

IMPACT OF INTERNAL FACTORS IN DISTRIBUTION SOE BANK CREDIT

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ABSTRACT

Banks are institution becoming financial _ gauge measuring strength economy a country. this _ because the bank as the party receiving the funds from Public then channel it return to Public through form credit for Upgrade wheel economy a country. For Upgrade economy so total disbursed credit must the more increase. For Upgrade distribution credit then the bank has to notice a number of factor including credit jammed, capital adequacy, as well the ability of the bank to generate profit. Study this done for test influence credit default, capital adequacy, and profitability to distribution loans to state-owned banks in Indonesia. Data used namely secondary data obtained _ from report BUMN Bank finance in the 2011-2019 period. Data analysis technique used is multiple linear regression and hypothesis test using t statistics for test regression in a manner Partial as well as the F test for for test in a manner simultaneous with level significance of 5%. Besides assumption test was also carried out classic which includes normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, and autocorrelation test. Research results show that credit congested influential negative to distribution credit, capital adequacy has an effect positive to distribution credit and profitability no influential to distribution credit. Whereas in a manner simultaneous credit default, capital adequacy and profitability influential to distribution state-owned bank loans in Indonesia. Ability prediction from third variable the by 74.8%, meanwhile the remaining 25.2% is influenced by factors that are not enter to in research models.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Moment this is Indonesia already entering the digital era, where almost majority activity economy done through online media. one _ supporting institutions _ development of this digital era is banking (Rubanov, 2020). Banking is a mediator between consumer order activity business could walk with smoothly . Besides as the last mediator cross finance , the Bank constitutes institution that collects the originating funds from Public then distribute return the funds to Public as working capital in form credit . According to RI Law No. 10 of 1998 the Bank's main activities are collecting funds from the public (*funding*), channeling funds to people who need funds in the form of credit (*lending*), and services (*service*). With exists distribution of capital then the actors economy could the more develop his efforts at a time open field work for society in the end could Upgrade economy a country (Gomes et al., 2022).

Growth credit to Commercial Banks occur increase , however growth this no compared straight with condition growing economy _ decrease if seen from many rolling business _ mat . this _ caused because lethargic economy impacted domestic _ to decline power buy society . Condition this cause the Bank is getting be careful in disburse funds to Public because scared Public no capable pay off loan to the Bank in the end will impact to the Bank 's liquidity (Kholiq & Rahmawati, 2020).

quoted from CNN Indonesia based on article 2019, year 2018 may _ so is time resurrection for growth credit, banking _ after sluggish in two year last. The Financial Services Authority (OJK) noted distribution bank credit grew 12.88 percent throughout 2018. Here is the first time distribution credit return tasting number growth double digits after 2015. In 2016 and 2017 credits only grew 7.87 percent and 8.24 percent . Although so , if compared to with period 2011-2013, growth credit 2018 spelled out low . Noted , in 2011 credit grew 24.59 percent , 2012 at 23.08 percent , and 2013 around 21.26 percent (CNN Indonesia, 2020).

Distribution credit too _ tall will resulted bank fragility if no done supervision to risk credit . one _ risk in gift credit is possibility fail pay it debtor at the time credit due . Banks must could apply principle caution in determine policies taken , especially _ in Policy distribution credit (Dawood, 2019). Policy credit

is policies carried out by a bank in distribute amount of funds to Public with consider appropriateness party recipient credit . Crisis the economy that occurred in 1997-1998 became lesson for banking in Indonesia, because crisis experienced in _ _ the make stability performance banking decreased , in particular in field gift credit , so raises distrust or *rush* on society for interesting the funds are in the bank.

Credit is one _ source main bank revenue and profit . On the other hand credit could Becomes something problem for banking where customers no able pay his obligations to the appropriate bank with agreement so that credit the congested or the usual called Non Performing Loans (NPL). NPLs are one _ indicator health asset a bank that can form ratio finance capable tree _ give information evaluation on condition capital , profitability , risk credit , market risk , as well liquidity . Ratio this show ability internal bank management manage credit problems provided by the bank (Khan et al., 2020; Rahadian & Permana, 2021). That is , more and more tall ratio so the more bad quality bank credit caused by losses level return credit congested (Widaningsih, 2010). In the 2011-2014 period NPLs of commercial banks experience decreased , but in 2015-2019 experienced _ improvement . According to Hariyani (2010) the more high NPL shows that quality increasing bank credit bad and cause total credit problem the more big , so will make the bank will limit distribution the credit . However period _ _ the total distribution credit to Public the more increase .

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) or also known as ratio capital is ratio capital used _ for showing ability provide funds for accommodate risk on loss from activity operational and for develop effort (Prabowo, 2014). The more tall risk , then the risk margin is also high , p this will lower level income so that influence total disbursed credit _ (Barus & Lu, 2013). According to Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 15/12/PBI/2013 concerning Obligation Minimum Capital Provision for Commercial Banks , minimum capital provision for Banks with profile risk ranking one minimum 8%. Based on overview performance finance occur *Capital Adequacy Ratio* of commercial banks conventional experience increase from 2011-2017 , but in 2018 experienced _ decline and 2019 returns _ experience increase . Ascension this show that from year to year provision of minimum capital for commercial banks the more improved , which means that the bank has sufficient capital for support needs and endure the risks involved from activity operational including risk credit .

The *Net Interest Margin* (NIM) is one indicator in evaluation bank profitability . Net Interest Margin (NIM) shows ratio used _ for measure ability internal bank management manage assets productive, purposeful produce income flower clean. According to (Almawadi & Dwiantika, 2015) decline Bank profits are also affected by distribution slow credit and rising cost of funds mark *Net Interest Margin* (NIM) also experienced increase . The more big *Net Interest Margins* show enhancement income flower on assets productive that has been managed by the bank ok . Whereas for the 2011-2019 period *Net Interest Margin* tended experience decline . Bank Indonesia determines that the minimum standard for NIM is 6% ke top . In the period 2011-2019 *Net Interest Margin* commercial banks still under standard .

Table 1 Average Ratio of NPL, CAR, NIM of Public Banks

Ratio (%)	Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
NPLs	2.17	2.03	1.77	2.16	2.49	2.93	2.59	2.37	2.53	
CAR	16.05	17.43	18.13	19.57	9:39 p.m	22.93	23.18	22.97	23.40	
NIM	5.91	5.49	4.89	4.23	5.39	5.63	5.32	5.14	4.91	
CREDIT (in billion IDR)	2,200,094	2,725,674	3,319,842	3,706,501	4,092,104	4,413,414	4,781,931	5,358,012	5,683,737	

Source: Statistics Indonesian Banking - Vol. 18, no. 4, March 2020

From the statistical data of Commercial Banks on could seen that *Non Performing Loans* (NPL), *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR), and *Net Interest Margin* (NIM) are moving in a manner fluctuating, however total credit extended by banks _ keep going increase or not experience decline. This is what drives researcher for limit factors research on *Non Performing Loans* (NPL), *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR), and *Net Interest Margin* (NIM).

Development Indonesia 's economy a lot determined by development SOE performance . The performance will many determine state budget performance , because good profit nor BUMN losses will be bring consequences on the fiscal , either in a manner live through dividend or must loss _ borne by the state budget, or in a manner no live through tax or from source other state revenue . State-owned banks play a

role Becomes stabilizer goal economy _ mainly is for welfare community and can Becomes arbiter in problem economy in Indonesia. As for goals from study this is for knowing factors what only influences _ distribution loans to state-owned banks in Indonesia.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Credit Jams and Factors Reason Credit troubled

According to Kasmir (2013) congestion something facility credit caused by 2 factors namely :

- 1) Party banking (creditor) In matter this party analysis credit not enough thorough in check truth and authenticity document nor wrong do calculation with existing ratios . Besides that could consequences also occur collusion from party analysis credit with party debtor so that analysis the data no objective.
- 2) Parties debtor Congestion credit caused by the debtor caused by 2 things namely:
 - a) There is element intentional. It means debtor on purpose no want to pay his obligations to the bank so given credit _ with itself stuck .
 - b) There is element no on purpose . It means debtor have will for pay but no capable because financed business _ caught disaster (*force major*).

