving the reporting process if there are material changes in business activities, products, transactions, risk factors, information technology and risk management information systems.
   c. Implementation of risk control processes used to manage certain risks that could endanger the sustainability of the bank.

Types of Risk

1. Financing Risk

Financing risk is the risk due to the failure of customers or other parties to fulfil their obligations to the Bank in accordance with the agreed agreements. One that is included in the financing risk group is the risk that arises because the supply of funds is concentrated in one party or group of industries, sectors and certain geographical areas that have the potential to cause sizeable losses and can threaten the continuity of the Bank's business(Jureid, 2016). Therefore it can be concluded that the financing risk occurs due to the customer's negligence in fulfilling the obligations agreed with the bank.

2. Market Risk

This risk arises due to market price movements (adverse movements) of the asset portfolio owned by the Bank and has the potential to harm the bank. Types of market risk include exchange rate risk, commodity risk, maturity risk and interest rate risk(Novianti, 2019). So the market will occur if there is a change in market prices.

3. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk due to the Bank's inability to meet its obligations due to maturity sources of cash flow and/or from high-quality liquids that can be disclosed without disrupting the activities and financial condition of the Bank(Nikmatul Masruroh, 2022). In this case, the bank is unable to fulfil its obligations to the funding party(Trimulato et al., 2022). So that it creates a risk that can disrupt bank activities and finances.

4. Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk, among others, caused by inadequate or non-functional internal processes, system failures or external problems that affect the Bank's operations. In other words, operational risk is the risk that a bank cannot carry out normal operational activities due to natural disasters, fire or other causes. For example, intruders to bank data centres and disrupt data(Rusdan, 2016). This risk is also possible due to errors and abuse of authority (fraud), uncertainty regarding provisions or weaknesses in the internal control structure, and inadequate procedures, or due to interference with the bank's management information system, communication and payment system. So the operational risk arises from two directions, both internal and external.

5. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that arises as a result of credit activities in banking. The risks that arise will cause losses to the bank because the credit that has been distributed to customers is hampered and does not return part or all of the credit, causing losses. Non-performing credit status is divided into 3, namely: Substandard, Doubtful and Congested.

6. Strategic Risk

This risk is a risk related to the existence of bank policies in managing the bank, including the determination and implementation of bank strategies that are inappropriate, making business decisions that are not appropriate or less responsive to the bank towards external changes(Antou et al., 2018). So, in this case, the risk occurs due to ineffectiveness in managing bank activities.

Risk Mitigation Concept

Mitigation is the removal or reduction of the frequency, magnitude, severity or exposure of a risk or to minimize the potential impact of a threat or warning. The aim of risk mitigation is to explore risk response strategies and define them in qualitative and quantitative risk analysis.
Ideally, based on various considerations, mitigation is carried out through prior analysis(Nurbanatra & H.R, 2015). This is done so that the selected mitigation measures can handle risks properly so that losses that occur can be minimized. According to Dorian, there are several factors that need to be considered in determining appropriate mitigation activities, namely:

1) The cost-benefit of expected loss mitigation is analyzed.
2) Execute the mitigation schedule appropriately.
3) Availability of resources

Financing risk mitigation, namely a number of techniques and policies in managing financing risk, which is to minimize the possibility of financing losses. According to Bambang Rianto Rustam, techniques that can be used to mitigate risk include conducting financing analysis, rating for individual financing, financing portfolio management, collateral, recovery management, cash flow monitoring, insurance, and restructuring(Astuti & Ilmiah, 2022).

Risk Mitigation Techniques

1. Perform a financing analysis

Three important aspects of financing are security, smoothness and profitability. Explain as follows:

a. Safe, namely, it is believed that the funds that have been issued can be withdrawn according to the agreement.
b. Stable, namely, the funds invested by the bank can rotate smoothly and quickly. Because the faster the flow of capital, the better the liquidity and the better the development.
c. Profitable, namely accurate calculations and estimates to ensure that the funds spent generate income(Kasmir, 2014).

2. Rating model for individual financing

Describes the opportunity for a financing to fail. In its application, the Rating Model also considers several additional factors, for example:

a. Percentage of debtor's income used to pay instalments,
b. Employment history of the debtor, and
c. Number of Years of Credit Repayment compared to the debtor's age.

