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Analysis of the Application of Risk Management in Financing Mudharabah At PT. BPRS Gebu Prima

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Abstract: *The purpose of this study is to ascertain how PT BPRS Gebu Prima manages the risks associated with mudharabah financing and financing problems. This study is qualitative, and the data were gathered through direct observation, documentation and interviews. The exploration results were obtained by analysts straight by taking part in mudharabah supporting exercises completed at PT BPRS Gebu Prima. The risk on the board at this bank is completed in three phases, the first is the arranging stage which incorporates the exercises of ending connections and actually taking a look at the report on the occurrences of forthcoming clients. The subsequent stage is the execution stage which contains study exercises and supporting examinations by bookkeepers that pay attention to the 5C standards (Character, Limit, Capital, Assurances and Conditions). In addition, the control phase, which includes activities for monitoring financing's use and installments, is the third stage. The gamble the board execution process is done as per existing methods. The process of identifying risks aims to identify and prevent risks from the beginning, thereby preventing losses.*
Keywords: *mudharabah financing; risk management; planning; mudharabah*

I. Introduction

Banks are financial institutions that perform the following three main tasks: tolerating shops, lending cash and providing settlement administration. Elements of the bank have been known since the time of the Prophet Muhammad as long as the existence of Islamic financial problems. Examples of these tasks include accepting deposits, providing loans for personal or business needs and for processing money transfers.

Definition of Islamic Bank: According to Law no. 10 of 1998, Islamic banks are financial institutions that operate according to sharia law and offer payment traffic services(Pradesyah, 2015).

Sharia Banks are banks that carry out business activities in accordance with sharia standards, especially arrangements based on Islamic law between banks and various meetings to store assets or fund business activities, or other activities announced according to sharia.(Saputro, 2015).

Islamic banks are monetary foundations that acquire assets from the general public as stores and distribute them to the general public through supporting structures and differ based on sharia standards in their business activities, as per the previous definition.(Muslih, 2017).

This is what the author will examine further, because with the increasing amount of money channeled through Islamic banks, there is a risk that if it is not monitored as expected, it can harm the development of Islamic banks themselves. Because of this background, the authors are interested in conducting research and writing a thesis with the title "Analysis of the Application of Risk Management in Mudharabah Financing at PT BPRS Gebu Prima" to present the results as a scientific work. Looking at past settings, the plan for this inspection is how did PT BPRS Gebu Prima handle the betting on mudharabah funds? The risk management of PT BPRS Gebu Prima's mudharabah financing is the focus of this study.

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Profit sharing is used to support Islamic banks, including mudharabah contracts. Utilization of the benefit sharing framework is the use of a high risk framework. Management of cash used for profitable business activities is the key to profit sharing. In the mudharabah and deliberation contracts, profit sharing is found in Islamic banks. A mudharabah contract is an understanding of business participation in which the main party (shahibul maal or sharia bank) provides all the capital and the next party (amil, mudharib or client) acts as head of assets by sharing business profits according to the agreement. proportionally in the contract, whereas in the event of a disaster the Islamic bank will bear it fully (PSAK 105), except if the next party makes a deliberate mistake or carelessness, or ignores the agreement that has been agreed upon.

Mudharabah, which has been used in Islamic banking, offers several advantages because it has a fairer quality. Among them are: 1) increase in bank profits when customer business profits increase; 2) Banks are not required to pay dividends from customers' funds on a regular basis; instead, payments are based on bank revenue and operating results to avoid negative spreads; 3) Cash flow is used to adjust the return on the principal of the financing so as not to burden the customer; 4) In looking for a profitable business, banks will be more selective and careful(Rahayu, 2013).