Non Performing Loans (NPL)

Understanding Non Performing Loans (NPL) according to (Kasmir, 2013) are:

“ Credit problem or credit congested is credit included _ there is resistance caused by 2 elements ie from party banking in analyze nor from party customers with _ on purpose or no on purpose in his obligations no do payment ”.

Latumaerissa (2014) explain about Non-Performing Loans (NPL) is one of them indicator level public bank health. Because the high NPL shows public bank incompetence in the appraisal process until with thawing credit to debtors , on the other hand NPL also causes height reflected cost of capital _ from cost operational from for the commercial bank concerned . With height capital costs will influential to acquisition profit clean from the bank.

Criteria evaluation based on ranking NPL components can seen in the table following:

Table 2 Matrix Criteria Rating NPL component

NPLs	Risk Value	Predicate Risk
≤ 10%	1	Very Good
10% < NPL ≤ 15%	2	Well
15% < NPL ≤ 20%	3	Enough
20% < NPL ≤ 25%	4	No Well
25% < NPLs	5	Very No Well

Source : Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No 13/24/DPNP year 2011

Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

According to (Kasmir, 2013)one _ method evaluation bank capital is with CAR method (*Capital Adequacy Ratio*) , namely with method compare capital against assets weighted according to risk (RWA). Capital in question consists from:

- 1) Capital for banks that are established and have offices center in Indonesia consists on core capital and supplementary capital .
- 2) Office capital foreign bank branch consists on net funds office center and offices branches outside Indonesia .

Whereas according to (Kuncoro & Suhardjono, 2011)explain regarding the capital adequacy ratio as following ,

“Capital Adequacy is demonstrating capital adequacy internal banking capabilities maintain sufficient capital and capabilities internal bank management identify , measure , monitor , and control risks that may arise _ influential to the amount of bank capital.

Table 3 Criteria Determination Rating Capital (CAR)

Rating	Information	Criteria
1	Very Healthy	CAR > 12%

2	Healthy	$9\% \leq CAR < 12\%$
3	Enough Healthy	$8\% \leq CAR < 9\%$
4	Unhealthy _	$6\% < CAR < 8\%$
5	No Healthy	$CAR \leq 6\%$

Source : Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No 13/24/DPNP year 2011

Net Interest Margin (NIM)

According to (Pandia, 2012) *Net Interest Margins* is ratio show profitability _ ratio Among income flower clean with average assets earning owned by the bank, ratio this show ability internal bank management manage assets productive for produce income flower clean .

Net Interest Margin (NIM) is possible ratio _ show ability management an inner bank manage asset productive owned _ for produce income flower clean . The more big ratio *Net Interest Margin* (NIM) then will Upgrade income flower on asset productive bank - managed so possible deep bank condition problem the more small .

Standard set _ for Net Interest Margin (NIM) ratio according to Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No.6/23/DPNP dated 31 May 2004 is more of 3%. As for the criteria evaluation ranking components of Net Interest Margin (NIM) can seen in the table following this :

Table 4 Matrix Criteria Rating NIM components

NIM	Rating	Predicate
$NIM > 3\%$	1	Very Healthy
$2\% < NIM \leq 3\%$	2	Healthy
$1.5\% < NIM \leq 2\%$	3	Enough Healthy
$1\% < NIM \leq 1.5\%$	4	Unhealthy _
$NIM \leq 1\%$	5	No Healthy

