

Types Of Akad, Maturity, Company Size And Nominal Sukuk Price In Indonesia Stock Exchange (Idx) In 2016

Dudi Abdul Hadi¹

¹Faculty of Bussiness and Economic, Widyatama University, Indonesia

¹dudi.abdul@widyatama.ac.id

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Abstract: Sukuk is currently a capital instrument of interest on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) because sukuk can increase profitability. The nominal price of the sukuk is influenced by maturity. But this maturity in 2016 is significant only at the 70% confidence level. This means that there is a lack of observation. This research was conducted to explore other variables that could affect the nominal price of the sukuk. It turns out that the size of the company affects the nominal price of the sukuk as well as the type of contract, maturity and maturity based on the type of contract. It turns out that the nominal value of the sukuk is influenced by the type of contract, the maturity is based on the contract, the type of contract based on maturity and the size of the company at the 95% confidence level.

Keywords: Sukuk Nominal Price, Contract Type, Akad Maturity, Company Size

1. Research background

The development of this corporate sukuk from year to year has experienced positive developments. (Fatimatuzzahra and Herlambang 2014). Sukuk are a popular financial instrument for investors and companies that issue them. Sukuk is an investment instrument that provides opportunities for Muslim and non-Muslim investors to invest in Indonesia (Fatah 2011). Ahmed (2007) also stated that the sukuk is increasingly becoming a consideration for Muslims and non-Muslims alike. Important aspects of sukuk can be seen from the perspective of investment and product innovation. The potential is great because sukuk converts future funds into current funds.

Many factors influence the development of this sukuk. Macro factors such as liquidity, company size and exchange rate affect the sukuk while intangibles and inflation variables do not affect the sukuk. On the other hand, the variables of liquidity, tangibility and company size affect firm value, while inflation and exchange rates do not affect firm value (Mahyani 2017).

Both from an investor's point of view and from a company's point of view, sukuk with the types of contracts are indeed profitable. The types of contracts used can be *ijarah* or *mudharabah*. The choice of this type of contract also exists because the type of contract provides its own benefits to the sukuk issuer, as stated by Susanto (Susanto, Aji Sujai et al. 2020). Hadi's research (Hadi 2020) states that the type of contract has a different effect on profitability.

Sukuk companies provide additional capital. This capital is obtained from the price of the sukuk sold. Before the selling price occurs, the nominal price is determined in advance by the company that issued it. The nominal price of the sukuk according to Hadi (Hadi 2020) may be influenced by the type of contract and the maturity date. It says "possibility" because Hadi's research (Hadi, 2020) uses a significance level of 30%. When the type of contract affects profitability, the type of contract may also affect the nominal price of the sukuk. But when the maturity factor is included, it turns out that the nominal price of the sukuk does not affect the nominal price. Thus, what factors really influence the nominal price of the sukuk need further investigation.

2. Literature review

In "terminology", sukuk based on Fatwa DSN-MUI No.32 / DSN-MUI / IX / 2002 is defined as long-term securities based on sharia principles issued by the issuer to Islamic bond holders which obliges the issuer to pay income to bondholders. *syariah* in the form of profit sharing / margin / fee as well as paying back bond funds when maturity. (2016 phase). The use of sukuk, as stated by Fatah (Fatah 2011) developed in the 4-5 Hijriyah century (10-11 AD) where a buyer could send a sukuk to a trader. On the sukuk is written the name of the desired item, the price of the item, and the buyer's signature. Then the merchant sends the goods the buyer wants, when the merchant meets or contacts the buyer at the specified time, he hands over the sukuk to the buyer, and the buyer pays according to the price of the goods (Fatah, 2011: 37).

Sukuk seen from the perspective of the company that issued it is reflected in the nominal price of the sukuk (Hadi, Jayatama et al. 2020). The nominal price of the sukuk expresses the company's needs at that time. Capital structure is very important for companies to increase company value. Likewise, the sukuk structure is a debt type. In connection with changes in firm value and changes in the company's capital structure will affect the income / returns of investors in the capital market. (Fatimatuzzahra and Herlambang 2014). For sukuk, this company value can be reflected in the form of company size which is a total value of the company's assets. Company size is calculated by total assets. (Puspitasari and Latrini 2014).

Firm size is a company scale that describes the success rate of a company. Companies with a large scale will use external sources of funds originating from debt with the aim of expanding the company. Baasyaib (Baasyib 2007) states that company size is a scale in which the size of the company can be classified according to various ways, including the size of income, total assets, and total capital. The larger the size of income, total assets and total capital, the stronger the company is. The company's strong condition is also reflected in the company's sukuk rating. The sukuk rating is apparently influenced by profitability and productivity as stated by Afiani (Afiani 2013; Akbas et al., 2019).

The value stated on securities or financial instruments is called the nominal value which can also reflect the condition of the company. The nominal price that has been studied a lot is the nominal price of shares (Baker and Greenwold 2009). The nominal price of the sukuk has not been studied much. Nominal price is the price of a good or product at the time the goods or product was produced. The nominal price of sukuk means a price stated in the sukuk sheet which states the company's needs. The nominal price of sukuk according to Hadi (Hadi 2020) is not influenced by the type of contract and maturity. The types of contracts used on the IDX are ijarah and mudharabah. The ijarah contract according to Putri (Putri and Herlambang 2015) affects Return On Assets as a proxy for profitability. Sukuk rating on the other hand is influenced by maturity according to Al Haraq (Al Haraq and Ningsih 2017). This means that the nominal price may also be influenced by maturity. However, according to Pratiwi (Pratiwi and Asrori 2014) in relation to retail value, maturity does not affect the retail value of sukuk. However, based on the above statements, it can be concluded that there is a possibility that the type of contract, maturity and size of the company are related to the nominal price of the sukuk.

3. research methods

A. Types of research

The research used is quantitative. The level of explanation desired is descriptive with the explorative type (Cooper 1996). This research is a quantitative exploratory study which aims to explore the relationship and possible influence between the type of contract, maturity and company size on the nominal price of sukuk. Its explorative characteristics are reflected in the use of the experimental stage of the possible combination of variables until a significant composition is obtained, which in this case will involve several stages of combining.

B. Object of research

The object of research is companies that issue sukuk. The population is all companies that issue sukuk in Indonesia. Samples were collected purposively, namely companies that issue sukuk that are traded on the Indonesia Stock Exchange that occurred in 2016. The year 2016 was chosen because there was a large increase in sukuk sales. Companies that are analyzed are also companies that have complete data. Data analysis was performed using simple linear regression.

C. Data and data sources

The data used in this study is secondary data, namely data obtained from second parties, in the form of reports on the progress of sukuk sales on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the January 2016 period.

D. Variable Definitions

The variables studied included the independent and dependent variables. Independent variables are the type of contract, maturity and company size. The dependent variable is the nominal price of the sukuk. Type of contract is the basis of the contract used in transactions, namely ijarah and mudharabah. Maturity is the length of time the sukuk circulates until it is paid back to the sukuk holder. The nominal price of the sukuk is a value stated in the sukuk sheet which states the company's needs

4. Results and discussion

A. Results

The results of analyzing data using multiple linear regression based on the exploration stages carried out, show that observations were made on 53 companies with the following outputs:

1. Stage 1

In stage 1, the variables are tested simultaneously involving the variable type of contract, maturity and size of the company with the nominal price of the sukuk. In this first combination stage, the significance result was not fulfilled, because the result of F calculated has a p-value of 0.051 or equivalent to 5.1 percent, which means the value is above the standard significance level of 5 percent.

Tabel 1 ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	5,65912E+23	1,41478E+23	2,550519064	0,051032257
Residual	48	2,66257E+24	5,54702E+22		
Total	52	3,22848E+24			

2. Stage 2

In stage 2, simultaneous testing of variables is carried out involving the variable type of contract, maturity and size of the company as well as additional variables, namely maturity based on the type of contract with the nominal price of the sukuk. At this second combining stage, the following results were obtained:

Tabel 2 SUMMARY OUTPUT

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0,537164354
R Square	0,288545543
Adjusted R Square	0,229257672
Standard Error	2,18752E+11
Observations	53

The type of contract, maturity and size of the company contributed 22.925 percent (22.925%) or the equivalent of 23 percent (23%) to the nominal price of the sukuk.

Tabel 3 ANOVA

	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	4	9,31564E+23	2,32891E+23	4,866856179	0,00224148
Residual	48	2,29692E+24	4,78525E+22		
Total	52	3,22848E+24			

The type of contract, maturity and company size simultaneously affect the nominal price of the sukuk as shown in Table 3 with a significance value of 0.00224148 which is equivalent to 0.2 percent. This 0.2 percent value is below 5 percent as the standard of significance as shown in Table 3.

Tabel 4 COEFFICIENTS

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	Durbin-Watson
Intercept	-413913	1,3782E+11	-0,3003246	0,7652265	2,248
Firm Size (X3)	74,6135	74,31385134	1,0040323	0,3203979	
Jangka Waktu (X2)	195125155,3	64107537,57	3,0437163	0,0037847	
jenis akad (X1)	2,08228E+1	1,64559E+11	1,26537485	0,2118451	73
JwJakd (X4)	-	-	-	0,0057351	94
	206280472,6	71325155,74	2,892113875		

The numbers in Table 4 show that the resulting multiple linear equation is as follows:

$$Y = -413913 + 208.228.000.000 X_1 + 195125155,3 X_2 + 74,6135 X_3 - 206280472,6 X_4$$

Information

Y = nominal price of the sukuk

X1 = type of contract

X2 = maturity

X3 = company size

X4 = maturity according to contract type

Based on the regression equation obtained, it can be concluded that the nominal price of sukuk is caused by positive changes in the type of contract of 208228338868,156, and positive changes in the time period of 195125155.3, also positive changes in company size of 74.6135, and changes negative in the term based on the contract of 206280472.6

The Durbin Watson test results also show that in the data there is no positive or negative autocorrelation because the dw value is $2.248 > d_u$, namely 1.7223, so there is no positive autocorrelation. Likewise, if the value $(4-dw) < d_l$, there is a negative autocorrelation, and it turns out that the value $(4-dw)$ is 1.752, which is greater than the d_l value of 1.3929, so there is no negative autocorrelation.

B. Discussion

Based on the research results obtained in the results section, the nominal price of sukuk is thus influenced by the type of contract, maturity and company size by 23%, as shown in Table 1. These results are in line with the results of previous studies conducted by Hadi (Hadi, Jayatama et al. al. 2020). The remaining value, which is 77%, states that the nominal price of the sukuk is influenced by other factors that are not included in this study.

The type of contract, maturity and size of the company jointly affect the nominal price of the sukuk. But individually, the type of contract does not affect the nominal price of the sukuk. So the type of contract partially does not affect the nominal price of the sukuk because from the significance information generated from the t test, the significance level is above 5 percent, which is 32 percent, as stated in Table 4. Because the type of contract only has the option of ijarah and mudharabah, it does not partially causes changes in the nominal price of the sukuk. The type of contract, especially ijarah, although very attractive, namely 35 companies using it, compared to the mudaraba contract type offered by only 18 companies, but did not reflect the company's needs. The ijarah and mudharabah contracts reflect more on the choice of profitability that will be obtained by investors and not the nominal price of the sukuk as stated by Hadi (Hadi 2020).

Maturity is the length of time a sukuk is circulated among sukuk holders until it is paid and withdrawn by the issuer. Maturity partially affects the nominal price of the sukuk because from the significance information generated from the t test, the significance level is below 5 percent, which is 0.3 percent, as stated in Table 4. The length of time circulating to maturity reflects the level of the company's needs in the use of funds. . The longer the maturity period, the greater the nominal price offered, in fact, in general, a large nominal price has a long maturity period. Likewise, if the nominal price of the sukuk is small, the maturity period will be shorter.

The size of the company partially does not have a significant effect on the nominal price of the sukuk because from the significance information generated from the t test, the significance level is above 5 percent, which is 21 percent, as stated in Table 4. Company size does not affect the nominal price of the sukuk partially because there are small company size but has a large nominal price. Logically, it can be understood that the condition of a small company causes greater capital requirements. But it may happen that a large company that has a lot of total assets actually requires more capital. With this logic, it can be understood that the nominal price of the sukuk is not influenced by the size of the company.

Based on the results of research using the F test which has been presented in table 3, it can be stated that the nominal price of the sukuk is influenced by the type of contract, maturity and size of the company. The F test shows that simultaneously, the significance obtained is 0.2 percent whose value is actually below the standard significance level of 5 percent. Although the contribution of the type of contract, maturity and size of the company is small, namely 23 percent, because there is a maturity factor based on the contract, the nominal price of the sukuk is significantly influenced by the four factors. This happens because when the nominal price of sukuk increases due to the type of contract using ijarah and the length of time is longer, also because of the large size of the company, but if the maturity based on the type of contract produces a negative value, namely the type of ijarah contract has a short maturity, then the nominal price sukuk will be low too.

5. Conclusions and suggestions

A. Conclusion

Based on the description in the discussion section, the following conclusions are drawn:

- The type of contract, maturity, company size and maturity based on the contract affect the nominal price of the sukuk
- Type of contract, maturity, company size and maturity based on the contribution contract, the effect is only 23 percent on the nominal price of the sukuk
- Because the contribution of the influence is only 23%, it means that there are other factors that must be examined, namely the contribution can reach 77%.

B. Suggestions

Based on the research results, discussion and conclusions, the following suggestions are obtained:

- Research variables were explored using multiple linear regression with dummy variables
- Research variables are added by entering the variable type of contract based on company size
- The measurement scale for data processing uses natural logs
- Testing is done vericatively with a nonparametric approach.

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