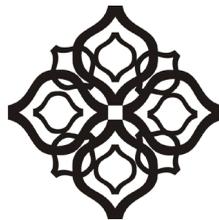


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Macroprudential Policy on Sharia Banking Financing The Indonesian Experience

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Abstract

The locus of macroprudential policy persuading banks has recently attracted significant attention for such research. Whether and to what extent macroprudential policies established by Bank Indonesia against sharia banks have not researched yet in previous empirical studies. Gathering data during 2008-2016, this article examines the impact of macroprudential policy on credit risk-taking by sharia banks in Indonesia. This research approach uses dynamic panel data analysis technique to investigate the relationship between risk-taking of sharia bank credit and macroprudential policy for a bank in Indonesia good sharia banking. This research shows that there is the influence of Bank Indonesia's macroprudential policy toward *murabaha* financing in Indonesia.

Keywords: macroprudential policy, credit risk, sharia bank.

Introduction

The global financial crisis has strongly demonstrated a wide spectrum of adverse consequences for the global economics derived from an uncontrolled systemic risk of the banking system. The systemic risk would have increased along with financial vulnerability, such as credit booms, strong dependence on wholesale funds and non-capital-denominated loans at foreign currency (Abedifar, Molyneux, & Tarazi, 2013). At the same

time, international capital flows and especially international bank flows, provide a key link in the transmission of systemic risk across countries. Facing these challenges, policymakers across the globe have invested enormous resources in devising policies that not only reduce vulnerability domestic finance but also limits the spread of such vulnerability across the country. This policy is known as macroprudential policy (MPPs) (Beirne & Friedrich, 2017).

Since the global financial crisis, macroprudential housing finance tools have been increasingly used to reduce the financial system vulnerability associated with housing market imbalances. For example, many countries in Europe, Asia, and America responded to the imbalance in their domestic housing market, partly by tightening credit lines (Cerutti, Dagher, & Dell’Ariccia, 2017). Although its application is broad-based, the effectiveness of the policy is not well understood. Some tries to fill this gap by analyzing loan rate data on the first home buyer mortgage option (FTHB) in Canada during the period of change of macroprudential regulations (Qudraty & Suriani, 2017). To quantify the aggregate impact of macroprudential policies on borrower behavior and the dynamic response of total credit, experts propose, calibrate, and apply hypothec demand apocalypse models (Allen et al., 2017).

In Indonesia a macroprudential policy have been implemented by Bank Indonesia. Bank Indonesia (BI) has been the central bank of Indonesia which has full autonomy in formulating and executing each of its duties and authorities as stipulated in Law no. 3 of 2004. Bank Indonesia is a state institution having the authority to issue legal means of payment from a country, formulating and implementing monetary policy, regulating and maintaining the smoothness of the payment system, regulating and supervising banks and performing functions as lenders of last resort (Qudraty & Suriani, 2017). Pressure on macroeconomic stability

in Indonesia, from 1997 to 1998, to financial institutions and financial markets have a significant impact on the economics of 51 percent of national income. Crises have led to macro policy failures, market failures, and regulatory failures.

As the country with the largest Muslim population in Indonesia, the development of Islamic banks is undeniable. The Islamic banks are present to meet the aspirations of Muslims in driving economic and banking transactions based on Islamic law (Aliyu, Hassan, Yusof, & Naiimi, 2017). As an inseparable part of the stability of the financial system, Islamic banks also exposed to the risk of financial interconnection that is the risk of experiencing paralysis due to the collapse of other financial institutions that have networks with sharia banks. This risk is called systemic risk. It is necessary compare the Indonesian case to other countries precedence, such as Jiménez, et.al (2017) that observe the dynamics of reserve requirements which enabled Spain to successfully overcome the credit cycle and avoid the impact of contraction on the real economics. Igan and Kang (2011) provide evidence supporting the fact that debt-for-income (DTI) and LTV ratios are successful in controlling rising house prices in Korea. The evidence for Hong Kong also proves the efficacy of the LTV ratio (Craig & Hua, 2011). In the case of Croatia, Kraft & Galac (2011) investigate how a strong inflow of capital hit the macroprudential response and thus reduced the ferocity of the financial crisis in the domestic banks. It is happened also in both the Estonian experience (Sutt, et al, 2011) and Turkey (Kenc, Turhan, & Yildirim, 2011).