Source : Bank Indonesia Circular Letter No.6/23/DPNP dated 31 May 2004

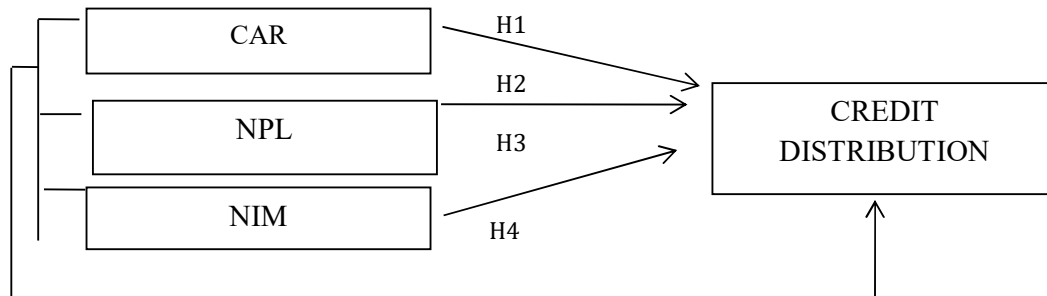


Figure 1 Research Model

3. METHODS

In study this is what it becomes population as well as sample is four (4) BUMN Banks that have listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and published report his finances to public , namely BNI (BBNI) Bank Mandiri (BMRI), BRI (BBRI) and BTN (BBTN). Temporary that method study quantitative with secondary data source chosen for do study more continue . the data obtained in a manner no live that is through the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange , namely www.idx.co.id . the data form report finance annual bank that has listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange and published or published in the period 2011-2019. As for operationalization variables in research this could seen in the table under

Table 5 Operationalization Variable

No	Variable	Indicator	Scale
1	<i>Non Performing Loans</i>	<u>Credit troubled</u> $NPLs = \frac{X}{\text{Total Credit}} \times 100\%$	Ratio

2	<i>Capital Adequacy Ratio</i>	$CAR = \frac{\text{own capital}}{ATMR} \times 100\%$	Ratio
3	<i>Net Interest Margins</i>	$NIM = \frac{\text{Net Interest Income}}{\text{Average assets productive}} \times 100\%$	Ratio
4	Distribution Credit	$\text{Total Credits Consumptive} + \text{Credit Earning} + \text{Credit Trading}$	Ratio

Method Data Analysis

Study this use approach analysis descriptive as well as verification for knowing description each variables as well as interactions between variable . Method analysis used in research _ this is Analysis Regression Double . Analysis this used for test influence fifth variable independent to variable dependent . According to Ghozali (2017) Multiple linear regression want test influence two or more variable independent (*explanatory*) to one variable dependent and generally stated in equality as following :

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \mu$$

Where Y is Distribution Credit , temporarily $\alpha, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ indicate constant , then X_1 ie *Non Performing Loan (NPL)*, then X_2 as *Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)*, then X_3 ie *Net Interest Margin (NIM)*

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis Descriptive

This statistical description is carried out to obtain an overview of the characteristics of the data obtained. This description is carried out using descriptive analysis techniques, namely by calculating the average (*Mean*), minimum value, maximum value, and standard deviation (*Standard Deviation*) as a whole. The results of the calculation of the description analysis are presented below and are equipped with an analysis table.

Table 6 Analysis Results statistics Descriptive

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Means	std. Deviation
NPLs	36	.31	3.12	1.1703	.83480
CAR	36	14.64	22.96	18.3267	2.48801
NIM	36	3.32	9.58	6.1292	1.36983
LOG_Y	36	4.80	5.93	5.5177	.29995
Valid N (listwise)	36				

Based on table on show of 36 sample data in the 2011-2019 period, it is shown that *Non Performing Loans (NPL)* have the average value is 1.1703. this _ signify that in period research , the average state-owned bank has an NPL of 1.1703% of the total loans provided to customer . The minimum value of 0.31 was owned by BRI (BBRI) in 2013. The maximum value of 3.12 owned by the State Savings Bank (BBTN) in 2012.