At every financing there must be a problem. Such as substandard or bad financing. The same is the case with PT.BPRS Gebu Prima which is experiencing problems with its financing, one of which is mudharabah financing, whose percentage fluctuates every year. The following is a table of financing data for PT. BPRS Gebu Prima:

Tabel 1. BPRS Gebu Prima Financing Data

Year	Percentage	Status
2018	3,4	-
2019	2,4	Decrease
2020	1	Decrease
2021	9,4	Go on
2022	2,8	Decrease

The development of Islamic financial institutions, especially in Indonesia, is a much needed refreshment for Muslims. Establishing an Islamic financial institution is basically carrying out economic activities in accordance with sharia, Al-Quran and As-Sunnah. Islamic Individual Financing Banks (BPRS) are Islamic financial institutions whose duties carry out sharia guidelines. BPRS Foundation according to Regulation No. 21 of 2008 concerning Islamic Banking, which states that a BPRS is a bank that runs its business based on sharia principles but does not organize payment traffic. With a wide range of items, Islamic banking has become famous. One of the advantages of Islamic banking is the construction of profit sharing, so basically the assumption of people who know everything about Islamic banks dies and calls Islamic banks profit-sharing banks. Benefit sharing frameworks can be found in Islamic bank funding, for example mudharabah contracts. Utilization of the benefit-sharing framework is the use of a high-risk framework. Profit sharing is achieved through executives' cash which is used for beneficial business exercises.

In Islamic banks, mudharabah and musyarakah contracts determine profit sharing. Mudharabah is a business participation contract in which the main party (shahibul maal or sharia bank) provides all the capital and the next party (amil, mudharib, or client) acts as director of assets by sharing business profits according to a mutually agreed proportion. , while Islamic banks bear all the misfortunes(Indonesian Accounting Association, 2019). Unless the second party made a willful mistake or ignorance, or violated the contractual agreement.

Many studies have been published regarding the risks associated with profit sharing schemes, one of which is(Basori, 2016)the result requires a normative approach to risk management in profit-sharing systems.(Narulita, 2018)this study explores the non-monetary risks associated with mudharabah and murabaha financing. However, no one has seen risk management in mudharabah financing, especially through the use of case studies.

II. Review of Literature

Financing is defined as According to article 1 number 25 of the Islamic Banking Law No. 21 of 2008, "financing is the provision of funds or bills that are equivalent in the form of: profit-sharing transactions in the form of mudharabah and musyarakah, leasing transactions in the form of ijarah or leasing services in the form of ijarah Rompiiya bittamlik, sale and purchase transactions in the form of receivables murabahah."

Financing is a subsidy provided by involving one more party to help regulate speculation, whether carried out individually or by an institution. In different terms, support is cash provided to finance regulated businesses(Ilyas, 2015).

Supporting mudharabah is a business participation contract between two assemblies in which the main party (shahibul maal) provides all the capital and the other party becomes the business director(Pohan & Sitindaon, 2021).

Mudharabah means certain commercial transactions or investment contracts(Yunita, 2020).

Mudharabah is a business participation contract between two assemblies in which the main party (shahibul maal) provides all (100 percent) of the capital and the next party (mudharib) turns into a director. Business profits in mudharabah are separated by an agreement stipulated in the contract, while losses are borne by the owner of the capital as long as the loss is not the result of a supervisor's mistake or carelessness. Assuming that the disaster was caused by the director's extortion or carelessness, the management must be held responsible for the accident(Yanuar & Rosita, 2013).George E. Redja defines risk as "uncertainty that allows the birth of a loss event,(Fahmi, 2020). The definition of risk according to some experts is as follows:

a. Athur William and Richard, MH "Risk is the various possible events that may occur all the time."

b. Abas Salim "Risk is defined as uncertainty that may result in a loss event."

Judging from the above ideas, opportunity can be characterized as a situation in which an individual or organization encounters a disadvantageous opportunity. A support bet is one that arises from the powerlessness of the opposing party to fulfill its responsibilities.

Risk management is generally characterized as the method involved with identifying, estimating and confirming hazards, and planning executive management risks. Under these circumstances, the executive will take the risk of incorporating systems, strategies, and methods that assist the task director in limiting the likelihood and seriousness of antagonistic events.