This article questions the effect of Bank Indonesia prudential macro policy on the behavior of risk making o housing credit in Indonesia represented by two questions as follows, focusing on what is the effect of Bank Indonesia's mandatory minimum reserve requirement on *murabaha* scheme financing of sharia banks in Indonesia and what is the effect of the loan to value and loan to deposit ratio policy on the same scheme.

Quantitative Approaches

This article has brought quantitative approach. Quantitative approach is a research approach that primarily uses certain paradigm (such as thinking about causality, reduction to variables, hypotheses, and specific questions, using measurement and observation, and theory testing) in developing scientific theory, using strategies such as experiments and surveys requiring statistical data. In this approach, there are several forms of research: first, correlational research/survey is a general approach to research that focuses on assessing the co-variation between naturally occurring variables. The goal is to identify predictive relationships using more sophisticated correlation techniques or statistical techniques (Empire, 2007, p. 37). Type of research approach is explanatory research, seeking to investigate the relationship between variables.

The object of research is the amount of financing with *murabaha* scheme done by sharia banking in Indonesia and macroprudential policy which stipulated by Bank Indonesia that comprised of the policy of determination of reserve requirement and loan to value (Bian, Lin, & Liu, 2018). The data is secondary data. Secondary data is data taken indirectly or through the document of institution or institution document. The data gathered from the document of Bank Indonesia as the central bank and the document of the Financial Services Authority as the regulator of sharia banking in Indonesia. Variable in this research divided into two, namely dependent variable and independent variable. The dependent variable in this study is the total amount of sharia bank financing by using *murabaha* scheme (Syafi'i, 2012). The independent variables in this article are macroprudential policies stipulated by Bank Indonesia such as minimum reserve requirement, loan to value and loan to deposit ratio.

Sharia bank financing data in Indonesia in annual form from 2006 to 2016, the statutory minimum reserve requirement data is taken from

2006 to 2016 and loan to value and loan to deposit ratio policy data in the form of annual data from 2010 to 2016 (Al-Salim, 2009). Answering both questions on problem formulation; this study used two different analytical models for each question. The first question answered by the time series regression analysis model for reasons of data availability. GWM data and sharia bank financing in Indonesia are available from 2006 to 2016 so that this data is said to be feasible to be analyzed using time series data. Answering the question on the formulation of the second problem; this research uses multiple linear regression analysis models. This decision was taken because insufficient data were used for the time series data and to answer the second question the formulation of the second problem used multiple linear regression analysis.

Analyzing the Models

Table. 1 ADF Test

Variable	ADF t Statistics	McKinnon Critical value 5%	Probability	Information
Testing at the level level				
GWM	-1.671339	-2.931404	0.4383	Not Stationary
P_Murabahah	-0.419080	-2.935001	0.8963	Not Stationary
Testing at the first level of differentiation				
DGWM	-6.591251	-2.933158	0.0000	Stationary
DP_Murabahah	-3.671385	-2.933158	0.0082	Stationary

From the table above can be seen if the variable GWM and P_ *murabaha* not stationary at the level because of the value of McKinnon value 5% < ADF t-statistics (-2.931404 < -1.671339 / -2.935001 < -0.419080). H0 is accepted, and H1 rejected, in other words, both data in each variable is not stationary. Meanwhile, in testing at the first differentiation level, the two variables (GWM and P_ *murabaha*) are both stationary. The table

indicated by the value at McKinnon value 5% > ADF t-statistics on each variable. As in the variable GWM is $-2.933158 > -6.591251$ and variable $P_murabaha$ is $-2.933158 > -3.671385$. H_0 is rejected, and H_1 is accepted.

