SUMMARY

WULANDARI KUSWAHARIANI. Analysis of Non-Performing Financingof National Sharia Banks in Micro-Segment And in General. Supervised by HERMANTO SIREGAR dan FERRY SYARIFUDDIN

Bank is an institution whose role is to collect funds from the public in the form of savings account and distribute them to the public in the form of credit. Based on its business activities, bank is divided into two, namely conventional commercial bank and sharia commercial bank. According to its functions as the collector and distributor of funds from and to the public, most of banking activities in Indonesia is still dominated by credit distribution or financing in generating profits.

Overall, financing is inseparable from risk element, one of the risks is bad financing. Bad financing risk in sharia bank is reflected byNon-PerformingFinancing (NPF) ratio. The higher the NPF ratio of a bank, the higher the bad financing risk carried by the bank. Given the above explanation, there needs to be a deeper analysis regarding factors influencing NPF both in general and in micro segmentation.

This research made use of data from three sharia commercial banks (BUS), namely Bank SyariahMandiri (BSM), Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) Syariah, and Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI) Syariah. The data obtained were quarterly data from the annual report of each sharia bank above from 2011to 2017. The testing in this research was conducted through panel data testing using eviews 9.After handling the classical assumptions, the best model was obtained with*Fixed Effect Model* (FEM).

Based on comparison analysis results of NPF in national sharia banks from 2011 to 2017, the average NPF in general and micro tend to increase with the average of NPF in general was 3.82%. Meanwhile, the average NPF in micro-segmentation was 5.45%, exceeded the limit value of NPF that has been set. The factors that had a significant influence on NPF in general were FDR, NOM,and ROE.Those three variables had a negative influence on NPF. An increase in FDR, NOM, and ROE value would cause the NPF to decrease. In micro-segmentation, the factors that had a significant influence on NPF were CAR,NOM, ROA, BOPO, and GDP. ROA, CAR, and BOPO had a positive and significant influence on NPF. An increase in ROA, CAR, and BOPO value would cause the NPF in micro-segmentation to increase. Meanwhile, NOM and GDP variable had a negative and significant influence on NPF, so that a rise in NOM and GDP value would lower the percentage of NPF in micro-segment.

Keywords: financing, micro segment NPF, NPF, sharia bank