In Indonesian culture, the terms liability and financing are interchangeable. Liability is usually used by individuals to extend credit to others. An individual who lends his property to others should be in the red. Articulated or supporting credit is more frequently involved by the general public in financial exchanges and non-cash purchases. Fundamentally, the meaning of record and backer debt or subsidy does not differ in the public arena.

(Wiroso, 2015)A mudharabah contract is characterized as an agreement or understanding for a certain amount of cash to be executed or submitted in exchange by an amil (business actor), with profit sharing between the two based on predetermined rules.

In accordance with PSAK 105, in a mudharabah contract, the association's wages are divided among them according to the agreement, but financial losses are only borne by the owner of the money. Because it requires the trust of both parties (shahibul maal and mudharib), the mudharabah contract is the most risky. Mudharabah can be separated into two assemblies: mudharabah mutlaqah and mudharabah muqayyadah. A form of cooperation between shahibul maal and mudharib known as mudharabah mutlaqah has a very broad reach and is not limited by business model, time or industry.(Antonio, 2019)

According to(Arifin, 2014)Mudharabah muqayyadah is where the owner of the property limits the owner of the property in utilizing the property by drawing certain lines such as time, place, type of business, and so on.

Mudharabah financing also contains inherent dangers, such as character hazards. This character risk arises due to client carelessness, breach of agreed rules, and internal business of executives not being carried out as expected according to generally agreed board principles between bank and client, causing misfortune.

2.1 Sharia Banking Risk Management

Risk is characterized as an undesired (destructive, detrimental) end effect of an activity or action, while risk board is characterized as work to reduce the effect of a vulnerability component. When the two terms above are combined with the words investing and investing, the result is speculation and supporting gambling, which refers to the undesired (painful, detrimental) effects of supporting investing and trading. Hence, the venture and funding risks taken by executives move to mitigate the effects of vulnerability and possible monetary misfortune from speculation and supporting exercises.

Risk is defined as the possibility of an event that will have a negative impact on the bank's capital and income, whether predictable or not. This risk is unavoidable, but can be monitored and controlled. In this way, Islamic banks, like other financial associations, require multiple systems and procedures to identify, measure, screen and control gambling from business activities, most of which are known as odds administration.

2.2 Risk and Risk Mitigation in Mudharabah Financing

The risks associated with mudharabah financing in Islamic banking are financial risk, investment risk, compliance risk, and legal risk, as determined from the field results of Islamic banks analyzed. The risks faced and ways to mitigate them are detailed below:

a. Financial Risk

Mudharabah funding can face mudharib disappointments. This failure can be caused by the mudharib who suffers losses in his business, suffers losses due to intentional negligence, or suffers losses due to circumstances beyond his control.

According to data, mudharib from Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) does not have an organizational budget report. Shohibul maal (sharia banking) uses financial statements as a control tool to limit risk and determine mudharib risk. However, considering this arrangement, PT BPRS Gebu Prima does not provide financing within this framework through a mudharabah contract. Due to the high stakes of this mudharabah contract, Islamic banking is not even able to direct mudharabah support to individual buyers, even though the turnover is very large.

On the other hand, based on this very dangerous potential, banks use a mudharabah financing mitigation approach if mudharabah financing faces financial risks due to mudharib defaults. Financial risks arise from the inability of the mudharib to fulfill its obligations to the shahibul maal. Failure can be caused by a tragedy or force majeure, but it can also be caused by the mudharib's misuse of cash. This error may be caused by the mudharib's dishonesty in managing money. This can be overcome by examining the feasibility of mudharib by using the 5C concept (Character, Capacity, Capital, Collateral and Condition), namely:

1. **character**which alludes to the attitude or character of the mudharib. Mudharabah financing is distinguished by the requirement that the customer and the bank have a high level of mutual trust. The Head of the Financing Team can learn about the personality of a potential customer from co-workers, for example. Bank Indonesia and various banks that have acted as lenders for future clients. The Bank also cross-checks customer information with information from other sources to ensure an impartial evaluation of potential customers.
2. **capacity**which offends the mudharib limit for dealing with organizations to return mudharabah advances and pay profit sharing.
3. **Capital**which is used to talk about the amount of money needed for financing. By knowing the customer's financial condition and construction, the bank can determine how much cash will be transferred to them. Authoritative monetary measurements reveal how much a client's expected capital capacity is.
4. **Collaterals**which is used to talk about the amount of money needed for financing. By knowing the condition and construction of the customer's finances, the bank can calculate how much collateral is claimed and submitted to the bank by the mudharib. Provisions for collateral proposed, including the type of collateral (movable or immovable property), ownership status, and collateral conditions (location, condition, and so on), must be able to cover losses caused by the customer's negligence. Collateral submitted can be in the form of land, buildings, multi-purpose properties such as vehicles, or deductions from workers' wages or cash will be directed to them. Authoritative monetary measurements reveal how much a client's expected capital capacity is.
5. **Condition**which refers to the current state or commercial possibility in the future.

b. Compliance Risk

Match betting with guidelines, both inside and outside, is referred to as consistency risk. Consistency risk occurs when the assets handed over are not in accordance with the recognition, for example when submitting a reservation, the mudharib states that he will use the assets to support the individual with a murabaha contract, even though the assets are actually used to pay. administrative obligations.

Consistency risks in supporting mudharabah usually arise when one phase of the funding strategy is skipped. At the supporting application stage, after the customer has completed the filing rules, an on-site inspection should have been carried out to see the real condition of the customer's business, but this step was not carried out, so that the bank encountered problems. at the risk of consistency. If this is not checked, the bank can lose money if the customer is really unable to run his business.

Non-compliance with established regulations, especially internal policies, causes compliance risk. Employee non-compliance with internal regulations will have an impact on the mudharib's discipline in fulfilling the obligation to return mudharabah funds. In addition, checking mudharibs regularly reduces the risk of compliance. Especially if the mudharib suddenly opens a side business or uses cash in a way that is not in accordance with his basic understanding. Then there is the matter of participation with Shahibul Maal. For example, funds that should have been used for MSME murabahah financing were instead used to finance debt with higher interest. In addition, it is against Shariah compliance. In the event that the transferred money is used for purposes that are rejected by Sharia,

Compliance risk arises when established regulations, particularly internal policies, are not followed. Discipline of the mudharib in fulfilling the obligation to return mudharabah funds will be affected if employees violate internal provisions. In addition, checking mudharibs regularly reduces the risk of compliance. Especially if the mudharib suddenly opens a side business or uses cash in a way that is not in accordance with his basic understanding. Then there is the matter of participation with Shahibul Maal. For example, funds that should have been used for MSME murabahah financing were instead used to finance debt with higher interest. In addition, it is against Shariah compliance. In the event that the transferred money is used for a purpose that is rejected by Sharia, the underlying agreement becomes invalid and void

c. Legal Risk

Legal risk is a gamble caused by deficiencies in legal elements such as prosecution, absence of supporting regulations and guidelines, or unfavorable security restrictions. Legal issues in Islamic banking are related to the authenticity of mudharib organizations. The mudharib collateral pledge must be his own, valuable, and real. Documents or physical examination must be used to verify the legitimacy of the collateral due to legal risks. Collateral binding must be done perfectly. Legal issues can also arise if the agreement is not qualified to be endorsed by a person or by someone who is not the intended signatory.