Table 2. Test Lag Length Criteria

Lag	LogL	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
0	-388.4702	NA	1032792.	19.52351	19.60795*	19.55404
1	-382.2652	11.47933*	925480.3*	19.41326*	19.66659	19.50485*
2	-379.1699	5.416763	970307.1	19.45849	19.88071	19.61115
3	-377.9251	2.053908	1118814.	19.59625	20.18736	19.80998

The table above shows if the lag one as the optimal lag because of the above test results shows the most stars is in lag 1.

Table 3. Cointegration Test

Hypothesized No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Trace Statistic	0.05 Critical Value	Prob.**
None	1.000000	NA	15.49471	NA
At most 1 *	0.332508	16.57332	3.841466	0.0000

From the table above, it can explain that in the 5% test level (0, 05), there are three rank variables related to co-integration. It can prove from the trace statistic value 16.57332 greater than critical value 0.05, i.e., 3.841466 which means H_0 rejected and H_1 accepted or in other words, the variables used have a long-term relationship (co-integration) with each other. Therefore, VECM estimates in this article can be used. Furthermore, the VECM stability test can perform. The negative co-integration value indicates error correction in the previous year model.

Table 4. Estimated VECM model

Variables	Coefficient	t-Partial Statistics
P_Murabahah	-0,00000614	-0.39330

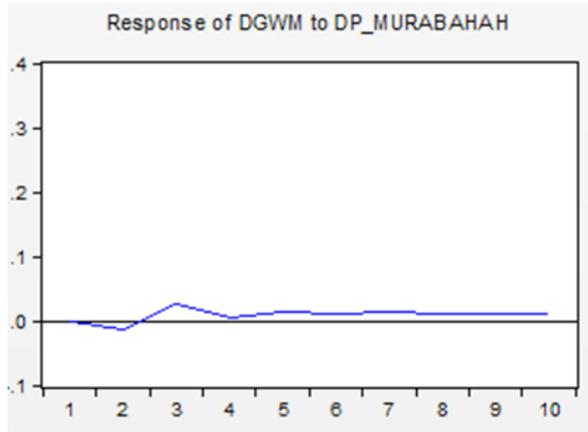
From the VECM estimation table in the short term above, it can be explained that the variable *P_murabaha* in lag 1 has a negative and significant effect on the exchange rate of -0,00000614. The negative relationship can be seen from the coefficient while the signification relationship can be seen from the partial t-statistic value, if the partial t-statistic value is lower than 1, 96 then the value is said to be significant. That is, if there is an increase of the statutory reserve requirement amounting to one unit in the previous year, it will increase the *murabaha* financing rate in the current year by 0, 00000614.

Table 5. Increased VECM model

Variables	Coefficient	t-Partial Statistics
P_Murabahah	-0,00000121	-0.72700

Meanwhile, to see a long-term relationship as well as to see the value of short-term relationship table above shows a negative and significant relationship. It can be seen in more detail the results of VECM estimation in the section of appendix below.

Graphics 1. Impulse Response Analysis



The impulse response analysis shows the shock rate of the variables used in the study. Impulse Response Function gives an overview of how the response of a variable in the future if there is interference with one other variable. The results of the analysis presented in the graphic form below in 10 periods. GWM response to shock *P_murabaha* in the first and second period tends to experience a negative trend. The result can see from the IRF line that is below the horizontal line. In the third period, it increased positively and tended to stabilize in the next period until the tenth period.

Table 6. DP-murabaha

Variance Decomposition of DGWM:			
Period	S.E.	DGWM	DP_MURABA...
1	0.320645	100.0000	0.000000
2	0.321406	99.79803	0.201971
3	0.323005	99.10278	0.897223
4	0.323058	99.07556	0.924438
5	0.323408	98.87764	1.122358
6	0.323583	98.77414	1.225858
7	0.323829	98.63199	1.368008
8	0.324041	98.50873	1.491271
9	0.324268	98.37758	1.622416
10	0.324488	98.25055	1.749451

The results of VDC analysis can see in the table above. The Variance Decomposition Model is used to provide a detailed explanation of how a single variable change is affected by changes in other variables. The change in variance error indicates changes that occur in variables. In the first period, the GWM is strongly influenced by the GWM Shock itself by 100%. Meanwhile, in the first period, the P_murabaha variable has not affected the reserve requirement. Then in the second period onwards, the new P_murabaha variable affects the reserve requirement. Suppose the second period contributes 0, 2 % and so on in the next period.

