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The Effect of Gross NPF, ZISWAF, and Wadiah Bonus on Mudharabah Income and Firm Size Moderated in Sharia Banking

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ABSTRACT

Manuscript type: Research paper
Introduction/Main Objectives: This study aims to determine and test the influence of Gross NPF, ZISWAF Fund Receipts, and Wadiah Bonus on Mudharabah Income with Firm Size as a Moderating Variable in Sharia Banking in Indonesia. **Background Problems:** NPF is an indicator used to measure non-performing financing and the resulting risks that will harm banks. The existence of ZISWAF funds will have a positive impact on economic equity. These challenges are the same as the Wadiah bonus received by customers and come from the provision of Islamic banks as a form of appreciation for believing in banking. Whether or not the solution to a problem is not far from the factor of how the company is in condition, the variable that shows the size of a company is referred to as firm size, which will be described by total assets, sales, employees, and so on. **Novelty:** This research fills the gap in Islamic bank research in Indonesia. **Research Methods:** The sample used is the financial report for the 5th quarter of Islamic banking for the 2018.Q1-2023 period. Q3. The technique chosen for sampling is using purposive sampling, with a total sample of 115 Islamic banking financial statements. Panel Data Regression Analysis and Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) techniques were used in this study with the application of Eviews 12. **Finding/Results:** Gross NPF and ZISWAF fund receipts have no effect on mudharabah income, while wadi'ah bonus variables have an effect on mudharabah income. Likewise, firm size is not able to moderate the Gross NPF variable and ZISWAF fund receipts on mudharabah income. However, it is able to moderate the influence of wadi'ah bonuses on mudharabah income. **Research limitation/implications:** In the next study, other moderation variables can be used, such as the health status of the bank in order to determine the influence of other variables on the company.

1. Introduction

Despite global upheaval and weakness, Indonesia's economic condition is still quite solid and under control. This was conveyed by the Minister of Finance, Mrs. Sri Mulyani, in a press conference on the State Budget in 2023. Economic conditions still under control by state economic institutions are directed, integrated, and used to improve the welfare of a country (Katharina & Novita, 2022). Banking institutions also take a role in the growth of the Indonesian economy, one of which is Islamic banks, whose prestige is increasingly known by the public.

In its operations, Islamic banking needs to audit the management and distribution of its financing so that it can be carried out according to principles and on target (Indriwati & Purwana, 2021). Islamic banking contracts offer Several types of financing, including the mudharabah contract (Edriyanti et al., 2020). In its implementation, several factors affect mudharabah income, including Non-Performing Financing (NPF), Zakat Fund Receipt, Infaq, Alms and Waqf (ZISWAF), Wadiah Bonus, and Firm Size.

NPF is an indicator used to measure non-performing financing and the resulting risks that will harm banks. The higher the ratio, the higher the operational costs and the bank's profitability will be reduced (Esomar & Wenno, 2021). The existence of ZISWAF funds will have a positive impact on economic equity. One of the ZISWAF funds comes from collecting funds from mudharabah savings products. However, the distribution of ZISWAF funds will affect banks' profitability, especially in the profit-sharing of mudharabah contracts (Zaldya et al., 2022). These challenges are the same as the Wadiah bonus received by customers and come from the provision of Islamic banks as a form of appreciation for believing in banking (Falahuddin et al., 2021). Whether or not the solution to a problem is not far from the factor of how the company is in condition, the variable that shows the size of a company is referred to as firm size, which will be described by total assets, sales, employees, and so on (Chandra et al., 2020).

This study aims to determine how significant several factors, namely Gross NPF, ZISWAF fund receipts, Wadi'ah bonuses, and firm size, will affect mudharabah income in Islamic banking in Indonesia during 2018.Q1-2023. Q3.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Agency Theory

Agency Theory describes the relationship between the principal (stakeholder) and agent (steward). The principal is the party that gives responsibility and trust to the agent to draw decisions based on the agreement of the two parties without harming each other (Sonbay, 2022). However, both parties have their focus. The principal will focus on the company's ongoing concerns, while the agent will focus on the company's management. Both parties may do something detrimental to the company, from which an independent third party is needed to bridge between the principal and the agent (Endiana & Suryandari, 2021).

This theory began in 1963 when Modigliani and Miller introduced a theory that states how much liability and equity a company has so that there is a balance between the profit and costs incurred by the company. According to this theory, with a high level of profitability, companies will use ways to increase their debt ratio to reduce their taxes. Thus, this theory aims to maintain a capital structure to maximize the company's value (Wardani & Djando, 2022).