The Bank carefully examines the legality of mudharib businesses, such as business establishment deeds, trading business licenses (SIUP), company registration certificates (TDP), and other permits, as well as the validity of collateral and guarantees, if necessary. . This is done to reduce legal risks. submission of planned mudharib certification and bank guarantees before a public accountant. In cases where the warranty is a fixed resource, the actual review must be completed.

d. Investment Risk

Mudharabah supporters also have speculation opportunities. When Islamic banks use profit-sharing funds that traditional banks do not have, they face the risk of speculation. The possibility of mudharib reporting the company's performance dishonestly is called investment risk. In this mudharabah financing, it is feared that the mudharib will not be transparent about the results of his business.

In a mudharabah contract, it is possible for the customer to lie about the company's profits or results. For example, a customer makes a mistake in compiling financial records or reports on business implementation that should be submitted to the bank periodically. As a result, banks receive smaller profit sharing while customers receive larger profits. benefit sharing. Even worse, the bank does not get profit sharing if the customer experiences a disaster. Mudharabah financing is powerless against the lack of candor from the mudharib. Furthermore, while buyers undertake moral hazard, Islamic finance poses impressive speculative risks.

e. Handling of Problematic Financing

The most common type of risk in financing is the possibility of late payment of obligations that arise. Islamic Bank will carry out the following activities to address this issue:

1. Analyze the causes of congestion
2. Investigate Possible Borrowers In investigating prospective borrowers so that the assets that have been used become more feasible.
3. Carry out contract repairs (remedial)
4. Giving back the down payment, can be in the form of al-Qhardul Hasan, Murabahah, or Mudharabah financing.
5. Delay of payment
6. Reduce installments by extending the installment period
7. Shrink profit sharing margins

III. Research Methods

3.1 Types of Research

This research uses qualitative methods using case studies. The qualitative approach is the most significant and relevant strategy to adopt because it seeks to describe phenomena in the most comprehensive way through data collection. This qualitative research highlights the breadth of data collected by researchers using BPRS Gebu prima. This qualitative investigation is of higher quality when the data is more in-depth. Researchers must obtain written or verbal permission before returning qualitative research data to avoid violating rules that may be followed by informants or research objects. When data is collected through journals, BPRS Gebu Prima financing, or as observers interviewing BPRS Gebu Prima internal audits, the researcher is the most important tool.

3.2 Place and Time of Research

PT BPRS Gebu Prima is located at Jl. AR. Judge No. 139 Medan, near the red light at intersection 3. And if the traffic is coming from the Sukarame Tax direction, this company is on the left. From Friday, May 26 to Tuesday, June 27, 2023 a research was carried out to obtain data according to the title and obtained research permission from the study program.

3.3 Method of collecting data

All the information needed to make a judgment is referred to as data. The data used in this research is qualitative data. This study uses two types of data: primary data and secondary data.(Sugiyono, 2019) by definition, primary data is data that researchers obtain and collect directly in the field.

(Hasan, 2017)Secondary data is information obtained by researchers from existing sources. This data helps the dissemination of information that comes from original sources such as magazines, articles, books, notes, and literature studies.

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1 Research Result

The use of implementing hazards in supporting mudharabah includes differentiating funding risk, estimating supporting risk, observing funding risk, and supporting gambling supervision, where the factors that make up funding risk include HR (HR) risk and functional gambling. The purpose of this study is to find out what dangers may arise in mudharabah financing at PT. BPRS Gebu Prima and how to manage betting funds in mudharabah assistance. Why does the number of mudharabah contracts change from year to year? In addition, investigate the management approach to managing bank risk. Due to their reliance on trust, mudharabah contracts carry a high level of risk. Given the size and risk exposure pattern of various banks.

Everything that is controlled by an organization, including the actual bank, is always exposed to chance, and this danger can prevent the organization's management and development. The progress of an organization is inseparable from the supervision and control of opportunities that are carried out, and the better the stakes of the executive framework are carried out, the higher the profits and achievements that will be obtained. BPRS Gebu Prima Medan focuses on one risk, namely the risk of financing that has a significant impact on the business if the directors.