Equation : VECM estimation with GWM as dependent variable:

$$\Delta DGWM_t = -1.12461ect_{(t-1)} + 0.08161\Delta DGWM_{(t-1)} - (-0.00001)\Delta DP_MURABAH_{(t-1)}$$

Cointegration equation, long-term model:

$$ect_{(t-1)} = 1.000000DGWM_{(t-1)} - 0.000006DP_MURABAH_{(t-1)} + 0.082476$$

Explaining the Second Problem Formulation

Table 7. LTV Treadmill Type 1

		Murabahah financing	Treadmill type 1
Murabahah financing	Pearson Correlation	1	-.608
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.062
	N	10	10
Treadmill type 1	Pearson Correlation	-.608	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.062	
	N	10	10

From the above correlation analysis results, it shows that LTV type 1 home tread does not have a close correlation with *murabaha* financing. Table indicated by the significance value (2-tailed) of 0.062, greater than α 5% (0,05). The value of Pearson correlation coefficient shows the number -0.608. Thus, the closeness of the relationship between LTV type 1 home and *murabaha* financing is a medium category and has a direction of relationship inversely.

Table 8. LTV Treadmill Type 2

		Murabahah financing	House footprint type 2
Murabahah financing	Pearson Correlation	1	-660 *
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.038
	N	10	10
House footprint type 2	Pearson Correlation	-660 *	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.038	
	N	10	10

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The results of the above analyses indicate that LTV type 2 home footprints and *murabaha* financing have a close correlation. Table indicated by the value of significance (2-tailed) of 0.038, smaller than α 5% (0, 05). Pearson correlation coefficient value of -0.660, indicating that LTV type 2 home footprint and *murabaha* financing has a strong correlation and the direction of the relationship between the two is inversely proportional. The direction of this inverse relationship has consequences if the LTV ratio of type 2 home sites has increased, so *murabaha* financing disbursed by sharia banks has decreased. Conversely, when the LTV ratio of type 2 home sites has decreased, the *murabaha* financing channeled by sharia banks has increased.

Table 9. LTV Type 3 Households

		<i>murabaha</i> financing	House footprint type 3
<i>Murabaha</i> financing	Pearson Correlation	1	-.749 *
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.013
	N	10	
House footprint type 3	Pearson Correlation	-.749 *	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.013	
	N	10	10

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The results of the above analysis show that LTV type 3 home houses closely correlated with *murabaha* financing with a significance value (2-tailed) of 0.013, smaller than α 0,05. The Pearson correlation coefficient value of -0.749 indicates that LTV type 3 home houses and *murabaha* financing are strongly correlated and the direction of the relationship between them is inversely proportional. If BI issued a policy to raise the ratio of LTV type 3 home tread, it would have an impact on the reduction of *murabaha* financing channeled by Islamic banks.

Table 10. Correlations

		<i>murabaha</i> financing	Type 1 flats
<i>murabaha</i> financing	Pearson Correlation	1	-.608
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.062
	N	10	10
Type 1 flats	Pearson Correlation	-.608	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.062	
	N	10	10

The result of the above correlation analysis shows that the LTV of type 1 housing and *murabaha* financing are not correlated closely. The significance value (2-tailed) shown is 0.062 greater than α 0, 05 so that both do not have a close correlation. Pearson correlation coefficient value of -0.608 indicates that the direction of the relationship between type 1 flats LTV with *murabaha* financing is inversely proportional and the closeness of the relationship between the two included in the medium category.

Table 11. Correlations

		<i>murabaha</i> financing	Flats type 2
<i>Murabaha</i> financing	Pearson Correlation	1	-660 *
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.018
	N	10	10
Flats type 2	Pearson Correlation	-660 *	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.018	
	N	10	10

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The result of correlation analysis above shows the significance value (2-tailed) is 0,038, smaller than α 0,05 so it can be concluded that LTV type 2 flats and *murabaha* financing are closely correlated. Pearson correlation coefficient value of -0.660 indicates that between type 2 flats LTV with *murabaha* financing has a strong correlation and the direction of the relationship is inversely proportional. If the type 2 flats LTV has increased, then the amount of *murabaha* financing disbursed by sharia banks will decrease.