Financial Institutions need to know the PD (Probability of Default). This should enable Multifinance to ensure that they do not concentrate their loan books on poor-quality loans with a high probability of default(Assidiq, 2019).

In this case, the bank's expectation is that the potential loan loss of 50% of the current asset value is much smaller than the potential loss of 100% of the asset value. In addition, banks will try to adjust loan prices to optimize returns for the risks they face(Dina Fitrisia Septiarini, Nur, 2019).

3. Management of the financing portfolio

The mechanism for managing various assets in a portfolio to achieve optimal diversification. This management is the overall management of the risky productive asset portfolio. The goal is to be able to prevent Islamic banks from concentrating on financing in the business sector(Dina Fitrisia Septiarini, Nur, 2019). Portfolio management is able to present a syaraih bank from a concentration of financing in the business sector, geographically, which is commonly known as the risk of concentration of financing. This risk can be analyzed by cohort analysis, usually grouped by industry and by geography. The concentration of financing in question is related to individual counterparties or groups, economic sector, dependency on activities or commodities, and types of collateral.

4. Collateral

Guarantees in terms of banking law are regulated in Article 23, Article 1 of Law Number 1. Decree Number 10 of 1998 concerning Provision of Additional Guarantees to Banks (creditors) by Banks as debtor customers when providing credit or financing facilities. In accordance with the principles of Islamic law. Even though Article 1 of Law Number 26. Sharia Bank Decree Number 21 of 2008 stipulates that the guarantee is an additional guarantee, which can be in the form of movable or immovable property and is submitted by the guarantee owner to the Sharia Bank and/or UUS to guarantee the Recipient Customer of debt settlement services(Undang-undang (UU), 1998).

5. Cash flow monitoring

According to Heri, the cash flow statement reports the cash flow in and out of the company during that period. The cash flow statement will provide useful information about a company's cash-generating capacity. Management uses the cash flow statement to evaluate ongoing operating activities and plan future investing and financing activities(Al Haryono Yusuf., 2019). Creditors and investors also use the cash flow statement to assess a company's level of liquidity and potential to generate profits.

6. Recovery management

Islamic banks form a special section in billing as a credit risk management process. LGD (loss given default) is an estimate of uncollectible losses borne by Islamic banks as a result of bad financing. LGD and the management carried out to calculate the capital reserved for credit risk. The LGD value in the advanced IRB (internal rating based) is influenced by Islamic bank estimates of how much collection can be made on bad financing(Al Haryono Yusuf., 2019).

7. Insurance

One of the commonly used financing risk mitigation. Whether it's financing insurance, life insurance that receives financing or from the side of the collateral object from the recipient of the financing. Things that need to be considered in financing risk management(Nikmatul Masruroh, 2022).

Understanding Unsecured Financing

This collateral-free financing is the newest choice for customers who wish to expand their business. The policy for financing without collateral is contained in the banking law, but the banking law does not specifically address unsecured financing(Jayantari & Seminari. Ni Ketut, 2018). Law Number 10 of 1998 concerning Amendments to Law Number 7 of 1992 concerning Banking which reads: "In providing credit or financing based on Sharia Principles, Commercial Banks must have confidence based on an in-depth analysis of the intentions and abilities of debtor customers to pay off their debts or return the intended financing in accordance with what was agreed." Furthermore, the Decree of the Board of Directors of Bank Indonesia No. 23/69/KEP/DIR dated February 2, 1991 discussing Credit Guarantees: "Guarantee is a bank's belief in the ability of the debtor to pay off the credit as agreed"(*Undang-Undang RI Nomor 7 Tahun 1992 Tentang Perbankan*, n.d.).

Collateral is regulated in Law Number 10 of 1998 Article 1 number 23, which reads: "Collateral is additional collateral provided by a debtor customer to a bank in the context of providing credit facilities or financing based on sharia principles" Financing without collateral is financing that does not require the customer to provide collateral additional (collateral) to the financial institution in accordance with the provisions applicable to the financing aimed at various purposes, namely working capital and other needs(Undang-undang (UU), 1998).

3. RESEARCH METHOD

To analyze this research to be precise and correct, the researcher uses a qualitative research method with a case study approach(Sugiyono, 2019), which is a research process that produces descriptions in the form of written or spoken words from the people or behavior that researchers observe.