Due to the weaknesses of debtors, banks or foreign debtors, as well as bank difficulties, problematic financing can be caused by one or several problems that must be identified earlier by the financing officer(Yanuar & Rosita, 2013).

There is a mechanism for saving jammed or problematic financing, so financing that is already in trouble cannot be left alone. Efforts and restructuring actions carried out by banks in accordance with applicable regulations to restore the smooth running of non-current financing (substandard, doubtful and loss) are known as "rescuing troubled financing".(Zakia, 2020).

Profit sharing is utilized in sharia bank funding, including mudharabah contracts. The high risk system is used in the application of a profit sharing system. The key to profit sharing is cash management which is used for profitable business activities. In Islamic banks, mudharabah and musyarakah contracts decide the distribution of profits. A mudharabah contract is a type of commercial cooperation contract in which an Islamic bank acts as the first party and provides all the capital, while the amil, mudharib, or customer acts as a fund manager by sharing the proceeds. according to a predetermined ratio.

4.2 Vision and Mission of PT. BPRS Gebu Prima

Each institution must have a Vision and Mission that serve as guidelines in carrying out daily operations. PT. BPRS Gebu Prima Jln. AR. Hakim, as an Islamic financial institution has a Vision and Mission. The vision and mission statements include:

Vision: Growing with the Ummah and Becoming the best SRB in North Sumatra.

Mission: Helping the Economy of Low Communities.

a. PT. BPRS Gebu Prima

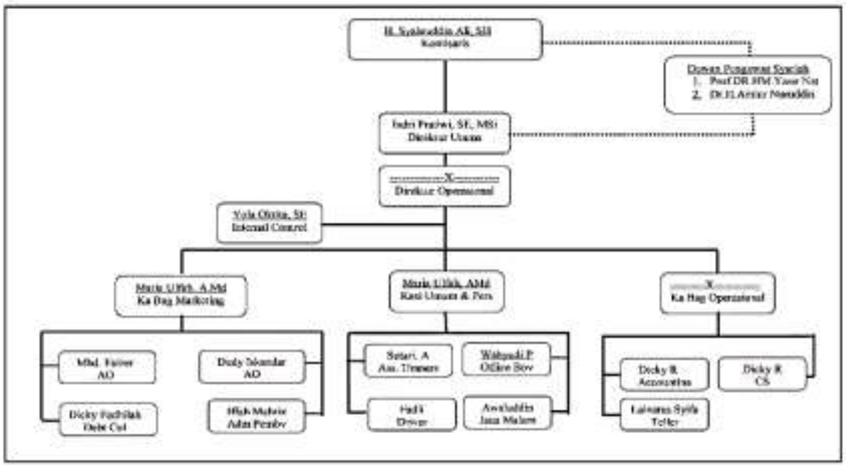
In carrying out its operational activities PT. BPRS Gebu Prima ARHakim can be divided into several types of product collection and distribution of funds through:

a. Fundraising Products
   1) Echo Savings
   2) Revelation Savings
   3) Jabal Rahmah Savings
   4) Zakiyah's savings
   5) Prime Deposit
b. Product Distribution of funds
   1) Mudharabah Financing
   2) Musyarakah Financing
   3) Murabaha Receivables
   4) Ijarah
   5) Ijarah Mutahiah Bittamlik
   6) Multiservice Transaction Receivables
   7) Qirid
   8) Qardhul Hasan

b. Organizational Structure of PT. BPRS Gebu Prima

In achieving goals, the organizational structure of the business must be determined. In addition, the organizational structure emphasizes the fact that each section reports to a superior. As a result, each worker knows where to get instructions and to whom to report the results of his work. Hierarchical Construction of PT. BPS Gebu Prima joined.