Table 12. Correlations

		<i>murabaha</i> financing	Flats type 2
<i>Murabaha</i> financing	Pearson Correlation	1	-.749 *
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.013
	N	10	10
Flats type 3	Pearson Correlation	-.749 *	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.013	
	N	10	10

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The above analysis results show the significance value (2-tailed) of 0.013, smaller than α 0.05 so that between the LTV type 3 flats with *murabaha* financing are closely correlated. The Pearson correlation coefficient value is -0.749 is indicating that the correlation between them has a reversed direction. If BI improves the ratio of type 3 flats LTV, then the amount of *murabaha* financing disbursed by sharia banks has decreased.

Table 13. Correlations

		<i>murabaha</i> financing	LDR Upper limit
<i>Murabaha</i> financing	Pearson Correlation	1	-.793 **
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.006
	N	10	10
LDR Upper limit	Pearson Correlation	-.793 **	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	
	N	10	10

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The results of the above correlation analysis indicate that upper limit LDR and *murabaha* financing have a close correlation. Table

indicated by the value of significance (2-tailed) of 0.006, smaller than α 0, 05 so that the results are significant at the 5% level. While the value of Pearson correlation coefficient of -0.793, indicating that between the two have a strong level of correlation and correlation direction that is inversely proportional. If BI issued a policy to raise the upper limit of the LDR, then it will open more opportunities for banks to channel more financing to customers but the above analysis shows that the upper limit of LDR decreases *murabaha* financing channeled by sharia banks.

Table 14. Correlations

		<i>murabaha</i> financing	LDR Lower limit
<i>Murabaha</i> financing	Pearson Correlation	1	.661 *
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.037
	N	10	10
LDR Lower limit	Pearson Correlation	.661 *	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.037	
	N	10	10

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The result of correlation analysis above shows Pearson correlation coefficient value of 0.661 with significance value (2-tailed) 0,037. The table indicates that lower LDR and *murabaha* financing are correlated significantly at the 5% level. The value of positive correlation coefficient indicates that the direction of correlation between the two is unidirectional. If the lower LDR ratio increases, the *murabaha* financing channeled by sharia banks also has to be up. This finding should be put in the context of macroprudential history and policies in Indonesia.

A History of Macroprudential

According to Kahou & Lehar (2017), the term “macroprudential” has become a popular term after the recent financial crisis. However, as Clement notes, the term “macroprudential” can be traced back to the late 70s. One of the main problems currently among financial regulators is the rapid growth of loans in developing the country and its potential negative impact on financial levels. In 1979, the term “macroprudential” was first introduced at a meeting at the Cooke Committee (the predecessor of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, BCBS) to deal with the problem of international bank lending. Shortly after fulfilling the term “macroprudential” introduced in a document.

Table 15. Macroprudential and Microprudential

Tools	Risk dimensions	
	Time dimension	Cross-sectional dimension
Category I. Instruments developed specifically to mitigate systemic risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countercyclical capital buffers • Through-the-cycle valuation of margins or haircuts for repos. • Levy on non-core liabilities • Countercyclical change in risk weights for exposure to certain sectors • Time-varying systemic liquidity surcharges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systemic capital surcharges • Systemic liquidity surcharges • Levy on non-core liabilities • Higher capital charges for trades not cleared through CCPs
Category II. Recalibrated instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time-varying LTV, Debt-To-Income (DTI) and Loan-To-Income (LTI) caps • Time-varying limits in currency mismatch or exposure (e.g. real estate) • Dynamic provisioning • Time-varying limits on loan-to-deposit ratio • Time-varying caps and limits on credit or credit growth • Stressed VaR to build additional capital buffer against market risk during a boom. • Rescaling risk-weights by incorporating recessionary conditions in the probability of default assumption (PDS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power to break up financial firms on systemic risk concerns • Capital charge on derivative payables • Deposit insurance risk premiums sensitive to systemic risk • Restrictions on permissible activities (e.g. ban on proprietary trading for systemically important banks)

