ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh pandemi Covid-19, inflasi, BI *7-Day Repo Rate* dan Suku Bunga Kredit terhadap *Non Performing Loan* pada Bank Umum di Indonesia, baik secara parsial maupaun bersama – sama. Penelitian ini mengangkat fenomena – fenomena langka yang terjadi, kondisi pandemi Covid-19 yang masih berlangsung, beberapa hasil uji parsial yang menolak hipotesis serta menolak teori *loanable funds,* hingga hasil penelitian yang menentang beberapa penelitian terdahulu menjadi novelty dari penelitian ini. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif menggunakan data sekunder Maret 2020 sampai dengan Maret 2022 yang diperoleh dari laman resmi Bank Indonesia, Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, Badan Pusat Statistik hingga Kementerian Kesehatan. Analisis yang digunakan adalah regresi berganda dengan aplikasi *SPSS for windows*. Pengujian hipotesis yang dilakukan adalah uji t dan uji F serta *adjusted* R^2 untuk mengetahui seberapa berpengaruhnya terhadap NPL.

Hasil penelitian ditemukan bahwa secara parsial variabel pandemi Covid-19 dan inflasi tidak berpengaruh terhadap NPL, variabel BI *7-Day Repo Rate* berpengaruh negatif terhadap NPL sebesar 0,513%, sedangkan variabel Suku Bunga Kredit berpengaruh positif terhadap NPL sebesar 0,367%. Adapun secara bersama – sama, pandemi Covid-19, inflasi, BI *7-Day Repo Rate* dan Suku Bunga Kredit berpengaruh terhadap NPL pada Bank Umum di Indonesia sebesar 52,2% sehingga Ho_5 diterima dan Ha_5 ditolak. Hal tersebut dapat terjadi karena adanya *fiscal measures* dari pemerintah, bank sentral, hingga masing – masing bank umum yang memberikan keringanan kredit terhadap para pelaku ekonomi khususnya debitur.

Hasil temuan mengimplikasikan bahwa bank umum di Indonesia perlu bersinergi dengan bank sentral dan pemerintah dalam mengatasi kondisi makroekonomi yang sedang tidak menentu seperti perihal tingkat BI7DRR, suku bunga kredit tiap bank, restrukturisasi kredit dan upaya penyelamatan kredit lainnya. Bank sentral perlu meningkatkan BI7DRR secara teliti untuk menekan angka NPL, sedangkan bank umum perlu menetapkan suku bunga kredit yang rendah serta tetap menguntungkan agar NPL tetap rendah. Bank umum juga perlu lebih selektif dalam mengucurkan dana pinjaman kepada debitur serta melakukan evaluasi terhadap *track record* debitur, kelangsungan usaha dan sumber penghasilan para debitur. Debitur perlu meningkatkan produktivitas guna meringankan pengembalian atas kredit, sedangkan calon debitur perlu selektif dalam mengambil keputusan kredit dengan meninjau tingkat BI7DRR, suku bunga kredit pada bank/kreditur untuk mencegah kenaikan NPL di kemudian hari.

Kata Kunci : Pandemi Covid-19; Inflasi; BI *7-Day Repo Rate;* Suku Bunga Kredit; *Non Performing Loan;* Bank Umum.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic, inflation, the BI 7-Day Repo Rate, and Credit Interest Rates on Non-Performing Loans at Commercial Banks in Indonesia, either partially or together. This research examines rare phenomena that occur, the ongoing condition of the Covid-19 pandemic, some partial test results that reject the hypothesis and reject the theory of loanable funds, to the results of research that several previous flights have become the novelty of this research. This quantitative study uses secondary data from March 2020 to March 2022 obtained from the official website of Bank Indonesia, the Financial Services Authority, and the Central Statistics Agency of the Ministry of Health. The analysis used is multiple regression with the SPSS for windows applications. The hypothesis testing carried out is the t-test and F test as well as adjusted R2 to find out how much influence it has on NPL.

The results of the study found that partially the Covid-19 pandemic and inflation variables did not affect NPL, the BI 7-Day Repo Rate variable had a negative effect on NPL of 0.513%, while the Credit Interest Rate variable had a positive effect on NPL of 0.367%. Meanwhile, together, the Covid-19 pandemic, inflation, the BI 7-Day Repo Rate, and Credit Interest Rates have an effect on the NPL at Commercial Banks in Indonesia by 52.2% so that Ho5 is accepted and Ha5 is rejected. This can happen because of the existence of fiscal policies from the government, the central bank, to each commercial bank which provides credit relief to economic actors, especially debtors.

The findings imply that commercial banks in Indonesia need to work with the central bank and the government in overcoming uncertain macroeconomic conditions such as the BI7DRR rate, lending rates for each bank, credit restructuring, and other credit rescue efforts. The central bank needs to raise the BI7DRR carefully to reduce the NPL figure, while commercial banks need to set low lending rates and remain profitable so that NPLs remain low. Commercial banks also need to be more careful in disbursing loan funds to debtors and evaluate debtors' track records, maintaining businesses and sources of income for debtors. Debtors need to increase productivity to pay off repayments on credit, while prospective debtors need to make mistakes in making credit decisions by reviewing the BI7DRR rate, and lending rates at banks/creditors to prevent NPL increases in the future.

Keywords: Covid-19 Pandemic; Inflation; BI 7-Day Repo Rate; Credit Interest Rates; Non Performing Loans; Commercial banks.