PT. BPRS GEBU PRIMA
STRUKTUR ORGANISASI



Based on the findings of interviews with informants regarding the analysis of the application of risk management in financing, the researchers attempted to collect information regarding the problems that arose in these locations through various studies, including internal audits at BPRS Gebu Prima Medan and interviews with those responsible for the risk management system. mudharabah at BPRS Gebu Prima in June 2023 in the amount of:

a. When does PT BPRS Gebu Prima use management to carry out risk analysis?
Answer : "From the beginning we have carried out risk management, but not using a text book, risk management according to company guidelines, we analyze risks that occur by monitoring customers, and providing financing in accordance with SOP (standard operating procedures) that have been outlined, management the risk itself is an effort of all parties to minimize risk," answered Mrs. Yolla, internal audit.

b. How does BPRS Gebu Prima implement a risk management implementation system?
Answer : Internal auditor Mrs. Yolla said, "Our risk management focuses on financing risk." Executive risk is carried out according to SOP, in surveying risks, we look at events or challenges faced by customers, such as late installment payments. In order to limit risk, banks must complete the underlying stages of future clients, precisely by using the 5C rule, which is the strategy employed by monetary foundations in dissecting whether planned clients are eligible for support. These are the principles: Character, Boundary, Capital, Security and Conditions.

c. What are the risks that occur in BPRS Gebu Prima?
Answer: "The risk that often arises is credit risk, but because we are BPRS it is called financing risk, BPRS is not like banks in general which serve various types of customer transactions, we only focus on customer financing, it doesn't mean we don't pay attention to other risks, but we only cover the outline," answered Mrs. Yolla, the internal audit department. Since our main source of income is customer financing, the risk that often arises is financing risk (credit risk).

d. Is it able to minimize consumer risk through risk management?
Answer: "If risk management is carried out properly and correctly and is directed, it will help minimize risk," said Mrs. Yolla, an internal auditor. "Risk is unavoidable, but preventable."

e. What factors influence and hinder the implementation of financial risk management?
Answer: "We are a bank that operates by providing financing to customers, our coverage is quite small compared to banks in general, the obstacle that hinders the implementation of risk management is the lack of manpower (employees)," said Mrs. Yolla, internal audit department.

f. If a significant amount of financing risk occurs, what is the BPRS' approach to covering losses caused by bad financing?

Answer: "When bad credit occurs to a customer, we have a procedure for solving it, namely by taking an approach that aims to find out how the customer's business is, if the customer's bad credit can no longer be saved, then the solution is to sell the collateral," said Mrs. Yolla , internal audit. Customers can sell their collateral themselves, or we can help them sell it. We also generate money to offset losses by financing other clients or increasing their percentage.

4.3 Research Findings

The following are some research findings obtained by the author:

1. If customers experience difficulties, such as delays in monthly payments, the Gebu Prima BPRS will conduct a survey to reduce risks that may arise.
2. In the case of customer bad credit, Gebu Prima BPRS has many ways to deal with it. One way is to use an approach that tries to study the customer's business.
3. If the customer's bad credit cannot be saved, the answer is to sell collateral.

4.4 Discussion

It starts on July 27th and ends when the research requirements are met. Study on the Use of Implementing Hazards in Supporting Mudharabah at PT. BPRS Gebu Prima was carried out by involving subjective procedures with an illustrative methodology in this study. The author describes some of the research results that the author found based on the results of the author's study, namely:

a. Implementation of risk management implemented by BPRS Gebu Prima

1) Identifying Risks Risk identification is carried out so that any hazards that arise can be identified and avoided from the start, so as not to cause losses.
2) Risk Assessment Risk is measured by reviewing clients regularly and monitoring their company's operations on a monthly basis.
3) Risk Assessment Supervision of customers is an activity that must be carried out by banks to find out the flow of customer business activities by reviewing customer income reports.
4) Risk Management If the risk occurs, risk control is carried out so that the risk does not cause difficulties and losses for the bank. By maintaining, assessing risks effectively, monitoring, and managing, the risk management process becomes a very peaceful system. Several steps are needed to run a risk management system, the first step taken by PT BPRS Gebu Prima to limit risk to customers is to identify customers using the 5c concept, namely Character. Capacity, Capital, Collateral, and Condition of Economy.

b. Impact of Risk Management Implementation at BPRS Gebu Prima Medan.