Source: Kahou & Lehar (2017)

Gosh (2014) reveals that related literature has already classified macroprudential policies into two broad categories: (1) designed to address the procyclicality of the financial system; and (2) focused on handling financial linkage systems. In essence, it reflects the strengthening

mechanisms that operate within the financial system as well as between the financial system and the real economy (Sarangee, Woolley, Schmidt, & Long, 2014; Deng & Cranford, 2018). This mechanism is realized over time and is based on the tendency of economic actors to be very optimistic in progress and thus increase their risk exposure, and then become excessively avoid risk during the bubble phase. The latter, on the other hand, magnifies the impact of financial difficulties. This mechanism depends on the concentration risk (number and size of financial institutions, their substitution, and vulnerability) and systemic linkages (the intra-financial level of system activity) and usually manifested at the time point (the cross-sectional dimension) (Sarangee et al., 2014). It can mention in this context that Indonesia already has some macroprudential policies as part of their regulatory prescriptions. Most of these steps are focused essentially on the time dimension. To give some examples, Indonesia has a loan to deposit ratio (or some variant of it) in place; and Indonesia has standard or interchangeable lending conditions, restrictions on foreign currency exposures, such as in the case of borrowing limits or the case of the bank's net foreign exchange position. Its focus is primarily on macroprudential policies introduced around the crisis.

Macroprudential Policies

The central bank is the institution that conducts macroprudential policy (regulation and supervision). This macroprudential policy is one of the mandates of the Central Bank in supporting the SSK. The Central Bank also supports SSK through the implementation of monetary policy, payment system, and management of foreign capital flows, including the central bank's authority in regulating and overseeing foreign exchange and money market markets as integral monetary policy (Koedijk, Loungani, & Monnin, 2018). Regulation and supervision of financial services

institutions are macro and focused on systemic risk within to encourage SSK (Agustin, 2016). The main objective is to mitigate risks arising from the procyclicality of macro-financial linkages as well as the accumulation of systemic risks arising from interconnection and networking among institutions, markets, and financial infrastructure including payment systems (Lok, 2015). Prevent the accumulation of risks from the boom-bust of the financial cycle due to factors of the financial system as well as its interaction with the domestic and international economy (time series) which is the main target of macroprudential policy (Crowe, et al., 2013). The second objective of the macroprudential policy is to strengthen financial system resilience and mitigate the risk of awakening from the interconnection and networking of the financial system (cross-sector dimensions) (Ahmad, 2017). Both of these goals, macro perspectives and focus on systemic risk in SSK, are different from regulatory goals and macroprudential surveillance to maintain the health of individual financial institutions (Warjiyo and Juhro, 2016).

In contrast to the cases, Warjiyo and Juhro (2016) highlight PPKS Act as “Systemic Bank” is defined a Bank due to the size of assets, capital and liabilities. Whether operational or financial, if the Bank is impaired or fails. The Bank’s failure has an impact on systemic risk on the failure of the financial system as a whole (Mahlendorf, 2015). The PPKSP Law stipulates that systemic banks are required to comply with special provisions concerning the capital adequacy ratio and the adequacy of liquidity ratio. As well as to prepare an action plan that contains at least the obligations of the controlling shareholders and other parties to increase bank capital and convert certain types of debt to bank capital (Fareed, Arsalan, & Ayubi, 2017; Abdul-Rahman, 2014).

Wajiyo and Juhro (2016) mentions ten macroprudential policy instruments that can be applied that include instruments for procedural

control and systemic risk associated with credit exposure, foreign exchange, liquidity, and capital. For loan procurement, a general instrument used is loan-to-value (LTV), debt-to-income (DTI), and restrictions on credit growth in certain sectors (Morgan, Regis, & Salike, 2019). Foreign exchange exposure, the instrument includes the net open position (NOP), limits on foreign currency loan, or hedging arrangements regarding obligate (begging) and term foreign debt. Liquidity instruments, Minimum Statutory Reserves (GWM) generally applied to the extent of adjustable dental conditions of growing liquidity (Fareed et al., 2017). To strengthen capital in the face of systemic prosperity and risks include counter-cyclical capital buffer, provision of bad loans by the dynamics of the risk of credit proliferation, to the arrangement of profit sharing (Clancy & Collins, 2014).