2.2. Non Performing Financing

According to Ikhsan & Karyatni (2023), the NPF ratio is tasked with measuring the risk due to the customer's inability to return money/bills or the occurrence of "default" transactions. The NPF ratio will show how influential the results of the ratio will be on mudharabah income. Because the assessment is volatile and uncertain, it must be considered (Nafhisya et al., 2023). Therefore, it is necessary to examine further what is behind the NPF ratio, including internal and external factors. The calculation of Gross NPF compares the number of loans classified as less current, doubtful, or stuck

with the total credit provided by banks (Hendriawan et al., 2024). Gross NPF is used to determine losses due to the absence of reserves made for non-performing financing that will be borne by Islamic banks (Yokoyama & Mahardika, 2019).

2.3. ZISWAF

Zakat is a part of property that, by Allah's command, must be given to those entitled to receive it. A study said that Zakat had a positive effect on the company's performance, as opposed to its reputation, which did not have a significant effect. This is in line with the Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility (ICSR) regarding Limited Liability Companies based on Law No. 47 of 2012, and one of the programs implemented in the implementation of corporate responsibilities to participate in having a positive impact on the environment is Zakat. Zakat is expected to be used as a driver to increase the company's image and earn profits (Setiawan et al., 2022). According to Allamah et al. (2021), infaq can be interpreted as issuing part of the property for the interests determined by the Islamic religion, such as people with low incomes, people experiencing poverty, and so on. Shadaqah gives wealth to those in need without expecting a reward for services and immediately hoping for Allah SWT's pleasure. According to the term, waqf is to hold or stop the transfer of property rights to use for its benefits. Supported by the management of institutions that can distribute effectively and efficiently, ZISWAF funds can help economic equity so that they can be distributed on target (Wahyuni et al., 2022).

2.4. Wadiah Bonus

Etymologically, wadiah is wada'a, which means to leave or put down (Haryono, 2022). Meanwhile, the terminology says Madinah is a trust from a party with power, individuals, and legal entities that other parties guard, and the custodian can take as he wishes. In its application, in the Wadiah contract, the bank can manage the money or goods entrusted and benefit from the property, then the depositee can issue the bonus (Nuraenun & Hasanah, 2022). The bonus handed over by the bank to the customer is non-binding as an incentive in the

form of money whose amount was not agreed upon at the beginning of the contract as an appreciation for having entrusted his assets with the bank (Falahuddin et al., 2021).

2.5. Firm Size

Firm Size is measured through the condition of a company, which is assessed from total assets, number of employees, sales, market capitalization, and so on. The size of a company will affect dealing with business problems that may befall it (Maula et al., 2023). Large companies with market power and more efficient operations will certainly have the opportunity to sell their products more expensive and earn greater profits. Investment opportunities are also wider, so the company's value will grow with the profitability obtained (Raya et al., 2023). This is in line with the Trade-off Theory.

2.6. Mudharabah Income

Based on PSAK 105, the Mudharabah Agreement contains a business cooperation agreement between two parties. The fund's owner is the first party to provide all funds; a second party serves as a manager. According to Maulana & Yunita (2020), mudharabah income is aimed at financing investments, working capital, and the provision of facilities. The two parties need an agreement to establish the procedure for refunds, business periods, and profit sharing. If a loss is caused other than the manager's negligence, the fund owner will bear it.

2.7. NPF Gross with Mudharabah Income

Financing with the principle of profit sharing is vulnerable or can potentially cause problematic financing or bad loans, including mudharabah financing. The NPF ratio rate can be a measure of non-performing financing. Problematic financing can be caused by customers who have been unable to pay off their obligations, affecting the bank's profitability. Previous studies showed that NPF mudharabah financing significantly negatively affected profitability (Wilda & Semaun, 2020). However, calculating the NPF ratio will help companies find problematic financing and not rule

out the possibility of coming from mudharabah financing.

H₁: The Effect of NPF Gross on the Mudharabah Income

2.8. ZISWAF with Mudharabah Income

The disbursement of ZISWAF funds carried out by Islamic banks will improve the company's image and have a positive and insignificant effect on Indonesia's economic growth (Sofariah et al., 2022). ZISWAF funds can be managed through certain financing by implementing the mudharabah contract system, musyarakah, to integrate ZISWAF institutions with Islamic financial institutions (Ahmadi, 2017).