Primary data sources were obtained through interviews directly with the marketing department and the head of operations at PT. BPRS Sarana Prima Mandiri Pamekasan. Coupled with observations and documentation(Lexy J. Meleong, 2007), such as data and information from journals, documents related to this risk mitigation research. As for data analysis techniques, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Tabarok Financing at PT. BPRS Sarana Prima Mandiri Pamekasan

Risk management is an effort to maintain God's trust in wealth and to achieve human welfare. In the verses of the Qur'an, which mention the importance of managing this risk. Surah Al-Luqman: 34

اِنَّ اللّٰهَ عِنْدَهٗ عِلْمُ السَّاعَةِۚ وَيُنَزِّلُ الْغَيْثَۚ وَيَعْلَمُ مَا فِى الْاَرْحَامِۗ وَمَا تَدْرِيْ نَفْسٌ مَّاذَا تَكْسِبُ غَدًاۗ وَمَا تَدْرِيْ نَفْسٌۢ بِاَيِّ اَرْضٍ
تَمُوْتُۗ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ عَلِيْمٌ خَبِيْرٌ.

> Truly Allah, Only with Him is the knowledge of the Day of Judgment; He sends down the rain and knows what is in the wombs. Furthermore, no one can know (with certainty) what he will try tomorrow. Moreover, no one can know on which earth he will die. Verily, Allah is All-Knowing, All-Knowing. (QS. Lukman: 34)(Departemen Agama RI, 2004)

Successful human risk management can lead to better results. This benefit's emergence can be interpreted as human success in maintaining their trust in Allah SWT. This also applies to banking institutions that must always look after every incoming funding and adequately manage the financing channel to generate profits.

Analysis of the feasibility of providing financing determines the smooth running of the financing provided; at least 5C (character, capacity, capital, collateral, and condition) must be carried out correctly(Iqbal Rafiqi, 2021). The Tabarok financing product at BPRS SPM Pamekasan uses a profit-sharing system, a financing transaction based on investment or investment in a business activity. Banks and customers mutually agree to cooperate. Business results are distributed based on predetermined ratios or profit-sharing portions(Karim, 2004). This profit-sharing system must be transparent before the financing agreement is made.

The Sharia principle financing system is based on an agreement or agreement between the Bank and other parties to provide funds or bills equivalent to it, which requires the party being financed to return the funds or return the funds after a certain period(Tanjung et al., 2021). Cooperation with a profit-sharing system must be adequately maintained so that both parties can complement each other for mutual success.

The results of interviews with employees and customers who have taken Tabarok financing have been carried out according to the procedures set by BPRS Sarana Prima Mandiri and are also by the maharajah contract in the fatwa of the National Sharia Council No: 07/DSN-M UI/IV/20002(Fatwa DSN MUI, 2002), that BPRS SPM can provide financing for productive businesses, the customer's business funding needs are 100% financed by the BPRS SPM Pamekasan, the customer is the business manager, the maximum period given is six months, the payment procedure is carried out every day while the distribution of profit sharing is carried out once a month, which will be disbursed when their financing is said to be paid off. BPRS Sarana Prima Mandiri will be responsible if the customer's business suddenly suffers a loss unless the customer makes a deliberate mistake(Iqbal, 2022a).

The provision of venture capital that can be financed 100% by the BPRS SPM Pamekasan institution is a form of genuine support so that each customer's business can be successful and continue to grow, besides that the BPRS SPM Pamekasan is also responsible if a loss occurs which is not caused by the customer's fault so that before business losses occur, the BPRS SPM Pamekasan banking institution always helps market every customer's business.
Rasulullah SAW said:

عَنْ رِفَاعَةَ ابْنِ رَافِعِ رَضِيَ الله عَنْهُ. أَنَّ النَّبِيَ صلى الله عليه وسلم سُئِلَ أَيُّ الْكَسْبِ أَطْيِبُ؟ قَالَ: عَمَلُ الرَّجُلُ بِيَدِهِ وَكُلُّ بَيْعٍ مَبْرُوْرِ. رواه البزار وصححه الحاكم.

> "From Rifa'ah Ibn Rafi', that the Messenger of Allah was asked: "O Messenger of Allah, what work is the best"? The Messenger of Allah answered the work of people with their own hands and buying and selling in a mabrur manner "(History of Ahmad, Al Bazzar and AthThabrani).