Warjiyo and Juhro (2016) classify macroprudential instruments according to the type of risk, i.e., leverage credit boom/asset price bubble, liquidity/market risk, and interconnection/market structure risk, dynamically anthropically or statically between sectors. Macroprudential instruments may be loosened or tightened by the anticipated risks levels of probable proliferation and systemic risk (Beirne & Friedrich, 2017). While the capital by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) November 2015 which sets the minimum amount of Total Loss Absorbency Capacity (TLAC) for Global Systemically Important Banks (G-SIBs). The magnitude of the TLAC is to ensure that G-SIBs have sufficient capital to absorb the losses and recapitalization capacity so that if a business resolution or failure occurs, the critical functions of the bank in question can continue without causing any burden on the country and endangering the SSK. TLAC is set at 16% to 20% for capital requirements based on weighted risk assets and 6% to 6.75% for capital requirements based on the measurement of total bank exposure. The rule applies to G-SIBs set before 2015 (Ghosh, 2016).

Warjiyo and Juhro (2016) discuss macroprudential policies adopted in several Asian countries, such as China. It is a country with many macroprudential policies among Asian countries over the period of 2000-2013. Simultaneous macroprudential instruments have been implemented in the period 2006-2008, both the People's Bank of China and the China Banking Regulatory Commission to strengthen the SSK. From the macroprudential tightening of credit obtained the result that the policy can control credit expansion (Frost & van Stralen, 2018). Some macroprudential instruments have also been implemented in South Korea before the 1997/98 global financial crisis and even since the 1997/98 Asian financial crisis (Ghosh, 2016). Some liquidity ratio regulation overcomes the weaknesses of the banking system and foreign valutas transactions (Aliyu, Yusof, & Naiimi, 2017). The policy is also issued to limit the position of bank foreign exchange derivatives, foreign currency loan provisioning, and tougher liquidity ratios against domestic banks (Misnan, Hee, & Rizal, 2018). The effect of such tightening is faster than the slowing of credit expansion and leverage increase (Bian et al., 2018).

The implementation of macroprudential policy in India implemented since 2004 through some instruments, including liquidity instruments and capital to maintain SSK. The main focus is on high credit expansion in housing. Also, the macroprudential policy adopted by RBI focuses on banking through countercyclical capital buffer instruments (Kahou & Lehar, 2017). Macroprudential instruments are also used by RBI liquidity, especially with the increase in the reserve requirement (Bianchi & Mendoza, 2018). Macroprudential policies in India can control excessive leverage and price increases in the housing sector. In Singapore state, strict monitoring is done by Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) to financial system and risk to SSK. MAS respond rapidly to the impact of systemic risk and increased credit exposure by strengthening surveillance

and assessment of SSCs as well as the necessary policies. In addition to these countries, the macroprudential policy also applied in other Asian countries such as Hong Kong, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia. The implementation of the policy proved to be capable and generally for systemic risk mitigation to maintain SSKs due to rapid credit expansion and high price increases in the housing sector (Warjiyo and Juhro, 2016).

Conclusion

The result of the research shows that there is the influence of Bank Indonesia's macroprudential policy toward *murabaha* financing in Indonesia. The result evidenced by the two models of analysis in the study. The first model of analysis using the VECM model shows that the minimum mandatory reserve policy affects the *murabaha* financing of sharia banks in Indonesia. The second model of analysis indicates that there is an influence of LtV and LDR policies stipulated by Bank Indonesia on sharia bank financing, defining $Y = -0.608X1 - 0.660X2 - 0.749X3 - 0.608X4 - 0.660X5 - 0.749X6 - 0.793X7 + 0.661X8$.

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