H₂: The Effect of ZISWAF on the Mudharabah Income

2.9. Wadiah Bonus and Mudharabah Income

The concept of giving Wadiah bonuses is obtained from the profits of Islamic banks that implement their business operations, which come from fund income, financing, and investment. Financing income from banks can be referred to as profit-sharing income derived from mudharabah and musharakah products. The amount of income from profit sharing is determined by the initial contract or the ratio that decides the portion of each party. That way, how much income the bank earns will affect the portion of the Wadiah bonus given (Sari, 2021)

H₃: The Effect of Wadiah Bonus on the Mudharabah Income

2.10. NPF Gross and Mudharabah Income with Moderated Firm Size

Firm Size can affect the NPF ratio by comparing the size of the company and its financial condition. The size of the company will certainly encourage more profit income. However, if the company's performance is poor, it will destroy the company itself. The NPF ratio will show the problems of the financial condition of various companies. The image of a company, be it derived from assets, number of employees, and sales, will certainly affect

the NPF ratio and the acquisition of different results (Maula et al., 2023). The results of the NPF ratio show whether or not the company can solve a financing problem.

H₄: Firm Size can moderate NPF Gross to Mudharabah Income

2.11. ZISWAF and Mudharabah Income with moderated Firm Size

An institution responsible for effectively and efficiently distributing ZISWAF funds is required. The size of the company is also a benchmark for the public to trust, and with the ZISWAF program, a bank will have a positive impact because it can distribute ZISWAF funds. With good company performance, the bank's internal parties will be motivated and estimate the amount of funds to be issued (Amaliayh et al., 2022).

H₅: Firm Size can moderate ZISWAF to Mudharabah Income

2.12. Wadiah Bonus and Mudharabah Income with moderated Firm Size

Similar to ZISWAF funds, the profit derived from the profit sharing of mudharabah and musharakah contracts will depend on the condition of a banking company. The company's size will affect the possibility of obtaining funds that can be used to achieve the company's goals and human benefits, one of which is the provision of wadi'ah deposit bonuses (Krisnando & Novitasari, 2021).

H₆: Firm Size can moderate Wadi'ah Bonus to Mudharabah Income

2.13. The Effect of NPF Gross, ZISWAF, and Wadiah Bonus on Mudharabah Income.

From the previous research that has been explained, Gross NPF, ZISWAF funds, and Wadi'ah bonuses affect Mudharabah's income. They have factors that can affect dependent variables with their respective characters.

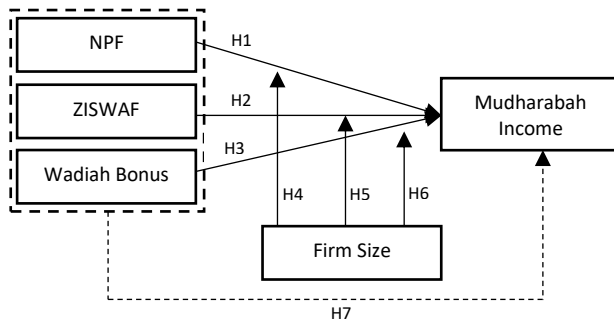**H₇: Gross NPF, ZISWAF, and Wadiah Bonus affect Mudharabah Income**

Figure 1. Research Model

3. Methodology

A quantitative method is used in this study. Secondary data in the study comes from quarterly financial statements and is taken from the official website of the Financial Services Authority and related Islamic banking. The population is taken from Sharia Banking in Indonesia for 2018.Q1-2023. Q3 with the purposive sampling technique used in sampling. The sample used is 5 Sharia Banking in Indonesia during 2018.Q1-2023. Q3, so that the total sample is as many as 115 Islamic banking financial statements in 2018.Q1-2023. Q3.

The methods used for data analysis are the Panel Data Regression Model and Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA). The interaction test analysis was carried out to test the influence of the company's variables (Syahwildan & Damayanti, 2023).