One of the customers, Mrs. Lia, felt that Tabarok financing was beneficial for additional business capital so that monthly income also increased. Mrs. Lia, who initially financed Tabarok, received a disbursement of Rp. 3,000,000, when her business began to grow, and financing payments went smoothly, the Bank offered to refinance with a higher ceiling because the Bank knew that Mrs. Lia's business prospects could grow; until now, this got venture capital financing of IDR 5,000,000(Lia Sholehah, 2022).

Risk Mitigation in Tabarok Financing at PT. BPRS Sarana Prima Mandiri Pamekasan

Risk is a consequence of choices that contain uncertainty that has the potential to result in unexpected results or other negative impacts that are detrimental to decision-makers(Sutrisno, Ludia Panggalo, Muhammad Asir, Muhammad Yusuf4, 2023). Risk mitigation also includes developing the personal competence of each risk stakeholder. Therefore, building a risk management system not only forms secure business processes but also builds the competence of risk stakeholders so that they are professionals who are experts in their fields.

Financing risk is due to the failure of customers or other parties to fulfill their obligations to the Bank per the agreed agreements. In the financing risk group are risks that arise because the supply of funds is concentrated in one party or group of industries, sectors, and specific geographic areas that can potentially cause sizeable losses and threaten the continuity of the Bank's business(Astuti & Ilmiah, 2022). In this, financing is never free from risk. In providing financing, you can still experience risk, so you need the ability to manage risk. The risk mitigation implemented by PT. BPRS Sarana Prima Mandiri Pamekasan namely:

1. Risk Identification

In this case, risk identification is a process to identify or trace the source of risk until the occurrence of risks that will be faced by a company. Risk identification is applied by BPRS Sarana Prima Mandiri for business capital financing without collateral, namely looking at the character of the prospective customer, the ability of business capital, and income does not exceed the ability of the prospective customer so that the Bank must know the business prospects of prospective customers and their economic conditions(Iqbal, 2022b).

2. Measuring risk

In measuring the risk of BPRS Sarana Prima Mandiri, each prospective customer has a different method, so he refers to two factors, namely in terms of quantity and in terms of risk quality. The quantity of risk corresponds to the number of values that are susceptible to risk. The analysis process can be from financial data, business results, and profits derived from the business. Meanwhile, the quality of risk relates to the ability of the risk to emerge(Iqbal, 2022b). To analyze the character, condition, ability, and business of the prospective customer is needed.

3. Risk Monitoring

Risk monitoring is necessary to monitor the progress of risk management that is going according to plan. Monitoring risk management to ensure that the risk management model can be effective and appropriate. In the process of monitoring Tabarok financing at BPRS Sarana Prima Mandiri by monitoring customer account movements, monitoring customer business prospects(Fauzi, 2022). If the customer's business is growing, the customer's savings can run smoothly and can get routine profit sharing every month. However, on the contrary, if the customer's business experiences a decline, the customer's savings will also be disrupted, as well as the profit sharing, so the Bank conducts routine monitoring to find out the causes of the decrease in income.

4. Risk Rescue

Risk saving is needed to save risks so that the risks faced can still be minimized. One way to do this is to make intensive visits to make financing payments, to make these customers feel embarrassed or embarrassed every time we make a visit, every 2 (two) weeks the customer gets an SMS from BPRS Sarana Prima Mandiri when it is past due, sends a letter notifications regarding late payments and to attend the office to resolve problems currently being faced by customers(Fauzi, 2022). There is a method offered by BPRS Sarana Prima Mandiri for Tabarok financing as a start in settling customer obligations, namely rescheduling and restructuring. However, not all customers can carry out financing restructuring; only customers who have good character and whose business prospects can still be maintained.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded two things. The first implementation used by PT. BPRS Sarana Prima Mandiri Pamekasan in financing business capital without collateral, namely Tabarok financing, is only for small micro traders whose daily income is to increase their business capital. They only need to fill out the form provided and then attach a photocopy of KTP, KK. Those who may apply are traders who have a business that has been running for six months. After the requirements are met, the Bank will verify the prospective customer's data and analyze the financing. Second Mitigation of the risk of financing business capital without collateral (Tabarok) at BPRS Sarana Prima Mandiri, at the stages of the risk management process using 5 (five) stages, namely identifying risks, measuring risks, monitoring risks, controlling risks, and rescuing risks. This risk rescue is carried out from the start so that when a risk is detected, the Bank is able to minimize it from an early age.

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