Ratio described capital adequacy use *Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)* has the average value is 18.3267. this _ show that in period research , the average CAR of state-owned banks is 18.3267% and is on standard ratio stipulated capital adequacy government . The minimum CAR value of 14.64% is owned by the State Savings Bank (BBTN) in 2014. The maximum CAR value 22.96% owned by Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BBRI) in 2017.

Net Interest Margin (NIM) has the average value is 6.1292. this _ show that in period research , the average NIM of BUMN Banks is 6.1292% . The minimum NIM value of 3.32% is owned by the State Savings Bank (BBTN) in 2019. Meanwhile maximum NIM value 9.58% owned by Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BBRI) in 2011.

Distribution credit after the transformation process using the logarithm has the average value is 5.5177 . this _ show that in period research , the average number loans disbursed by state - owned banks amounted to 5.5177 % . Amount _ credit maximum as big 5.93 % was disbursed by Bank Mandiri (BMRI) in 2019 9 of 855846 million rupiahs. Whereas distribution total minimum credit of 4 , 80 % disbursed by the State Savings Bank (BBTN) in 2011 1 62619 million rupiah .

Analysis verification

Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Multiple linear analysis used for knowing equality influence two variable independent to one variable dependent on research this , then matter the will could is known based on table following this :

Table 7 Analysis Models Multiple Linear Regression

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.
		B	std. Error	Betas		
1	(Constant)	4,414	.240		18,375	.000
	NPLs	-.200	.035	-.557	-5,664	.000
	CAR	.073	.011	.608	6,756	.000
	NIM	.000	.022	-.004	-.043	.966

a. Dependent Variable: LOG_Y

Based on table on could equation model is obtained regression as following:

$$Y = 4.414 - 0.200 X_1 + 0.073 X_2 + 0.000 X_3$$

From the results equality multiple linear regression such, then could interpreted that mark constants in the table on as big 4.414, which states that if variable independent considered constant, then the total credit disbursed of - 4.414 million rupiahs.

Coefficient regression *Non Performing Loans* (NPL) of - 0.200, meaning _ if NPL experiences enhancement by 1% will reduce the total disbursement of credit disbursed as big 200 thousand rupiah and vice versa. Temporary coefficient regression *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR) of 0 .073, that is if CAR experiences enhancement by 1 % will increase the total credit disbursed as big 73 thousand rupiah and vice versa. Then coefficient regression *Net Interest Margin* (NIM) of 0.000, that is if NIM experienced enhancement by 1% will not increase the total credit disbursed and otherwise .

Hypothesis Test Results

For knowing hypothesis test results between variable , then could seen in the table following this

Table 8 Summary of Hypothesis Test Results

Variable	Tolerance Limits	Sig.	Conclusion
X1 > Y	0.05	0.000	H1 Accepted
X2 > Y	0.05	0.000	H2 Accepted
X3 > Y	0.05	0.966	H3 Rejected
X1, X2, X3 > Y	0.05	0.000	H4 Accepted

Based on table on so conclusion t test of each variable independent could explained that mark variable NPL of 0.000 , that is < 0.05. Based on results the then H1 _ received meaning there is the influence of NPLs Partial to distribution credit . Then rate CAR variable of 0.000 means <0.05. Based on results the then H2 accepted which means CAR Partial influential to distribution credit. Temporary that mark the NIM variable is 0.966 , meaning > 0.05 . Based on results the then H3 rejected which means NIM automatically Partial no there is influence to distribution credit. For Simultaneous test results (F test) affect NPL, CAR, and NIM in a manner significant to distribution credit , because mark significance of 0.000 which is more small from 0.05.