The model in the panel data regression analysis can be expressed in the following equation:
$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + ei$$
Information:
Y = Mudharabah Income
a = Constanta
β = Regression Coefficient
X1 = NPF Gross
X2 = ZISWAF
X3= Wadi'ah Bonus
ei = Error

In this study, a hypothesis test was carried out that applied regression analysis with the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) moderation variable. The elements contained in the regression equation are summarized in the equation formula as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 * Z + \beta_5 X_1 * Z + \beta_6 X_2 * Z + \beta_7 X_3 * Z + ei$$

Information:
β = Regression Coefficient
X1 = NPF Gross
X2 = ZISWAF
X3 = Wadi'ah Bonus
Z = Firm Size
X1*Z = Multiplication between NPF Gross and Firm Size
X2*Z = Multiplication between ZISWAF Funds and Firm Size
X3*Z = Multiplication between Wadi'ah Bonus and Firm Size

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Descriptive Statistical Test Results

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Mean	Max	Min	S.D	N
X1	3.58	11.28	0.67	2.00	115
X2	25082.01	669879.0	0.00	87500.44	115
X3	27378.27	558636.0	0.00	64369.17	115
Y	28386.30	221513.0	0.00	37220.81	115
Z	16.65	19.58	14.12	1.47	115

Table 1 presents descriptive statistics of research variables on 115 Sharia Banking in Indonesia samples for the 2018.Q1-2023 period. Q3. The NPF Gross variable (X1) has an average value of 3.58, a maximum value of 11.28, a minimum value of 0.67, and a standard deviation 2.00.

Based on the results of descriptive statistics, the variable ZISWAF (X2) has an average value of 25082.01, a maximum value of 669879.0, a minimum value of 0.00, and a standard deviation of 87500.44. Meanwhile, the Wadi'ah Bonus (X3) has an average value of 27378.27, a maximum value of 558636.0, a minimum value of 0.00, and a standard deviation of 64369.17.

Mudharabah Income (Z) has an average value of 16.65, a maximum value of 19.58, a minimum value of 14.12, and a standard deviation of 1.47. The Firm Size (Y) variable shows an average value of 28386.30, a maximum value of 221513.0, a

minimum value of 0.00, and a standard deviation of 37220.81.

4.2. Panel Data Regression Model Selection

At the analysis stage, a panel data regression model is selected to determine the best method to be used, between the Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), or Random Effect Model (REM).

4.2.1 Chow Test

It was done to compare the best between CEM and FEM. If $p > 0.05$, then the model chosen is Common Effect. The fixed effect model will be chosen if it shows the opposite.

Table 2. Chow Test Results

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f	Prob.
Cross-section F	1.592632	(4,106)	0.1816
Cross-section Chi-square	6.711700	4	0.1519

Based on Table 2, the probability value of the cross-section chi-square is $0.1519 > 0.05$, so the best model for this test is CEM.

4.2.2 Lagrance Multiplier (LM) Test

Table 3. LM Test Results

Null (no rand. Effect) Alternative	Cross-section One-sided	Period One-sided	Both
Breusch-Pagan	0.354067 (0.5518)	1.894045 (0.1687)	2.248112 (0.1338)

The LM test is carried out to select the best model between CEM and REM. If $p > 0.05$, the CEM model will be chosen. The results of the LM test in Table 3 show that the probability value of the cross-section brush-Pagan is $0.5518 > 0.05$, so the common effect model was chosen for this study.

4.3. Results of the Classic Assumption Test

4.3.1 Normality Test Results

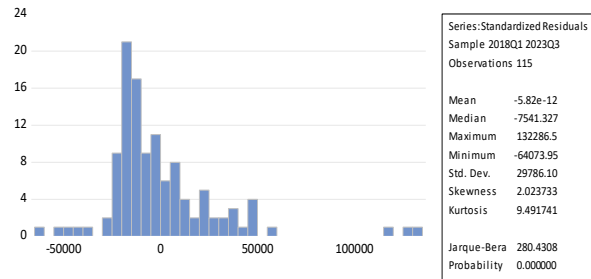The probability that shows a value of $0.000000 < 0.05$ means that the data in this study is not normally distributed.

Figure 2. Normality Test

4.3.2 Multicollinearity Test Results

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results

	X1	X2	X3
X1	1.000000	-0.117000	0.044714
X2	-0.117000	1.000000	0.008700
X3	0.044714	0.008700	1.000000

The correlation values between independent variables in the results of the multicollinearity test showed that all values were below 0.85. Therefore, there is no multicollinearity between independent variables in the research data.

4.3.3 Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Table 5. Heteroskedasticity Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	11022.99	3464.291	3.181891	0.0019
X1	216.5623	817.2155	0.265000	0.7915
X2	0.094268	0.018676	5.047662	0.0000
X3	0.048068	0.025238	1.904622	0.0594

According to the heteroscedasticity test, not all probability values are above 0.05 at the commonly used significance level. This shows that the regression model used in this study did not pass the heteroscedasticity test or that there were symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the data.

