ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effect of Non-Performing Loans and funding structure on the Net Stable Funding Ratio with the Liquidity Coverage Ratio as a mediating variable in conventional banks in Indonesia for the period 2019-2024. This study uses a quantitative approach with the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) panel data regression method and the Sobel test to examine the mediating effect. The research sample consists of five conventional banks with the largest total assets in Indonesia, namely Bank Mandiri, BRI, BCA, BNI, and CIMB Niaga.

The results show that Non-Performing Loans has a negative but insignificant effect on Net Stable Funding Ratio, Liquidity Coverage Ratio has a positive and significant effect on Net Stable Funding Ratio, and Non-Performing Loans has a significant negative effect on Liquidity Coverage Ratio. In addition, Liquidity Coverage Ratio is proven to fully mediate the effect of Non-Performing Loans on Net Stable Funding Ratio, while the funding structure has no significant effect on Net Stable Funding Ratio.

This study concludes that short-term liquidity management through Liquidity Coverage Ratio plays an important role in strengthening long-term funding stability. These results have implications for banks and the Financial Services Authority (OJK) to strengthen liquidity policies in accordance with Basel III principles.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh *Non-Performing Loan* dan struktur pendanaan terhadap *Net Stable Funding Ratio* dengan *Liquidity Coverage Ratio* sebagai variabel mediasi pada bank konvensional di Indonesia untuk periode 2019–2024. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode regresi panel data *Fixed Effect Model (FEM)* dan uji Sobel untuk menguji efek mediasi. Sampel penelitian terdiri dari lima bank konvensional dengan total aset terbesar di Indonesia, yaitu Bank Mandiri, BRI, BCA, BNI, dan CIMB Niaga.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *Non-Performing Loan* memiliki efek negatif tetapi tidak signifikan terhadap *Net Stable Funding Ratio*, *Liquidity Coverage Ratio* memiliki efek positif dan signifikan terhadap *Net Stable Funding Ratio*, dan *Non-Performing Loan* memiliki efek negatif yang signifikan terhadap *Liquidity Coverage Ratio*. Selain itu, *Liquidity Coverage Ratio* terbukti sepenuhnya memediasi efek *Non-Performing Loan* terhadap *Net Stable Funding Ratio*, sementara struktur pendanaan tidak memiliki efek signifikan terhadap *Net Stable Funding Ratio*.

Studi ini menyimpulkan bahwa pengelolaan likuiditas jangka pendek melalui *Liquidity Coverage Ratio* memainkan peran penting dalam memperkuat stabilitas pendanaan jangka panjang. Hasil ini memiliki implikasi bagi bank dan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan untuk memperkuat kebijakan likuiditas sesuai dengan prinsip Basel III.