

ABSTRAK

Skripsi dengan judul “Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan, Inflasi dan Nilai Tukar Rupiah terhadap Risiko Kebangkrutan Bank Syariah Di Indonesia” ini ditulis oleh Zainal Arifin, NIM. 126401212075, dengan pembimbing Badara Shofi Dana, S.E., M.Si.

Kata Kunci: Kinerja Keuangan, NPF, FDR, CAR, Inflasi, Nilai Tukar, Risiko Kebangkrutan, Altman Z-Score, Bank Syariah.

Bank syariah sebagai lembaga intermediasi memiliki peran vital dalam perekonomian nasional. Namun, keberadaannya tidak terlepas dari berbagai risiko, salah satunya risiko kebangkrutan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh kinerja keuangan, inflasi, dan nilai tukar terhadap risiko kebangkrutan perbankan syariah di Indonesia. Risiko kebangkrutan dalam penelitian ini diukur menggunakan model Altman Z-Score Modifikasi. Variabel-variabel dalam penelitian ini antara lain, rasio *Non Performing Financing* (NPF), *Financing to Deposit Ratio* (FDR), dan *Capital Adequacy Ratio* (CAR), inflasi dan nilai tukar rupiah terhadap dolar Amerika Serikat.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari laporan keuangan bulanan perbankan syariah di Indonesia selama periode 2017 hingga September 2024. Teknik analisis yang digunakan adalah *Autoregressive Distributed Lag* (ARDL) dengan bantuan *software Eviews 9.0*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara parsial, dalam jangka pendek NPF tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap risiko kebangkrutan, FDR berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap risiko kebangkrutan, CAR berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap risiko kebangkrutan. Variabel inflasi saat ini, lag 1 dan lag 2 menunjukkan tidak memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap risiko kebangkrutan perbankan syariah. Sedangkan, inflasi lag 3 memiliki pengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap risiko kebangkrutan perbankan syariah, Nilai tukar tidak memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap risiko kebangkrutan perbankan syariah. Dalam jangka panjang, hanya variabel CAR yang memiliki pengaruh positif signifikan terhadap risiko kebangkrutan. Sedangkan, variabel NPF, FDR, Inflasi dan Nilai Tukar dalam jangka panjang tidak memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap risiko kebangkrutan perbankan syariah di Indonesia. Secara simultan, variabel NPF, FDR, CAR, inflasi, dan nilai tukar berpengaruh signifikan terhadap risiko kebangkrutan perbankan syariah di Indonesia.

Temuan ini menegaskan pentingnya penguatan kinerja keuangan internal bank syariah untuk menjaga stabilitas keuangan dan mencegah potensi kebangkrutan. Sementara itu, variabel makroekonomi perlu tetap diperhatikan meskipun dampaknya tidak signifikan dalam jangka pendek. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi referensi dalam pengambilan kebijakan oleh manajemen perbankan syariah dan regulator.

ABSTRACT

The thesis entitled "The Effect of Financial Performance, Inflation and Exchange Rate on the Risk of Bankruptcy of Islamic Banks in Indonesia" was written by Zainal Arifin, NIM.126401212075, with the supervisor Badara Shofi Dana, S.E., M.Si.

Keywords: *Financial Performance, NPF, FDR, CAR, Inflation, Exchange Rate, Bankruptcy Risk, Altman Z-Score, Islamic Bank.*

Islamic banks, as financial intermediaries, play a vital role in the national economy. However, they are not immune to various risks, one of which is the risk of bankruptcy. This study aims to analyze the influence of financial performance, inflation, and exchange rate on the bankruptcy risk of Islamic banks in Indonesia. Bankruptcy risk in this study is measured using the Modified Altman Z-Score model. The variables analyzed include Non-Performing Financing (NPF), Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Inflation, and the Exchange Rate of the rupiah against the US dollar.

This study employs a quantitative approach using secondary data obtained from the monthly financial reports of Islamic banks in Indonesia for the period 2017 to September 2024. The analytical method used is the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model with the aid of EViews 9.0 software.

The results show that, partially in the short term, NPF does not have a significant effect on bankruptcy risk, FDR has a significantly negative effect, and CAR has a significantly positive effect. Current inflation, as well as lag 1 and lag 2, do not have a significant effect on bankruptcy risk. However, inflation at lag 3 shows a significantly negative effect. The exchange rate does not significantly affect the bankruptcy risk of Islamic banks. In the long term, only CAR has a significantly positive effect on bankruptcy risk, while NPF, FDR, inflation, and exchange rate have no significant effect. Simultaneously, the variables NPF, FDR, CAR, inflation, and exchange rate significantly influence the bankruptcy risk of Islamic banks in Indonesia.

These findings highlight the importance of strengthening the internal financial performance of Islamic banks to maintain financial stability and prevent potential bankruptcy. Meanwhile, macroeconomic variables should continue to be monitored, even though their short-term impact is not significant. This study is expected to serve as a reference for policy-making by Islamic bank management and regulators.