4.4. Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA)

Table 6. Moderation Regression Analysis Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	8129.337	4970.151	1.635632	0.1048
X1	-37183.61	7049.559	-5.274601	0.0000
X2	4.212044	3.696360	1.139511	0.2570
X3	-2.061267	0.610217	-3.377923	0.0010
X1*Z	2453.711	447.9021	5.478231	0.0000
X2*Z	-0.208423	0.190095	-1.096414	0.2753
X3*Z	0.127545	0.036655	3.479648	0.0007

Moderation variables can affect the relationship between independent and bound variables, either optimizing or weakening (Ulfa, 2021).

4.5. Hypothesis T-Test Results

The T-test will produce how significant the influence of the dependent variable on the independent variable is partially, with a significance rate of 0.05 or an error rate of 5%.

Table 7. T-Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-140944.5	64356.95	-2.190043	0.0307
X1	-7512.127	14522.27	-0.517283	0.6060
X2	6.155996	3.718723	1.655406	0.1008
X3	-1.819570	0.607145	-2.996927	0.0034
Z	9225.215	3971.208	2.323025	0.0221
X1*Z	594.4772	912.8689	0.651219	0.5163
X2*Z	-0.310212	0.191423	-1.620562	0.1081
X3*Z	0.112771	0.036489	3.090549	0.0025

From the T (partial) test carried out, the following results are obtained: Hypothesis 1 (H1): Gross NPF affects Mudharabah Income. With a coefficient value of -7512.127 and a probability value of 0.6060 > 0.05. According to the results, it can be said that Gross NPF has no effect on mudharabah income in Islamic banking for the 2018-2023 period. Hypothesis 2 (H2): ZISWAF funds influence mudharabah income. The coefficient value is 6.155996, and the probability is 0.1008 > 0.05. Therefore, the ZISWAF Fund has no effect on mudharabah income in Islamic banking for 2018-2023. Hypothesis 3 (H3): Wadi'ah bonus influences mudharabah income. The coefficient is -1.819570, and the probability is 0.0034 < 0.05. This means the Wadi'ah Bonus affects mudharabah income in Islamic banking for 2018-2023. Hypothesis 4 (H4): Gross NPF affects mudharabah income moderated firm size. It has a coefficient value of 594.4772 and a probability value of 0.5163 > 0.05. This means that firm size cannot moderate the influence of Gross NPF on Mudharabah's income in Islamic banking in Indonesia for the 2018-2023 period. Hypothesis 5 (H5): ZISWAF funds affect mudharabah income moderated by firm size. It is known that the coefficient is -0.310212, and the probability is 0.1081 > 0.05. This means that firm size cannot moderate the influence of ZISWAF funds on mudharabah income for the 2018-2023 period in Islamic banking in Indonesia. Hypothesis 6 (H6): Wadi'ah Bonus affects mudharabah income moderated firm size. It was found that the coefficient value was 0.112771, and the probability value was 0.0025 < 0.05. So, firm size can moderate the effect of wadiah bonuses on mudharabah income.

Tabel 8. Test Result F

Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

The feasibility of the regression coefficient is assessed if the value of F < 0.05. Based on Table 8, the F significance result is 0.000000 < 0.05. So, Gross NPF, ZISWAF Funds, and Wadi'ah Bonus affect Mudharabah Income.

Table 9. Determination Coefficient Test Results

Adjusted R-squared	0.590927

Based on Table 9, an Adjusted R-squared value of 0.590927 was obtained regarding the company's value as a dependent variable in the panel data regression test. NPF Gross, ZISWAF Funds, and Wadi'ah Bonuses can explain 59.1% of banking value variables. The other 40.9% was explained by variables not included in the study.

4.5.1 The Effect of Gross NPF on Mudharabah Revenue

The test results in Table 7 show that the probability value of NPF Gross is 0.6060 > 0.05. The coefficient value showed a negative direction of -7512.127 and the t-statistic was -0.517283. Therefore, H1 was rejected and a hypothesis was proposed: Gross NPF has no effect on Mudharabah Revenue. The results support previous research conducted by Wilda et al. (2020), which states that NPF does not affect mudharabah income but has a positive and significant effect on the profitability of Islamic banking.