Sharia Financial Institution Financing (LKS) BPRS Gebu Prima is based on customer trust; ultimately, funding is a very dangerous gamble for banks. Bank resilience depends on the smooth funding that must be paid by customers. The big gambles that executives have been making all along, and the clerical work that just happens to be a barricade for the possible disappointment.

c. Risks Occurring in BPRS Gebu Prima Medan

1) The state of a company that suffers losses due to decreased revenue as a result of inefficient monitoring variables such as poor expenditure control and insufficient capital.

2) Economic problems in the family, namely increasing consumer needs which causes customers to be unable to fulfill their responsibilities.
3) BPRS mistakes in assessing prospective customers at the time of the initial financing application, resulting in customers with a bad background.

d. Risk Management Strategy Implemented by BPRS Gebu Prima

1) Rescheduling (Recheduling) Adjustment of the payment term for financing commitments occurs at this stage.
2) Reconditioning Renewal of the requirements that must be met by the client, such as the amount of responsibility, etc.
3) Restructuring This step is carried out if the bank assesses that the customer needs further capital injections to help the customer's business development.
4) Collateral confiscation. This is done if the client can no longer operate the company, resulting in carelessness and loss for both parties.

e. Process of Identification and Measurement of Risk at BPRS Gebu Prima

The Bank carries out the risk identification stage to evaluate risks related to customers. Monitoring a customer's business activities, starting with examining revenue, market share, and the environment, then monitoring the customer, is usually the first step in risk identification. In BPRS, risk monitoring is carried out by elements directly responsible for customer funding, at this stage the bank screens customers directly.

f. Gebu Prima BPRS Strategy in Covering Losses Resulted by Failure in Financing Risk Management.

It is a point of convergence in limiting gambling because it is the only Islamic Financial Institution (LKS) that supports it; how much support will impact the growth of the bank, not a few Customers with bad credit who do not pay bills on time can harm the bank too; Banks or customers can organize their own auctions for collateralized goods to cover losses suffered by customers who fail to pay their bills on time. The bank prepares CKPN 53 (Save for Impedance Misfortunes) because insurance cannot cover supporting problems. Another strategy used by BPRS Gebu Prima Medan to compensate for losses is to rotate cash assets with the benefits of other partners. This allows BPRS to increase bank revenue. To reduce bad luck and the emergence of new dangers.

V. Conclusion

From the results and discussion of the research, it can be concluded that:

1. BPRS Gebu Prima took advantage of the risk board to protect its funds from surprising risks. The most common way of executing board risk is carried out in accordance with the material cycle, namely by recognizing, proving the risk differentiation is carried out so that the hazards that occur can be distinguished and prevented from causing losses. In addition, risk estimation is done by consistently assessing the client, observing the client's business practice. The next stage is the executive client, namely the activities that must be carried out by the bank to find out the client's business implementation by looking at the client's compensation report. The final stage in running board risk is risk control, which is carried out when a hazard has occurred, so that taking the opportunity that arises does not create new problems and damage the bank.
2. The gambling on board approach used by BPRS Gebu Prima Medan is in accordance with the material SOP, where in the gambling inspection process, the bank screens the customer's business activities by paying the customer's commitment as soon as possible. To

reduce the risk, the bank handles it from the start by selecting new clients using the 5C methodology.

3. Funding is one of the resources owned by BPRS; bank payments are exclusively obtained through support with clients; the bank has no other payments; Therefore, the risk management process must be directed and effective; The author has several BPRS concepts, including:
   a. The BPRS already has adequate risk management, although it would be better if the process and system were further improved.
   b. Supervision and selection of customers must be improved so that the possibility of incidents can be predicted early.

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