

# **ANALISIS PENGARUH METODE *RISK PROFILE* DAN *GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (GCG)* TERHADAP TINGKAT KESEHATAN BANK PADA PERUSAHAAN SEKTOR PERBANKAN**

**(STUDI KASUS PADA 4 PERUSAHAAN BANK BUMN PUBLIK (PERSERO) YANG  
TERDAFTAR DI BEI PERIODE 2005-2013)**

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## **ABSTRAK**

Perusahaan perseroan (persero) adalah BUMN yang berbentuk perseroan terbatas yang modalnya terbagi dalam saham yang seluruh atau paling sedikit 51% sahamnya dimiliki oleh pemerintah (atas nama negara) yang tujuan utamanya mengejar keuntungan.

Pembahasan mengenai kredit bermasalah perlu mendapatkan perhatian karena hingga saat ini perkreditan tetap mendominasi operasional perbankan. Semakin banyak kredit yang bermasalah akan menempatkan bank pada ambang kehancuran. Ini disebabkan karena *non performing loan* yang merupakan prosentase kredit bermasalah terhadap total kredit merupakan salah satu aspek penting yang ditetapkan oleh bank Indonesia dalam melakukan penilaian atas kinerja dan tingkat kesehatan perbankan. Jika dalam pengelolaan kredit juga diterapkan prinsip-prinsip *good corporate governance*, maka *non performing loan* (NPL) dapat ditekan serendah mungkin, karena *good corporate governance* mengandung prinsip-prinsip yang dianggap positif bagi pengelolaan sebuah perusahaan termasuk pengelolaan kredit perbankan yaitu *transparancy, accountability, responsibility, independency, and fairness*. *Loan to Deposit Ratio* (LDR) Rasio ini digunakan untuk menilai likuiditas suatu bank yang dengan cara membagi jumlah kredit yang diberikan oleh bank terhadap dana pihak ketiga.

Populasi dari penelitian ini adalah perusahaan publik yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia dengan perusahaan perbankan BUMN sebagai sampel. Metode *sampling* yang digunakan adalah metode *purposive sampling*. Sampel dari penelitian ini berjumlah 4 perusahaan perbankan BUMN yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia selama periode 2005 - 2013.

Teknik analisis data menggunakan uji asumsi klasik : uji multikolonieritas, uji autokorelasi, uji heteroskedastisitas, dan uji normalitas. Pengujian hipotesis menggunakan analisis regresi berganda hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa : *Loan Debt Ratio (LDR)*, *Non performing loan (NPL)* dan *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)* berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kesehatan bank.

Kata kunci : *Loan Debt Ratio (LDR)*, *Non performing loan (NPL)* dan *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)* dan Kesehatan Bank.

# **ANALYSIS OF EFFECT OF RISK PROFILE METHOD AND GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (GCG) ON BANKS IN BANKING SECTOR**

*(Case Study On 4 Soe Bank Public Company (Limited) Listed In BEI Period 2005-2013)*

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Liability company (Persero) is a state-owned limited liability whose capital is divided into shares all or at least 51% owned by the government (on behalf of the state) whose main objective pursuit of profit.*

*Discussion on non-performing loans should receive more attention because until now still dominated lending banking operations. A growing number of troubled loans will put the banks on the verge of collapse. This is because non-performing loans which is the percentage of non-performing loans to total loans is one important aspect set by Bank Indonesia in assessing the performance and the soundness of the banking system. If the credit management also applied the principles of good corporate governance, the non-performing loan (NPL) can be reduced as low as possible, because good corporate governance contains principles that are considered positive for the management of a company, including the management of bank credit that is Transparency, accountability, responsibility , independency, and fairness. Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) This ratio is used to assess the liquidity of a bank that is by dividing the number of loans granted by the bank to deposit.*

*Population of this research is a public company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange with the banking company SOE as a sample. Sampling method used is purposive sampling method. Samples of this study consists of 4 state-owned banking company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period from 2005 to 2013.*

*Data were analyzed using classic assumption test: multicollinearity test, autocorrelation test, heteroscedasticity test, and test for normality. Hypothesis testing using multiple regression analysis results show that: Loan Debt Ratio (LDR), Non-performing loan (NPL) and Good Corporate Governance (GCG) significantly affects the health of banks.*

*Keywords: Loan Debt Ratio (LDR), non-performing loan (NPL) and Good Corporate Governance (GCG) and the Bank.*