4.5.2 The Effect of ZISWAF on Mudharabah Income

Based on Table 7, the ZISWAF fund variables show a probability value of 0.1008 > 0.05. The results also show a positive coefficient value of 6.155996 and a t-statistic of 1.655406. Therefore, H2 has a negative effect, and a hypothesis is proposed: ZISWAF funds do not affect mudharabah income. This aligns with the results of previous research conducted by Latifah (2021), which found that NPF affects the profitability of Islamic banking and Islamic economic philanthropy in realizing benefits to achieve economic equity. However, receiving ZISWAF funds does not affect mudharabah income in Islamic banking.

4.5.3 The Effect of Wadi'ah Bonus on Mudharabah Income

In the test results in Table 7, the probability value of the Wadi'ah bonus is 0.0034 < 0.05. The results also stated a negative value with a coefficient of -1.819570 and a t-statistic of -2.996927. So, H3 is accepted, and the wadi'ah bonus affects mudharabah's income. The results support previous research conducted by Sari (2021). Based on the research, it is stated that Wadi'ah bonuses and mudharabah income are interrelated. The amount of income from profit sharing is determined by the initial contract or the ratio that decides the portion of each party. That way, the portion of the bank's income level will affect the portion of the Wadi'ah bonus.

4.5.4. The Effect of Gross NPF on Mudharabah Income Moderated by Firm Size

Based on Table 7, the value of the interaction probability between NPF Gross and firm size is 0.5163 > 0.05. The positive direction in the results is indicated by the value of the coefficient 594.4772 and the t-statistic 0.651219. The results reflect that firm size cannot strengthen the influence of Gross NPF on mudharabah income. With this, H4 is rejected because the firm size cannot moderate the Gross NPF to the mudharabah income. This study agrees with previous research conducted by Wilda & Semaun. (2020), that Gross NPF cannot affect mudharabah income but affects the profitability of Islamic banking. This is supported by Maula et al.

(2023), which states that the condition of a company will affect the size of the NPF ratio. With this, if the Gross NPF ratio is high, the bank's profitability will have an impact and affect the decline in a bank's capital (Chotimah, G. H. Muyassaroh, 2021).

4.5.5. The Effect of ZISWAF on Mudharabah Income Moderated by Firm Size

The test results of Table 7 show that the value of the interaction probability between ZISWAF funds and firm size is 0.1081 > 0.05. The results showed a coefficient of -0.310212 and a t-statistic of -1.620562. The results show that firm size cannot strengthen the influence of ZISWAF funds on mudharabah income. So, H5 was rejected, and it was stated that the firm size could not moderate ZISWAF funds against mudharabah income. Previous research conducted by Amaliayh et al. stated that with the size of the company, it is still not able to moderate ZISWAF funds to mudharabah income, but it will improve a good image for Islamic banking itself so that it does not directly affect mudharabah income.

4.5.6. The Effect of Wadi'ah Bonus on Mudharabah Income Moderated by Firm Size

Table 7 states that the value of the interaction probability between the Wadi'ah bonus and the firm size is 0.0025 < 0.05. A coefficient of 0.112771 and a t-statistic of 3.090549 were produced. So, H6 is accepted, and firm size can strengthen the influence of Wadi'ah bonuses on mudharabah income. Supporting research previously conducted by Krisnando & Novitasari (2021), mudharabah income or profit sharing will depend on the condition of a banking company. The company's size will affect the possibility of the funds obtained to achieve the company's goals and human benefits, one of which is the provision of wadi'ah deposit bonuses.

5. Conclusion

From the results of the analysis and hypothesis tests that have been carried out, it can be concluded that Gross NPF and ZISWAF fund receipts are variables that do not affect mudharabah income.

This means the probability of Gross is a significant value, thus causing a decrease in the value of mudharabah income. Wadi'ah bonuses affect mudharabah income. This means that the probability of a wadiah bonus is small, resulting in a high mudharabah income value.

Meanwhile, in the interaction of moderation variables, firm size cannot moderate the influence of Gross NPF and ZISWAF fund receipts on mudharabah income in Islamic banking for the 2018-2023 period. Meanwhile, in the Wadi'ah bonus variable, firm size can moderate the effect of the Wadi'ah bonus on mudharabah income. However, the three independent and moderation variables may affect mudharabah income. This can happen because the data is not distributed normally, providing an inaccurate interpretation of the results.

Based on the results described in the next banking research, it is hoped that other variables will be moderation variables, such as bank health levels and unemployment, to see other influences that these variables can cause. In addition, researchers can process or replace data modeling to make predictions on financial statements more precise and accurate.

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