THE INTER-TEMPORAL RELATIONSHIP OF NON-PERFORMING LOAN AND COST EFFICIENCY OF INDONESIAN COMMERCIAL BANKS DURING PERIOD 2013Q1 TO 2016Q3

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

As a partial fulfillment of the requirements for Undergraduate Degree in Management in Universitas Bakrie



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THE INTER-TEMPORAL RELATIONSHIP OF NON-PERFORMING LOAN AND COST EFFICIENCY OF INDONESIAN COMMERCIAL BANKS DURING PERIOD 2013Q1 TO 2016Q3

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ABSTRACT

This research investigates the inter-temporal relationships between bank efficiency, especially cost efficiency and non-performing loan (NPL) of Indonesian Commercial Banks in the period of 2013Q1 to 2016Q3 to test two hypotheses introduced by Berger and deYoung (1997): 'Bad Luck' and 'Bad Management'. This research covers the periods January 2013 – September 2016 using time series and quartely -published report data of Central Bank of Indonesia (Bank Indonesia) with 10 commercial banks in Indonesia. The Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) approach is used to measure cost efficiency of commercial banks and Vector Autoregressive (VAR) model is used to test the two hypotheses 'Bad Luck' and 'Bad Management'. The finding of DEA indicates that Bank Permata (BNLI) in every quarter as the most cost efficient in managing its cost with all efficiency score is equal to 1. The average cost efficiency of commercial banks is 0.9294 or 92.94%. The finding also indicates that inefficiency problem of banks lies in the input side rather than output side. This results support the "bad management" hypothesis proposed by Berger and De Young (1997) which suggested that decrease in measured bank efficiency is generally followed by increases in non performing loan. The bad management hypothesis indicates the major risks facing commercial banks are caused by internal problem.

Keyword: Cost Efficiency, Data Envelopment Analysis, 'Bad Luck' and 'Bad Management'.

THE INTER-TEMPORAL RELATIONSHIP OF NON-PERFORMING LOAN AND COST EFFICIENCY OF INDONESIAN COMMERCIAL BANKS DURING PERIOD 2013Q1 TO 2016Q3

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini meneliti tentang hubungan inter-temporal dari efisieni bank, dalam hal ini efisiensi biaya dan Non-performing Loan (kredit macet) pada Bank Umum Indonesia pada periode 2013Q1 – 2016Q2 untuk menguji dua hipotesis yang diperkenalkan oleh Berger dan deYoung (1997): 'Bad Luck' dan 'Bad Management'. Penelitian ini mencakup periode Januari 2013 – September 2016 menggunakan data *time series* dan laporan keuangan kuarter yang dirilis oleh Bank Indonesia dengan sample 10 Bank Umum di Indonesia. Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) digunakan dalam mengukur efisiensi biaya pada bank umum dan Vector Autoregressive (VAR) digunakan untuk menguji dua hipotesis 'Bad Luck' dan 'Bad Management'. Hasil DEA menunjukkan Bank Permata (BNLI) merupakan bank dengan efisiensi biaya paling efisien dengan skor 1 di setiap kuarter. Rata-rata efisiensi biaya Bank Umum di Indonesia adalah 92.94%. Hasil dari penelitian ini juga menunjukkan permasalahan inefisiensi biaya terletak pada bagian input dibandingkan output. Hasil penelitian mendukung hipotesis 'Bad Management' yang dikemukakan oleh Berger deYoung (1997) dimana penurunan efisiensi biaya mengindikasikan kenaikan pada Non-performing loan. Bad Management hipotesis menunjukkan risiko terbesar yang dihadapi oleh Bank Umum di Indonesia disebabkan oleh faktor internal.

Keywords: Efisiensi Biaya, Data Envelopment Analysis, 'Bad Luck' dan 'Bad Management'

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

NPL: Non-Performing Loan

DMU: Decision Making Unit

DEA: Data Envelopment Analysis

CRS: Constant Return to Scale

IDX: Indonesia Stock Exchange

INPC: PT Bank Artha Graha International Tbk

BBKP: PT Bank Bukopin Tbk

BDMN: PT Bank Danamon Indonesia Tbk

MEGA: PT Bank Mega Tbk

BBMD: PT Bank Mestika Dharma Tbk

BABP: PT Bank MNC International Tbk

BBNP: PT Bank Nusantara Parahyangan Tbk

BNLI: PT Bank Permata Tbk

BSIM: PT Bank Sinar Mas Tbk

BBTN: PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk