

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH *NET INTEREST MARGIN* DAN *NON-PERFORMING LOAN* TERHADAP STABILITAS PERBANKAN PADA INDUSTRI PERBANKAN ASEAN-5

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh net interest margin (NIM) dan non-performing loan (NPL) terhadap stabilitas perbankan pada industri perbankan ASEAN-5 (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapura, Thailand, dan Filipina) periode 2019–2023, dengan capital adequacy ratio (CAR) sebagai variabel kontrol. Stabilitas perbankan diukur menggunakan indikator Z-Score. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder berupa laporan tahunan bank konvensional yang terdaftar di bursa efek masing-masing negara, dengan teknik purposive sampling. Sampel akhir terdiri dari 57 bank dan 285 observasi setelah mengeliminasi data outlier. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan regresi linier berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa net interest margin (NIM) berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap stabilitas perbankan, sedangkan non-performing loan (NPL) berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap stabilitas perbankan. Serta capital adequacy ratio (CAR) berpengaruh positif terhadap stabilitas perbankan. Penelitian ini memberikan implikasi bahwa manajemen bank perlu menjaga margin bunga bersih dan kualitas kredit untuk meningkatkan stabilitas keuangan dalam menghadapi ketidakpastian ekonomi global.

Kata Kunci: *Net Interest Margin*, *Non-Performing Loan*, *Capital Adequacy Ratio*, Stabilitas Perbankan, ASEAN-5

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF NET INTEREST MARGIN AND NON-PERFORMING LOANS ON BANKING STABILITY IN THE ASEAN-5 BANKING INDUSTRY

By

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This study aims to analyze the effect of Net Interest Margin (NIM) and Non-Performing Loans (NPL) on banking stability in the ASEAN-5 banking industry (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and the Philippines) during the period 2019–2023, with the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) as a control variable. Banking stability is measured using the Z-Score indicator. This research employs secondary data derived from the annual reports of conventional banks listed on the stock exchanges of each respective country, using a purposive sampling technique. The final sample consists of 57 banks with a total of 285 observations after outlier data were excluded. Data analysis was conducted using multiple linear regression. The findings reveal that Net Interest Margin (NIM) has a positive and significant effect on banking stability, while Non-Performing Loans (NPL) have a negative and significant effect. In addition, the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) positively influences banking stability. These results imply that bank management should maintain healthy interest margins and credit quality in order to strengthen financial stability amid global economic uncertainties.

Keywords: Net Interest Margin, Non-Performing Loans, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Banking Stability, ASEAN-5