Coefficient Test Results Correlation and Determination

Coefficient correlation show closeness connection between variable , if correlation worth positive so between variable characteristic unidirectional and if correlation worth negative so between variable characteristic opponent direction . Correlation double (R) will could seen in the table following this :

Table 9 Coefficient Test Results Correlation and Coefficient Determination

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate
1	.865 ^a	.748	.725	.15734

a. Predictors: (Constant), NIM, CAR, NPL

b. Dependent Variable: LOG_Y

Based on table 9. obtained the R number is 0.865. According to guidelines interpretation coefficient above correlation, p - this show that occur very strong relationship between the variables studied. Temporary that mark coefficient determination show how much far deep modeling capabilities explained variation variable dependent, the value of R square is 0.748 or as big as. With thereby so obtained KD value of 74,8% which shows the meaning that NPL, CAR, and NIM provide influence in a manner simultaneous as big 74.8% against distribution state-owned bank loans. Whereas the rest as big 25,2% influenced by factors other. As for look influence of each independent variable then could seen in the table beta and zero-order analysis below this

Table 10 Beta and Zero-Order Analysis

Model	Standardized Coefficients		correlations		
	Betas		Zero-order	partial	Part
1 (Constant)					
NPLs		-.557	-.619	-.708	-.502
CAR		.608	.666	.767	.599
NIM		-.004	.337	-.008	-.004

a. Dependent Variable: LOG_Y

From the results of individual tests on is known that variable NPL against distribution credit have influence 34.5% (-0.557 x -0.619), the variable CAR to distribution credit have influence 40.5% (0.608 x 0.666), and variables NIM against distribution credit of 0.13% (-0.004 x 0.337).

NPL Analysis Against Distribution Credit

Research results show that mark significance t count the NPL variable is $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that in a manner Partial credit congested influential in a manner significant to distribution credit. this result in accordance with the theory expressed by (Latumaerissa, 2014) the stated that the high NPL shows public bank incompetence in the appraisal process until with the thawing process credit to debtor. This is consistent with research (Syukriah et al., 2020).

CAR Analysis Against Distribution Credit

Research results show that mark significance t count CAR variable of $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that in a manner Partial influential capital adequacy in a manner significant to distribution credit. Research results this support theory put forward by Darmawi (2011) the stated that the more high CAR indicates increasingly bank performance ok. Condition this experienced by BMRI in 2014 where CAR ratio increases and amounts disbursed credit to society too increase. These results are also consistent with research produced by Syukriah et al., (2020).

NIM Analysis Against Distribution Credit

Research results show mark significance t count the NIM variable is $0.966 > 0.05$, which means that in a manner Partial profitability no influential in a manner significant to distribution credit. this result supported by the theory expressed by Pandia (2012) that ratio this show ability internal bank management manage assets productive for produce income flower clean. In study this show that ability management in manage assets productive through gift credit no give influence to distribution credit. Condition this experienced by BBRI in the period 2011-2013 where NIM ratio fluctuates however total disbursed credit permanent increase. It is not in line with research Klein (2020), however in line with study Isnurhadi et al., (2015); Pratiwi & Hindasah (2014).

Analysis Effect of NPL, CAR, and NIM To Distribution Credit

Significance value t count variable level distribution credit equal to 0.000, meaning < 0.05 , which states that H_0 namely NPL, CAR, and NIM are not there is influence simultaneously against distribution credit rejected, and H_4 is accepted that is there is the influence of NPL, CAR, and NIM simultaneously on distribution credit. This supports research conducted by Haryanto & Widyarti (2017).

5. CONCLUSION

Research results show that in a manner simultaneous NPL, CAR, and NIM variables have an effect to distribution credit, with contribution influence of 74.8%, this meaning that NPL, CAR, and NIM will become consideration for bank management for determine total credit will be channeled to Public general. Temporary that in a manner Partial the NIM variable doesn't influential to distribution credit at state-owned banks, this shows if profitability (NIM) does not influential to distribution credit to state-owned banks. This result supported by the theory expressed by (Pandia, 2012) that ratio this shows ability internal bank management manage assets productive for produce income flow clean. In study this shows that ability management in manage assets productive through gift credit no give influence to distribution credit.

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