

ABSTRACT

ROFANOV, 8106162017, *Concentration Effect Of Market Structure On The Performance Of Commercial Banking Industry In Indonesia Period From 2007 to 2011*. Thesis. Medan: Graduate Program, State University of Medan, November 2012.

Based on the ratio of market share of 11 commercial banks discovered the phenomenon gap of the period 2007-2011 where 11 commercial banks dominate the banking market predominantly in Indonesia, including four state-owned banks. This phenomenon has resulted in the banking market structure tends to form an oligopoly, it is obviously affecting the behavior of banks that have a dominant position to maintain supernormal profit, which is reluctant to extend credit with low interest rates and not a reflection of efficient behavior that ultimately lead to the real sector can not run role in the economy because of factors hampered financing. And with the market conditions are 11 commercial banks were so dominant, which is feared if one bank's collapse could affect the performance of banks in a systemic and even disrupt the Indonesian economy in general. The objectives of this research to determine the form of the banking market structure and analyze the influence of concentration market structure and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Non Performing Loan (NPL), Net Interest Margin (NIM), and Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) to Return on Asset (ROA) which is as a proxy of Financial Performance Banking in 2007 until 2011 periods. The data in this study was collected from Indonesian Banking Directory of 2007-2011. The collected sample was 11 biggest commercial banks over the period from 2007-2011. There are three hypothesis with regard to market structure and performance or structure-conduct-performance paradigm. The first hypothesis is traditional hypothesis which emphasized on market collusion. The second hypothesis is differentiation hypothesis which emphasized on product differentiation, and the third is efficiency hypothesis which emphasized on market efficiency. The analysis model was used to determine the shape of banking market structure by using CR4 concentration ratio (Four Concentration Ratio) on a share of the assets, the share of third-party funding (DPK) and the share of loans, that produce banking that shaped the oligopoly market structure moderate low or concentration oligopoly level IV, where four largest banks a dominate about 42% - 50% market share. The estimation of the Fixed Effect Model unknown that concentration market, market share, Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Net Interest Margin (NIM) and the Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) has a positive effect on profitability (Return on Assets) as a proxy for the performance of the banking industry. And for the Non Performing Loan (NPL) has a negatively effect on profitability (Return on Assets) as a proxy for the performance of the banking industry. This study result is hoped to be a consideration for shareholders, government, management, and investors.

Keywords : market structure, CR4 ratio, financial performance, banking industry, capital adequacy ratio, non performing loan, net interest margin, loan to deposit ratio, return on asset.

ABSTRAKSI

ROFANOV, 8106162017, Pengaruh Konsentrasi Struktur Pasar Terhadap Kinerja Industri Komersial Perbankan Di Indonesia Periode Tahun 2007 – 2011. Tesis. Medan : Program Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Medan, November 2012.

Berdasarkan rasio pangsa pasar 11 bank umum periode 2007-2011 ditemukan adanya *fenomena gap* dimana 11 bank umum menguasai secara dominan pasar perbankan di Indonesia termasuk 4 bank milik pemerintah. Fenomena ini mengakibatkan struktur pasar perbankan cenderung berbentuk oligopoli, hal ini jelas mempengaruhi perilaku bank yang mempunyai posisi dominan tersebut untuk mempertahankan profit supernormalnya, yaitu dengan enggan menyalurkan kredit bersuku bunga rendah dan bukan cerminan dari perilaku yang efisien yang pada akhirnya mengakibatkan sektor riil tidak dapat menjalankan peranannya dalam perekonomian karena terhambat faktor pembiayaan. Dan dengan kondisi pasar 11 bank umum tersebut yang begitu dominan, dimana yang ditakutkan jika salah satu dari bank tersebut mengalami *kolaps*/bangkrut bisa mempengaruhi kinerja perbankan secara sistemik dan bahkan mengganggu perekonomian di Indonesia secara umum. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bentuk struktur pasar perbankan dan menguji pengaruh konsentrasi struktur pasar dan *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR), *Non Performing Loan* (NPL), *Net Interest Margin* (NIM), dan *Loan to Deposit Ratio* (LDR) terhadap *Return on Asset* (ROA) sebagai proksi dari kinerja keuangan perbankan periode 2007 – 2011. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini diperoleh dari Direktori Perbankan Indonesia 2007 – 2011. Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 11 bank umum terbesar selama periode 2007 hingga 2011. Terdapat tiga pemikiran dalam menganalisis hubungan antara struktur pasar dan kinerja dengan menggunakan paradigma *Structure Conduct Performance* (SCP). Pertama, hipotesis tradisional yang mendasarkan pada perilaku kolusi, kedua, hipotesis diferensiasi yang mendasarkan pada perilaku diferensiasi produk dan yang ketiga, hipotesis efisiensi yang mendasarkan pada perilaku efisiensi pasar. Model analisis yang digunakan untuk mengetahui bentuk struktur pasar perbankan dengan menggunakan rasio konsentrasi CR4 pada pangsa aset, pangsa dana pihak ketiga (DPK) dan pangsa kredit, yang menghasilkan bahwa struktur pasar perbankan berbentuk oligopoli konsentrasi moderat rendah atau oligopoli tingkat IV, dimana empat bank terbesar menguasai sekitar 42% - 50% pangsa pasar. Dari hasil estimasi Metode Efek Tetap diketahui bahwasanya variabel konsentrasi pasar, pangsa pasar, *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR), *Net Interest Margin* (NIM) dan *Loan to Deposit Ratio* (LDR) berpengaruh secara positif terhadap profitabilitas (*Return on Asset*) sebagai proksi kinerja industri perbankan. Dan untuk variabel *Non Performing Loan* (NPL) berpengaruh secara negatif terhadap profitabilitas (*Return on Asset*) sebagai proksi kinerja industri perbankan. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi pertimbangan bagi pemegang saham, pemerintah, manajemen dan investor.

Kata kunci : struktur pasar, rasio CR4, kinerja keuangan, industri perbankan, modal, risiko kredit, risiko pasar, likuiditas.